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A NEW  
ENGLISH DICTIONARY  
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

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VOLUME III. D AND E.

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HENRY FROWDE, M.A.  
PUBLISHER TO THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD



LONDON, EDINBURGH, GLASGOW  
AND NEW YORK



A NEW  
ENGLISH DICTIONARY  
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

DR. JAMES A. H. MURRAY,

*WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF MANY SCHOLARS AND MEN OF SCIENCE.*

VOLUME III.

D

By J. A. H. MURRAY, LL.D.

E

By HENRY BRADLEY, M.A.

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ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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By HENRY BRADLEY

HON. M.A., OXON.





## PREFATORY NOTE.

THE portion of the Dictionary occupied with the letter E contains 9,249 Main words, 1,813 Subordinate words, 923 Special combinations, and 756 Obvious combinations: total 12,741. Of the 9,249 Main words, 2,409, or 26 per cent., are marked as obsolete, and 319, or 3½ per cent., as alien or imperfectly naturalized.

The section of the English vocabulary included in the present half-volume is remarkable for the extremely small proportion of native English words which it contains, as compared with the large number of words adopted from French (many of which are obsolete), and of derivatives from Greek and Latin. A feature of the words beginning with E that will at once attract attention is the unusual abundance of technical terms belonging to modern science. It has often been difficult to determine whether particular words of this class should be inserted or not; and probably no two critics would entirely agree in their lists of deficiencies or redundancies in this respect. While care has been taken to ensure the utmost possible accuracy in the explanation of the scientific terms given, it must be remembered that the concern of an English Dictionary is with their origin and history as words, not with the minute description of the things which they represent. So far as possible, modern words of this kind have been traced back to the authors by whom they were formed, and the inventor's own statements as to the etymology and the reason for which the name was given have, when it seemed necessary, been quoted.

Among the articles in which the current etymological statements are corrected or supplemented may be mentioned those on the words *each*, *eagre*, *Easter*, *Easterling*, *earnest*, *eddish*, *eel*, *either*, *elope*, *ember*, *embracer*<sup>2</sup>, *encrinus*, *engineer*, *enker*, *enlist*, *enough*, *entellus*, *enthusiasm*, *entice*, *entropy*, *epergne*, *ephah*, *epicure*, *era*, *ermine*, *errand*, *errant*, *essera*, *esurine*, *euonymus*, *euphroe*, *even* sb., *evening*, *ever*, *excise*, *extra*. New etymological information has also been given in many of the articles on prefixes and suffixes, which are here extraordinarily numerous. Among the words of interesting history or sense-development are *economy*, *ecstasy*, *edge*, *effluvium*, *electricity*, *element*, *elocution*, *embezzle*, *emperor*, *emphasis*, *enchant*, *engage*, *engine*, *English*, *entail*, *entertain*, *enthusiasm*, *entire*, *esquire*, *essence*, *establishment*, *estate*, *esteem*, *estrangle*, *eternal*, *ether*, *euphuism*, *evangelical*, *evict*, *evidence*, *evident*, *evil*, *evolution*, *exact* adj., *excelsior*, *exception*, *exchange*, *exchequer*, *exclusive*, *execute*, *exercise*, *exhaust*, *exhibition*, *exorbitant*, *expedite*, *expense*, *expire*, *explain*, *explode*, *express*, *expression*, *exquisite*, *extend*, *exterminate*, *extenuate*, *extravagant*, *eye*.

The treatment of the pronunciation has presented some special difficulties. An unusually large proportion of the words dealt with belong to the class that are much better known in their written than in their spoken form. The difficulties connected with the orthoepy of words of this kind have already been referred to by Dr. Murray in the Preface to Vol. I; but the words beginning with E are perplexing for a reason peculiar to themselves, the initial *e* in unaccented syllables being pronounced variously in the same word, not only by different speakers, but sometimes even by the same speaker. In words beginning with unstressed *e* before two (written) consonants, like *effect*, *ellipse*, *entail*, the initial sound is in rapid or familiar pronunciation almost universally (è); but in careful or syllabic pronunciation the majority of educated speakers would retain the older sound of (e), except before *s*. On this ground it has been thought best to use the symbol (e) in the notation of words like those above quoted, and (è) in that of words like *essential*, *estate*; but it should be understood that the sound expressed by the latter symbol is in colloquial use always a permissible substitute for an initial unstressed (e). Similar uncertainties exist with regard to the unstressed initial E before a single consonant: in most of the words in which this occurs the pronunciation varies between (ʔ) and (ɪ).

Before being taken in hand by the present editor, the material for the letter E had (in common with that for several other portions of the alphabet) been subedited in 1881-2 under Dr. Murray's direction by the late Mr. P. W. Jacob, who also revised it in 1884-5, incorporating the additional quotations accumulated in the meantime. Heartly acknowledgement is made of the important service thus rendered by Mr. Jacob; and



it is a cause of regret that this accomplished scholar did not survive to see the publication of the first of those portions of the work to the preliminary arrangement of which he so zealously devoted the latest years of his life.

Although Dr. Murray is not responsible for any of the faults that may exist in this portion of the work, he has rendered much valuable assistance in its preparation; there are in fact few pages that have not been improved by the adoption of his suggestions. The proofs have been regularly read by Mr. Fitzedward Hall, D.C.L., who has furnished many hundreds of important quotations, carrying back the history of words to an earlier date, or exemplifying senses or constructions not sufficiently illustrated; also by Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs, M.P., by the Rev. J. T. Fowler, M.A., of Durham, and by Mr. W. H. Stevenson, who have contributed many valuable annotations. Mr. John Mitchell, Dr. Murray's senior assistant, has also furnished useful remarks on the proofs.

On questions of Teutonic philology important help has been received from Prof. Eduard Sievers, Halle, and Prof. Napier, Oxford: on questions of Romanic philology the advice of Prof. Paul Meyer has been of great value. For information on various special subjects my thanks are due to the following: the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, D.C.L.; Mr. A. Beazeley, C.E.; the Rev. T. E. Bridgett; the Rev. W. Bright, D.D., Canon of Ch. Ch.; Dr. Robert Brown; Mr. A. H. Bullen, M.A.; Mr. Ingram Bywater, M.A., Oxford; Mr. J. S. Cotton, M.A., Editor of *The Academy*; Mr. P. A. Daniel; Mr. Léon Delbos; Mr. C. E. Doble, M.A., Oxford; Mr. Austin Dobson; the Rev. Canon D. Silvan Evans; Dr. Fennell, Cambridge (for several references for the article *Eureka*); Dr. Robert von Fleischhacker; Dr. S. Rawson Gardiner; Dr. R. Garnett, British Museum; Mr. Israel Gollancz, M.A., Cambridge; Dr. Carl Horstmann; Mr. Henry Jenner, British Museum; Mr. Henry Jones ('Cavendish'); Mr. W. F. Kirby, Nat. Hist. Dept., British Museum; Prof. E. Ray Lankester; Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland, M.A.; Mr. Julian Marshall; Mr. Russell Martineau, M.A., British Museum; Mr. F. D. Matthew; Prof. Alfred Newton, Cambridge; Prof. Karl Pearson, University College, London; Mr. T. G. Pinches, British Museum; Mr. A. W. Pollard, M.A., British Museum; Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart.; Mr. F. York Powell, M.A., Oxford; Mr. R. B. Prosser; Mr. P. Le Page Renouf, British Museum; Prof. Rhys, Oxford; Dr. Ch. Rieu, British Museum; Mr. J. S. Shedlock; the Rev. Prof. Skeat, Cambridge; Mr. John Slater, F.R.I.B.A.; Dr. Oskar Sommer; Mr. W. Barclay Squire, British Museum; Mr. W. Sykes, M.R.C.S., Mexborough; Miss Edith Thompson; Dr. R. F. Weymouth. I have regretfully to record that Dr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S., Mr. James Lecky, and the Rev. Dr. R. F. Littledale, who furnished information or suggestions for some of the earlier articles, are no longer living to receive this acknowledgement of their valued help.

I desire also to express my thanks to the Trustees of the British Museum for granting me special facilities for working in the Library; to the officers of that institution for the readiness which they have shown on all occasions to assist my researches; and to Dr. F. J. Furnivall for constant and important help in many ways. To my assistants, Mr. G. F. H. Sykes, B.A., and Messrs. W. J. Lewis, W. J. Bryan, and H. J. Bayliss, working at Oxford, and Mr. E. Gunthorpe, working with me in the verification of references, etc., at the British Museum, I owe cordial acknowledgements for their zealous and painstaking co-operation. To these names must be added those of Mr. S. A. Strong, M.A., and Mr. F. S. Arnold, M.A., each of whom in succession was for a short period one of my Oxford assistants, but for reasons of health was compelled to withdraw from the work. Special recognition is also due to the valuable services rendered by Mr. A. Erlebach, B.A., in the revision of the proofs.

HENRY BRADLEY.

LONDON, October 1893.

#### EMENDATIONS.

**Each.** The form *euych* should be deleted, with the quotation 1480-7 under (A. *ε*), in which this occurs, the correct reading being *euerych* (see EVERY).

**Egg-berry.** (EGG *sb.* 7, p. 58.) This is a corrupt form of HAGBERRY, and ought not to have been given here.

**Egromancy.** The form *egremauncey* occurs a 1649 in *Gregory's Chron.* (Camd. Soc. 1876), 183.

**Eirant.** This form and *Errant* (omitted in its alphabetical place) see variants of HAURIANT, q. v.

**Enhendee.** The word is, as stated in the text, a mistake for OF. *enheudee*; but the misreading occurs in Fr. writers, *e.g.* Palliot 1664.

**Eve-star.** The quotation 1691 under this word should be deleted. The word *evester* occurring there is adapted from the mod. Lat. *euestrum*, which seems to have been arbitrarily invented by Paracelsus, and is explained in the *Onomasticon* of Toxites (1574) to mean, amongst other things, 'the astral body [*corpus sidereum*] of man, which foretells to us either death or any other evil.'

**Eylet-hole, sb. 1.** The following earlier example has been found:—1497 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 334 *Makyng of olyett-hooles with other necessaries for the seid sayles.*

## PREFACE TO VOLUME III.

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THIS volume contains the words beginning with the letters D and E (the latter edited by Mr. H. Bradley). Including the Main words, to which separate articles are devoted (e.g. **Day**, **Eye**), the special combinations or compounds, explained and illustrated under the Main words (e.g. **day-boy**, **eye-wash**), and the Subordinate entries of distinct forms of words, entered in their alphabetical places with a reference to the Main words under which they are treated and illustrated (e.g. **Damacene**, obs. f. **DAMSON**; **Ee**, Sc. form of **EYE**), the number of words amounts to 29,042. The Combinations of simple and obvious meaning (such as *day-beam*, *day-flier*, *eye-like*, *eye-syringe*), of which lists are given under the Main words without further explanation, but in most cases with illustrative quotations, number 2,750 more, raising the actual total of words included in the volume to 31,792.

These words are thus distributed between the two letters:

	Main Words.	Subordinate words.	Special combinations.	Obvious combinations.	Total.
D	13,478	2,099	1,480	1,994	19,051
E	9,249	1,813	923	756	12,741

Considered as to their status in the language, the Main words are distinguished approximately into those native or fully naturalized, and still *current*, those now *obsolete* (marked †), and those considered as *alien* or imperfectly naturalized (marked ||). The distribution of the Main words is as follows:

	Current.	Obsolete.	Alien.	Total.
D	10,033	3,046	399	13,478
E	6,521	2,409	319	9,249
	16,554	5,455	718	22,727

If to these be added the words in Volumes I and II, we have, for the contents of the first five letters of the alphabet, the following figures:

	Main words.	Subordinate words.	Special combinations.	Obvious combinations.	Total.
A-E	66,254	13,181	10,156	8,017	97,608

That is to say, nearly a hundred thousand words, simple and compound, have already been dealt with in the Dictionary. Of the 66,254 Main words, 47,786 ( $72\frac{1}{10}$  per cent.) are current and native or fully naturalized, 15,952 (24 per cent.) are obsolete, and 2,516 ( $3\frac{9}{10}$  per cent.) alien or imperfectly naturalized<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> For the sake of comparison with Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, and with some more recent lexicographical works, the following figures have been carefully compiled for the letter D.

	Johnson.	Cassell's Encyclopædic.	Century Dict.	Funk's 'Standard.'	Here.
Total words recorded in D	2,684	10,089	10,705	11,181	19,051
Words illustrated by quotations	2,136	5,251	4,977	1,313	16,128
Number of illustrative quotations	6,529	9,178	12,471	1,815	85,446

The number of quotations under D in Richardson's Dictionary, where the first serious effort was made to show the history of words by quotations, is 7,988.



Of this volume 740 pages are occupied by the letter D, 488 by E. The contents of the E part are treated of by Mr. Bradley in the Prefatory Note to that letter. Of the D part, the first 75 pages, to the end of DEA-, and the last 200, from DIT- to the end, exemplify fully the composite nature of the modern English vocabulary. Its two main bodies of words, from Teutonic and Romanic, are reinforced by a smaller body from Greek, and interspersed with words in varying numbers from most of the European, many of the Oriental, and some American and African languages. The same elements characterize pages 76 to 396 (DIB- to end of DIR-), where, however, there is a great preponderance of words formed with the Latin (and French) prefix DE-, Latin DI- and DIF- (forms of DIS-), and Greek DI- and DIA-. But pages 379-540 contain an almost solid block of words formed with the Latin prefix DIS-, extending to no fewer than 3,049 main words, and including many of the most important verbs in the language, with their cognate substantives and adjectives. We have only to turn to such words as *defer*, *degrade*, *delay*, *depend*, *determine*, *detract*, *differ*, *discover*, *disease*, *dispose*, *-ition*, *distance*, *-ant*, *distract*, *distress*, *district*, *disturb*, to appreciate the practical importance of this element. A strong contrast to this latinized group is afforded by the 66 pages of words in DR-, a combination foreign to Latin, in which therefore the words of Latin derivation are at a minimum, and either go back to Greek or Celtic (*Dryad*, *Druid*), or arise from later syncope, as *dress*.

Among the more important words of Old English and Norse origin are the great verb DO, to the lexicographer one of the most formidable words in the language, which here occupies 16 columns, DRAW (17 columns), the verbs *dare*, *deal*, *die*, *dight*, *dip*, *dive*, *drag*, *drink*, *drive*, *drop*, *dwelt*, *dye*; the substantives DOG (claiming, with its combination, 22 columns), *daughter*, *death*, *die*, *door*, *down* (sb., adv., prep., adj. and vb.), *draught* (and *draft*), *duck*, *drone*; the adjectives *dark*, *dead*, *deaf*, *dear*, *deep*, *dry*, *dull*, *dumb*. Among those of French extraction are the verbs *defeat*, *deign*, *dine*, *doubt*, *dress*; the substantives *dame*, *damsel*, *danger*, *deacon*, *demesne*, *diamond*, *diaper*, *dinner*, *dozen*, *dragon*, *dragoon*, *dungeon*; the adjectives *dainty*, *diligent*, DOUBLE (with combinations, 13 columns), *due*. Among the words of Greek derivation are the medical terms in DIA- so curiously formed from Greek phrases; though now represented in current use only by *Diachylon*, they were formerly so numerous that their common element *dia* was itself taken as a word meaning 'medical preparation.' Interesting groups of *dia*- words are those connected with *diaphanous* and *diathermanous*; other important groups from Greek are those in DYNAM-, and DYS-.

Among the words on which new etymological or historical light has been shed, or where the history of special senses has been for the first time worked out, are *daffodil*, *damask*, *dapple*, *dean*, DEBENTURE, *Black DEATH*, *decoy*, *demijohn*, *dene-hole*, *dengue*, DERRING-do, *diaper*, *dicker*, *diet*, *dilettante*, *diocese*, *diphtheria*, DISMAL, DISPATCH, *dock*, *doddered*, *dolmen*, *Dom-daniel*, *dragoon*; the military sense of *detail*, the academic sense of *determine*, *-ation*, the philosophical sense of *dialectic*, the ecclesiastical and political senses of *dispense*, *dispensation*, the logical sense of *distribution*, *distributive*. Other words of which the English history receives special treatment are *dirge*, *Dane-geld*, *Dane-law*, *dauphin*, *deacon*, *deist*, *deity*, *defenestration*, *demarcation*, *demesne*, *despot*, *deuce*, DEVIL, *de-witt*, *diamond*, DICTIONARY, *die* (*dice*), *discount*, *distemper* and its family, *divan* (*dewan*, *douane*), *docket*, *Doctor's Commons*, *dodo*, *doldrum*, DOLLAR, *domesday*, *donkey*, DUKE, *dunce*, *Dunstable* (*way*), DUTCH, *dynamics*, *dynamo*. Attention is called to the etymological articles on the verbs *die* and *do*; under DROP sb. there is a note showing the historical relations of the *dreep*, *drip*, *droop*, *drop* family of words.

The materials for the words from *D* to *Dely* were sub-edited for us by Mr. F. T. Elworthy of Wellington, Somerset, with the collaboration of members of his family; the following section, to the end of *Dh*, by Miss J. E. A. Brown of Further Barton, near Cirencester; a small section, from *Dia* to *Dialysis*, by the Rev. W. E. Smith then of Putney; and the remainder by our indefatigable worker, the late Mr. P. W. Jacob of Guildford, part of this having been previously arranged by Mr. J. W. Warre Tyndale of Evercreech. Much of the letter was subsequently revised, with addition of more recent materials, by the Rev. C. B. Mount, M.A. of 14 Norham Road, Oxford, and by Mr. John Dormer, then of Horsham; to the former of these we are also indebted for the detailed investigation of the history of several interesting words; and to the latter for the compilation of the Lists of Special Wants for D, as also for filling many gaps in our quotations for scientific and technical words.

In the 'proof' stage, continuous assistance has been rendered by Lord Aldenham (better known to friends of the Dictionary as Mr. H. Hucks Gibbs), the Rev. Canon Fowler, D.D. of Durham, the Rev.



J. B. Johnston, B.D., of Falkirk, Monsieur F. J. Amours, Glasgow, and, for later parts of D, by Miss Edith Thompson and Miss E. Perronet Thompson, Reigate, and Mr. Russell Martineau, M.A., formerly of the British Museum. But above all, we have to record the inestimable collaboration of Dr. Fitzedward Hall, whose voluntary labours have completed the literary and documentary history of numberless words, senses, and idioms, and whose contributions are to be found on every page; also the unflagging services of Dr. W. C. Minor, which have week by week supplied additional quotations for the words actually preparing for press<sup>1</sup>.

Grateful acknowledgement is made of the generous help of all these contributors and collaborators; as, also, of the contributions of Professor Eduard Sievers of Leipzig to the etymological articles on Teutonic words, and of M. Paul Meyer, Member of the Institute of France, to the solution of difficult points in French etymology. Among others who have given help on particular etymological points, are M. Antoine Thomas of Paris, Dr. W. H. Muller of Leyden, Professor F. Kluge of Freiburg-im-Breisgau, Prof. A. S. Napier, M.A., Prof. Margoliouth, M.A., the Rev. Prof. Driver, D.D., and Mr. J. T. Platts, M.A., of Oxford. Many of the scholars and specialists named in the Preface to Vol. I. have also helped on particular points; special mention is due of Professor Sir Frederick Pollock, Bart., Prof. F. W. Maitland, LL.D. of Cambridge, Prof. H. Goudy, D.C.L., LL.D., Prof. T. E. Holland, D.C.L., Oxford, the Rev. A. M. Fairbairn, D.D., the late Professor Wallace (of whose ever ready help with logical and philosophical terms a lamentable accident has so lately deprived us), Mr. H. T. Gerrans, M.A., L. Fletcher, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., and the Director of the Royal Gardens, Kew. We have also to acknowledge the substantial help of Prof. Albert Chester of Hamilton College, Clinton, New Jersey, with mineralogical terms; of Dr. W. Sykes, F.S.A., of Gosport, with the history of medical and pathological words (see *diphtheria*); of Mr. Barclay Head of the British Museum, with several numismatical words; of Mr. C. W. C. Oman, M.A., with the history of the word *duke*, and of Prof. Sylvanus P. Thompson, F.S.A., and Prof. R. B. Clifton, F.R.S., with that of *Dynamo* and *Dynamic*.

The assistants in the Scriptorium, who have been engaged on the work all through D, are Mr. C. G. Balk, Mr. A. T. Maling, M.A., and Mr. F. J. Sweatman, B.A. In the early part of the letter I had the co-operation also of the late Mr. John Mitchell and of Mr. W. Worrall, B.A. Mr. Mitchell had been on the staff of the Dictionary for more than eleven years; and his sudden and lamented death, caused by a fall when climbing in the Snowdon region, on August 30, 1894, was for certain departments of our work a loss which is not yet repaired. In the later parts of the letter, I have had the assistance of Mr. C. Talbut Onions, M.A., and Mr. A. R. Sewall; and, for certain portions, of Mr. A. Erlebach, B.A.

JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

THE SCRIPTORIUM, OXFORD,  
May, 1897.

## ADDITIONS AND EMENDATIONS.

(The recent publication by the Navy Records Society of a volume containing Naval Accounts of the reign of Henry VII, edited by Mr. M. Oppenheim, has carried back the documentary history of many naval terms to a date much earlier than was previously known. Among the D words are the following:)

**Davitt.** 1485 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII* (1896) 40 Daviott for the bote. *Ibid.* 49 Daviottes in the fflore castell. 1495 *Ibid.* 193 Devettes with a shyver of yron. *Ibid.* Dyvettes with a colke of brasse.

**Dock.** 1486 *Ibid.* 23 About the bringing of the same ship into her dokke. 1488 *Ibid.* 26 Keping the said Ship at Erith in her dokke. 1495 *Ibid.* 137 The Reparalyng, fortifying, and amending the dokke for the Kynges shippes at Portesmouth, makynge of the gates, & fortifying the hede of the same dokke. *Dock-head* 1497 *Ibid.* 143 The dokke, the dokke hedde & gates of the same.

**Dunnage.** 1497 *Ibid.* 251 For xxxvj shegge Shevys layed alow in John Millers crayer for donage.

**Dory,** *sb.*<sup>2</sup> 1726 *Trav. Capt. N. Uring* 346 We launched the Dory over the reef.

**Daver,** *v. dial.* [In I. app. cognate with Du. *daveren* to shake, quake, MLG., LG. *dawern*, a word of frequentative form, of which the root is uncertain. In II. perh. transferred from the same.]

<sup>1</sup> Many new names have to be added to the List of Readers for the Dictionary; of these the following are here mentioned on account of the importance of their contributions: Albert Matthews, Esq., Boston, U.S. (c 28,000), George Joicey, Esq., Gateshead-on-Tyne (8,500), Rev. J. W. Hooper, M.A., Gateshead-on-Tyne (6,000), Halkett Lord, Esq., Scotch Plains, New Jersey, U.S. (4,000), Miss H. M. Poynter, Oxford (2,500), Hellier R. H. Gosselin, Esq., and Miss Geraldine H. Gosselin, London (3,500). Constant help in the alphabetizing of material has been given by Mrs. Walkey, North Allington, Bridport.





# KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION

## I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z have their usual values.

g as in *go* (gō).  
h ... *ho!* (hō).  
r ... *run* (rūn), *terrier* (tērriar).  
ɹ ... *her* (hɹ), *farther* (fārðɹ).  
s ... *see* (sē), *cess* (ses).  
w ... *wen* (wen).  
hw ... *when* (hwen).  
y ... *yes* (yes).

þ as in *thin* (þin), *bath* (bap).  
ð ... *then* (ðen), *bathe* (bæð).  
ʃ ... *shop* (ʃɒp), *dish* (diʃ).  
tʃ ... *chop* (tʃɒp), *ditch* (diʃ).  
ʒ ... *vision* (viˈʒən), *déjeuner* (deʒœne).  
dʒ ... *judge* (dʒʌdʒ).  
ŋ ... *singing* (siˈŋiŋ), *think* (piŋk).  
ŋɡ ... *finger* (fiŋɡɹ).

(FOREIGN.)

ʰ as in *French nasal, environ* (aŋviʁɔŋ).  
lʷ ... It. *seraglio* (serāˈliʷo).  
nʷ ... It. *signore* (siniˈʋɔre).  
x ... Ger. *ach* (ax), Sc. *loch* (ləx, loxʷ).  
xʷ ... Ger. *ich* (ixʷ), Sc. *nick* (nɛxʷt).  
ɣ ... Ger. *sagen* (zāˈɣɛn).  
ɣʷ ... Ger. *legen, regnen* (lɛˈɣʷɛn, rɛˈɣʷnɛn).

## II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in *Fr. à la mode* (a la modʷ).  
ai ... *aye=yes* (ai), *Isaiah* (ɛizaiˈä).  
æ ... *man* (mæn).  
ɑ ... *pass* (pas), *chant* (tʃant).  
au ... *loud* (laud), *now* (nau).  
ɒ ... *cut* (kʌt), *son* (sɒn).  
e ... *yet* (yet), *ten* (ten).  
ɛ ... *survey sb.* (sɛˈriːv), *Fr. attaché* (ataʃe).  
ɛf ... *Fr. chef* (ʃɛf).  
ə ... *ever* (evə), *nation* (næˈʃən).  
ɔi ... *I, eye* (ɔi), *bind* (bɔind).  
||ɔ ... *Fr. eau de vie* (ɔ də viˈ).  
i ... *sit* (sit), *mystic* (mistik).  
ɪ ... *Psyche* (saiˈki), *react* (riˈækt).  
o ... *acher* (ɛˈkoɹ), *morality* (mɔræˈliti).  
oi ... *oil* (oil), *boy* (boi).  
o ... *hero* (hiˈro), *zoology* (zoˌɒlədʒi).  
ɔ ... *what* (hwɔt), *watch* (wɔtʃ).  
ɔ, ɔ\* ... *got* (gɔt), *soft* (sɔft).  
||ɔ ... Ger. *Köln* (kōln).  
||ɔ ... *Fr. peu* (pō).  
u ... *full* (ful), *book* (buk).  
iu ... *duration* (diʊræˈʃən).  
u ... *unto* (vntu), *frugality* (fruˈ-).  
iu ... *Matthew* (mæˈpiu), *virtue* (vɜˈtju).  
||ü ... Ger. *Müller* (müˈlér).  
||ü ... *Fr. dune* (dü̃n).  
o (see i, e, ɔ, ü) } see p. xxiv., note 3.  
u (see i, ɔ) }  
ʰ as in *able* (æbʰl), *eaten* (ɛˈn) = voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *alms* (āmz), *bar* (bā).  
ɔ̄ ... *curl* (kōl), *fur* (fū).  
ē (ē̄) ... *there* (ðē̄), *pear*, *pare* (pē̄).  
ē̄ (ē̄̄) ... *rein*, *rain* (rē̄n), *they* (ðē̄̄).  
ē̄ ... *Fr. faire* (fē̄r).  
ō ... *fir* (fō), *fern* (fōm), *earth* (āp).  
ī (ī̄) ... *bier* (bī), *clear* (klī).  
ī̄ ... *thief* (þīf), *see* (sī).  
ō̄ (ō̄̄) ... *bear*, *bore* (bō̄), *glory* (glō̄ri).  
ō̄ (ō̄̄) ... *so*, *sow* (sō̄), *soul* (sō̄l).  
ō̄ ... *walk* (wō̄k), *wart* (wō̄t).  
ō̄ ... *short* (ʃō̄t), *thorn* (þō̄n).  
||ō̄ ... *Fr. coeur* (kō̄r).  
||ō̄ ... Ger. *Göthe* (gō̄tē), *Fr. jeûne* (ʒō̄n).  
ū (ū̄) ... *poor* (pū̄), *moorish* (mū̄riʃ).  
iū, iū̄ ... *pure* (piū̄), *lure* (liū̄).  
ū̄ ... *two moons* (tū̄ mū̄nz).  
iū̄, iū̄̄ ... *few* (fiū̄), *late* (liū̄).  
||ū̄ ... Ger. *grün* (grū̄n), *Fr. jus* (ʒū̄).

OBSCURE.

ǎ as in *amceba* (ǎmʰbǎ).  
ǣ ... *accept* (ǣksept), *maniac* (mǣˈniǣk).  
ð̄ ... *datum* (dǣˈtǣm).  
č̄ ... *moment* (mō̄mɛnt), *several* (seˈvɛrǎl).  
č̄ ... *separate* (adj.) (seˈpǎrč̄).  
é̄ ... *added* (æd̄ɛd), *estate* (est̄ɛt).  
í ... *vanity* (væn̄iti).  
ř̄ ... *remain* (r̄m̄ɛn), *believe* (b̄līv).  
ó̄ ... *theory* (þ̄ō̄ri).  
ǝ̄ ... *violet* (vɔiˈǝ̄lɛt), *parody* (pǝˈrɔ̄di).  
ǝ̄ ... *authority* (ǝ̄θ̄ɔ̄riti).  
ǝ̄ ... *connect* (k̄n̄ɛkt), *amazon* (æˈmǎzǝ̄n).  
iū̄, iū̄̄ ... *verdure* (vɜˈdiū̄), *measure* (mɛˈʒiū̄).  
ū̄ ... *altogether* (ǝ̄lt̄ɔ̄geˈð̄u).  
iū̄ ... *circular* (s̄ɜˈkuliū̄).

\* ɔ the ɔ in *soft*, of medial or doubtful length.

|| Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

## In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. *e*, *o*, representing an earlier *a*, are distinguished as *e*, *ɔ* (having the phonetic value of *e* and *ɔ*, or *ɔ*, above); as in *ende* from *andi* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *mann* from *mann*, *pu* from *an*.



# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a. [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from.	gen. .... = genitive.	pa. t. .... = past tense.
a (as a 1300) .... = ante, before.	gen. .... = general, -ly.	Path. .... = in Pathology.
absol., absol. .... = absolutely.	Geol. .... = in Geology.	Pers. .... = Persian.
abst. .... = abstract.	Geom. .... = in Geometry.	pers. .... = person, -al.
acc. .... = accusative.	Goth. .... = Gothic (= Moeso-Gothic).	pf. .... = perfect.
ad. [in Etymol.] ... = adaptation of.	Gr. .... = Greek.	Pg. .... = Portuguese.
adv., adv. .... = adverb.	Gram. .... = in Grammar.	Philol. .... = in Philology.
advb. .... = adverbial, -ly.	Heb. .... = Hebrew.	phonet. .... = phonetic, -ally.
AF., AFR. .... = Anglo-French.	Her. .... = in Heraldry.	phr. .... = phrase.
Anat. .... = in Anatomy.	Herb. .... = with herbalists.	Phren. .... = in Phrenology.
Antiq. .... = in Antiquities.	Hort. .... = in Horticulture.	Phys. .... = in Physiology.
aphet. .... = aphetic, aphetized.	imp. .... = Imperative.	pl., pl. .... = plural.
app. .... = apparently.	impers. .... = impersonal.	poet. .... = poetic.
Arab. .... = Arabic.	impf. .... = imperfect.	pop. .... = popular, -ly.
Arch. .... = in Architecture.	ind. .... = Indicative.	ppl. a., ppl. adj. ... = participial adjective.
arch. .... = archaic.	indef. .... = indefinite.	pple. .... = participle.
Archæol. .... = in Archæology.	inf. .... = Infinitive.	Pr. .... = Provençal.
assoc. .... = association.	infl. .... = influenced.	prec. .... = preceding (word or article).
Astr. .... = in Astronomy.	int. .... = interjection.	pref. .... = prefix.
Astrol. .... = in Astrology.	intr. .... = intransitive.	prep. .... = preposition.
attrib. .... = attributive, -ly.	It. .... = Italian.	pres. .... = present.
bef. .... = before.	J., (J.) .... = Johnson (quotation from).	Prim. sign. .... = Primary signification.
Biol. .... = in Biology.	(Jam.) .... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict.	priv. .... = privative.
Boh. .... = Bohemian.	(Jod.) .... = Jodrell (quoted from).	prob. .... = probably.
Bot. .... = in Botany.	L. .... = Latin.	pron. .... = pronoun.
Build. .... = in Building.	(L.) (in quotations) = Latham's edn. of Todd's	pronunc. .... = pronunciation.
c (as c 1300) .... = circa, about.	lang. .... = language. [Johnson.]	prop. .... = properly.
c. (as 13th c.) .... = century.	LG. .... = Low German.	Pros. .... = in Prosody.
Cat. .... = Catalan.	lit. .... = literal, -ly.	pr. pple. .... = present participle.
catachr. .... = catachrestically.	Lith. .... = Lithuanian.	Psych. .... = in Psychology.
Cf., cf. .... = confer, compare.	LXX. .... = Septuagint.	q.v. .... = quod vide, which see.
Chem. .... = in Chemistry.	Mal. .... = Malay.	(R.) .... = in Richardson's Dict.
cl. L. .... = classical Latin.	masc. (rarely m.) = masculine.	R. C. Ch. .... = Roman Catholic Church.
cogn. w. .... = cognate with.	Math. .... = in Mathematics.	refash. .... = refashioned, -ing.
collect. .... = collective, -ly.	ME. .... = Middle English.	refl., refl. .... = reflexive.
collog. .... = colloquially.	Med. .... = in Medicine.	reg. .... = regular.
comb. .... = combined, -ing.	med. L. .... = mediæval Latin.	repr. .... = representative, representing.
Comb. .... = Combinations.	Mech. .... = in Mechanics.	Rhet. .... = in Rhetoric.
Comm. .... = in commercial usage.	Metaph. .... = in Metaphysics.	Rom. .... = Romanic, Romance.
comp. .... = compound, composition.	MHG. .... = Middle High German.	sb., sb. .... = substantive.
compl. .... = complement.	midl. .... = midland (dialect).	Sc. .... = Scotch.
Conch. .... = in Conchology.	Mil. .... = in military usage.	sc. .... = scilicet, understand or supply.
concr. .... = concretely.	Min. .... = in Mineralogy.	sing. .... = singular.
conj. .... = conjunction.	mod. .... = modern.	Skr. .... = Sanskrit.
cons. .... = consonant.	Mus. .... = in Music.	Slav. .... = Slavonic.
Const., Const. ... = Construction, construed	(N.) .... = Nares (quoted from).	Sp. .... = Spanish.
with.	n. of action. .... = noun of action.	sp. .... = spelling.
Cryst. .... = in Crystallography.	n. of agent. .... = noun of agent.	spec. .... = specifically.
(D.) .... = in Davies (Supp. Eng.	Nat. Hist. .... = in Natural History.	subj. .... = subject, subjunctive.
Glossary).	Naut. .... = in nautical language.	subord. cl. .... = subordinate clause.
	neut. (rarely n.) = neuter.	subseq. .... = subsequently.
	NF., NFr. .... = Northern French.	subst. .... = substantively.
	N. O. .... = Natural Order.	suff. .... = suffix.
	nom. .... = nominative.	superl. .... = superlative.
	north. .... = northern (dialect).	Surg. .... = in Surgery.
	N. T. .... = New Testament.	Sw. .... = Swedish.
	Numism. .... = in Numismatics.	s.w. .... = south western (dialect).
	obj. .... = object.	T. (T.) .... = in Todd's Johnson.
	Obs., obs., obs. .... = obsolete.	techn. .... = technical, -ly.
	occas. .... = occasional, -ly.	Theol. .... = in Theology.
	OE. .... = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon).	tr. .... = translation of.
	OF., OFr. .... = Old French.	trans. .... = transitive.
	OFris. .... = Old Frisian.	transf. .... = transferred sense.
	OHG. .... = Old High German.	Trig. .... = in Trigonometry.
	OIr. .... = Old Irish.	Typog. .... = in Typography.
	ON. .... = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).	ult. .... = ultimate, -ly.
	ONF. .... = Old Northern French.	unkn. .... = unknown.
	Opt. .... = in Optics.	U.S. .... = United States.
	Ornith. .... = in Ornithology.	v., vb. .... = verb.
	OS. .... = Old Saxon.	v. str., or w. .... = verb strong, or weak.
	OSL. .... = Old Slavonic.	vbl. sb. .... = verbal substantive.
	O.T. .... = Old Testament.	var. .... = variant of.
	O Teut. .... = Original Teutonic.	wd. .... = word.
	orig. .... = original, -ly.	WGer. .... = West Germanic.
	Palæont. .... = in Palæontology.	w. midl. .... = west midland (dialect).
	pa. pple. .... = passive or past participle.	WS. .... = West Saxon.
	pass. .... = passive, -ly.	(Y.) .... = in Col. Yule's Glossary.
		Zool. .... = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.

+ = obsolete.  
# = not naturalized.

In the quotations.

\* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.

1 = before 1100.

2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).

3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).

5-7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, p. xx.)

In the Etymol.

\* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.

:- = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The Printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.



# D.

**D** (*dī*), the fourth letter of the Roman alphabet, corresponding in position and power to the Phœnician and Hebrew *Daleth*, and Greek *Delta*, Δ, whence also its form was derived by rounding one angle of the triangular form. It represents the sonant dental mute, or point-voice stop consonant, which in English is alveolar rather than dental. The plural has been written D's, Ds, de's.

The phonetic value of D in English is constant, except that in past participles the earlier full spelling *-ed* is retained where the pronunciation after a breath-consonant is now *t*, as in *looked, dipped, fished, passed*. The spelling *-ed* is now even extended to words in which OE. had *t*, as in *wished,uffed, kissed*, OE. *wyrcete, fyfte, cyste*.

c. 1000. *Ælfric Gram.* iii. (L. 16 B. c. d. g. f. t. zeendiað on e. 1673 *Wycherley Gentl. Dancing-Master* v. i. His desperate deadly daunting dagger:—there are your d's for you! 1726 *Leoni Alberti's Archit.* I. 67 b. The Walls... of Memphis [were] built in the shape of a D. 1879 *Miss Braddon Vixen* III. 168 This... must end in darkness, desolation, despair—everything dreadful beginning with d.

2. Used in reference to the shape of the letter, as *D-shaped*; so *D block, D trap, D valve*, etc. See also *DEE*.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 156 *D-Blocks* are lumps of oak in the shape of a D... bolted to the ship's side, in the channels. 1827 *Farey Steam Eng.* 707 Sliding valves... called D valves. 1849 E. E. *Navier Excurs. S. Africa* I. 161 The saddle... should be abundantly studded... with iron loops: or as they are—from their shape—termed in Colonial phraseology, D's. [See *DEE*.] *Ibid.* 163 Append to one of the D's of the said saddle, a leathern bottle. 1892 T. B. F. *Emerson Epid. Pneumonia* 11 The catch-pit was covered in by a D trap.

3. Used emphatically for *damn* (often printed d—), etc. Cf. *DEE* v.

1861 *Dickens Gl. Expect.* xi. He flung out in his violent way, and said, with a D, 'Then do as you like'. 1877 *Gilbert Com. Opera, H.M.S. Pinafore* 1. Though 'bother it' I may Occasionally say, I never use a big, big D—.

II. 1. Used like the other letters of the alphabet to denote serial order, with the value of *fourth*; applied, e.g., to the fourth quire or sheet of a book, a group or section in classification, etc.

1886 *Oxford Univ. Statutes* (1890) 109 The examination in the above-mentioned Group D shall be under the direction of the Board of the Faculty of Theology.

b. In typical or hypothetical examples of any argumentation, D is put for a fourth person or thing. (Cf. A, II. 4.)

1828 *Kingsley Let. to F. Ludlow in Life* xvii. (1879) II. 78 How worthless opinions of the Press are. For if A, B, C, D, flatly contradict each other, one or more must be wrong, eh? 1864 *Bowen Logic* 208 If A is B, C is D. 1887 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 21 Oct. 3/2 This or that understanding between Mr. A, Mr. B, Mr. C, and Mr. D.

2. *spec. in Music*. The name of the second note of the 'natural' major scale. (In Italy and France called *Re*.) Also, the scale or key which has that note for its tonic.

1596 *Shaks. Tem. Shr.* III. I. 77 *D sol re*, one Cliffe, two notes have I. 1880 *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 269/2 A Concerto of Bach in D minor.

3. In *Algebra*: see A, II. 5. In the higher mathematics, *d* is the sign of differentiation, and *D* of derivation; *D* is also used to denote the deficiency of a curve.

1822 *Salmon Higher Plane Curves* II. (1879) 30 We call the deficiency of a curve the number D, by which its number of double points is short of the maximum. 1873 B. *Williamson Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) § 5 When the increment is supposed infinitely small, it is called a *differential*, and represented by *dx*.

III. Abbreviations, etc.

1. *d* stands for *L. denarius* and so for 'penny', 'pence'; as *1d.* = one penny, *£. s. d.* = pounds, Vol. III.

shillings and pence. † Formerly also, *d.* = one half (*L. dimidium*, also contracted *di., dim.*); *D.* = dollar (in U.S.; now \$).

1307 E. E. *Wills* 2 Y be-queethe to the werkes of poulys vja. viij d. 1488 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 269 For d. a quarter of pepur. c. 1500 *Debate Carpenter's Tools* in Halliwell *Nugae Poet.* 15 Fore some dey he wyll vij. d. drynke. 1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* III. i. 140 What's the price of this yncle? I. d. 1791 *JEFFERSON in Harper's Mag.* (1885) Mar. 535/1 A pound of tea... costs 2 D. 1866 *CRUMP Banking* 233 Pence or half-pence are not legal tender for more than 12d., or farthings for more than 6d.

2. *D*, the sign for 500 in Roman numerals, as MDCCCXIII = 1893. [Understood to be the half of CIO, earlier form of M = 1,000.] (Formerly occasionally written Ds.)

1459 *Inv. in Paston Lett.* I. 469 Summa, DCCCC brv. unces. *Ibid.* 471 Summa, Dc unces. 1569 *Grafton Chron.* 16 This Thurston obteyned the rule of the Abbey againe for the price of .D. pound.

3. *D* = various proper names, as Daniel, David; † *D* = Duke; † *d.*, *d.* (usually before a date) = died; † *d.* = degree (of angular measure); *d* (in dental formulæ) = deciduous, as *dc.*, deciduous canine, *di.*, deciduous incisor; *d* or *D* (*Anat.*) = dorsal; *D*, 'in the *Complete Book*, means dead or deserted' (Adm. Smyth); *d.* (in a ship's log) = drizzling. In *Academical degrees* *D.* = Doctor (as a Lat. word following, and as English preceding, other initials), as D.D. (*Divinitatis Doctor*), Doctor of Divinity, LL.D. (*Legum Doctor*), Doctor of Laws, M.D., Doctor of Medicine, Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy, D.C.L., Doctor of Civil Law, D.Lit., Lit.D., Doctor of Literature, D.Sc., Doctor of Science. D.C. (*Music*) = *Da Capo* (q.v.). D.G. = *L. Dei gratia*, by the grace of God, *Deo gratias*, thanks to God. D.L., Deputy Lieutenant. D.T., vulgar abbrev. of *delirium tremens*. D.V. = *L. Deo volente*, God willing.

1601 R. *Johnson Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 75 Betwixt the Emp. then living and the last D. [= Duke] great gelosies underhand. 1606 *Coke in True & Perf. Relat.* T. j. b. A Doctor of fine Dd, as Disimulation, Deposing of Princes... Destruction. 1639 *Wadsworth Pilgr.* VII. 64 This North was created D.D. in Paris. 1635 J. *Wells Sciogr.* 4 Let 60 d. of the chorde, be equal to 30 d. of the Sines. 1710 *SACHEVERELL Sp. on Impeach.* 51 This argues a scandalous Ignorance... in a D.D. a 1866 *KEBLE Lett. Spir. Counsel* (1870) 186 My dear wife (D.G.) bore up well through the nursing. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* (1886) 62 His cousin, the Ph.D. 1872 O. W. *Holmes Poet Breakf.* t. v. (1885) 119 The D.D.'s used to be the leaders. 1873 H. *SPENCER Study Sociol.* II. 30 The 'D.V.' of a missionary-meeting placard.

-*d*, formative of *pa. pple.* as in *heard, paid, dead*: see -ED suffix.

**Da** (dā). Nursery and homely abbrev. of DADA. 1821 *LADY DUFF GORDON Let. in Three Gener. English-women* (1888) II. 216 Whether Da and my mother will stay at Weybridge, I know not. *Ibid.* 217 Da is gloomy, I fear 'tis his normal state.

**Da**, obs. form of DAW, DAY, DOR.

**Dab** (dæb), *sb.* 1. In 3-4 dabbe. [f. DAB v. 1, both being found c. 1300.]

1. A blow of somewhat sharp and abrupt character. b. A blow from a bird's beak, or with the corner or point of anything which scarcely or only slightly penetrates; a thrust as if aiming to strike or stab; an aimed blow. c. *dial.* A slight blow with the back of the hand or the like, a box, a slap.

1300 *K. Alis.* 2306 Philot him gaf anothir dabbe. That in the scheld the gysarme Bylefte hongyng, and eke the arme. *Ibid.* 2794 They laughte dedly dabbe. *Ibid.* 7304 Bytwene you delith hit with dabbe. And with spere, and swordis dunt. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Dab*... also a light blow on the Chape, or box on the Ear. 1731 *Swift Mem. Capt.*

*Crichton Wks.* 1768 XI. 161, I gave him a dab in the mouth with my broken sword, which very much hurt him. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 69 Giving us several dabs with its beak. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* II. xi. Making two dabs at him in the air with her needle. 1875 A. R. *Horn My School-boy Fr.* 125 She made furious dabs at him. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Dab*, a slight blow, generally with the back of the hand. [So in *N. W. Linc. and Cheshire Gloss.*]

*d. fig.* (cf. *rap, poke, thrust*.)

1705 in *Perry Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 160 Here's another dab upon Gov<sup>r</sup> Nicholson. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) II. XL. 140 At our alighting, I gave him another dab. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 391 'Tis now an age... Since we have had a dab at any body.

2. A gentle blow or tap with a soft substance, which is pressed slightly on the object and then quickly withdrawn; a stroke with a dabber.

1755 in JOHNSON

3. A flattish mass of some soft or moist substance dabbed or dropped on anything.

1749 in *Doran Mann & Manners* (1876) I. xiii. 203 Putting a large dab of hot wax under the arms. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1825) II. 596 We... garnish the rims of our dishes with dabs of chewed greens. 1779 *MAD D'ARBLAY Diary* 3 Nov. How can two or three dabs of paint ever be worth such a sum as that? 1874 *Mrs. H. Wood Mast. Greylands* III. 32 Fifteen dishes he wanted for his dinner, if he wanted one. And all of 'em dabs and messes.

4. *fig.* Applied slightly to (a) a small or trifling amount, as of money given; (b) a slight effort of the pen, etc.

1729 *Mrs. DELANY Life & Corr.* I. 453, I had your hasty dab as you call it... your dabs are of more worth to me than folios of letters from any one else. 1735 *HERVEY Mem.* II. 13, 300d. ever since he was King, besides several little dabs of money. 1764 H. *WALPOLE Lett. H. Mann* (1833) II. 137 (D) A new dab called *Anecdotes of Polite Literature*. 1788 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Lett.* 29 Jan., I actually asked for this dab of preferment.

5. a. A wet or dirty clout. b. A pinafore. *dial.*

1714 *SWIFT Hue & Cry*, Reckon with my Washerwoman; making her allow for old Shirts, Socks, Dabs and Markes, which she bought of me. 1721 *BAILEY, Dab*... a dirty clout. 1837 *THACKERAY Yellowplush* i. Wet dabs of dishcloths flapped in your face. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Dab*, a child's pinafore.

6. Applied to persons: a. An untidy woman, a drab. b. A small child, a chit.

1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Dab*... also a word of Contempt for a Woman. 1797 *Mrs. BENNETT Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 91 It [Betty] is such an engaging, good-hearted little dab. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropshire Word-bk.*, *Dab*, an untidy, thriftless woman. [So *Cheshire Gloss.*] 1833 *SIR F. HEAD Bubbles of Brummen*, A little bare-headed, bare-footed dab of a child. 1864 *CAPEEN Devon Province*, *Dab*, a chit.

7. See *quots.*

1738 *DYCHE Dict.*, *Dab*... likewise a mangled piece of fat meat goes by this name. 1836 *DICKENS Sk. Box* (1877) 38 Dabs of dingy bacon.

8. *pl.* The refuse or sediment of sugar.

1828 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Dabs*, refuse foots of sugar. 1881 *Daily News* 7 Sept. 3/4 Barbadoes dabs, 20s. to 21s... Grenada dabs, 17s. to 19s. 6d.

9. *Type-founding*. See *quots.*

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mach.*, *Dab*, an impression in type-metal of a die in course of sinking. 1889 T. B. *REED (in Letter)*, The common process of producing cast ornaments for printing before the introduction of electrotyping was known in English type-foundries as 'dabbing'. The original woodblock is dropped sharply into a bed of molten lead on the point of cooling. A mould or matrix of the design is thus produced. To produce replicas of the design, the operator strikes this matrix into lead. The result is a 'cast' or 'dab' in relief, which when mounted can be used to print along with type.

10. A printer's dabber.

1861 W. F. *COLLIER Hist. Eng. Lit.* 75 The worker of the press has found the... dabbers... unfit for use... He sits down with raw sheep-skin and carded wool, to stuff the balls and tie it round the handle of the dab.



11. *Comb.*, as *dab-pot*; †*dab-stone*, a game with stones; cf. *dabbers* and *dib-stone*; *dab-wash* (*dial.*), a wash of a few small articles, as distinct from the usual household wash; hence *dab-wash* vb.

1876 BROWNING *Packiarotto* 410 Stick thou, Son, to paint-brush and 'dab-pot'! 1854 J. DONNE *E. Ded.* in *Donne's Paradoxes*, Lelius and Scipio are presented to us as playing at 'Dabstone before they fought against Hannibal.' 1883 MALONE (cited for 'Dab-wash' by Todd s.v. *Dab*). 1883 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's L. vi.* Having had what is called in the district a 'dab-wash' of a few articles, forgotten on the regular day. 1881 RICHARDSON in *Ed. Words* 51 A few clothes that had just gone through a 'dab-wash'.

¶ 12. *Dab* is frequently written instead of *DAUB* = rough mortar, clay used in plastering, esp. in *wattle and dab* (*daub*).

1839 LOUDON *Enycl. Arch.* 840 Instead of brick nagging for partitions, cob is used for filling in the framework. This sort of work is called rab and dab. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* vi. 70 Cottages, with walls of wattle and dab.

**Dab** (dæb), sb.<sup>2</sup> [Etymology unknown: cf. however *DAB* sb.<sup>1</sup> 3.] A species of small flat-fish, *Pleuronectes limanda*, nearly resembling the flounder, common on the sandy parts of the British coast; also used as a 'street term for small flat fish of any kind' (*Slang Dict.*).

1577 HARRISON *England* iii. iii. (1878) ii. 20 The plaice, the but, the turbot, dorrie, dab, &c. 1620 VANNER *Via Recta* iv. 72 The Dabbe or little Plaice is of the same nature. 1776 PENNANT *Tour in Wales* (1883) i. 29 Dabs visit us in November. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* i. 165 The fish fried by street dealers is known as 'plaice dabs' and 'sole dabs', which are merely plaice and soles, 'dab' being a common word for any flat fish. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* x. 193 A dab or plaice soon getting pale-coloured when lying upon a white surface.

b. *Comb.*, as *dab-darter*, one who spears flat-fish; *dab-fish*, flat-fish.

1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxvi. (1884) 203 In the deeper water the dab-darters are often hard at work. the 'darter' is like the head of a large rake with the teeth set vertically. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dab-fish*, all kinds of flat fish.

**Dab** (dæb), sb.<sup>3</sup> [Appears before 1700; frequently referred to as school slang; origin unknown. Conjectures have been offered as to its being a corruption of *adept*, and of *dapper*, but without any other evidence than appears in the general likeness and use of the words. It is possible that it is a derivative of *DAB* v.]

One skilful or proficient at (†*of*, *in*) anything; an expert, an adept.

1691 *Athenian Mercury* IV. No. 3 Qu. 8 [Love is] such a Dab at his Bow and Arrows. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew*, Dab, expert, exquisite in Roguery. He is a Dab at it. He is well vers'd in it. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell* 83 The Dr. is charg'd with being a great Dab, as the Boys say, for he plays on Sundays. 1754 FIELDING *Ess. Conversation* Wks. (1840) 642 (To fetch a phrase from school...) great dabs of this kind of facetiousness. 1759 GOLDSM. *See* No. 1 A third [writer] is a dab at an index. 1845 THACKERAY *Punch in the East* iv. I wish to show I am a dab in history. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press* v. (1875) 60, I am 'a dab', as we used to say at Eton, at suggesting subjects for essays.

b. *attrib.* or *Comb.*, as *dab hand*. 1838 CRIVEN *Dialect*, *Dab-hand*, expert at anything. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Re. Lynne* ii. 67 He was a dab hand at water-colours. [The comb. occurs in many dialect glossaries from *Lonsdale* and *Holderness* to *W. Somerset*.]

**Dab**, sb.<sup>4</sup> slang. A bed. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 16 Those who had been accustomed to a downy dab. 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Dab*, a bed. 1823 W. T. MONCRIEFF *Tom & Jerry* iii. iii. (Farmer), When we've had the liquor, we'll... all go to our dabs.

**Dab** (dæb), v.<sup>1</sup> In 4 dabben, 6 dabble. Inflected dabbet, dabbings. [This and the accompanying sb. *DAB*<sup>1</sup> appear about 1300; there is nothing similar in OE.]

Middle and early modern Dutch had a verb *dabben*, according to Oudemans, 'to pinch, knead, fumble, dabble'; cf. Ger. *tappen* to grope, fumble (with the hands, as in the dark); but it is not clear that there is any connexion between this and the English word. Rather does the latter appear to be of independent onomatopoeic origin, being, primarily, the expression of the mechanical action in question by analogous oral action, including (but only in a secondary way) the representation of the sound. Cf. *Dub* v., which in some of its senses appears to be of kindred formation.]

I. To strike, peck, stick, etc.

1. *trans.* To strike somewhat sharply and abruptly. (The ME. sense is not quite clear.) b. To strike so as slightly to pierce or indent; to peck as a bird with its bill; to pick the surface of a stone (see quot. 1876); to stick or thrust. Now chiefly Sc. c. in mod. dial. To strike with a slight blow, as with the back of the hand. †*To dab nebs*: to kiss. 1307 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 192 This Frensche come to Flaunders... The Flemmische hem dabbeth o the bare. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 551.1 The prick of the fleshe, to dabbe him in the necke. 1630 DEKKER and Pt. *Hon. Whore* iv. ii. Let me alone for dabbing them o' th' neck. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Dab*, to cuff or bang; to slap or strike. 17... in Jamieson *Pop. Ball. & Songs* (1806) i. 87 (Jam.) The thorn that dabs I'll cut it down, Though fair the rose may be. 1786 *Yng. Coalman's Courtship* (ed. 20) 5 You may... dab nebs w' her now an' then. 1876 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Dabbing*, *Daubing*... working the face of a stone... with a pick-shaped tool... so as to form a series of minute holes. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Shippers & Sh.* 82 One chap dabb'd his stickier through my arm here. 1887 *Cheshire*

*Gloss.*, *Dab*, to give a slight blow to. 'Dost want dabb'n i' th' maith' [= mouth].

d. *intr.* Of a bird: To peck with the bill. e. To aim at in order to strike, as in playing at marbles, or throwing a stone at a bird, etc. Sc.

1805 J. NICOL *Poems* i. 43 (Jam.) Weel daubit, Robin! there's some mair, Beath groats an' barley, dinna spare. 1826 WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 i. 25 Chuckies... dabbing at daigh and drumcock. Mod. Sc. If you go near the nest, the hen will dab at you. Which marble shall I dab at? Some boys dabbing at a cat on the roof of the shed.

2. To strike or cause to strike (usually with something soft and of broadish surface) so as to exert a slight momentary pressure, and then withdraw quickly. The object may be a. the brush, dabber, etc. used; b. the moist or sticky substance applied; c. the surface to which it is applied.

a. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 13 b, A Painter... needs no more but wet his pencil, and dab it on their cheekes, and he shall have vermilion and white enough. 1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 143 A common printer's ball... is now to be dabbed on the whole surface. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* viii. § 313, I dip my brush... and dab it against the paper.

b. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 31 a, Laser... is dabbed about the stinging of scorpiones with oyle well menced or tempered. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* 352 Dab it on with a fine rag. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* i. 8 One who dabs brick-clay into a mould. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 109 [It] dabbed glue on his gauzy wings.

c. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 63 Dip a soft rag in dead small Beer, new Milk warm, and dabbe each eye, a dozen times gently. 17... S. SHARP (J.), A sore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by dabbing it with fine lint. 1879 *Newspaper*, If the bleeding be too copious, dab the part with a rag wetted with creasote.

d. *spec. in Printing, Etching, etc.*: To strike or pat with a dabber for various purposes, as e.g. in order to spread colour evenly over a surface.

1799 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 573, I found one painting and another dabbing. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* i. 339 The interstices may be dabbed over with the tincture of that colour which you would have for the general ground-work. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 300 Holding the brush perpendicular to the glass, every part of the latter must be dabbed so that the surface will be dimmed by the oil. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* i. 673/1 The insinuation [in stereotyping] of the damp paper into the interstices of the letters by dabbing the back of the paper with a hair brush.

3. To set or put down with a sharp, abrupt motion (cf. *to stick down*); to throw or fling down in a rough, careless, untidy manner.

1772 G. WASHINGTON in *Mag. Amer. Hist.* May (1884) 71 They [clothes] will be... dabbed about, in every hole and corner. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Dab*, *Dab-down*... to fling down carelessly, not in their right place.

II. Specific senses of doubtful history, or indirect connexion with prec.

† 4. *Fishing*. To fish by dipping the bait gently and lightly in the water; to dap, dib. Obs.

1676 COTTON *Angler* n. v. 295 This way of fishing we call daping, dabbing, or dibbing.

5. To dabble. dial. 1787 W. MARSHALL *East Norf. Gloss.*, *Dabbing*, *dibbling*. 1847 in HALLIWELL.

6. *Type-founding*. To produce a 'dab' in the process of making matrices, etc.

1889 [see *DAB* sb.<sup>1</sup> 9].

† 7. To deceive, jape. Obs. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* vi. 2402 Like the parish bull he serves them still And dabbes their husbandes clean against their will.

8. A modification of *DAUB* v., to plaster.

1577 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 164 Item, to Humfries for dabbinge the church house... vjd. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffet's Amphib.* 272 The Steps are... dabbed over with Lime and Mortar. *Ibid.* 374 Those who in various ways transform and dab over those parts of the Building. 1855 BROWNING *Grammarians' Funeral* 72 Fancy the fabric Quite, ere you build. Ere mortar dab brick!

Hence *Dabbed* (dæbd) *ppl. a.*, *Dab'bing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1885 W. RHIND *Trade Circular*, A beautiful smooth ground, which... will stand the acid bath better than any dabbed ground. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 577/2 The wound itself does not require... washing and sponging and dabbing. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dabbing-machine*, the machine employed in casting large metal type.

† **Dab**, v.<sup>2</sup> Obs. [Cf. *DABBY* and *DABBLE*.] ? To wet and dabbed, to hang like wet clothes.

1558 PHAER *Æneid* vi. (R.) I creeping held with crokid hands the mountaynes top, Encombrid in my clothes that dabbing down from me did droppe.

**Dab**, adv. [The verb-stem or sb. used elliptically.] With a dab, or sudden contact.

1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn*, 2 He dropt downe... as heavy as if a leaden plummet... had fallen on the earth dab. 1884 RUSKIN in *Pall Mall G.* 30 Dec. 11/1 One who sharpens his pencil point, instead of seizing his biggest brush and going dab at the mountains with splotches of colour.

**Dabber** (dæ'ber). [f. *DAB* v.<sup>1</sup> + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who or that which dabs. b. *spec.* A rounded mass of some elastic material, enclosed in leather or silk, used to apply ink, colour, etc., evenly to a surface; employed in printing from type, wood-blocks, or engraved plates, in painting on china, etc.; in *Printing* = *BALL* sb.<sup>1</sup> 13. c. A brush used in stereotyping for pressing the damped

paper into the interstices of the type, or for various purposes in gilding, photography, etc.

c. 1790 *Artist's Assistant Mech. Sc.* 193 The ground... is to be laid on thinly and dabbed all over with the dabber. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 419 Have ready a dabber made of a round piece of white glove leather... filled with cotton, or wool, and tied close into a ball. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* vii. 397 Taking the dabber, on which some portion of the etching ground has been left. 1854 tr. *Lamartine's Celebr. Char.* II. 333 Dabbers to spread the ink on the letters. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 28 Jan. 487 (*Gilding*), Go over gently with a dabber [brush].

2. (See quot.) 1881 *Oxfordish Gloss. Supp.*, *Dabbers*, a game played by children with small round flint stones. *Dabber*, a stone with which the game of Dabbers is played.

**Dabble** (dæ'b'l), v. [Appears late in 16th c. Agrees in form, and in sense 2, with *Du. dabbelen*, var. of *dabben*, expl. by Plantijn as 'patrouiller, ou pattered de mains' to dabble with the feet or hands, *met de voet int slijck dabbelen*, 'trepiner des piedz en la fange', to trample with the feet in the mud. In form *Du. dabbelen* is the frequentative of *dabben*; the relation of *dabble* and *dab* in Eng. is less clear.]

1. *trans.* To wet by splashing, as in running through a puddle or wading about in shallow water, or by pressing against wet shrubs, or the like; to move anything to and fro in water; hence to wet in a casual way; to disfigure or soil with splashes of any liquid; to bespatter, besprinkle, bedabble. Said of the personal agent, or the liquid medium.

1557 TUSSEY *100 Points Husb.* xxvii, Set bauen alone, lay the bowghes from the blockes: the drier, the les richens dablith their dockes [skirts behind]. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iv. 54 A Shadow like an Angell, with bright hayre Dabbed in blood. 1604 MIDDLETON *Witch* ii. iii. 3 We must take heed we ride through all the puddles... that your safeguard there may be most probably dabbled. 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 570 The Country being woody they were daily dabbled with the fall of snow from the trees. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* (J.), I scarified, and dabbled the wound with oil of turpentine. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxi. 66 The men who are dabbling the Queen's robe in blood. 1887 T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II. v. 85, I dabbled a handkerchief in a neighbouring fountain for her to wash her streaked face.

b. *causal*. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iii. 297 Or in the... holy secrets of this microcosm, Dabbling a shameless hand.

2. *intr.* To move (with feet or hands, or the bill) in shallow water, liquid mud, etc., so as to cause some splashing; to play about in shallow water, to paddle.

1611 CORGER, *Patouiller*... to paddle, or dable in with the feet. 1626 J. POPE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* 1. 331 They... made her to dable in the durte on a fine morning from Somerset House to St. James. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 125 Ducklings, which... naturally delight to dabble in the water. 1789 WORDSW. *Evening Walk*, Where the duck dabbles 'mid the rustling sedge. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 118 The long wet pasture grass she dabbles through. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii. 488 The minister who... had stooped to dabble in these muddy waters of intrigue.

3. *fig.* To employ oneself in a dilettante way in (any business or pursuit) without going deeply or seriously into it; to work off and on at, as a matter of whim or fancy. Const. *in* (with, at, etc.).

1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N. II.* i. Let him still dabble in poetry. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 14 Some Youngster that had been Dabbling amongst the Socinian Writers. 1768-74 TUCKER *Et. Nat.* (1852) I. 120 One of those sources of disputation which must not be dabbed with: we must drink deep, or had better not taste at all. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 465 Examining how far their own members... had been dabbling in stocks. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xxviii, It's the delight of my life to have dabbled in poetry. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* III. i. 14 The man who dabbles at saving the world by science, education, hygeian and other economics.

† b. To meddle, tamper with; to interfere in.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 7 He has bound himself up from dabbling with the Grounds of Obedience and Government. 1732 ATTERBURY *To Pope* (J.), You, I think, have been dabbling here and there with the text. 1776 PAINE *Com. Sense*, *Addr. Quakers* (1791) 80 Dabbling in matters, which the professed quietude of your principles instruct you not to meddle with. 1794 SIR F. M. EDEN in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 238 As he loves to be dabbling, he may perhaps go.

† 4. To move up and down in a playful, trifling manner, like one dabbling in water. Obs.

a. 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 169 I'll dabble up and down, and take the air.

**Dabble**, sb. [f. prec. verb.] The act of dabbling; that which dabbles.

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 7 While still the gory dabble did anew the soil pollute.

**Dabbled**, *ppl. a.* [f. *DABBLE* v. + *-ED*.] Wetted by splashing; casually or irregularly wetted; stained or soiled with water, blood, mud, etc.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. 397 The lively Liquor God With dabbled heels hath swelling clusters trod. 1727 SWIFT *Poems*, *City Shower*, Rising with dabbled wings. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* i. ix. 18 The maiden jewels of the rain sit in your dabbled locks again.

**Dabblement**, *nonce-rod.* [See *-MENT*.] Dabbling (in semi-concrete sense).



1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 236, I. . . alas, was met by a foul dabblement of paint oozing downstairs.

**Dabblor** (dæ'blɔr). [*f.* DABBLE *v.* + -ER *l.*]

1. One who dabbles, esp. in any business or pursuit.

1611 COUGH. *Pantheist*, a padler, dabler, slabber; one that tramples with his feet in plashe of durtie water. a 1635 FLETCHER *Ellder Bro.* II. ii. A little unbroken poetry Such as the dabbles of our time contrive. 1766-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 7 Your dabbles in metaphysics are the most dangerous creatures breathing. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xi. 72 A dabbler in arts and sciences.

+ 2. (See quot.) Obs.

1611 COTER, *Papefif*, the maine course; that part of the maine-sayle whereto the bonnets, or dablors be fastened.

**Dabble-some**, *a. nonce-wd.* [*See* -SOME.] Given to dabbling.

1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Novell* III. (1883) 370 Dabble-some interferences with ancient institutions.

**Dabbling** (dæ'blɪŋ, *vbl. sh.* [-ING *l.*]) The action of the verb DABBLE; an instance or result of such action.

1677 HUBBARD *Narrative* 109 Many of the rest were sorely wounded, as appeared by the dabbling of the Bushes with blood. 1718 SWIFT *Irish Stella* 19 Dec. We are full of snow and dabbling. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 361 Some further paltry dabbling was also attempted with the phraseology. 1884 *Chr. Treasury* Feb. 92/1 The disconnected dabblings of untrained forgers.

**Dabbling**, *ppl. a.* [-ING *l.*] That dabbles.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 518 In dabbling weather and autumn. 1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 178 Superficial, dabbling authors. a 1845 HOOD *Mermaid of Margate* xii. A scaly tail, of a dolphin's growth, in the dabbling brine did soak.

Hence **Dabblingly** *adv.*

1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXV. 134 The first number is written by the editor, and treats dabblingly of 'dabblers'.

**Dabby** (dæ'bi), *a.* [*f.* DAB *v.* <sup>3</sup>, DAB *sh.* <sup>1</sup> *l.*] Damp, moist; (of clothes) wet and clinging to the body; flabby; flaccid.

1581 J. STUDLEY *Seneca's Medea* 131 b. When the stormy southerne wind with dankish dabby face Of hoary winter sendeth out the gushing showeres apace. 1818 *Sporting Mag.* XL. 167 All very greasy, blousy, dabby, dusty, salt-water, and so on. a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, Dabby, moist, and somewhat adhesive; sticking to the skin like wet linen. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W. v. Your.* overalls, which hang dabby and flabby about your legs. a 1845 HOOD *Domestic Asides* iv. I should have loved to kiss her so,— (A flabby, dabby babby l).

**Dabchick** (dæ'bɪk) [*f.*]. Forms: a. 6 dabchicke, dopchicken, 6-7 dopchick (o; β. 7 dip-chicke, 9 dibchick; 7. 6 dobachickin, 7-8 dobachick; 8. 7-9 dab-chick, 8- dobachick. [The early forms *dap*, *dop-chick*, with the later *dip-chick*, and synonym DOPPER, appear to connect the first part of the word with the ablaut stem *deup*, *dup*, *dop*, of DIP, DEEP; but the forms in *dob*, *dab*, seem to be associated with some senses of DAB *v.*]

The Little Grebe, *Podiceps minor*, a small water-bird, found in rivers and other fresh waters, and noted for its diving; in U.S. the name is applied to another species of Grebe, *Podilymbus podiceps*.

a. 1575 TURBERY *Faulconrie* 150 Small fowle, as the dapchicke, or such like. 1583 GOLDING *Cato in Deut.* xc. 552 The Swanne the Cormorant the pellicane, the Dopchicken the stork. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xv. 636 She. Shot dead the woman, who into the pump like to a dop-chick dived. 1734 MORTIMER in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 449 *Podiceps minor* rostro vario, The Pied Bill Dopchick. 1888 W. SOMERSET *Word-bk.*, Dapchick. (Always.)

β. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 354, The Dip-chicke (so named of his diving and littleness). 1827 T. ATTWOOD in C. M. Wakefield *Life* viii. (1883) 109, I am glad Bosco has got the dibchicks.

γ. 15. *Parl. Byrdes* 88 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 171 The Cote, the Dobchick, and the water Hen. 1598 FLORIO, *Piombrino* . . . a bird called a kingsfisher. Some take it for a dobachickin. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Irish in Acc. Ser. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 59 White-breasted Divers, and Dobchicks. 1678 RAY *Villughby's Ornith.* 340 The Didapper, or Diuper, or Dobchick, or small Doucker. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 397. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 214 Dobchick.

δ. 1610 [see o]. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* II. 63 As when a dab-chick waddles thro' the copse, On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) II. xii. 273 Dabchicks and coots fly erect. 1870 THORNBURY *Tour Eng.* I. 1. 7 Brentford again dived, to reappear suddenly, like a dab chick on the surface of history.

b. *dial.* Applied to the Moor-hen or Water-hen.

1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, Dab-chick, the water-hen. 1879 Skropsh. *Word-bk.*, Dab-chick, the Water-hen.

c. *fig.* Of a girl.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* iv. ii, 'Fore God, She is a delicate Dab-chick! I must have her.

¶ Ash's explanation 'A chicken newly hatched' (to which the *Century Dictionary* refers the quot. from Pope in a d) is merely an amusing blunder.

+ **Dablet**, *Obs.* In 4 deblet, 7 Sc. dablet, daiblet. [*a.* OF. *deablot* (14th c. Godef.), dim. of *deable*, *diabie*.] A little devil, an imp.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 328 Pe fend moveþ þes debletis to fere Cristene men for treupe. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 379 When the Weird Sisters had this voted, all in an voyce, The deid of [the] dablet. *Ibid.* 325 For the din of thir dablets raisd all the deils.

¶ **Daboya** (dā'boi-ā, dā'boi-ā). Also **daboia**. [Hindi *daboyā* that lies hid, the lurker, *f. dabnā* to lurk.] The large viper of the East Indies.

1872 W. ATKIN *Sci. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 6) I. 387 A horse bitten by a daboya. 1889 *Century Mag.* Aug. 505 Among the vipers the daboya is entitled to rank as a poisoner close to the cobra.

**Dabster** (dæ'bstɔr). [*In* sense 1 *f.* DAB *sh.* <sup>3</sup> : see -STER.]

1. One skilled at anything; an expert or dab.

Chiefly *dial.*

1788 *Brit. Apollo* No. 93. 3/2 Ye Dabsters at Rhime.

1790-86 P. SKELTON *Wks.* V. 303 The right dabsters at aly, or a dry joke. 1824 *Hist. Gaming* 99 Her . . . luck at play (for she was a dabster). 1842 AKERMAN *Willshire Gloss.*, Dabster, a proficient. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, Dabster, one who excels greatly. [So in many dialect Glossaries.]

2. Applied depreciatively: cf. DAUBSTER, DABBLER.

1871 BROWNING *Pr. Hohenst.* 389 Lines Which every dabster felt in duty bound To signalize his power of pen and ink By adding to a plan once plain enough. 1892 *Idler* Sept. 203, I am a very indifferent amateur, a slouchy dabster, a mere artistic sarcasm.

¶ **Dabuh**. [*Arab.* دابح *qabus* hyena = Heb.

דבב *ḏābiya* Jer. xii. 9.] The Arab name of the Striped Hyena, retained by some early naturalists.

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 345 Of the Beast called Dabuh . . . It . . . will rake the carcases of men out of their graves, and will devour them. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 430 The second kind of hyena, called Papio or Dabuh.

**Dab-wash**: see DAB *sh.* <sup>1</sup> 11.

¶ **Da capo** (da kā'po). *Mus.* [*It. da* from *capo* head, beginning.] A direction at the end of a piece of music to repeat from the beginning; the end of the repeat being usually marked with a pause or the word *Fine*. (Abbreviated *D.C.*) Also *fig.*

1724 *Short Explic. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* (Stanf.), *Da capo*, or by way of Abbreviation *D.C.* 1740 DYCH & PARDON, *D.C.* in *Musick* signifies *Da Capo*, that is, give or play the whole or some particular part of an air again. 1835 THACKERAY *Newcomer* i. And then will wake Morrow and the eyes that look on it; and so *da capo*.

Hence **Da capo v.** (*nonce-wd.*), to repeat (music).

1764 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 240 Say, will my song, da capo d'er, *Piano* soft, *Andante* roar. 1803 in *Spir. Pub. Frels.* (1804) VII. 21 Thus you may da capo this musical entré.

**Dace** (dā'si). Also 5 dace, darsce, 6 dase. [*ME.* *darse*, etc., *a.* OF. *dars*, *dars*, nom. (and pl.) of *dart*, from 15th c. *dard* DART, dace: cf. Cotgr., 'Dard, a Dart; also, a Dace or Dare fish'; so called from its darting motion: cf. DARE.]

1. A small fresh-water cyprinoid fish, *Leuciscus vulgaris*.

c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 20 Take Dace, Troutys, and Roche. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 575 Perche, roche, dace. 1496 *Bk. St. Alban's, Fishing* (1810) 36 Another [bayle] for darsce & roche & bleke. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 90 Bemes, Pikes, Tenches, Perches and Daces. 1635 MOUTRET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 271 Daces or Darts, or Dares, be of a sweet Taste, a soft Flesh and good Nourishment. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Bug.* (1813) III. 84 Dace afford great amusement to the angler. 1833 LAMB *Elia, Old Margate Hoy*, With no more relish for the sea, than a pond-perch or a dace might be supposed to have.

b. U. S. Applied locally to other fishes resembling or allied to this: as the genus *Rhinichthys*, and the redfin, *Minnilus cornutus*. (*Cent. Dict.*)

2. *Comb.*, as *dace-like*.

1838 LYTTON *Alice* vi. iv, Stopping Mr. Douce's little . . . dace-like mouth.

¶ **Dacey** (dā'si). *Anglo-Ind.* [*ad.* Hindi *dāsi*, *f. dās* country.] Of or b.-longing to the country (i. e. India), native; = COUNTRY 13 b, as in *dacey-cotton*, *silk*, *manufacture*, etc.

1876 L. P. BROCKETT *Silk weaving* i. 13 (*Cent. Dict.*)

¶ **Dachshund** (dä'ks,hund). Also in partly anglicized form *dachs-hound*. [*Ger.* = badger-dog.] One of a German breed of short-legged long-bodied dogs, used to draw badgers; a badger-dog.

c 1881 M. ARNOLD *Later Poems*, Poor Matthias, Max, a dachshound without blot. 1888 Mrs. H. WARD *R. Elsmere* (1890) 285 The sleek dachshound . . . sat blinking beside its mistress.

**Dacite** (dæ'sit). *Geol.* [Named 1863 from Dacia, the Roman province including Transylvania + -ITE.] A name for varieties of greenstone or trachyte rock containing quartz.

(1876 LAWRENCE *Cotta's Rocks Class.* 185 Stache has given the name of Dacit to a quartzose trachyte.) 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xii. 235 The chemical composition of the dacites varies considerably.

**Dacity** (dæ'siti). *dial.* Also (*a.w.*) *dacity*. [*An* aphetic form of *audacity*: so in local dialects *dacious*.] Capacity, ability; activity, energy.

1636 W. SAMSON *Vow Breaker* v. I have pla'd a Major in my time with as good dacity as e're a hobby-horse on 'em all. 1746 *Esmer. Scolding* (1879) 209 Tha hast no Stroil ner Dacity, no Vittiness in enny keenest Theng. 1845 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, Dacity, fitness, capacity, suitable address in a matter.

**Dacker**, **daiker** (dæ'kɔr, dæ'kɔr), *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also **daker**. [*app.*, in sense 1, the same as MFlem. *dackeren* 'volitare, motari, mobilitari; et vibrare, coruscare' Kilian, 1599). But sense 7 is not clearly connected with the others, and may be a separate word.]

1. 1. *intr.* To shake to and fro, waver, totter, stagger. *Eng. dial.*

1668 SKRISTEN *Itin.* 1671, Dacker, vox in agro Lincoln. usitata; significat autem Vacillare, Nutare. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 13 Dacker, to waver, stagger, or totter, a word used in Lincolnshire. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, Dackering . . . also quavering with the limbs; 'a dackering sort of a lady', a paralysed person. 1877-89 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, vol. 29, Dacker, to waver, to shake fitfully. 'I could see the chima dacker ivy just that came'.

2. To walk totteringly as from feebleness or infirmity; to toddle; to go about slowly, idly or carelessly; to saunter, dander.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xlii, Gin ye'll . . . just daiker up the gate with this Sassenach. — *Hrt. Midl.* viii, Wha wad hae thought o' his daikering out this length? 1825 JAMIESON, *Dacker*, *daiker* . . . (7) To go about in a feeble or infirm state. *Edinb. Forest.* 1851 *Cumb. Gloss.*, Dakerin, walking carelessly.

3. To work in an irregular or pottering way.

1703 THORNTON *Let. to Ray* (E. D. S.), Daker, to work for hire after the common days work is over, at a d. an hour. 1808 JAMIESON, *Dacker*, *daiker*, *daiker*. 3. To toil as in job work, to labour. 5. To be engaged about any piece of work in which one does not make great exertion; to be slightly employed.

4. *fig.* To remain or hang on in a state of irresolution; to vacillate, equivocate, waver; be irregular in one's ways. Also, to have relapses in sickness.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* vi, Sae I e'en daiker on with the family frae year's end to year's end. 1877 in N. W. Linc. *Gloss.*, 'I knew he was liein', he dacker'd . . . in his talk.'

5. To truck, to traffic (*Lothian*).

'It properly signifies to deal in a piddling and loose sort of way; as allied in sense to E. *higgler*' (Jamieson).

6. To have dealings, engage, grapple with.

1785 *Poems Buchan Dialect* to Jam. I dacker'd wi him by myself. 1822 in *Edwards Mod. Sc. Poets Ser.* iv. 193 'Twere well wi folk they oft would think After they daiker long wi drink.

II. 7. To search (*intr.* and *trans.*).

1634 *Burgh Rec.* in *Cramond Ann. Hanff.* (1893) II. 251 The bailie, haiffing causit searche, seik, and dacker the duelling houses. 1717 *Kirk Session Rec.* in *Gordon Chron.* Keith (1880) 90 Warrant for dackering for the said meal. 1768 ROSS *Helensburgh* 91 (Jam.) To dacker for her as for robbed gear.

¶ **Dacoit** (dā'kɔit), *sh.* Also **dakoit**, **decoit**. [*Hindi* *dakait*, orig. *dakait*, *f. dākā* gang-robbery, *f. Skr. dāshaka* compressed, crowded.]

A member of a class of robbers in India and Burmah, who plunder in armed bands.

Also applied to pirates who formerly infested the Ganges between Calcutta and Burmahore; see quot. 1810.

1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade M.* II. 396 (Y.) Decoits, or water-robbers. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 399 The Dakoits did not commonly proceed to murder; but they perpetrated atrocious cruelties. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 3/2 The whole of Lower Burmah was ravaged by bands of dacoits, who defied and defeated the local authorities and robbed whole villages.

Hence **Dacoit v.**, to plunder as a dacoit; **Dacoitage**, **Dacoiting**, the practice of a dacoit, **DACOITY**, **Dacoitee**, one robbed by a dacoit.

1886 *Athenaeum* 1 May 578 The only choice left him is that of dacoiting or of being dacoited. 1890 *Times* 26 Dec. 3/1, 2000 rupees and other property belonging to them were dacoited. 1897 *New York Examiner* 12 May (*Cent. Dict.*) We may expect soon to hear that Dacoitage has begun with as much vigor as ever. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 499 It may be a pleasant game to play the dacoit than the dacoitee. 1885 *Manch. Courier* 16 Dec., It is stated that dacoiting . . . has taken place at Bhamo.

¶ **Dacoity** (dā'kɔiti). Also *de-*, **dacoitee**, *-ie*. [*a.* Hindi *dakaiti*, abstr. *sh. f. dakait*.]

The system of robbery practised by the dacoits; gang-robbery; an act of robbery with violence committed by an armed band (now, according to the Indian penal code, of not less than five men).

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* (1840) V. 466 (Y.) The crime of dacoity (that is, robbery by gangs). 1845 STODOLSKY *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 223 Not less than one hundred Dacoities. are annually reported. 1891 *Times* 12 Jan. 5/2 A dacoity did occur, and property was carried off.

¶ **ERRONEOUSLY** for DACOIT.

1849 E. E. NAPIER *Excurs. S. Africa* II. 7 Once the property of a renowned Dacoitee, or river-pirate.

**Dacre**, *obs.* form of DICKER (of hides).

**Dacryd** (dæ'krid). *Bot.* [*f.* mod. L. *Dacrydium*, *a. Gr. δακρυδιον*, dim. of *δάκρυ* tear, in allusion to resinous drops exuded by these trees.] A tree or shrub of genus *Dacrydium*, allied to the Yew.

1846 LINDLEY *Fig. Kingd.* 228 In New Zealand the Dacryds are sometimes no bigger than Mosses.

**Dacryolin** (dæ'kriolin). *Chem.* [*mod. f. Gr. δάκρυ* tear + -OL + -IN.] The form of albumin found in the tears.

1875 A. FLINT *Physiol. Man* V. 145 The albumen . . . is called by some authors, lachrymine, or dacyryline. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dacryolin*, is converted by slow evaporation into a yellow insoluble substance.

**Dacryolith**, *-lite* (dæ'kriolīth, -lōit). *Path.* [*f.* as prec. + *λίθος* stone] A calculus or concretion occurring in the lacrimal passages.

1847-9 *Tomb Cycl. Anat.* IV. 824 Calculous formations in the lacrimal organs . . . may be known by the generic name dacryolith. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 2009 Conjunctival dacryoliths have been described. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dacryolith*, same as *Dacryolite*.



|| **Dacryo'ma**. *Path.* [f. as prec. after such sbs. as *carcinoma*.] An impervious state of one or both of the puncta lachrymalia, preventing the tears from passing into the lachrymal sac.

1830 in S. COOPER *Dict. Surg.* 373. 1857 in DUNGLISON. || **Dacryops**. *Path.* [f. as prec. + *oph* eye, face.] a. An affection of the eyelid: a clear cyst due to distension of one of the lachrymal ducts. b. A watery eye.

1859 in DUNGLISON. 1859 HULKE in *Ophthalm. Hosp. Repts.* I. 287.

**Dactalomaney**, error for **Dactylomaney**.

† **Dactile**. *Obs.* [? f. **DACTYL** sb.] ? *v. intr.* To run quickly and nimbly. (If not a misprint for *dactile* adj., as treated by Gifford, or for *dactile*.)

a 1637 B. JONSON *Mortimer's Fall*, Thy form doth feast mine eye, thy voice mine ear. And softness of thy skin my very touch, As if I felt it dactile through my blood.

**Dactyl** (dæ'tkil), *sb.* Also 5-ylls, 5-6-ills, 6-ills, 7-9-ylls. [ad. (perh. through *F. dactyle*) *L. dactylus*, a. Gr. *dáktulos*, a finger, a date, a dactyl (from its 3 joints).]

† 1. The fruit of the date-palm; a date. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxvi. (1495) 678 The fruit of the palme is callyd *Dactylus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 88 A Dactyle fute (fruytt A.), *dactilis*. 1541 R. CORLAND *Guyder's Formulary* xij b. Powdre of dactiles. 1644 BULWER *Chirul.* Aij, Thus while the grateful Age offer whole Springs Of Palme, my zealean humble Dactyle brings. 1656 in *Broughton Glossary*.

2. *Prosody*. A metrical foot consisting of a long syllable followed by two short (or, in modern verse, of an accented syllable and two unaccented).

c 1420 *Wyclif Bible*, Job Prol. (1850) II. 671 Vers of sixe feet, rennens with dactile and sponde feet. 1581 SIDNEY *Apok. Poetrie* (Arb.) 71 The French . . hath not one word, that hath his accent in . . *Antepenultima*, and little more vth Dactiles. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. xiv. (Arb.) 140 This distique . . standing all vpon perfect dactils. 1670 EICHARD *Cont. Clergy* 13 ff., upon the first scanning, he knows a sponde from a dactyl. 'A forward boy! cries the knowl-master. 1770 BURNAY in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 196 If he discovers a partiality for any particular measure, it is for dactyls of one long and two short notes. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. v. § 92 The first foot of each verse is generally a dactyle. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 30.

3. A mollusc, the piddock (*Pholas dactylus*).

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 442 The Dactyle *Pholas*.

† **Dactylar**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. *L. type dactylar-is*, f. *dactylus* -us: see prec.] Pertaining to a dactyl; dactylic.

[c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 307 The .vj. is cleped dactilare for it is schape as it were pe stoon of a date.] 1828 in WEBSTER.

† **Dactylet**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. **DACTYL** + *-et*, dim. suffix.] A little dactyl.

1597 Bp. HALL *Sat.* I. vi. 14 How handsomely besets Dull spondee with the English dactilets.

**Dactylic** (dækti'lik), *a. and sb.* [ad. *L. dactylicus*, a. Gr. *dáktulikos*, f. *dáktulos*: see -IC.]

*A. adj.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a dactyl; consisting of or characterized by dactyls.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. (Arb.) 130 That which Stanhius first tooke in hand by his exameters dactilicke and spondaicke in the translation of Virgills Eneidos. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* 94 ¶ 9 The power of the spondaic and dactylic harmony. 1853 LOWELL *Moosehead Fm.* Prose Wks. 1800 I. 11 The dactylic beat of the horses' hoofs. 1871 *Publ. Sch. Lat. Gram.* § 225 The Dactylic Hexameter occupies as large a space in Latin poetry as all other Verses together.

*B. sb.* A dactylic verse.

1795 SOUTHEY (*title*), The Soldier's Wife. Dactyls. 1797 CANNING & GIFFORD *Parody in Anti-jacobin* No. 6 Ne'er talk of ears again! I look at thy spelling-book; Dactyls, callst thou 'em!—'God help thee, silly one!' 1872 M. COLLINS *Two Plumes* I. v. 103 She got hold of a blind poet . . and made him tell the story in dactyls.

**Dactylo-**, combining form of Gr. *dáktulos* finger-ring [f. *dáktulos* finger: see **DACTYL**], as in **Dactyloglyph** [Gr. *dáktuloglyphos*], an engraver of gems for finger-rings; also, according to Brande, 'the inscription of the name of the artist on a gem'; hence **Dactyloglyphic a.**; **Dactyloglyphist** = **Dactyloglyph**; **Dactyloglyphy** [Gr. *dáktuloglyphia*], the art of engraving gems (Webster 1864). **Dactylographer**, one who describes finger-rings, engraved seals, etc.; hence **Dactylographic a.**; **Dactylography**, the description of finger-rings, 'the science of gem-engraving' (Brande). **Dactylogy**, the study of finger-rings.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 131. 109 The luxury of ring-wearing . . raised the art of the dactyloglyphist to the height which it was capable of attaining. 1872 C. W. KING *Antique Gems & Rings* Index, *Dactylogly*.

**Dactylomaney** (dækti'liomænsi). *erron. dactylo-*. [f. Gr. *dáktulos* finger-ring + *-MANCY*.] Divination by means of a finger-ring.

(For methods see E. B. Tylor, *Prim. Culture* I. 115.)

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. iv. v. 310 Dactylomanie was a divination with Rings. 1652 GAULLE *Magestrom*, 165 Dactylomanie. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 115 These mystic arts . . are rude forms of the classical dactylomanie.

1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring L.* 112 Another method of practicing Dactylomanie.

† **Dactylist**. *Obs. rare*. [f. **DACTYL** + *-IST*.] A writer of dactylic verse.

1785 WARTON *Pref. Milton's Min. Poems* (T.), May is certainly a sonorous dactylist.

|| **Dactylitis** (dæktili'tis). *Path.* Inflammation of a finger or toe. Hence **Dactylitic** (-it'ik) *a.*, pertaining to dactylitis.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 671 This affection . . was formerly called syphilitic panaris. We use the term dactylitis. *Ibid.* 772 Dactylitic swellings.

**Dactylo-** (dæ'ktilo, dæktilo'), combining form of Gr. *dáktulos* finger, as in **Dactyloideiktous a.** (*nonce-wd.*) [Gr. *dáktulodeiktos*], pointed at with the finger. **Dactylography** = **DACTYLOLOGY**.

**Dactylo-nomy** [-NOMY], the art of counting on the fingers. **Dactylo-podite** (Zool.), [Gr. *pod-* foot], the terminal joint of a limb in Crustacea. **Dactylo-pore** (see quot.); hence **Dactylo-pore a.** **Dactylo-pterous a.**, having the characters of the genus *Dactylopterus* of fishes, in which the pectoral fins are greatly enlarged and wing-like; so **Dactylo-pteroid a.** **Dactylozooid**, -zo'id, a mouthless cylindrical zooid in some Hydrozoa.

1852 *Times* 27 May 5/6 Oxford must . . be represented in politics . . by an universally dactyloideiktous personage. 1884 J. C. GORDON *Deaf Mutes in Amer.* *Annals* Apr. (1885) 128 Note. A much simpler system of 'dactylography' based upon the Dalgarno alphabet. 1721 BAILEY, *Dactylography*, the Art of Numbering on the Fingers. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 92 Appendages which are known as the 'propodite' and 'dactylo-podite'. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iv. 219 The dactylo-podites of the two posterior thoracic limbs. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dactylo-pore*, a name given to the pores in the corallum of Hydrocorallina; from which the dactylozooids protrude. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 758 The hydranth is sometimes modified for special functions, and the following must be regarded as polymorphic forms of it. The *Dactylozooid*, a mouthless hydranth, modified for solely defensive and offensive purposes. Such zooids are universal among *Hydrocorallina*.

**Dactylloid** (dæ'ktiloid), *a. rare* -o. [ad. Gr. *dáktuloidēs* finger-like: see -OID.] Resembling a finger. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Dactylogy** (dæktilo'jodji). Also 7 dactylogie. [f. Gr. *dáktulos* finger + *-λογία* discourse: see -LOGY.] 'Finger-speech'; the art of 'speaking' or communicating ideas by signs made with the fingers, as in the deaf-and-dumb alphabet. (Formerly *CHIROLOGY*.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dactylogie* . . finger-talk, speech made with the fingers. 1680 DALGARNO *Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor* Introd., *Chirology*, or dactylogy . . is interpretation by the transient motions of the fingers. 1860 *Guardian* 24 Oct. 927/1 The ceremony was performed in the finger language, or, as it is grandiloquently termed, dactylogy. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* II. xii. 303 They pressed hands at parting . . not for the ordinary dactylogy of lovers, but in sign of the treaty of amity.

**Dactylose** (dæktilo's), *a. rare* -o. [f. **DACTYL** (or its source) + *-OSE*.] 'Having fingers, or finger-shaped' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Dad** (dæd), *sb.* *collog.* Also 6-7 dadd(e). [Occurs from the 16th c. (or possibly 15th c.), in representations of rustic, humble, or childish speech, in which it may of course have been in use much earlier, though it is not given in the *Promptorium* or *Catholicon*, where words of this class occur.]

Of the actual origin we have no evidence: but the forms *dada*, *tata*, meaning 'father', originating in infantile or childish speech, occur independently in many languages. It has been assumed that our word is taken from Welsh *tad*, mutated *dad*, but this is very doubtful; the Welsh is itself merely a word of the same class, which has displaced the original Celtic word for 'father'—*Ir. athair*.]

A childish or familiar word for father: originally ranking with *mam* for mother, but now less typically childish. Cf. **DADDY**.

¶ a 1500 *Chester Fl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 43 *Cayme*. I will . . Speake with my dadd and mam also. . . Mamme and dadd, reste you well! [Of uncertain date: the MS. is only of 1592. Harl. MS. of 1607 gives (ii. 678) 'sire and dam', (ii. 681) 'father and mother'.] 1553 Wilson *Rhet.* 31 Brynyngyn forthe a faire child unto you . . such a one as shall call you dad with his swete lispynng wordes. 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 53 The boy says, Mam, where is my Dad, when will he come home? 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 467 Since I first cal'd my brothers father Dad. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* I. 95, I have not read so farre in heraldry, as to tell you who was his Dad, nor of what house his mother came. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Busy Body* I. i. An Uncle who . . tho' he made me his Heir, left Dad my Guardian. 1816 *Quiz* Grand Master I. Arg., Leaving his dad and mam in tears. 1886 BESANT *Child.*, of *Gibson* II. viii. Poor old dad!

Fig. 1608 T. MORTON *Pream. Encounter* 93 It is better to be a lad then that I may so say) a dad in falsehood. 1882 N. O. BOILEAU *Lutrin* I. 225 For he was Dad of all the singing Tribe. 1828 Craven *Gloss.*, Dad is also used for one that excels in any thing, but chiefly in a bad sense. 'He'st dad of au for mischief'.

**Dad**, *sb.* 2 *Sc. and north. dial.* Also *daud*, *dawd*. [f. *Dad* v.]

1. A firm and shaking blow, a knock or thump (e.g. on the back of a man or beast, or on any body with dull resonance).

1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* III. xiii. He . . Play'd dad, and dang the bark Aff's shins that day. 1789 D. DAVIDSON

*Seasons* 15 (Jam.) Whoe'er did slight him gat a daud. 1827 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. (1855) I. 277 The snaw was . . gain them sair flaffs and dads on their faces.

2. A large piece knocked off, a 'thumping' piece, a lump (of bread or other solid matter).

1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xliii. Cheese an' bread . . dealt about in . . dawds that day. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 89 Dawds o' counsel ye would gie. 1849 in Robson *Bards of Tyne* 77 Lumps o' beef, an' dads o' duff. 1879 *Cumbrid. Gloss.* Suppl., *Daud*, a flake of snow.

**Dad**, a deformation of *God*, in asseverations: now *dial.* (Cf. **ADAD**, **BEDAD**; also **DOD**.)

1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* III. i. But by Dad he's pure company. 1681 N. N. Rome's *Follies* 30 Say'st thou so, Neighbour? dad, you have very much reviv'd my heart. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iii. By dad I Andy, you've made a mistake this time that I'll forgive you. 1890 *Dialect Notes* (Boston U.S.), *Kentucky Words* II. 64 Dad, dad, for God, in certain curses. 'Dad drat your hide'.

**Dad**, *daud* (dæd, dad), *v. Sc. and north. dial.* [Onomatopœic; expressing orally the action in question, and its abrupt and somewhat dulled sound. The occasional *Sc.* spelling *daud* does not imply a long vowel, but merely the low back wide (a), often approaching (ø).]

1. *trans.* To strike with a blow that shakes or sends a shock through; to knock, beat; to shake with knocking or beating.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 260 One took him [the 'idole'] by the heillis, and dadding his head to the calsay, left Dagon without head or handis. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* II. iii. Then took his bannet to the bent And daddit aff the glar. 1722 — *Three Bonnets* iv. This said, he daddit to the yate. 1816 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 I. 138 Twa stout young fellows daudin aue anither about . . wi' their neives. 1833 MOIR *Mannie Waucho* xvii. (1849) 113 Dadding the end of his staff on the ground. 1849 CARLYLE *Lett.* in *Froude Life* II. 11 Nervous system all 'dadded about' by coach travel.

2. *intr.*

1710 RAMSAY *2nd Answ.* Hamilton iv, Dad down a grouf, and tak a drink. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 258 The shock it was to me to find . . all those weak, wretched letters . . 'dadding about' [knocking about] in the dining-room.

**Dada** (dæ'da, dādā), *Also dadda, da-da.* [Cf. **DAD** sb.] A child's word for father; cf. *papa*. (In some parts pronounced *dada*, like *papa*; and used instead of that word.)

1688 3rd Coll. *Poems*, *Loyal Litaney* xvi, Or if the Smock and Dada fails, Adopt a Brat of Neddy Hayles. 1689 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* i, Poor child I he's as like his own dada as if he were spit out of his mouth. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) II. 117 Dear Dada, I have this moment received your letter. 1842 in Robson *Bards of Tyne* (1863) 227 A, U, A, my bonny bairn. . . A, U, A—thou suin may learn To say dada se canny. 1866 MISS YONGE *Prince & Page* iii. 52 The child still cried for her da-da.

† **Da da**, *inf. Obs.* [app. of nursery origin; but the history is unknown.] A childish and familiar expression for 'Good-bye!'; the earlier form of **T-A-TA**.

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* III. i. Well, da, da, da . . prithee don't be troubled, da, da. 1733 HAMPTON *Court Misc.* To Wife. Da, Da, Monster [exit laughing]. *Husb.* Farewell, Tormentor.

† **Dadder**, *v. Obs. exc. dial.* In 5 *dadir*. [Cf. **DODDER**, **DIDDER**, **DITHER**: the form is that of a frequentative, as in *patter*, *shiver*, *totter*, etc.: but the etymology of the stem *dad*, *dad*, *dod*, is obscure; cf. **DADE**.] *intr.* To quake, tremble.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 88/1 To Dadir, frugico. 15. *Hye Way to Spytill Hous* 118 in Hazl. *E. P.* IV. 28 Boyes, gyrles, and luskys strong knaues, Dyddering and dadderyng, leaning on their staves. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 77/47 To Dadder, trepidare. 1878 *Cumbrid. Gloss.*, *Dadder*, *Didder*, *Dodder*, to shiver; to tremble.

Hence **Dadder**, **Dodder**, **Dadder-grass**, **Briza media**.

1878 *Cumbrid. Gloss.*, *Dadder grass*, *Dotheirin grass*, quaking grass.

**Daddle**, var. of **DADDY**.

**Daddle** (dæd'dl), *v. dial.* The hand or fist. 1785 in GROSS *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 47 His daddles he us'd with such skill and dexterity. 1827 SCOTT *Two Drovers* ii, 'Adzooks I!' exclaimed the bailiff—sure . . men forget the use of their daddles'. 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.* Suppl. s. v., 'Tip us yer daddle' is an invitation to shake hands.

**Daddle**, *v.* 1 *dial.* [app. f. same root as **DADDER**, with dim. ending -LE: cf. *toddle*.] *intr.* To walk totteringly or unsteadily, like a child; to be slow in motion or action; to dawdle, saunter, trifle. Cf. **DADLE**, **DAWDL**.

1787 GROSS *Prov. Gloss.*, *Daddle*, to walk unsteadily like a child; to dawdle. 1835 BROCKETT *North C. Wds.*, *Daddle*, to walk unsteadily, to saunter or trifle. 1878 *Cumbrid. Gloss.*, *Daddle*, to walk or work slowly; to trifle. 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropshire Word-bk.* Suppl., *Daddle*, to trifle; to loiter; to dawdle.

**Da'ddle**, *v.* 2 *dial.* = **DIDDLE**.

1886 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* I. iii. 27 'I'll trick them again . . I'll shake out another reef, matey, and daddle 'em again'.

**Daddock** (dæ'dok), *dial.* Also 7 *dadocke*. [Stem *dad-* of uncertain etymology; but cf. **DODDER**: the suffix appears to be dim. -OCK, as in *bullock*, *hillcock*.] Rotten or decayed wood; also † *daddock-wood*.

a 1624 Bp. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 106 How long would it be before you could . . make mortar of sand, or make a piece



of dadocke-wood to flame? 1674 *Blount Glossogr.* (ed. 4). *Daddock*, when the heart or body of a Tree is thoroughly rotten, it is called *Daddock*, quasi, *dead Oak*. 1787 *Grose Prim. Gloss.*, *Daddock*, rotten wood, touch-wood. *Gloss.* 1845 S. Judd *Margaret II.* i. The great red daddocks lay in the green pastures where they had lain year after year, crumbling away. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Daddock*, decayed wood, touchwood.

Hence **Daddocky** *a.*, decayed, rotten.

1825 *BRITTON Beaut. Wiltshire*, *Daddicky*, dry, decayed. 1884 *Upton-on-Severn Gloss.*, *Daddocky*, flimsy, unsustained, soft with decay.

**Daddy** (dæ'di). *colloq.* Also 6 **daddy**, 6-8 **dady**, 8 9 **daddie**. [dim. of DAD sb.: see -Y.] A diminutive and endearing form of DAD, father.

1710 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 38 As my daddie hath taughte yt me, I will fulfill his lore. [MS. of 1592: Harl. MS. reads 'father']. 1710 *SKELTON Image Ipcr.* 158 Now God save these daddies And all their yong babies. 1753 *HULST.* *Dadde* or *daddy*, as infants call their fathers. 1773 *R. LEIGH Transporeur Reh.* 8 Every Nurse can readily point to Daddy's Eyes. 1794 J. WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver Wks.* II. 413 So [I] ask'd my daddy's leave to study Painting. 1880 *MISS BRADDON Just as I am XI.* She could not believe that there was a fault in daddy.

b. *irreverently*.

1740 *CHESTERF. Lett.* II. ccxiii. 220 All day long afraid of old Daddy in England. 1892 *Spectator* 24 Dec. 927/2 In other respects, he is an Old Daddy!

Hence **Daddyism** *nonce-ud.*, the characteristics of an 'old daddy' (cf. prec. b); in U.S. boast of or respect for ancestry.

1871 *KATE FIELD in Harper's Bazar* Aug. (Farmer). 'His grandfather was a distinguished man.' Was he? replied the man of Chicago. 'That's of no account with us. There's less daddysm here than any part of the United States. What's he himself?' 1892 *Spectator* 24 Dec. 927/2 If this great truth had broken upon Carlyle's biographer, how much daddysm had we been spared!

**Daddy-long-legs**. [From its very long slender legs.] a. A popular name for the CRANE-FLY. (Called also *father*- and *Harry-long-legs*.) b. A name for Arachnids or spiders of similar appearance, such as those of the genus *Phalangium*. 1814 *DIBDIN Quanki Pongo in Univ. Songster* II. 58/1 Old daddy longlegs, when he drank his congo. 1840 *WESTWOOD tr. Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 619 These insects are well known under the names of *Daddy-long-legs*, *Tailors*, &c. 1884 F. J. LLOYD *Science Agric.* 297 Next to the wireworm the crane fly or daddy-longlegs... is probably most harmful.

**Dade** (dæ'd), *v.* Obs. exc. *dial.* Also *dial.* **dad**, **dawd**. [perh. the same as the root of DADDER.]

1. *intr.* To move slowly or with uncertain steps, to toddle, like a child just learning to walk.

1672 *DRAYTON Poly-olb.* i. 8 Which nourisht and bred up... No sooner taught to dade, but from their mother trip. *Ibid.* xiv. But easly from her source as Isis gently dades.

2. *trans.* To lead and support (one who totters, esp. a child learning to walk). Also *fig.*

1598 *DRAYTON Heroic. Ep.* xxi. 108 The little children when they learne to goe, by painefull Mothers daded to and fro. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 18 A guide... to stay and dade them when they learned to go. *Ibid.* 399 Such he ought to enforme, to direct, to dade and leade by the hand. 1859 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Songs* 72 (*Lanc. Gloss.*). Dost think thee could doff me an' dade me to bed? 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropshire Word-bk.*, *Dade*, to lead children when learning to walk. 1881 *Leicestershire Gloss.*, *Dade*, to help to walk. 'I shouldn't ha' got home, if they hadn't daded me along'.

Hence **Dading** *vb.* sb., as in † **dading-sleeves**, -**strings** (*dial.*), leading-strings.

1675 *TEOWNE Diary* (1825) 13 His sonn... with his mayd to leade him by his dading sleeves. 1865 *BEN BRIERLEY Irish-dale I.* 259 He's nobbut like a child in its dading. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropshire Word-bk.*, *Dading-strings*, by which a child is held up when learning to walk.

† **Dade**, *sb.* Obs. Name of some wading bird. 1686 *Loyal Garland* xx. ii. There's neither swallow, dove, nor dade, Can soar more high, or deeper wade.

**Dade**, early form of DEED.

**Dadless**, *a.* rare -1. [f. DAD sb. + -LESS.] Fatherless.

1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xiv. xci. 369 So many dadlesse Babes.

**Dado** (dæ'do). *Arch.* [a. It. *dado* dice, cube (= Pr. *dat*, OF. *dat*, *dé*): -L. *datum*; see DIE.]

1. The block or cube, with plane faces, forming the body of a pedestal, between the base mouldings and the cornice; the die.

1664 *EVERLYN tr. Freart's Archit.* 124 [The Pedestal] is likewise called Truncus the Trunk... also Alacrus, Dado, Zoeco, &c. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 102/1 Dado or Dye is a flat in a Cornice or Pedestal. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art I.* 171 Each central portion, as dado of pedestal, shaft of column. 1830 T. CROMWELL *Excurs. Ireland* II. 81 The dado of the pedestal, above the entablature.

2. The finishing of wood running along the lower part of the walls of a room, made to represent a continuous pedestal; strictly applied only to the flat surface between the plinth and the capping. Hence, b. Any lining, painting, or papering of the lower part of an interior wall, of a different material or colour from that of the upper part.

1787 *Builder's Price-Bk.* 39 Dado. 2 inch dado, level, skirted, and capped. 1794 *Ibid.* 41 Whole deal dove-tailed dado and keyed. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 284/2 The dado employed in the interiors of buildings is a continuous pedestal... constructed of wood, and is usually about the height of a chair-back. Its present use is to protect the

stucco-work or paper of the walls. 1854 *Ecclesiologist* XV. 357 A dado of oak-panelling. 1858 *Household Words* No. 436. 66 The Allamira) The dados, or low wainscottings, are of square glazed tiles, which form a glittering breast-high coat of mail.

b. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xl. (1878) 223 Oh, by the way, Lady Sylvia, how did your dado of Indian matting look? 1879 *MISS BRADDON Paven* III. 249 Mabel insisted upon having... a sage-green wall with a chocolate dado—did you ever hear of a dado?—in the new morning-room.

3. *attrib.*, as **dado-moulding**.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 284 A cornice or dado moulding surmounting the die. 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Diet.* s.v., The capping or subbase, sometimes called the dado moulding.

**Dadoed** (dæ'doed), *ppl. a.* [f. DADO sb. + -ED.] Furnished with a dado.

1881 *MISS BRADDON Asph.* xiv. 159 The old oak-dadoed drawing-room. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Aug. 2/3 A pretty morning-room... with dadoed walls.

**Dae**, *Sc. form* of DOE.

† **Dædal**, *sb.* Obs. In 7 **Dædale**, **Dædal** (l. [ad. L. *Dædalus* -us; see below. Cf. F. *Dédale* maze.]

1. An anglicized form of the proper name **Dædalus**; a skilful artificer or fabricator like **Dædalus**. 1610 H. HUTTON *Fall. Anat.* A v a (Stanford), My lame-legged Muse... Yet doth aspire with Dædal's wings. 1630 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 18 The Silk-worm of Love. A Dædale of my death.

2. A maze or labyrinth.

1699 *EVERLYN Acetaria* (1729) 119 Groves, Labyrinths, Dædals. Close-Walks... and other Relievs of Topiary and Hortulan architecture.

**Dædal** (dæ'dæl), *a.* Chiefly poetical. Also 6-7 (9) **dædale**, 7 **dedall**, 7-9 **dedal**. [ad. L. *dædalus*, a. Gr. *δαίδαλος* skilful, cunningly wrought, variegated, etc.: see prec.]

1. Skilful, cunning to invent or fashion.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. Pro. ii. All were it Zeuxis or Praxiteles, His dædale hand would faile and greatly faynt. 1630 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 36 Out-run the wind-out-running dædale hare. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 346 Here the dashing Blind Harry the Harper had hung up his dædal harp. 1872 *BLACKIE Lays Highl.* 33 By the dædal hand of Titan Nature piled.

2. Displaying artistic cunning or fertility of invention; maze-like; = **DÆDALIAN** I.

1630 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 42 Ye, who with curious numbers, sweetest art, Frame dædal nets our beauty to surprise. 1746 J. WARTON *Ode* iii. (R.), Here ancient art her dædal fancies play'd In the quaint mazes of the crisped roof. 1836 *LANDOR Pericles & A.* Wks. 1346 II. 372 The dædal dance is spun and woven.

3. Of the earth, etc.; 'Manifest in works'; hence, varied, variously adorned.

A vague poetic use after Lucretius (l. 7 'dædala tellus'; v. 234 'naturna dædala rem').

1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. x. 45 Then doth the dædale earth throw forth to thee Out of her fruitful lap abundant flowers. 1745 T. WARTON *Pleas. Melanch.* 248 What dædal landscapes smile! 1817 *WORDSW. Sequel to 'Beggars'*. For whose free range the dædal earth was filled with animated toys. 1834 *D'ISRAELI Rev. Epich* i. xv. The dædal faith of the old world had died. 1854 *SKELTON Upland's Poems* 28 With what dædal fulness Thy beds their blossoms shew!

† 4. ? Mazy, labyrinthine; † changeful. Obs.

1818 *KEATS Endym.* iv. 459 Search my most hidden breast! By truth's own tongue, I have no dædale heart!

† 5. Bot. = **DÆDALBOUS**, **DÆDALOUS**. Obs.

1793 T. MARTYN *Lang. of Bot.*, *Dædaleum folium*, a Dædal leaf.

**Dædaleous**, *a.* Bot. [f. as next + -OUS.]

1835 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 357 *Dædaleous*; when the point has a large circuit, but is truncated and rugged.

**Dædalian**, -**ean** (dæ'dæ-li-ān), *a.* Also **De-**. [f. L. *Dædalus* -us relating to **Dædalus**, Gr. *δαίδαλος* cunningly wrought + -AN; or f. *Dædalus* + -IAN.]

1. Of or after the style of **Dædalus**; skilful, ingenious, formed with art; resembling the labyrinth of **Dædalus**, intricate, maze-like.

1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 111 The Dædalian... Labyrinths wherein hee takes his turns. 1634 *CHAPMAN (W.)*, Our bodies decked in our dædalian arms. 1757 J. BROWN in *Pope's Wks.* 1757 III. p. xv. (Stanford), Dædalian arguments but few can trace. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 322 Suspended upon the Dædalian wings of paper money. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* XXXVII. 475 note, Beauty of contrivance, adaptation, or mechanism... we have called Dædalian beauty.

1836 *RALEIGH's Tubus Hist.* Pref. B, Contrived by a Dædalean Hand. 1897 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 41 To please the Dædalean Fancies of the ingenious Contrivers. 1850 *CARLYLE Latter-d. Pamph.* iii. 14 Such creatures, like moles, are safe only underground, and their engineerings there become very dædalean. 1854 *BADHAM Haliut.* 512 Unable to wind his way through the Dædalean mazes of a modern bill of fare.

† 2. = **DÆDAL** a. 3. Obs.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. ii. *Arke* 425 In various sort Dædalian Nature seems her to disport.

3. (See quot.)

1848 *WORDSW. Lect. Painting* 251 note, The black vases, or those with the black figures (skigrams) or the stained reddish-yellow terra cotta, are the most ancient... The style of design of these black figures has been termed the Egyptian or Dædalian style.

**Dædalist** (dæ'dæ-list), *nonce-ud.* [See -IST.] An imitator of **Dædalus**.

1713 *ADDISON Guardian* No. 112 P. 3, I have fully considered the project of these our modern Dædalists, and am resolved so far to discourage it, as to prevent any person from flying in my time.

† **Dædalize**, *v.* Obs. *nonce-ud.* [f. *Dædal* a. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make intricate or maze-like.

a. 1618 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas, Labyrinth* by Wec Lawyers then, who dedallizing Law, And dedding Consensus, like the Horse-leach drawe.

**Dædalous** (dæ'dæl-ūs), *a.* Bot. Also **dedalous**. [f. L. *dædalus* cunningly wrought + -OUS.]

Of leaves: 'Having a margin with various windings and turnings; of a beautiful and delicate texture' (Webster 1828, citing Martyn, and Lee.)

|| **Dædalus** (dæ'dæl-ūs). See also **DÆDAL** sb. [L., a. Gr. *δαίδαλος* 'the cunning one', name of the workman who constructed the Cretan labyrinth, and made wings for himself and his son Icarus.] A skilful or cunning artificer (like **Dædalus**).

1630 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 50 Gone is my spirit... A Dædalus he was to catch a fly. 1631 *HAYWOOD Eng. Ellis* (1641) 123 Gardiner was the only Dædalus and inventor of the engine.

**Dæl**, early form of **DEAL**.

**Dæmon**, **Dæmonic**, etc.: see **DEMON**, etc.

**Dæer-stock** (dæ'er-stōk), *Irish Antiq.* [f. *Mr. dæer*, *Oltr. dæir*, *dæer* base, ignoble, unfree, servile, mod. Ir. *dæer* captive, condemned, guilty + *Stock*.] Stock or cattle belonging to the landlord of which the tenant or vassal has the use; used

*attrib.* in **dæer-stock tenant**, **tenancy**.

1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* vi. 159 The Dæer-stock tenant had unquestionably parted with some portion of his freedom. *Ibid.*, The relation between vassal and chief called Dæer-stock tenancy.

**Dæsmān**, var. of **DESMAN**.

**Daff** (daf), *sb.* Obs. exc. *north. dial.* Also 4-5 **daf**, 4-6 **daffe**. [Etymology uncertain: cf. **DAFT**. It has been conjecturally referred to ON. *daufr* deaf, dull, savourless, which survives in *Sc. daufr*, *douf* dull, spiritless, but this is phonetically inadmissible.]

One deficient in sense or in proper spirit; a simpleton, a fool; a coward.

1325 *Poem Times Edw.* II. 99 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 328 If the piousness have a prest of a clene lyf... Shal comen a daffe and putte him out... That can noht a ferthing worth of god. 1365 *LANGF. P.* IV. A. i. 129 'Dua doteit daffe quap heo' 'Dulle are þi wittes'. 1386 *CHALCER Knyght's T.* 288 And while this lape is tald another day I sal been halde a daf, a cokney. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 111/2 Daffe, or dastard, or he þat spekythe not yn tyme, *oridurms*. 1587 *HARRISON England* II. ii. 1877/1. 58 Corset-it (Lamiae) is a poore bishopricke, the late incumbent thereof being called for... in open court made answer: 'The daffe is here, but the land is gone'. 1616 *BULLOCK, Daffe*, a dastard. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Daff*, a half-wit; a coward.

**Daff** (daf), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* [f. **DAFF** sb.]

Cf. the *dial.* *daffe* to become stupid, grow imbecile; also to dumbfounder, confuse the faculties; *daffy* imbecile, stupid from failure of the faculties. *Whitby Gloss.*

1. *intr.* To play the fool; to make sport, toy, dally, talk or behave sportively.

1525 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 342 Quhat do ze now? I se ze do bot daf. a. 1605 *POLWART Flying w. Montg.* 662 Dastard, thou daffes; that with such dillivie mels. 1813 *PICKEN Poems* I. 175 (Jam.) Come yont the green an' daff wi' me, My charming dainty Davy. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Daff*, to chat in a daudling way; to loiter. Also to falter in memory; 'beginning to daff'. 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* iv. 30 Gentlemen daffing at their wine.

† 2. *trans.* To daunt. *north. dial.* Obs.

1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 13 *Daffe*, to Daunt.

**Daff** (daf), *v.* 3 [A variant of **DOFF** to do off, put off.]

(Johnson, misunderstanding the pa. t., as in quot. 1596, made the present stem *daff*.)

† 1. *trans.* To put off (as clothes); to throw off, divest oneself of. Obs.

1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 297 There my white stole of chastity I daff'd. 1606 - *Ant. & Cl.* iv. 13 He that vnuckles this, till we do please To daff [=daff'] for our Repose, shall heare a storme.

2. To put or turn aside, to thrust aside; esp. in the Shaksperian phrase to *daff the world aside* (=to bid or make it get out of one's way), and imitations of this (sometimes vaguely or erroneously applied). 1596 *SHAKS. Hen. IV.* iv. i. 66 The... Mad-Cap, Prince of Wales, And his Cumrades, that daff the World aside, And bid it passe. 1599 - *Much Adov.* i. 78 *Claud.* Away, I will not have to do with you. *Leo.* Canst thou so daffe me? 1599 - *Past. Pilgr.* 183 She bade good night, that kept my rest away; And daff'd me to a cabin hang'd with care. 1601 *WREYER Mirr. Mart.* Avij, We daff the world with time ourselves beguiled. 1800 *KEATS Lamia* II. 160 Some knotty problem, that had dafft His patient thought. 1880 *GOLDW. SMITH in Atl. Monthly* No. 268. 202 We have no right to daff a pessimist's argument aside merely because [etc.]. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 14 June 787/1 Its pleasant fashion of daffing the world aside.

† b. To put off (with an excuse, etc.). Obs.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iv. ii. 176 Every day thou daffs [w. v. doffest] me with some deuse lingo.

**Daffadowndilly**, **daffydowndilly**. Also **daffe**. [A playful expansion of **DAFFO-DILLY**.]

A daffodil; used at first in the generic sense. Still a widespread popular name of the Yellow Daffodil, under the dialect forms *daffadown*-, *doon*-, *daffadown*-, *daffodowndilly*.

1573 *TUSSER Herb.* XIII. (1828) 95 Herbes, branches, and flowers, for windowes and pots... 7 *Daffadowndillys*. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 140 Strowe mee the grounde with daffadowndillys. 1708 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* iv. li, Their



Hair . . stuck with Roses, Gilly-flowers . . Daffidown-dillies.  
1840 BARHAM *Ingl. Leg.*, *Harvey Maguire* ii, With roses and lillies, and daffi-down-dillies.

2. A shrub; prob. the Mezereon, which is still so called in Yorkshire 'from the slight similarity of the Greek name *Daphne* with *Daffodil*' (Britten and Holland).

1597 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Adelfa*, a daffadoundilly, or rather rose bay tree, *Rhododaphne*. 1611 FLORIO, *Oledandro*, the weede Oleander. Also a Daffadoundillie.

**Daffing** (da'fin), *vbl. sb.* [f. DAFF *v.1* + -ING *1.*]  
1. Fooling, folly; sportive behaviour or talk; frolicking, toying, merriment.

1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* l. 449 *On sic daffing putting your delyte*, As brutell beist that followis appetyte. 1686 G. STUART *900-ser. Disc.* 39 You would have burst your heart with laughing To've seen the gang so full of daffing. 1787 BURNS *Two Dogs* 43 Until wyl daffin weary grown, Upon a knowe they sat them down. 1823 LOCKHART *Reg. Dalton* vii. v. (1842) 416 They're young folk; daffin's natural to them. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapp'd* xciii. 232 It was all daffing; it's all nonsense.

2. Mental derangement, insanity.

1614 J. MELVILL *MS.* 58 (Jam.) There he falls into a phrenzie and daffine which kept him to his death. 1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.* 274 *Daffing*, insanity.

**Daffish**, *a. Obs. exc. north. dial.* [f. DAFF *sb.* + -ISH.] Spiritless; stupid.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xlii, This is but a daffyssh knyght. [1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Daffish*, shy, modest.]

**Daffodil** (dæ'fɒdɪl). Also 6 **daffodyll**, 6-7 **daffo**, **daffadil**, 7-8 **daffadil**, (9 **daffodel**): see also DAFFODILLY, and DAFFADOWNDILLY. [A variant of AFFODILL, q. v. The initial *d* has not been satisfactorily accounted for.

It has been variously suggested as due to childish or playful distortion, as in *Ted for Edward*, *tante for aunt*; to union of the article *th* (cf. *Corne*, *Affrodille*, *Tf* *Affodil*, and north. Eng. *f* *affodil*); to final *d* and *th*, in (e.g.) *fennell an-d affodil*; to union of the Dutch or Flemish article, as *de affodil*=the affodil; and to Fr. prep. *d'* as in *fleur d'aphrodille*. It is noteworthy that as in Eng. the word has gained a letter, in 16th c. Fr. it sometimes lost one: Littre (s. v. *asphodille*) quotes from De Serres (16th c.), 'Des racines d' *asphodille*', and also 'Decoction de lapace, de *frodilles*'. A third form *dafradille* is quite conceivable.

*Affodil* and its popular variants *daffodil*, *daffodyll*, were originally and properly the *Asphodel*; then by popular misconception, due apparently to the application to both plants, at their first introduction to England, of the fanciful name *Lusus tibi* (see Turner *Libellus* B 3 b), it was applied, especially in the popular variations, to species of *Narcissus*, etc. Botanists, after resisting this misapplication, compromised the matter by retaining *affodil* for the *Asphodel*, and accepting the more popular *daffodil* for *Narcissus*. Finally *affodil* was 'rectified' to *asfodyl* and *asphodel*, and *daffodil* restricted in popular use to the Yellow *Narcissus* or Yellow *Daffodil* of Eng. fields and gardens.]

† 1. The same as AFFODILL; the genus *Asphodelus* (formerly including some allied plants). *Obs.*

[1538 see AFFODILL.] 1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* s. v. *Albuscus*, *Asphodillus* groweth . . in gardines in Anwerp, it maye be named in englishe whyte affodil or duche daffodil. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 40 *Daffadil*, some call Anthericon, the Romanes Kings spare. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lxxix. 649 This herbe [*Asphodelus* in 3 species] is called . . in English also Affodil, and Daffodyll. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 304 *Asphodelus* (englished by some *daffodil*).

† 2. The genus *Narcissus*, of which it is the common Eng. name in the Catalogue of Gerarde's Garden 1599, where twelve *Daffodils* or *Narcissuses* are distinguished, the *White Daffodil* being the common *White Narcissus* or Poet's Lily (*N. poeticus*) of Eng. gardens, the 'White Lily' of Scotland; the *Yellow Daffodil* (*N. pseudo-Narcissus*) the plant to which the name is now restricted.

1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* (E. D. S.) 10 This that we take for daffodil is a kinde of Narcissus. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* ii. l. 211 These pleasant flowers are called . . in Englishe Narcissus, white Daffodil, and Primerose pierlesce (In Lyte's own annotated copy in the Brit. Mus. Lib. he has written over the figure of *N. poeticus* on p. 210 'White primrose pyerles, Lusus tibi, and of some Daffodille'). 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* l. lxxxiv. 111 The double white Daffodill of Constantinople [*N. orientalis*] was sent into England vnto the right Honorable the Lord Treasurer, among other bulbed flowers. 1629 PARKINSON *Paradisi in Sole* iv. (1656) 8 Many idle and ignorant Gardiners . . do call some of these Daffodils Narcissuses, when as all know that know any Latine, that Narcissus is the Latine name, and Daffodil the English of one and the same thing.

3. Now restricted to *Narcissus pseudo-Narcissus* (also called *Lent Lily*), found wild in various parts of England and cultivated as an early spring flower.

[1552 TURNER *Herbal* li. 62 a, Our comen daffadil is one kynde of Narcissus.] 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* (1871) 2 The yellow daffodil, a flower fit for jealous dotterels. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iii. x When Daffadils begin to peere, With heigh the Doxy over the dale. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To Daffodils, Faire Daffadills, we weep to see You haste away so soone. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 129 Who emboldens the daffodil . . to trust her flowering gold with inclement and treacherous skies? 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* iii. 6 When the face of night is fair on the dewy downs, And the shining daffodil dies.

4. *Chequered Daffodil*: the *Fritillaria* or *Snake's head*, *Fritillaria meleagris*. Still known as the *Daffodil* in Hants. (Britten and Holland).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* l. lxxxix, The chequered Daffodil or Jinny hen floure . . chequered most strangely. 1599 — *Catal.*, *Fritillaria*, *Checkerd Daffodil*.

5. The colour of the daffodil; a pale yellow. Also attrib. or as adj.

1855 TENNYSON *Maud* l. xxii. ii, On a bed of daffodil sky. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 1/2 A belt of daffodil in the east announced the approach of dawn. 1886 *St. Stephen's Rev.* 13 Mar. 14/1 A primrose, a daffodil, or an orange-coloured gown.

**Daffodilly**, **daffadilly** (dæ'fɒdɪli), *sb.* [f. prec.: perh. influenced by *lily*.] The same as DAFFODIL: a poetic (and dialect) form.

1538 [see AFFODILL.] 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 22 Thy sommer prowde, with Daffadillies dight. 1593 DRAYTON *Ecolagus* iii. 81 See that there be store of Lillies, (Call'd of Shepheards Daffadillies). 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 150 Bid amaranthus all his beauty shed, And daffadillies fill their cups with tears. 1847 MARY HOWITT *Ballads* 7 He cut the leaves of the snow-drop down, And tied up the daffodilly.

**Daffodilly**, *a. rare*. [f. DAFFODIL + -Y.] Full of or furnished with daffodils.

1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Sept. 125 An exceedingly unpretentious, yet palm-y and daffodilly-drawing-room.

**Daft** (daft), *a.* Now chiefly *Sc. and north.* [In early ME. *daftte*, corresp. to OE. *gedæfte* mild, gentle, meek; -O'Ent. \**gadastfo*-z, f. *gadastfi* vbl. sb. from stem *dab-*, in Gothic *gadaban* to become, be fit, OE. *pā. pple. gedafen* becoming, fit, suitable. The *a* here is app. for umlaut *g* before *fi*, *st*, which explains the two-fold ME. development *daft* and *deft*. The primary meaning of the adj. must have been 'becoming, fit'; cf. the adv. *gedæflicce* fitly, suitably, seasonably, and the vb. *gedæfian* to make fit or ready, to prepare; from 'fit, ready, apt' came the general later sense of *deft*; from 'becoming, *decens*' as said of persons, came that of 'meek, mild, innocent', and from 'innocent, inoffensive' app. that of 'irrational' said of beasts, and of 'silly, foolish, deficient in sense' as said of persons: cf. a common sense of 'innocent', and the sense-history of SILLY. See also DEFT.

DAFFE, 'a fool', is found c 1325; its relationship to *daft* is uncertain; if originally distinct, it may have contributed to the development of the sense 'foolish' here.]

† 1. Mild, gentle, meek, humble. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxi. 5 Nu pin cynning þe cymð to þe gedæfte. c 1200 ORMIN 2175 Shammfast, and dafte, and sedefull. *Ibid.* 4670 And meog, and dafte, and sedefull.

2. Silly, foolish, stupid. Cf. INNOCENT, SILLY.

a. Said of beasts.

c 1345 *Body & Soul* 302 in *Map's Poems* 343 Ne wuste what was good or il, But as a beest, doumbe and daft. c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 81 Who sayes ane sheepe is daft, they lie of it.

b. Of persons: Wanting in intelligence, stupid, foolish.

c 1450 *St. Cathbert* (Surtees) 443 Bot to make it I am daft, For I can noȝt of potter craft. 1535 LYNDSEY *Satyre* 2008 Thou art the dafdest full that ever I saw. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 9/33 *Daft*, doltishe, *stupidus*. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 462 Cast away these daft conceits, and . . take you seriously to your booke and studies. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 13 *Daft*, stupid, blockish, daunted, a verbo *Danfi*. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Daft*, dull of apprehension.

3. Of unsound mind, crazy, insane, mad.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron.* Scot. (1821) l. viii, He that was trublit with the falling evil, or fallin daft or wod. 1540 *Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot.*, Makand him Curatour to P. N. quihilk is daft, and hes na wit to gyde him self. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, 'The woman would drive any reasonable being daft.' 1829 ARNOLD *Let.* in *Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) l. v. 254, I hope you will not think I ought to . . adjourn to the next asylum for daft people. 1880 R. G. WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 122 We have preserved our common sense, and have not gone clean daft.

4. Thoughtless or giddy in one's mirth; madly gay or frolicsome. *Daft days*: the days of merriment at Christmas.

c 1575 *Dial. betw. Clerk & Courtier* (Jam.), Quhen ye your selfs ar daft and young. 1768 ROSS *Helicon* 117 (Jam.) Awa, she says, Whae'er's daft to day, it setsna you. 1787 BURNS *Two Dogs* 155 In a frolic daft. a 1774 FERGUSON *Poems* (1789) ll. 10 (title) The Daft Days. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi, 'Ay, ay— they were daft days thae—but they were a' vanity and waur.' 1832-53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. iii. 81 At Yule, when the daft-days are fairly set in, A play without him wadna be worth a pin.

† 5. = DEFT, skilful. *Obs.*

† a 1500 *Chester PL* (Shaks. Soc.) 134 (MS. 1592) For semlye he was and wouder dafte [MS. Harl. (1607) 2124 wondrous deftel.

Hence † **Daftell**, **daftell**, **daftell**; 33c [ON. -*leikr* suffix of action or condition], gentleness, meekness.

**Daftie** (colloq.), a daft person. **Daftish** *a.*, somewhat daft. **Daftlike** *a.*, having an appearance of folly or craziness. **Daftly** *adv.*, † a. mildly, meekly (*obs.*); b. foolishly. **Daftness**, foolishness, madness.

c 1200 ORMIN 2188 Forr kaggerleie3c shall don þatt 3ho Shall daftele3c forrwerppenn. 1872 C. GIBSON *For the King* i, The daftie still maintained his position. 1845 JAMIESON, *Daftish*, in some degree deranged. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, A daftish dizzy sort of a body. 1745 RAMSAY *Genl. Sheph.* iv. i, 'Tis sae daftlike. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* iv, Never think you . . that his honour . . would have done sic a daft-like thing. c 1200 ORMIN 1215 And hagherlike ledeste to And dafteleike and faszre. 1744 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) l. 34 We dafteily thought to row in rowth. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* 151 The word of the crosse semis to be dafnes and folie to thame that perischis.

**Daft**, *pa. t.* of DAFF *v.2*

**Dag** (dæg), *sb.1* In 4-5 daggo. [Of uncertain origin: the same senses are partly expressed by TAG.]

† 1. A pendant pointed portion of anything; one of the pointed or laciniated divisions made by deeply slashing or cutting the lower margin of a cloak, gown, or other garment, as was done for ornament in the 15th c. *Obs.*

1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* 193 Dryue out þe dagges and all þe duche cotis. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 111 Dagge of clothe, *fractillus*. 1617 MINSHU *Ductor*, Dagge or ragge of cloth.

† 2. A tag or aglet of a lace, shoe-latchet, or the like; = AGLET 1, 2. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7262 Grey clothis . . fretted fulle of tatar-wagges [= dags, sense 1] And high shoos knopped with dagges. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Dagges*, latches cut out of leather.

3. One of the locks of wool clotted with dirt about the hinder parts of a sheep; a 'clag'; = DAGGING, DAG-LOCK.

[The relationship of this to the prec. senses, and to DAG *v.1*, is not clear.]

1731 BAILEY, *Dagges*, the Skirts of a Fleece cut off. 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Dag*, a lock of wool that hangs at the tail of a sheep and draggles in the dirt. *Dag-wool*, refuse wool; cut off in trimming the sheep.

† **Dag**, *sb.2* *Obs.* [Derivation unknown.]

Referred by some to F. *dague* a dagger; but no trace has been found of any connexion between the two words.]

1. A kind of heavy pistol or hand-gun formerly in use.

1561 *Diurn. Occurrents* (Bannatyne Club) 66 Thay . . schot furth at the said servandis ane dag. 1597 HARRISON *England* ii. xvi. (1877) l. 283 To ride with a case of dags at his saddle bow. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 252 Because the dagge being overcharged brake . . he draweth his dagger to stabbe him. 1602 WARNER *Albion's Eng.* ix. xlv. (1612) 211 By wars, wiles, witchcrafts, daggers, dags. 1614 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) III. 461, I heard a great crack, as loud as the report of a small dag. 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, *Dag*, a Gun. 1849 GRANT *Kirkaldy of G.* xxiv. 283 The captain rushed upon LENDOX and shot him through the back with a dag. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 61 A chiselled Italian dagd manufactured by one of the Comminazzo family about 1650.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*

a 1568 *Def. Crissell Sandelandis* 53 in *Sempill Ballates* (1872) 234 Snapwark, adew, fra damow noch stand. 1587 FLEMING *Contm. Holinshed* III. 1409/2 The dag was bought . . of one Adrian Mulan a dag-maker dwelling in east Smithfield. 1596 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 33 A Dag case may be as good now and then as a case of Dags. 1721 WODROW *Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1849) II. ii. ix. 250 Alexander Logan, Dagmaker in Leith Wynd.

[The sense 'dagger' given by Johnson (without quotation), and repeated in later dictionaries (in *Century Dict.* with erroneous quotation), appears to be a mere mistake, due to misapprehension of the frequent 16-17th c. collocation 'dag and dagger' in descriptions of personal accoutrement. Sense 3 in *Century Dict.* 'a stab or thrust with a dagger', is a blunder due to misreading of Minshu.]

**Dag** (dæg), *sb.3* [a. F. *dague* dagger, also the first horn of a young stag, and in some technical senses. Sense 2 is not found in French.]

1. The simple straight pointed horn of a young stag.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 517/2 These processes acquire in the second year the form of . . dags. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* ii. iii. 181 At first the new horns (of the stag) are simple protuberances, and are known by the name of 'dags'.

2. A pointed piece of metal, etc.; a pin or bolt.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Bridge*, You must so joint the Timber, as . . to resemble an Arch of Stone . . the joints ought to be . . strongly shut together with Cramps and Dags of Iron. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 598 The upper pair (of rollers) being stuck with cogs and dags.

3. *dial.* (See quotes.)

a. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Dialect*, *Dag*, a small projecting stump of a branch.

b. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, *Dag*, a mining tool; an axe.

**Dag** (dæg), *sb.4* *dial.* [app. of Norse origin: cf. ON. *dögg*, gen. *daggar*, pl. *daggir*, dew, Swed. *dagg* (Norw. *dogg*, *Dag*, *dug*) = Goth. \**daggwa-*, O'Ent. \**dawu-*, OLG. *dawu*, OE. *deaw*, dew.]

1. Dew.

1674-91 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 95 *Dag*, Dew upon the Grass. 1876 S. WARWICKSH. *Gloss.*, *Dag*, dew. 'There's been a nice flop of dag.'

2. a. A thin or gentle rain. b. A wet fog, a mist. c. A heavy shower (*Ayrshire*).  
1808 in JAMIESON. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Dag*, a drizzling rain.

**Dag**, *v.1* [Connected with DAG *sb.1* The senses have no connexion with each other.]

† 1. *trans.* To cut the edge of (a garment) into long pointed jags; to slash, vandyke. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Para. T.* 734 Costlewe furring in here gownes . . so moche daggyng of scheris. *Ibid.* 7347 Suche pounned and daggid clothing. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* xxiii. 143 Let dagge his clothes. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 112 *Dagyn*, *fractille*. 1420 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxxvi. 232 Short clothes and streyte wastyd dagged and kyt. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 630 Raggid and daggid & cunningly cut.

2. To clog with dirt, bemire, daggle, bedraggle. *Obs. exc. dial.* (Cf. DAG *sb.1* 3.)

1484 CAXTON *Esop* li. xvii, Al to-fowled and dagged. a 1520 SKELTON *El. Rymyng* 123 Wyth theyr heles dagged, Theyr kyrtelles all to-iagged. 1530 PALSOR. 445/2



Indede, damoyzell, you be dagged. *vous estes crotté*. 1621 COTGRE. s. v. *Archidiacon*, *Crotte* an *Archidiacon*, dagd vp to the hard heels (for so were the Archidiacons in old time euer wont to be, by reason of their frequent . . . Visitations). a 1661 HOLYDAY *Feuval* 136 Vexing the baths with his dagged rout. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* Dag. (2) To trail or dirty in the mire, to bedaub, to daggle. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* Dag. . . to trail in the wet or dirt.

b. *intr.* To daggle or trail in the dirt or wet. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* Dag v. i. 1880 W. Cornwall *Gloss.* s. v. *Dagging*, 'That tree is dagging with fruit.' 'Her dress is dagging in the mud.'

3. *Farming*. To cut off the 'dags' or locks of dirty wool from (sheep). (Cf. DAG sb.<sup>1</sup> 3.) 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). To *Dag* sheep, to cut off the Skirts of the Fleece. 1897 *Kentish Gloss.* Dag, to remove the dags or clots of wool, dirt, etc. from between the hind legs of sheep.

† **Dag**, v.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [Related to F. *dague* dagger (13th c. in Littré); cf. also 16th c. F. *daguer* to strike with a *dague* or dagger; but the latter is not the source of the Eng. verb. See also DAGGER.] *trans.* To pierce or stab, with or as with a pointed weapon.

a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2102 Dantes the Duche-mene daltene aynaynes, With derfe dynttez of dede, daggesthurghes schelde. *Ibid.* 2750 Derfe dynttys they dalte with daggande speys. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unt.* lxiv. § 668 Remorse . . pierce and daggeth guilty persons with the anguish of a galled conscience. 1794 A. GALLATIN in J. A. STEVENS *Life* iv. (1884) 95 One Ross of Lancaster . . half drew a dagger he wore . . and swore any man who uttered such sentiments ought to be dagged.

† **Dag**, v.<sup>3</sup> *Obs.* [F. DAG sb.<sup>2</sup>] *trans.* and *intr.* To shoot with a dag or hand-gun.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 3846 I. 87 Thei schote spearis and dagged arrowis, where the compaynes war thickest. c 1580 J. HOOKER *Lett. Sir P. Carew*, They see dagged at these loopes, that sundrye of theyme within were slayne.

**Dag** (dæg), v.<sup>4</sup> *dial.* [app. of Norse origin; cf. DAG sb.<sup>4</sup> and ON. *dögga*, Swed. *dagga* to bedew. See also DEG.]

1. *trans.* To sprinkle, to wet with sprinkling. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitty Gloss.* Dag, to sprinkle with water. 1877 *Hollderness Gloss.* Dag, to sprinkle. 'Dag cawsey afloor thoo sweeps it!' 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* Dag, to sprinkle clothes with water preparatory to mangling or ironing.

2. *intr.* To drizzle. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, Dag, to drizzle.

**Dagar**, -ard, -are, obs. forms of DAGGER.

|| **Dagesh**, **daghesh** (dā'gesh), sb. *Heb. Gram.* [med. Heb. דָּגֶשׁ *dāghesh*, f. Syriac דָּגֶשׁ *d'ghash* to prick.] A point or dot placed within a Hebrew letter, denoting either that it is doubled (*dagesh forte*), or that it is not aspirated (*dagesh lene*).

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.* B. j. B. . . very often . . is sounded like the Hebrew ד when it is in the middle of a word without daggesh. 1749 B. MARTIN *Dict. Introd. Eng. Tongue* 9 If any of the aspirated letters has the point (call'd Dagesh) in them, they are then pronounced without the H. 1834 A. WILLIS *Hebr. Gram.* 5 A point is sometimes inserted in the middle of a consonant affecting the pronunciation, and called Dagesh or Mappik.

Hence **Dag'esh** v. *trans.*, to mark with a dagesh.

Also **Dag'essate** v., **Dag'essate**, -ated *pa. pple.*

1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 156 In some Verbs . . the middle Radical is daggeshed. 1871 BOLTON tr. *Delitash's Psalms* II. 259 note, The daggeshing of the opening mute of the following word.

**Daggar**, *dial.* 'An old term for a dog-fish' (Smyth, *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867).

a 1728 KENNETT cited by HALLIWELL.

† **Dagged**, *ppl. a.*<sup>1</sup> *Obs.* [F. DAG v.<sup>1</sup>] 1. Of a garment: Having the margin cut into long pointed projections; jagged, slashed.

c 1386 [see DAG v.<sup>1</sup> 1]. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 200 Undir hire daygyd hodd of green. 1593 [see DAG v.<sup>1</sup> 1]. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 'Extra' 24 July 28/2 The costume is all dagged and slashed into the shape of leaves and flowers.]

2. Clogged with dirt, dagged.

1848, a 1520, 1661 [see DAG v.<sup>1</sup> 2].

**Dagged**, *ppl. a.*<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [F. DAG v.<sup>4</sup>] Wet with dew, drizzling rain, or a sprinkling of anything. b. *slang.* Drunk.

a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* LVIII. 11 My Bee's aloft, and daggit full of skill: It gets corn drink, sen Grissall to the bed. 1745 FRANKLIN *Drinker's Dict.* Wks. 1887 II. 23 He's dagged. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dagged*, tipsy. *North.*

**Dagger** (dæ'gə), sb. Forms: 4- dagger; also 4-5 daggers, *Sc. dagare*, 5 daggar, 5-6 daga, dagar, daggar, 6 dagard. [Related to F. *dague* (Sp., It. *daga*) dagger, and to DAG v.<sup>2</sup>

No such form is known in Old French. Med.L. shows *daggarium*, -arium, -erius, -arium (see Du Cange), app. from English, so that the form *dagger* appears to be really of English formation (ff. DAG v.<sup>2</sup>, of which however only later instances are known). If the form *daggard* could be assumed as the original, the word might be an augmentative in -ard of F. *dague*; but, though *extructo cultello daggardo* occurs in Walsingham, 15th c. (Du Cange), the forms *daggarium* and *dagger* are of earlier appearance and better supported.]

1. A short stout edged and pointed weapon, like a small sword, used for thrusting and stabbing.

a 1375 *Fragm. Petesta* xxiv. in St. Acts (1844) I. 388 Habeat equum, hauberikion, capilium de ferro, enseme, et

cultellum qui dicitur dagars. *Ibid.* Habeat archum et sagittas, et daggarium et cultellum.] c 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 113 He bar . . on that oother syde a gay dagger (rimes-pere). — *Parl. D.* 702 And with thy daggers [so 4 MSS., 3 daggers] looke thou do the same. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 111 Daggers, to steke wythe men, *pugio*. 1463 *Faston Lett.* No. 468 II. 126 The same dagger he slewe hym with. 1535 *Bury Wills* (1850) 127 My dagger. 1601 SHAKES. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 157, I fear I wrong the Honourable men, Whose Daggers haue stabbd Cesar. 1605 — *Macb.* I. iii. 33 Is this a Dagger which I see before me? 1710 *Youn. Busiris* IV. i, Loose thy hold, Or I will plant my dagger in thy breast. 1866 KINGSLEY *Hereward* III. 88 'You have a dagger in your hand!' said he.

† b. *Alc dagger*, *alcouse dagger*: see ALE, B. II. *Dagger of lath*: the weapon worn by the 'Vice' in the old 'Moralities'. *Obs.*

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (Shaks. Soc.) 40 All you that will not . . weare alcouse daggers at your backs. 1596 SHAKES. *1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 151 A Kings Sonne? If I do not beate thee out of thy Kingdom with a dagger of Lath. He neuer weare haire on my face more. 1601 — *Twel. N.* IV. ii. 136 Like to the old vice . . Who with dagger of lath, in his rage and his wrath, Cries ah ha, to the diuell.

2. *Phr. Daggers' drawing* (fig.): the commencement of open hostilities. (At or to) *daggers' drawing*, now at *daggers drawn*: on (or to) the point of fighting or quarrelling; in a state of open hostility. Also (rarely) at *daggers' points*.

At *daggers drawn* is found in 1668, but becomes usual only in 19th c.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* 12 a, They . . among themselves are wont to be at daggers drawing. 1576 FLEMING *Paenol. Epist.* 267 That countrie was at defiance and daggers drawing with the lande of Gracia. 1623 J. WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars* Sp. 19 The Grandees of the Court were com almost to daggers drawing. 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Viz. Querc.* (1708) 214 Upon this Point, were they at Daggers-drawn with the Emperor. a 1735 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* vii, A quarrel in a tavern, where all were at daggers-drawing. 1801 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Castle Rackrent*, Three ladies . . talked of for his second wife, all at daggers drawn with each other. 1837 LADY L. STUART in *Lady M. W. Montagu's Lett.* (1893) I. 104 Both these ladies inherited such . . imperial spirit, as to . . insure daggers drawing as soon as it should find . . opportunity to display itself. 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manoir* III. xviii. 36 You will be at daggers drawing . . with every order . . of persons in the town. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* (Househ. ed.) 395/1 Five minutes hence we may be at daggers' points. 1870 R. B. BROUGH *Marston Lynch* xiv. 257 Was Marston still at daggers drawn with his rich uncle?

3. *fig.* Something that wounds or afflicts grievously.

1596 SHAKES. *Merch. V.* III. i. 115 Thou stick'st a dagger in me, I shall neuer see my gold againe. 1605 — *Macb.* II. iii. 45 Where we are there's Daggers in mens Smiles. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* II, This was to me Daggers. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Morrtay Fam.* III. 240 Every word he spoke was a dagger to her heart.

b. *To speak or look daggers*: to speak so as to wound, to speak or look fiercely, savagely, or angrily.

1602 SHAKES. *Ham.* III. ii. 414, I will speake Daggers to her, but vse none. 1622 MASS. & DEKKER *Virg. Marl.* IV. i, And do thine eyes shoot daggers at that man that brings thee health? 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple* III, Lord Privilege . . looked daggers at me. 1839 H. AINSWORTH *Jack Shep.* IV. a glance . . which was meant to speak daggers.

† 4. *fig. (contempt)*. A bravo, braggadocio. *Obs.* 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* I. i. 289 Soothe up this . . ingrosser of cringers . . this great hilted dagger! *Ibid.* IV. i. 126 This brachidochio . . this meere rapier and dagger.

† 5. A bayonet. (See BAYONET 1, 2.) *Obs.*

1688 CAPT. J. S. *Art of War* 27 Draw your Daggers. Fix them in your Musquet.

6. a. The upright piece of wood nailed to the bars in the middle of a rail or gate. b. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 15 A dagger, which goeth straight downe the middle of the spelles, and is nayled to each spell. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 113 Dagger, a piece of timber that faces on to the poppets of the bilge-ways, and crosses them diagonally, to keep them together. The plank that secures the heads of the poppets is called the dagger plank. The word 'dagger' seems to apply to anything that stands diagonally or aslant.

† 7. The horn of a young stag; = DAG sb.<sup>3</sup> 1. *Obs.*

1616 SURFL. & MARK. *Country Farme* 684 The second yeare they haue their first hornes, which are called daggers.

8. *Printing*. A mark resembling a dagger (†), used for marginal references, etc.; also called *obelisk*. *Double dagger*: a mark having each end like the hilt of a dagger (‡), similarly used.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *Dagger* . . a . . Mark in Printing . . (†). 1770 *Hist. Printing* 259 The Obelisk, or long Cross, erroneously called the single Dagger . . The Double Dagger. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Is.* II. viii. (ed. a) 166 Those that are certainly not indigenous being indicated by a little dagger (†) placed before the name.

9. A collector's name of moths of the genus *Acronycta* having a black dagger-like or ψ-like mark near the anal angle of the fore wings.

1832 J. RENNIE *Conspectus Butterf. & Moths* 70 The Dark *Dagger* appears in June. 1852 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 249, I do not know why this insect (*Acronycta tridens*) is called the 'Dark Dagger': it is no darker than the 'Gray Dagger' [A. *Psil*].

10. *pl.* Applied locally to various plants with long sword-like leaves, as *Sword-grass* (*Poa aquatica*), *Water-flag* (*Iris Pseudacorus*), etc.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Daggers*, sword-grass. *Somerset.* 1882 *Devonsh. Plant-n.* (E. D. S.), *Daggers*, *Iris Pseudacorus*.

*corus*, and *I. fatidissima*. The name evidently has reference to the sword-like flags or leaves.

† 11. The name of a celebrated tavern in Holborn c 1600 (Nares); hence *attrib.* as in *dagger-ale*, *-frumety*, *-pie*. *Obs.*

1576 GASCOIGNE *Diet Dronkardes* (N.). But we must have March beere, double double beere, dagger-ale, Rhemish. 1602 DEKKER *Satiristaster* in Hawkins (*rag. Eng. Drama* III. 115 N. Good den, good coosen . . When shall we eat another *Dagger-ale*. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, My lawyer's clerk, I lighted on last night, In Holborn, at the Daggers. *Ibid.* v. ii, Her grace would have you eat no more *Dagger-ale*. Nor *Dagger frumety*.

12. *Comb.*, as *dagger-blade*, *-hilt*, *-stab*, *-work*; *dagger-like*, *-proof* adjs.; † *dagger-ale* (see 11); † *dagger-cheap* a., very cheap, 'dirt-cheap'; † *dagger-frumety* (see 11); *dagger-grass*, ? = sword-grass (see 10); *dagger-knee* (*Naut.*), see quot.; † *dagger-man*, a man who carries a dagger, a bravo; † *dagger-money*, 'a sum of money formerly paid to the justices of assize on the northern circuit to provide arms against marauders' (Ogilvie); † *dagger-pie* (see 11); *dagger-piece* (*Naut.*) = sense 6 b; *dagger-plank* (*Naut.*), see quot. under 6 b; *dagger-plant*, a plant of the genus *Yucca*, also called *Adam's needle*, having sharp-edged and pointed leaves; *dagger-wood* (*Naut.*), = sense 6 b.

1562 Act 5 *Eliz.* c. 7 § 3 'Dagger-blades, Handles, Scabbards. 1592 BR. ANDREWES *Serm. Christ's Tempt.* vi. (1843) V. 546 We set our wares at a very easy price, be (the devil) may buy us even 'dagger-cheap, as we say. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 202 These tracks were sometimes lost in high 'dagger-grass. 1876 GREW *Anal. Plants* Lect. IV. ii. § 18 Crystals, figured crossways like a 'Dagger-Hilt. c 1850 *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 114 Any straight hanging knees, not perpendicular to the side of the beam, are in general termed 'dagger-knees. 1603 SHAKES. *Meas. for M.* IV. iii. 16 M' Starve-Lackey the Rapier and 'dagger man. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Dagger-piece, or *Daggerwood*, a timber or plank that faces on to the poppets of the bilge-ways, and crosses them diagonally, to keep them together. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, 'Dagger plant, a name for *Yucca*. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 220 The road was bordered by hedges of cactus and dagger-plants. 1892 BARING-GOULD *Roar of Sea* II. xxix. 141 Miss Traversa . . cast a glance at her niece like a 'dagger-stab. 1890 MICHAEL FIELD *Tragic Mary* I. 7, I never saw such 'dagger-work. . . As that which pierced him. Six and fifty wounds!

**Dagger**, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To stab with a dagger.

1658 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 36 When Democritusians dagger the crown. 1806 *Naval Chron.* XV. 453 Rackstraw was daggered, and died immediately. 1811 A. SUTHERLAND *Tales of Pilgrim, Brigand of Loire*, He was in no danger of being daggered.

2. *Printing*. To mark with a dagger (†).

1875 FURNIVALL in *Thynne's Animad.* Introd. 37 note, The dishes chang'd in the list are daggered. Hence *Daggering* *vbl. sb.*, stabbing with a dagger; *ppl. a.*, stabbing, fatal.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* (1695) 214 Every Month produces sad and fatal instances of its [Brandy's] daggering force. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 55 The screaming and daggering and death-rattling.

**Daggered** (dæ'gərd, a. [f. DAGGER + -ED.]

1. Armed with a dagger. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) xii. 137 Now swerded, now daggered, and in alle manere gysses. 1794 COLERIDGE *Relig. Musings*, The dagger'd Envy. c 1830 BEDDOES *Poems, Boding Dreams*, A daggered hand beside the bed.

2. Stabbed or wounded with a dagger.

1604 DEKKER *Hou. Whore* Wks. II. 38 How many Gallants have drunke healths to me, Out of their dagger'd armes.

3. *Printing*. Marked with a dagger.

**Daggeswayne**, var. **DAGSWAIN** *Obs.*

**Dagging** (dæ'gɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* Now *dial.* [F. DAG v.<sup>1</sup> + -ING.] The action of the verb DAG; clogging with dirt, esp. of the wool about the hinder parts of a sheep; in *pl. (concr.)* = DAG-LOCKS.

1547 SALISBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Dihyl*, dagging. 1597 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 197 Keeping them from cold in Winter, dagging in Summer. 1890 F. T. ELWORTHY (*in letter*), In Kent these clots of dung which are apt to . . stick to the wool around the tails of sheep, with the wool attached, are called 'daggings'.

**Daggle** (dæ'gəl), v. Also 6 daggyll, 6-7 dagle. [Frequentative of DAG v.<sup>1</sup> sense 2: associated in its sense-development with DABBLE and DRAGGLE and perhaps with DAG v.<sup>4</sup>]

1. *trans.* To clog with wet mud; to wet and soil a garment, etc., by trailing it through mud or wet grass.

1530 PALSGR. 594/1 You shall daggyll your clothes, *vous crotterez vos habillemens*. 1560 ROLLAND *Chr. Venus* II. 566 Daglit in weit richt claggit was his weid. 1611 COTGRE. *Crotter* . . to dagle, bedurtie. 1660 T. GOWNE *Chr. Directions* xv. (1831) 85 As a long coat is in greater danger to be dagged than a short one. 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Daggle* . . to bemire.

b. In later use, chiefly said of the effect of wet: To wet by splashing or sprinkling. See DAG v.<sup>4</sup>

1805 SCOTT *Last Minst.* I. xxix, The warrior's very plume . . was dagged by the dashing spray. 1862 MISS YONGE *Countess Kate* viii. (1880) 81 The pretty soft feather had been dagged in the wet.

2. To drag or trail about (through the mire).

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. i, After you have been dagging yourself abroad for prey . . you come sneaking hither for a crust, do you? 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* viii, I have been dagged to and fro the whole day.



**8. intr.** To walk in a slovenly way (through mud or mire); to drag or trail about. Cf. DRAGGLE.

1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* i. ii. Then, like a dutiful son, you may dabble with your mother, and sell paint. 1735 POPE *Prolog.* Sat. 225, I ne'er... like a puppy daggled through the town To fetch and carry sing-song up and down. 1869 Lonsdale Gloss., Daggel v. i., to trail in the dirt. 1876 Whitty Gloss. s. v. Daggling, 'Trailing and daggling', said of a person walking in a shower.

† **Daggel**, sb. Obs. rare. [f. prec. vb.] A clot or spot of wet mud, as on a daggled garment. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Carpas*, daggles of dirt, spots of dirt.

**Daggled** (dæ'gld), ppl. a. [f. DAGGLE v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Having the skirts clogged or splashed with dirt or wet; bespattered, bemired.

1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 21 What... daggled mayd with payle. 1628 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 140 Fringe with gold your daggled tails. 1757 *Swift Poems, City Shower*, To shops in crowds the daggled females fly. 1744 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 193 Caught in a smart shower of rain, [we] came home in a fine daggled condition.

b. Comb. † **Daggled-tail** a. = DAGGLE-TAILED. 1708 *Swift Agst. Abol. Christianity*, Shocked at the sight of so many daggled-tail parsons.

**Daggel-tail** (dæ'glt, tld), sb. Obs. exc. dial. A person (esp. a woman) whose garments are bemired by being trailed over wet ground; an untidy woman, slut, slattern. Now DRAGGLE-TAIL.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1098/2 Vpon their ioining with the queens soldiers, the one part could not be discerned from the other, but onellie by the mire and dirt... which stakke vpon their garments... wherefore the crie on the queenes part... was; Downe with the daggel tailed. 1674-81 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 95, *Daggel-tail*, a Woman that hath dabbled her Coats with Dew, Wet or Dirt. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Daggel-tail*, a slut... 'Doll Daggel-teel'.

**Daggel-tailed** (dæ'glt, tld), a. Obs. exc. dial. Having the skirts splashed by being trailed over wet ground; untidy, slatternly. (Usually of a woman.) Now DRAGGLE-TAILED.

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 125 A nobeler witt Then that daggiltayld skitt. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxxiii, To make love to... some daggiltated soubrette.

**Dagging** (dæ'ggl), vbl. sb. [ING<sup>1</sup>.] a. The action of the verb DAGGLE, q. v. † b. concr. = DAGGING (obs.).

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Crottes*, daglings. 1560 *FULLER Pisgah* iv. vi. 100 To prevent the dangling down, and dagling of so long garments.

**Dagging**, ppl. a. [ING<sup>2</sup>.] That daggles: see the verb.

1562 *Phaer Æneid* viii. Zij b. A she wolfe downe was layed, and next her duggs two goodly twins, Two dagging sucking boies. 1611 *COTGR. Crottes*, dirt, filth, mire; dagling stuffe, etc. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confed.* i. ii. Who is this good woman, Flippanta?... An old dagging cheat, who hobbles about... to bubble the ladies of their money.

**Daggy**, a. dial. [f. DAGGLE + -Y.] 1869 Lonsdale Gloss., *Daggy*, wet, showery. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.*, *Daggy*, wet, dewy. 'It was daggy i' th mornin'.

**Daggy-sweyne**, var. DAGSWAIN, Obs. **Daghe** (e, obs. form of DOUGH.

**Daghes**, **Daghyng**: see DAGESH, DAWING.

**Dag-lock**. [f. DAG sb. 1 + LOCK.] pl. Locks of wool clotted with dirt about the hinder parts of a sheep.

1623 *Altkorh MS.* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* (1860) p. xlv, To 12 women. 2 daies washing dag-loakes. 1724 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6264/2 Frauds... are committed by winding in Fleeces, Locks, Tail-Locks, Sheer-Locks, Dag-Locks. 1799 W. PITT in *Commons Board Agric.* II. 464 A very small proportion of breechings or daglocks. 1805 *Luccock Nat. Wool* 223 The bundles contained... a quantity of dag-locks, of wool from dead sheep. 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Dag-locks*, the long locks of wool about a sheep which dag in the dirt when the animal lies down, etc.

**Dagman**: see DAG sb. 2.

**Dago** (dæ'go). U. S. [Supposed to be a corruption of *Diego* a Spanish equivalent of James; applied as a generic proper name to Spaniards.] A name originally given in the south-western section of the United States to a man of Spanish parentage; now extended to include Spaniards, Portuguese, and Italians in general.

1888 *American* 18 July (Farmer), The shrimps... are caught by Dagos. 1890 *N. Y. Nation* (25 Sept.) LI. 237/1 Mr. Reed makes no effort to conceal his contempt for this proposition to trade with a lot of 'Dagoes', as he calls them.

† **Dagoba** (dā'gobā). [ad. Singalese *dāgoba*:—Pāli *dhātugabbho*:—Skr. *dhātu-garbha* relic-receptacle (Yule). Also adopted as *dhagope*, *daghope*, *dhagob*, *dagob*, from the form of the name in the Mōgadhī dialect of south Behār.]

In Buddhist countries, a *tope* or dome-shaped monumental structure containing relics of Buddha or of some Buddhist saint.

1806 *SALT Caves of Salsette* in *Trans. Lit. Soc. Bombay* (1819) I. 47 (Y.). In this irregular excavation are left two dagobes, or solid masses of stone bearing the form of a cupola. 1855 *Yule Mission to Ava* (1858) 35 (Y.). The bluff knob-like dome of the Ceylon dagobas. 1892 *Fall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 6/1 Mdme. Blavatsky's dagoba is to be built of pink sandstone from Rajpootanah.

† **Dagon**. Obs. Also dagoun. [? related to DAG sb. 1.] A piece (of cloth).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. Tale* 43 Or gif us.. A dagoun of your blanket, levee dame. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B v a, Take a dagon or pece of Rough blanket vnshorn.

† **Dagon** (dæ'ggn). [a. L. *Dagon*, a. Gr. *Δαγών*, a. Heb. דָּגוֹן *dāgōn* 'little fish, dear little fish', f. דָּג *dāg* fish.]

The national deity of the ancient Philistines; represented with the head, chest, and arms of a man, and the tail of a fish. b. *transf.* An idol, or object of idolatrous devotion.

1382a WYCLIF *Judg.* xvi. 23 The princis of Philistines camen to gidre in oon, for to offire oostis of greet worship to Dagon, her god. a 1572 [see DAD v. 1]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 462 Dagon his Name, Sea Monster, upward Man And downward Fish. 1677 GILPIN *Dammonol.* (1867) 440 Though the Roman synagogue join force to subtilty in the advancement of their dagon. 1868 STANLEY *Script. Portr.* 89 The head was deposited (probably at Ashdod) in the temple of Dagon.

o. A term of reproach to a man. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Flying* 66 3e, dagone, dowbart. [Cf. DOGONE in *Tua Mariit Women* 457.]

Hence **Dagonal** sb. pl. *nonce-wd.* (after *bacchanal*), rites or orgies in honour of Dagon.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 5 A Banket worse then Jobs childrens; or the Dagonals, of the Philistins; (like the Bacchanals of the Moenades).

† **Dagswain**, Obs. Forms: 5 *dagswayne*, *daggysweyne*, 6 *daggesswayne*, -*swanne*, *dagswayne*, -*swain*. [Etymology obscure: the first part has been associated with DAG sb. 1 (cf. description in quot. 1519): cf. also DAGON<sup>1</sup>.] A coarse coverlet of rough shaggy material.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3610 Dubbyde with dagswayne, dowlde the seyme. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 112 *Dagysweyne*, *lodis*. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 167 b, My bedde is covered with a daggeswayne; and a quyle... Some dagswayns haue longe thrummys and laggs on bothe sydes: some but on one. 1547 *BOORDE Introd. Knowl.* v. (1870) 139 Symple rayment doth serue us full well; Wyth dagswaynes and roudges we be content. 1577 *HARRISON England* ii. xii. (1877) i. 240 Our fathers... and we... haue lien full oft vpon straw pallets... vnder couerlets made of dagswain... or hop-harlots (I vse their owne termes).

**Dag-tailed**, a. [f. DAG sb. 1.] Having the wool about the tail clotted with dirt. (Cf. DAG sb. 1 3, DAG-LOCK.)

1597-8 *BP. HALL Sat. v.* i. 116 To see the dunged foldes of dag-tayled sheepe.

**Dague**, var. of DAG sb. 3

**Daguerreotype** (dā'gerrōtēp), sb. Also *daguerrotype*. [a. F. *daguerrotype*, f. *Daguerre* name of the inventor + *TYPE*.]

1. One of the earliest photographic processes, first published by Daguerre of Paris in 1839, in which the impression was taken upon a silver plate sensitized by iodine, and then developed by exposure to the vapour of mercury. † b. The apparatus used for this process (obs.). c. A portrait produced by this process.

1839 *Athenæum* 26 Jan. 69 The newly invented machine, which is to be called the Daguerotype. 1839 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* I. 53 Perhaps you are not civilized enough to know what Daguerrotype is. 1849 THACKERAY *Lett.* 14 Sept., I am going... to give you a daguerrotype of myself. 1875 *Vogel's Chem. Light* ii. 14 The little pictures that were called daguerrotypes from their inventor.

† 2. *fig.* An exact representation or description. Obs. (since the daguerrotype itself has yielded to improved photographic processes).

1850 WHIFFLE *Ess. & Rev.* II. 351 The masquerade at Ranelagh, and the scene at Vauxhall... are daguerrotypes of manners. 1866 DOOLITTLE (*title*), *Social Life of the Chinese: a Daguerrotype of Daily Life in China*.

3. *attrib.*

1841 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) VI. 212 Contemporary Daguerrotype delineator. 1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 202 Daguerrotype plates. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 234 From which it must be copied, with daguerrotype exactitude, into every disciple's mind.

**Daguerrotype**, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To photograph by the daguerrotype process.

1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* vii. 80 A head, that daguerrotyped in that attitude... would have been lovely. 1867-77 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* vii. 707 The sensitive silver compounds used in Daguerrotyping.

† 2. *fig.* To represent or describe with minute exactitude. Obs.

1839 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 53 All Daguerrotyped into the mind's eye. 1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* xiii. 706 That daguerrotyping power which he possesses beyond any other writer of the time.

So **Daguerrotypist**, = *daguerrotypist*. **Daguerrotypic** (-tipik), -*typical* adjs., relating to the daguerrotype process. **Daguerrotypism** (*nonce-wd.*), minute exactness as of a daguerrotype.

**Daguerrotypy** (-tēip), the daguerrotype process, the art of taking daguerrotypes. **Daguerrotypist** (-tōipst), a photographer who uses this.

1864 WEBSTER, *Daguerrotypy*. 1840 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev. Wks.* 1886 XXIII. 156 Mr. Macleish has a daguerrotypic eye. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Oris's Circ.* Sc. Chem. 91 The language of Daguerrotypic art. 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 729 Painted with a daguerrotypical minuteness. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. 1. 7 30 He professes nothing but coloured Daguerrotypism. 1841 EMERSON

*Lect., Times Wks.* (Bohn) II. 251 Whilst the Daguerrotypist, with camera-obscure and silver plate, begins now to traverse the land. 1853 *Chamb. Jnrl.* XX. 79 There is something new in daguerrotypy.

† **Dahabeeyah**, -*biah* (dāhābē'yā). Also -*beeah*, -*bieh*, -*beiah*. [Arab. ذهبة *dahab* gold.] lit. 'the golden', f. ذهب *dahab* gold: name of the gilded state barge of the Moslem rulers of Egypt.] A large sailing-boat, used by travellers on the Nile.

1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* Pref. 22 The Dahabeeyah hired by the European traveller, reproduces in all essential features the painted galleys represented in the tombs of the kings. 1890 SAYCE in *Trans. Lanc. & Cheshire Antiq. Soc.* VII. 4 Coming down the Nile in a dahabiah.

† **Dahet**, **dathet**. Obs. Forms: 3-4 *dahet*, *dapet*, (*dayet*), *dapeit*, *dathait*, *dapeheit*, *daipat*, *dait*, *daï*. [a. OF. *dahet*, *dehet*, usually *dehē*, *dahē*, *daē*, *deē*, also *dehait*, *dahait*; in pl. *dehes*, *dahes*, *daes*, *dehais*; 'misfortune, mischief, evil, curse', used only in imprecations.

As to the OF. word, see M. Gaston Paris in *Romania* (1889) 469. He shows it to be distinct from OF. *deshait* evil disposition or condition, sorrow, woe, etc., and suggests the meaning 'God's hate', in primitive *dahet* is very rare; the usual *dapet*, *dathet*, *dahet* are difficult to account for, unless they represent the OF. phrase *da'het ait*, *daat ait*, or in pl. *dahes*, *daes*, *daas ait*, just as in OF. itself M. Paris explains *dehait*, *dahait*, from the running together of *dehē* *ait*. Apparently, the phrase being thus taken for the simple word, the verb had to be added anew, as in OF. *dehait ait*! ME. *dapet* *hane*! In Robert of Brunne written *dapet* with dotted *p*, printed by Hearne as dotted *p*.]

[= OF. *dehet ait*, *dahait ait*.] a. In the construction *dahet have*, *dathet have*: = May (he, etc.) have misfortune! a mischief, curse, damnation be to...

c 1250 *Owl & Night*. 99 *Dahet* habbe that like best, That fuleth his owe nest. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I. Beket* 1884 *Dapeheit* habbe þat so atstonde so folliche. c 1320 *Seunyn Sag.* (W.) 2395 *Dathet* hane thou... Al to loude thou spak thi Latin! c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 143 *Dayet* haf his lip, & his nose perby.

b. without *have* [so OF. *dahait*, *dahait*]: A curse upon!

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I. Beket* 2036 *Dapeit* alle þat it seide! c 1308 *Sat. People Kildare* xiv. in E. E. P. (1862) 155 *Dapeit* þur curteisie, 3e stinkep al þe strete. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 95 A Breton (*dahet* his nose) for Robert pider sent.

c. followed by relative clause [so OF. *daha ait qui*, *dahait qui*].

c 1300 *Beket* (Percy Soc.) 2072 *Dathait* hit so sede. c 1300 *Havelok* 300 *Dapeit* hwo it hire yeue. c 1300 *Seyn Julian* 202 *Dait* þat him wolde bymene. *Ibid.* 134 *Dai* þat wolde... him biseche. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 167 *Dayet* þat perof rouht, his was alle þe gilt.

† The following is prob. a mere coincidence: cf. *dahit*! 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Dathit* (Furness), *interj.* a mild curse on making a mishap.

**Dahlia** (dæ'liā, properly dā'liā). [Named 1791 in honour of *Dahl*, a Swedish botanist.]

1. A genus of Composite plants, natives of Mexico, introduced into Europe in 1789, and commonly cultivated in gardens.

In the wild plant the flowers are 'single' with a dull scarlet ray and yellow disk; in the cultivated forms the varieties of colour are very numerous, and the 'double' varieties are distinguished by the remarkable regularity of their flowers, in which florets of the ray completely cover the disk.

1804 *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* XIX. 76a Of the genus *Dahlia* there are three species described by Cavanilles. 1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Her Honeymoon* ix. A double dahlia delights the eye. 1863 *Longf. Wayside Inn, Student's Tale* 182 Among the dahlias in the garden walk.

b. *Blue dahlia*: *fig.* something impossible or unattainable (no blue variety of the dahlia having been produced by cultivation).

1880 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 5/4 Whether the colonisation of Gilead be a blue dahlia or not.

2. Name for a particular shade of red.

1846 *Art Union Jnrl.* Jan. 26 Their Mazarine blue, their puce, their dahlia, their Turkey red, or their azure. 1892 *Fall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 1/3 One of the many ugly shades that are to be worn this season is dahlia.

**Dahlin** (dā'lin). Chem. [f. DAHLIA + -IN.] A name for INULIN from the tubers of the dahlia.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 326 *Dahlina*. This substance was extracted by Layen from the bulbs of the *Dahlia*. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dahlia*. The roots of the several species are eaten when cooked, and supply Dahlin.

**Dai**, **Daiblet**: see DAY, DABLET.

**Daidle** (dæ'dl), sb. Sc. A pinafore. Hence **Daidlie**, -*ey* (diminutive).

1701 *Jacobite Relics* (1810) I. 7 Jenny [shall have] the sark of God For—petticoat, dishclout, and daidle. 1833 *Mour. Mansie Wauch* v. (1849) 23, I was a wee chap with a daidle.

**Daidle** (dæ'dl), v. Sc. and north. dial. [-app. Sc. form of DADDLE v.] *intr.* To move or act slowly or in a slovenly manner; to saunter, loiter. Chiefly in *pres. ppl.* = loafing, idling, lazy, slovenly. (Cf. DAWDLE.)

1808 in JAMESON. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xvii, He's but a daidling coward body. *Sc. Proverb*, A primsie damsel makes a daidlin' dame.

**Daie**, obs. form of DAY.

**Daigh**, Sc. form of DOUGH.



**Daign**, obs. form of **DEIGN**.

**Daiker** (de'kar), *v. Sc.* [*a. F. décorer* to decorate, adorn.] *trans.* To set in order.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 652 (Jam. s.v. *Daiker*) Say Madge Mackitrick's skill has failed her in daitering out a dead dame's flesh. 1880 *Mrs. L. B. WALFORD Troubl. Dav.* 1. ii. 31 Your room will be daiter by the time it's wanted.

**Daiker**: see **DACKER**.

**Dail**(e), obs. form of **DALE**, **DEAL**.

**Dailiness**, *rare*. [*f. DAILY a. + -NESS*.] The quality of being daily; daily occurrence, etc.

1607 *HIERON Wks.* 1. 135 There are very few duties of religion, but the scripture speaks of the dailiness of them. a 1670 *HACKET Chr. Consolations* ii. (1840) 10 The dailiness of sin must be bawled with the dailiness of sorrow.

**Dall**, obs. *Sc.* form of **DALE**.

**Daily** (dā'li), *a. (sb.)* Forms: 5-8 **dayly**, 6 **daylio**, **daille**, (*Sc.* **dalie**), 6-**daily**. [*OE. dæglic* in the compounds *triddæglic*, *priddæglic*, happening once in two or three days) = *OHG. tagalth*, *dagalth*, *ON. dagligr*, an ancient derivative of *WGer. dag*, *OE. dag* day: see -LY<sup>1</sup>. The ordinary *OE.* word was *daghwamlic*, in 12th c. *deihwamlich*.]

1. Of or belonging to each day; occurring or done every day; issued or published every day (or every week-day).

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 1291 For dayly mess, and hering off confession. 1526 *TINDALE Malt.* vi. 11 Geve vs this daye our dayly breade. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Nove Ind.* (Arb.) 7 Proud... by dayly experience. 1611 *BIBLE Ex. v. 13* Fulfill your workes, your dayly tasks. 1711 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 153 A Daily paper comes out call'd The Spectator. 1865 *LD. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* iv. 62 The daily labour to gain their daily bread.

b. with agent-nouns, as in *daily waiter*, one who waits daily (a title of certain officers of the Royal household).

1568 *E. TILNEY Disc. Mariage* Cj, A daylie gamester, a common blasphem. 1645 *Brass in Weybridge Church* (N. & Q. 1 Oct. 1892), Here lieth the body of Humphry Dethick Esq. who was one of his Ma<sup>ty</sup>s Gent. Vshers (dayly Waiter). 1715 *Lond. Gas.* No. 5300/4 Sir William Oldes, to be his Majesty's first Gentleman Usher, Daily Waiter and Black Rod. *Mod.* A daily visitor to the well.

2. Of the present day; belonging to the present time. *Obs. rare*.

1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 8 Why modern and daily Buildings are so exceedingly Defective.

**B. sb. (ellipt.)** A daily newspaper.

1858 *Times* 29 Nov. 6/3 Clever weeklies and less clever dailies. 1881 *Academy* 26 Mar. 234 The foreign correspondent of one of the great dailies.

**Daily** (dā'li), *adv.* Forms: 5-7 **dayly**, (6 *Sc.* **dalie**, -y), 6 **daille**, 6-7 **daylie**, 7-**daily**. [*f. DAY + -LY*<sup>2</sup>. The *OE.* word was *daghwamlic*.] Every day, day by day. Often in a looser sense: Constantly, always, habitually.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvi. 9 My desire muste dayly be done. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 1 b. Wherin... dayly & hourly I myght loke, as in a mytour. 1635 *A. STAFFORD Fem. Glory* (1869) 79 With bended knees I dayly beseech God. 1718 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 265 ¶ 6, I am informed that this Fashion spreads daily. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) 97 Drink daily half a Pint. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 75 He continued to offer his advice daily, and had the mortification to find it daily rejected. 1885 *R. BUCHANAN Annan Water* v. The public waggone ran daily between Dumfries and Annanmouth.

**Daimen**, *a. Sc.* Also 9 **demmin**. [Origin unknown. In Ayrshire pronounced as *de'mmin*. (Perh. a pplle: cf. *Whitby daimn'd out*, dealt out sparingly.) 'Rare, occasional' (Jam.).]

1785 *BURNS To a Mouse*, A daimen-icker in a thrave 'S a sma' request. 1821 *Edin. Mag.* Apr. 352 (Jam.) At a demmin time I see the Scotchman. [Still in use in Ayrshire, as in 'a daimen are here and there'.]

**Daiment**, var. **DAYMENT**, *Obs.*

|| **Daimio** (dai'myo). [Japanese, *f. Chinese dai* great + *mio*, *myo* name.] The title of the chief territorial nobles of Japan, vassals of the mikado; now abolished.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 94/2 The nobility or hereditary governors of the provinces and districts are called *Daimio*, or High-named, and *Samurai*, or Well-named. 1875 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXX. 283 The writer... has lived in a daimio's capital before, during, and after the abolition of feudalism.

Hence **Dai'miate**, **Dai'mioate**, **Dai'miote**, the territory or office of a daimio.

1870 *Fall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 4 Japanese students... from all parts of the empire, from the inland daimioes as well as from the sea-coasts. 1882 *Athenaeum* 10 June 730/1 The abolition of the Daimioates has elevated the masses of the people (of Japan) from a state of feudal servitude to the condition of free citizens. 1889 *Ibid.* 6 April 436/1 Old Japanese tenures [of land]... no doubt differed considerably in the different daimioes.

|| **Daimon** (dai'mōn), a direct transliteration of *Gr. δαίμων* divinity, one's genius or DEMON.

1854 *THOREAU Lett.* (1865) 72 It is the same daimon, here lurking under a human eyelid. 1875 *E. C. STEDMAN Victorian Poets* (1876) 154 The Laureate... is his own daimon, —the inspirer and controller of his own utterances.

† **Dain**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 **deyne**, **dono**, 6 **daine**, **dayne**, **deuane**. Syncope from *dedain*, *DISDAIN sb.*

1. Disdain, dislike, distrust.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1863 Pat ay has deyne [Dublin MS. dene] & dispite at dedis of litill. 1591 *Lvly Sappho* v. 1.

207 Which striketh a deepe daine of that which was most desire.

2. The suffering or incurring of disdain; contempt, ignominy, reproach.

1a 1500 *MS. St. John's Coll. Oxon.* No. 117 fol. 123 b (in *Maskeell Mon. Rit.* III. 356). The beginning of thi lif, care and sorwe; thi [for]thiving, trauail, and dene, and disese. 15... *Morline in Percy Folio* 1. 444 'Nay, certayne,' said the old queane, 'yee may it doe without deane.'

3. Repulsiveness of smell; 'stink, noisome effluvia. Still used in this sense in the west of England' (Nares).

(Quot. 1575 taken in this sense by Nares and Halliwell may belong to 2; 1601 may belong to *DAIM adj.*)

1575 *Mirr. Mag.*, Cordula, From bowres of heauenly hewe, to denes of dayne. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xi. liii. The breath of Lions hath a very strong deane and stinking smell with it [*animas leonis virus grave*]. 1825 *BRITTON Prov. Words in Beauties of Wiltsh.* (E. D. S.), Dain, infectious effluvia. 1847 in *HALLIWELL (Wills)*.

† **Dain**, *a. Obs. or dial. rare*. Also 6 **daine**, **dane**. [*a. OF. \*deigne*, *Burg. doigne* = *F. digne* worthy: cf. Chaucer's *deyn* under *DIGNE a.*]

1. Haughty; reserved, distant; repellent. *Sc.*

c 1500 *DUNBAR Two marrit Wemen* 132 Than am I dangerus and dane and dour of my will. *Ibid.* 253 Thought I dour was and dane, dispoitis and bald. c 1540 *LYNDSEY Kytles Conf.* 6 Bot 3it aine countenance he bure, Degeist, deuote, daine, and demure.

2. Repulsive, esp. in smell; stinking. Cf. *DIGNE a.* [*CF. DAIN sb. quot. 1601.*] 1888 *Berkshire Gloss.*, Dain, tainted, putrid, bad-smelling.

† **Dain**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 **deyne**, 6 **dayne**. Syncope from *dedain*, *DISDAIN v.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1579 Owir 3e gesse at 3e be gods... Or deynes with our dristins for pat we bam dere hald. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Epiphonasma* (Percy Soc.) 16 Youthe dayneith counsaile, scornynge dyscrecyon. 1552 *GREENE Alphonsus* 1. Wks. 226/1 She shall have scholars which will dain to be in any other Muse's company. *Ibid.* in. 237/2; iv. 240/1.

**Dain(e)**, obs. forms of **DEIGN**.

† **Dainful**, *a. Obs.* Also 6 **deignfull**. Syncope from *dedainful*, *DISDAINFUL*.

c 1530 *H. RHODES Bk. Nurture* 672 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 100 A busy tongue makes of his friend oft tymes his daynfull foe. 1578 *T. PROCTOR Gerg. Gallery in Heliconia* 1. 91 Cipres well, with dainful chaung of fraight, Gave thee to drinke infected poyson colde. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* iv. lxxxix, Yet tempered so her deignfull looks alway.

† **Daint**, *a. and sb. Obs.* Also 6 **daynt**, **deint**. = *DAINTY* (of which it appears to be merely a shortened form, or perh. a misreading of the old spelling *dainte*, *deynte*, etc.).

**A. adj.**

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* l. x. 2 To cherish him with diets daint. *Ibid.* ii. xlii. 42 Whatever... may dayntest fantasy aggregate. 1596 *Ibid.* iv. i. 5 Demeanour daint.

**B. sb.**

1633 *P. FLETCHER Pisc. Ecl.*, The Prike xxxvii, Excesse or daints my lowly roof contain not.

Hence † **Daintly** *adv.*, daintly.

1563 *SACKVILLE Mirr. Mag.*, *Induct.* xxxviii, As on the which full dayntyly would he fare. 1591 *PERCIVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Regaladamente*, gentile, courteouslie, deintlie.

† **Dainteuous**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 **deyn-**, **dein-**, (**den-**), **daynteuous**, -vous, (-uos, **dentyuous**); 6-4-6 **deyn-**, 6 **dayn-**, **denteuous**. [*app. orig. dayntivous*, *f. dayntive* *DAINTIVE* + -OUS: afterwards altered so as to appear *f. daynte*, *DAINTY* + -OUS. Cf. *BOUNTEOUS*, *PLENTEOUS*.] = *DAINTY a.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Merch. T.* 470 Ful of instruments and of vitaille The moste deynteuous of all Ytaille. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 323 Wiþ greit pletle of deynteuous mete and drink. 1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4196 Itt was my derlyng daynteuous, and fullle dere holdene. c 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Dv. The soursauce is served before meat deynteuous. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* x. 64 This is no daynteuous and delicate profession.

Hence † **Dainteously** *adv.*, daintly.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 157 Somme men deynteuously norischen her body. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* ix. 324 Thenne was þis folke feyn and fedde hunger deynteuousliche (v. r. denteuous), deyntifliche. a 1556 *CRANMER Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 194 Yet will they... fare dainteously, and lie softly.

**Dainteth**, var. of **DAINTLE** *Obs.*, a dainty.

**Dainteth**, -ith (dā'ntēth), *sb. and a.* Now only *Sc.* Forms: 4-5 **dein-**, **deyn-**, **dain-**, **daynteth** (e, rarely -ith, e, -yth, also **den-**, **dand-**, **dayen-**, **dayne-**), 8-9 **S.** **dainteth**, -eth. [*a. OF. daintiet*, *deintiet*: -L. dignitāt-em, *f. dignus* worthy: see *DAINTY sb.*] **A. = DAINTY sb.**

c 1390 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. Behet 1150 Heo bi-gan to serui þis holi man and deintethes [*Percy Soc.* l. 1202 deyntes] to him brougte. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Pastory* lxxxv. To Wyth other... he has litill daynteth to dwell. c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 463 Sho hade no deintithe to dele with no deire meite. c 1450 *Bk. Curtaise* 527 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 316 Yf any deyntithe in contré be, þo stouarde schewes hit to þo lorde so fre. a 1774 *FERGUSON Drink Eclogue* Poems (1845) 52 On bien-clad tables... Bouden wi' a the daintiths of the land. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 520 Sic daintiths are rare.

† **B. = DAINTY a. Obs.**

c 1430 *LYDG. Chorle & Byrde* lx, A dunghyll Douke as deyntith as a Snyte. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lviij. 374 (Add. MS.) He myght not take of the noble and deynteth metes.

Hence † **Dainteithly** *adv.*, † **Dainteithness**.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* l. 370 (Add. MS.) Riche men... þat... etyn and drynkyn deyntethly. c 1440 *York Myst.* l. 78 Thi

dale, lord, es ay dayntethly delande. 1548 *THOMAS Ital. Gram.*, *Ditatemus*, daintethness, or delicacie.

**Daintification**, *nonce-wd.* [*f. DAINTIFY*: see -IFICATION.] Daintified condition.

1780 *MAD. D'ARLLEY Diary* Apr. A mighty delicate gentleman... all daintification in manner, speech, and dress.

† **Daintiful**, *a. Obs.* [*f. DAINTY sb. + -FUL*.] = *DAINTY a.*

1393 *GOWER Conf.* l. 28 There is no lust so deintefull. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1274 A dayntefull dieta. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvi. 184 (Harl. MS.) How that he made so gret festes, and hadde so deyntefulle metis.

Hence † **Daintifully** *adv.*, daintily.

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* ix. 324 MS. G. Þis folke... fedde hunger deyntfulliche (v. r. deynteuousliche, deyntifliche).

**Daintify** (dā'ntifai), *v. nonce-wd.* [*See -FY*.]

*trans.* To make dainty. Hence **Daintified** *ppl. a.*

1780 *MAD. D'ARLLEY Lett.* July, My father charges me to give you his kindest love, and not to daintify his affection into respects or compliments. 1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLII. 317 A silken cushion—which... the daintified animal did not hurt.

**Daintihood** dā'ntihud), *rare*. Daintiness.

1780 *MAD. D'ARLLEY Diary* May, Shocking her by too obvious an inferiority in daintihood and tem. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* Jan. 146 Her youth, her daintihood.

**Daintily** (dā'ntili), *adv.* [*f. DAINTY a. + -LY*<sup>2</sup>.]

† 1. Excellently, finely, handsomely, delightfully.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 723 Dukkes and dusesepes dayntely rydes. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* ix. xxvii. 8 Rycht wele arayt and dayntely. 1625 *BACON Ess. Truth* (Arb.) 499 A naked, day-light, that doth not show the masques... of the world halfe so Stately, and daintily, as Candlelights. 1640 *HOWELL Dodon's Gr.* 2 There is no Forrest on Earth so daintily watered, with such great navigable Rivers.

2. In a dainty manner; with delicate attention to the palate, personal comfort, etc.

c 1340 *CHURCH M.* 655 (Trin.) Venisoun... Deyntily digte to his pay. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxvii. 145 (Harl. MS.) The fleshe is i-fed deyntili. 1549 *LATIMER 2nd Serm.* bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 52 The rich... gloton which fared well and deyntely every day. 1588 *SHAKS. Tit. A. v.* iii. 61 Baked in that Pie, Whereof their Mother daintily hath fed. 1647 *COWLEY Mistress, Lord's Ingratitude* II, And daintily I nourish'd Thee With Idle Thoughts and Poetry. 17... *BROOME View Epick Poems* (J.), To sleep well and fare daintily.

3. Delicately, nicely, etc.; elegantly, gracefully, neatly, delfly.

1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* iii. viii. § 1 He was not tenderly & daintily handled. 1592 *GREENE Diaph.* 1 You tread so daintily on your typtoes. 1654 *TRAPP Comm. Ps.* xxiii, So daintily hath he struck upon the whole string. 1860 *G. H. K. Vase Tour.* 117 The daintily tripping rose. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) vii. 443 The envoy performed his ungracious task as daintily as he could.

† 4. Rarely, sparingly. *Obs.* (Cf. *DAINTY a. 2.*)

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. ccxli. 242 To be kept there as a prysoner, where he was so dayntely fed that he dyed for hunger. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 65 The Auncients haue one or two examples of Tragy-comedies... But... we shall find, that they neuer, or very daintily, match Horn-pypes and Funerals.

**Daintiness** (dā'ntinēs), [*f. DAINTY a. + -NESS*.] The quality of being dainty.

1. † a. The quality of being fine, handsome, delightful, etc. *Obs.* in general sense. b. Of food: Choiceness, deliciousness.

1558 *HULOET*, Deyntines of meates at a banquet, *lautilia*. 1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* iv. 11586/1 167 In daintiness and goodnesse of meat, the Hennes may compare with... the goose (etc.). 1627 *HAKESPELL Apol.* (J.), It was more notorious for the daintiness of the provision which he served in it, than for the massiness of the dish.

2. Delicate beauty, elegance, gracefulness; neatness, deftness.

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* 1. (1725) 106 Leucippe was of a fine daintiness of beauty. 1669 *A. BROWNE Art. Pict.* (1675) 10 The grossness, slenderness, clownishness, and daintiness of Bodies. 1878 *J. W. EBSWORTH Braithwaite's Strappado* Intro. 28 There is poetic grace and daintiness of expression in the charming little lyric. 1884 *BLACK Jnd. Shaks.* xxx. The pretty daintinesses of her coxing.

3. Niceness, fastidiousness, delicacy, scrupulousness (of taste, sensibility, etc.).

1570 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm.* Tim. xxi. 250/2 What greter daintiness doe we make at blasphemies? 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* v. v. 45 Daintiness of eare. 1644 *WOTTON Archit.* 1, Of sand, Lyne, and clay, Vitruvius hath discoursed without any daintiness. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 995/1 A certain discrimination, a certain daintiness of choice.

4. Niceness of appetite; fastidiousness with regard to food, personal comfort, etc.; softness.

1530 *PALSGR. 272/2* Deyntinesse, *frandise*. 1598 *HAKESPELL Voy. I.* 250 (R.) How iustly may this barbarous and rude Russe condemne the daintiness and niceness of our capitaines. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* v. (1851) 232 The People... learnt... of the Flemish daintiness and softness. 1836 *W. IRVING Astoria* 1. 78 What especially irritated the captain was the daintiness of some of his cabin passengers. They were loud in their complaints of the ship's fare.

† 5. Physicall delicacy or tenderness. *Obs.*

1575 *TURNER. Faulconrie* 229 In these cures of diseases that grow in the eyes there must be great care used... because of the daintiness of the place.

**Daintith**: see **DAINTETH**.

† **Daintive**, *sb. and a. Obs. rare*. In 6 **deyntive**. [*app. a. Anglo-Fr. \*daintif*, -ive, *f. dainté*: cf. *OF. daintif*, -ive, *f. dainté*.] = *DAINTY sb. and a.* 13... [see *ad. below*]. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 705 To taste of his deyntive delicacies. *Ibid.* 71 (He) fedeth vs with the deyntivness of his owne delicate dyshe.



Hence † **Daintively** *adv.* (in 4 *deyntifliche*).

13.. *Cursor M.* 2790a (Cotton Galba) To 3ern metes daintively. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C. ix.* 324 (MS. I) þis folke . . . fedde hunger deyntifliche.

† **Daintrel**. *Obs.* Also 6 *deintrelle*, 7 *daintrel*, -trill. [Cf. *OF. daintier* a tit-bit, a delicacy. The formation is obscure.] A dainty, delicacy.

1575 *J. STILL Gamm. Gurion* II. i. But by thy words, as I them smelled, thy daintrels be not many. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 240 Neither glut thy selfe with present delicacies, nor long after deintrelles hard to be come by. 1615 *Sir E. Hoby Curry-combe* i. 7 These daintrels have layen so long vpon his hands, that I feare me they are scarce sweete. 1640 *Brome Spar. Garden* III. vii. You say I shall fill my belly with this new Daintrell.

**Dainty** (*dā'nti*), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 *dein-*, *deyn-*, *dain-*, *daynte*, -*ee*, (4-5 *dayn-*, *deyntite*), 4-6 *dein-*, *deyntite*, -*y* (e, 4-6 *Sc. dante* (e, 6 -*ie*, 5 *dente*, 6 *denty*, -*ie*, 4-7 *daynty* (e, -*ie*, 6-7 *daintie*, -*ye*, 4- *dainty*). [a. *OF. deintié, daintié, dainté* pleasure, tit-bit:—*L. dignitatem* worthiness, worth, beauty, *f. dignus* worthy. The earlier *OF.* form was in -*et*, whence *DAINTETH*.]

† 1. Estimation, honour, favour (in which anything is held); esteem, regard; affection, love.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 412 Me let lesse deinte to pinge þet me haueð ofte. c 1305 *St. Dunstan* 35 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 35 For deynthe þat he hadde of him: he let him some bringe Bifore þe prince of Engeland. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* XIII. 475 Schir eduard. . . Luft (him), and held in sic dante. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xi. 47 Of dowe ne dobet no deynthe me ne þouste. c 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* Prol. 52 These Poeses . . . Were by olde time had in gret deynthe With Kintes. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* IV. viii. 28 Sen 3onne . . . man, der sister, the Was wound to cherise, and held in gret dante.

† 2. Liking or fondness to do or see anything; delight, pleasure, joy. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 5 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 133 Þei haue no deynthe forto dele With þinges þat bene deuotly made. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xlii. 159 Than all ran in-to gret dante The Erl of Murreff for till se. c 1386 *Chaucer Man of Law's T.* 41 Euery wight hath deynthe to chaffare With hem. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* I. xlii. 66 The reeding in the Bible . . . drawth the reders. . . fro love and deinte of the world. 1508 *Dunbar Twu marryit women* 413 Adew dolour, adew! my daynte now begynis. a 1529 *Skelton Bonge of Courtie* 337 Trowest thou. . . That I haue deynthe to see thee cheryssed thus?

† 3. Delightful or choice quality; sumptuousness.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3655 (Cott.) Venison þow has him nommen, Wit dainte dight til his be-houe. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7070 They haue seolk, gret plente, And maken clothis of gret deynthe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1171/1 Dente (K. H. P. deynthe), *lauteica*.

† 4. Daintiness; fastidiousness. *Obs.*

1590 *Spenser F. Q.* I. ii. 27 He feining seemly mirth, And shee coy lookes; so dainty, they say, maketh derth. 1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* iv. i. 193 Note this: the King is wearie Of daintie, and such picking grievances.

† 5. *concr.* Anything estimable, choice, fine, pleasing or delightful; hence occas., a luxury, rarity (cf. *DAINTY* a). *Obs.* *eccas.* as in 6.

1340 *Hampole Pr. Con.* 7850 Pare es plenté of dayntes and delice. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 598 Ware slike a wondir in oure marche of Messedone. It ware a daynte to deme. 1562 *J. Heywood Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 51 Plenty is no dainty. 1617 *Rich Irish Hubbub* 47 It was a gret dainties . . . euen among their greatest nobility, to see a cloake lined thorow with Veluet. a 1661 *Fuller Worthies* (1840) II. 439 (He) made such a vent for Welch cottons, that what he found drugs at home, he left dainties beyond the sea. 1798 *Ferrill Illustr. Strate. Eng. Hist.* 227 Those who can only be allured by the dainties of knowledge.

† 6. As a term of endearment. (Cf. *sweet*.)

1611 *B. Jonson Catiline* II. i. There is a fortune coming Towards you, Daintie.

6. *esp.* Anything pleasing or delicious to the palate; a choice viand, a delicacy.

c 1300 *Beket* 1202 Heo seruede this holi man and of deynthes him brozte. 1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 253 Tho was there many a deinte fet And set to-for hem on the bord. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117 Delyce, or deynthes, *delicie*. 1576 *Fleming Panopl. Epist.* 291 Some what thet teethe upon sugred deinties. 1611 *Bible Ps.* cxli. 4 Let mee not eate of their dainties. 1794 *Southery Wat Tyler* III. ii. Your larders hung with dainties. a 1839 *Præd Poems* (1864) I. 305 The cunning caterer still must share The dainties which his toils prepare.

fig. 1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 26 Suche deinties. . . Whereof thou takest thin herte food. 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 59 There be some. . . to whom sin. . . is both food and dainties.

† 7. Phrase. To make dainty of (anything): to set great store by; hence, to be sparing or chary of; to make dainty to do (or of doing); also *absol.*, to be chary or loth, to scruple. *Obs.*

1555 *Watremam Fardle Facions* I. iii. 37 The moste noble Citrus, wherof the Romaines made greate deintie. 1579 *Tomson Calvin's Sermon*. *Tim.* ix. 107/1 They will not make daintie of the name of our Lord Jesus Christe, to worke their subtil and mischevous practices. 1581 *Savile Tacitus' Hist.* I. xlii. (1591) 26 Some. . . made noe daintie to beare any burden. 1592 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 21 Which of you all will now deny to dance? She that makes dainty, She Ile sweare hath cornes. a 1617 *Hieron Wks.* II. 492 Shee ranne home and made no dainties of it; all her neighbours were the better for her store. a 1628 *Prerston New Cov.* (1634) 470 Defer not, make not dainty of applying the promises. 1633 *Br. Hall Hard Texts* Matt. x. 39 Hee that makes so dainty of his life as that. . . he will not expose it to danger. 1638 *Featley Strict. Lyndom.* II. 122 We have all reason to make gret dainties of the noble con-

fession of . . . our Romish adversaries. 1649 *Milton Elkon.* 43 If. he made so dainty and were so loath to bestow [etc.].

† 8. As an asseveration: ? = By God's dignity, or honour. *Obs.*

1611 *Tourneur Ath. Trag.* II. v. S'daintie, I mistooke the place, I miss'd thine eare and hit thy lip.

**Dainty** (*dā'nti*), *a.* [from *prec. sb.*]

† 1. Valuable, fine, handsome; choice, excellent; pleasant, delightful. *Obs.* or *dial.* in general sense.

c 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 1253 To daly with derely your daynte wordes. c 1386 *Chaucer Prol.* 168 Full many a deynthe hors hadde he in stable. 1526 *Tindale Rev.* xviii. 14 All thynges which were deynthe and had in pryce. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* xxxv. (1878) 81 More daintie the lambe, the more woorth to be sold. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 389 The daintiest Smells of Flowers, are out of those plants, whose Leaves smell not. 1712 *Steele Spect.* No. 354 P. 1 To hear Country Squires . . . cry, Madam, this is dainty Weather. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* vi. 'Ay? indeed? a scheme o' yours? that must be a denty one!' 1855 *Robinson Whitby Gloss.*, *Denty* or *Dentyish*, a weather term, genial, cheering.

† 2. Precious; hence, rare, scarce. *Obs.*

a 1500 *How Plowman lerned Pater-Noster* 28 in *Hzl. E. P. P.* (1864) I. 211 Malte had he pentye; And Martyl-mas befe to hym was not deynthe. 1578 *Lyte Dodoens* VI. 671 The blacke [whorls] are very common. . . but the red is deynthe, and founde but in fewe places. 1616 *Hieron Wks.* I. 584 If sermons were dainty. . . they would be more esteemed. 1677 *Lady Chaworth in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 37 A rare mufte, but judged to be some dainty squirell skin.

3. Pleasing to the palate, choice, delicate.

1382 *Wyclif Prov.* xxi. 17 Who loueth deynthe metis. c 1386 *Chaucer Pard.* T. 58 To gete a gloutoun deynthe mete and drinke. 1541 *Barnes Wks.* (1573) 299/1 To eate . . . costly fishes, and that of the deintiest fashion dressed. 1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* I. i. 26 Dainty bits Make rich the ribs. 1627 *Milton Vac. Exerc.* 14 The daintiest dishes shall be serv'd up last. 1758 *Johnson Idler* No. 100 P. 12 Her house is elegant and her table dainty. 1892 *Stevenson Wrecker* II. Fine wines and dainty dishes.

4. Of delicate or tender beauty or grace; delicately pretty; made with delicate taste.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3060 Her chyn. . . With a dympp full derne, daynté to se. 1555 *Watremam Fardle Facions* I. v. 77 She is esteemed, as a deynthe derling, beloued of many. 1579 *Spenser Sheph. Cal.* June 6 The grassy ground with dainty Dayies dight. 1609 *B. Jonson Sil. Wom.* I. i. Let your gifts be slight and dainty, rather than precious. c 1645 *Howell Lett.* I. xxviii. 54 Such a diaphanous pelucidy dainty body as you see a Crystal-glasse is. 1877 *M. M. Grant Sun-Maid* vii. There stood waiting for her the daintiest of little broughams.

5. Of persons, etc.: Possessing or displaying delicate taste, perception, or sensibility; nice, fastidious, particular; sometimes, over-nice.

1576 *Fleming Panopl. Epist.* 357 Fine fellows, that bee verie deintie and circumspect in speaking. 1581 *Lambarde Eiren.* IV. v. (1588) 497 Sundry other daintie and nice differences doth M. Marrow make. 1591 *Shaks. 1 Hen. VI.* v. iii. 38 No shape but his can please your dainty eye. 1602 — *Ham. v.* i. 78 The hand of little Imployment hath the daintier sense. 1700 *Congreve Way of World* III. xv. I am somewhat dainty in making a resolution—because when I make it I keep it. 1841 *Lytton Nt. & Morn.* II. ii. You must take me as you take the world, without being over-scrupulous and dainty. 1855 *H. Reed Lect. Eng. Lit.* III. 101 From being too dainty in our choice of words.

† 6. with *of*: Particular or scrupulous about (anything); careful, chary, or sparing of. *Obs.*

1576 *Fleming Panopl. Epist.* 251 Friendes . . . garnished wt learning, & not deintie of their travell. 1605 *Shaks. Macb.* II. iii. 150 Let vs not be daintie of leane-taking, But shift away. 1642 *Fuller Holy & Prof. St.* v. iii. 367 The devil not being dainty of his company where he finds welcome.

† 7. with *infin.*: Disinclined or reluctant (to do).

1553 *B. Glyn in Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. xxiii. 440 Such as be dainty to hear the poor. 1612 *Sir R. Dudley in Fortesc. Papers* 7 note, I will not bee dainty to make you a partie to my designs.

8. Nice or particular as to the quality of food, comforts, etc.; † luxurious.

a 1533 *Ld. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K j b. The heart of a woman is deynthe. 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 85 As. . . some daintie guest knowing there is so pleasant fare to com. 1683 *Tryon Way to Health* 181 You dainty Dames that are so nice, that you will not endure this pleasant Element to blow upon you. 1855 *Motley Dutch Rep.* III. VI. v. 521 When men were starving they could not afford to be dainty. 1892 *Stevenson Wrecker* II. I was born with a dainty tooth and a palate for wine.

† 9. Delicate (in health or constitution). *Obs.*

1562 *Bulleyn Campoundes* 46 a. The maie be giuen to drinke to them that are weak or feable, or as thei call it deintie. 1581 *Mulcaster Positions* xxii. (1887) 94 Whose mother was delicate, daintie, tender, neuer stirring.

8. quasi-*adv.* Daintily. (*rare*.)

1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 726 You quote Scriptures, tho (to your prayse) more dainty indeede then your fellows. 1671 *H. M. tr. Erasmus Colloq.* 72 If rich men shall fare somewhat dainty. 1873 *Miss Broughton Nancy* III. 144 So exceedingly fair and dainty wrought.

9. Comb., as *dainty-chapped*, -*eared*, -*fingered*, -*mouthered*, -*longued*, -*toothed* adjs.

1725 *Bailey Erasmus. Colloq.* (1877) 42 (D.) You \*dainty-chapped fellow, you ought to be fed with hay. 1590 *LATIMER 3rd Sermon. bef. Edw. VI (Arb.)* 50 marg. How tender and \*deynthe eared men of these days be. 1713 *Rowe Jane Shore* I. i. This tough impracticable Heart is govern'd by a \*dainty-finger'd Girl. 1530 *Palsgr. 309/2* \*Deynthe mouthered, *frant.* a 1633 *Austin Medit.* (1635) 233 They are so \*dainty-Tongued that their company is too costly. 1577 *tr. Bullinger Decades* 1592 154 Let dery young man bee . . . not licorish lipped, nor \*dainty toothed.

† **Dainty** (*dā'nti*), *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *prec. sb.* or *adj.*] *trans.* With *up*: To pamper or indulge with dainties.

1622 *H. Sydenham Sermon. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 108 So that they would . . . nourish, not daintie up the body. 1778 *Mrs. Thrale in Mad. D'Arbly's Diary* Sept. 1. 68 She dainties us up with all the meekness in the world.

**Dair**, **Dairt**, *obs. forms of DARE, DART.*

**Dairawe**, **Daired**: see *DAY*.

† **Dairi** (*dā'ri*). Also 7 *dayro*. [Japanese, f. Chinese *dai* great + *ri* within.] In Japan, properly the palace or court of the Mikado: also a respectful mode of speaking of the mikado or emperor.

Hence **Dairi-sama**, *lit.* lord of the dairi or palace, an appellation of the Mikado.

1662 *J. Davies tr. Mandelslo's Trav. E. Ind.* 184 That great State hath always been govern'd by a Monarch, whom, in their Language they call *Dayro*. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. App. 7 We were not allowed to see the Dairi, or ecclesiastical emperor.

**Dairy** (*dē'ri*), *sb.* Forms: 3 *deierie*, 4 *dayerie*, *dayry*, 5 *deyery*, *deyry*, 6 *deirie*, *dairy*, *pl.* *deyris*, *dayres*, 6-7 *deyrie*, *dayery* (e, *dery*, *dayrie*, *dairie*, 7 *daery*, *darie*, *dayry*, 7- *dairy*. [ME. *deierie*, etc., f. *deie*, *deye*, DEY female servant, *dairy-maid* + *-erie*, -ERY 2, suffix of Romanic origin. The *dairy* is thus the place where the function of the *dey* is performed: cf. *dey-woman*, -house.]

1. A room or building in which milk and cream are kept, and made into butter and cheese. b. Sometimes in towns the name is assumed by a shop in which milk, cream, etc. are sold.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 192/14 Hire deierie was euer of chese and botere bar and swipe lene. *Ibid.*, For bare nas in þe deierie nougt adel of none swite. c 1386 *Chaucer Wife's T.* 15 Thropes, beernys, shipnes, dayrys. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117 Deyrye, *vaccaria*. 1577 *B. Googe Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 3 As my Foldes. . . or my Dayrie and Fishpondes wyl yeelde. 1621 *B. Jonson Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Rtdg.) 624/1 To Roger or Mary Or Peg of the dairy. 1727-46 *Thomson Summer* 262 Some [insects] to the house, The fold, and dairy, hungry, bend their flight. 1837 *Howitt Rur. Life* VI. i. 402 The elegant dairy for the supply of milk and cream, curds and butter.

2. That department of farming, or of a particular farm, which is concerned with the production of milk, butter, and cheese. Hence, sometimes applied to the milch cows on a farm collectively.

c 1386 *Chaucer Prol.* 597 His lordes scheep, his meet, and his dayerie, His swyn, his hors, his stoor, and his pultrie, Was holly in this reeves governyng. 1673 *Temple Trade in Ireland* Wks. 1773 III. 22 Grounds were turned much in England from breeding either to feeding or dairy. 1779 *H. Swinburne Spain* xxxviii. (R.) The large dairy of cows established here by the present king. 1814 *Jane West A. de Lacy* III. 238 The . . . troopers. . . drove off our good cow-dairy. 1882 *Somersets Co. Gaz.* 18 Mar., Dairy of 12 or 16 cows to be let. 1888 *Elworthy W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Dairy, the milking cows belonging to any farm or house.

3. A dairy-farm.

1562 *Phaer Æneid.* IX. A a j b, Stormy showres and winds about mens deiries houlung. 1594 *Norden Spec. Brit.*, Essex (Camden) 8 In Tending hundred wher are manie wickes or dayries. a 1661 *Fuller Worthies* II. 144 The Goodnesse of the Earth, abounding with Deries and Pasture. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* II. 42 All the lower Part of this County. . . is full of large feeding Farms, which we call Dairies; and the Cheese they make is excellent.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dairy-cabin*, -*country*, -*damsel*, -*pail*, -*society*, -*ware*, -*wench*, -*wife*, -*work*, etc.; *dairy-fed* *adj.*; *dairy-farm*, a farm chiefly devoted to the production of milk, butter, and cheese; so *dairy-farmer*, -*farming*; *dairy-grounds*, cow-pastures; *dairy-school*, a technical school for teaching dairy-work or dairy-farming; *dairy-woman*, a woman who manages a dairy.

1797 *Mrs. Radcliffe Italian* xiii. It was a \*dairy-cabin belonging to some shepherds. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 354 Children in \*Dayrie Countries doe waxe more tall, than where they feed more upon Bread, and Flesh. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* xlii. The yet more considerate \*dairy-damsel. *Ibid.* ix. To employ them as a \*dairy-farmer, or cowfeeder, as they are called in Scotland. 1822 *S. Lower Handy Andy* x. I've seen them in England killing your \*dairy-fed pork. a 1618 *Sylvester Hymn of Abns* 131 His douns with Sheep, his \*dairy-grounds with Neat. 1818 *Keats Endym.* I. 44 The \*dairy pails Bring home increase of milk. 1530 *Palsgr. 212/1* \*Dayrie place, *meterie*. 1893 *Queen* 25 Mar. 27/2 They will. . . establish \*dairy schools all over England. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 5/2 The numerous \*dairy societies in America. 1727 *Philip Quarll* (1816) 61 Having a store of \*dairy ware, he resolved to make a place to keep it in: the kitchen. . . not being a proper place for cream and milk. 1664 *Orway Atheist* v. i. The \*Dairy-Wench or Chamber-maid. 1798 *Bloomfield Farmer's Boy, Spring* 251 Suffolk \*dairy-wives run mad for cream. 1609 *En. Woman in Hum.* i. in Bullen O. P. IV. I shall goe to court morn. . . and attired like an old \*Darie woman. 1841 *M. L. Hawthorne in Hawthorne & Wife* (1885) I. 230 Bring us home a box of butter, if your dairy-woman is very nice. 1748 *Richardson Clarissa* (1811) III. ix. 67. I have . . . admired them in their \*dairy-works. 1890 *Farmer's Gaz.* 4 Jan. 5/2 As a specialist in dairy work.

**Dairy**, *v. rare.* [f. *DAIRY sb.*] *trans.* To keep or feed (cows) for the dairy.

1780 *A. Young Tour* Irel. II. 142 The cattle system is generally dairying Cows. 1805 *Luccock Nat. Wool* 245 Those [lands] of a stiffer quality are employed in the dairying of cows.



**Dairy-house.** A house or building used as a dairy; = *DAIRY* sb. 1; the house of a dairy-man. 1530 *Palgrave*, 212/a *Deyrie* house, *meterie*. 1616 *Surrel.* & *Marck*, *Country Farme* 16 You shall have a Dairie-house or small vaulted Room paved, and lying slope-wise . . . to serve for the huswives Dairie. 1741 *Richardson* *Pamela* III. 101 You'd better see her now-and-then at the Dairy-house or at School.

**Dairying** (dē'ri-ing). [*f.* *DAIRY* v. & -ING *v.*] The business or management of a dairy; the production of milk and manufacture of butter and cheese; dairy-farming.

1649 *Blithe Eng. Improv. Impr.* To Rdr., To shew the way of Cow-keeping, Dairying, or raising most Cheese and Butter. 1893 *Queen* 25 Mar. 478/a They have the subject of dairying and dairy schools very much at heart.

**b. attrib.**

1784 *Twamley Dairying* 8 In a considerable Dairying Country. 1890 *Times* 22 Feb. 7/3 The improvement and extension of the dairying industry.

**Dairymaid** (dē'rim'id). A female servant employed in a dairy.

1599 B. *Jonson Cynthia's Rev.* iv. i, Now I would be an empress; and by and by a duchess; then a great lady . . . then a deyr maid. 1712 *Addison Spect.* No. 530 P. 2 He has married a dairy-maid. 1879 J. *Wrightson Dairy Husb.* in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 246/a When the butter falls from side to side in a compact lump the dairy-maid knows that her work approaches completion.

**Dairymen** (dē'rim'en). A man who manages, or is employed in, a dairy. **b.** A man engaged in the sale of milk and other dairy produce.

1784 *Twamley Dairying* 58 An object not unworthy a Dairy-man's notice. 1813 L. *Richmond (title)*, The Dairy-man's daughter. 1882 *Somerset Co. Gaz.* 18 Mar., Wanted, a steady young man as Dairy-man.

**Dairy-woman:** see *DAIRY* 4.

**Dais** (dā'is, dē'is). Forms: 3-5 *deys*, 3-6 *deis*, 4-5 *deas*, 4-6 *dese*, *dece*, *deyse*, *dees*, 5 *deisse*, *deesse*, 5-6 *deas(e)*, *deas(e)*, 6 *deasse*, *dyse*, *Sc. deiss*, *deische*, 8-9 *Sc. deas*, 4, 8-9 *dais*. [*a.* OF. *deis* (later *dois*), mod.F. (from *Picard dial.*) *dais* = Pr. *des*, It. *desco* :—L. *discum* (nom. *discus*) quoit, disk, dish, in late L. table.

The sense-development has been 'table, high table (including its platform), the raised end of the hall occupied by the high table and used for other purposes of distinction, the canopy covering this': the latter being only in modern French, and thence in Eng. The word died out in Eng. about 1600, but was retained in Sc. in sense 3; its recent revival, chiefly since 1800, in sense 2, is due to historical and antiquarian writers; it appears in no Eng. dict., until Worcester 1846, Craig 1847. Always a monosyllable in Fr., and in Eng. where retained as a living word; the dissyllabic pronunciation is a 'shot' at the word from the spelling.]

1. **† a.** A raised table in a hall, at which distinguished persons sat at feasts, etc.; the high table. (Often including the platform on which it was raised; see next sense.) *Obs.* since 1600.

c. 1259 *Matt. Paris l'itae Abbatum* Sc. *Alb.* in *Walsingham* (Rolls) I. 521 *Prior* prandente ad magnam mensam quam 'Deis' vulgariter appellamus. 1597 R. *Globe* (Rolls) 11073 *Vort* hit come up to be deis. c. 1320 *Cursor M.* 1256 (Cott.) Ne brek þair brede, ne taster þair meis, Til he war cummen til þair deis. c. 1350 *Will. Wallace* 456a *Be semli* segges were sette in halle, þe real rinkes bi reson at þe heize deis, and alle oþer afterward on þe side benches. c. 1450 *Henryson Mor. Fab.* 10 So that Good-will be caruer at the Deise. c. 1500 in *Arncliffe Chron.* (1811) 241 *Sytting* at the hygh deis: My Lord of Ely in the myddes. 1535 *Stewart Cron.* Scot. II. 395 *Quhair* that he sat into his stait royall, With mony ding lord sittand at his deische. c. 1575 *Wife lapped in Morrells Skin* 312 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 193 The Bride was set at the hye dyse.

† **b.** To begin the dais: to take the chief seat, or preside, at a feast: see *BEGIN* v. 1 5. Also to hold the dais in same sense. *Obs.*

1597 R. *Globe* (Rolls) 7166 He ber þe croun & huld þe deis mid oþer attil also. c. 1320 *Sir Beues* 2123 *Pow schelt* þis dai þe priour And be-ginne our deis. c. 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 1636 *Queene Margaret* began the deyse, Kyng *Arduis*, wyth outwyt leas, þe hur was he sett. c. 1440 *Partonope App.* 7210 (Roxb.) Next the Quene he began the deyse.

2. The raised platform at one end of a hall for the high table, or for seats of honour, a throne, or the like: often surmounted by a canopy. *Obs.* since c. 1600, until revived c. 1800 in historical and subsequently in current use.

In earlier times sometimes app. meaning a bench or seat of honour upon the raised platform: cf. sense 3.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 361/71 On þe heize deis him sette, mete and drinke he him 3af. c. 1300 *K. Alis.* 1039 *Spoused* scheo is, and set on deys. c. 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 38 He were sette solemply in a sete ryche, Abod dukes on dece, with dayntys serued. c. 1386 *Chaucer Merch.* T. 467 And atte fete sittith he and sche With oþir worthy folk upon the deys. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* 3049 He satt doune opon þe dese. 1501 *Douglas Pal. Hon.* II. xlv, Thow I saw our ladytis twa and twa sittand on deissis. 1513 *Bradshaw St. Werburge* 1. 1625 *Ouer* the hye deisse. Where the sayd three kynges sat crowned all. 1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 41 A dooty Dwarf too the vppermost deis Right peartly can prik, and, kneeling on knee. Said 'hail, syr king'. 1778 *Pennant Tour in Wales* (1883) I. 13 The great . . . hall is . . . furnished with the high Dais, or elevated upper end, and its long table for the lord and his jovial companions. 1830 *Scott Ivanhoe* III. For about one quarter of the length of the apartment, the floor was raised by a step, and this space, which was called the dais, was occupied only by the principal members of the family. 1840 *Arnold Hist. Rome* II. 459 Like the dais or upper part of our old castle and

college halls. 1860 *Emerson Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Boston) II. 386 The grandee took his place on the dais.

**b.** By extension: The platform of a lecture hall; the raised floor on which the pulpit and communion table stand in some places of worship.

1888 *Nature* 26 Jan. 299/1 As a lecturer he was not brilliant; he appeared shy and nervous when on the dais. 1893 *Newsp.* A Flower Service was held in the church; the pulpit and dais were tastefully decorated.

3. In some early examples (chiefly northern) it appears to have the sense 'seat, bench'; so in *Sc. a.* 'A long board, seat, or bench, erected against a wall'; a settle; also, 'a seat on the outer side of a country house or cottage'. **b.** A seat, bench, or pew in a church. (Jamieson.) *Chamber of dais:* see *CHAMBER* sb. 11.

c. 1330 *Syr Degarre* 765 Amide the halle flore A fir was bet stark and store: He sat adoun upon the dais, And warmed him wel eche wais.

c. 1774 *Fergusson Farmer's Ingle* (1845) 38 In its auld leroch yet the deas remains, Where the guidman aft streaks him at his ease. 1791 *Jamieson Pop. Ball.* (1806) I. 211 (Jam.) The priest afore the altar stood,—The Mer-man he stept o'er deas, And he has stept ower three. 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* xviii. The old man was seated on the deas, or turf-seat, at the end of his cottage. 1832-53 *Whistle-binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. III. 73 Last Sunday, in your father's dais, I saw thy blooming May-morn face. 1872 E. W. *Robertson Hist. Ess.* 107 The chamber of Deese, the best room in the farmhouse of a certain class.

4. *transf.* (from 2) A raised platform or terrace of any kind; e.g. in the open air.

1861 N. A. *Woods Prince of Wales in Canada* 341 A noble and lofty flight of steps—those daises of architecture which . . . add . . . to the grand and imposing effect of lofty façades. 1884 C. *Rockes Soc. Life Scot.* I. ix. 378 On the slopes of ancient daises or hill terraces.

5. [after mod.Fr.—not an Eng. sense.] The canopy over a throne or chair of state.

1863 *Thornbury Treas. Steel* I. 147 The Bishop . . . occupied with bland dignity the chief throne under the dais. 1866 *Village on Cliff* III. An old dais of Queen Anne's time still hung over her doorway.

**Dais**, *Sc. pl.* of *DAW, DOE*.

**Daise**, *obs. form* of *DAZE*.

**Daisied** (dā'zid), *a.* Also 7 *daisied*. [*f.* *DAISY* + -ED 2.] Adorned with or abounding in daisies. (*Chiefly poetic.*)

1611 *Shaks. Cymb.* IV. ii. 398 Let vs Finde out the prettiest Daisied Plot we can. c. 1700 *Gay Dione* I. iv, Daisied lawns. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* June 862 Beneath the daisied turf.

**Daisle, Daisere, obs. f.** *DAZZLE, DAY-STAR.*

**Daisy** (dā'zi). Forms: 1 *dægesesge*, -eage, 3-4 *dayes-ge*, -eghe, 4 *dayeaye*, -eye, 4-5 *daysye*, 4-7 *daysie*, *daisie*, (5 *pl. dayses*), 5-6 *days*, 6 *deys*, *dasy*, *dasey*, *dasyie*, 6-7 *dasy*, 7 *days-ey*, *dasy*, -ie, (pl. *dayzes*, *Sc. desie*, *deasie*), 7-8 *daisy*, 6- *daisy*. [*OE.* *dages eage* day's eye, eye of day, in allusion to the appearance of the flower, and to its closing the ray, so as to conceal the yellow disk, in the evening, and opening again in the morning.]

1. The common name of *Bellis perennis*, N.O. *Composite*, a familiar and favourite flower of the British Isles and Europe generally, having small flat flower-heads with yellow disk and white ray (often tinged with pink), which close in the evening; it grows abundantly on grassy hills, in meadows, by roadsides, etc., and blossoms nearly all the year round; many varieties are cultivated in gardens.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in *Wr. Wülcker* 135/22 *Consolida*, *dagesesge*. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 292 *geawre*, and *sif-leafe*, *dagesesge*, and *synnullef*. c. 1310 in *Wright Lyrr.* P. xiii. 43 *Dayes-eyes* in *thio dais*. c. 1386 *Chaucer L. G. W.* ProL 43 Of al the floures in the mede, Thanne love I most these floures white and rede, Suche as men callen *dayses*. *Ibid.* 184 *Wele* by reson men it calle may The *dayeseye*, or ellis the eye of day. c. 1450 *Crt. of Love* xv, Deipented wonderly, With many a thousand daisies, rede as rose, And white also. 1579 *Spenser Sheph. Cal.* June 6 The grassy ground with dainty *Daysies* dight. 1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* v. ii. 904 *Daisies* pied and *Violets* blew. 1625 *Bacon Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 556 For March, There come *Violets*. . . The *Yellow Daffadill*; The *Daisy*. 1710 *Addison Tatler* No. 218 P.9 Visits to a Spot of *Daisies*, or a Bank of *Violets*. 1803 *Leyden Scenes of Inf.* I. 291 When evening brings the merry folding hours, And sun-eyed daisies close their winking flowers. 1833 *Murray P. Simple* xxv, She was as fresh as a daisy. 1861 *Delamer Fl. Gard.* 81 There are Quilled, Double, and Proliferous or Hen-and-Chicken *Daisies*.

**b.** Cf. *DAISY-CUTTER* 1.

1847 W. *Irving Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 28 My horse, now and then cuts daisies with me when I am on his back.

2. Applied to other plants with similar flowers or growing in similar situations. **a.** *simply.* In N. America, the Ox-eye Daisy, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* (see *b.*); in Australia, various *Compositæ*, esp. *Vitadenia* and *Brachyome theridifolia*; in New Zealand, the genus *Lagenophora*.

**b.** With qualifications, as *African Daisy*, *Athanasia annua*; *Blue Daisy*, (*a.*) the Sea Starwort; (*b.*) the genus *Globularia*; *Bull D.* = *Ox-eye D.*; *Butter D.*, locally applied to the Buttercup, and to the Ox-eye Daisy; *Christmas D.*, several species of *Aster*, esp. *A. grandiflorus*; *Dog D.* =

*Ox-eye D.*; *Globe D.*, the genus *Globularia*; *Great D.*, *Horne D.*, *Midsummer D.*, *Moon D.* = *Ox-eye D.*; *Mursh D.* = *Sea D.*; *Michaelmas D.*, various cultivated species of *Aster* which blossom about Michaelmas; also applied to the wild *Aster Tripolium*; *Ox-eye Daisy*, *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, a common plant in meadows, with flowers resembling those of the common daisy but much larger, on tall stiff stalks; *Sea Daisy*, *Thrill*, *Armeria maritima*. (See *Treas. Bot.*, and *Britten & Holland Eng. Plant-n.*)

c. 1387 *Simon Barthol.* (Arb.) Oxford. 16 *Consolida media*, *grete dayeseghe*. 1578 *Late Doctours* II. xix. 167 There be two kinde of *Daysies*, the great and the small. *Ibid.* III. xxxiii. 364 Some call it blew Camomil or blew *Daisies*. 1794 *Martyn Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi. 396 The Ox-eye Daisy, a plant common among standing grass in meadows. 1836 *Scribner Deerstalking* 388 Even the highest hills are watered over with the sea daisy and other plants. 1861 *Miss Pratt Flower.* Pl. III. 286 (Sea-Starwort). Country people call it *Blue Daisy*.

3. A species of sea-anemone (*Actinia bellis*).

1850 *Lewes Seaside Stud. Index*.

† 4. As a term of admiration. *Obs.*

c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1822) III. 515 A dere dewchesse, my daynsys lee! c. 1605 *Montgomerie Misc. Poems* (1887) xxxix. 1, Adeu, O desie of delyt.

5. *slang.* (chiefly U.S.). A first-rate thing or person; also as *adj.* First-rate, charming.

1757 *Footo Author* II. Wks. 1799 I. 148 Oh daisy; that's charming. 1886 *Mrs. Burnett Little Ld. Fanny* lxxv. (1887) 263 'She's the daisiest gal I ever saw! She's—well, she's just a daisy, that's what she is.' 1888 *Denver Republican* May (Farmer), Beyond compare a pugilistic daisy. 1889 *Boston (Mass.) Fris.* 22 Mar. 2/3 In a new book upon 'Americanisms,' some of the less familiar are . . . daisy, for anything first-rate.

6. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Resembling a daisy.

c. 1603 *Montgomerie Well of Love* 41 Hir deasie colour, rid and whyte. 1611 *Harkness Hiren* (1876) 83, I sweare by this diuine white daisy-hand. 1854-6 *Patmore Angel in Clo.* L. II. iv, She Whose daisy eyes had learned to droop.

7. *Comb.*, as *daisy-bud*, *flower*, *head*, *lawn*, *root*; *daisy-dappled*, *diapered*, *dimpled*, *painted*, *spangled* *adjs.*; *daisy-like* *adj.*; *daisy anemone* = sense 3; *daisy-bush*, a New Zealand shrub of the genus *Olearia*; *daisy-chain*, a chain of daisies sewed or fastened together, made by children in play; *daisy-leaved a.*, having leaves like those of the daisy.

1827 *Wood Comm. Obj. Sea Shore* vi. 114 A bad-tempered 'Daisy Anemone (*Actinia bellis*), which lived in a cave . . . and did not approve of intrusion. 1841 *Lyttelton Mt. & Morn.* I. ix, I never walk out in the fields, nor make 'daisy-chains. 1596 *Fitz-Greiffrey Sir F. Drake* (1881) 81 The 'daisy-dimpled' banks. 1845 *Hirst Poems* 54 *Ouer* 'daisy-dimpled meadows. 1887 *Sir W. G. Simpson Art of Golf* 91 One sweeps off 'daisy heads with a walking-stick. 1796 *Withering Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) III. 577 'Daisy-leaved Lady smock. 1796 T. *Townsend Pocus* 20 The 'daisy-painted green. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* 354 *Boylong* of 'Daisy-Roots in Milk. 1813 *Shelley Q. Mab* VIII. 82 The 'daisy-spangled lawn.

**Dai'ny**, *v. rare* [*f.* *prec. sb.*] *trans.* To cover or adorn with daisies.

1767 G. S. *Carey Hills of Hybla* 8 When fertile nature daisy'd ev'ry hill. 1831 E. *Taylor Remembrance* 29 The earth we tread shall be daisied o'er.

**Daisy-cutter.** [*lit.* 'cutter of daisies': see *DAISY* sb. 1 b.]

1. A horse that in trotting lifts its feet only very slightly from the ground.

1791 G. *Gambado Ann. Horsem.* xvi. (1809) 129, I luckily picked up a Daisy-cutter, by his throwing me down on the smoothest part of the grass. 1847 *Yovatt Horse* iv. 87 The careless daisy-cutter, however pleasant on the turf, should be avoided. 1867 *Reverie Griffith Gaunt* (1889) 5 Daisy-cutters were few in those days.

2. *Cricketer* and *Base-ball*. A ball so bowled or batted as to skim along the surface of the ground.

1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Crt. K. Arthur* (Tauchn.) II. 226 I've seen him catch a daisy-cutter in his teeth. 1891 *Farmer Slang Dict.*, *Daisy-cutter*, a ball which travels more than half the 'pitch' along the ground without rising; a 'sneak'.

So **Dai'sy-cutting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1837 *Horse Every-day* Bk. II. 461 Nimble daisy-cutting nags. 1837 T. *Hook Jack Brag* i, None of your bowling-green, daisy-cutting work for us. 1875 'STONEMENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. li. 1 3 3. 502 The . . . low daisy-cutting form which suits the smooth turf of our race-courses.

**Dait**, *obs. form* of *DATE*.

**Dak**; see *DAWK*.

**Daker.** Also *daiker*, *dakir*. [*a.* OF. *dacre*, *dakere*, med.L. *dacra*: see *DICKER*.] Variant of *DICKER*, a set of ten.

1531 *Abeneen Burgh Rec.* xiii. 248 The dakir of hidis. 1597 *Skene De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Serplaitis*, Ten hides makis an daiker, and twentie daiker makis an last. 1753 *Marrland Hist. Edin.* III. 248 For every Daker of Hides landed at Leith 8 pennies. 1866 *Roberts* 1822. a. *From* I. 171 The dicker or daker was . . . a measure for hides and gloves.

**Daker**, var. of *DACKER*.

**Daker-hen**, *dial.* [Connexion has been suggested with *DAKER* v., and with *Flem. daer*, *daeren* 'volitare, motari, mobilitate, et corscare' (Kilian). But no such name appears to be applied to the bird in Flanders.] The Corn-crake or Land-rail.



1525 Elvot *Bibl.*, *Crex*, a certain bird, which semeth by Aristotle to be that which in some places is called a Daker hen. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 170 The Rail or Daker-hen. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 387. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* (1853) 247 A man brought me a land-rail or daker-hen. 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.*, *Daker-hen*, the corn-crake. **Dakoit**, etc.: see **DAKOIT**, etc.

**Dal** (dāl). *Anglo-Ind.* Forms: 7-9 **dol** (1, 9 **dhal**, **dhol** (1, **dal** (1. [Hindi *dāl* split pulse:—Skr. *dala*, f. *dal* to split.] The pulse obtained from some leguminous plants, chiefly from the *Cajan*, *Cajanus indicus*, extensively used as an article of food in the East Indies.

1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India* 101 (V.) At their coming up out of the Water they bestow the largess of Rice or Dool (an Indian Bean). 1737 HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xiv. 161 Dool and Rice being mingled together and boyled, make Kitcheree, the common Food of the Country. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 189 *Cajanus indicus*. In India the pulse is called Dhal or Dhol or Urhur, and [is] ranked as third in value among the pulses. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs v. 87* A mouthful of dal to keep his wretched old body alive.

**Dal**: see **DALE**, **DEAL**, **DOLE**.

|| **Dalai**, **Dalai-lama**: see **LAMA**.

**Dalder**, obs. form of **DOLLAR**.

**Dale** (dāl). Forms: 1-3 **dæl**, 1-4 **dal**, 3-**dale**; also 3 **deale**, 4 **dalle**, 5 **dall**, **daile**, **daylle**, 6 **dail**. [OE. *dāl*, gen. *dæles*, dat. *dæle*, pl. *dalū*, *dalu*, neuter; Com. Teut. = OS. *dāl*, OFris. *del*, *deil*, MDu. and Du. *dal*, all neuter, OHG., MHG. *tal*, masc. and n., Ger. *thal* n., LG. *dāl*, *dāl*, Goth. *dāl* n., ON. *dāl* m. (Sw., Da. *dāl*) = OTeut. *dalo* m., *dalo* s., of which the root-meaning appears to be 'deep or low place': cf. Goth. *dalap* down, *dalapa* below. As used in ME, the native word appears to have been reinforced from Norse, for it is in the north that the word is a living geographical name.

As to the final *e* in Ormin's *dæle*, see *Sachse Unorganische E im Orm.* 22. The form *deales* pl. in *Ancren Riwle* is difficult to explain.]

1. A valley. In the northern counties, the usual name of a river-valley between its enclosing ranges of hills or high land. In geographical names, e.g. *Clydesdale*, *Annamdale*, *Borrowdale*, *Dovedale*, it extends from Lanarkshire to Derbyshire, and even farther south, but as an appellative it is more or less confined to the district from Cumberland to Yorkshire. In literary English chiefly poetical, and in the phrases *hill and dale*, *dale and down*.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oron.* i. iii, *Þæs dæles se dæl se þæt flod ne grette ys ȝyt to-dæg westmberende on ælcas cynnes blædum.* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 *Hwile uppen cluis and hwile in þe dæles.* c 1200 *Ormin* 9203 *Nu sket shall ille an dæle beon all heged upp & filled.* — *Ibid.* 14568, & coude & feld, & dale & dun. c 1205 *LAV.* 26934 *Heo comen .in ane dale deope.* c 1225 *Anor.* R. 282, *I þe dæles . þu makest wellen worte springen.* c 1300 *Cursor M.* 22532-4 (Cott.) *Al þis werld bath dale and dune. Þe dals up-rise, þe fells dun fall.* c 1386 *Chaucer* *Sir Thopas* 85 *Þe dale and eek þe dune.* c 1440 *Prompt.* *Parv.* 112 *Dale, or vale, vallis.* c 1532 *L. BERNERS* *Truon* xxi. 60 *The . . . rode by hylles and dæles.* 1560-1 *Bk. Discl.* *Ch. Scott.* v. ii. 8 *to Galloway, Carrick, Niddisdail, Annarddail, with the rest of the Dailis in the West.* 1612 *Bible* *Gen.* xiv. 17 *1737-46 THOMSON* *Summer* 127 *Where, winded into pleasing solitudes, Runs out the rambling dale.* 1806 *Gazetteer* *Scot.* (ed. 2) 243 *Linlithgowshire.* Its surface is finely diversified with hill and dale. 1820 *WORDSW.* *Scenery of Lakes* (1822) 62 *That part of these Dales which runs up far into the mountains.* 1847 *TENNISON* *In Mem.* *Concl.* *Till over down and over dale All night the shining vapour sail.* 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* 50/2 *Around Whitby all the valleys are 'dales'.* There are many smaller dales into which the larger are divided. 'Dealhead' is the upper portion of the vale; 'Deal end' being the lower part.

b. *fig.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 19 *Dan man hem telled soðe tale . . Of blisses dune, of sorwes dale.* c 1340 *HAMPOLE* *Pantler* xliii. 3 *Falland down agayn til þe dale of synn.* — *Pr. Consc.* 1044 *Twa wordes . . An es þis dale, what we er wonnand.* c 1661 *FULLER* in *Spurgeon Treas.* *Dav.* Ps. cxxi. 1 *Viewing the deep dale of thy own unworthiness.*

† 2. A hole in the ground, a hollow, pit, gulf. Cf. **DELL** 1. *Obs.*

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 274 *Baratrum, dæl* [Leiden *dal*]. c 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 421 *On ðæt deope dæl deofol zefecallab.* c 1450 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* xl. 481 *Ther thay stonde a dale Do make, and drenchen hem therein.* 1489 *CAXTON* *Faytes of A.* i. xxv. 78 *Dyches or dales or eyull pathes.*

3. attrib. and Comb., as *dale furze*; **dale-end**, the lower end of a dale; **dale-head**, the head of a dale or valley; **dale-land**, 'the lower and arable ground of a district' (Jamieson); **dale-lander**, -man, 'an inhabitant of the lower ground' (Jam.); **dale-backed** *a.*, hollow in the back (as a horse).

1676 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1078/4 *Lost.* a brown bay Nag. . a little dale backt. 1807 *VANCOUVER* *Agric. Devon* (1813) 250 *The . . dwarf or dale furze blooming in the autumn.* 1876 [see sense 1].

**Dale** (dāl). Also **Sc. dail** (1. [The northern phonetic variant of **DOLE** = OE. *dāl* part, portion, division, allotment, dealing, dole; cf. northern *hale*, *stane* = standard Eng. *whole*, *stone*. Used esp. in the following senses; for others see **DOLE**.]

1. A portion or share of land; *spec.* a share of a

common field, or portion of an undivided field indicated by landmarks but not divided off.

c 1241 *Neumünster Cartul.* (1898) 87, *j acram et j rodam in campo del West in duas mikel dales quas Rob. fil. Stephani et Sywardus quondam tenuerunt.* 1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* i. xxx. (1638) 53 *The grantee suffereth a recovery . . by the name of a rent in Dale of a like sum as, etc.* 1735 *N. Riding Rec. IX.* 157 *All the . . closes, inclosures, dales and parcels of arable land meadow and pasture ground thereto belonging.* 1820 *WORDSW.* *Scenery of Lakes* ii. (1823) 43-4 *The arable and meadow land of the vales is possessed in common fields; the several portions being marked out by stones, bushes, or trees; which portions . . to this day are called Dales.* 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Dale* (local), an unseparated portion of a field . . often unmarked, or only shown by stakes in the hedge and stones at the corners of the dale. 'A dale of about a quarter of an acre on Black Moss belongs to this farm.'

† 2. Dealing; having to do with; business. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1375 *BARBOUR* *Troy-bk.* ii. 2839 *Cume and ly heire besyde me now, So þat I may haf dale þe.* 1469 *Act. Audit.* 9 (Jam.) *He sall hafe na dale nor entermeting tharwith in tyme to cum.* 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* xii. iv. 161 *All to ȝyng with sic aune to haue dail* (1553 *dale*). 1535 *STEWART* *Cron. Scot.* III. 302 *That he wald get the best part of the dail.* 1592 *Sc. Acts* *Gas.* VI (1814) 544 *The successioun proceeding of that pretendit marriage or carnal dail.*

**Dale** (dāl). Also 7 **dalle**, 8, 9 **dail**, (dill). [Corresponds in sense i to LGer. and Du. *daal*; also to F. *dalle*, which is also used for a conduit-tube of wood or metal used in various technical processes, Sp., Pg., It. *dala*, Sp. also *adala*. According to Littré *dalle* in Picard is also a kitchen-sink; and Cotgr. has 'dalle, a sewer or pit whereinto the washings, dishwater, and other such ordure of houses are conveyed'. See Littré and Diez.]

1. A wooden tube or trough for carrying off water, as from a ship's pump; a pump-dale.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Escourrouer*, the dale of a (ships) pompe, whereby the water is passed out. 1627 *CAPT. SMITH* *Sea-mans Gram.* ii. 8 *The dale is a trough wherein the water doth runne oute the Deckes.* 1800 *S. STANDIDGE* in *Naval Chron.* III. 472 *They pumping the water into a pump dill.* c 1850 *Rudin. Navis.* (Weale) 139 *Pump dales*, pipes fitted to the cisterns, to convey . . water . . through the ship's sides.

2. An outlet drain in the Fen district.

1851 *Trin. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. i. 304 *When those fens were first embanked and drained, narrow tracks, called 'dales', or washes, were left open to the river . . Every district, with its frontage of dales, is tolerably well drained.*

**Dale**: see **DEAL**.

**Dale v.**, northern form of **DOLE v.**

**Daleir**, obs. form of **DOLLAR**.

**Dalesman** (dāl'smæn). [= *dale's man* from **DALE** 1.] A native or inhabitant of a dale; esp. of the dales of Cumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, and adjacent northern counties of England.

1769 *GRAY* *Trin. in Lakes Wks.* 1884 I. 257 *A little path . . passable to the Dale's-men.* 1813 *SCOTT* *Kobeley* iii. ii. In *Redesdale* his youth had heard each art her wily dalemen dared. 1848 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* I. 285 *Even after the accession of George the Third, the path over the fells from Borrowdale to Ravenglas was still a secret carefully kept by the dalemen.*

So **Dalesfolk**, **Dalespeople**, **Daleswoman**.

1863 *MARY HOWITT* *F. Brenner's Greece* I. 224 *Our dale-folk of Mora.* 1886 *HALL* *Caine Son of Hagar* i. ii. There is a tough bit of Toryism in the grain of these Northern dale-folk. 1893 *F. A. MALLESON* *Wordsw. & Duddon* in *Gd. Words*. The dreary wastes of Wrynose, which the dalepeople call Wrynose. 1892 *MRS. H. WARD* *David Grieve* I. v. 362 *Her dalewoman's self-respect could put up with him no longer.*

**Dalf** (e), obs. pa. t. of **DELVE**.

**Dalliance**, **dalie**, obs. ff. **DALLIANCE**, **DALLY**.

† **Dalk** 1. *Obs.* [OE. *dalc*, *dalc*, in ON. *dálkr*.]

A pin, brooch, clasp, buckle.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Gloss.* vii. 21 *Te geseah sumne giðdenne dalc on fiftigum entsum.* c 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Voc.* in *W.* *Wulker* 152 *Fibula*, preon, uel oefering, uel dalc. a 1100 *Anglo-Sax. Voc.* *ibid.* 313/2 *Sphinter*, dalc, oððe preon. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 89 *A Dalk* (or a tache), *firminaculum*, *firmitorium*, *monile*. 1488 *Will in Ripon Ch. Acts* 286 *Unum portiferium cum a dalk cum ymagine B. Marie.*

† **Dalk** 2, **delk**. *Obs.* exc. *dial*. [?dim. of **DALE**, **DELL**: cf. E. Fris. *dölke* small hollow, dimple, dim. of *döl* excavation, hollow: see Kluge *Nominale Stammbild.* 29.] A hole, hollow, depression.

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in *Wright Voc.* 146 *Au cool troueret la Jossel*, a dalk in the nekke. 1340 *HAMPOLE* *Pr. Consc.* 6447 *For als a dalk es even Imydward þe yholke of þe egge, when it es hard, Ryght swa es helle pitte. . . Ymyddes þe erthe.* c 1450 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 607 *Or brason scrapes oute of everie dalk Hem scrape.* c 1440 *Prompt.* *Parv.* 112 *Dalke, wallis.* 1688 *R. HOLME* *Armoury* n. 85/1 *The dalk . . is . . the Crown, top, or head of an apple, where the blossom is.* a 1835 *FORBY* *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Delk*, a small cavity, in the soil, in the flesh of the body, or in any surface which ought to be quite level.

**Dalk**, in mining: see **DAUK**.

**Dall**, obs. Sc. spelling of **DAW** 2.

**Dallastype** (dæl'stəip). [f. proper name *Dallas* + **TYPE**.] (See quot.)

1875 *D. C. DALLAS* *Circular*, I have . . perfected the method known as *Dallastype*—a process of Photographic Engraving by which can be produced as Blocks for Surface Printing . . copies of Wood-cuts, Type or MS. Matter. 1884 *Academy* 9 Feb. 94 *The photographic process known as Dallastype.*

† **Dalle** 1. *Obs.* rare = 1. [app. an infantile word. Cf. **DADDLE**.] The hand.

c 1460 *Tosonley Myst.* (Surtees) 118 *Haylle! put furthe thy dalle, I bryng the bot a balle.*

|| **Dalle** 2 (dal). [Fr., in both senses.]

It is probable that the two senses are really distinct words; in sense 2, the F. word is the same as **DALE** 3; in sense 1 Hatfield suggests connexion with Ger. *diele*, board, **DEAL** 1.

1. A flat slab of stone, marble, or terra cotta, used for flooring; *spec.* an ornamental or coloured slab for pavements in churches, etc.

1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 200 *The choir, the chapels . . were paved with these dalles.*

2. pl. The name given (originally by French employés of the Hudson's Bay Company) in the Western U.S. to rapids where the rivers are compressed into long narrow trough-like channels.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 364/1 *The Columbia River is there . . compressed into 'dalles', or long, narrow, and broken troughs.* 1890 *M. TOWNSEND* *U. S.* 137 *The Dalles of the Columbia, Oregon; the Dalles of the Wisconsin, Minnesota.* Hence **Dallage** [Fr.], flooring with dalles.

1866 *Ecclesiologist* XVII. 57 *In the dallage the treatment is archaic.*

**Daller**, obs. form of **DOLLAR**.

**Dalliance** (dæl-lians). Forms: 4-6 **dalyaunce**, **daliaunce**, 4-7 **dalliance**, (5 -auns, -ans(e), 5-6 **dalyaunce**, 6 **dally**, **dalliaunce**, 6- **dalliance**. [f. **DALLY** v. + **ANCE**: prob. formed in OFr. or AngloFr., though not yet recorded.]

† 1. Talk, confabulation, converse, chat; usually of a light or familiar kind, but also used of serious conversation or discussion. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1012 *Þurh her dere dalyaunce of her derne wordes.* c 1440 *Prompt.* *Parv.* 112 *Dalyaunce, confabulacio, colloquio, colloquium.* 1447 *BOKENHAM* *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 162 *Marthe fyrst met hym* (Christ) . . And hadde wyth hym a long dalyaunce. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vi. xv. 259/1 *Redyngne & dalyaunce of holy wryt & of holy mennis lyues.*

2. Sport, play (with a companion or companions); esp. amorous toying or caressing, flirtation; often, in bad sense, wanton toying.

c 1385 *CHAUCER* *L. G. W. Prolog.* 332 (Cambr. MS.) *For to han with ȝou sum dalyaunce.* c 1386 — *Doctor's T.* 66 *At festes, reules, and at daunces, that ben occasions of dalliances.* c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxvi. 124 *Pai schall . . ete and drinke and hafe dalyaunce with wymmen.* a 1553 *UDALL* *Reyster* D. iv. vi. (Arb.) 70 *Dyd not I for the nonce . . Read his letter in a wrong sense for dalliance?* 1602 *SHAKS.* *Ham.* i. iii. 50 *Whilst like a pufte and reckless Libertine Himselfe the Primrose path of dalliance treads.* 1735 *POPE* *Odys.* viii. 348 *The lewd dalliance of the queen of love.* 1742 *FIELDING* *J. Andrews* iii. vi. He, taking her by the hand, began a dalliance. 1820 *SCOTT* *Monast.* xxiv. Julian . . went on with his dalliance with his feathered favourite. 1860 *MOTLEY* *Netherl.* (1868) I. vi. 346 *The Earl's courtship of Elizabeth was anything . . but a gentle dalliance.*

3. Idle or frivolous action, trifling; playing or trifling with a matter.

1548 *BECON* *Solace of Soul Catechism* (1844) 571 *In health and prosperity Satan's assaults seem to be but trifles and things of dalliance.* 1561 *T. NORTON* *Calvin's Inst.* iii. xii. 8 *x* *When they come into the sight of God, such dalliances must auoide, because there is . . no trifling strife aboute wordes.* 1627 *F. E. Hist. Edw.* II (1680) 16 *Divine Justice, who admits no dalliance with Oaths.* 1641 *Letit.* in *Sir J. Temple Irish Rebel.* ii. 47 *Now there is no dalliance with them; who . . declare themselves against the State.* 1814 *WORDSW.* *Excursion* i. Wks. (1888) 423/2 *Men whose hearts Could hold vain dalliance with the misery Even of the dead.* 1843 *PRESCOTT* *Mexico* (1850) I. 63 *He continued to live in idle dalliance.*

† 4. Waste of time in trifling, idle delay. *Obs.*

The first quot. prob. does not belong here: see **DELAYANCE**.

[c 1340 *Cursor M.* 26134 (Fairf.), & for-pink his lange dalliance [Cott. *dalliance*] þat he for-drawn has his penance.] 1547-64 *BAULWIN* *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) v. vi. *Death deadly woundeth without dread or dalliance.* 1590 *SHAKS.* *Com. Err.* iv. i. 59 *My business cannot brooke this dalliance.*

**Dallier** (dæl-liar). Also 6 **dallier**. [f. **DALLY** v. + **ER** 1.] One who dallies: see the verb.

1563-87 *FOX* *A. & M.* (1596) 1553/2 *To bee no dalliers in Gods matters, but to be . . earnest.* a 1568 *ASCHAM* *Scholern.* i. (Arb.) 85 *The greatest makers of loun, the daylie dalliers.* 1861 *GEN. P. THOMPSON* in *Bradford Advertiser* 19 Oct. 61/1, 'I will go so far', says the dallier with evil; and everybody knows where the dallier comes to.

**Dallor**, var. of **DOLLOR**.

**Dally** (dæl-i), v. Forms: 4-6 **daly** (e, **dayly** (e, (5 **dallyn**), 6 **dalie**, **dallye**, 6-7 **dallie**, 6- **dally**. [a. OF. *dallier* to converse, chat, pass one's time in light social converse, etc.; common in AngloFr.: see *Glossary to Boson* (ed. P. Meyer). Godef. has an instance of *dallier* trans. to 'chaff'.]

† 1. *intr.* To talk or converse lightly or idly; to chat. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 6991 *Dyrsers dalye, reisons craken.* c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1114 *Þay dronken & daylyeden, & dalten vntȝitel.* *Ibid.* 1253 *To daly with derely your daynte wordes.* c 1440 *Prompt.* *Parv.* 112 *Dallyn or talkyn, fabulor, confabulor, colloquor.*

2. To act or speak sportively, make sport, amuse oneself; to toy, sport, play with, esp. in the way of amorous caresses; to flirt, wanton.

c 1440 *Prompt.* *Parv.* 112 *Dallyn, or hallesyn, ampletor.* 1573 *G. HARVEY* *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 105 *Did you never see*



a flye in y<sup>e</sup> nighte Dally so longe with y<sup>e</sup> candle lighte. 1594 SHAKS. *Nich. III.* i. iii. 265 Our Ayerie buildeth in the Cedars top, And dallies with the winde. 1611-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. iv. 274 Little else... but to dally with their cats. 1685 ROXB. *Ball.* VII. 473, I have a Chamber here of my own, Where we may kiss and dally alone. 1848 TENNYSON *Day Dream, Revival* iv, The Chancellor... dallied with his golden chain. 1883 R. NOLT in *Academy* No. 577. 365/3 Leaping lambs and lovers dallying.

b. To play with a thing or subject which one does not intend to take seriously; to coquet, flirt, esp. with temptation and the like.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Pref. 18 The auncient doctours... doe in expounding the allegories, seme oft tymes to playe and dallye with it. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 153 For, so to interpose a little ease Let our frail thoughts dally with false surmise. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 167 Dally not with her, as Eve with the serpent. 1774 FLETCHER *Fict. & Gen. Creed* viii. Wks. 1795 III. 343 When we dally with temptation. 1780 COWPER *Tablet* 544 To dally with subjects mean and low. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. ii. xiii. 290 Men... who... had been led to dally with the revolution in its infancy... now turned coldly away.

3. To trifle with a person or thing under the guise of serious action; to play with mockingly.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 225 But the Duke of Burgoyne dalled and dissimuled with all parties... geyving them faire wordes. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 440/1 We see a great number y<sup>t</sup> would dallye thus with God. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* ii. xxiii. 59 a, Then thought the people... they were mocked and dalled withall [studied]. 1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 697 If we feared the Lord, durst we dally with his name? 1706 ADDISON *Rosamond* iii. iii, Why will you dally with my pain? 1732 DE FOE *Relig. Courtish.* i. l. (1840) 17 Why do you trifle and dally so long with a thing of such consequence?

† b. trans. To dally out: to trifle with, elude.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 146 The matter was wynteked at, and dallyed out. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1634) l. 173/1 He would suffer no man... to dally out [elude] his laws without condign punishment. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvii. 112 But Lewis... dallied out Edward with shewes of firme faith, till hee had effected the thing he went about. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* ii. ii, Skill to shift aside Oares, and to dally out the strokes of beake-heads, by yare and ready turning.

4. intr. To spend time idly or frivolously; to linger, loiter; to delay.

1538 BAILE *Three Lawes* 241 Ye are disposed to dallye. 1594 WILLIAMS *Avista* (1605) 28 The poesie... bids you doe, but dallye not. Doe so, sweete heart, and doe not stray, For dangers grow from fond dallye. 1600 HEYWOOD *Edu.* IV. Wks. 1874 I. 32 We dalled not, but made all haste we could. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Juvenal* xvi. 285 If, being my debtour, he... stand Dallying to pay me. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* i. 6 Let when he find me dallying along... he may hurry ahead. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea xv. § 651 One vessel... dallying in the Doldrums for days.

† 5. trans. To put off or defer by trifling. In earlier use to dally off; cf. *dally out* in 3 b. Obs.

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Answ.* i. Wks. (1852) l. 165 This is but a shift to dally off a matter which you cannot answer. 1580 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 50 Fates and Fortune dallying a dolefull Catastrophe. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxi. 19 The Councell of Flanders... dallied him off with many Excuses. 1616 MARLOWE's *Faust.* Wks. (Rtdg.) 126/1 But wherefore do I dally my revenge? 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 Peter ii. 2 Neither dally this execution. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* I. 34 Some long, long dallied promise to fulfil.

† 6. To play or toy with; to influence or move by dalliance. Obs.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* ii. xix, Pleas'd with vain shewes, and dallied with delyt. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* l. xxv. 44 Like a cunning Courtizan, that dallies the Ruffian to undo himself. 1677 GILPIN *Demonst.* (1867) 70 Mark Antony by this means became a slave to Cleopatra... and so dallied himself into his ruin.

7. To dally away: to consume or spend (time) in dalliance or by dallying.

1685 ROXB. *Ball.* VII. 473 Now when the night was dallid away... She rose and left me snoring in bed. c 1705 FLOYD *Tartarian* T. (1785) 90/1 They had dallied away a part of the night. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, He asked them what they meant by dallying away precious time.

**Dallying** (dæ'li-jin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DALLY, q.v.: toying, trifling, etc.; dalliance.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 112 Dallyenge, or halsynge, amplexus. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 53 Cardys, dalyng with women, dancing, and such like. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) l. 470 There is no dallying with Omnipotence. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiii, Speak out at once. I am in no humour for dallying. 1889 *Athenaeum* 14 Dec. 816/3 The pleasant enough dallying and 'daffing' of her young people.

**Dallying**, *pl. a.* [-ING 2.] That dallies; toying, trifling, etc.: see the verb.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 234 b, A Chaplayne mete for such a dalyng pastyme. 1580 BARET *Alv.* F 662 A flatterer or dallying deceiver, adulator. 1652 CRASHAW *Delights of Muses* Poems 89 A warbling doubt Of dallying sweetness.

Hence **Dallyingly** *adv.*  
1550 BALK *Image both Ch. li.* (R.), Where as he doth but dallingly perswade, they may enforce and compel. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 1459 i What an arrogant... boy is this [John Bradford], that thus stoutly and dallyingly behaeth himselfe before the Queenes Counsell? 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* l. 3.

**Dalmatian** (dælmæ'ti-ān), *a. and sb.* Of Dalmatia, the Austrian province on the eastern coast of the Adriatic; whence *Dalmatian dog*, the spotted coach-dog, sometimes called 'smaller Danish dog'. Hence *sb.*, A native of Dalmatia; a Dalmatian dog.

1824 BEWICK *Quadrupeds* (ed. 6) 339 The Dalmatian, or Coach Dog, has been erroneously called the Danish Dog... It is frequently kept in genteel houses, as an elegant attendant on a carriage. 1893 H. DALZIEL *Diseases of Dogs* (ed. 3) 58 Dogs that travel much on hard dry roads, as Dalmatians often do.

**Dalmatic** (dælmæt'ik), *a. and sb.* [The *sb.* occurs earliest, being a *F. dalmatique* (15th c. in Littré), ad. l. *dalmatica*, subst. use (sc. *vestis*) of *Dalmaticus* adj. of Dalmatia. (Thence l. *dalmaticatus* attired in a dalmatic.) The adj. is of later adaptation from l.]

**A. adj.** Belonging to Dalmatia, Dalmatian. *Dalmatic robe*: a dalmatic, or a garment resembling it; so *dalmatic vestment*.

1604 E. G. D'Acosta's *Hist. Indies* v. xx. 324 Their habite and robe was a red curtain after the Dalmatike fashion, with tasselles belowe... They were attired in a Dalmatike robe of white wrought with blacke. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 38 Their habit, a long coat or vest of white quilted Callico of the Dalmatick sort. 1722 LOND. *Gas.* No. 6089/3 The King's Regal Mantle, and Dalmatick Vestment. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 83/2 The deacon, standing, in the dalmatic vestment, bears the chalice. 1838 *Rubric Coron.* Q. 116, in Maskell *Mon. Rite* (1837) III. 114 'Then... the Imperial Mantle, or Dalmatic Robe, of Cloth of Gold, lined or furred with Ermins, is... delivered to the Dean of Westminster, and by him put upon the Queen, standing.'

**B. sb.** An ecclesiastical vestment, with a slit on each side of the skirt, and wide sleeves, and marked with two stripes, worn in the Western Church by deacons and bishops on certain occasions. **b.** A similar robe worn by kings and emperors at coronation and other solemnities.

cf. ISIDORE *Orig.* XIX. xxii. 9 *Dalmatica vestis* primum in Dalmatia provincia Graecia texta est, tunica sacerdotalis candida cum clavis ex purpura.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. vi. 153 Wyth a prestis vestment hale Wyth twynnykil and Dalmatyck. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 350/1 The byere was couered with a clothe named dalmatycke. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. viii. 118 Mention is made of Dalmatics for the deacons. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. ix. 69 The usual episcopal vestments, the amice, tunic and dalmatic. 1855 BROWNING *Misconceptions* ii, The true bosom... Meet for love's regal dalmatic.

† **Dalmatical**, *a. Obs.* = **DALMATIC** *a.*

1599 TYNNE *Animad.* (1605) 35 The kinges dalmaticall garmente... was crymsoned.

**Dalt** (dɔlt), *Sc.* Also *dault*. [ad. Gael. *dalta* in same sense.] A foster-child.

1775 JOHNSON *Western Isl.* Wks. X. 485 When he dismisses his dalt, for that is the name for a fostered child. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxix, It is false of thy father's child... falsest of my dault!

**Dalt** (e, obs. pa. t. and pple. of **DEAL** *v.*

**Daltonian** (dɔltɔn'ian), *a. and sb.* [f. the name of John Dalton, a famous English chemist (1766-1844), who was affected with colour-blindness: see **DALTONISM**.]

**A. adj.** Relating to John Dalton, or the atomic theory first enunciated by him.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* iii. (ed. e) 108 The Daltonian method of notation may still be of use, just as pictorial representation often comes in aid of verbal description.

**B. sb.** A person affected with colour-blindness.

[First used in Fr., *daltonien*.]  
1827 P. PREVOST in *Bibl. Univ. Sciences et Arts* XXXV. 321 De ceux qui j'ai coutume d'appeler *daltoniens*. 1841 E. WARTMANN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* ii. 40 There are two classes of Daltonians. 1881 *Times* 10 Jan. 4/2 Daltonians of the same nature [not perceiving red].

**Daltonism** (dɔltɔn'izm), [ad. *F. daltonisme*, f. *prec.*

Introduced by Prof. Pierre Prevost of Geneva, but objected to by English authors on the ground that it associated a great name with a physical defect. See WARTMANN's papers on 'Daltonisme' in *Mem. Soc. Phys. de Genève* (1843) X. 273; and (1849) XII. 183.]

**A. name for colour-blindness; esp. inability to distinguish between red and green.**

1841 E. WARTMANN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* ii. 40 An incomplete vision of colours which has been called *Daltonism*. 1855 J. DIXON *Pract. Study Dis. Eye* 261 Of all the unfortunate inventions of pathological nomenclature the word *Daltonism*... seems to me the worst. 1882 *Nature* 23 Mar. 493 This case of temporary daltonism for red is attributed to the fatigue of the retina for red.

Hence **Daltonist** = **DALTONIAN** *sb.*

1879 H. T. FINCK in *Macm. Mag.* XLII. 128/2 The authorities last mentioned class those only among the Daltonists who show... that they cannot physically distinguish between certain colours.

**Dalve**, *obs. pa. t. of DELVE*.

† **Daly**, *sb. Obs.* Also *daily*; *pl. dalties, dalyes, daleys*. [Derivation unknown.] A die, or a knuckle-bone used as a die; also a cubical piece of anything, a cube.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 112 Dally, or play (K. P. daly), tessura, C. F. *alor, decius*, K. 1519 NORMAN *Udy.* xxiii. 280 Men play with iii dice: and children with iiii dalties [*astragalus vel talis*]. Cutte this flesh into dalties [*testellus*].

**Daly** (dæ'li), *a. rare. ? Obs.* [f. *DALE* *sb.* 1 + *y*.] Abounding in dales; of the nature of a dale.

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* iii. 3 Grounds that is bothe hylly and dalye. 1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dalarnes Prim.* (1880) 61 The daly grounds in garments greene were clad.

**Dalye**, *Dalyance*, *obs. ff. DALLY, DALLIANCE*.

**Dam** (dam), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4- dam, 4-7 damme, 5-6 dame, (6 dampne, 7 damn(e), 6 damp, 6 dambo), 7-8 damm. [Common Teut. = *OFris. damt, domt*, *MDu. dam, m.*, *MLG.* and *Du. dam*, *MLG. tam*, *mod. G. damm* (from *LG.*, Norse *dammr* (14-15th c.), Sw., *Da. dam*. The earlier existence of the word is proved by the derivative *vba.*, Goth. *fauddammjan* to stop up. *OFris. demman*, *OFris. demmen*, *MLG. temmen*, *Ger. dammen*: see **DEM** *v.*]

1. A bank or barrier of earth, masonry, etc., constructed across a stream to obstruct its flow and raise its level, so as to make it available for turning a mill-wheel or for other purposes; a similar work constructed to confine water so as to form a pond or reservoir, or to protect land from being flooded.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 113 Dame, or hye bankes; K. *dam* or *heylbank*, *aggar*. 1530 PALMER. 212/1 Dame of a myll, *celuar*. 1566 F. HAWKINS *Caesars's Holy Cr.* 525 As a Torrent, which after it hath a long tyme been restrained, breaketh the forced dammes, and... drowneth the fields. c 1630 KESWICK *Surv.* *Damm* (1714) II. 152 Whose House was called Hemeaton, now Wearie, by Reason of certain Damms, which we call Wearas. 1650 H. BAROKE *Conserv. Health* 93 Banks and Dambs. 1653 TENNYSON *Miller's D.* 99 The sleepy pool above the dam. The pool beneath it never still. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 71, 50 dams across rivers, to promote irrigation.

**b.** The barrier constructed in a stream by beavers.

1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* 139 The Plenty of Water was... owing to its being kept up by Dams, the work of the Beavers; which... had also built a House on the side of this Creek. 1834 M. MURRIE *Chester's Anim. Kingd.* 89 Beavers... keep the water at an equal height, by dams composed of branches of trees, mixed with clay and stones. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 290 Building a particular style of shelter, as the beaver its dam.

**c.** A causeway through fens.

1809 CRABBE *Tales, Lover's Journey*, When next appear'd a dam,—so call the place,—Where lies a road confined in narrow space... on either side 1s level fen.

**d.** *fig.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rep.* v. iii, The States of Venice Like high-swoln floods drive down the muddie dammes of pent allegiance. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 38 To keep up the damme of their own consciences from breaking in upon them. c 1721 KEN *Hymnacho* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 138 Thou dunt the sensual Dam dost throw, Which made me stagnate here below.

**2.** The body of water confined by a dam or embankment. (Now local, Yorkshire, etc.)

c 1325 B. E. *Altit.* P. C. 312 Pystryuande stremer... In on daschande dam, dryuez me ouer. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Palter* 509 Pe dam of waters [gorges aquarum]. 1391 Selby *Cartulary* (Yorks. Archæol. Soc.) I. 4 Indentura... de Stagno vocato le Dammie [Selby Dam]. 14... *Nom.* in W. Wulker 736/29 *Hoc stagnum*, a damme. c 1530 Remedy of Love xxxv, Wer... All water ynke in damme or in flood. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. i. 642 As a damme of water stopt in one place breaks out into another. c 1869 GATTY *Hunter's Hallamshire* ix. 186 note, Several of the smaller dams at Crook's Moor [Sheffield] were filled up in 1830... The large dams are still made use of by the company. 1888 Sheffield *Gloss.*, *Dam*, a piece of water impounded by damming up a stream. 1892 LANTZNER *Australian Word-bk.* 10 *Dam* (up-country), a pond for watering cattle... made by throwing up a bank across a hollow or little gully.

**b.** In south of Scotland, the stream of water from a weir or pond, which drives a mill; a mill-race; a tail-dam, a tail-race. (The *dam* in sense 1 is a 'cauld'.)

**3.** A flat land from which water is drained off and excluded. *local.*

1629 *S'hertogenbosch* 13 It lyeth as it were in a Myre, hauing on the one side a small moore or damp. 1800 in G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xv. (1884) 107 Tame and meadowed flats, here called dams, between Yarmouth and Norwich, producing turf, peat, furze, flag and sedge.

**4. a. Mining.** A partition of boards, masonry, etc. in a mine to keep out water, fire, or gas. **b. Smelting.** (See quot. 1881.) *c. Floating dam*: † (a) = **CAMEL** 2; (b) 'a caisson used instead of gates for a dry-dock' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*).

1706 LOND. *Gas.* No. 4262/3 A Machine, termed a Floating-Damm, whereby he is capable of carrying Barges... over... Shallows. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Dam*, the wall of refractory material, forming the front of the fore-hearth of a blast furnace. It is built on the inside of a supporting iron plate (dam-plate).

**5. Comb.**, as *dam-like* adj.; *dam-head* (*Sc.*), a weir or cauld on a river for diverting the water into a mill-race; *dam-plate*, *dam-stone* (See quot. and sense 4 b); † *dam-shed* (*Sc.*), 'a portion of land bordering on a dam' (Jam.). See also **COFFER-DAM**, **MILL-DAM**.  
1540 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 37 The dene of Logy, dame and damedsch tharof, and thair pertinents. 1760 WARK in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 2 Locks and dam-heads might be raised... by the help of furze. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.* A. IV. v. (1809) II. 86 As much water must run over the dam-head as if there was no dam at all. 1800 SCOTT *Monast.* v. A strong wear or damhead, running across the river. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Dam-plate*, the plate upon the dam-stone or front stone of the bottom of a blast furnace.

**Dam** (dæm), *sb.* 2 Forms: 3- dam, 4-7 damme, 6 dambe, 6-7 damm. [A variant of **DAME**, also written from 14th c. *dammie*, retaining the short sound of *F. a*; originally used in all the senses, but from about the 16th c. differentiated.]



† 1. = DAME. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 11732 Dam Maud be Mortimer. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2312 (Cott.) Melche, loth, and dam sarra. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1273 Dam fortune. . turns about ay hir whele. c 1382 WYCLIF *Prof. Epist.* vi. 67/1 The olde chateringe damme. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 3. (Mätz.) Pou deintiest damme.

2. A female parent (of animals, now usually of quadrupeds). Correlative to *sire*.

1320 [see DAME 8 bl.] 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* E i v a, A fawne sowking on his dam. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 68 A sandy colte. . neyther lyke syre nor damme. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 363 The duckling, the first day [can] swim in the water with his dam. 1665 HOOKER *Microg.* 216, I have observed the young ones of some Spiders have almost kept the same proportion to their Dam. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* i. 32 So Kids and Whelps their Sires and Dams express. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 25 Calves. . taken from the dam in a savage state. 1814 MUDIE *Brit. Birds* (1841) I. 301 And when the dam [brood] leaves her eggs. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. v. 162 Two young lions, nourished by their dam.

† b. *Phr.* The devil and his dam; the devil's dam, applied opprobriously to a woman. *Obs.*

1393 LANGOL. *P. Pl. C.* xxi. 284 Rys vp ragamoffyn and reche me alle be barres, That belial by bel-syre best with by damme. 1538 BAILE *Three Leaves* 1070 The deuyll or hys dam. 1588 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iii. 51 *Ant.* It is the diuill. *S. Dro.* Nay, she is worse, she is the diuels dam. 1707 J. STEVENS *It. Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 350 Such . . Sayings are a Discredit to your self. As for Instance, the Devil and his Dam. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* II. *Trivenefica*, a great witch, a devil's dam.

3. = Mother (human): usually in contempt.

c 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* iv. 477 Ne Goddesses was thy dam [see *Iti Diva parens*]. 1606 *Choice*, *Chalice*, etc. (1881) 66 His Dad a Tinker, and his Dam a Tit. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint.* T. ii. iii. 94 This Brat is none of mine. . Hence with it, and together with the Dam, Commit them to the fire. 1801 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tears & Sm.* Wks. 182 v. 55 And said, that George allowed his dam But thirty pounds a year.

4. *fig.*

c 1540 PILGR. T. in Thynne *Animado*. App. i. 80 As we be taught of the church our dam. 1594 BARNFIELD *Aff. Sheph.* II. liv. Ignorance. . the Daimne of Erroure. 1621 51 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. i. 11. 648 That high Priest of Rome, the dam of that monstrous and superstitious breed. 1824 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r. Ballads* (ed. 2) 80 What dam of lances brought thee forth to jest. . with Death?

5. *Comb.*

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. *Captains* 1237 Dam-Murdering Vipers, Monsters in-humane. 1622 BOYS *Wks.* 936 As the careful Dam-bird [loves] her unfathered brood.

**Dam**, sb. Chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 6 *damme*, 7 *dame*, 9 *dam*. [a. F. *dame* lady (DAM<sup>2</sup>, DAME), the name of each piece in the *jeu de dames* or draughts, esp. of the crowned pieces which can move forwards or backwards; in Ger. *dame* (*damspiel*, *damspiel* draughts), Du. *dam* (*damspel* draughts): cf. DAMBROD.]

Each of the pieces in the game of draughts or checkers (*obs.*); *pl.* the game itself.

App. in early times a piece, pawn, or 'man' in various games. *Dame* is given by Cotgrave 1611 as 'also, a man at Tables or Draughts', and *dames* is the name of Draughts in Rabelais; Florio 1598 has Ital. '*dame*, men to play at tables or chesse with'.

1850 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Le jeu des Merelles, the play of dammes. [Cotgr. '*Le Jeu des merelles*, the boyish game called Merills, or fute-pennie Morris; played here most commonly with stones, but in France with pawns, or men made of purpose, and teamed Merelles.'] 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* 94 (Jam.) There he played at the Dams or draughts. 1814 *Saxon & Gael* I. 94 (Jam.) After playing two or three games at the dams. 1828 WEBSTER, *Dam*. . 3. a crowned man in the game of draughts. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* vi. (ed. 18) 246 Dams were the pieces with which the game of draughts was played.

† **Dam**, sb. 4, *damp*. *Obs.* Also 6 *dame*. [a. OF. *dame* (also *dant*, *dant*, in nom. *dans*, *danz*): — L. *dominus* lord, used in OF. as a feudal title (ranking between *comte* and *baron*), but commonly prefixed to the name of a person by way of honour.] Lord; as a prefix = Sir, Master. Cf. DAN.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2468 He knew, be swike dam, Euerildel god was him gram. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 78 Dam Jeremy [v. rr. Dane Ieremi, Saynte Ierome] was his name. 1506 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 108 Dame John Barkynge, pytauncer of the monasterij in Bury.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. Prol.* 46 (Harl.) Wherfor sir monk, damp Piers by your name. c 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 199 They met wyth damp Rambault, the free knyght. *Ibid.* ix. 301 Damp bysshop, ye be welcom. *Ibid.* xvi. 382 'Damp emperor', sayd the duke naymes.

**Dam** (dæm), v. 1. Forms: 6–7 *damme*, (damm), 7 *dambe*, 7–8 *dam*, 6–*dam*. [f. DAM sb. 1; taking the place of the etymological DEM, OE. *demman*, found in early ME. and existing dialects.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a dam; to obstruct or confine (a stream, or water) by means of a dam. Usually with *up*; also (rarely) with *back*, *out*, etc.

1563 V. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 57 Wells that have beene dammed up. 1659 B. HARRIS *Paradise's Iron Age* 106 He had dammed up the Rivers. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* II. 171 Now dam the Ditches and the Floods restrain. 1850 LYVELL and VISIT *U. S.* II. 253 The Mississippi forms long bars of sand, which frequently unite with some part of the coast, so as to dam out the sea and form lagoons. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesuits N. Amer.* xxi. (1875) 314 The beavers had dammed a brook and formed a pond.

2. *transf. and fig.* To stop up, block, obstruct; to shut up, confine: a. things material.

1553 BRENDE Q. *Curtius* VII. iv. 132 The sand in the plaines is blouen together. wherby the accustomed wayes be dammed. 1590 GREENE *Newer too late* (1600) 90 Hauling the Owen the hotter within for it was it was damd vp. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* L. xxi. (1632) 61 Lamps dammed with too much oyle. 1654 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civ. Wars* Spain 351 Don Hernand. . dammed up all the doers but one. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. L.* 347 When a ridge of mountains thus dams the cloud.

b. things immaterial.

1582 BENTLEY *Mou. Matrones* III. 261 Vnthankfulness. . dammeth vp the fountain of thy godlie mercie. 1532 SANDERSON *12 Serm.* 522 He doth also dambe vp the mercy of God by his contempt. 1875 McLAREN *Serm.* Ser. II. iv. 66 His love [is] too divine for us to dam it back. a 1876 G. DAWSON *Improvers of Shaks.* They dammed up all human energy into two channels—the chapel and the shop.

† **Dam**, v. 2 *Obs. rare*. [f. DAM sb. 2] To give birth to (young): said of animals.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 139 Such [lambs] as are afterwarde dammed, are feeble and weake.

**Dam**, obs. form of DAMN.

**Damacene**, -yne, obs. ff. *damascene*, DAMSON.

**Damage** (dæ'medʒ), sb. Forms: a. 4–*damage*; 5–8 *damage*, (6 *dampage*, 6–7 *damage*, 7 *damage*). b. 4–7 *dommage*, 5–7 *domage*. [a. OF. *domage* (11th c. in Littré), also *domage*, *domage*, *domage*, since 15th c. *dommage* = OSP. *domage*, f. OF. *dam*, *damage*, prejudice, loss (= Pr. *dam*, It. *danno* loss), ad. L. *dammum* loss, hurt, damage + -AGE. Cf. Pr. *damnatge* and It. *dannatio* on L. type \**dammaticum*. The ME. form *domage*, *domage* is after later French; *dam/pnage* after med.L.]

1. Loss or detriment caused by hurt or injury affecting estate, condition, or circumstances. *arch.*

a. [1292 BRITTON I. v. § 1 En despit et damage de nous et de noster poeple.] 1300 K. *Alis.* 959 The scoumft, and the damage, Feol on heom of Cartage. c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. P. 383 As moche to oure damage as to oure profit. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* ix. 25 Though he wanne the whole worlde and loseth himself or runneth in damage of himself. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 89 The damage and skaiths, quihiks he hes susteined be the defender, sall be taxed. 1611 BIBLE *Dan.* vi. 2 That . . the king should haue no damage. 1778 C. JONES *Hayle's Games Impr.* 21 You could receive no Damage by playing the King the third Round. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* II. 86 The corrupting by bribes of the late Legats. . to the damage of S. Peter. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 141 These . . Anthems have been wholly omitted, to our great damage.

b. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. xiv. 45 [It] torneth contrary to them & to their domage. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 193 The great damage whiche we suffre by the absence of many of them. a 1612 DUNNE *Buabavos* (1644) 124 If a publique profit recompence my private Damage.

2. Injury, harm; esp. physical injury to a thing, such as impairs its value or usefulness.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* L. v. 25 Pou hast wepen for þe damage [ed. 1560 damage] of þi renoune þat is appaired. 1430 LYDG. *Chron.* *Troy* I. vi. He was enoynted with an oymnt on his body that kept him from damage. c 1440 PROMPT. *Parv.* 113 Damage, or harme. *dampum*. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* Introd., He . . suffered all the damages of the body. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Coram.* II. ix. 50 His answers bringeth great damage to his owne cause. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 9 Lest in foling, the colt receive damage. 1719 DE FOE *Cruace* (1858) 353 She was leaky, and had damage in her hold. 1869 HOOK *Lives Abps.* II. ii. 94 To repair the damage done to the monastery.

b. (with a and pl.) A loss, an injury.

1470–85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xv, Kyng Lot made grete dool for his dommagis & his felawes. 1577–87 HOLSHED *Scot. Chron.* 188 The damages & skaiths committed by theues and robbers. 1593 T. WATSON *Treys of France* xxiv. Poems (Arb.) 190 That I . . brought faire beauty to so fowle a damage. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 55 They paid the said owners for all damages committed. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 79 Repairing the damages which the kingdom had sustained by war.

† 3. a. A disadvantage, inconvenience, trouble.

b. A matter for regret, a misfortune, 'a pity'.

a. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. de P. R.* VI. i. (Tollem. MS.), Age hap with him many damagis. 1637 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* I. 15 They hold profit to consist in the goods secular, wee reckon these for dammagis. 1721 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 33 'Tis an unspeakable damage to him for want of his money.

b. c 1386 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 578 *Cleopatra*, And of his deth it lasse ful gret damage. c 1480 CAXTON *Blanchardin* xxii. 74 It were damage yf suche a lady . . sholde perysse. 1524 *Letter of Rhodes* in Hakluyt *Voy.* II. i. 84 Sir Francis de Frenolz. . it was great damage of his deth, for he was a worthy man. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. i. iv. 25 The Damage is. . that I have no money here about me.

4. *Law.* (Now always in pl.) The value, estimated in money, of something lost or withheld; the sum of money claimed or adjudged to be paid in compensation for loss or injury sustained.

1430 *Act 8 Hen. VI.* c. 9 Le pleyntif recouera ses damages au treble vers le defendant. 1538 STARKY *Eng. Land* II. ii. 190 The party condemnid . . schold erue be awardy to pay coists and al other damage cumyng to hys aduersary by the reson of the vniust sute and vexatory. 1542–3 *Act 34–5 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 § 36 Actions personall, wherof the dette, and damage, amounteth to the summe of fourtie shillings. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 31 For recoueryng of damages for injuries to them wrongfully done. 1631–2 *Star Chambr. Cases* (Camden) 168 He shall therefore pay 500<sup>li</sup> to the King and 200<sup>li</sup> Damage to M<sup>r</sup> Deane and make recog-

nition of his fault and wrong. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 438 When the jury has assessed his damages. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prof. Law* II. 5 An action . . for the recovery of damages for breach of contract.

5. *slang.* Cost, expense.

1755 *Connoisseur* No. 68 P. 10 'There', says he, 'there's your damage—thirteen and two-pence.' 1812 BYRON *Wks.* (1832) II. 179, I must pay the damage, and will thank you to tell me the amount of the engraving. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiv, What's the damage, as they say in Kentucky. . what's to be paid out for this business? 1855 DICKENS *Lett.* I. 409 Excellent stowage for the whole family . . Damage for the whole, seven hundred francs a month.

† Erroneously for DANGER.

1464 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 13 Now you bee utterly out of his damage.

**Damage**, v. Forms: see the sb. [a. OF. *damagier*, -er, *domager*, f. *damage*: see prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To do or cause damage to; to hurt, harm, injure; now commonly to injure (a thing) so as to lessen or destroy its value.

13. . [see DAMAGING vbl. sb.]. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 106 A king in his kyngdome may be damaged and hurte, and specially by fyue thynges. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1550) 24 The English studied all the waies possible to damage their enemies: some shot arrowes, some cast stones. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iv. ii. 60 To stop all hopes, whose growth may damage me. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. 459 (K.) He . . gave him a broadside, with which he . . damaged the ship. 1794 NELSON in Nicolas *Disp.* I. 492 Not any notice having been taken . . of my eye being damaged. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 130 He missed no opportunity of thwarting and damaging the Government. 1892 *Law Times* Rep. LXVII. 251/1 The Merchant Prince . . ran into and damaged the *Catalonia*.

2. *intr.* To suffer damage or injury. *rare.*

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 37 Her Sunday clothes might damage with the dew.

**Damageable** (dæ'medʒəb'l), a. For forms cf. DAMAGE sb.; also 5 *dommageable*, 6 *dommagi-*able, *domagable*, 6–7 *damagable*. [a. OF. *damag(e)able*, *dom-*, causing or bringing damage, f. *damagier*: see prec. and -ABLE.]

† 1. Causing loss or injury; hurtful, injurious.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iii. (1860) Cj, The tungen of advocates and men of lawe ben perillous & dommeageable. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 45 Neither by worde, deede, or thought, . . damageable, or iniurious to you. 1604 DEE in Hearne *Collect.* 3 Nov. 1705, That . . most grievous and damageable Sclaunder. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc.* *Livy* I. 166 Many faults. . damageable to that tyrannie. 1674 GOVT. *Tongue* xii. (1684) 164 Immodest talk. . damageable and infectious to the innocence of our neighbors. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. 1802 IV. 437 Before it is clearly known whether the innovation be damageable or not, the judge is competent to issue a prohibition to innovate until the point can be determined.

2. Liable to be damaged.

1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 273 If Goods easily damageable be in a Ship. 1881 J. F. KEANE *Six Months in Meccah* vii. 183 Much destruction. . to all damageable property. Hence † **Damageably** adv., injuriously.

1660 HEXHAM, *Kommerlick* . . Damageably, or with Molestation.

† **Damagecleere**. *Law. Obs.* [ad. Anglo-Fr. *damage clers* for *damage des clers*, in med.L. *damna clericorum* 'clerks' costs'.]

A fee formerly paid in the courts of Common Pleas, King's Bench, and Exchequer, in cases where damages were recovered: abolished in 1665.

1665 MARVELL *Corr.* xlviii. Wks. 1872–5 II. 183 There are several other Bills in hand; as . . the taking away of Damage cleere.

**Damaged** (dæ'medʒd), ppl. a. [f. DAMAGE v. + -ED 1.] That has suffered damage; injured (esp. physically).

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. 10 July an. 1768, Clinker. . unscrewed the damaged iron. 1891 *Daily News* 23 June 2/3 If any sovereign or half-sovereign is more than three grains below the standard weight, it shall be considered a damaged coin.

**Damage-feasant**. *Law.* Also 7 -*feasaunt*, -*faisant*, 7–8 -*fesant*. [OF. *damage fesant*, f. *dommage faisant*, doing damage, causing loss.]

Said of a stranger's beasts, etc., found trespassing on a man's ground without his leave, and there doing him damage, as by feeding or otherwise. (Properly *adj. phr.*; also used as sb.)

1621 R. BOLTON *Stat. Frel.* 191 (33 Hen. VIII), in any replegiare or second deliverance for rentes, customes, services or for damages feasaunt or other rent or rents. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xl. § 18 If I leave my Anglerod behind in another's ground he may take it Damage feasant. 1714 SCROGGS *Courts-leet* (ed. 3) 73 Any Thing distrained for Damage-feasant cannot be distrained for Rent. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. i. III. 6. 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 77 The right of distraining animals trespassing and as we now say 'damage-feasant'.

† **Damageful**, a. *Obs.* [f. DAMAGE sb. + -FUL.] Injurious, hurtful.

c 1449 PECKOK *Repr.* II. viii. 182 It were ful unprofitable and damageful to alle Cristene. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xiii. 107 His warre in Ireland was more damagefull. 1645 T. COLEMAN *Hopes Deferred* 15 These purposes of mischief are either issuelles, or damagefull, or dangerous.

**Damagement** (dæ'medʒmənt), *rare*. [a. OF. *damagement*, f. *damagier* to DAMAGE.] The action of damaging, or fact of being damaged.

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* Wks. (1876) 44 (D.) The more vs'd they [pleasures] are excessively, The more's the soule



and bodie's damagement. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 20 May 5/1 If war has any *raison d'être* at all, that must lie in the effective damagement of your enemy.

† **Damagious**, *a. Obs.* For forms cf. **DAMAGE** *sb.*; also 5 **damegious**, 6 **damagegious**, -ius *sb.* a. OF. *damagius*, -gious, -jos, *f. damage*: see **DAMAGE** *sb.* and -OUS.] Fraught with damage, hurtful, injurious; causing loss or disadvantage.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 7 364 When þat meynce is felonous and damageous to þe peple. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vi. (1860) Hij b, What synne is fowler than this synne... ne more damageous. 1477 EARL RIVERS (CAXTON) *Dictes* 48 Lacking of thy lore is to vs a damageous thing. 1511 COTGR. s.v. *Vimaires*, Fearefull or damageous accidents. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 32 All the rauenous and damageous beasts to be destroyed through his land.

**Damaging** (dæ'medʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb **DAMAGE**, *q. v.*

13. *Childh.* *Jesus* 1344 (Mätz.) Of þe liones he made a semblunge before heom withoute damagingue. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 93 The French king... in damaging of king Richard, layde siege to the Castell of Aubeylle.

**Damaging**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That damages; causing damage or injury, injurious, hurtful.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Relig.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 101 The modes of initiation are more damaging than custom-house oaths. 1885 *Athenaeum* 5 Sept. 299/2 [The hedgehog's] moral character... is the subject of damaging criticism.

Hence **Damagingly** *adv.*, hurtfully.

1854 KITTO *Bible Illustr.* (1867) VIII. 427 The stroke is usually... inflicted damagingly to the mouth, with the heel of a shoe. 1868 *Daily News* 7 Sept., Mr. McCarthy thinks the defence unassailable. To us it appears very easily and very damagingly assailable.

**Damaiselo**, *obs. form* of **DAMSEL**.

**Damalic** (dæ'mælik), **damolic** (dæmp'lik), *a. Chem.* [f. Gr. δαμάλις, δαμᾶλη heifer + *ic*.] The second form is *perh. short* for **damal-olic**. In **damalic** or **damolic acid**, an acid (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) discovered by Städeler in cows' urine. Hence **Damolite** [-ATE 4], a salt of damolic acid. **Damalurio** [URIC] acid, an acid (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) akin to damolic, and of the same origin; its salts are **Damalurates**.

1858 THUDICUM *Urine* 343 Damaluric acid produces a precipitate in a solution of basic acetate of lead. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 301 Damaluric and Damolic acids, two volatile acids said to exist in cows' and horses' urine. 1879 *Ibid.* VI. 541 The filtered solution deposits, first crystals of barium damolite, then the damalurate.

|| **Daman** (dæ'mæn). [From the Arabic name إسرائيل *daman* is'rā'īl, sheep or lamb of Israel.] The Syrian rock-badger or 'cony' of Scripture (*Hyrax Syriacus*); the name is also extended to the species found at the Cape (*H. Capensis*).

1738 T. SHAW *Trav. Barb. & Levant*. 326 The Daman Israel is an Animal likewise of Mount Libanus, though common in other places of this Country... We have... presumptive Proof that this Creature is the Saphan of the Scriptures. 1790 BRUCE *Trav. I. x.* 241, I went ashore here [Cape Mahomet] and shot a small animal among the rocks, called Daman Israel or Israel's Lamb; I do not know why, for it has no resemblance to the sheep kind. 1825 GORE *Tr. Blumenbach's Man. Nat. Hist.* iv. 47 The Daman, *Cap. Hyrax*. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 497 The skin... is nearly naked, except in the case of the swine, the daman, the mammoth and some others.

**Damar**: see **DAMMAR**.

**Damas**, *obs. form* of **DAMASK**.

**Damascene** (dæmäs'fēn), *a. and sb.* Also 4 **damysene**, -assene, 4-7 **damaseno**, 6-7 **damascen**, -sine: see also **DAMSON**. [ad. L. *Damascēnus*, Gr. δαμασκηνός of Damascus. Cf. Ger. *damascen*.] **A. adj.**

1. Of or pertaining to the city of Damascus.

[c 1385 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 17 Loo Adam in the feeld of Damysene [= in agro Damasceno] With goddes owene fynger wrought was he.] 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* vi. i. Gloss., Another kynde [of viscum] is called Damascene, and cometh from Damasco. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Damas*, Huile de Damas, oyle Damascene. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 17 About the ninth century, a rough, brown, unsightly paper, made of cotton rags, and sometimes called Damascene from the place where it was invented, crept gradually into use.

2. Of or pertaining to damask (fabrics), or to the art of damascening metal; as **damascene work**.

1541 *Ord.* 33 *Hen. VIII* in Nicholls *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 215 In fine Diaper, in Damascene worke. 1550 in *Athenaeum* 21 Oct. (1871) 520/3, 4 damascene buttons were cut off my lord's gown in the privy-chamber. 1893 C. C. PERKINS *Ital. Sculpt.* 100 (Stanford) The damascene work and the foliated ornaments... challenge comparison with bronzes of any period.

3. **Damascene plum**: see **DAMSON** 1 c.

**B. sb.** 1. A native of Damascus.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Cor. xi.* 32 The cite of Damascenys.

2. Damascene work; formerly applied to damask.

1481-90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 285 For brynging of damysens from Colchester. 1553 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 489 3 [Damascene, Cells of 3/1]. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 342 The damascene which appears upon the surface of steel is very various. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. v. l. 233 A Spanish silversmith copied arabesques and damascenes.

3. See **DAMSON**.

**Damascen** (dæmäs'fēn), *v.* Also 9 -ine. [f. prec. adj.; cf. **DAMASKEEN** *v.*] *trans. a.* To ornament (metal-work, esp. steel) with designs incised in

the surface and filled in with gold or silver. **b.** To ornament (steel) with a watered pattern, as in Damascus blades.

1885-1893 [see **DAMASKEEN** *v.*]. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* III. ii. His arms were damascened with silver. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1302. 461 Swords beautifully damascened in gold.

*c. trans. and fig.*

1878 *Examiner* 2 Mar. 283/1 These essential elements... are damascened upon a ground of really good story. 1891 G. MERRETT *One of our Cong.* xix, M. Falarique damascenes his sharpest smile.

**Damascened** (dæmäs'fēnd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Of steel and other metal-work: **a.** Inlaid with ornamental designs, gold or silver; **b.** Having the watered pattern of dark lines characteristic of Damascus blades.

1862 J. GRANT *Capt. of Guard* li, The earl's cuirass was of Milan steel, magnificently damascened. 1888 *Athenaeum* 17 Mar. 344/3 Swords... with splendid damascened hilts.

*c. trans. fig.*

1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* xi. 181 *Damascened*.—The author suggests this term as a convenient one by which to describe the structure shown in some obsidians, in which streaks or threads of glass are contorted in a confused manner, which somewhat resembles the markings on Damascus sword-blades, or the damascening on gun-barrels.

**Damascener** (dæmäs'fēn), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who damascenes metal.

1855 tr. *Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* x. 361 The damascener and the goldsmith. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 57/1 Damasceners... and gun-makers are Mohammedan.

**Damascening** (dæmäs'fēnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the vb. **DAMASCENE**; also the design or figured surface so produced.

1860 *Cornh. Mag.* No. 3. 371 Delightful arabesques and damascenings. 1880 BIRDWOOD *Ind. Art* I. 163 Damascening is the art of encrusting one metal with another... in the form of wire, which by undercutting and hammering is thoroughly incorporated with the metal which it is intended to ornament.

**Damascus** (dæmäs'kʌs), Formerly also in the Ital. form **Damasco**. [L. *Damascus*, Gr. δαμασκός, from Semitic: cf. Heb. דַּמָּשֶׁק *Dam-meshq*, Arab. دمشق *Dimashq*, *Dimeshq*; thence Heb. דַּמָּשֶׁק *d'meshq* or *d'meshq*, transl. 'silken' in Amos iii. 12 (Rev. V.).] An ancient city, the capital of Coele-Syria, famous for its steel and its silk fabrics. Often used *attrib.*, as **Damascus blade** (see quot. 1875, etc.; also *absol.* = Damascus steel, etc.).

**Damascus iron**: a combination of pieces of iron and steel welded together and rolled out, in imitation of the steel of Damascus. *Damascus-twist*: see quot.

a 1635 FLETCHER *Elder Bro. v. i.* A Milan hilt, and a Damasco blade. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 149 A sword not so hooked as the Damasco. 1777-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Damascus-steel*, remarkable for its excellent temper. 1830 *Mech. Mag.* XIV. 31 By filing semicircular grooves into both sides of the blade, and again subjecting it to the hammer, a beautiful roset-shaped Damascus is obtained. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunnery* 113 On examination of... real Damascus barrels. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Damascus-iron*, The fineness of the Damascus depends upon the number and thickness of the alternations [of iron and steel]. *Ibid.*, *Damascus-twist*, a kind of gun-barrel made of a ribbon of Damascus-iron coiled around a mandrel and welded.

† **Damasee**. *Obs.* Also -ysē, -esē. [A corruption or abbreviation of **damascene** **DAMSON**: cf. first quot. there.] = **DAMSON**.

14. *T. of Encladonne* 180 (Thornton MS.) Where frwte was growande gret plente The date and als the damasee [i.e. damase, damyse]. 1c 1475 *Squyr lowe Degre* 36 The date, also the damyse [i.e. larel-tre].

**Damasin**, *obs. form* of **DAMSON**.

† **Damasine**, *a. Obs.* = **DAMASCENE**. *Damasine-rose*: = damask rose.

1607 TOPSELL *Four's Beasts* (1673) 430 Herbs which smell sweet like musk: as... the damasine-rose.

**Damask** (dæ'mäsk), *sb. and a.* Forms: 4-7 **damasko**, -aso, 4- **damask**; also 5 **dameske**, 5-6 **dammask**(e), 7 **damasque**, -ast; *Sc.* 5 6 **dammas**, -es, -ys, 6 **domas**, 7 **damas**, -es. [Prob. originally a. AngloFr. \**Damasc* = It. *Damasco*, L. *Damascus* proper name of the city; Littré and Hatzfeld have an OF. *Damas* of 14th c., whence the *Sc.* forms above. The French text of Mandeville (Roxb. Club) ch. xiv. has *Damasce*.]

1. †1. The city of Damascus. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 761 At damaske is ðe ðridde stede, Quer abram is bigging dede. 1377 *Lancl. P. Pl.* B. xv. 486 So many prelates... Of Nazareth, of Nynyne, of Nephtalim, and damaske. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 32 Thorow all damask and liba. 1539 *Inventories* 49 (Jam.) Tapestry... Item, vi pece of the cietie of Dammys.

2. *attrib.* = Made at or brought from Damascus, as **damask blade**, **sword**, etc. (see 7 below); **damask cloth**, **silk** (see 3 and 6 below); also the following:

† **Damask plum**, **prune** = **DAMSON**. *Obs.*

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 268 b/1 (Stanford) Take of reysouns... of damaske prunes. 1616 SURL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 393 Damask Plums... are of three sorts, the black, red, and violet colour. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 210 Plums... Damase, Denny Damase.

† **Damask powder**, ?a toilet-powder scented with damask roses. *Obs.*

c 1540 [cf. *Damask rose* below]. 1634 Althorpe MS. in Simpkinson *Washington* IV. 114, Box 4 li of damaske powder for Goodly Weib. 1637 Heywood *Royal King* in Wks. 1874 Vol. 70 Now farewell Gun-powder, I must change thee into Damask-powder.

**Damask rose**, a species or variety of rose, supposed to have been originally brought from Damascus.

Apparently, originally the *Rosa gallica* var. *damascena*, a tall shrub with semi-double pink or light-red (rarely white) flowers, cultivated in the East for attar of roses; but this underwent many changes under cultivation in the West, and the name has been very variously applied by English authors. According to Miller (1760) the *monthly rose*, striped monthly, and York-and-Lancaster, were supposed to be varieties of the Damask rose. According to Flückiger and Hanbury, *Pharmacographia*, the name is now applied at Mitcham to a variety of *R. gallica* with very deep-coloured flowers.

c 1540 *Receipte in Vicary's Anat.* (1886) App. 224 Putt thereto half an vnce of fynepoultre of redde damaske roses. 1578 LYTE *Doctus* vi. i. 655 We cal them in English, Roses of Prouince, and Damask roses. *Ibid.* 654 The flowers... be neither redde nor white, but of a mixt colour betwix red and white, almost carnation colour. 1582 HAKLEY *Memo-randa* in *Voy.* II. l. 165 The Damask rose (brought in) by Doctour Linaker, King Henry the seventh and King Henry the eighth Physician. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* 45 Damask-roses yet unblown. 1744 C. Thompson's *Trav.* III. 13 Rose-Water made of the Damask Roses which grow here plentifully. 1869 HOLZ *Bk. about Roses* xi, The Damask [rose] with its few rich velvety-crimson petals, is a memory, and that is all.

**Damask violet** = **DAME'S VIOLET**. (In Ger. *Damastblume*.)

1578 LAMBE *tr. Podoens* 153 In English Damask violets, Dames violets or Gillofers. 1597 GERARD *Herball* II. cxvi. 377 Dames Violets is called... in English Damask Violets [etc.]. 1861 PRATT *Flower Plants* I. 154.

† **Damask water**, rose-water distilled from Damask roses. *Obs.*

[1306 N. DE TINGEWICK in *Archeol. Trul.* XIV. 271 Item pro aqua rosata de Damasco.] 1519 *Four Elements* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 44 With damask water made so well, That all the house thereof shall smell, As it were paradise. 1555 FROEN *Poetals* 224 The Capitayne sprinkled the Kynges with damask water. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Damas*, Eau de Damas, Damask, or sweet water (distilled from all sorts of odoriferous herbs).

II. As a name of substances originally produced at Damascus.

3. A rich silk fabric woven with elaborate designs and figures, often of a variety of colours.

Also applied to figured materials of silk and wool, silk and cotton, or worsted or cotton only, used for furniture-covering, curtains, etc. 'True damasks are wholly of silk, but the term is now applied to any fabric of wool, linen, or cotton, woven in the manner of the first damasks' (Beck, *Draper's Dict.*).

c 1430 LYDG. *Storie of Thebes* III. vi. Clothes of veluet, Damaske and of gable. 1473 *Paston Lett.* No. 725 III. 91 A newe vestment of whyght damaske for a dekyne. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 No man, vnder the saide estates... shall... weare any saten, damaske, silke, chamblet, or taffata. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* II. x. 233 A linnen or wollen garment doeth as well couer and become the bodie, as damasques and veluets. 1689 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2425/4, 3 Pieces of Crimson Missena Damasks, of a large Flower, commonly used for Beds, and Hangings of Rooms. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 290 All ye bed and hangings are of fine damaske made of worsted. 1795 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 21 A quantity of China damask, and other wrought silks. 1843 BISHOPP *Woolen Manuf.* II. 415 The draw-loom... is now used to a very considerable extent in weaving carpets and figured damasks.

b. A twilled linen fabric richly figured in the weaving with designs which show up by opposite reflexions of light from the surface; used chiefly for table-linen.

1542 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III. 487/3 Damask diaper 1 yd. 2/2. 1624 *Will in Ripon Ch. Acts* 364 One suite of damaske... for his table. 1666 J. F. Merchants *Ware-h.* 13 Damask... is a very fine sort of... Linnen, and is wrought into several sorts of fine Imagery, and Figures... it is for few uses except for Table-Linnen. 1799 GOLDEN. *Bee* No. 3 He looked at the tablecloth, and praised the figure of the damask. 1877 Mrs. FORRESTER *Mignon* I. 23 The table is laid... damask, plate, glass, is perfect.

4. a. Steel manufactured at Damascus; also steel or a combination of iron and steel exhibiting a similar variegated surface: more fully **damask steel**. b. The wavy pattern on the surface of Damascus steel, or of iron and steel welded together and corroded with weak acid.

1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1297 Two knives of damaske, with hafts of jasper. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 342 All steel which exhibits a surface figured with dark lines, is called damask. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Damask-steel*, a laminated metal of pure iron and steel, of peculiar quality, produced by careful heating, laborious forging, doubling, and twisting. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* May 567 The curious product called damask-steel possesses both edge and elasticity, and all the great Eastern swords owe to it their celebrity. *Ibid.* 568 He made some swords which would bend till the point touched the hilt, and which would also cut through an iron bar... the same two faculties have never been conjoined in any other steel than damask.

1818 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. (1820) 59 The damask itself is merely an exhibition of crystallisation. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 345 Common steel acquires no visible damask by gradual refrigeration.

5. The colour of the damask rose: esp. as seen in the face of a woman.



1600 SHAKS. *A. F. L.* III. v. 123 There was a pretty redness in his lip . . . 'twas just the difference Betwixt the constance red and mingled Damask. 1607 — *Cor.* II. i. 232 The Warre of White and Damask in their nicely gawded Cheekes. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. xxvii. Her damask late, now chang'd to purest white. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* I. 116 She. . . Blush'd a live damask.

III. attrib. and adj. from senses under II. But early examples of damask cloth, blade, etc., mean literally 'of Damascus', and so belong to 2 above. 6. Made of damask (silk or cloth); furnished with damask.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xix. (1890) 61 A fayre whyte coueryng of damaske clothe. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Woman* III. i. A Damask table cloth, cost me eighteen pound. 1682 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 340 One fair damask linen cloth and a damask napkin. 1755 MRS. DELANY *Let. to Mrs. Deves* 17 Nov. Lady Anson began the last ball in a green damask sack. 1814 *Hist. Univ. Oxford* II. 261 The dress of the Chancellor is of black damask silk. 1824 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 20 A damask napkin wrought with horse and hound.

7. Made of Damascus steel; having the fine temper and watered surface of Damascus steel.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. 63 By him his damask curets [*εἴρετα* *τοῦκλῆος*] hung. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 78 The fine edge of his damask blade. 1820 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. (1859) 59 The wootz . . . retains . . . a damask surface when forged, polished, and acted upon by dilute acid.

8. Of the colour of the damask rose; bluish-coloured.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. V.* ii. 296 Faire Ladies . . . Dismaskt, their damask sweet commixture showne. 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. iv. 115 She neuer told her loue, But let concealment like a worme i' th' budde Feede on her damaske cheek. 1824 TENNYSON *Day Dream* Prol. . . Wain, dreaming on your damask cheek, The dewy sister-eyelids lay. 1861 MRS. H. WOOD *East Lynne* xvi. Her pretty cheeks were damask with her mind's excitement.

† 9. = DAMASKED 3 (? a misprint).

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Country Life* 42 (MS. version, ed. Hazl. p. 457) The damaske [*v. r.* damask] meadows, and the crawling streames.

IV. 10. Comb., as damask-coated, -coloured, -gowned ppl. adjs.; damask-wise adv.; † damask branch, a figured pattern like that of damask or damask-work; so † damask-branched ppl. a.; damask carpet (see quot.); damask loom, a loom for weaving figured fabrics; damask steel (see 4); damask-stitch (see quot.); damask-work, the veining on Damascus-blades; incised ornamentation inlaid with gold or silver.

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* I. xiv. 46 Diapering. . . (in \*Damask branches, and such like) . . . chiefly serveth to counterfeit cloth of Gold, Silver, \*Damaskbranch, Velvet, Chamlet, &c., with what branch, and in what fashion you list. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \*Damask-carpet. . . a variety of carpet resembling the Kidderminster in the mode of weaving, but exposing the warp instead of the weft. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sins* III. (Arlb.) 25 The \*damask-coated Cittizen. a 1631 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood*, The \*damask-colour'd dove . . . His sundry colour'd feathers. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 135 A magnificent array of satin and \*damask-gowned priests. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 708 The \*damask loom is capable of producing any figure, however complicated. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, \*Damask Stitch. A name given to Satin Stitch when worked upon a linen foundation. 1880 HOLLYBAND *Treas. French Tong.* *Tailler quelque chose à la Damasquine*, to cut some thing \*damaske wise. 1611 CORCR., *Damasquiner*, to flourish, carve, or ingraue Damaske-wise. 1598 FLORIO, *Damaschino*, \*damaske worke vpon blades. 1830 TENNYSON *Recoll. Arab. Nts.* iii. All. The sloping of the moon-lit sword was damask-work, and deep inlay Of braided blooms unshown.

**Damask** (dæ'mæsk), *v.* [f. prec. sb. By Milton and Phineas Fletcher stressed *Damask*.]

1. *trans.* To weave with richly-figured designs. [1599, etc. see DAMASKED 1.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Damask or Damasquine*, . . . to imprint the Figures of Flowers on Silk, or Stuff. 1755 JOHNSON, *Damask*, 1. to form flowers upon stuffs.

2. = DAMASCENE *v.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy. Turkie* B. II. xxi. 584 b. A faire basen of Copper damasked. 1653 H. COCKNET. *Pinto's Voy.* 159 Armed with . . . Partisans damasked with gold and silver. 1673 *Ray Journ. Low C.* (1738) II. 354 They damask their cymeters with a blawish colour. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* L. 247 The wooden sides were plated with gold, and damasked with gold wire.

3. *transf. and fig.* To ornament with or as with a variegated pattern or design; to diaper.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.*, There pinks elazied wide And damaskt all the earth. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII. i. Where various flowers damask the fragrant sea. 1667 MILTON P. L. IV. 334 As they sat recline On the soft downie Bank damaskt with flours. 1744 SHENSTONE *Song. 'O'er desert Plains'* s Tho' my path were damask'd o'er With beauties e'er so fine. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf. T.* i. (1892) 34 Fair pictures damasked on a vapor's fold.

4. To make red or bluish-coloured like a damask-rose.

1863 MRS. MARSH *Heathside Farm* I. 58 Cathie's peach-like cheek was damasked by heat and laughter.

5. To deface or destroy, by stamping or marking with lines and figures.

1673 in *Stationers' Rec.* (1883), Order of Bishop of London to damask 'The Leviathan'. 1678 *Ibid.*, Order of Bishop of London to damask Seditious books seized at Frances Smith's, and to burn in the Company's garden adjoining their Hall the Books not fit for damasking. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Damask* or *Damasquine*, to stamp rude Draughts on waste

Paper, etc. 1709 *Act. 8 Ann c. 21* Such offender or offenders shall forfeit such Book or Books . . . To the proprietor or proprietors of the Copy thereof, who shall forthwith damask and make waste Paper of them. 1845 CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1856) I. 23 The ceremony of breaking or 'damasking' of the old Great Seal consists in the Sovereign giving it a gentle blow with a hammer, after which it is supposed to be broken, and has lost all its virtue.

† 6. To warm (wine): see quot. 1706. *slang.*

1699 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Damask the Claret*, Put a roasted Orange slash smoking hot in it. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Damask Wine*, is to warm it a little, in order to take off the edge of the Cold and make it mantle. 1778 CUMBERLAND in *Goldsmith's Wks.* (1881) I. 101 Wilt have it steep'd in Alpine snows, Or damask'd at Silenus' nose?

**Damasked** (dæ'mæskt), *ppl. a.* [f. prec.]

1. Of silk, fine linen, and other fabrics: Woven with richly-figured designs.

1599 MIDDLETON *Micro-Cynicon* III. Wks. (1886) VIII. 124 Sitting at table. All covered with damask'd napery. 1607 TOPSELL *Furf. Beasts* (1673) 206 The outward appearance of the said skin is like to a damask garment. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 4 The exports in damasked silk.

2. Of steel or other metal; = DAMASCENED.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* III. 345 His sword he took, and fasten'd it, All damask'd, underneath his arm. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 202 The out side was . . . damasked and embossed with wires of gold. 1820 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. (1859) 59 It is certainly true that a damasked surface may be produced by welding together wires of iron and steel. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* xviii. (ed. 3) 167 Barrels of double-barrel guns, twisted and damasked.

3. *transf.* Variegated; diapered.

1648 EARL OF WESTM'D. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 88 The Crimson streaks belace the Damask West. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 360 Blooming be the gates with damasked wreaths.

4. Having the hue of the damask rose.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxxx. I have seene Roses damaskt, red and white, But no such Roses see I in her cheekes. 16. . . WORTON *Farewell to Vanities*, Beauty, th' eye's idol, [is] but a damask'd skin. 1652 BENLOWE *Theoph.* III. xxviii, So Roses damaskt robe, pranked with green ribbons, sents.

5. Furnished or hung with damask.

1601 *Our English Home* 324 The damasked chambers.

† **Damaskeen**, -kin, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 6 -en, -yne. [a. F. *damasquin*, -ine damascene, ad. It. *damaschino*, f. *Damasco*, Damascus.]

*A. adj.* = DAMASCENE *a.*

1551 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. II. ix. 319 Under a baron, no man to wear . . . any embroidery of gold or silver, or damasken work or goldsmiths work. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy. Turkie* II. xxiii. 62 b. Vessels of gold . . . faire painted after the Damaskin fashion.

*B. sb.* A Damascus blade.

1552 J. SHUTE *Two Comm.* II. Cc j. a (Stanford), A Scimitar bending lyke vnto a falchion, he was a righte damaskyne. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* I. iv. f. 2. 346 A Damaskeen, or Turkish Sword, richly garnished with Siluer and Gilt. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett. Chas. I* (1753) 124 No old Toledo Blades, or Damaskins.

**Damaskeen** (dæ'mæskēn), *v.* In 6 -kane, 6-7 -kine, 8-9 -quine, -keen. [a. F. *damasquiner*, f. *damasquin* ad]: see prec.] = DAMASCENE *v.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy. Turkie* III. ix. 84 b. A little hatchet damaskined. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. xiii. (1626) 315 Cups of fine Corinthian Latten, gilded and damaskined. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* II. iii. His axe . . . was so richly gilt and damaskined. 1863 — *Castoniana* I. 152 Only on their hardest steel did the smiths of Milan damaskeen the gracious phantasies.

Hence **Damaskeen** *ppl. a.*, **Damaskeen** *ing vbl. sb.*

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 715 The Persians are exquisitely skilful in damaskinging with Vitriol. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Damaskeening*, the art, or act, of adorning iron, steel, etc. by making incisions therein, and filling them up with gold or silver wire. 1822 *Corrh. Mag.* Feb. 171 His drawn sword with its beautiful damasked blade.

**Damasker**, *rare* -1. [f. DAMASK *v.* + -ER.] = DAMASCENER.

1621 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Robert Worsley of St. Marys in Sandw'ch, damasker.

**Damasking** (dæ'mæskɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DAMASK; *esp.* the damascening of metal.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Atauxia*, damasking of a knife or sword. 1677 J. PHILLIPS *Tavernier's Trav.* v. xii, The Persians are excellent artists at Damasquing with vitriol, or engraving Damask-wise upon Swords. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* May 567 The art of damasking (which is a very different matter from the damaskeening alluded to just now) has lost its use since swords have ceased their service.

*b. transf.* (In quot. 1660 applied to the natural veining or 'marbling' of wood.)

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* v. 40 Their painting and damasking of their Bodies. 1660 EVELYN *To Dr. Wilkins* 17 Feb., Above all conspicuous for these workes and damaskings, is the Maple.

**Damasqueenery**, *rare* -o. [a. F. *damasquinerie*.] The art of damaskeening; damask-work.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Damasqueenery*, Steel work damaskeen'd, or the Art itself. 1775 ASH, *Damasqueenery*.

|| **Damasquine** (-skɪn). = DAMASKEEN *sb.*

1849 in *WEALE Dict. Terms*.

|| **Damassé** (dāmās'se). [F. *damassé* = *linge damassé* Hatzfeld.] A kind of linen manufactured in Flanders, woven with flowers and figures like damask.

1864 in WEBSTER.

**Damassen**, -syn, -zeene, -zine, *obs. forms* of DAMSON.

**Damassin** (dæ'mäsɪn). [Deriv. of F. *damas*, DAMASK.] 'A species of woven damask with gold and silver flowers' (Brande *Dict. Arts* 1842); see also quot. 1882.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts*, *Damassin* is a kind of damask, with gold and silver flowers, woven in the warp and woof; or occasionally with silk orgazine. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.*, *Damassin*, *Damasquille*, an ingenious modification of brocade invented by the Venetians in the 17th century, which by being subjected after being woven to great pressure between rollers, caused the metal wires which formed part of the fabric to appear in one unbroken and brilliant plate of gold or silver.

**Damaysele**, -elle, *obs. forms* of DAMSEL.

**Damb(e)**, *obs. (erron.) form* of DAM, DAMN.

**Dambonite** (dæ'mbōnɪt). *Chem.* [f. *dambo* native African name + -ITE.]

A sweet white crystalline substance (C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) found in a kind of caoutchouc obtained from a plant growing near the Gaboon in Western Africa.

[1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* x. 121 The caoutchouc of Africa is obtained from a vine (called *dambo* by the natives).] 1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 541 The exuded juice, coagulated by exposure to the air, is kneaded into loaves called by the natives *n dambo*. Dambonite is white, easily soluble in water and in alcohol of ordinary strength, sparingly soluble in absolute alcohol.

**Dambose** (dæ'mbōs). *Chem.* [f. prec. + -OSE.] A crystallizable sugar (C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>3</sub>) obtained from dambonite.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 541 Dambose is a polyatomic alcohol, and dambonite its methylic ether.

**Dambre**: see DAMMAR.

**Dam-brod, dam-board**. *Sc.* [f. *Dam* sb.<sup>3</sup> + BROD<sup>2</sup>, BOARD: = Du. *dambord*, Ger., *Dm. dambret*, Sw. *dambräde*, the board on which the *dams* or *jeu de dames* is played.] A draught-board.

*b. attrib.* Checkered.

1779 *Intr. Goods of D. Stewart, Earl of Buchan* (MS.), 8 Damboard [table] cloths. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 124 Bath at gammon and the dambrod. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. (ed. 18) 113 [She] asked to be shown table-linen, a *dam-brod pattern*.

**Dame** (dēim). Also 5 *Sc.* *deym* (e, 5 — *Sc. deme*, 9 *north. dial.* *deame*, *deeam*. [a. OF. *dame* (11th c. in Littré): earlier *damme* = Pr. *dama*, *domna*, It. *donna* = L. *domina* lady, mistress, fem. of *dominus* lord, master. A variant now differentiated is DAM<sup>2</sup>.]

I. Expressing relation or function.

† 1. A female ruler, superior or head: = 'lady', as fem. of *lord* ('our most gracious Sovereign Lady, Queen Victoria'); the superior of a nunnery, an abbess, prioress, etc. Also *fig. or transf. Obs.*

a 1225 *Anglo. R.* 428 Almihti God . . . 3iue ure dame his grace, so lengre 50 more. c 1450 *Chron. Vilod.* 774 When he [= she] was hurr' Abbas and hurr' Dame. c 1490 *Promp. Parv.* 113 (MS. K) Dame, *domina*. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 440 Reason, which is the principal faculty and power of the soule, is called of them the Queene, Dame, and Mistress. 1667 MILTON P. L. IX. 612 Sovran of Creatures, universal Dame. 1677 GALE *Crt. Christi* II. III. 139 Zenobia Queen of Arabia and Dame of Antioch.

2. The 'lady' of the house, the mistress of a household, a housewife. Now *archaic* or *dial.* (*my dame* = my wife, my 'missus'), or humorously applied to an aged housewife.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 15150 At Londone anoper kyng gan wohe . . . Sabeik þan was his name, Dame Rythla highte his dame. c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipm.* T. 356, I toke vnto our dame 3oure wif at home þe same gold asene. 1483 *Cath. Engl.* 89 Dame; vbi a huswyfe. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxiv. 2 The Master as the seruant, the dame like the mayde. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catechism* Rubr., Fathers, mothers, maisters, and dames. 1593 BILSON *Govi. Christi's Ch.* 58 Every poor woman that hath either maid, or apprentice is called Dame: and yet Dame is as much as *Domina* and used to Ladies of greatest account, as Dame Isabel and Madam. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 57 Upon This day, she was . . . Both Dame and Seruant: Welcom'd all, seru'd all. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. lviii. 147 The Gentry love both him and my Dame, and the poor People adore them. 1833 CARLYLE in *Emerson Eng. Traits* Wks. (Bohn) II. 7 My dame makes it a rule to give to every son of Adam bread to eat. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., *My deam*, my mistress, my wife. *An and deam*: an old woman.

*b. transf.*

1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 52 The cock . . . stoutly struts his dames before.

3. The mistress of a private elementary school for children. (Usually an old woman or widow.) Now almost *Obs.*

a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1826) II. 50 He bewailed . . . his disobedience to his parents, his slighting and despising their instructions and the instructions of his dame. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* i, Those good old motherly dames, found in every village, who cluck together the whole callow brood . . . to teach them their letters.

4. At Eton: A matron who keeps a boarding-house for boys at the school. (Also applied to a man who does the same.)

c 1737 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Montagu* (1857) I. 15 A dame over the way, that has just locked in her boarders. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Sky* I. 52 Do you bid the Dames of old Eton appear. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* i. II. The room in the Dame's house where we first order our own breakfast. 1886 DOWDEN *Life Shelley* I. 22 Hexter . . . being,



not only an Eton writing-master and a 'dame', but also a magistrate of the county.

### II. Expressing rank or honour.

5. A form of address originally used to a lady of rank, or a woman of position; the feminine corresponding to *Sire*; = My lady, Madam: gradually extended to women of lower rank, and, after the 16th c., left to these (cf. senses 2, 6 c.).

1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2080 Hu nu, dame, deteste? Cwen, acangestu nu? 1300 *Cursor M.* 8349 (Cott.) Dame, I did be hider call, Als mi wedded wiif of all. 1300 *Florida* 4. 61. 56 Dame, he sede, his hail is pin. 1386 *Chaucer* *Reeve's T.* 36 Per durst no wigt clepe hur but dame. 1440 *Sir Eglam.* 871 'Dame,' he seyde to the qweue, 'Mekyll of solas have we sene.' 1462 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 139 Thus seyde the wyfe of the howe, 'Syr, how faryth my sweete spouse...?' 'Sertes, dame,' he seyde, 'wele.' 1470 *Henry Wallace* v. 330 A widow ther duelt. 'Fayr deyme,' he said, 'go get sum meit for me.' 1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* iv. 99 Fare thee well Dame, what ere becomes of me, this is a Soldiers Kisse. 1609 *Penn No Cross* x. 85 Now... men of ordinary Trades in England [are called] Sir, and their Wives, Dame; (which is the legal Title of a Lady), or else Mistress. 1722 *De Foe Col. Jack* (1840) 90 How much was it, dame?

† 6. Prefixed as a title to the name of a lady or woman of rank; = Lady, Mistress, Miss. Now only fig. in personifications, as *Dame Fortune*, *Dame Nature*.

1300 *Cursor M.* 23719 (Cott.) Dame [*v.r.* Dam] fortune turnes þan hir quele. 1305 *Saint's Lives* in E. E. P. (1862) 71 Tye maidenes cleue ynou hire douznen were also Dame Margerie and dame Alice... Dame Mabilie þe gode mother þis children louede ynou. 1386 *Chaucer* *Man of Law's T.* 151 The Emperours doghter dame Custance. 1413 *Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* i. l. (1859) 1 The noble worthy lady dame Misericord. 1500-20 *Dunbar* *Lucina Schynnyng* 11 Me thought Dame Fortoun... Stude me before. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 119 Alexander king of Scottes maryed dame Jane the sister of king Henry. 1593 [see 2]. 1600 *Thynne Emblems* xiii, Dame Lais is a puritane. 1669 *A. Browne Art Pict.* (1675) 14 Dame Nature is extremely Various in her Representations.

b. The legal title prefixed to the name and surname of the wife of a knight or baronet, for which *Lady* prefixed to the surname is in common use.

1611 *Patents creating baronets* in Selden *Titles Hon.* II. v. § 46 Quod uxores... gaudent hac appellatione, videlicet Anglice, *Lady, Madame*, etc. *Dame* respective, secundum usum loquendi. 1614 *Ibid.* II. ix. § 2 By custom... the Ladies that are Knights' wives are in conveyance for the most part stiled Dames, and other Ladies only of greater honor, Ladies; which we see is a title much more frequently given to this sex than Lord to males. 1648 *Phryne Plea for Lords* 49 Dame Alice Phryne was brought before the lords. 1661 *Protests* *Lords* I. 19 Sir Edward Powell Knt. and Bt., and Dame Mary his wife. 1793 in J. L. Chester *Westm. Abbey Reg.* (1876) 452 Dame Sidney Hawkins [relict of a knight] died the 18th.

c. Prefixed to the surname of a housewife, an elderly matron or schoolmistress. *arch.* or *dial.*

1300 *Hevelok* 558 [Grim] bar him hom to hise cleue, And bi-taucte him dame leue [his wife]. 1575 J. Still *Gamm.* *Gurton Prol.*, Dame Chat her deare gossyp. [Also called 'Goodwife Chat', 'Mother Chat'.] 1791 *Boswell* *Johnson*, He was first taught to read English by Dame Oliver, a widow, who kept a school for young children in Lichfield. *Chapbook* title. The History of Dame Trot and her Cat.

7. The wife or daughter of a lord; a woman of rank, a lady. Now *historical* or *poetic*.

1530 *Palsgr.* 2121 Dame, a lady, dame. 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Life of Wolsey*, Your... banquet, where was assembled such a number of excellent fair dames. 1590 *Shaks. Mids. N. v.* i. 298 [This] be the fairest Dame That liu'd, that lo'd, that lik'd, that look'd with cheere. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 282 Hee'l say in Troy... The Grecian Dames are sun-burnt. 1630 *Wadsworth Pilgr.* vii. 73 They... intice likewise the young Dames. 1702 *Pope* *Sappho* 17, No more the Lesbian dames my passion move. 1764 *Golds.* *Trav.* 252 Dames of ancient days Have led their children through the mirthful maze. 1848 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* I. 383 Dames of high rank visited him [Claude Duval] in prison. 1856 *Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh* III. 345 She had the low voice of your English dames.

b. A woman in rank next below a lady: the wife of a knight, squire, citizen, yeoman. *arch.* or *dial.*

1574 *Hellowes* *Guenard's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 20 The Ladies and dames that serue you, and the gallants and Courtiers that attende vpon you. 1752 *Johnson* *Rambler* No. 189 77 The city dame who talks of her visits at great houses, where she happens to know the cook-maid. 1864 *CAPERN* *Devon Provincialism*, Dame, an appellation bestowed on yeomen's wives.

c. The title of female members of the Primrose League of the same rank as the 'knights'.

1890 G. S. LANE *Fox Primrose League* 13 The members of the League consist of Knights, Dames, and Associates (men and women).

### III. A mother; = DAM sb.<sup>2</sup>

† 8. A mother. *Obs.* a. of human beings.  
1225 *Aucr. R.* 230 Ase þe moder mid hire þunge deorlinge vliðd from him... & let hit sitten one, & loken þeome abuten, & cleopien, Dame! dame! & weopen. 1275 in *O. E. Misc.* 190 Hire sire and hire dame þreþe hire to bete. 1386 *Chaucer* *Manciple's T.* 213 Thus taughte me my dame; My sone [etc.]. 1400 *Test. Love Prol.* (1560) 279/1 In such wordes as wee learneded of our dames tongue. 1475 *Sgr. lowe Degre* 62 To bylde this chylde go sucke his dame. 1593 *Shaks. Lucr.* 1477 The sire, the sonne, the dame and daughter die.  
b. of animals; = DAM sb.<sup>2</sup> 2.

1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 286 As chekenes crepyn vndyr  
Vol. III.

þe dame wyng. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxx. 302 Þei putten forth anon the þonge folde and maken hem to nyzen after hire dames. 1548 (DUAL), etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xxi. 100 This she asse is the dame of the folle. 1598 *Yong* *Diana* 219 Despoiling the harmless Nightingale of her dearest pretie ones, and the sorrowfull Dame fluttering vp and downe after their heads. 1709 *Blair in Phil Trans.* XXVII. 65 They quit their Dame at 6 Months.

IV. † 9. The queen at chess. [= F. dame.] *Obs. rare.*

1574 *Hellowes* *Guenard's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 231 Sometimes we were wont to play at the chesse... and [I] cannot advise me that you gave me the dame.

V. 10. Comb., as dame-errant (*nonce-wd.* after knight-errant); dame-school, an elementary school for children kept by a dame.

1852 *Miss Yonge* *Cameos* (1877) II. xxxiii. 338 Henry received her with the courtesy due to a distressed dame-errant. 1881 *MAR. EDGEMORTH* *Sequel to Rosamond* II. 65 The name of this 'tiny play'... 'The Dame-school Holiday.' 1876 *GRANT* *Burgh Sch. Scott.* II. xvi. 527 Dame schools... have ceased to exist in Scotland.

Dame, obs. f. DAM sb.<sup>1</sup> and 4, and DAMN.

Damegeous, var. DAMAGEOUS *Obs.*, injurious.

Dameseile, damesel(le, obs. ff. DAMSEL.

Dames, obs. form of DAMASK.

Damesé, var. of DAMASEE *Obs.*, damson.

Damesene, obs. form of DAMSON.

Dameship (dæ'mʃip). *nonce-wd.* [f. DAM sb. + SHIP.] The office or position of a dame.

1837 *CARLEVE* *Fr. Rev.* I. III. viii, He shall have... a Dameship of the Palace for his niece.

Dameson, -yn, obs. forms of DAMSON.

Dame's-violet. [A transl. of the Latin name

in the old herbalists, *Viola matronalis*, or of its equivalents. The form *damas* or *damsk violet* appears to have been a corruption.] A popular name of the common Garden Rocket, *Hesperis matronalis*; by 1yte called also *Dame's Gilliflower*.

1578 *LYTE* *Dodoens* II. v. 153 Of Dames violets or Gilloflowers... These floures þe now called in Latine *Viola Matronales* [so in TURNER 1562]: in English *Damaske violets*, *Dames violets* or *Gillofers*, and *Rogues gillofers*; in French *Violettes de Dames*; in base *Almaigne* *Mast-bloemen*, and after the Latine name they call it *Joncfrouwen viliere*, which may be Englished *Dames violets*. 1597 *GERARDE* *Herb. lib.* cxvii. § 1. 376 Dames Violets or *Queenes Gilloflowers*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 74/1 The double *Dame Violet* groweth many together in a knot. 1886 *Pail Mall G.* 8 Oct. 5/1 The sweet smell of the purple *dame's-violet*.

Damisel, obs. form of DAMSEL.

Damie (dæ'mi). *Sc.* [f. DAME + -IE, -Y dim.

suffix.] A diminutive or pet form of DAME.

1789 *BURNS* *To Dr. Blacklock* v, Ye glaiket, gleesome,

dainty damies [the Muses].

Damisel, -en, obs. ff. DAMSEL, DAMSON.

|| Dammar (dæ'mɑr). Also (? 5 *dambro*), 7-9

damar, 8-9 dammer. [a. Malay *damar* resin, whence the botanical genus *Dammar* (N.O. *Coniferae*), the typical species of which, *D. orientalis*, yields the resin in Amboyna and the Moluccas.]

The name of various resins obtained from different trees growing in the East Indies, New Guinea, and New Zealand; esp. the cat's-eye resin (*E. India* *Danmar*) from *Dammar orientalis*, used instead of pitch for caulking ships, etc., and the Kauri-gum from *D. australis* of New Zealand; both these are used for making varnish. *White Dammar*, or *Dammar Pitch*, is obtained from *Vateria indica*; *Black Dammar* from *Canarium strictum*. (Also *Danmar-gum*, *Danmar-resin*, *Gum Dammar*.)

[c 1440 *Secres* 165 A dragme and a half of good muske, & a dragme of dambre, and þre dragmes of þe tree of aloes.] 1698 *Fryer Acc. E. India* 4. P. 37 The Planks are sowed together... and calked with Dammar (a sort of Resin taken out of the sea). 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxviii. 73 Dammar, a Gum that is used for making Pitch and Tar for the Use of Shipping. 1805 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XXIII. 412 Resins... called dammer in India... the produce of various trees. 1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r.* *Ballads* 130 He has taken my bale of dammer and spice I won beyond the seas.

|| Dammar. *Bot.* [See prec.] A genus of trees yielding dammar. Also attrib., as *dammar* resin. Hence in *Chem.* *Dammaran*, a neutral resin, and *Dammaric acid*, constituents of dammar. *Dammarin*, *Dammarol*, *Dammarone*, *Dammaryl*, chemical derivatives of dammar.

1863-72 *WATTS* *Dict. Chem.* II. 301 *Dammar resin*, *Australian*, consists of an acid resin, *dammaric acid*, and a neutral resin, *dammaran*.

† Damaret. *Obs.* Also *damouret*. [ad. F. *dameret* 'an effeminate fondling or fond carpet knight' (Coigr.); deriv. of *dame* lady.] A ladies' man: 'one that spends his whole time in the entertaining or courting of women' (Coigr.).

1635 *DRUMM* of HAWTH. *Commend. Verses* to Person's *Varieties*, The Lawyer here may learne Divinity The Divine, Lawes... The Damaret respectively to fight, The Duellist to court a Mistress right. 1649 — *Fam. Epist.* Wks. (1711) 145 Place me with a damouret... if I praise him in the presence of his mistress, he will be ready to perform like duties to me.

Dammas, -aske, obs. forms of DAMASK.

Dammasin, obs. form of DAMSON.

Damme (dæ'mi). Also 7 dammee, 7-9 dammy.

1. *int.* Shortened form of *Damn me!* used as a profane imprecation.

1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I. 237 My Lord Powis... said, dammy if ever he come to be King of England, I will turn rebel. 1652 *Total Rent* in *Commons*, *basidi* (Percy Soc.) 122 Hee's not a gentleman that wears a sword, And fears to swear dammee at every word. 1791 *WELCOTT* (P. Pindari) *Magpie & Robin Wks.* 1812 II. 476 Damme is it you? 1848 *THACKERAY* *Van. Fair* iv, Tandyman wouldn't pay: no, dammy, he wouldn't pay.

2. as sb. a. The oath itself, or its utterance.

1775 *SHERIDAN* *Rivals* III. iv, Let me begin with a damme, 1823 *BYRON* *Yuan* xl. xliii, And yet the British 'Damme's' rather Attic.

† b. *transf.* A person addicted to using this oath; a profane swearer. Also † *damme-boy*. *Obs.*

1618 *MYNSHAL* *Ess. Prison* 45 Though he steals his band of tenne thousand *Dam-nees*. 1658 *CLEVELAND* N., Punks and dammy-boys. 1662 *NEWCOMB* *Diary* (Chetham Soc.) 52 The ranting dammees of y<sup>e</sup> nation. 1674 *COTTON* *Compl. Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 335 A grand-jury of dammees.

† 3. *attrib.* or *adj.* *Obs.*  
1660 *H. ADIS* *Fannatichs Mite* i. iij b, That multitude of dammy and debauched Baudy-houses.

Damme, obs. form of DAM, DAMN.

Dammed (dæ'md), *pp. a.* [f. DAM v.<sup>1</sup> + -ED.]

Furnished with a dam; obstructed or confined by a dam (usually with *up*).

1664 *DRYDEN* *Ind. Queen* v. i, Like dammed-up streams. 1879 *ATCHERLEY* *Boerland* 97 This race was intended to bring water from a dammed creek.

Dammer (dæ'mər), *sb.* [f. DAM v.<sup>1</sup> + -ER<sup>1</sup>.]

One who constructs dams.

1816 *SCOTT* *Antiq.* xliii, Auld George Glen the dammer and sinker.

† Dammer, v. *Obs. rare.* [Cf. Ger. *dämmern* to become dim, to dim.] To make dim or dark.

1610 *HOLLAND* *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 649 So great a mercate towne and faire withall that... it dammereth and dimmeth the light in some sort of Radnor.

Dammer, var. DAMMAR, resin.

Dammes, -ys, obs. Sc. ff. DAMASK.

Damming (dæ'mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING<sup>1</sup>.] The

action of the verb DAM<sup>1</sup>; obstructing or confining by a dam. (Also with *up*.)

1802 *PLAYFAIR* *Illustr. Hutton*. Th. 353 The damming up of those rivers. 1861 *HUGHES* *Town Brown* at *Oxf.* xvii. (1889) 162 A small brook... with careful damming is made to turn a mill.

Dammisel, obs. form of DAMSEL.

Dammish, v. *Sc.* Also *daimish*. [Possibly a variant of *DAMAGE*; OF. *had* *damachier* beside *damagier*. But cf. Ger. *dämsch* stupid.]

† 1. *trans.* To stun, stupefy. *Obs.*

1598 *ROLLOCK* *On the Passion* (1616) 38 (Jam.) As a man who falls downe from an high place... lies without sense, and is dammished with the fall. 1722 *WODROW* *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* II. 25 He was perfectly dammished with the stroke.

2. To bruise the surface of (an apple or similar fruit) by a knock.

In south of Scotland (*daimish*).

Dammosen, obs. form of DAMSON.

Damn (dæ'm), *v.* Forms: 3-6 dampne, (4

dempne, damp), 4-7 damne, (5 dame, 5-6 damme, 5-7 damp, 7 damp), 7- damn. [a. OF. *dampne-r*, *dampne-r*, ad. L. *damnare*, *dampnare*, orig. to inflict damage or loss upon, to condemn, doom to punishment; taken early into F. in legal and theological use. Cf. Pr. *dampnar*, It. *damnare*.]

† 1. *trans.* To pronounce adverse judgement on, affirm to be guilty; to give judicial sentence against; = CONDEMN 1 (in part), 2. *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 13756 (Cott.), I damp þe not quar-so þou far, But go nu forth and sin na mar. 1382 *WYCLIF* *John* viii. 10 Woman, when ben thei that accusen thee? no man dampne thee. 1385 *CHAUCER* *L. G. W.* *Prol.* 387 It is no maystreye for a lord To dampne a man with-oute answer. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 23 This same Erl of Atheltes was endited, arrayed, and dampned. 1483 *CAXTON* *G. de la Tour* N. iij, Ye hadde made hym to be dampned and destroyed withoute cause. 1495, 1531 (see DAMNED 1).

† b. To condemn to a particular penalty or fate; to doom; = CONDEMN 3, 6. *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 20888 (Gott.) Bat ananias and his wiif For sulik he dampned þaim of lif. 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 556 Pylat... dampned his Lorde to dye on the croys. 1460 *TOURNEMAYNE* *Myt.* 209 Pylate, do after us, And dam to deith Jesus. 1483 *CAXTON* *Gold. Leg.* 382/2, ii. thousand peple cristen which had ben longe there dampned for to hewe the marble. 1557 K. *Arthur* (Copland) viii. ii, So she was dampned by the assent of the barons to be brente. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Tresilian* xvii, I poore Tresilian... was dampned to the galowes. 1611 *SKEET* *Hist. Gl. Brit.* v. xlviii. 168 Let the Edict be damnd to eternal silence. 1734 *POPE* *Ess. Mss* iv. 284 See Cromwell damnd to everlasting fame. 1872 *BLACKMORE* *Maid of Sk.* (1881) 69, I will take it as a separate case, and damn the country in the fees.

† 2. To adjudge and pronounce (a thing, practice, etc.) to be bad; to adjudge or declare forfeited, unfit for use, invalid, or illegal; to denounce or



annul authoritatively; to CONDEMN. *Obs. exc. as in b, or as associated with other senses.*

*c1386* CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 70 For hadde God comaundid maydenhede, Than had he dampnyd wedding with the dede. *c1387* TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 289 Kyng Edward dampned sodeynliche fals money þat was sylliche i-broust up. *1483* RICH. III in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* iii. xlii. 1. 105 Dampnyng and utterly destroying all the stamps and Irons. *1556* *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 20 And also there [Paul's Cross]... were many bokes of eryses... dampnyd and brent before hysface. *1635* FAGITT *Christianogr.* iii. (1636) 40 A Councell, in which Image-worshippe was dampned. *1676* WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* Worl. And with faint praises one another-damn [cf. Pope *Prol. Sat.* 200]. *1700* WELWOOD *Mem.* (ed. 3) 231 All the Charters in the Kingdom were damn'd in the space of a Term or two. *1797* GODWIN *Enquirer* II. vii. 266 We should [not] totally damn a man's character for a few faults. *1888* G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 9 An assembly... gathered together for the express purpose of damning modern civilization.

*b. spec.* To condemn (a literary work, usually a play) as a failure; to condemn by public expression of disapproval.

*1654* WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 254 We glosse him with Invectives, or damne the whole Book for Erratas. *1666* tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* Avij. The Book must be damn'd for the Clownishness of the Author. *1749* FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiii. xi. A new play, at which two large parties met, the one to damn, and the other to applaud. *1791* BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1777. A comedy by Mr. Hugh Kelly, which... in the play-house phrase, was damned. *1860* J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* I. xx. 309 The ordeal of facing the authorship of a play that has been damned.

*†c.* Used by Coverdale as a rendering of Heb. הָרַסְתִּים to devote to destruction. *Obs.*

*1525* COVERDALE *Josh.* vi. 18 Howbeit this cite, & all that is therein, shalbe damned vnto the Lorde. Onely beware of it that is damned, lest ye damne your selues (yf ye take ought of it which is damned). *Ibid.* xi. 11 He smote all the soules that were therein with the edge of the swerde, and damned it... & damned Hasor with fyre.

*3. transf.* To bring condemnation upon; to prove a curse to be, the ruin of.

*1477* EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictees* 68 The wikked werkes dampne and destroye the good. *1611* SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. iv. 76 Hence vile Instrument, Thou shalt not damne my hand. *1607* — *Timon* iv. iii. 165. *1691* T. H[ALL] *New Invent.* p. lxxxiii. He would damn all Patents that damned the River. *1728* YOUNG *Love Faine* iii. (1757) 101 Who borrow much... And damn it with improvements of their own. *1848* LD. G. BENTINCK in *Croker Papers* III. xxv. 165 The Budget has damned the Whig Government in the country. *1893* *Publishers' Circular* 3 June 623/1 Chapman's... remarkable preface... if written by a modern author would at once damn his book.

*4. Theol.* To doom to eternal punishment in the world to come; to condemn to hell.

*c1325* *Metr. Hom.* 112 Sain Jon hafd gret pite That slic a child suld dampned be. *c1340* HAMPOLE *Psalter* i. 6 Wicked suld noght rise... for to deme, bot for to be demed and dampned. *1483* CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E ij. He wold pray god for hym that he myght knowe whether she was dampned or sated. *c1533* LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlv. 151 Hauve pyte of your owne soule, the whiche shal be dampnyd in hell. *1638* CHILLINGW. *Relig. Pro.* i. ii. § 101 You damne all to the fyre, and to Hell, that any way differ from you. *1727* SWIFT *To Very Young Lady*. Some people take more pains to be damned, than it wold cost them to be saved. *1870* M. CONWAY *Earthw. Pilgr.* xxxiii. 270 He had rather be damned with Plato than saved with those who anathematized him.

*b. transf.* To cause or occasion the eternal damnation of.

*1340* *Ayenb.* 115 He is manslayte and him-zelue damneþ ase zayþ þe wrytinge. *1377* LANCEL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 92 Rist so goddes body bretheren that it be worthily taken, Dampneth vs atte daye of dome. *c1440* York *Myst.* xlviii. 161 þe dedis þu vs schall dame be-dene. *1547* BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* II. iii. The iustice of God and their owne desertes damne them vnto euerlasting death. *1658* *Whole Duty Man* xvi. § 1. 127 Some... make it their only comfort, when their enemies will damne themselves by it. *c1703* BURKITT *On N. T.*, Luke i. 66 'Tis... the contempt and neglect of the sacrament that damns. *1837* J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xv. 235 You have the power to damn yourself.

*†c.* In passive sense: = *be damned*. *Obs. rare.* *1611* BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* iv. ii. Cle. Sir, shall I lie? King. Yes, lie and damn, rather than tell me that. *1625* MASSINGER *New Way* II. i. So he serve My purpose, let him hang or damn, I care not.

*5.* Used profanely (chiefly in optative, and often with no subject expressed) in imprecations and exclamations, expressing emphatic objurcation or reprehension of a person or thing, or sometimes merely an outburst of irritation or impatience. (Now very often printed 'd—n' or 'd—', in pa. pple. 'd—d'.)

*1431* JOAN OF ARC in *De Barante Ducs de Bourgogne* vi. 176 Mais, fussen-ils [les anglais] cent mille Goddem de plus qu'à présent, ils n'auront pas ce royaume. *1589* *Papye W. Hatchet* (1844) 16 Hang a spawne't drowne it; alls one, damme it! *1605* SHAKS. *Mach.* v. iii. 11 The diuell damne thee blacke, thou cream-fac'd Loone. *1633* T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* vi. (1821) 292 His owne manifold Letters... (full of God damme him). *1709* STEELE *Tatler* No. 13 ¶ I Call the Chairmen: Damn 'em, I warrant they are at the Ale-house already! *1751* SMOLLETT *Per. Pick.* viii. I'll be d—d if ever I cross the back of a horse again. *1815* SCOTT *Guy R.* xxxvi. Then take broadsword and be d—d to you. *1859* DICKENS *T. two Cities* i. ii. One pull more and you're at the top, and be damned to you. *1849* THACKERAY *Pendennis* xxvii. D—, it, I love you: I am your old father.

*6.* To imprecate damnation upon; to curse, swear at (using the word 'damn'). Also *absol.*

*1624* MASSINGER *Parl. Love* I. v. If you have travelled Italy, and brought home Some remnants of the language, and can... Protest, and swear, and damn. *1665* DRYDEN *Indian Emp. Epil.*, Their proper business is to damn the Dutch. *1796* STEEDMAN *Surinam* I. vii. 135 Insulted by a row-boat, which damned him, and spoke of the whole crew in the most opprobrious terms. *1848* MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1871) II. xii. 49 The dragons... cursing and damning him, themselves, and each other, at every second word.

*Damn* (dæm), *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

(The conjecture that, in sense 2, the word is the Hindi *dām*, *dāwm*, an ancient copper coin, of which 1600 went to a rupee (see *Yule*), is ingenious, but has no basis in fact.)

*1.* The utterance of the word 'damn' as a profane imprecation.

*1619* FLETCHER *M. Thomas* II. ii. Rack a maids tender ears, with dam's and Devils. *1719* DE FOE *Crusoe* (1850) II. 460 'What I he no hear you curse, swear, speak de great damn?' *1775* SHERIDAN *Rivals* II. i. Ay, ay, the best terms will grow obsolete. Damns have had their day. *1849* THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxvii. How many damns and curses have you given me, along with my wages? *1877* BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* I. xii. That [oath] once discharged, he relapsed... into numerous commonplace damns.

*2.* Used vaguely (in unconventional speech) in phrases *not worth a damn*, *not to care a damn*. (Cf. *CURSE sb.* 2 ¶.)

*1760* GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xlvii. Not that I care three damns what figure I may cut. *1817* BYRON *Diary* Wks. (1846) 423/1 A wrong... system, not worth a damn. *1817* SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) II. 22 Boring some one who did not care a d— about the matter, so to speak. *1849* MACAULAY *Life & Lett.* (1883) II. 257 How they settle the matter I care not, as the Duke [of Wellington] says, one twopenny damn.

*Damn*(e), *obs.* (erron.) form of DAM.

*Damnability* (dæmnəb'li), [*f. next.*] Quality of being damnable; liability to damnation.

*1534* MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 438/1 The damnabilitie belonging to the mortall offence. *1648* Bp. DUFFA *Angels Rejoice*. 19 It may bring a damnability (as the Schoole speaks), but not damnation. *1845* CARLYLE *Cromwell* I. iv. 72 Which in that time meant temporal and eternal Damnability.

*Damnably* (dæmnəb'l), *a.* Also 4-6 *dampnable*. [*a. f. damnable*, in 12-13th c. *dampnable*, ad. L. *dam(p)nabilis*, *f. damnāre*: see DAMN.]

*†1.* Worthy of condemnation; to be reprobated; highly reprehensible. *Obs.* (or merged in 2, 4.)

*c1380* WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 341 Myche more ben þei dampnable þat letten Goddis lawe to shyne. *1509* BARCLAY *Shep of Fobys* 123 Than it [damsunye] in erth no game is more dampnable. *1634* PRYNNE *Documents agst. Pryne* (Camden) 21 For a man to endeavour to defraude the Kinge of this treasure is a most dampnable offence. *1841* EMERSON *Lect., Conservative* Wks. (Bohn) II. 268, I observe that there is a jealousy of the newest, and that the seceder from the seceder is as damnable as the pope himself.

*†b.* Liable to judicial condemnation. *Obs. rare.* *c1460* *Towneley Myst.* 193 Sir Cayphas, bi my wytt, he shuld be dampnable.

*2.* Subject to divine condemnation; liable to or worthy of damnation.

*1303* R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3768 Pys synne ys nat dampnable But hyt be seyde custumable. *c1340* HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii. 25 þe pyne of dampnabil men. *1534* MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 475/2 The contrarye beliefe per-tayneth to the damnacion of our soules, if heresy be dampnable. *1614* H. GREENWOOD *Jayle Delivery* 468 O what mist poore lamentable damnable I doe to be saved. *1751* SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxxvi. Those enthusiasts who look upon every schism from the established articles of faith as damnable. *1882-3* SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1366 Who makes us damnable... of his own will.

*†3.* Causing loss or harm; hurtful, pernicious. *Obs. rare.*

*c1430* *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 181 Yf thi wey be foule, it is dampnable. *1659* B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 108 A most dampnable Victory to the House of Austria.

*†b.* Causing damnation. *Obs. rare.*

*c1617* HIERON *Serm.* (1634) 185 The mercy of God, if it bee rightly applyed, there is nothing more comfortable; if it be abused... there is nothing more damnable.

*4.* As a strong expression of angry dislike (or merely as a strong intensive): Fit to be 'damned'; 'damned', 'confounded'. (Now regarded as vulgar or profane.)

*1594* Sir J. HARRINGTON in *Nugæ Antig.* (1804) I. 167, I will write a damnable storie, and put it in goodlie verse, about Lord—. *1596* SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* i. ii. 101 O, thou hast damnable iteration. *1606* — *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 29 Thou damnable box of enuy thou. *1712* HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 347 This is a damnable Shame. *1843* LYTTON *Last Baron* x. vi. That damnable wizard and his witch child. *1880* Mas. FORRESTER *Roy & V.* II. 143 That blackguard has been telling his damnable lies to you.

*†B.* as *adv.* Damnably, execrably; also as a strong intensive. *Obs.*

*1611* SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iii. ii. 88 That did but shew thee... inconstant, And damnable ingratefull. *1668* DAVENANT *Man's the Master* Wks. (1673) 352 She's damnable handsome! *1678* BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i. 152 After he went to the iron gate [of Doubting Castle]... but that lock went damnable hard, yet the key did open it. *1712-35* ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. xv. (1755) 29 They are damnable greedy of the pence.

*Damnableness*. [*f. prec. + -NESS.*] The quality of being damnable.

*1638* CHILLINGW. *Relig. Pro.* *Ans.* to Pref. § 29 The question being of the Damnableness of Error.

*Damnably* (dæmnəb'l), *adv.* [*f. as prec. + -LY* 2.] In a damnable manner.

*†1.* So as to deserve or incur damnation. *Obs.* *c1386* CHAUCER *Melib.* 7860 Cursedly and dampnably we

han ygit aginst þoure gret lordship. *1552* Act 5-6 *Edu. VI.* c. 1 § 1 A grete number of People... do wilfulle and dampnablye... abstayne and refuse to come to their Parische Churches. *1651* C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 1. 149 It is granted, that the invisible Church cannot erre damnably. *1768-74* TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 64 He should make himself damnably wicked as fast as he can.

*2.* In a 'damnable' way, execrably, confoundedly; sometimes merely as a strong intensive. (Now considered vulgar or profane.)

*1596* SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* iv. ii. 14, I haue mis-vs'd the Kings Presse damnably. *1667* DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I. i. I was drunk; damnably drunk with ale. *1687* CONGREVE *Old Bach.* i. i. I find I am damnably in love. *c1753* in *Hanway Trav.* (1762) 417, I hate the dutch most damnably. *1843* DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) I. 87 The bitterness of hearing those infernally and damnably good old times extolled.

*Damnage*, *obs.* form of DAMAGE.

*Damnation* (dæmnə'tʃən), *a.* Also 3-6 *dampnation*, *-oun*, etc. [*a. f. damnation*, in 12th c. *dampnation*, *-acion*, ad. L. *dam(p)nātiō-em*, *n.* of action *f. damnāre*: see DAMN v.]

*†1.* The action of condemning, or fact of being condemned (by judicial sentence, etc.); condemnation. *Obs. exc.* as in *b.*

*c1300* *Cursor M.* 15472 (Cott.) Dis traitur... þat þus his suete lauerd soght vn-to dampnation. *1382* WYCLIF *Luke* xxiii. 40 Nethir thou dredist God, that thou art in the same dampnation? *1534* MORE *On the Passion* Wks. 1276/1 Her offspring... had not... fallen in dampnation of death. *1639* LAUD *Wks.* (1849) II. 297 In a council... Pope Alexander III condemned Peter Lombard of heresy, and he lay under that damnation for thirty and six years.

*b.* The damning of a play, etc. by publicly expressed disapproval.

*1742* FIELDING *J. Andrevs* III. x. Don't lay the damnation of your play to my account. *1800* LAMB *Lett. to Manning* 16 Dec. I met him in the lobby immediately after the damnation of the Professor's play. *1806* H. SIDGONS *Maid, Wife, etc.* II. 147 The fatal cough, well known to authors as the sure forerunner of dramatic damnation.

*2. Theol.* Condemnation to eternal punishment in the world to come; the fact of being damned, or doomed to hell; spiritual ruin; perdition. (Opposed to *salvation*.)

*c1300* *Cursor M.* 16455 (Cott.) Pai ches þaim-self dampnation... And brocht vs til saluacion. *c1340* HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 7 Sentence of dampnacione felle one me. *c1420* *Chron. Viled.* 193 Þat his soule was sauyn from dampnacion. *1541* BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 241/2 Hee woulde haue hell or euerlasting dampnation to hys rewarde. *1616* R. C. *Times Whistle* vi. 2481 Whose concupiscence, Like thine, deserve black helles damnation. *1667* MILTON *P. L.* i. 215 That with reiterated crimes he might Heap on himself damnation. *1719* YOUNG *Revenge* v. ii. So Lucifer broke into Paradise, And soon damnation follow'd it. *1869* W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 243 You are, O sinner, on the edge of eternal damnation.

*b.* Cause or occasion of damnation or ruin; sin incurring or deserving damnation.

*1377* LANCEL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 89 Goddes body... is... deth and dampnacion to hem þat dyeth yuel. *c1386* CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 211 'My love?' quod he, 'nay, nay, my dampnacion'. *1596* SHAKS. *Mereh. V.* ii. vii. 49 'Twere damnation to Thinke so base a thought. *1605* — *Mach.* i. vii. 20 His Vertues Will pleade like Angels, Trumpet-tongu'd against The deepe damnation of his taking off. *1712* SWIFT *To Dr. Sheridan*, Tell me... What name for a maid, was the first man's damnation?

*3.* In profane use: *a.* as an imprecation, or exclamation of emphatic objurcation.

*1604* SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 396 Death, and damnation. Oh! *1709* STEELE *Tatler* No. 137 ¶ 2 [He] invokes Hell and Damnation at the Breaking of a Glass. *1747* *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 46 The ensign more than once drank 'Damnation to all Scotchmen!' *1836* MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xii. 39 'Damnation!' cried the master, who was mad with rage.

*b.* as *adj.* or *adv.* = 'Damned'

*1751* LLOYD *Satyr & Pedlar* Poet. Wks. I. 57 The wit with metaphors makes bold, And tell's you he's damnation cold; Perhaps, that metaphor forgot, the self-same wit's damnation hot. *1772* *Ann. Reg.* 236 Hail hopeful Cambridge! once did all thy sons O'er tea damnation hot, make damn'd odd puns. *1843* MARRYAT *M. Violet* xxxvi. He would have the lives of the damned Frenchman and his damnation horse.

*4. Roman Law.* [*tr. L. damnatio*, with reference to *damnas* condemned, sentenced, bound to make a gift or contribution.] (See *quod*.)

*1880* MURHEAD *Ulpian* § 11 a. The most advantageous form of legacy is that by damnation. *1880* — *Gains Digest* 528 A legacy by damnation... was one in which the testator imposed an obligation on his heir to give to the legatee the thing bequeathed, and which afforded the latter a personal claim against the heir, but no real right in the object of bequest.

Hence *† Damnatiously adv.* = *prec.* 3 b.

*1762* GOLDSM. *Life of Nash* (Globe ed.) 549/1, I knew him when he and I were students at Oxford, where we both studied damnationally hard.

*Damnatory* (dæmnə'təri), *a.* [*ad. L. damnā-tōri-us*, *f. damnātōr-em*, agent-n. from *damnāre*: see DAMN v.]

*1.* Conveying condemnation; condemnatory.

*1682* *Case Prot. Eng.* 7 The Sentence... is not pretended to be damnatory. *1817* COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* II. xxi. 118, I do not arraign the keenness or asperity of this damnatory style. *1884* *Pall Mall G.* 11 Dec. 3/1 No one who knows Dean Burgon will be surprised to find that his view of these changes is entirely damnatory.

*b.* Occasioning condemnation; damning or ruinous in effect.



1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 157 It was either a sheer or a most damnable admission. 1862 W. M. ROSSINI in *Praser's Mag.* July 70 It is a fatal weakness in art, more damnable by far than even the tendency to ungainliness.

2. *Theol.* Containing or uttering a sentence of damnation; consigning to damnation; damning.

1798 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 617 Athanasius's creed being disliked by reason of the damnable clauses. 1838 ARNOLD *Lit. in Stanley Life & Corr.* (1844) II. viii. 122, I do not believe the damnable clauses in the Athanasian Creed under any qualification given of them. 1822-3 SCHAEFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 204/2 Nor was the absence of baptism damnable.

Hence **Damnatorily** adv.

1892 J. BARLOW *Irish Idylls* iv. 79 Somewhat damnatorily faint praise.

**Damned** (dæmd, poet. dæmnd), *ppl. a.* [f. DAMN v. + -ED.]

† 1. Condemned, judicially sentenced. *Obs.*

† 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 113 Dampnyd, dampnatus. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 48 § 2 Felons, fugitive, outlawed, convicted and damned persons. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* 1. (Arb.) 49 Condemned to be common laborers. In some parts... these serving men (for so be these damned persons called) do no common work. 1616 BRENT tr. *Serpi's Hist. Com. Trent* (1676) 442 To show what Books did contain damned or Apocryphal Doctrine. 1821 LAMB *Elia Ser. 1. Witches*, The reveries of the cell-damned murderer.

b. Condemned by publicly expressed disapproval, as a play, etc.: also *transf.* of an author.

1708 POPE *Lett. to Cromwell* 10 May, Damnation follows death in other men, but your damn'd Poet lives and writes again. 1710 *Ibid.* 17 May, I am, it must be own'd, dead in a poetical Capacity, as a damn'd Author.

2. *Theol.* Doomed to or undergoing eternal punishment; condemned or consigned to hell.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 189 O damned man to helle. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1576) 2 The damned spyrites. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 382 Damned spirits all, that in crosses-waies and flouds haue buriall. 1667 MILTON P. L. II. 482 For neither do the spirits damn'd Lose all their virtue. 1882 ROSSINI *Ballads & Songs, Rose Mary* II. 43 Full well hath thy treason found its goal, O thou dead body and damned soul.

b. *absol.* as *sb. pl.* The souls in hell, 'the lost'.

† 1507 *Commune*. C ij, The payne. . . That dampned haue in hell. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii, It was a torment To lay upon the damn'd. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxviii. 242 The place of the Damned. 1827 POLLOCK *Cours. T. v.* In dreadful apparition, saw before His vision pass the shadows of the damned.

c. See quot. (Cf. F. *âme damnée*.)

† 1791 GROSE *Olio, Grumbler* viii. (1796) 30 Men who attend at the Custom house, under the denomination of Damned Souls, in order, for a certain fee, to swear out any goods whatsoever for the merchants.

† 3. Lying under, or worthy of, a curse; accursed, damnable, execrable. *Obs.* exc. as in 4, or as a conscious extension of 2.

1563 NOWELL in *Liturg. Serv. Q. Elis.* (1847) 493 Filthy and dampned Mahomet, the deceiver of the world. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 48 A damned writing was subscribed by the young emperor her son. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. i. 39 Out damned spot; out I say. 1667 SIR R. MORAY in *Lauderdale Papers* (1885) II. iv. 88 There is a Damned book come hither from beyond sea called Naphtali, or the Wrestring of the Church of Scotland. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Burke* Wks. 1812 III. 35 What Batile Demon, with the damn'd dest spite, Springs on thy fame. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xix. 174 And so, though even God forgive, On earth a damned existence live.

4. Used profanely as a strong expression of reprehension or dislike, or as a mere intensive. Now usually printed 'd—d'.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* v. I. 122 Where is that damned villaine Tranio? 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 832 And straight another with his Flambeau, Gave Ralph's o'er the eyes a damn'd blow. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. ii, It is a d—d lie, I never offered him anything. 1830 GALT *Lavie* I. (1849) II. i. 42 The pigs may do their damndest with me. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* iv, You would be a d—d fool not to take the place.

b. as *adv.* Damnably.

1757 LLOYD *Satyr & Pedlar* Post. Wks. I. 57 Damn'd's the superlative degree; Means that alone and nothing more. . . Examples we may find enough, Damn'd high, damn'd low, damn'd fine, damn'd stuff. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* I. Wks. 1799 II. 251 How damn'd hot it is! 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiii, I believe she's d—d fond of me.

Hence † **Damnably** adv.

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* III. vi, *Sup.* Fell it out so accurdly? Amb. So damnably? 1675 R. HEAD *Art of Wheeling* 186 He mortgages his soul to the Devil, by swearing damnably there is not a cleaner piece of Wine between Aldgate and Westminster.

† **Damnement, dampne.** *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *dam(p) nement*, f. *dam(p)ner*.] Damnation.

1480 CAXTON *Quid's Met.* xv. x, Cleopatra shal be.. deveyed of her folysshe empyre unto shame and to dampnement.

**Damner** (dæmər), [f. DAMN v. + -ER.] One who damns: see the verb.

1647 *Power of Keys* v. 120 Hindred from being damners of other men. 1695 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 337 Fewer Swearers and Cursers and Damners. 1743 GARRICK *Lette* I, I was a great damner [of plays] myself, before I was damn'd. 1852 T. PARKER in *Life & Corr.* I. 159 Damnation is of no advantage to the damned, only to the damner.

† **Damnifiable**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. DAMNIFY + -ABLE (here in active sense).] Injurious, hurtful, detrimental.

1664 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. v. 21 To provide for them-

selves all those things: that are profitable, and to avoyle all those things which are damnifiable.

† **Damnific**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *damnificus*, obs. f. *damnificus*, f. *damnum* loss, injury; *ficus* -making, -doing: see *-fic*.] Causing damage or loss; injurious.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Damnific*, that bringeth damage.. and.. [Hence in JOHNSON and mod. DICTION.]

**Damnification** (dæmnifika'shən), [n. of action from DAMNIFY: see -ATION.] The action of damning; infliction of injury or loss. (Now only in legal use.)

1628 DENNE *Serm. John* xiv. 26 Not only devastation in this world, and damnification here, but damnation in the next world. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 167 Putting the obligee in danger of being arrested is a damnification. 1875 POSTER *Gaines* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 623 Grievous damnification (laesio) occasioned by some exceptional condition.

**Damnify** (dæmnifai), v. Also 6-8 dampn-. [a. OF. *damnifier* (in 14th c. *damnifier*, *dampni-*), ad. L. *damnificāre* (in Itala), to injure, f. *damnificus* hurtful, injurious: see DAMNIFIC and -FY.]

1. *trans.* To cause injury, loss, or inconvenience to; to injure, damage, hurt; to inflict injury upon, to wrong. (Very common in 17th c.; now rare.)

a. in estate, condition, or circumstances. (Now chiefly in legal use.)

1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*, c. 19 § 10 That no persone be.. in any wyse greved or dampnified by reason of any certificate.. excepte onely for rate and taxe beforeseid. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 225 The Judge is more dampnified in his fame, than the suiter in his goods. 1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Pa.* x. 9 A money-man may not be dammed, but he may be damned. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas*. Notes iv. ii. 181 Who could damnify her, who had nothing to lose, not so much as credit? 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antig.* xi. vi. § 5 That the King might not be dammed by the loss of the tributes. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 460/a Induced by a fraudulent prospectus to make contracts whereby he was dammed.

† b. To injure physically or bodily. *Obs.*

† 1562 G. CAVENDISH *Walsey* (1893) 229 The cross.. falling upon Mayster Bonner's hed.. which was dampnified by the overthrowng of the crosse. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) If You are sure either to break them [the teeth] or to dampnify the jaw bone. 1718 M. ROGERS *Voy.* 300 Their Masts and Rigging being much dammed. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 208 Hemp-seed and Linseed, bad, mixed, or dammed.

† c. To inflict injury upon in war. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. i. 123 Forts.. placed.. in such partes as may most dampnify the enemy. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxiv. 261 The besieged were there-with mightily dammed.

† 2. With double object: To subject (a person, etc.) to the loss of (so much money or property); to injure to a specified extent. *Obs.*

1578 A. PARCKHURST in Hakluyt *Voy.* III. 134 To grant me leave to stay here so much of their goods as they haue dammed mee. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases*. Camden 63 St. Cornelius hath ben dammed hereby more than 2000<sup>l</sup>. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 188, I think him bound to give restitution.. of all that they be dammed by it.

† 3. To cause the loss of, bring to destruction or ruin. *Obs.*

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 9 Satans kingdom shall be destroyed and dammed. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* iv. iv. (1892) 561 A most mischievous design that would have dammed not only his own soul, but destroyed the Party against whom it was intended. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 332 The privaters and other ships were haled a shore within the land, and were dammed.

† 4. *absol.* To do injury. *Obs.*

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat. Ex.* xxi. 28 Every living creature which is in the power of man, if it shall damme, the owners are bound to pay for it.

† 5. *intr.* (in passive sense): To become damaged; to spoil. *Obs.*

1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 312 Our Goods.. would dammyf staying so long.

Hence **Damnified** *ppl. a.*, **Damnifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1545 *Act 37 Hen. VIII*, c. 6 § 1 A newe.. kind of Vice, Pleasure, and dampnificatione of the Kings true Subjects.

1616 SUREL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 192 They that would haue them [Melons] grow vpon beds, as lesse dammyfying. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. ii. § 2 The dammed Person has this Power of appropriating to himself the Goods or Service of the Offender. 1780 *Baruff Burgh Rec.* in *Cramond Ann.* (1843) II. 233, 1400 pounds of dammed teas. 1893 *Edin. Rev.* July 61 Our author discredits all stories concerning him.. which would be dammyfying.

**Damning** (dæmɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.]

1. The action of the verb DAMN, q. v.; condemnation; damnation.

† 1400 *Apol. Loll.* iii. 17 To tak be sentence of daming. *Ibid.* xvii. 61 Vndur syn, bondage, nor daming. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 664s He etith his owne dampnyng. 1707 WYCHERLEY in *Pope's Lett.* (1735) I. 32 'Tis my infallible Pope has, or would redeem me from a poetical Damning.

2. Profane swearing: cf. DAMN v. 6.

1679 T. SIDEN *Hist. Severatis* II. 16 Take heed of swearing, cursing, or damning. 1721 *De For. Col. Jack* (1840) 198, I heard a great deal of swearing and damning.

† 3. A 'company' of jurors. *Obs.*

1826 *Bk. St. Albans* F v j b, A Dampanyng of Jurours.

**Damning** (dæmɪŋ, dæmnɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING.]

1. That damns; that brings damnation.

1599 MARSTON *Sec. Villanie* I. iii. 185 To take a damning perjured oath. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 508 Such

a look.. As shall one day, with damning eloquence, Against the oppressor plead! 1803 J. DENNIS *Heaven* 111 A rebellion full of damning crimes. 1882 A. B. BRUCE *Parab. Teaching of Christ* v. viii. (1897) 181 That the supreme virtue is love, and that the damning sin is selfish inhumanity.

† b. In passive sense: Incurring damnation. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. DAMN v. 4 c.)

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 283/2 (They) are so cruel to their dying damning souls, that they turn Christ their Physician out of doors.

2. That leads to or occasions condemnation or ruin. (Cf. DAMN v. 3.)

1798 COOKE in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 421 We took up the two Shears to-day, with damning papers. 1844 DISNEY *Coningsby* vi. i, Without which, the statesman, the orator, the author, all alike feel the damning consciousness of being charlatans.

3. Addicted to profane swearing.

1667 *Perry Diary* 14 June, The most debauched, damning, swearing rogues that ever were in the Navy.

Hence **Damningly** adv., **Damningness**.

1709 CHANDLER *Effort agst. Rigory* 32 No Party of Protestants is so in the Right.. that the other be damningly wrong. 1645 HAMMOND *Pract. Catech.* I. § 3. 85 For the emptinesse and dammingness of them [sins].

† **Damno'se**, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *damno'sus*: see next.] Hurtful. So † **Damno'sity**, hurtfulness. 1797 BAILEY vol. II.

**Damnous** (dæmnəs), a. *Law.* [ad. L. *damno'sus*, f. *damnum* hurt, harm, damage: see -OUS.]

Of the nature of a *damnum*, i.e. causing loss or damage of any kind, whether involving a legal wrong (*injury*) or not. Hence **Damnously** adv.

1870 SIR J. MELLOR in *Law Rep.* 5 Exch. 249 All the injurious or damnous consequences.. resulted from an act done on the land of the owner. 1884 L. BLACKBURN in *Law Times* Rep. III. 146 They have injuriously, as distinguished from damnously, affected the plaintiff's rights.

**Damocles** (dæmɒklɪz), [L. from Gr.] Proper name, occurring in the expression *sword of Damocles*, *Damocles's sword*, used by simile of an imminent danger, which may at any moment descend upon one.

Damocles, a flatterer, having extolled the happiness of Dionysius tyrant of Syracuse, was placed by him at a banquet with a sword suspended over his head by a hair, to impress upon him the perilous nature of that happiness.

Hence **Damocle'an** a., of or as of Damocles (erron. *Damoclesian*).

1747 *Scheme Equip. Men of War* 58 Hanging over our Heads, like Damocles's Sword. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 213/1 Little do directors and their companies know of this sword of Damocles that hangs over them.

1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 12 Apr., This curse hangs over their homes, like a Damocleian sword.

|| **Damoiseau** (dæ'mɪzə), *Obs.* or *arch.* [a. OF. *damoiseau*, earlier *damei*, *dami*, *damoisei*:-L. *dominicellus*; the masculine corresp. to *damoisel*, *DAMSEL*.] A young man of gentle birth, not yet made a knight. (Occurring in 15th c. translations from French, and in modern archaists.)

† 1477 CANTON *Jason* 5 The damoiseau Jason. c. 1500 *Melusine* 125 Two yong & fayre damoiseaux brethern.. 'Frende', said the damoysele, 'be they so fayre damoyseaux as ye say?' 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 194 So thou, O damoiseau, must wait; Tie up thine horse anigh the gate. 1879 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Eng.* 190 The aspirant for knighthood was supposed to pass his life between 7 and 14 as a page.. figuring during the next 7 years as a Damoiseau or Esquire.

**Damoisel**, -elle, etc., *obs.* forms of DAMSEL.

**Damolice**, see DAMALIC (acid).

**Damosel**, -zel, see DAMSEL.

**Damosin**, -zin, *obs.* forms of DAMSON.

**Damouret**, var. of DAMARET.

**Damourite** (dāmūr'ait), *Min.* [Named by Delesse 1845 after the F. chemist Damour.] A hydrous potash mica, with pearly lustre, occurring in small yellowish scales.

1846 *Amer. Zool. Sc. Ser.* II. I. 120 *Damourite*, a new mineral. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 134 *Damourite* and *Sericite* are hydrous potash micas usually occurring in scaly aggregates.

**Damp** (dæmp), *sb.* In 5 damp. [Corresponds with M.L.G. and mod. Du. and Da. *damp* vapour, steam, smoke, mod. Icel. *damp* steam, M.L.G. *dampf*, *tampf*, mod. Ger. *dampf* vapour, steam; cf. also Sw. *damp* dust. The word is not known in the earlier stages of the languages, and its history in Eng. before its appearance in 1480 is unknown; it is difficult to conceive of its having come down from OE. times without appearing in writing. See DAMP v.]

† 1. An exhalation, a vapour or gas, of a noxious kind. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1480 CANTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxv. 58 After this dragon shal come a goot and ther shal come oute of his nosterl a damp that shal betoken hunger and grete deth of peple. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 8b, The Fennes and Marshes, in the heate of the yeere, doo send forth pestilent and deadly dampes. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* 243 The Plague All infected in a manner at one instant by reason of a damp or miste which arose within the Castle yeard. 1606 DEKKER *Sev. Sinnes* VII. Arh. 47 What rotten stenches, and contagious dampes would strike vp into thy nostrils? 1662 J. BARBARA *Pope Alex.* VII (1667) 121 It [the Catacombs] is a horrid place to go into and dangerous, for fear of damp. 1744 BERKELEY *Serms* § 144



In poisonous damps or steams, wherein flame cannot be kindled, as is evident in the Grotto del Cane near Naples. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 31 Exposed . . to the damps and exhalations of the earth. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 52 The mode of keeping out the damps of ditch-water by burnt brandy.

b. *spec.* in coal mines: (a) = CHOKE-DAMP; also called *black damp*, and *suffocating damp*. (b) = FIRE-DAMP, formerly *fulminating damp*.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 375 We see Lights will go out in the Damps of Mines. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 44 The Colliers . . retired immediately and saved themselves from the eruptions of the Damp. 1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 97 A sulphureous damp . . which by the flame of a candle . . might very probably take fire. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1723) 227 One is called the Suffocating, the other the Fulminating Damp. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772, 50 The damp or fiery vapour was conveyed through pipes to the open air, and formed a terrible illumination. c1790 IMISON *Sch. Art.* 106 Air that has lost its vivifying spirit is called damp. The dreadful effects of damps are known to such as work in mines. 1836 *Scenes of Commerce* 334 The miners . . also meet with foul air, called by them the black damp . . which suffocates the instant it is inhaled.

*fig.* a1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866) I. 367 The remembrance of death is like a damp, which puts out all the lights of pleasure. 1642 *Vind. King* i. An open Presse to cleere every imagination which is not stifled in this Damp.

†2. Visible vapour; fog, mist. *Obs.* (This being usually humid gives rise to the sense of 'moisture' in 3.)

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. i. 166 Ere twice in murke and occidental shafts Moist Hesperus hath quench'd her sleepy Lampe. 1739 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* III. 8, I have lost all my bad symptoms, and am ready to think I once even bear the damps of London. 1744 YOUNG *Nat. Th.* ii. 688 While rising vapours, and descending shades, With damps and darkness drown the spacious vale. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iii. 654 Thou darkening sky Deepen thy damps, the fiend of death is nigh.

*fig.* 1625 DUNNE *3rd Sermon*. *John* i. 8 Yet there is a damp or a cloud of uncharitableness. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxii. 182 He hangs like a damp upon society, and may be properly called kill-joy. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* iii, Sin, with cold, consumptive breath, Involved it still in clouds of mortal damp.

3. Moisture (diffused through the air as vapour, or through a solid substance, or condensed upon a surface); dampness, humidity. (The ordinary current sense.)

[1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cxxli. The coldness of stones and the damps of the earth are both very hurtful to our bodies.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Damp*, Moisture, Wetness. 1758 JOHNSON *Jargon* No. 11 ¶ 10 He . . may set at defiance the morning mist and the evening damp. 1806 SURREY *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) III. 66 We keep fires in all the rooms by turns, so that no damp has come to the tapestry. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* i. vi, Mrs. Merton, who was afraid of the damp, preferred staying within. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xi. 129 To corrode by exposure to air or damp.

b. with *pl.* (Usually more concrete in sense.)

[1577 GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 42 b, Howe so ever the Barne be, you must place it as he as you may, least ye come be spoyled with moisture or dampes.] 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 166 An Hygrometer in the . . Conservatory, by which we might regulate the over Moisture or Damps in the Air of the House. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxvi, Cold damps which hung upon his forehead betrayed the agony of his mind. 1839 LONGF. *Voices of Nl.*, *L'Envoi*, Amid the chills and damps Of the vast plain where death encamps. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Fmils.* I. 120 Covered with damps, which collected and fell upon us in occasional drops.

c. *slang.* A drink, a 'wetting'. (DAMP v. 5 b.) 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick*, xxvii, We'll just give ourselves a damp, Sammy.

†4. A dazed or stupefied condition; loss of consciousness or vitality, stupor. *Obs.* (Cf. DAMP v. 2.)

1542 BECON *David's Harp* 150 b, He was in a trauns, that is to say in a dampe, a stupour, abasement, and soden privation of sense or fealyng. 1554 HULOET, Traunce or damp, *ecstasis*. 1667 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 140 [It did] strike him into a damp, and being carried thence in a chair to his chamber, died the next day. 1697 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 293 Adam by this from the cold sudden damp Recovering, and his scattered spirits return'd. 1711 *Vind. Sacheverell*, 94 He . . struck a damp upon Whiggism, and laid it in a State of Death. 1712 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 538 ¶ 3, I felt a general Damp and a Faintness all over me.

5. A state of dejection; depression of spirits.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Justin* 22a, Their heartes were stricken into a great dampe, and were so discouraged, that [etc.]. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. (1702) I. 550 He found a great damp upon the spirit of the Governour. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antiq.* x. xii. (1733) 275 The Dread of this Decree, put all People into a general Damp and Silence. 1760 *Impostors Detected* I. 13 [This] put a sudden damp to their zeal. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. ix. 398 This news struck a damp into the hearts of the Castilians. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. 433 This idle damp Befits not.

6. A check, discouragement.

1587 GREENE *Carde of Fancie* Wks. 1882 IV. 59 To drive him more into doleful damps shee returned him this damp. 1642 CHAS. I. *Declar.* 12 Aug. 18 Such a dampe of Trade in the Citie. 1680-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Pop. Discontents* Wks. 1731 I. 268 Some little Damps would be given to that pestilent Humour and general Mistake. 1769 BURKE *Observ. Late State Nation* Wks. 1842 I. 92 Those accidents that cast an occasional damp upon trade. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vi. 70 A sudden damp seemed to be cast over all the plans.

7. Comb., as †damp-hole (sense 1), -sheet (see quot. 1881); damp-proof, -worm (sense 3) adjs.;

damp-course, *prop.* damp-proof course, 'a course of some impermeable material laid on the foundation walls of a building a short distance above the level of the outside soil, to prevent the damp from rising up the walls' (Gwill).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 41 Which damps holes breathing out a deadly aire. 1852 DICKENS *Black H.* II. xviii. 5 The time and damp-worm monuments. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Damp sheet*, a large sheet, placed as a curtain or partition across a gate-road to stop and turn an air-current. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 502 Sanitary Stoneware of every description, including . . air-bricks, damp-proof course. 1890 A. WHITLEDGE *Hygiene* vi. 130 A 'damp-course' must be provided, that is a continuous horizontal course of glazed earthenware, slate, or other impervious material.

Damp, *sb.* Variant of DAM *sb.* 4

Damp (damp), *a.* [f. DAMP *sb.*]

†1. Of the nature of, or belonging to, a 'damp' or noxious exhalation: see DAMP *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 470 Such are those thick and gloomy shadows damp Oft seen in charnel vaults and sepulchres. 1671 - Samson 8 The air, imprison'd also, close and damp, Unwholesome draught. 1733 SIR J. LOWTHER *Damp Air in Coal-pit* in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 112 It is to be observed that this sort of Vapour, or damp Air, will not take Fire except by Flame.

†2. Affected with or showing stupefaction or depression of spirits; dazed, stupefied. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1590 GREENE *Never too late Canzone*, An object twice as bright, So gorgeous as my senses all were damp [rime lamp]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 1. 523 With looks Down cast and damp. *Ibid.* v. 65 Mee damp horror child. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Enclid.* vi. 85 The trembling Trojans hear, O're-spread with a damp sweat and holy fear. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 473 Murky doubts and damp short-sightedness. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* liv, The dinner was rather a damp entertainment.

3. Slightly wet as with steam, suspended vapour, dew, or mist; holding water in suspension or absorption; moist, humid. (The ordinary current sense.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Damp*, to make damp, or moist. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 412 A cold, damp, sordid habitation, in the midst of a bleak country. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N. W. Pass.* I. 21 The Weather . . disagreeably damp from the great Wetting of the Fog. 1874 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 429 We have come out of intense winter into damp spring. *Mod.* A cold caught by sleeping in a damp bed.

Damp (damp), *v.* [f. DAMP *sb.*; frequent from c1550. Ger. *dampfen*, Du. *dampen*, also go back to the 16th c.; in Ger. a causal *dampfen* appears to go back to OHG. (*dempfan* = \**dampian*). For *dampened* in *Allit. Poems* B. 989, see DUMP.]

1. *trans.* To affect with 'damp', to stifle, choke, extinguish; to dull, deaden (fire, sound, etc.). *Also fig.*

1564 tr. *Jewels Apol. Ch. Eng.* iv. (Parker Soc.) 82 Their own matter is damped, and destroyed in the word of God as if it were in poison [in veneno extincto vident et suffocari]. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxiii. § 2 An euill moral disposition . . dampeth the very light of heavenly illumination. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 147 All shutting in of Air, where there is no competent Vent, dampeth the Sound. 1637 SHIRLEY *Lady of Pleas.* iv. i, Her phlegm would quench a furnace, and her breath would damp a musket ball. 1705 LEUWENHOEK in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 2159 If we take a piece of Wood-coal, that has been damp'd or extinguished. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 528 Having damped his own appetite with a couple of slices. *Mod.* To damp a fire with small coal.

b. *To damp down* (a fire or furnace): to cover or fill it with small coal, ashes, or coke, so as to check combustion and prevent its going out, when not required for some time. *Also fig.*

1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 278 Fire which must not be permitted to damp itself down. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Feb. 2/1 The notices terminate at the end of the month . . and the furnaces will be damped down. *Ibid.* 28 Aug. 1/1 Mr. Gladstone's speeches may tend to damp down the agitation.

c. *Acoustics, Music*, etc. To stop the vibrations of a string or the like; to furnish (the strings of a pianoforte) with dampers.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 140 A piece of cloth . . to damp or stop the string [in a clavierchord]. 1883 A. J. HIKKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 636 The higher treble of the piano is not now damped.

d. *Magnetism*. To stop the oscillations of a magnetic needle by placing a mass of conducting metal near it.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 379 The oscillations of a magnetized needle about its position of equilibrium are 'damped' by placing a plate of copper below it.

†2. To stifle (the faculties) with noxious 'fumes'; to stupefy, benumb, daze. *Obs.*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 1 The fantasies of those hearers were damp. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Pet.* ii. 20 (1865) 559 The lusts of the flesh, like the vapours of a replete stomach rising up and damping the brain. 1716 BENTLEY *Serm.* xi. 375 We may damp or stifle them [our faculties] by Sloth and Neglect. 1746 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 54, The Understanding can never be clear, the Spirits being damp and stupify'd.

3. To deaden or restrain the ardour or energy of; to depress, deject, discourage, check.

a. persons, their spirits, zeal, hopes, etc.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* iii. (R.), That . . they that were puff'd up before . . should be damped, and be brought low. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xiii. 15 As that

woman of Canaan . . who would not be damped or discouraged with Christs . . silence. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 24 Nor shall their scorn spoyl good purposes, by damping my resolutions. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* i. i. 11 Our hopes of a speedy departure were even now somewhat damped. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* v, This is the way you always damp my girls and me when we are in spirits. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 166 Sorrow damps my lays. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. St. II.* ii. 242 How little his personal troubles had damped his evangelical zeal. 1887 FAITH *Autobiogr.* I. xxiii. 329 Damped by the indifference of my artist-friends.

b. actions, projects, trade, etc. Now *rare*.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi. (R.), To dampe y<sup>e</sup> taunting mockes of such persones. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 75 To stop and dampe Informations upon Penall Lawes, by procuring Informations by collusion. 1689 C. MATHER in *Andros Tracts* (1869) 13 The Courses immediately taken to damp and spoyl our Trade. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 89 To damp that freedom of communication which the resolution of Congress . . was intended to re-establish. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) I. vi. 301 If they think . . that a political institution damps production and accumulation.

†4. To envelop in fog or mist; also *fig.*

1629 DUNNE *Serm. Matt.* xi. 6 If my religion did wrap me in a continual cloud . . damp me in a continual vapour, smoke me in a continual sourness.

5. To make moist or humid, to wet as steam, vapour, mist, or dew does; to moisten.

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 14 They [winds from South] damp innen and paper, though never so carefully guarded from the Air. 1769 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (ed. 12) 129 That baneful custom said to be practised in many inns, of damping sheets, and pressing them in order to save washing. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 180 The dew damped the road. 1875 *Use Dict. Arts* III. 648 The paper used in printing is always damped before being sent to the press, wet paper taking the ink considerably better than dry.

b. *refl.* To take a drink, 'wet one's whistle'. *slang.*

1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 283 A tent . . Where you could go, if you wuz dry, an' damp ye in a minute.

6. *Gardening. To damp off* (intr.): Of plants: To rot or go off from damp; to fog off.

1846 MRS. LOUDON *Gardening for Ladies* 90 Cuttings when thus treated are very apt to damp off. 1881 *Gard. Chron.* XVI. 690 See that none of the spikes touch the glass or they may speedily damp off.

Damp, *obs.* var. DAM *sb.* 1; *obs.* (erron.) form of DAMN.

Dampen (dæmp'n), *v.* (Now chiefly *U. S.*) [f. DAMP *a.* + -EN, or derivative form of DAMP *v.*]

1. *trans.* To dull, deaden, diminish the force or ardour of, depress, deject; = DAMP *v.* 1, 3.

c1630 JACKSON *Cred* vi. i. Wks. VI. 36 By which the fervency of better spirits devotion is so much dampened. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vii. xxxiii, Himself dampens the smiling day. 1813 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. xviii. 296 The miserable accounts from the frontier dampened in some measure the public zeal. 1844 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* vii. Wks. 1846 I. 28 His genius hath been dampened by his adversities. 1885 *Century Mag.* 427/1 This adversity seemed to dampen the ardor of the crew.

2. *Magnetism*. = DAMP *v.* 1 d.

1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 36 The object in using the rubber is to dampen the movement of the disk.

3. To make damp, moisten; = DAMP *v.* 5.

1885 G. H. BOUGHTON *Sk. Rambles Holland* v. 77 The high tide must somewhat dampen the poor departed [in a churchyard].

4. *intr.* To become dull or damp.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. xi. 305 Fog, close, dampning, windy. 1857 LOWELL *Poems, Captive*, Yet he came not, and the stillness Dampened round her like a tomb.

Hence *Dampening* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; *Dampener* (*U. S.*), a contrivance for damping linen, etc.

1814 BYRON *Lara* i. xxviii, And o'er his brow the dampening heart-drops threw The sickening iciness of that cold dew. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 204 The gallantry and beauty of Tuscany sped through the dampening air. 1864 LOWELL *Lincoln Wks.* 1890 V. 178 To withstand the inevitable dampening of checks, reverses, delays. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 26 Mar. 200/1 A seam dampener has been patented . . for use in laundries, etc.

Damper (dæmpər), [f. DAMP *v.* + -ER.] That which damps, in various senses of the vb.

1. Something that damps or depresses the spirits, etc.; also, a person who does the same.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 282, I very early discharged shame, that cold water damper to an enterprising spirit. 1749 H. WALPOLE in *Hissey Holiday on Road* (1887) 140 Sussex is a great damper of curiosity. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 528 Out of sixteen people, five dampers were present. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. ii. xii. (1869) 248 This is a damper to sanguine and florid temperaments. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* xxvi, I feel myself very often an old damper in your company.

b. Something that takes off the edge of appetite. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Pop. Tales, Limerick Gloves*, In the kitchen, taking his snack by way of a damper. 1811 LAMB *Edax on Appetite*, I endeavour to make up by a damper, as I call it, at home before I go out.

2. a. A piece of mechanism in a pianoforte for 'damping' or stopping the vibrations of the strings, consisting of a small piece of wood or wire covered with cloth or felt, which rests against the strings corresponding to each key, and is raised or withdrawn from them when the key is pressed down. 1783 *Specif.* 7. Broadwood's Patent No. 1379, b, b, are



the dampers, which also is fixt under the strings. 1836 MRS. C. CLARKE tr. *Berlioz' Instrument*. 72 The sign  $\oplus$  indicates that the dampers must be replaced by quitting the pedal.

b. 'The mute of a horn and other brass wind instruments' (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms*).

3. A metal plate made to turn or slide in a flue or chimney, so as to control the combustion by regulating or stopping the draught.

1788 *Specif. Gardner's Patent No.* 1642 These registers or dampers are enclosed in the chimney. 1791 BEDDOES in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 174 He first turned the flame from off the metal, which is done by letting down a damper upon the chimney. 1823 MOORE *Fables, Holy Alliance* 86 Those trusty, blind machines, by a change as odd as cruel, instead of dampers, served for fuel! 1829 R. STUART *Anecd. Steam Engines* I. 269 The heat of the furnace under the boiler was rudely regulated in both machines by a damper.

4. *Magnetism*. (See *quat.*, and cf. *DAMP v.* 1 d.)

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 344-5 A metallic surface, called a Damper, is sometimes placed near a magnet for the express purpose of damping or deadening its vibrations. We shall therefore speak of this kind of resistance as *Damping*.

5. Any contrivance for damping or moistening.

e.g. An appliance for moistening the gummed back of postage stamps; one for damping paper for a copying-press, for cleaning slates, etc.

1845 *Mech. Mag.* XLII. 285 Postage stamp, wafer, and label damper. 1854 *Ibid.* LXI. 86 The damper may be left in any position when not in use, as the water will not of itself run out.

6. *Australia*. A simple kind of unleavened cake or bread made, for the occasion, of flour and water and baked in hot ashes.

1833 STURT *Two Exped. S. Australia* II. 203 While drinking their tea and eating their damper. 1852 MUNDY *Antipodes* vi. (1855) 149 The Australian bush-bread, a baked unleavened dough, called damper—a damper, sure enough, to the stoutest appetite. 1891 *Melbourne Argus* 7 Nov. 13/5 When you've boiled your billy and cooked your damper you put out the fire and move on to camp.

7. *Comb. a.* in sense 2 a, as *damper-crank*, *-rail*, *-stick*, *-stop*; *damper-pedal*, that pedal in a pianoforte which raises all the dampers, the 'loud pedal'. *b.* in sense 3, as *damper-regulator*, a contrivance by which the heat of the furnace or the pressure of steam is made to control the damper.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 140 Fig. 2, c, Damper stick. *Ibid.* 141 The damper-stick raised the dampers from the strings. *Ibid.* Fig. 10, k, Damper Crank. *Ibid.* 142 Fig. 11, g, Damper rail. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 676 The damper-regulators which act by the pressure of steam are of three or more kinds.

**Dampiness**. *rare*. [f. *DAMPY a.* + *-NESS*.] The state of being 'dampy' or somewhat damp.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 886 You know not whether it be rain, snow, or sleet, that drenches your clothes in dampiness.

**Damping** (dæ'mpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb *DAMP*, *q.v.* Also *attrib.*, as in *damping-machine*, *damping-plate* (= *DAMPER* 3).

1756 TOLDREY *Two Orphans* III. 172 The flames, by slight damping, soon became the more violent. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 312 The bottom of the furnace... the holes of the damping plate. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Damping-machine*, 1. (*Printing*.) A machine for damping sheets of paper previous to printing. 2. A machine in which starched goods are moistened previous to running them through the calendaring-machine. 1881 [see *DAMPER* 4]. 1883 ATKINSON tr. *Gaol's Physics* (ed. 11) 832 The greater the masses of metal, and the more closely they surround the magnet, the stronger is the damping.

**Damping** (dæ'mpɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That damps, in various senses: see *DAMP v.*

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 28 The damping fumes that the Sun elevates from bogges. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 151 What a damping Thought must it be for such a Man to consider [etc.]. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chus.* xiii. It was somewhat of a damping circumstance to find the room full of smoke. 1878 M. C. JACKSON *Chapman's Caves* I. xi. 153 Clarissa's presence generally has a slightly damping effect upon Forster.

**Dampish** (dæ'mpɪʃ), *a.* [orig. f. *DAMP sb.* + *-ISH* (cf. *boyish*): subsequently treated as if f. *DAMP a.*]

†1. Of the nature of, or infested with, exhalations or (noxious) vapours; vaporous, foggy, misty. *Obs.* 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshach's Hush* i. (1586) 8 b, All waters commonly with dampish vapours in Summer... doo infect both man and beast with pestilence. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Hear. Beaut.* 165 The darke And dampish aere. — F. Q. iv. viii. 34 The drowzie humour of the dampish night. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems Wks.* (1711) 13 His caves and dampish bow'rs.

†2. *fig. a.* Of stifling or extinguishing nature (cf. *DAMP v.* 1). *b.* ? Stifled, choked. *Obs.*

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commu.* (1878) 123 Lampes... which with dampish idleness are soone put out. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk. Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 33 With a whey-countenance, short stops, and earthen dampish voice, the true counterfeit of a dying cullion.

3. Somewhat damp or moist.

1577 GOODE *Hereshach's Hush* iv. (1586) 192 b, Set them up in some moist and dampish place. 1641 BEST *Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 24 Stone floors are alwayes moist and dampish. 1777 BAILEY vol. II, *Dampish*, something damp or moist or wet. 1803 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XXI. 302 Wood placed in dampish situations.

Hence *Dampishly adv.*, *Dampishness*.

1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. iii. 3100, 109 Let them be dampishly moistened with Damask Rose-water. 1617 — *Caval.* vi. 24 It shall defend him from the colde dampishnes of the earth. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 937 To put a Lay of Chalke between the Bricks, to take away all Dampishness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dampishness*, moistness, wetness.

**Damply** (dæ'mpli), *adv.* *rare*. [f. *DAMP a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a damp manner.

1827 *American XIV.* 234 The house was damply cold. 1891 C. DUNSTAN *Quila* II. II. v. 115 It was damply, foggily cold.

**Dampnacion, dampne, etc.**, obs. ff. *DAMNATION, DAMN*, etc.

**Dampnage**, obs. form of *DAMAGE*.

**Dampness** (dæ'mpɪnəs). [f. *DAMP a.* + *-NESS*.] The condition or quality of being damp; moistness, humidity; moisture.

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warren* 423 The dampness of the fields. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind. & F.* III. 508 Nor need they fear the dampness of the sky. 'Twas only water thrown on sails too dry. 1705 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agricul.* 2155 A careful observer, in a night when there is a great dew, will perceive a dampness upon every surface. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlii. The valet... cursing the rain and the dampness of the coachman who was steaming beside him.

**Dampson**, obs. form of *DAMSON*.

**Dampy** (dæ'mpi), *a.* [f. *DAMP sb.* + *-Y*.]

†1. Full of, or of the nature of (noisome or gloomy) vapour or mist; foggy. *Obs.*

1600 TORNIEUR *Transp. Metamorph.* v. O see how dampy shewes yond' torches flame. *Ibid.* lxxx. How like blacke Orcus lookes this dampy cave. 1605 DRAYTON *Man in Moon* 363 The dampy Mist, From earth arising. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 24 Dispers'd, the dark and dampy vapours fly.

*fig. a 1657 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 141 To dispell any dampie thoughts which the remembrance of his unkle might raise.*

*b.* Of a mine: Infested with 'damps' or noxious gases.

18... WEALE (cited in *Encycl. Dict.*) When foul gases do not move freely by the ordinary natural ventilation in a colliery, it is said to be dampy.

2. Affected with moisture; somewhat damp.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 397 (R.) Very dampy vapours about the mouth of the baroscope. 1710 PHILLIPS *Pastorals* III. 42 His beauteous Limbs upon the dampy Clay. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 677 The clay-hole you live in, cold, dirty and dampy.

**Damsax**: see *DANISH AX*.

**Damsel** (dæ'mzəl), *damosel* (dæ'mozel).

Forms: *a.* 3 damisele, 3-4 damaisele, 4 damaisele, 3-5 damaysele, 5 -elle; *b.* 4-6 damesele, -ele, -elle, damysel, -ele, -elle, damisel, -elle, 5 dammisel, Sc. damysell, 6 Sc. damicel, -ell; *γ.* 5-7 damsell, 6- damsel; *δ.* 4-6 damoysele, -el, damoisele, -el, (9 damoiselle); *ε.* 6-7 (9) damosel, -elle, damozel, 1-elle, (6 damusel); *ζ.* 7 dam'sell, 7-8 dam'sel. [Early ME. *damisele*, *damaisele*, *a. OF. damisele* (*damisele*) (12th c.), later *damoisele*, -elle (the only form in Cotgrave), *demoiselle* (14th c.). The *OF. damisele* was a new formation from *dame*, instead of the popular *danzele*, *dansele*, *doncele* = Pr. and It. *donzella*, Sp. *doncella* = late L. \**dominicella*, med. L. *domnicella*, *domicella*, dim. of *domina* mistress, lady, fem. of *dominus* lord. (There is a 10th c. F. instance of the learned form *domniselle*.) In Eng. the middle syllable was reduced from *ei* (*ai*), to *i*, *ē*, and finally disappeared. The variant *damoisele* was introduced in 15th c. from Parisian F. (by Lydgate, Caxton, etc.), and gave rise here to *damosel*, *damosel*, so frequent in 16-17th c., and affected in 19th c. in sense 1. See also *DOUZEL*.]

1. A young unmarried lady; originally one of noble or gentle birth, but gradually extended as a respectful appellation to those of lower rank. Now merged in sense 2; but modern poets and romantic writers (led by Sir W. Scott) have recalled the 16-17th c. *damosel*, *damosel*, to express a more stately notion than is now conveyed by *damsel*.

*a.* [1592 BRITTON I. XIX. § 5 Des enfauznt madles, damysels et vedues.] c 1590 S. Eng. Leg. I. 84/37 *be lustie bi-heold pat maide*. 'Damoisele, he seide, 'swat art þou?' 1597 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1492 *be nobloste damaisele þat was in eni londe*. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cxx. 166 The yonge damyselle, the whiche the knight hadde refused.

*b.* 1300-40 *Cursor M.* 3837 (Cott.) Iacob lifted vp þe sten, And spak þan wit þe damisel. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2803 *þan hym spak duk Roland*. 'Tak thys damesele by þe hand as þow louest me. c 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 50 The fairest hiewed... Was cleped fayre damysel Pertilote. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 623 To chyrche the gay damysel Buskede hyr zare. c 1500 *Lancelot* 2351 Sche had no knyght, sche had no damysell.

*γ.* c 1400 *Desty. Troy* 787 A damsell faire, Pat bright was of blye, and Breisaid she hight. 1649 MILTON *Edon.* xxi. The Damself of Burgundie [the Duchess]. 1711 'J. DISTAFF' *Char. Don Sachereville* 9 (He) took... the very Scrubs of both Sexes for Knights and Damsels. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Engl.* I. 566 Damsels of the best families in the town wore colours for the insurgents.

*δ.* c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 662a These damoyseles & bachelers. c 1477 CAXTON *Ysaac* 6 Barounes and knyghtes, ladies and damoiselles, etc in the halle. 1549 CHAUCER *Erasmus on Folly* O iij b, Amonges the damoyseles and Madames of the

court. 1557 K. Arthur (Copland) l. xvii. There came a damoysele... a passing fayre damisel. 1641 D'ISNELL *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 225 These romances of chivalry... long formed the favourite reading of the noble, the dame and the damoiselle.]

*ε.* 1300 K. *Alis.* 171 Ladies and damoisels Maken heom redy. 1523 L.D. BERNERS *Prose* I. ix. 9 All knyghtes ought to ayd to theyr powers all ladies and damoisels. *Ibid.* cxxii. 264 They rode about the country, and vysited the ladies and damoisels [elsewhere damoiselles, damoiselles]. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 240 The yonge Princes and Damisell of Burgoyne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 19 Th' adventure of the errant damosell. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 215 Hercules... walking along the shore with a Damosel, whom he loved. 1813 SCOTT *Treism.* *Illustr.* viii. Of errant knight and damoiselle. 1871 ROSSSETTI *Blessed Damosel* l. The blessed damosel leaped out From the gold bar of Heaven. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* I. 256 Your boy wants to marry a noble damosel.

2. A young unmarried woman (without any connotation of rank or respect—sometimes even slightly); a maid, maiden, girl, country lass.

Since 17th c., archaic and literary or playful; not in ordinary spoken use.

*b.* 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 9 To geten þe stynkyng loue of damyselles. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* By Damesselle. *nimpha*. a 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. ii. To dans thir damysellis thame diht, thir lassis licht of laitis. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 59 Aged fathers and tendre damiselles.

*γ.* 1535 COVERDALE *Zech.* viii. 5 Younge boyes and damyselles, playenge upon the stretes. 1689 CONGREVE *Old Bach.* III. vi. Good words, damsel, or I shall —. 1718 STERILE *Spect.* No. 278 ¶ a You will not deny your Advice to a distressed Damsel. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 139 Awed and abashed in the presence of a simple damsel of fifteen. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii. The two young men saw the damsel enter the court-yard of the Nuns' House.

*ε.* 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 209 With Daldya to mell, That wanton damosell. 1576 *Act* 18 *Ellis* c. 7 § 1 Of Women, Maids, Wives and Damosels. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* v. 39, 41 The damosell is not dead, but sleepeth... Damosel (I say unto thee), arise. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 7 A poore damosel and captive. 1704 J. PITTS *Acc. Mohammedans* 27 The Father of the Damosel usually makes up the Match.

*ζ.* 1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* III. vii. Dam'sel arise! When death had clos'd her eyes, What power had the Dam'sel to arise? 1728 PRIOR *Salomon* II. 301 And one mad Dam'sel dares dispute my pow'r.

†3. A maid in waiting, a female attendant. Originally a young lady of gentle birth, as maid of honour or waiting-woman to a lady of rank; but gradually extended downward. Now *Obs.* exc. as merged in 2.

[1599 *Rot. Chartarum* 25/2 Beatricie et Aelicie domicellis predictae reginae sororis nostrae.] c 1314 *Guy R.* (A.) 618 Felice þe fair answer þo (to her maid), Damisel, sche seyd, whi seistow so? 1377 LANGE. *P. Pl.* B. ix. 12 Dobet is hir damoisele [C. xi. 138 damoisele] sire doweles doster To seue þis lady lilly. c 1480 CAXTON *Blackardyn* ix. 39 A goode auncient damoyseil whiche dyde norrishe her of her brestys... called her nourse and maystresse. 1594 CAREW *Huarts's Exam. Wits* x. (1596) 130 He sent his damels [ancillas suas] to call to the Castle. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 387 His friends and her Damosels, being the four speakers. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 98 A slender young waiting damosel to attend her. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lutter* II. v. 100 The terrified kitchen damels.

II. *transf.*

4. A hot iron for warming a bed.

App. a humorous allusion to 1 Kings i. 1-4. 1757-58 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Damsel*, a kind of utensil put in beds, to warm old mens feet withal. It consists of a hot iron inclosed in a hollow cylinder, which is wrapped round with linen cloth... Some call it a *nun*. 1848-9 SOUTHEY *Common-pl. Bk.* IV. 434.

5. A projection on the spindle of a mill-stone for shaking the shoot.

1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.*, *Damsel*, an iron rod with projecting pins, that shakes the shoot of the hopper in a corn mill. 1880 JEFFERIES *Et. Estate* 167 Tibbald, of course, had his joke about that part of the [mill] machinery which is called the 'damsel'.

III. *6. attrib.*, as *damsel train*, etc. *Comb.* *damsel-errant*, feminine of knight-errant (Scott, after Spenser's 'errant Damozell' in i.); *damsel-fly*, the slender dragon-fly *Agrius Virgo*, and kindred species, called in French *demoiselle*.

a 1592 GREENE & LOUGE *Looking Glasse* i. (1661) 118 He send for all the damosell Queenes... To wait as hand maidens to Remelia. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 721 Her har-binger, a damsel train behind. 1795 POPE *Odys.* xxiii. 46 At his nod the damsel-train descends. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.*, *Parad. & Peri*, The beautiful blue damsel flies. 1841 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxv. If any man shall find me playing squire of the body to a damosel-errant. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* l. 284 Flittered in the cool some azure damsel-fly.

Hence *Damselhood*, the condition or age of a damsel, young-womanhood. *Damselish a.*, of or proper to a damsel (*nonce-wds.*)

1867 *Contemp.* Rev. VI. 363 'One of the queene's damselles' is set forth as riding about (certainly in a very damselish way) at random... to find the desired champion. 1880 *Daily News* 1 July, The great majority... had not reached the glory of damselhood; they were simply children.

**Damson** (dæ'mzən). Forms: 4-9 damascene, 4-5 damacene, -yne, 4 damesene, 5 damesyn, -ys(e)yn, 5-6 -asyn, 6 dameson, -ysen, -isen, -ozin, dammosen, damasson, -en, 6-7 dam(m)asin, -g damascen, 7 -azine, -aseene, -osin; 5 damsyn, 6 dampson, damsine, -ing, 6-7



damson, 7-zin, 7-8 damsin, 5- damson. [ME. (or ? AngloFr.) *damascene*, ad. L. *Damascēnum* for *Prunum Damascēnum* plum of Damascus (Isidore xvii. vii. 10 *Damascēna* a *Damasco* oppido). The various weakenings, *damescene*, *damesen*, *damson*, *damson*, appear to be all of English development.]

1. A small plum, black or dark purple, the fruit of *Prunus communis* or *domestica*, variety *damascēna*, which was introduced in very early times into Greece and Italy from Syria.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 89 Per weore growyng so grene Pe Date wip be Damesene. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 102 Take xx. damascenes & xii. figs. c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 77 in *Babes Bk.* 122 Serve fastynge, plommys, damsons, cherries. *Ibid.* 668 Damesyns. 1542 *Boorde's Dyetary* xxi. (1870) 285, vi. or vii. damsyens eaten before dyner, be good to prouoke a man's appetyte. 1573 *Tusser's Husb.* (1878) 76 Damsons, white and black. 1680 *Bacon's Sylva* § 509 In Fruits, the white commonly is meane, as in Pear-plumbs, Damsons, etc. 1687 R. AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 57 The Damazene also is an excellent fruit. 1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* xviii. heading. To preserve damsons whole. 1750 *JOHNSON's Rambler* No. 51 ¶ 14 The art of scalding damsons without bursting them. 1818 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Fairchild's Fam.* (1829) i. xiv. 115 Mrs. Fairchild and Betty boiled up a great many damascenes in sugar. 1866 *Treat. Bot.* *Prunus institia*, the Bullace. A variety occurs with yellowish fruit, which latter are sold in London as White Damsons.

b. Locally, a distinction is sometimes made between *damson* and *damascene*, the latter being applied to the so-called damson-plum: see c.

1818 *Todd's Suppl.*, *Damascene*. This and the damson are distinct sorts of plums: the damascene is the larger of the two, and not at all bitter; the damson is smaller, and has a peculiar bitter or roughness. 1891 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 5/2 In Nottinghamshire there is, it seems, a recognised distinction between 'damsons' or 'damascens' and 'damascenes', in the Newark County Court, a greengrocer.. complained that whereas he had ordered damsons he was supplied with damascenes.

c. *Damson plum*: formerly = *damson*; but now applied to a sub-variety of plum somewhat like the damson: see quot. 1892.

1586 *COGAN Haven Health* (1636) 104 The Damasin Plummes are woot to be dried and preserved as figes. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Damaistine*, a Damascene, or Damsen plum. 1770 *FOOTE's Lane Lover* iii. Wks. 1799 II. 85 It was.. the best of plum-trees, it was a damson plum. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 3/2 The damson plum.. is quite as good for most purposes as the damson, and has not its acidity or roughness.

2. The tree which bears this: also *damson tree*.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. de P. R.* xvii. cxxxv. (1495) 686 Of plumme tree is many manere of kynde but the Damascene is the beste. 14.. *T. of Erceledonne* 180 (Cambr. MS.) Pe darte and also be damsyn tre. 1575 *Art of Planting* vi. To set Damsons or Plum trees. 1625 *BACON's Ess.*, *Gardens* (Arb.) 556 In April follow.. The Dammasin, and Plum-Trees in Blossome. 1860 *DELMAR's Kitch. Gard.* 158 In shallow or wet soils it is better to bud [peaches] on plum stocks, such as damsons, St. Juliens, &c.

3. Applied to *Chrysophyllum oliviferum* of the W. Indies (*Damson-plum*, quot. 1756); *Bitter or Mountain Damson*, a name for *Simaruba amara*.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 177 The Damson-plumb.. is found wild in many parts of Jamaica. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 327 The *Simaruba quassia*, or mountain damson, as it is called in Jamaica. 1858 R. HOGG *Veg. Kingdom* 224 *Simaruba officinalis*.. attains the height of sixty feet, and is called *Bitter Damson*, *Mountain Damson*, and *Slave Wood*.

4. a. *attrib. or adj.* Of the colour of the damson. Also *damson brown*.

1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introduct., Partridge, grecian, reddish, cinereous, white, and damascen. 1684 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1963/4 A Damson brown Mare. 1791 *HAMILTON Berthollet's Dyeing* II. ii. v. 347 Damascene colours, and other shades of browns of the common dye.

b. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *damson dumpling*, etc.; *damson-cheese*, an insipidated conserve of damsons and sugar; *damson-pie*, *tart* (*slang*, after *damn*), profane language; *damson-plum* (see i c. 3).

1769 Mrs. RAFFALD *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 183 To make Damson Dumplings. c1803 C. K. SHARPE *New Oxford Guide* ii. in *Mem.* (1888) I. 15 Cakes, ruskins, pruneloes, and sweet damson cheese. 1897 *Jessop's Arcady* 213 His language is profane from long habit.. given over to damson tart like', as they say in Arcady. 1888 W. BLACK *Strange Adv. House Boat* vii. (Farmer). Even if you were to hear some of the Birmingham lads giving each other a dose of damson-pie.. you wouldn't understand a single sentence.

*Damyse*, var. of *DAMASEE Obs.*, damson.

*Damysel*, *Damysen*, obs. ff. *DAMSEL*, *DAMSON*.

† *Dan*<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* Also 4-5 *daun*, *dans*, *dauns*, 4-6 *dane*, 5 *dann*; see also *Sc. dene*, *DEN*. [a. OF. *dan* (also *dant*, *dant*, *damp*, in nom. *dans*, *danz*) = mod.F. *don*, Pr. *dou*, *dompn*, Sp. *don*, It. *donno* = L. *dominus* lord. Cf. *DAM sb.* 4.]

An honourable title = Master, Sir: a. used in addressing or speaking of members of the religious orders; cf. *DOM*; b. applied to distinguished men, knights, scholars, poets, deities, etc.; its modern affected application to poets appears to be after Spenser's 'Dan Chaucer'.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 73 Dane Phelyp was mayster pat tyme. c1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8899 With hem wente daunz Merlyn for po stones to make

engyn. 1340 *Ayenb.* i. pis boc is dan Michellis of Northgate. c1386 CHAUCER *Munk's Prol.* 41 My lord the Monk quod he. 'Wher shal I calle you my lord daun Iohn, Or daun Thomas, or elles daun Albon? Of what hous be ye?' 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 86 Lo, thus Danz Aristoteles These three sciences hath devided. 1483 *Calh. Augl.* 89 A Dan; *sicut monachi vocatur.* 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 397 The monke of Bury.. Dane John Lydgate. 1587 TUBERV. *Trag.* 7. (1837) 9. I undertook Dan Lucans verse. 1596 SPENSER *F.* c. iv. ff. 32 Dan Chaucer, well of English undefild. 1714 *Pope's Int. Hor.*, Sat. II. vi. 153 Our friend Dan Prior. 1717 *Prior's Abba* II. 120 Pray thank Dan Pope who told it me. 1837 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Women* 5 Dan Chaucer, the first warbler.

*Dan*<sup>2</sup> (dæn). Also 8 *dann*. A small buoy, made of wood or inflated sheepskin, supporting a stout pole which bears a flag by day and lamp by night, used either to mark the position of deep-sea lines, or as a centre round which a steam-trawler is worked.

Hence *attrib.* *dan-tow*, the rope fastening the dan to the lines or, in steam-trawling, to a small anchor or anchors.

1687 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2298/4 They will.. forthwith cause to be laid a White Buoy, having a Dann thereupon, till they may be able to erect another Beacon. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 7 Fleet of Cod Lines.. ready for Baiting, with Dans, Dantows, and Anchors complete. 1892 *Whitby Gaz.* 11 Nov. 3/1 The vessel then drifts slowly on until a distance of about two miles separates it from the dan.

*Dan*<sup>3</sup>. *Coal-mining. local.* A small truck or sledge on which coal is drawn from the workings to the main road or shaft. Hence *Dan v.*

1852 *BRANDE Dict. Sc.* (ed. 2). *Dans*, small trucks or sledges used in coal mines. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Eng.* I. 305 The coals were brought along the face to the hill, on a 'dan'.. there reloaded and hauled to the shaft. 1879 *Mrs. JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Dan*, a small tub used for drawing coals from the workings to the main road where the skips are loaded. *Danning* is drawing the coals in the dans, which is done by boys.

*Danaid* (dæ'næjɪd). [In Fr. *Danaïde*, ad. Gr. *Δαναΐς*, pl. *Δαναΐδες*, the *Danaïdes* or daughters of Danaus king of Argos, who, having murdered their husbands on the wedding-night, were condemned eternally to pour water into bottomless or sieve-like vessels.]

A daughter of Danaus; used *attrib.* in reference to the labour of the Danaïdes: endless and futile. So *Danaïdean a.*; and *Danaus* used *attrib.*

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 62 A Danaus sive of prodigality. 1884 *Century Mag.* Mar. 704 The crew were worn out with their Danaïdean task.

*Danaide* (dæ'næjɪd). [a. mod.F. *danaïde* (see *prec.*); so named in 1813 by a committee of the French Academy of Sciences, to whom it was submitted by the inventor Mannoury d'Ectot, from a fancied analogy to the vessels which the Danaïdes were required to fill.]

A kind of horizontal water wheel, consisting of a vertical axis to which is attached a conical drum and case, with radial spiral floats; the water is directed against the floats by a chute and escapes at the bottom: also called 'tub-wheel'.

1825 *Mech. Mag.* IV. 41 Description of the Danaide. 1856 *CRESY Encycl. Civ. Eng.* 959 *Danaide*.. this machine may be classed among hydraulic wheels.

*Danaite* (dæ'næjɪt). *Min.* [Named 1833 after J. F. Dana, an American chemist.] A variety of arsenopyrite or mispickel, containing cobalt.

1833 *Amer. J. Min.* Sc. XXIV. 386 *Danaite*, a new ore of cobalt and iron.

*Danalite* (dæ'nælɪt). *Min.* [Named 1866 after J. D. Dana, an American mineralogist: see *LITE*.] A silicate of iron, glucinum, etc. with sulphide of zinc, occurring in reddish octahedrons in granite.

1866 *Amer. J. Min.* Sc. Ser. II. XLII. 72 On Danalite, a new Mineral Species.

*Danburite* (dænbʊrɪt). *Min.* [Named 1839 from Danbury, Ct., U.S., where it occurs.] A boro-silicate of lime, brittle, translucent, and of a yellowish or whitish colour.

1839 *Amer. J. Min.* Sc. XXXV. 137 Danburite, a new Mineral Species. 1886 *ERNI Min.* 295 The presence of boric acid in danburite.

*Dance* (danz), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 *daunce*, (4-5 *dauns*), 5-6 *dawnce*, 6 *dans*(s), 5- *dance*. [a. OF. *dance*, *danse*, f. the vb. *dancer*, *danser*. So Pr., Cat. *dansa*, Sp. *danza*, Pg. *dança*, *dansa*, It. *danza*; also Ger. *tanzen*, Du. *dans*.]

1. A rhythmic skipping and stepping, with regular turnings and movements of the limbs and body, usually to the accompaniment of music; either as an expression of joy, exultation, and the like, or as an amusement or entertainment; the action or an act or round of dancing.

c1300 K. *Alis*. 6990 Murye they syngyn, and daunces maken. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4684 Daunces, karols, somour games. c1340 *Cursor M.* 7601 (Yr.) In her daunce [v. r. dauncing; karol] his was þe song. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 608 It to me liked right wel, That Courtesie me cleded so. And bade me on the daunce go. 1535 COVERDALE *P.* cxlix. 3 Let them prayse his name in the daunce. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 254 Lu'd in these flowers with dances and delight. 1611 *Bible Judg.* xxi. 21 If the daughters of

Shiloh come out to daunce in daunces. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 619 That day.. they spent In song and daunce about the sacred Hill. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1225 Leaps wildly graceful in the lively dance. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anekd. Paint.* (1786) II. 157 The holy family with a dance of Angels.. is a capital picture. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley cxviii, Waltzers whirled past in the wild excitement of the dance. *Mod.* Her partner for the next dance.

2. A definite succession or arrangement of steps and rhythmical movements constituting one particular form or method of dancing.

1303 GOWER *Conf.* III. 365 The hove daunce and the carole. 1521 R. COPLAND (*title*), *Maner of Dauncynge* of base daunces after the vse of Fraunce. 1590 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. iv. 25 If we heard that England were busied with a Whitson Morris-dance. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* i. 55 A kinde of dance which they use also in Spaine.. called The Canaries. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 67 ¶ 2 Fyrthys.. Inventing the Dance which is called after his Name. 1879 H. N. MOSELEY *Nat. on Challenger* 331 The most interesting dances were a Club Dance and a Fan Dance.

b. A tune or musical composition for regulating the movements of a dance, or composed in a dance rhythm.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xix, She commaunded her mynstrelles right anone to play, the gentill daunce. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 180 *Ballette* or daunces.. songs, which being song to a dittie may likewise be daunced. 1711 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 67 ¶ 9 [He] bid the Fiddlers play a Dance called Mol Patley. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 359/1 His [Chopin's] first.. compositions were dances: Polonaises, Mazurkas, and Valses.

3. A social gathering for the purpose of dancing; a dancing party.

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1269 *Dido*, And waytyn hire at festis and at dauncis. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 178 Ah! little kenn'd thy reverend grannie, That sark she coft for her wee Nannie.. Wad ever graced a dance of witches! a 1845 BARHAM *Ingold. Leg.*, *Wedding day*, When asked to a party, a dance, or a dinner. *Mod.* Mrs. S. is giving a dance instead of a garden party this year.

4. *transf. and fig.*

1751 *JOHNSON's Rambler* No. 85 ¶ 4 The dance of spirits, the bound of vigour.. are reserved for him that braces his nerves. 1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 3 One might say that rhythm is the dance of sound. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan., The dance of the waters, especially to windward, was visible for over a mile around.

† 5. *fig.* Course of action; mode of procedure, play, game. To know the old dance: cf. F. 'elle sait assés de la vieille danse, she knows well enough what belongs to the Game' (*Cotgr.*).

a 1352 *MINOT Poems* i. 66 At Donde now es done þaire daunce, And wend þai most anoper way. *Ibid.* v. 14 Sare it þam smerted þat ferd out of France, þare leded Inglis men þam a new daunce. c1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 476 Of remedies of loue she knew þer chaunce For she koude of that Art the olde daunce. 1423 *Jas. I. King's C.* cxxxix, That that ar nocht entrit inne The dance of lufe. c1449 *PECOCK Repr.* i. xvi. 86 God for his merci and pitee kepe Yngland, that he come not into lijk daunce. 1513 *MORE's Rich. III.* Wks. 53 The lord Stanley and he had departed with diuerse other lordes, and broken all the daunce. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 193 The Emperour.. troubled, at this too long and too bloody daunce. 1733 WALPOLE in *Morley's Life* viii. (1889) 174 This daunce.. will no further go. I meant well, but.. the Act could not be carried into execution without an armed force.

6. Phrases: a. To begin, lead the dance; *fig.* to take the lead in any course of action.

c1325 *Coer de L.* 3739 The damyseles lede daunce. c1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 504 Yet made he þo as fressch a contenance, As þough he schulde haue led þe newe daunce. c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 360 Crist þat lediþ þe daunce of love. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1348 Foly foteth it properly, Fanny ledeth the dawnce. 1579 *JOHNSON Calvin's Sermon*, *Im.* 229/2 They must begin the dance to be punished. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country* II. i, They heard your lordship was, by the ladies' choice, to lead the dance. 1742 MANN *Let. to H. Walpole* 23 Sept., M. de Gages is now the man who begins the dance.

b. To lead, rarely *fig. (a person) a dance*; *fig.* to lead (him) in a wearying, perplexing, or disappointing course; to cause him to undergo exertion or worry with no adequate result.

a 1529 SKELTON *Edw. IV.* 29 She [Fortune] toke me by the hand and led me a daunce. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Abingd.* III. ii, I pray God, they may.. both be led a dark dance in the night! 1682 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) II. 37, I think he has led me a fair dance, I am so tyred. 1700 S. L. tr. C. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 45 [A monkey] led me such a dance, that I had almost stuck in the Slough. 1798 W. HUTTON *Autobiog.* 65, I should have led them a dance of twenty miles to breakfast at Kidderminster. 1874 ALDRICH *Prud. Palfrey* i. (1885) 12 it was notorious that the late Maria Jane had led Mr. Wiggins something of a dance in this life.

c. *Dance of Death*: an allegorical representation of Death leading men of all ranks and conditions in the dance to the grave: a very common subject of pictorial representation during the middle ages. Also called *dance of Macabre*, F. *danse macabre*: see *Littre*.

c1430 LYDG. *Daunce of Machabree Prol.*, The which daunce at saint innocentes Portrayed is with all the surpluse. *Ibid.*, Death fyrt speaketh unto the Pope, and after to euery degree as foloweth. 1480 *Robt. Deyvil* 26 For and we nowe in deathes daunce stode To hell shoulde we go, with horrible vengeance. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* VI. cxi. 145 But deth yf is to all persones egall, lastlye tooke hym in his dymme daunce, when he had ben kyng .xlvii. yeres. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fim. Mon.* 378 The dance of Death.. the Picture of death leading all



estates. 1833 J. DALLAWAY *Archit. Eng.* 137 (Stanford) The Dance of Macabre (Holbein's Dance of Death) was painted on the walls.

d. *St. Vitus's dance* = CHOREA, q.v.; also fig. Also *St. John's, St. Guy's dance*, terms applied to the dancing-mania of the middle ages.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. l. i. iv. *Chorus Sancti Viti*, or *St. Vitus Dance*, they that are taken with it can do nothing but dance till they be dead, or cured. 1721 BAILEY, *Chorea Sancti Viti*, *St. Vitus's Dance*. 1746 J. A. ANDEREE (title), *Cases of Epilepsy, Hysteria Fits, and St. Vitus's Dance, with the Process and Cure*. 1804 SOUTHEY in H. D. TRAILL *Coleridge* (1884) 106 His (Coleridge's) mind is in a perpetual *St. Vitus's dance*—eternal activity without action. 1840 TWEEDIE *Pract. Med.* II. 205 In *St. John's dance*, as well as in that of *St. Vitus*, a tympanic state of the abdomen was a frequent symptom.

e. *Dance upon nothing*: an ironical expression for hanging (cf. *Dance* v. 3 b).

1840 HOOD *Kilmansegg, Her Death ix*, Just as the felon condemned to die. From his gloomy cell in a vision elopes, To caper on sunny greens and slopes, Instead of the dance upon nothing. 1845 — *An Open Question, note*, If a dance upon Sunday led so inevitably to a dance upon nothing!

7. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *dance-leader*, *-lover*, *-tune*; *dance-loving* adj.; *dance-hall*, *-house*, a public dancing saloon (*U.S.*); *dance-music*, 'music designed as an accompaniment to dancing; also, music written in dance rhythm though not for dancing purposes' (*Grove Dict. Mus.*).

1891 *Scribner's Mag.* Sept. 276: Port Said. abounds in French cafés and dance-halls. 1889 Boston (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 24 Apr. 1/8 To run a dance-house and gambling-den. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 114 Dawnceludere, coralles. 1860 G. H. K. *Tour*. 152 Very popular . . . as a means of producing dance music.

**Dance** (dāns), v. Forms: 4 *daunse*, 4-7 *daunco*, (5 *dawnee*, 6 *dans* s, *danse*), 5- *dance*. [*a. OF. dance-r, danse-r* = *Pr. dansar*, *Sp. danzar*, *Pa. dançar*, *dansar*, *It. danzare*.]

The origin of the Romanic word is obscure; it is generally held (after Diez) to be an adoption of OHG. *danzen* to draw, to stretch out, from which is supposed to have arisen the sense 'to form a file or chain in dancing'. From Romanic the word has been taken (back) in the sense 'dance' into German: MHG. *tānzen* (11th c.), MDu. *danzen*. (OHG. *danzen* was a derivative form from *dānsan* = Goth. *þānsan* in *at-þānsan* to draw towards one.)

1. *intr.* To leap, skip, hop, or glide with measured steps and rhythmical movements of the body, usually to the accompaniment of music, either by oneself, or with a partner or in a set.

c. 1300 *Al. Alis*. 5213 Mery time it is in May. . . Maydens so dauncen and they play. 1388 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* vi. 14 David . . . daunsid with all strenght bifor the Lord. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 147/3 He . . . sente them into the gardyn to daunce & to carole. 1530 PALSGR. 361 After dynner men avauced them to daunce eche man with eche woman. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 96 Many a youth and many a maid Dancing in the chequer'd shade. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 466 7 3 You shall see her dance, or, if you will do her that Honour, dance with her. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Ishmael ix*, I never danced with any one in my life until to-day. I have danced by myself in the yard sometimes when there was an organ.

† b. *To dance barefoot*: said of an elder sister when a younger one was married before her. *Obs.* 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. i. 33 She must have a husband; I must dance bare-foot on her wedding day. And for your love to her leade Apes in hell. 1742 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 188 The eldest daughter was much disappointed that she should dance barefoot, and desired her father to find out a match for her.

c. *Of animals taught to perform certain regular movements.*

c. 1530 *Hickscorner* in Hazl. *Dodsley* I. 184 Then should ye dance as a bear. 1854 WOOD *Anim. Life* 20 The education of most bears seldom aspires beyond teaching the animal to stand on its hind legs, and raise each foot alternately, a performance popularly entitled 'dancing'.

d. *transf. and fig.*

c. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. viii. (1544) 112, Beware afore or ye daunce in the rowe of such as Fortune hath from her whele ithrow. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 68, I have some of 'em in *Limbo Patrum*, and there they are like to dance these three dayes.

e. *To dance to or after (a person's) pipe, whistle, etc.*: fig. to follow his lead, act after his desire or instigation.

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1861) 61 To daunce after her pipe, I am ny led. 1604 MIDDLETON *Father Hubb.* *Tales Wks.* 1886 VIII. 65 Till the old devouurer . . . death, had made our landlord dance after his pipe. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* iii. 98 When a man . . . dances to the tune of the age wherein he lives. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* vii, I thought I had the prettiest girl in the Castle dancing after my whistle. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Rank's Hist. Ref.* I. 523 That most of these councillors . . . will 'dance to Rome's piping', if they do but see her gold.

2. To leap, skip, spring, or move up and down, with continuously recurring movement, from excitement or strong emotion. Said also of the lively skipping or prancing of animals, and of the heart, the blood in the veins, etc.

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 345 Þou daunce as any do, Braundysch, & brals þy brabes breme. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2618 For þe dowt of þe dyn daunced stedis. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 291 Some were constrained to leape and daunce for ioye. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 21 The woman runneth vp and down, daunsing continually like a frantike bodie. 1611 SHAKS.

*Wint. T. I. ii. 170*, I haue Tremor Cordis on me; my heart daunces, But not for ioy. c. 1720 SHEPHERD (Oik. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1733) I. 160 The blood more lively danc'd within our veins. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* I. 122 When the heart danced, and life was in its spring. 1821 LAMB *Elia, Valentine's Day*, He saw, unseen, the happy girl unfold the Valentine, dance about, clap her hands. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 505 Yniol's heart Danced in his bosom, seeing better days.

b. To run, go, or move on with dancing or tripping motion.

1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. x, How you have danced the round of all the Courts. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxiv, The moments . . . danced so rapidly away. 181d. xxxiv, Some sprightly damsel, who thinks to dance through life as through a French galliard. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* II. 20 These boys of twenty-five will dance over the world's edge in pursuit of a theory.

3. Of things inanimate: To bob up and down on the ground, on the surface of water, in the air, etc. Often with personification or figurative reference to gay and sprightly motion.

1593 W. FULLER *Meteors* (1640) 7 b, The flame appeareth to leape or daunce from one part to the other, much like as balls of wild fire daunce up and downe in the water. 1567 DEAMT *Hornes's Epist.* xviii. F v j, Whilst thy ship doth kepe a floate, ydauncinge on the plaine. 1605 HOOKE *Meteor.* 221 Why the limbe of the Sun, Moon, Jupiter . . . and Venus, appear to move or daunce. 1703 MOKON *Mech. Exerc.* 125 Care must be taken that the Bressummers and Girders be not weakened more than needs, lest the whole Floor dance. 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr. Cui bono?* iv, Light as the mote that danceth in the beam. 1824 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 138 The little boat rolled and danc'd.

b. Grimly applied to the movements of the body in or after death by hanging; to dance upon nothing, to be hanged.

1837 MAJOR RICHARDSON *Brit. Legion* viii. ed. 2: 210 To see a fellow-being dancing in air after death, in the manner practised in England. 1839 H. AINSWORTH *Jack Sheppard* xxxi. (Farmer), 'You'll dance upon nothing, presently', rejoined Jonathan, brutally. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) III. viii. iv. 21 This poor soldier, six feet three, your Majesty, is to dance on the top of nothing for a three-halfpenny matter!

4. *trans.* with the name or description of a dance or measure as cognate object.

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 200 (MS. Gg) Daunsynge aboute this flour an esy pas. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xix, To daunce tre measures without varyaunce. 1599 PORTER *Angry Wom.* *Abingd.* iii. ii, They have danc'd a galliard at beggars'-bush for it. c. 1627 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* iv. iii, As if they'd dance the sword-dance on the stage. 1764 GOLDSM. *Life of Nash Wks.* 1881 IV. 69 A minuet, danced by two persons. 1844 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1839) I. 142 If you could see the little girl dance the Polka with her sister!

† b. *To dance Barnaby*: to dance to a quick movement, move expeditiously. *To dance the Tyburn jig*: to be hanged; cf. 3 b. *Obs.*

1664 COTTON *Scarron*. 15 Bounce cries the Port-hole, out they fly And make the world dance Barnaby. 1664 ETHEREDGE *Com. Revenge* v. ii, Widow, here is music; send for a parson, and we will dance Barnaby within this half-hour. 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* Epil., Did ever one yet dance the Tyburn jig With a free air, or a well-powdered wig?

5. *To dance attendance*: to wait (upon a person) with assiduous attention and ready obsequiousness; orig. to stand waiting or 'kicking one's heels' in an antechamber. See also ATTENDANCE 5.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 626 And Syr ye must dance attendance, And take patient sufferaunce, For my Lords Grace, Hath now no time or space, To speke with you as yet. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. ii. 31 To suffer A man of Place . . . To dance attendance on their Lordships pleasures, And at the dore too, like a Post with Packets. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxv. 380 Few have observed that the sun and moon and stars dance attendance to it (the earth), and cherish it with their influences. 1768 GRAY in *Corr.* v. *Nicholls* (1843) 75 Here are a pair of your stray shoes, dancing attendance, till you send for them. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxxi. 362 After dancing attendance on the court for a month or two they receive their dismissal.

6. *causal*. a. To lead in a dance, cause to dance.

1665 PEPPY *Diary* 11 Oct., Having danced my people as long as I saw fit to sit up, I to bed. 1764 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI. ii, When my father had danced his white bear backwards and forwards, through half-a-dozen pages. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I, Though I am obligated to dance a bear, a man may be a gentleman for all that.

b. To move or toss up and down with a dancing jerky motion; to dandle.

WYCLIF *Isa.* lxxvi. 12 Vp on the knes men shul daunte [MS. II. a. 1450 daunsynge] þou. 1546 HEYWOOD *Proverbs* II. x, In hope. . . In hir dotyng daies to be daunst on the lappe. 1622 FLETCHER *Sp. Curate* II. i, I have dandled you, and kissed you, and played with you. . . and danced you. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Pharsel.* Gen. (1693) 418 To dance a child in one's arms. 1773 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* July, It was no sport to me to be danced up and down, and to find the waves . . . rougher every instant. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. Epil.* I, that danced her on my knee.

7. With *compl.*: To remove, put, bring, impel, etc., off, away, out, in, etc., by dancing.

c. 1623 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 208 So was the blessed head of John . . . danced off his shoulders by a Harlot. 1767 *Generous Attachment* I. 200, I danced away the recollection of it. 1812 BYRON *Watts* vii, Her nimble feet danc'd off another's head. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. i. 169 That an obscure player . . . should dance himself into the chamber of the empress. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* iv. (1882) 29 Like a lady danced off her sense of fixity. *Mod.* I fear he has danced away his chance.

**Danceable** (dānsəb'l), a. *collog.* [*f. DANCE* v. + *-ABLE*; cf. *F. dansable*.] Suitable for dancing; fit to dance with.

1850 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* I. vi. 22 A flirtable, danceable, smalltalkable creature of the male sex. 1891 *Nat. Rev.* 25 July 1922, 'The Shaking Polka' . . . is a very bright and danceable specimen.

**Dancer** (dānsə), [*f. DANCE* v. + *-ER*.]

1. One who dances; *spec.* one who dances professionally in public.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 114 Dawncere, tripudiator, tripudiatrice. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. i. 121 God match me with a good dauncer. 1688 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 23184 stage-Plays, Dancers of the Ropes, and other Publick Shews. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 146 The dauncers quick and quicker flew. 1858 THACKERAY *Virginians* xviii, She is a dancer, and . . . no better or worse than her neighbours.

† b. A dancing-master. *Obs.*

1599-1600. MIDDLETON, etc. *Old Law* III. ii, His dancer now came as I met you. c. 1627 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I. i, I hold my life you have forgot your dancing: when was the dancer with you?

† c. *transf.* A dancing-dog. *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *It. Cains* *Dogs in Ark.* *Garner* III. 261 The dog called the Dancer. (They) are taught and exercised to dance in measure. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* II. 184/1.

2. (*pl.*) A sect of enthusiasts who arose in 1374, chiefly in parts of Flanders, and were noted for their wild dancing; in *Pathol.* those affected with the dancing-mania (*St. Vitus's, St. John's dance*, etc.) of the middle ages.

1764 MACLAINE *St. Mosheim's Ch. Hist.* xiv. II. v. § 8 Directly the reverse of this melancholy sect was the merry one of the Dancers, which . . . arose at Aix-la-Chapelle. 1844 BABINGTON *Tr. Hecker's Epidemics* *Mid. Ages* I. 88 note, According to the Chronicle of Cologne, the St. John's dancers sang during their paroxysms. 1882-3 SCHAFER *Enyel. Relig. Knowl.* I. 602 The sect of the DANCERS, who were enthusiasts, first appeared in 1374, on the Lower Rhine, dancing in honor of St. John.

3. = DANDY ROLLER, q.v.

4. *pl.* Stairs. *slang.*

1671 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogue* I. v. (1874) 52 (Farmer) Track up the dancers, go up the staires. 1725 in *New Cant. Dict.* 1812 J. H. Vaux *Flash Dict.*, Dancers, staires. 1820 LYTTON *Disowned* 65 Come, track up the dancers, and dowsie the glim. 1858 — *What will he do?* xvi. (D.), Come, my Hebe, track the dancers, that is, go up the staires.

5. *pl.* A local name for the aurora borealis or northern lights. Also *Merry dancers*.

c. 1717 *Lett. fr. Nist's Jrnl.* (1722) I. 99 In the North of Scotland . . . they are seen continually every Summer in the Evening . . . they call them Dancers. 1727 *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 304 The Meteor call'd by our Sailors, Merry Dancers, was visible, and very bright. 1863 C. ST. JOHN *Nat. Hist. Moray* 86 April 27th (1847), 'we saw a very brilliant aurora borealis, or as they term it here, 'The Merry Dancers'.

† **Danceress**. *Obs.*, exc. as *nonce-wrd.* [*a. OF. danceresse, danseresse*, now supplanted by *danseuse*: see -*ESS*.] A female dancer.

1388 WYCLIF *Eccles.* ix. 4 Be thou not custumable with a dauncresse [1382 a leperesse or tumbler], neither here thou hir. 1491 CAXTON *Vida Partr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xli. 62 b/1 The most excellent Jougleresse or Daunceresse that was in the cytie of Anthyoche. 1633 PRYNNE *Histria Mastix* vi. viii. 260 What doth a Danceresse doe? She impudently uncovers her head. 1855 *Housch. Words* XI. 57 A cavalier may . . . offer . . . a glass now and then to his danceress.

† **Dancery**. *Obs.*, rare -1. [*a. OF. danserie*, dancing, ball: see -*ERY*.] Dancing.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* viii. 504 Two, with whom none would strive in dancery.

**Dancette** (dānsət'), *sb.* [*app. a modern formation, inferred from next.*]

1. *Her.* A fesse with three indentations.

1864 *BOUILLÉ Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 160 The 'dauncettes' are equivalent to a group of fusils conjoined in fesse across the shield, which is sometimes blazoned as a 'dancette' or a fesse dancettée.

2. *Arch.* A zigzag or chevron moulding.

1838 BRITTON *Dict. Archit.* 249 The chevron moulding, or dancette. 1876 GWILT *Emyel. Archit.* Gloss.

**Dancetté**, -*ee* (dānsət-, -ti), a. *Her.* Also -*ty*. [*app. a corruption of F. danché, denché*, in *OF.* also *dansé* (=late L. *denticatus*, f. *dent-*tooth) used in same sense.

*Dancetté* or *dancetté* may have originated in a scribal error for *danché* or *dansé*. *OF.* had also the phrase *à dānses=danché*.]

Of a line, the edges of a fesse, etc.: Having large and deeply marked indentations, usually three in number; = *DANCY*.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iii. (1660) 55 These two last mentioned sorts of Lines viz. Indented and Dauncette are both one. . . their forme is all one, but in quantity they differ much in that the one is much wider and deeper than the other. 1661 MORGAN *Spk. Gentry* I. ii. 15 Dancette differs from Indented, by reason it consists but of three teeth only. 1864 *BOUILLÉ Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiii. (ed. 3) 115 A chief dancettée. 1882 CURRIAN *Heraldry* II. 47 The lines by which a shield is divided. . . may assume any of the following forms. 1. Indented, Dancetté (but 3 indentations). iv. 59 Argent; a Bend vert, between Coises dancettée gules.

**Dancing** (dānsɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the verb *DANCE*.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7601 (Gill.) In pair dauncing his was hair sang. c. 1340 HAMBLE *Pastor* xxxix. 6 Hoppyng & dauncyngne of tumbles & herletes. 1530 TINDALE *Princl. Prelat.* Wks. (1573) 375 As who should say, we payd for all mens daunsing. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.*



VII. XXX. 92 With dancings, gifts and songs. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. vi. 244 One night that the King had appointed a great Dancing at Court. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Women* (ed. 4) I. vi. 236 What is dancing, in the best sense, but the harmony of motion rendered more palpable? 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomers* xxiv, They had no dancing at Grand-mamma's: but she adores dancing.

b. attrib. and Comb., as dancing-assembly, -chamber, -days, -dress, -floor, -hall, -house, -match, -pipe, -pump, -shoe, etc.; dancing-malady, -mania, -plague = CHOREA; dancing-mistress, a female teacher of dancing; † dancing rapier, a sword worn only for ornament in dancing; dancing-room, a room for dancing; spec. one for public dancing. Also DANCING-MASTER, -SCHOOL.

1765 COWPER *Let. to F. Hill* 3 July, Here is a card-assembly, and a dancing-assembly. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1106 *Shaks.* To 'daunsyng-chambers'. This Enyas is led. 1592 *Diaks. Rom. & Jul.* I. v. 33 Nay sit. For you and I are past our 'dauncing daies'. 1724 SWIFT *Stella's Birthday*, As when a beauteous nymph decays, We say, she's past her dancing-days. 1843 LONGF. *Sp. Student* II. i, Now bring me... my 'dancing dress And my most precious jewels! 1839 — *Hyperion* III. iii, Used as a 'dancing-floor'. 1753 GOLDSM. *Let. Wks.* 1881 IV. 474 When a stranger enters the 'dancing-hall he sees one end of the room taken up with the ladies. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ix, Nae frequenter of play-house, or music-house, or 'dancing-house'. 1878 *r. Ziemsen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 416 As a pandemic disease, the 'dancing-mania' died out in the fifteenth century. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 145 All the Ladies could prevail upon my Master for, was a 'Dancing-match'. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak H.* II. vii, 'Dancing-mistress though in her limited ambition she aspired to be. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114 'Dawncynge pype, carola. 1847 ALB. SMITH *Chr. Tadpole* xix. (1879) 167 They all wear jacks and trowsers, and trodden out 'dancing-pumps. 1768 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Pension Wk.* 1812 II. 17 'T illume The goodly Company and 'Dancing-room. 1836 MURRAY's *Handbk. N. Germ.* 271 Occupied by low taverns and dancing-rooms. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 180 78 'Dancing-Shoes not exceeding Four Inches Height in the Heel.

**Dancing**, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That dances, in various senses of the verb.

[c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1343 What ladies fairest bene or best dancing.] 1568 FULWEL *Like Will to Like* in *Hazl. Dodsley* III. 310 Whom have we here? Tom Tumbler, or else some dancing bear? 1583 STUBBS *Ant. Abus.* II. (1882) 33 Their dancing minions, that minse it ful gingerlie. 1667 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 506 Chaff with eddy Winds is whirl'd around, And dancing Leaves are lifted from the ground. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* 8 A Dancing Nation, Fickle and Untrue. 1897 J. BALL *Nat. in S. Amer.* 15 The irregular surface of the little dancing waves.

b. † Dancing-goats [Lat. *capræ saltantes*], a species of meteor or aurora; dancing-damsel, -wench, -woman = DANCING-GIRL.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 6 b, Of fiery meteors... they have divers names: for they are called burning stubble, torches, dancing or leaping Goats. *Ibid.* 7 b, Dancing Goats are... as when two torches be seen together, and the flame appeareth to leape or dance from one part to the other. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Tr. Jynst* 42 b, He begat Larissa, a dancing damsel. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & *P.* 160 The Dancing Wench singing with Bells at their Wrists and Heels. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *E. India Vade M.* I. 386 (Y.) The dancing-women are of different kinds.

**Dancing-girl**, [DANCING ppl. a.]

1. A girl who dances in public; a female professional dancer; esp. in India, a nautch-girl (in Pg. *bailadeira*, *BAYADÈRE*).

1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xlv, Pleased with the postures as well as the condescension of our dancing girls. 1782 *Ann. Reg.* 43 A company of strolling dancing girls from Surat appeared on a platform. 1843 LONGF. *Sp. Stud.* I. i, A mere dancing-girl, who shows herself Nightly, half-naked, on the stage, for money. 1848 HT. MARTINEAU *East. Isle* (1850) 283 There was a booth with dancing-girls, a horrid sight.

2. **Dancing-girls**: a plant, *Mantisia saltatoria*, cultivated in green-houses for the beauty and singularity of its purple and yellow flowers.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 719 f, Its flowers... present some resemblance to a ballet-dancer; hence the popular name, Dancing Girls, applied to the plant.

**Dancingly** (dāns'jli), adv. [f. DANCING ppl. a. + -LY 2.] In a dancing or capering manner.

1667 H. MORE *Dir. Dial.* III. xxxiv. (1713) 283 If you be so dancingly merry. 1892 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 27 Aug. 552/2 A chill gleam... lit dancingly on Miss Mattie's face.

**Dancing-master**, [DANCING ppl. sb.] A professional teacher of dancing.

1651 *title*, The English Dancing-Master. 1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Fort.* v. v, Odd, they'll make an old fellow of sixty-five cut a caper like a dancing-master. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 29 ¶ 11 The Shepherds... acquit themselves in a Ball better than our English Dancing-Masters. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture* (Bohn) II. 371 In town, he can find the swimming-school, the gymnasium, the dancing-master.

**Dancing-school**, [f. as prec.] A school for instruction in dancing.

1580 BARET *Adv. D.* 118 A daunsing schoole. 1590 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. v. 32 They bid vs to the English Dancing-Schooles. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 2 The Church... will sooner become the Devils dancing-Schoole, then Gods Temple. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 395 A warning that no young lad who attended dancing-school that winter should be employed.

† **Dancitive**, a. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. DANCE v., on the analogy of sensitive: cf. talkative.] Inclined or given to dancing.

1606 Sir G. Gosscaple II. in Bullen O. P. III. 31 Your Lord is very dancitive me thinks.

† **Dancy**, a. Her. Obs. rare. [a. OF. *dansil*, *danché*:—late L. *denticatus* toothed, f. *dent*-tooth.] Toothed, indented.

1611 COTGR., *Danché*, indented; or (as in termes of blazon) dancy. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Dancette* or *Dancy*.

**Dand**, slang or dial. abbreviation of DANDY.

1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Cast.* xxvii, Farfrae, being a young dand. 1891 — *Tess* I. 89 You will never set out... without dressing up more the dand than that?

**Dandelion** (dænd'liən), Forms: 6 *dent de lion*, *dentdelyon*, *dantdelyon*, 6-7 *dan-*, *dantedelyon*, 7 *dent-*, *dendelion*, 6-*dandelion*. [a. F. *dent de lion*, in med. L. *dens leonis*, 'lion's tooth', from the toothed outline of the leaves.]

1. A well-known Composite plant (*Taraxacum dens-leonis* or *Leontodon Taraxacum*), abundant in meadows and waste ground throughout Europe, Central and Northern Asia, and North America, with widely toothed leaves, and a large bright yellow flower upon a naked hollow stalk, succeeded by a globular head of pappose seeds; the leaves, stalk, and root contain a bitter milky juice.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* XII. ProL. 119 Seyr downis small on dent de lion sprang. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xvi. 568 Dandelion floweth in April and August. *Ibid.* 569 The seconde kinde is called... in shoppes *Dens leonis*... in French *Pissen-tiet*... in English *Dandelion*. 1655 HARTLIB *Ref. Silk-worm* 31 They will also eat the hearb called Dantdelion. 1692 TRYON *Good House-w.* xxii. (ed. 2) 216 Our Herb called Dandelion (that is in English, Lyons Tooth, because of the similitude of its Leaf). 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* I. 249 The Juice of the Dandelion is a remedy in intermitting Fevers. 1805 WORDSW. *Laudracon & Julia*, A tuft of winged seed... from the dandelion's naked stalk... Driven by the autumnal whirlwind. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 195 In Dandelion, all the florets are... filigulate and yellow.

2. Applied, with qualifying words, to other Composites: as *Autumnal D.*, *Apargia autumnalis*; *Blue D.*, a species of lettuce (*Lactuca scariola*) with toothed leaves; *Dwarf D.* (U.S.), *Krigia virginica*; *False D.*, a branching composite of the southern United States, *Pyrrhopappus Carolinianus*, with dandelion-like heads' (*Cent. Dict.*).

3. attrib.

1656 MENNIS & SMITH *Musarum Del.*, *Oberon's Apparel*, His [Oberon's] breeches, lined with dandelion plush. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 114 The dandelion flowers. 1883 MISS BRADDOCK *Gold. Calf* vii. 83 As light and airy as that dandelion seed.

**Dander** (dændər), sb. 1. Sc. [Origin unknown]. A piece of the vitrified refuse of a smith's fire or a furnace; a calcined cinder or piece of slag.

1791 NEWTS *Tour Eng. & Scot.* 230 These [peats] burnt in kiln-pots leave a plate of yetlin amongst the ashes, which the country people call a dander. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii, 'Nay, father,' said the Smith, 'you cannot suppose that Harry Goo cares the value of a smithy-dander for such a cub.' 1828 *Specif. T. Stirling's patent* No. 5683, 3 A layer of dander or the soorie obtained from the Carron Ironworks in Scotland. 1888 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gas.* Mar. 98 1 The horse sprained the fetlock joint in the near fore-foot... in consequence of a number of lumps of ashes or 'danders' having been left on the road.

**Dander** (dændər), sb. 2. [Origin uncertain: app. West Indian or American.] (See quot.) Now commonly DUNDER, q.v.

1796 Sir J. DALRYMPLE *Observ. Yeast-cake* 1 The season for working molasses lasts five months, of which three weeks are lost in making up the dander, that is, the ferment.

**Dander**, sb. 3 = DANDRUFF, q.v.

**Dander** (dændər), sb. 4. U. S. colloq. and dial. [Conjectured by some to be a fig. use of DANDER 3, dandruff, scurf; but possibly fig. of DANDER 2, ferment.] Ruffled or angry temper; in phr. to get one's dander up, etc.

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 31 He was fairly ryled, and got his dander up. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Poems 1890 II. 49 'Wint' 'll get your dander rix? 1840 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xliii, When my dander is up it's the very thing to urge me on. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* a. v., 'I got his dander up' means I put him out of temper. [In Dialect Glossaries of *Cumbrl.*, *Sheffield*, *Berkshire*.]

**Dander** (dændər), sb. 5. Sc. and dial. Also daunder, dauner. [f. DANDER v.]

1. Sc. A stroll, a saunter.

1821 *Joseph the Book-Man* 17 He'd from Edina take a dander to Glasgow. 1883 NASMYTH *Autobiog.* xxi. 379 We had a long dander together through the Old Town.

2. dial. A fit of shivering.

1877 in *Holderness Gloss.*

**Dander** (dændər), v. Sc. and dial. Also daunder, dauner, dawner. [A frequentative form like blunder, wander. Conjectured by some to be akin to DANDLE: cf. *dauder* and *daddle*.]

1. intr. To walk idly or purposelessly; to stroll, saunter. (Sc. and north. dial.)

a 1600 BEREL in Watson *Collect.* (1706) II. 19 (Jam.) Quibbles wandring, quibbles dandering. 1724 RAMSAY *Ten. Misc.* (1733) I. 75 Alone through flowry hews I dander. 1808 ANDERSON *Cumbrl. Ball.* 57 The wearied adl fwook dander'd hame. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* ix. viii. (1849) 434, I would just dauner about and dwine away. 1856 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let. II.* 285 To see poor Jess Donaldson daundering about, opening drawers and presses. 1889 BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xvi. 153 Hendry dandered in to change his coat deliberately.

2. dial. a. To 'wander' or 'ramble' in talk, to talk incoherently. b. To tremble, to vibrate; applied also to the rolling sound of a drum. In this sense akin to *dunder*, *dunner*.

a 1724 *Battle of Harlow* xviii. in *Evergreen* I. 85 The Armies met, the Trumpet sounds, The dandering Drums alloud did took. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dander*... to talk incoherently. *Chesh.* 1855 ROBINSON *Whitty Gloss.*, *Dander*, to tremble as a house seems to do from the inside when a carriage passes heavily in the street. 1876 *Mid. Yorksh. Gloss.*, 'Thou danders like an old weathercock—hold still with thee.'

Hence *Danderer*, one who 'danders'; *Dander-ing* ppl. a., that 'danders'.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 407 (Jam.) Thou art but a danderer a-down the dyke-sides. a 1774 FERGUSON *Poems*, *Cauler Oysters*, We needna gie a plack for dand'r'm mountebank or quack. 1849 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let. II.* 85 There are always some 'dandering individuals' dropping in.

**Dandiacal** (dændi'ākāl), a. [A Carlylean derivative of DANDY, after *hypochondriacal* and the like.] Of the nature of, or characteristic of, a dandy; dandified.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. x. (heading) The Dandiacal Body... It appears as if this Dandiacal Sect were but a new modification... of that primeval Superstition, Self-worship. 1845 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let. I.* 301 How washed out the beautiful dandiacal face looked. 1886 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 7 Aug. 138 Arrayed in the most dandiacal manner.

**Dandification** (dændifikə'siən), colloq. [f. DANDIFY v.] The action of dandifying or fact of being dandified; concr. a dandified adornment.

1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 828 There is no dandification about it, no cockneyism. 1856 THACKERAY *Christmas Bks.* (1872) 137 [He] surveys his shining little boots... his gloves and other dandifications with a pleased wonder.

**Dandified**, ppl. a. colloq. [f. next + -ED.] Made or adorned in the style of a dandy; foppish.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* IV. i, He was dressed... in the most dandified style that you can conceive. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. VI. I. 150 A rainbow-coloured, dandified puppy, a secretary of the bishop's.

**Dandify** (dændifi), v. colloq. Also dandyfy. [see -FY.] trans. To give the character or style of a dandy to; to make trim or smart like a dandy.

1823 *Mirror* I. 365/2 Dandifying in the first style for the occasion. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 150 The male is dandyfying his plumage. 1859 W. H. GREGORY *Egypt* II. 134 For fear, if smartened up and dandified, he should become the object of envy.

**Dandily**, a. and sb. Sc. Also dandily. [app. a deriv. of DANDLE v.] A. adj. Petted, spoiled by being made too much of. Jamieson also gives the meaning 'Celebrated'. B. sb. A pet, a darling.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Schir*, *Jit remembir* 62, I wes in jowth on nurciss kne, [cald] Dandely, bischop, dandely. 1697 CLELAND *Poems* 76 (Jam.) The fate of some [that] were once Dandillies, Might teach the younger stags and fillies, Not for to trample poor cart-horse. 17... in R. Jamieson *Poet. Songs* (1806) I. 324 (Jam.) And he has married a dandily wife, She wadna shape, nor yet wad she sew. a 1808 ROSS *Songs* 145 (Jam.) The dandily toast of the parish is woo'd and married and a'. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xxxiv, 'You dandily maiden... a' glistenin' wi' goud and jewels.

**Dandily**, Dandiness: see DANDY.

**Dandiprat** (dændiprət), Obs. or arch. Also 6 *dande*, *dandy*, *dandiprat* (e, *danty*-, 6-8 *dandy*-, 7 *dantiprat*, (*dand-prat*). [Etymology unknown; as the sense-development is also uncertain, the senses are here arranged chronologically.]

† 1. Applied to a small coin, worth three half-pence, current in England in the 16th c. Obs.

c 1520 T. NORFOLK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. III. 129 I. 381 Suche a Coyne might be devised as were the dandiprats. 1530 PALSGR. 1498/2 Coyle out the dandyprats and Yrisshe pence. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 198 A Dandiprat, worth 3 halfe pence. 1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fann. Ep.* (1577) 253 If they aske an halfpence for spice, a penie for candels, a dandiprat for an earthen pot. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1657) 188 K. Henry the 7th stamped a small coine called dandyprats. 1641 FRYNE *Antip.* 99 A poore Knave, scant worth a dandyprat.

2. A small, insignificant, or contemptible fellow; a dwarf, pygmy. Also attrib. Obs. or arch.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lx. 158 Yet as the gianes pawes pat downe dandiprats, So shall we put downe these dandiprat brag bratts. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iv. I. (1641) 195/2 Am I a Dog, thou Dwarf, thou Dandiprat? 1659 TORRIANO, *Sipitkamti*, pigmeis, or dandy-prats that be but three spans long. 1738 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1733) I. 211, I saw a little Dandiprat riding about, who, they said, was a huge great Lord. 1841 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerr.* (1842) VI. 133 The dandiprats of St. Stephen's... took themselves for patricians of old Rome.

b. Said of a young lad, little boy, urchin; rarely (quot. 1638) a young girl. Obs. or arch.

1583 STANHYURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 41 On father Aeneas his neck thee dandiprat hangeth. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Woman* I. Wks. 1874 V. 284 Her name is Luce, With this Dandiprat, this pretty little Apes face, is yon blunt fellow in love. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* III. i. Roy. A Candle, Sir! 'tis broad Daylight yet. *Whims*. What then, you little Dandyprat? 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxvi, It is even so, my little dandiprat. 1875 CALVERLEY *Fly-Leave, Cook & Bull*, It's a thing I bought Of a bit of a chit of a boy... 'Chop' was my snickering dandiprat's own term.



**Dandizette** (dændizet). Also **dandisette**, **dandyette**, **-ette**. [f. **DANDY**; app. after French words like *grisetette*.] A female dandy.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 409 The city dandy and dandisette. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XVII. 336 Lord Foppington was a dandy, and Lady Fanciful a dandyette. 1890 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 47 The humours of the Dandies and the Dandizettes are shown up... in these pleasant pages.

**Dandle** (dændl), *v.* Also 6 **dandil**, *v.* [Not known before 16th c. To be compared with *It. dandola*, var. of *dondola*, 'a child's baby [= doll]'; also a dandling'; *dandolare*, var. of *dondolare*, 'to dandle the baby' (Florio); to swing, toss, shake to and fro; dally, loiter, idle, play, sport, toy. But actual evidence of the derivation of the Eng. word from the Italian has not been found. Another suggestion is that the word may be cognate with Ger. *tändeln* intr. 'to dawdle, toy, trifle, dally, play, dandle', dim. of MHG. *tänden* to make sport (with), play; but no word of this family is known in Old or Mid. Eng., and the sense is not so close to the English as in the Italian word.]

1. *trans.* To move (a child, etc.) lightly up and down in the arms or on the knee. Also *fig.*

1530 *Palsgr.* 506/a, I dandyl, as a mother or nourrice doth a child upon their lappe. 1614 *Br. Hall Recoll. Treat.* 804 Your Church, in whose lappe the vilest miscreants are dandled. c. 1672 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 79 [He] would often take her out of the cradle, dandle her in his arms. 1762 *Goldsbm. Nash* 93 Dandling two of Mr. Wood's children on her knees. 1847 J. Wilson *Chr. North* (1857) I. 146 He sits dandling his child on his knee. 1882 F. P. Verney in *Contemp. Rev.* XLII. 961 The nurse took up a child and dandled it kindly.

b. *transf.* To move (anything) up and down playfully in the hand.

a. 1678 *Marvell Poems, Checker Inn*, Thou'lt ken him out by a white wand He dandles always in his hand. 1865 *Taylor Early Hist. Man.* ii. 90 In the sign... for 'child', the right elbow is dandled upon the left hand.

2. *fig.* To make much of, pet, fondle, pamper. 1575 *Gascoigne Pr. Pleas. Kenilw. Wks.* (1587) 12, I would confesse that fortune then, full friendly dyd me dandle. 1592 *Wyley Armorie* 143 She dandles him, and then on him she frowns. 1605 J. Jones *Loyers Specters* 16 Which did entertain and dandle him with all manner of delights. 1748 *Young Nt. Th.* I. 315 By blindness thou art blest; By dotage dandled to perpetual smiles. 1881 *Goldsbm. Smith Lectures & Ess.* 42 No man or nation ever was dandled into greatness.

3. To trifle, play, or toy with. *Obs.* 1569 E. Fenton *Secr. Nature* 66 a, Noble men, whom she courted and dandled with such dissimuled sleights in loue. 1596 *Spenser State Irrel. Wks.* (Globe) 648/1 They doe soe dandle theyr doings, and dallye in the service to them committed, as yf they would not have the Enemye subdued. 1611 *Sperdy Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xx. (1632) 970 King Henries Ambassadors... haueing been dandled by the French during these illusive practises. 1646 J. Hall *Hora Vac.* 83 Some studies would be hug'd as imployments, others only dandled as sports.

4. *intr.* To play or toy (with). *rare.* 1490 *Westm. Rev.* xi. 207 That sort of dandling with Irish history. 1865 *Carlyle Fredk. Gt. VI.* xvi. ix. 256 While dandling with the flute.

5. = **DANGLE**. *Obs.* (? erroneous.) 1614 R. Tailor *Hog hath lost Pearl* iv. in Hazl. *Doddsley* XI. 480 A holy spring, about encompassed By dandling sycamores and violets. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unt.* § 147 The wild Swan... in his crop, (dandling just below his beak) insatiable. 1687 A. Lovell *tr. Bergerac's Com. Hist.* I. 33 Having more shaggy Rags dandling about me than the errantest Tatterdemalion.

6. = **DANDER** I. *Sc. Obs.* a. 1600 *Burel in Watson Collect.* (1706) II. 39 (Jam.) Euin as the blind man gangs be ges, In houering far behynd, So dois thou dandill in distres.

**Dandler** (dændlɔ), [f. **DANDLE** + **-ER** 1.] One who dandles: see the verb.

1598 Florio, *Tricatore*, a iester, a dallier, a dandler. 1611 Cotgr., *Mignardeur*, a luller, dandler, cherisher. 1830 *Cunningham Brit. Paint.* I. 269 Poor Miss Morris was no dandler of babes.

7. **Dandling**, *sb.* *Obs.* (or *dial.*) [f. **DANDLE** *v.* + **-ING**.] A dandled child; a fondling, a pet.

1611 Cotgr., *Mignot*, a wanton, feddle, favorite; a dilling, dandling, darling. 1695 Kennett *Par. Antiq.* App. 695 Fortune... before made him her dandling. [1647-70] *Hal-lwell, Dandling*, a fondling child.]

**Dandling** (dændlɪŋ), *zbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb **DANDLE**, *q.v.*

1591 W. Webb *Let. to R. Willmot in Tancred & Gismund*, Let it run abroad (as many parentes doe their children once past dandling). 1592 *Shaks. Ven. & Ad.* 562. 1602 *Marston Ant. & Mel.* iii. Wks. 1856 I. 39 That wanton dandling of your fan. 1836 Sir W. Hamilton *Discus.* (1852) 260 [He] has long out-grown the need of any critical dandling.

**Dandling**, *apl. a.* [-ING 2.] That dandles: see the verb. Hence **Dandlingly** *adv.*

1598 Florio, *Vessosamente*, wantonly, dandlingly.

**Dandruff**, **dandriff** (dændrɒf, -ɪf). Forms: 6 **dandrif**, 6-7 **-ruffe**, **-raff** (e, 7 **-ruf**, **-riff**, 7-**-ruff**, **-riff**; also 6-7 **dandro**, 8-9 **dander**. [Of unknown origin.

For conjectures, see Wedgwood, Edward Müller, Skeat: nothing satisfactory has been suggested.]

Dead scarf-skin separating in small scales and entangled in the hair; scurf.

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1545 *Raynold Borth Mankynde* iv. vi. 1634 198 They that haue blacke hayre haue more store of Dandruffe then others. 1601 *Holland Pliny* xx. vi. The iuice of Garlick being taken with the head from dandruffe. 1611 Cotgr., *Crasse de la teste*, Dandriff; the scales that fall from the head, etc. in combing. 1730 *Swiss Poems, Lady's Dressing-Room*, Combs... Fill'd up with Dirt, Sweat, Dandriff, Powder, Lead and Hair. 1856 *Youtat Horat* xv. 342 The scales which fall off in the shape of dandriff.

1815 *Perivall Sp. Dict.*, *Caspa de cabeça*, Dandro, *Furfures capitis*. 1650 *Bulwer Anthropol.* 53 To breed Lice and Dandro, after the manner of your fish. 1796 *Sportsman's Dict.* G. g viij. Some horses haue neither scales, dander, or scabs. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dander*, a slight scurf on the skin.

*attrib.* 1668 *Dryden Evening's Love* iv. iii, There's the dandriff comb you lent me.

Hence **Dandruffy** *a.*, scurfy.

1825 *Mayne Reid in Chamb. Jnl.* IX. 333 A white dandruffy surface was exhibited.

**Dandy** (dændi), *sb.* 1. and *a.* [Origin unknown. In use on the Scottish Border in the end of the 18th c.; and about 1813-1819 in vogue in London, for the 'exquisite' or 'swell' of the period.

Perhaps the full form was **JACK-A-DANDY**, which occurs from 1650, and in 18th c. had a sense which might pass into that of 'dandy'. Connexion with *dandiprat* or with *F. dandin* has been guessed, but without any apparent ground. It is worthy of notice also that *Dandy* = Andrew in *Sc.* See *Rev. C. B. Mount in N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 81.]

1. One who studies about everything to dress elegantly and fashionably; a beau, fop, 'exquisite'.

c. 1780 *Sc. Song* (see *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IV. 81), I've heard my granny crack O' sixty two years back When there were sic a stock of Dandies O; Oh they gaed to Kirk and Fair, Wi' their ribbons round their hair, And their stumple drugged coats, quite the Dandy O. 1788 R. Galloway *Poems* (Jam.), They... laugh at ilka dandy at that fair day. 1818 *Moore Fudge Fam. Paris* i. 48 They've made him a Dandy, A thing, you know, whiskered, great-coated, and laced, Like an hour-glass, exceedingly small in the waist. 1819 *Anderson Cambrld. Ball.* 1823 148, I... went owre to see Carol Fair; I'd heard monie teales o' thur dandies—Odswinge! how they mek the fwock stare! 1831 *Carlyle Sart. Res.* iii. x, A Dandy is a Clothes-wearing Man, a Man whose trade, office, and existence consists in the wearing of Clothes. 1874 *Dasent Half a Life* II. 65 Like the cabriolets which some dandies still drive.

b. Said of animals and things.

1835 *Sir G. Stephen Adv. Search Horse* ii. 18, I mounted many a slug and many another dandy before I again ventured to buy. 1885 *Runciman Shippers & Sh.* 54 The barque looked a real dandy.

2. *slang or colloq.* Anything superlatively fine, neat, or dainty; *esp.* in phr. *the dandy*, 'the correct thing', 'the ticket'.

1784 G. Colman *Song in Mouth to One*, Her breath is like the rose, and the pretty little mouth of pretty little Tippet is the Dandy O! 1814 *Apollo* (in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. IX. 136, For marriage to old maids is the dandy O. 1832 W. Stephenson *Gatehead Local Poems* 105 A cure for coughs I know, It will prove the dandy. 1837 40 *Haliburton Clockm.* (1862) 340 The new railroad will be jist the dandy for you. 1897 *Amer. Angler* XII. 360, I had the largest, the dandy, and was satisfied.

II. Technical and other senses; app. transferred applications of prec. to things considered neat, trim, or 'tidy' in form or action.

3. *Naut.* 'A sloop or cutter with a jigger-mast abaft, on which a mizen-lug-sail is set' (Smyth, *Sailor's Word-bk.*). Hence *dandy-rig*, *-rigged* *adjs.*

1828 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 134 Dandy 3, Flats 4. 1880 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 3/7 Busy Bee, fishing dandy, of Lowestoft, struck on a wreck and foundered. 1886 *Times* 2 Jan. 3 The lifeboats... dandy Snowdrop, of Ramsgate. dandy Lady's Page, of Scarborough... dandy Seabird, of Yarmouth, saved vessel and six.

1828 *Simmonds Dict. Trade, Dandy-rigged-cutter*. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* (ed. 4) 132 An elliptical stern Dandy-rig Fishing-boat. 1891 *Daily News* 15 Dec. 5/6 His smack... dandy-rigged, and of only thirty-seven tons, was again overtaken by a storm.

4. *Naut.* A piece of mechanism, resembling a small capstan, used for hoisting the trawl. Hence *dandy-span*, the handle-bar by which a dandy is worked.

1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 10 Bridles, Dandies... Hauling Lines, and Running Gear. *Ibid.* 12 Manila Bridles... Dandy Span.

5. *dial.* A bantam fowl. (*Dandy-cock*, *dandy-hen*.) 1828 *Craven Dialect, Dandy-cock*, a bantam cock, a diminutive species of poultry. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Dandy*, a bantam. The sexes are specified as dandy-cock and dandy-hen. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* 167 'Hey struts about like a dandy-cock.'

6. *Irish.* A small jug; a small glass (of whisky). 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* May (Farmer), 'Father Tom and the Pope'. Dimidium cyathi vero apud Metropolitanos Hibernicos dicitur dandy. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 12. 285 Take a dandy—there's no headache in Irish whisky.

7. In various other technical applications; *e.g.* a handy accessory to various machines or structures; a running-out fire for melting pig-iron in tin-plate manufacture; a small false grate fitted for purposes of economy into an ordinary grate or fireplace; a light iron hand-cart used to carry coke to a blast furnace; also short for **DANDY-CART**, **-ROLLER**.

1850 *Mrs. F. Trollope Petticoat Govt.* 13 She blew a small dandy-ful of shavings and cinders into warmth, for

the purpose of causing the water in her diminutive kettle to boil. 1851 *Rep. Juries of Exhibition* 498 A channelled and perforated roller technically called a 'dandy', to remove part of the water from the pulp. 1875 *Univ. Hist. Arts* III. 490 The two rollers following the dandy... are termed couching rollers. 1884 W. H. Gwynne *Steel & Iron* 276 Price's puddling furnace... consists of a bed or hearth at one end of which is a chamber or dandy in which the pig-iron is first placed for preliminary heating. 1892 [see **DANDY-CART**].

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Dandynood**, the state or style of a dandy. **Dandyica**, dandyish. **Dandy-ize** *v. intr.*, to play the dandy. **Dandy-jack *v.*, to play the jack-a-dandy. **Dandy-land** [*cf. fairy-land*], the (imaginary) land of dandies. **Dandyling**, a diminutive or petty dandy.**

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 223 Frank'd out in dandynood withal To the top pitch of fashion's folly. 1823 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 171 Done, not with philosophic, permanent colours, but with mere dandyic ochre and japan. 1830 *Ibid.* II. 200 We have dandysied in our time with the... turbaned exquisites of Stamboul. 1831 *Carlyle Sart. Res.* iii. x, These Dandiacal Manicheans, with the host of Dandysing Christians, will form one body. 1837 *Fenn Master of Cerem.* xi, 'My, he do go dandy-jacking along the cliff.' 1831 *Moore Summer Fête* 498 Two Exquisites, a he and she, just brought from Dandyland, and meant For Fashion's grand Menagerie. 1846 *Westerminster, Dandyling*, a little dandy; a ridiculous fop. *Qu. Rev.*

B. *attrib. and adj.* Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a dandy or dandies; of the nature of a dandy; affectedly neat, trim, or smart.

1813 *Byron Let. to Moore* 25 July, The season has closed with a Dandy Ball. 1821 — *Juan* v. cxiij, Even a Dandy's dandiest chatter. 1824 *Miss Mitford Village Ser.* I. (1865) 172 The stiff cravat, the pinched-in waist, the dandy-walk. 1848 *Thackeray Van. Fair* ix, A dandy little hand in a kid-glove. 1887 *Jessoff Arcady* 194 They... had the dandy youths taught how to ride.

Hence **Dandily** *adv.*, **Dandiness**.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 147 We were not so dandily dressed. 1825 *Southerly Lett.* (1856) III. 473 The first two numbers... displeased me as much by their dandiness as — does by its blackguardism.

**Dandy**, *sb.* 2. Also **dandy-fever**. [See **DENGUE**.] The popular name in the West Indies of **DENGUE** fever, on its first appearance there in 1827.

1828 *Stedman in Edin. Med. Jnl.* XXX. 227 As it was unknown to the faculty, the vulgar, as commonly happens, gave it names of their own; and ridiculous as they may sound, they soon became the only appellations of the new malady. The English negroes in St. Thomas called it the *Dandy Fever*, while the French vulgar called it the *Bouquet*, which again was corrupted into the *Bucket*. — *Ibid.* 239 The contagion was supposed to be brought by a vessel from the coast of Africa which touched at St. Thomas. 1830 *Furlong Ibid.* XXXIII. 51 (*title*) A few remarks on the Dandy which prevailed in the West Indies towards the close of 1827 and beginning of 1828. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* ed. 3 573 'Dandy fever', or break-bone-Dengue, has prevailed several times. 1880 *Fagg & Pys Smith Text-bk. Med.*, 'The negroes called the new disease "Dandy-fever", apparently in ridicule of the attitude and gait of the patient.'

|| **Dandy, dandi** (dændi), *sb.* 3. *Anglo-Ind.* Also **dandee**. [Hindi *dāndī*, deriv. of *dānd*, *dand* staff, oar (Yule).]

1. A boatman of the Ganges.

1685 *Hedges Diary* 6 Jan. (Y.), Our Dandees (or Boat-men) boyled their rice. 1763 W. HASTINGS in *Long Select. Rev.* (1869) 347 (Y.) They... plundered and seized the Dandies and Mangies vessel. c. 1813 *Mrs. Sherwood Ayah & Lady* ix. 51 To make sport for the dandies, and other people in the boat. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*, Dandies, rowers of the budgerow boats on the Ganges.

2. (*Dandi*). A Saiva mendicant who carries a small wand (F. Hall).

1822 H. H. Wilson in *Asiatic Res.* XVII. 173 The *Dak'ti* is distinguished by carrying a small *dak'd*, or wand, with several processes or projections. 1862 *Beveridge Hist. India* II. iv. 174 The Dandis, distinguished by carrying a small *dand* or wand.

3. 'A kind of vehicle used in the Himalaya, consisting of a strong cloth slung like a hammock to a bamboo staff, and carried by two (or more) men (*dandy-wallahs*)' (Yule).

1870 C. F. GORDON CUMMING in *Gd. Words* 135/1 As the darkness closed in, my dandy-wallahs stumbled, so that I had to give up the attempt to use a dandy, and struggle on on foot. 1888 *Times* 2 July 5 a Major Battye and Captain Urmoston joined the rear and placed the wounded man in a dandy.

**Dandy-brush**. [app. f. **DANDY** *sb.* 1.] A stiff brush used in cleaning horses, made of split whalebone or vegetable fibre, as the stiff root fibres of *Chrysopogon Gryllus*, the Venetian or French Whisk.

1845 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. 1. 77 Then have every bullock well brushed with what is called a dandy-brush (being a brush made with whale-bone, for taking the rough dirt off horses). 1879 *Miss Bradburn Town* xxxii. 249 Poor Bates... brushed away more than one silent tear with the back of the dandy-brush.

**Dandy-cart**. A kind of spring-cart, used by milkmen, etc.

1861 *Ramsay Remin.* Ser. II. 105 May become o' ye wad be see kin' as to gie me a cast out in a dandy-cart. 1892 *Melbourne Age* 31 Dec. 10/1 Advtn., Milk dandy; good, high wheels, half cost.

**Dandy-cock**, **-hen**: see **DANDY** 1 5.

**Dandy-fever**: see **DANDY** 2.



**Dandy-horse.** A kind of velocipede, an early form of the bicycle, in which the rider sat on a bar between the two wheels, and propelled himself by pushing the ground with each foot alternately.

1819 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1857) I. 247 The little boys about London are all getting dandy-horses, for such seems at present the name of the velocipede. 1892 *Strand Mag.* IV. 30 (*Evolution of Cycle*) Mr. Dennis Johnson, a coachmaker at 75 Long-acre took out a patent for this dandy or hobby-horse in 1818.

**Dandyish** (dæ'ndiʃ), *a.* [f. DANDY + -ISH.] Somewhat characteristic of a dandy; foppish.

1866 DISRAELI *Viv.* Grey IV. v, Pacing Bond Street.. with an air at once dandyish and heroic. 1883 F. H. BURNETT *Through one Admin.* I. vii. 70 His rather dandyish light overcoat.

**Dandyism** (dæ'ndiz'm). [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The character, style, or manners of a dandy.

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 565 The affectation of Dandyism on the part of some... of our day. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 32 A house... with some attempt at architectural dandyism.

**Dandy-line.** [Cf. DANDY sb.<sup>1</sup> 4.] A kind of line used in herring fishing; see quot.

1881 *DAY Fishes Gt. Brit.* 215 The 'dandy-line' is used in herring fishery at Peterhead. A piece of lead about 1½ lb. in weight is attached to a line, which carries at short intervals transverse pieces of whalebone or cane, having unbaited hooks at either end. Herrings are such hungry fish that they fly at the naked hooks, and are easily caught in this manner.

**Dandy-loom.** A name given to a loom invented by William Radcliffe and patented in 1805 by Thomas Johnson.

1823 *Mech. Mag.* I. 45 A hand loom on a new construction has been recently introduced which has received the appellation of the Dandy Loom. 1878 A. BARLOW *Weaving* 245 Radcliffe's loom was long known as the 'Dandy loom'.

**Dandy-note.** A document used in the British Customs for giving the export officer particulars of the bonded goods delivered from a warehouse for shipment at his station.

[The name is generally held, by those who have to do with the matter, to be a corruption of *Addenda note*, these documents being of the nature of addenda to the *Pricking Notes*, used to advise the export officers of bonded goods intended for shipment.]

**Dandy-roller.** Also dandy-roll. *Paper-making.* A perforated roller for solidifying the partly-formed web of paper, and for impressing the water mark.

(Patented by John Wilks in 1830, No. 5934, but the word does not occur in his specification.)

1839 *Specif. Johnson's Patent No. 7977*, 2 [The said roller is commonly known by the name of a dandy roller, a dancer, or a top roller. 1875 *USE Dict. Arts* III. 491 The pulp... receiving any desired marks by means of the dandy-roller. 1879 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxvi. 9 Dandy-roll... for producing water-marks on writing papers.

**Dandysette, -sette.** see DANDIZETTE.

**Dane** (dæ'n). [Corresponds to Da. DANER, ON. Danir; -O'tent. Dani-s pl., Danes, L. Dani pl. The OE. form was *Dene* pl. (with unlaut), which would have given *Dene* in ME.: cf. OE. *Dene-mearc* in 11th c., later *Dennemearc*, *Denmarc*, in ON. *Danmörk* (=marku), Da. *Dannemark*, *Danmark*, the Danish mark or country, Denmark.]

1. A native or subject of Denmark; in older usage including all the Northmen who invaded England from the 9th to the 11th c.

901 *O. E. Chron.*, Butan ðam dæle be under Dena onwalde wæs. a 1050 *Ibid.* an. 1018 (Laud MS.) And Dene and Engle wordun sam mæle æt Oxenforda. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24771 (Cott.) Harald... þat born was o þe dani [i.e. r. danas, danes] blod. 1433 *Calh. Engl.* 89 A Dan, dæns, quidne populus. 1566 SPENSER *State Trcl.* Wks. (Globe) 642/2 The others [hills] that are rounde were cast up by the Danes. For they are called Dane-rathes, that is, hills of the Danes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 352, I am now an Antike Roman than a Dane. 1688 EVELYN *Let. to Pepys* 19 Sept., If ever there were a real dominion [of the seas] in the world, the Danes must be yielded to have had it. 1863 TENNYSON *Welcome to Alexandra*, Saxon and Norman and Dane are we, But all of us Danes in our welcome of thee.

2. Applied to a breed or breeds of dogs.

*Great Dane* (also simply *Dane*): a large, powerful, short-haired breed of dog, between the mastiff and greyhound types. *Lesser Dane*: the Dalmatian, or coach dog.

[1750 BUFFON *Nat. Hist.* s.v. *Chien*, Le grand danois.] 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. viii. 286 The Bull-dog, as Mr. Buffon supposes, is a breed between the small Dane and the English mastiff. The large Dane is the tallest dog that is generally bred in England. — *Ibid.* 292 The great Dane. 1800 SYDENHAM EDWARDS *Cynog.* Brit. s.v., A beautiful variety, called the Harlequin Dane, has a finely marbled coat. 1870 BLAINE *Engcl. Rur. Sports* 394 The great Dane is rather pied or patched than spotted. The lesser Dane dog, Dalmatian, or coach dog. 1883 *Great Dane Club Rules (Standard of Points)*, The Great Dane is not so heavy as the Mastiff, nor should he too nearly approach the Greyhound in type. 1891 *Times* 28 Oct. 11/5 Great Danes have certainly become very popular during the last few years.

3. attrib. or as adj. = DANISH.

1873 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. 199 The amalgamation of the Dane and Angle population began from the moment of the conversion.

**Dane**, obs. form of DAN<sup>1</sup>, DEAN.

**Danebrog**: see DANNEBROG.

**Danegeld, -gelt** (dæ'ngeld, -gelt). *Eng. Hist.* Also 4 Dangelde, 4-6 Danegilt, Dane gilt, 5-7 Dane ghehte, Danegelt, 6 Dane gelt, 7 Danageld, 7-9 Danegelt. [Corresponds to ON. \*Dana-gjald, in ODa. *Danegjeld*, mod.Da. *Danegjeld*, f. Dana-, Dane- + gjald, gjeld, payment, tribute, corr. to OE. gjeld, gild, whence ME. *geld*, *jild*, YELD. Cf. med.L. *Danegildum*.]

An annual tax imposed at the end of the 10th c. or in the 11th c., originally (as is supposed) to provide funds for the protection of England from the Danes, and continued after the Norman Conquest as a land-tax.

The name is not known to occur in OE., and the actual contemporary notices, beginning with Domesday, are mainly of fiscal character. Bromton (14th c.) calls it 'tallagium datum Danis', apparently identifying it with the *gafol* or tribute paid to the Danes in 991, and on two subsequent occasions, to buy them off. In the so-called 'Laws of Eadweard' (Schmid 496) it is described as an annual tax to hire mercenaries to resist and put down pirates. This might identify it with the *hercgeld* 'army-tax' levied by the Danish kings to maintain their army and navy (see O.E. *Chron.* 1039-40), and said to have been afterwards remitted by Edward the Confessor. Mr. Freeman suggests (*Norm. Cong.* II. App. Q) 'that *Danegeld* was a popular name of dislike, originally applied to the payments made to buy off the Danes, and thence transferred to these other payments made to Danish and other mercenary troops, from the time of Thurkill onwards'. The *Danegeld* was levied as a land-tax by the Norman kings; it disappears under that name after 1163, but in fact continued under the name of *tallage*.

1091 *O. E. Chron.*, On þam zeare man gerædde þæt man gæld ærest gafol Deniscan mannun, for þam mycelan brogan be hi worhtan be þam se riman. 1086 *Domesday Bk.* (1816) 336 Stanford. dedit geldum T. R. E. pro XII. hundred & dimidio. In exercitu & nauigio & in Danegeld. 1100-35 *Charter to London* in Stubbs *Sel. Ch.* III. 103 Et [cives] sint quieti de schot et de loth, de Danegildo et de murdro. c. 1250 *Gloss. Law Terms* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 33 Danegeld, *Tallage de Danais*. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 57 Edward him granted... þæt neuer þe Dangelde... Suld be chalanged for man of Danes lond. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 344/2 An ayde was thenne cleped the dane ghehte. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 239 an. 991 This money was called Danegylt or Dane money, and was levied of the people. Although others take that to be Danegylte, whiche was gyuen unto such Danes as king Egelerd afterwards retyened in his service, to defende the land from other Danes and enymies. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 73 Not he who takes up arms for cote and conduct, and his four nobles of Danegelt. 1756 P. C. WEBB *Short Acc. Danegeld* 2 It was called Danegeld as being originally agreed to be paid to the Danes, and, like many other things, continued to retain the name long after it became appropriated to uses entirely different. 1873 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. 105 It may be questioned whether any money taxation properly so called ever existed before the imposition of Danegeld by Ethelred the Unready. *Ibid.* I. 279 The Conqueror... imposed the Danegeld anew. *Ibid.* I. 462 The Danegeld from this very year 1163 ceases to appear as a distinct item of account in the Pipe Rolls.

**Dane-law** (dæ'n-lɔ). Also 1 Dena lazu, 3 Denelaze, Dene lawe, 6 Dane lawe, 8 Danelaga, (-lege), 9 Dane-lagh. Latinized 2 Denelaga, 2-9 Denelaga. [OE. *Dena lagu* Danes' law, of which *Dane-law* is a modern equivalent.]

1. The Danish law anciently in force over that part of England which was occupied or held by the Danes.

c. 1050 *Laws of Edw. & Guthr.* 7 (Bosw.) Gylde lahlithe inne on Dena laze and wite mid Englum. a 1135 *Leges Hen. I.* vi. 2 (Stubbs *Sel. Chant.* III. 100) Legis etiam Anglice trina est partitio... alia enim Westsaxie, alia Mercie, alia Denelaga est. a 1300 *Shires of Eng.* in *O. E. Misc.* 146 Pes xxxij. schire syndon to delede on þreo lawan. On is west-saxene lawe, oþere Dene lawe, þe þrydde Mercene lawe. — To Dene lawe bilympþ xv. schire. 1576 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) p. xvi, The Dane lawe, West-Saxon lawe, and Merchen lawe: The first of which was brought in by the Danes. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1830) I. Intro. 66 The Dane-Lage, or Danish law, the very name of which speaks its original and composition.

2. Hence, The part of England over which this law prevailed, being the district north-east of Watling Street, ceded by the Treaty of Wedmore, 878, or perhaps the Northumbrian territory in Danish occupation.

This use appears explicitly only in modern historians (chiefly under the barbarous forms *Dane-lage*, *Dane-lagh*, which are neither Old nor modern English), though founded on ancient passages, such as those of quots. 1050, 1300, in 1. [In Icelandic *lög* 'law' had, according to Vigfússon, the sense 'law-district', 'almost as a local name' in *Gulapings-lög*, *Þrændal-lög*, etc.]

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 299/2 The eastern part of England retained long after the name of Danelagh, or Danish law. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. 50 The Danelagh, as the district occupied by the Danes began to be called. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) II. 663 Danes in the sense of being inhabitants of the *Denelagu*. 1886 F. YORK POWELL *Hist. Eng.* to 1509, i. vi. 37 He [K. Edmund] got the whole Danelaw south of Humber into his hands.

† **Dane-money.** Obs. = DANEGELD.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 679/1 Without paying of any manner of imposition or Dane-money.

**Danes'-blood.** [Of the same origin as DANEWORT, q.v.] A local name for plants abundant on sites noted for the slaughter of Danes.

a. The Danewort or Dwarf Elder.

1607 CAMDEN *Brit.* 326 Ebulum enim quod sanguineis

baccis hic [at Bartlow] circumquaque copiose provenit, non alio nomine quam *Danes-blood*, id est *Danicum sanguinem*, etiamnum appellatur, ob multitudinem Danorum qui ibidem ceciderunt. 1631 WEEVER *Ant. Fun. Mon.* 707 Dane-wort, which, with blood-red berries, cometh up here plentifully, they still call by no other name, then *Danes-blood*, of the number of Danes that there were slain. 1656-85 AUBREY *Nat. Hist. Wills* (1847) 50 *Danes-blood* (*ebulus*) about Slaughterford is plenty. There was heretofore a great fight with the Danes, which made the inhabitants give it that name. 1875 *Gardener's Chron.* IV. 515. [Note.—The berries of this plant are not red, but black or reddish black, yielding a violet dye.]

b. Clustered Bell-flower, *Campanula glomerata*. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 342 The author... found this clustered bell-flower [at Bartlow, Cambs.] largely scattered about these mounds... and was told that it was 'Danes-blood'.

c. The Pasque-flower, *Anemone Pulsatilla*. So called in East Anglia, Essex, Cambs., Herts. (Britten & Holland.)

**Danes'-flower.** local. = DANES'-BLOOD c.

1878-86 BRITTEN & HOLLAND cite the name from Cambridgeshire.

**Daneweed** (dæ'nwɪd). [See next.]

† a. A local name for *Eryngium campestre*. Obs. b. = Danewort. (Prior *Plant-n.*)

1748 *De Foë's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 416 (D.) Everything hereabouts is attributed to the Danes, because of the neighbouring Darenty, which they suppose to have been built by them. The road hereabouts... being overgrown with Daneweed [*Eryngium*], they fancy it sprung from the blood of the Danes slain in battle. 1737 W. STUKELY *Mem.* (Surtees) III. 56 Much daneweed still grows upon the Roman road in Castor fields.

**Danewort** (dæ'nwɔrt). Forms: 6 danwoort, danewurt, daine, daynworte, 6-7 danwort, danewoort, 7- danewort. [f. DANE + WORT, in accordance with a popular notion that the plant sprang up in places where Danes slaughtered Englishmen or were slaughtered by them.]

A name for the Dwarf Elder, *Sambucus Ebulus*.

(The name is found in Turner 1538, but only the earlier name *Wallwort* or *Wellewort*, OE. *wealwurt*, is given in *Sinon*. Barthol. of 14th c., and *Alphita* c. 1450; Rous also, who died 1491, in relating the legend, has only the name *Walwort*; so that the names *Danewort*, *Daneweed*, *Dane's blood*, etc. can hardly have belonged to early tradition. While suggested in part by the abundance of the plant at certain spots historically or traditionally associated with slaughter, there was also an element of fanciful etymology in explaining the Latin name *Ebulus* from *ebullire* to bubble forth, with reference to the flowing of blood. See also WALLWORT.)

a 1491 J. ROSSI (Rous) *Hist. Reg. Angl.* (1716) 105 Herbam ebuli, id est *Walwort*,... quæ ex ebullitione sanguinis humani naturaliter originem trahit. 1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Danwort, *chameacle*. 1551 — *Herbal* I. (1568) O v j, Walwurt... named in englyshe also danewurt... hath a spoky or bushy top as elder hath. 1576 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xiv. 380 This herbe is called... in Englyshe Walwort, Danewort, and Bloodwort. 1640 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot.* 210 It is supposed it took the name *Danewort* from the strong purging quality it hath, many times bringing them that use it unto a fluxe, which then we say they are troubled with the Danes. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* III. 131 Dwarf Elder, or Danewort... is an herb and not a tree.

**Dang.** A euphemistic substitute for DAMN.

1793-7 *Spirit Pub. Jnl.* (1799) I. 146 [Kentish man says] Dang me, if I sometimes know how to answer them. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cambrid. Ballads*, *Barbury Bell*, 'Wey, dang it!' says I, 'but this is nit fair!' 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* ix, 'Dang my boans and boddie if I stan' this any longer'. 1884 J. PURVES in *Gd. Words May* 330/2 'Dang me if I can make out what they mean to be at'. 1886 MRS. RANDOLPH *Mostly Fools* II. v. 142 'Danged shady lot'.

**Dang**, pa. t. of DING v.; also its dial. equivalent = to drive, push, knock, or dash.

1877 *Holiness Gloss.*, *Dang*, to throw anything with vehemency, or passion. 1878 *Cambrid. Gloss.*, *Dang*, to push, to strike. 1887 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Dang*, to dash down or about.

**Danger** (dæ'ndʒə), sb. Forms: 3-6 daunger, 4-5 daungere, dawnger (e, dangere, 5 daungeur, dangeour, 5-6 daungeour (e, 6 daungier, daengier, Sc. dangeir, -gier, -geare, denger, 4- danger. [a. OF. *dangier*, *danger*; —late L. \**dominiarius*, deriv. of *dominus* lordship, sovereignty, f. *dominus* lord, master. The sense-development took place in OF.: see Godefroy. For the a. cf. DAN<sup>1</sup>.]

† 1. Power of a lord or master, jurisdiction, dominion; power to dispose of, or to hurt or harm; esp. in phr. in (a person's) danger, within his power or at his mercy; sometimes meaning spec. in his debt, or under obligation to him. Obs. or arch.

a 1225 *Anec. R.* 356, & þoliceð ofte daunger of swuche oðerwhile þæt muhte beon ower þrel. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1751 þæt he wolde hom al out bringe of þe daunger of rome. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 663 In dawngere had he at his own gise The þonge gyltes of þe diocise. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 19 Thou hadest never mercy of lordes... ne of none other gentillman, that came yn thy dawnger. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 399 II. 25, I am gretly yn your danger and dette for my pension. 1556 *Ridley's Wks.* (1843) 101 They put themselves in the danger of King Ahab, saying, 'Behold we have heard that the kings of the house of Israel are pitiful and merciful'. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. P.* IV. i. 180 You stand within his



danger, do you not? 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 408 He, having got him within his danger, cruelly put him to death. a 1679 HOBBS *Khet.* i. xiii. (1681) 33 Persons obnoxious to Injury are... Such as are in our danger. 1825 SCOTT *Belshazzar* xxx, If the Constable were once within his danger.

† b. Power (of a person, weapon, or missile) to inflict physical injury; reach or range. Also fig.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 43 To withdraw ws. Till we cum owt off that danger. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. cxlii. 199 The archers shotte so holly togyder, that none durst come in their dangers. 1576 NEWTON *Lemnius's Complex.* (1633) 39 Within the levell and danger of this vice, are all they. 1608 SHAKES. *Ham.* i. iii. 35 Keepe within the reare of your Affection; Out of the shot and danger of Desire. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 679 If he should show himself by troops within the danger of the shot. 1618 LATHAM *2d Bk. Pincoyrie* (1633) 42 Your Spaniels will hunt... so neere you and your Hawke, as they shall neuer spring any thing out of her danger. 1676 DOCT. *of Devils* 200 This draws the Birds into their Dangers.

† c. Power of another as it affects one under it; a state of subjection, bondage, or captivity. Obs.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 427 Route danger or duresce or any despit elles. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 684 Troilus was... turny furth louse, And don out of danger for the due tyme. c 1420 *Antours of Arth.* xxv, Thynke one be dawngere and the dote bat I in duelle (in hell). 1526 *Wylg. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 Free from all captiuitie and danger. 1535 COVERDALE *1st.* lviii. 6 Till... thou lowse him out of bondage, that is in thy danger.

† d. Liability (to loss, punishment, etc.). In danger to or of: liable to. Obs.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xii. 206 For he bat is ones a theif is euermore in daungere, And as lawe lyketh to lyue or to deye. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 508 II. 200 They say that I am sufficient to bere the hole daunger. 1526 TINDALE *Pathw. Holy Scrip.* Wks. I. 9 The wretched man (that knoweth himself to be... in danger to death and hell). 1611 *Bible Matt.* v. 22 In danger of the iudgment. 1689 *Wood Life Aug.* 31 (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) A Gent. threaten'd to bring him into danger.

e. The phrase out of debt out of danger perh. originally belonged here; but is now taken in sense 4.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio), s.v. *Debt*. 1804 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Pop. Tales.* Out of Debt Out of Danger.

† 2. Difficulty (made or raised); hesitation, reluctance, chariness, stint, grudging; coyness. To make danger [OF. *faire danger* (de)]: to make a difficulty (about doing anything). Obs.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 397/155 Sein eustas made gret daunger & nathelae atende to be emperour... he gan wende. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 283 He but daunger till him gais. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 521 With daunger uttren we all our chaffare. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1147 Gold and silver for to dispend Withouten lacking or daungere. c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) ii. x, And our lord made fyrste daungeour by cause she was an alyene. c 1500 *Melusine* 219 They of Coloyne made grette daungere to labe passe the oost thrughe the Cite at brydge. 1526 DALABER in FOXE *A. & M.* (1583) 1196, I made daunger of it a while at first: but afterward be perswaded by them... I promised to do as they would haue me.

† b. Untowardness; ungracious, uncompliant, or fractious conduct. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* (Cott.) 6299 Wit þair danger, sir moyses [v.r. gruchyng on moyses], Oft þai did him haue maleces. c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 186 Hir daunger made him boofe bowe and beende And as hir lyste made him tourne and wende.

† 3. A place where one is at the mercy of an enemy; a narrow pass; a strait. Obs.

1393 GOWER *Conf. III.* 208 In the daunger of a pas, Through which this tiraunt shulde pas She shope his power to compas. c 1440 *Pronp. Part.* 114 Daunger, or grete [PYNSON streyte] passage, *aria via*.

4. Liability or exposure to harm or injury; the condition of being exposed to the chance of evil; risk, peril. (Directly from sense 1; see esp. 1 d. Now the main sense.)

c 1280 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv. 352 There is daungeur by cause of the nyghte. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxii. 253 Esclaramonde saw Huon her housebonde in that daunger. 1552 *Bk. Common Prayer, Communion*, So is the daunger great, if we receyue the same unworthely. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xli. 280 'Tis ordinarily said that Delay breeds Danger. 1789 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron.* (1805) IV. 44 The sea running immensely high, it brought them again into great danger. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* I. ix. 187 Danger is a good teacher, and makes apt scholars. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 180 It is also a source of danger to the building.

b. Const. (a) of that which is exposed to peril. (Now rare or arch. exc. with life.) (b) of the evil that threatens or impends. (Now the ordinary const.) † (c) to with inf. Obs.

c 1280 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 479 Elles they ben in daungeur of their lives. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 51 The Moore... possessed a greate parte of Spayne to no smaule daungeure of the hole Christian Empire. c 1676 LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 32 Lord Mohun... was four days in danger of lyfe but now is upon recovery. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* II. 105 b, In gravel... there is no danger of finding water. Mod. He goes in danger of his life. 1490 CAXTON *Encyclo.* vi. 29 In daungeur of myserable deth. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xiv. § 168 This... wise Princes never need come in the Danger of. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *Th. Painting* 128 There was no danger of that in Rafaele. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 373 They lost their way... and were in danger of having to pass the night on the plain. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch, Theseus* § 35 In danger to die. 1621

*Bible Transl. Pref.* 1 Sure to be misconstrued, and in danger to be condemned. 1695 *Life. PATRICK Comm. Gen.* 293 It might have been in danger to have been neglected.

c. spec. on Railways. Risk in a train's proceeding owing to an obstruction, etc. on the line; the position of a signal indicating this.

1841 *Committee on Railways* Q. 467 You think it would be desirable that on all railways red should indicate danger? 1874 *Proc. Inst. Civ. Eng.* XXXVIII. 149 A signal is said to be 'on', when it is at danger.

5. (with a and pl.) An instance or cause of danger; pl. perils, risks.

1538 STARKY *England* i. ii. 42 Ful of manyfold perylls and daungerys. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 25 To commit themselves unto the daungers of the sea. 1830 HALPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. I. Addr. to Rdr. 3 Blind to the daungers of their country. 1884 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 5 Sept. 3/2 Two territorial questions... unsettled... each of which was a positive danger to the peace of Europe.

b. Naut. A submerged rock, or the like, causing danger to vessels.

1699 HACKE *Coll. Voy.* iii. 59 At three quarters Ebb, you may see all the Dangers going in... But I would not advise any Man to go in till he has viewed the Harbour at low Water. 1828 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 347 It appeared to him to be a detached danger, 6 or 9 feet under the surface. 1875 BENFORD *Sailor's Pock. Bk.* v. (ed. 2) 137 Puoyos painted red and black are placed on detached dangers.

† 6. Mischief, harm, damage. Obs.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1446 And he no daunger nor deire for þat dede haue. 1530 *PAISGE, 21st*: Daunger on the see, *nav-fraige*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 277 Then the king of his mere pity... suffered them to passe through his hoste with out daunger. 1565 SHAKES. *Merc.* V. iv. l. 38. 1601 — *Jul. C.* II. i. 17 We put a Sting in him, That at his will he may doe danger with.

† 7. The lordship over a forest; the rent paid in acknowledgement of this (so OF. *danger*). 'In the Forest-Law, a duty paid by the Tenants to the Lord for leave to plough and sow in the time of Pannage, or Mast-feeding' (Phillips 1706). Obs.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 691 He ends this Treatise with an Enumeration of the Quit-rents formerly paid out of the Weald, as *Gavel-swine, Scot-ale, Corredy, and Danger*.

† 8. To make danger: in 17th c. used in sense of L. *periculum facere*, to make trial or experiment; to venture, 'risk it'. Obs.

(Perhaps the phrase in 2 taken in a new sense.)

1618 FLETCHER *Legal Subj.* III. iv. Make danger, Tric what they are, trie. 1621 — *Wild Goose Chase* i. ii, I shall make danger. a 1625 — *Hum. Liad.* iv. ii, Leon. Art thou so valiant? *Licut.* Not absolutely so neither—yet I'll make danger, Colonel.

† b. ? as adj. Dangerous, perilous. Obs. rare.

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE viii. 202 We ar our ner, sc purpos for to tak; A danger chace that mycht vpon ws mak.

c. Comb., usually attrib. (cf. sense 4), as danger-board, -chuckle (see quot.), -flag, -whistle; danger-signal, a signal indicating danger; spec. on Railways, a signal (usually the extended arm of a signal-post painted red, or a red light) indicating an obstruction, etc. ahead; also danger-free, -teaching adjs.

1891 *Cycling* 21 Feb. 86 The local centre is about to erect a 'danger-board on Maur Tor Hill. 1899 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii. (1880) 192 If a hen gives the 'danger-chuckle. 1862 *Athenaeum* 31 May 717 The 'danger-flag held out to warn their children off the road. 1640 SHIRLEY *S. Patrick for Irel.* v. iii, And make thy person 'danger-free. 1848 *Rep. Railway Commissioners* App. 84 The pointsman had not then turned the 'danger signal. 1888 J. SHALLOW *Tomplars Trials* 71 A danger-signal to Christendom. 1616 *Lane Spr.* i. 7. 120/47 Fames highe 'daunger-teachne schools. 1872 RUSKIN *Engle's N.* 61 The 'danger-whistle of the engines on the bridge.

† Danger, v. Obs. [a. OF. *dangerer*, f. *danger*, danger, DANGER.]

1. To render liable.

a 1400-20 Alexander 1276 And all þe trouage... þat he to Darius of dewe was dangird to paye. 1544 *Four Supplic.* (1871) 52 They be compelled to sell their landes... or els to daunger them selfe in dette to many. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 1 If it (libel) be liked, they know the authors; if it be dangird to penalty, it is none of theirs.

2. To bring into or expose to danger; to endanger, imperil, risk.

1470 [see DANGERING]. 1544 *Bale Chron.* Sir J. Oldcastle in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 247 They whyche... haue daungred their liues for a commonwelthe. 1579 LVLV *Euphuies* (Arb.) 133 The heedlesse practiser, which daungred the patient. 1590 MARLOWE *Edw.* II. v. iii, Therefore, come; dalliance daungereth our liues. 1606 SHAKES. *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 199. 1663 *Pepys Diary* i. May, My stone-horse was very troublesome, and begun to fight with other horses, to the daungering him and myself.

b. (with inf.) To run the risk; to be in danger.

1672-3 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 238 Should the Legislator persist... he would danger to be left in the field very single.

3. ? To damage, harm, injure. (Cf. DANGER sb. 6.)

1538 *Bale God's Promises* i. in *Harl. Doodley* i. 288 He must needs but fall. And danger himself. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* i. ix. He would... bestow The damselfe fair on him that in that fight... should... danger most the Pagans with his might. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheep Husk.* III. i. (1668) 86 The doddler sheep is the best breeder, and his Issue never daungereth the Dam in yeating.

Hence Dangered *ph. a.*, Dangling *ph. sb.*

a 1400-50 [see 1]. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE viii. 547 It is my dett to do that I can To fend our kynrik out off dangeryng. c 1600 *Distracted Emp.* i. l. in *Bullen*

*Q. Pl.* III. 172 A long daungered seaman in a storme. 1672 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Tithe* III. 2 To the present daungering and drowning of both. 1645 *QUARLES Sol. Remant.* 34 Why should thy too much righteousness betray Thy danger'd life?

† Dangerous, a. Obs. [f. DANGER sb. + -FUL.] Full of danger, dangerous.

1548 [see DANGEROUSLY]. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse* 54 Much eating is also dangerous for this humour. 1622 PEACOCK *Compl. Gentl.* viii. 1604 69 The Atlanticke of Western Ocean is most rough and dangerfull. a 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* II. 172 (D.) As Lion, Scorpion, Bear, and Bull, And other things less dangerous.

Hence † Dangerously *adv.*, dangerously.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* Luke xi. 1073, Certain Jewes... whose solles y spirit of Satan did more daungierfully possesse.

Dangerless (dʒɛndʒərləs), a. and adv. Now rare. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without danger; free from danger.

a 1568 COVERDALE *Carrying Christ's Cross* iii. We... shall be dangerles in such felicity and ioy. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xv. (1887) 69 For the better and more dangerlesse performing therof. 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 379 One of his wonted Fits of dangerless fear. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii. 371 Nor dangerless To the English was the fight. 1882 WOOLSON *Anne* 361 It is the long monotony of dangerless days that tries the spirit hardest.

b. as adv. Without danger; † without damage or harm (obs.).

c 1440 *Generosity* 1567 For all that he skapid daungierles. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XL LXXI. (1612) 281 Howbeit Bure rough did therein, not daungierles, preuaile. 1633 L. ROBERTS *Prelim. V.* to P. Fletcher's *Purple Isl.* Where all may dangerlesse obtain... cheapest, greatest gain.

Hence Dangerlessness, freedom from danger.

1818 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) I. 133 The dangerlessness — to accidit.

Dangerous (dʒɛndʒərəs), a. Also 3, 6 dangerous, (3 dauncherous, 4-6 dangerous, (5 dawngorowse, 5-6 dangerous. [a. AF. *dangerous* = OF. *dangeros*, -eus, mod.F. *dangeroux*. f. *danger*: see -OUS.]

† 1. Difficult or awkward to deal with; haughty, arrogant; rigorous, hard, severe: the opposite of affable. Obs.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 108 Heo is a gruchchild, & ful itowen, daungur, & erued for te paien. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 280/83 Þe pope makede him dauncherous and nolde ensenti þer-to. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 517 He was to synful man nought despitous Ne of his speche daungierous ne digne. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 591 And she to me was nought unmeke, Ne of hir answer daungierous. *Ibid.* 1483 So fiers & daungierous was he, That he nolde graunt hir asking.

† b. Difficult to please; particular, ticklish; fastidious, nice, dainty, delicate. Obs.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Mith. Prol.* 21 I wol yow telle a litel thing in prose, That oughte like yow. Or elles ceter ye be to daungierous. c 1430 *Filigr. Lysf. Mandelst.* cxx. (1604) 63 Of þi mete and of þi drink be þu neuere more daungierous. What þou fyndest take it gladliche. 1568 E. TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* Cij b, Daungierous, and circumspect in matters touching his honesty. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i. (Arb.) 65 Great shippes require costlie tackling, and also afterward daungierous government. 1577 B. GOSSE *Herbach's Hist.* i. (1586) 31 The Oate is not daungierous in the choyse of his grounde, but growth lyke a good fellowe in every place.

† c. Reluctant to give, accede or comply; chary of. Obs.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 514 For that he was of his loue daungierous to me. 14 Pol. *Ed. 4. E. Promis.* 155, If she be daungierous, I will hyr pray. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* clv. 144 And requyrd hym of his comfote and ayde, wherof he was not daungierous. 1536 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utopia* (Arb.) 166 As myne I am nothinge daungierous to imparte, So better to receaue I am readie. 1598 W. PHILLIPS *Linschoten* (1864) 300 They are so daungierous of eating and drinking with other men which are not their Countreins.

2. Fraught with danger or risk; causing or occasioning danger; perilous, hazardous, risky, unsafe. (The current sense.)

1490 CAXTON *Encyclo.* xxi. 18 Atte this tyme whiche is so daungierous. 1540 *Let. 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 Some houses be... rely to fall downe, and the fore daungierous to passe by. 1577 B. GOSSE *Herbach's Hist.* i. (1586) 4 b, Delly herin is daungierous. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 148 The daungierous enemy Spaine had in the world. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iv. Wks. (1847) 1516 They who pray against us, are our daungierous enemies. 1728 SMITH *Let. R. And.* xii His wife... seeing her husband in these daungierous circumstances, uttered a dreadful scream. 1779 B. JOHNSON *L.P.* *Milton* Wks. II. 12 To be of no church is dangerous. 1850 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. i. 131 In most of the European nations there are dangerous classes, dangerous, because uneducated and uneducated. 1893 Sir J. W. CHITTY in *Lanc. Times* Rep. LXVIII. 430/1 A most dangerous doctrine.

† 3. Ready to run into or meet danger; venture-some. Obs. rare.

1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* iv. ii, And I doubt his life, His spirit is so boldly dangerous. 1645 [see DANGEROUSLY 3].

4. In danger, as from illness; dangerously ill.

Now dial. and U.S. colloq.

a 1616 BRAUM & FL. *Bondica* v. iii, *Reg.* Sure His mind is dangerous. *Drus.* The good gods cure it! 1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* II. i, Which will as well restore To health again the affected body. As leave it dangerous. 1620 MILTON *Astrol.* 14 A Spirit that will wring any disease from the most dangerous and over-spent Patient. a 1825 FORBY *V. E. Anglia, Pangloss*, endangered. 'Mr. Smith is sadly badly; quite dangerous. 1864 BARNES *Smith's Gloss.*, *Dangerous* in danger. 1882 *Breadwinners* (U.S.) 244 He's dangerous; they don't think he'll live.



+ 5. Hurtful, injurious. *Obs.* (Cf. DANGER sb. 6.)  
 1548 HALLE *Chron.* 17 b. The encounter was sharpe, the fight was dangerous. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 400 Two vices, very dangerous and noysome among men.  
 + 6. as adv. Dangerously. *Obs. rare.*  
 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* 1. i. 11 Either slaine or wounded dangerously.

**Dangerously** (dæ'ndʒərəsli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a dangerous manner.

+ 1. With reserve; shyly; charily. *Obs.*

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Fable of Ieronimi*, I. always dangerously behaved my selfe towards him. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1703) II. 304 He was so sottishly and dangerously wary of his own Security... that he would not proceed.

2. In a way involving danger or risk; perilously. c 1540 *Four P. P.* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 372 To die so dangerously. For her soul-hedge especially. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 101 Hee fell dangerously sicke. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi. One of my servants has been wounded dangerously. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaciers* I. § 11. 78 The slope... was most dangerously steep.

+ 3. Venturesomely. (Cf. prec. 3.) *Obs. rare.*  
 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeect.* (1851) 293 A Satyr... ought... to strike high, and adventure dangerously at the most eminent vices among the greatest persons.

**Dangerousness** (dæ'ndʒərəsnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being dangerous.

+ 1. Charinness, grudgingness. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Mark* vi. 49 a. It came not of any dangerousness, or difficultie on his behalf.

2. Perilousness.

1530 PALSGR. 212/1 Dangerousnesse, *dangerousseté, dangier.*  
 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 1 b. The dangerousnesse of the passages laid them open to priuie inuasions. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 99 The ill circumstances of his lady's health and the dangerousness of her condition. 1881 J. SIMON in *Nature* No. 616. 372 Experiments which illustrated the dangerousness of sewage-polluted water-supplies.

**Dangersome** (dæ'ndʒərəsəm), a. *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. DANGER sb. + -SOME.] Fraught with danger.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 6 The sluggish owle hath bene to man Most often dangersome. 1651 *Relig. Wotton*. 8 The dangersome marks. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 549/1 How to run in daylight without it being dangersome for him.

**Dangle** (dæ'ŋgl), v. [Appears at end of 16th c.; corresponds to Da. *dangle*, Norw. and Sw. *dial. dängla*, North Fris. *dangeln*, ablaut-derivs. of Da. *dingle*, Norw., Sw., Icel. *dingla* to dangle. In form these seem to belong to the stem *ding-*, *dang-* (DING v.), but the connexion of sense is not clear.]

1. intr. To hang loosely swaying to and fro.  
 c 1590 Sir T. More (Shaks. Soc. 1844) 46 How long Hath this shagge fleece hung dangleing on thy head? 1598 YONG *Diana* 228 Her disshueled hair... in curled lockes hung dangleing about her snow-white forehead. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* i. vi. Our thinne netes dangleing in the winde. 1678 NORRIS *Misc.* (1699) 37 Ripe Apples now hang dangleing on the Tree. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 132 For all might see the bottle-necks Still dangleing at his waist. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxvi. Mr. Bolitho was seated on a table, his legs dangleing in the air.

b. To hang from the galleys; to be hanged.  
 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 641 And men [have] as often dangleing for't, And yet will never leave the sport. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxx. Let the rascal be carried back to his confinement. I find he must dangle. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xxxviii. Set him dangleing from the battlements.

2. trans. To make (a thing) hang and sway to and fro; to hold or carry (it) suspended loosely.  
 1612 Two Noble K. i. ii. 57 What canon is there That does command my rapier from my hip. To dangle 't in my hand? 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xiv. I... dangleing my cane and adjusted my sword knot. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xii. The bridegroom stood dangleing his bonnet and plume. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* x. 314 Lazy fishermen... dangleing their rods like figures in Pompeian frescoes.

b. fig. To keep (hopes, anticipations, etc.) hanging uncertainly before any one.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) II. ii. 31 The mighty temptation which seemed to be dangled before him. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 193 The hopes of a royal marriage were again dangled before the eyes of Eadwine.

c. To hang (any one) on a gallows.  
 1887 W. C. RUSSELL *Frozen Pirate* II. iv. 92 This is evidence to dangle even an honest man than you.

3. fig. (intr.) To hang after or about any one, especially as a loosely attached follower; to follow in a dallying way, without being a formally recognized attendant.

1607 DEKKER *Sir T. Wyatt* Wks. 1873 III. 115 Wyatt... rising thus in armes, with the Kentish men dangleing at his tale. 1797 SWIFT *Past. Dial.* *Marble Hill & Richmond Lodge*, Plump Johnny Gay will now elope; And here no more will dangle Pope. 1734 FIELDING *Univ. Gallant* 1, Pray take her, I dangleed after her long enough too. 1760 FOOTE *Minor L.* Wks. 1799 I. 232 The sleek... 'prentice us'd to dangle after his mistress, with the great Bible under his arm. a 1850 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. V.* 5 Heirs of noble houses... dangleing after actresses. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxvii. 271 The exquisite of the day were men who dangleed in the train of ladies.

+ b. To stroll idly, or with lounging steps: cf. 1607, 1760 above. *Obs.*

1778 *Learning at a Loss* II. 76 They quitted, or, to use their own expression, dangleed out of the Room.

4. trans. To lead about in one's train, or as an appendage.

a 1793 GAY *Distressed Wife* II. I am not to be dangled about whenever and wherever his odious business calls him.

5. To while away or cause to pass in dangleing.

1727 BOLINGBROKE in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 77 The noble pretension of dangleing away life in an ante-chamber.

6. Comb. (of the verb stem) dangle-berry, Blue Tangle, *Gaylussacia frondosa*, an American shrub, N.O. *Vacciniaceae*; dangle-jack (see quot.).

1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss.* Dangle-jack, the primitive roasting-jack, generally a stout bit of worsted with a hook at the end, turned by giving it a twist from time to time with the fingers.

**Dangle**, sb. rare. [f. DANGLE v.] Act or manner of dangleing; something that dangles.

1756 *Connoisseur* No. 122 Seeming ravished with the gentle dangle of his sword-knot. 1888 O. CRAWFORD *Sylvia Arden* II. 21 He lay there in a swoon till they got him up the ladder, with just a dangle of life in him.

**Dangle**, a. rare. [f. DANGLE v.] Dangleing.  
 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 341 A tame beast... having long and dangle eares. 1889 BRAITHWAITE *Retrospect*. Med. C. 241 In many cases the leg is a mere 'dangle limb' of no service whatever.

**Dangled**, ppl. a. [f. DANGLE v. + -ED.] Hung dangleing, or furnished with dangleing appendages.  
 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 148 For thy flaring frowned Periwig, lowe dangled downe with loue-lockes, shalt thou have thy head side, dangled downe with more Snakes than euer it had hayres. a 1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Poems* (1775) 241 Nor is it wit that makes the lawyer prize His dangled gown: 'tis knavery in disguise.

**Danglement** (dæ'ŋgləmənt), [f. DANGLE v. + -MENT.] 1. Dangleing.

1830 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 75 He... passes the flower of his days in this singular species of danglement. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* VII. i. The... suspension and danglement of any puddings whatsoever right over his ingle-nook.

2. concr. (pl.) Dangleing appendages. *dial.*  
 1855 ROBINSON *Whithy Gloss.* Danglements, tassels and such like appendants.

**Dangler** (dæ'ŋglə), [f. as prec. + -ER.] 1. One who dangles; one who hangs or hovers about a woman; a dallying follower.

1727 FIELDING *Love in Ser. Masq.* Wks. 1775 I. 37 The dangleer after a woman. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Dangler*, so the Women in Contempt call a Man, who is always hanging after them, but never puts the Question home. 1770 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 20 Jan. 'You see', she cried, 'what a herd of danglers flutters around you.' 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 228 Fashionable danglers after literature. 1884 BESANT *All Sorts* XIX. 139 Dick Coppin was not... a dangleer after girls' apron-strings.

2. A dangleing appendage or part.

1731-7 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Vitis*, You must go over the Vines again... rubbing off all Danglers, as before, and training in the leading Shoots. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* iv. The long red pendant to his [a turkey-cock's] nose: I confess to being ignorant as to what function that long flabby dangleer has to fulfil.

**Dangleing** (dæ'ŋgliŋ), vbl. sb. [-ING.] The action of the verb DANGLE, q.v.; + concr. (pl.) dangleing appendages.

1611 COTGR., *Pendiloches*, jags, dangleings, or things that hang dangleing. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. vi. 100 To prevent the dangleing down and dangleing of so long garments. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. ii. 202 The Royalists. To leave off Loyalty and Dangleing. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* I. 5 I've given up flirting and dangleing.

**Dangleing**, ppl. a. [-ING.] That dangles.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich.* II. iii. iv. 29 Goe bind thou vp yond dangleing Apricocks. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* I. INVOC. Cast off these dangleing plummetts. 1750 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 602, I am very happy that I have no dangleing neighbours. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* III. 767 Thin dangleing locks.

Hence **Dangleingly** adv.

1611 COTGR., *Pendiller*, to hang dangleingly, loosely, or but by halves.

+ **Danic**, a. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *Danic-us*, f. *Dania* Denmark.] = DANISH.

1613-8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 12 During this Danicq warre. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III. v. (1732) 363 In the Baltick Danick and Holland shores.

Hence **Danicism**, a Danish idiom or expression.  
 1881 F. YORK POWELL in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 628 The intercourse [of Iceland] with Denmark began to leave its mark in loan-words and Danicisms.

**Danish** (dæ'nɪʃ), a. and sb. In OE. *Denisc*; 3-4 *Denshe*, *Dench*, *Danshe*; 6 *Sc. Dence*, *Dens*, *Densch*. Also ME. *Danais*, *Danoys*, and 6-7 *DANSK*, q.v. [OE. *Denisc*: -Oteut. \**danisk*, whence ON. *Danskr*, f. *Dani*, *Dene*, *Danes* + -ISH. Thence ME. *Densh*, etc. In *Danish*, the vowel is changed as in *DANE*. The ME. *Danais* was immed. from OF. *daneis*, *danoys* (=L. *Daniensis*); and the late *Dansk* directly from Danish.]

Of or belonging to the Danes and to Denmark. *subst.* The language of Denmark. *Danish ax*: a kind of battle-ax with very long blade, and usually without a spike on the back. *Danish dog*: see *DANE*. *Danish embroidery*: see quot. 1882.

833 O.E. *Chron.*, Pa Denescan ahton walslowe zewald. 845 *Ibid.* [Hi] zefuhaton at Pedridan wulan wif Deniscne here. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 299 Atte laste myd a denchax me smot hym to grounde. c 1300 *Havelok* 1403 Mi fader was king of denshe lond. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* A. 3585 A danisax [ed. dampsax] he bar on his hond. c 1340 *Gaw.* & *Gr. Knt.* 2223 A felle weppen A denex ax nwe dynt. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* de P. R. xv. lxi. (1495) 510 Frisia..

endyth atte Danysshe see. 1500-20 KENNEDY *Flying v. Dunbar* 356 Densmen of Denmark ar of the kingis kyn. 1545 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* 19 (Jam.) Ane densh aix. a 1578 *Gude & Godly Ball.* (1868) 159 Inglis prelatiss, Duché and Dence For their abuse ar ruitit out. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. iv. 1 Go Captaine, from me greet the Danish King. 1643 in *Statist. Acc. Moray* V. 16 note, Furnished with... halberds, denssaies, or Lochaber axes. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III. vii. 284 The Grey Mastiff Hound... transported to the north, becomes the great Danish dog. The Mastiff... transported into Denmark, becomes the little Danish dog. 1825 SCOTT *Note* in Jamieson (*Suppl.*) s.v. *Densaixes*, A Danish axe was the proper name of a Lochaber-axe; and from the Danes the Isles-men got them. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* 394 The Danish dog is considered as the largest dog known; probably it would be more correct to call it the tallest. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Danish Embroidery*, this is an embroidery on cambric, muslin, or batiste, and is suitable for handkerchief borders, necktie ends, and cap lappets. [Also] a variety of the work only useful for filling in spaces left in Crochet, Tatting, and Embroidery.

+ β. *Danais*, *Danoys*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2476 (Cott.) To spek a-bute sun pais, bituix him and be danais. c 1450 *Merlin* 42 The Danoys, that Vortiger hadde brought in to the londe. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xci. 73 Kyng Adelbriht that was a danoys helde the countre of norfolk and southfolk.

Hence **Danishry** *Obs. exc. Hist.* [cf. *Irishry*, etc.], the people of Danish race (in Britain).

c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* CIVIL x, Where Alured had the victorie, And slewe that daye al the Danyshrye. *Ibid.* CXIX. xiii. A duke of the Danishrie. 1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 27 The Danishry rose en masse.

**Danisk**: see *DANSK*.

**Danism**¹ (dæ'nɪz'm), [f. *DANE* + -ISM.] A Danish idiom or expression, a Danicism.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 369/2 Many Danisms and a few Suecisms were imported into the language [of Norway].

+ **Danism**², *Obs.* -° [ad. Gr. *δανεισμός* money-lending, *δανειστής*, L. *danista* money-lender, *δανειστικός*, L. *danisticus* usurious.] Money-lending on usury. So **Danist**, **Danistic** a.

1623 COCKERAM, *Danisme*, *Vsurie*. *Danist*, a vsurer. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [who adds] *Danistick*, pertaining to usury. 1692 in COLES. 1775 in ASH. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Danism*, the act of lending money on usury.

+ **Dank**, sb. *Obs.* Forms: see adj. [app. f. *DANK* a.] 1. Wetness, humidity, damp.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3751 One be danke of be dewe many dede lygys. 1602 MARSTON *Antonie's Rev.* ProL. The rawish dank of clumzie winter ramps The fluent summers raine. [Cf. CLUMSY.]

2. A wet place, pool, marsh, mere.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. ProL. 60 Bedovin in donkis deyp was every syk. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 2 Eolus out our thir rokis rang, Be donk and daill. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 441 Yet oft they quit The Dank, and rising on stiff Pennons, towre The mid Aereal Skie.

**Dank** (dæ'ŋk), a. Forms: 5 *dannke*, 5-7 *danke*, 6 *danneke*, 6- *dank*; also 6 *donk*, 7 *donke*, 8-9 *dial. donk*. [The adj. and sb. are known from c 1400, the vb. (which we should expect to be formed from the adj.) appears nearly a century earlier; the early quotes. for both vb. and adj. refer to dew. The etymology is uncertain.]

The only words allied in form, and possibly in sense, are Swedish *dänka* 'moist place in a field, marshy spot', Icel. *dökk* (:-*danku*) 'pit, pool. These must evidently be separated from the Germanic stem *dink-*, *dank-*, whence ON. *dökk* dark, Ger. *dunkel*. There is no original connexion, either of form or sense, between *dank* and *damp*, but in recent times *damp* has acquired the sense of *dank* and largely taken its place.]

+ 1. Wet, watery, wetting: a. said of dew, rain, clouds, water, etc. *Obs.*

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 313 Be dewe þat es dannke, whene þat it doune fallis. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2368 Dropis as dew or a danke rayne. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* III. ix. 3 Aurora the wak nycht dyd... chays fra hevin with hir dym skyis donk. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 38 The drops of the fresche deu, quihik of befor heid maid dikis ande dailis verray donc. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* B ij. Fruits. Which the danke moisture of the ayre doth cherish.

b. said of marshes, fens, soaking ground, humid tropical forests, and the like.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 179 Through each Thicket Dank or Drie. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 340 O'er the dank Marsh, bleak Hill, and sandy Plain. 1799 *Scotland described* (ed. 2) 14 A pool in the midst of a wide, dead, and dank morass. 1851 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 163 On the dank marshy shores of the oozy Yare. 1857 S. OSBORN *Quedagh* xxiv. 351 In those dank and hot forests reptiles abound.

2. Damp: with the connotation that this is an injurious or disagreeable quality. a. of fog, vapour, the air, weather, etc.

1602 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* v. 70 The eueing's raw and danke; I shall take cold. 1757 DYER *Fleece* I. 365 Dank or frosty days. 1784 COWPER *Task* L 437 Vapours, dank and clammy. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. xiv. (1869) 288 A dank, cold mist, encircling all objects. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 41 Dull dank fog choked the valley.

b. of substances or surfaces.

In this sense app. *Obs.* after 1650, exc. in northern dialect; but revived by the romantic writers in end of 18th c.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* xxii. (1878) 60 Dank ling forgot will quickly rot. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 75 Sleeping sound On the danke and dirty ground. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 352 In a Cellar or Dank room. 1624 ROGERS *Naaman* 618 Oh, that our powder were not danke. 1787 GROSS *Prov. Gloss.*, danke, a little wetish, damp. N[orth].



1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. ix. The dank and sable earth receives its only carpet from the leaves. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, 'As dank as a dungeon.' 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* xxvi. 400 Pages of vellum that served as knee-rests to the monks on the dank stone pavements.

3. In 19th c., often said of rank grass or weeds growing in damp places. [perh. associated with rank.]

1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Plant* III. 55 And thistles, and nettles, and darnels rank, And the dock, and henbane, and hemlock dank. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* 1st *Sunday after Trin.*, Here over shatter'd walls dank weeds are growing. 1853 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xviii. That dank luxuriance [of the garden] had begun to penetrate even within the walls of the room.

**Dank** (dæŋk), *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 4-5 **donk** (e), 5 **downk** (e), 5-6 **danke**, 6 **dounk**, 7-**dank**, 9 **dial. donk**. [See **DANK a.**]

†1. *trans.* To wet, damp, moisten; originally said of dew, mist, drizzling rain, etc. *Obs.*

α 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiii. 44 Deowes donketh the dounes. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 7997 The droupes, as a dew, dankit his fas. *Ibid.* 9639 A myste. All donkyt the dales with the dym showris. 1552 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 6309 The dew now donkith the rosis redolent. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* II. vii. The water having dankt his pistoles.

b. *fig.* To damp (the spirits or aspirations); to depress. Still *dial.*

1555 ADP. PARKER *Ps.* viii. Ijb, Thy foes to blanke: their threats to danke. α 1575 — *Corr.* 237, I am . . . not amazed nor danked. 1864 BAMFORD *Humely Rhymes* 135 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) Put th' Kurn-bill i' the divel's hous 'At it no moor may dank us.

†2. *intr.* To become damp. *Obs.*

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 21 The ayre of some moyst weather hath . . . caused the powder to give and danke.

b. To be a fine rain or mist; to drizzle. *dial.*

1866 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 346 They have a peculiar expression in Lancashire, to convey the description of a hazy showery day: 'it donkes and it dozzles'. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss. s.v.*, 'It donkes and it dozzles' = It damps and drizzles.

Hence **Dan'king** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*  
c 1340 *Gau. & Gr. Knt.* 519 When he donkande dewe droper of the leuez. 1510 *Morte Arth.* 3248 Was there no downynge of dewe that oghte dere scholde.

**Dankish** (dæŋkɪʃ), *a.* [f. **DANK sb.** and *a.*]

†1. = **DANK a.**: wet, humid. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* iv. ii. (1634) 187 The earth may be ouer waterish, dankish, or ouerhot and dry. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* II. (Arb.) 118 Take heed also of mistie and dankyshe dayes. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 247 In a darke and dankish vault at home, There left me and my man. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 696 The Moath breedeth upon Cloth. . . Especially if . . . laid up dankish and wet. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* I. (1647) 13 You must suffer the said water to settle. . . and congeal in a dankish room.

2. Somewhat dank; inclined to be wet or moist.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, **Dankish**, a little Moist or Wet. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 21 July 6/4 Butts and tubs . . . stood close packed and cumbersome upon its dankish floor.

Hence **Dankishness**, dankish quality, humidity.

1576 T. NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* II. 112a, A fustie dankishnesse . . . vnder the skin. 1611 COTGR., *Relant*, mustiness, fustiness, rankness, dankishness. 1630 in J. S. BURN *Hist. Parish Reg. Eng.* (1862) 68 This place is very much subject to dankishness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, **Dankishness**, moistness.

**Dankly** (dæŋkli), *adv.* [f. **DANK a.** + *-LY* 2.] In a dank or humid manner.

1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. 4 The dew is rising dankly from the dell. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as a Rose* xxvii, Upon the broken headstones the lichens flourish dankly.

**Dankness** (dæŋknəs), [f. **DANK a.** + *-NESS*.] The quality of being dank; humidity, dampness.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 476 The natural moisture and dankness that cometh from thence. 1651 tr. Bacon's *Life & Death* 5 To save them from the Dankness of the Vault.

**Danky** (dæŋki), *a.* Also *dial. donkey, -ky*. [f. **DANK** + *-Y* 1.] Somewhat dank, dampish.

1796 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Counties Gloss.*, **Donkey**, dampish, dank. 1820 MOIR in *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 176 The sword is dim with moss and danky weeds. 1821 *Ibid.* IX. 271 The owl sends forth her whoop from danky vaults. 1869 *Lonsdale Gl.*, **Donkey**, damp, moist, humid: 'a donky day'.

**Dann**, *obs. form* of **DAN** 1.

|| **Dannebrog** (dæ'nɛbrɔɡ). Also **Dane-**. [*Da. Dan* (n) *brog*, f. *Danne-*, *Dane-*, Danish + *brog* supposed to be *ODA. brog*, breech, cloth.] The Danish national flag; hence, a Danish order of knighthood, founded in 1219, revived in 1671, and regulated by various later statutes; it is sometimes bestowed upon foreigners.

1708 *Lond. Gas.* No. 443/2 His Majesty conferred . . . three white Ribbons, the Order of Dannebrog on Monsieur Plessen [etc.]. 1714 *Ibid.* No. 526/2 His . . . Majesty . . . made a Promotion of seven Knights of the Order of Dannebrog. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 401/2 The orders of knighthood are the order of the Elephant . . . the Dannebrog order, founded in 1219, and now bestowed for eminent services.

**Dannemorite** (dæ'nɛmɔrɪt). *Min.* [Named from *Dannemora* in Sweden, where found: see *-ITE*.] A variety of hornblende.

1857 *Amer. Frnk. Sc. Ser.* II. XXIV. 120 A columnar or fibrous mineral . . . named *Dannemorite*.

**Danner**, *var.* of **DANDER v.** *Sc.*, to saunter.

**Dannocks**, *sb. pl. local*. [Forby prefers the form *darnocks*, and says it is a corruption of *Dorneck*, *Dornick*, Flemish name of *Tournai*.] (See *quots.*) α 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Angliæ*, *Darnocks*, *Dannocks*,

hedger's gloves. 1854 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. IX. 273/1 Gloves made of Whit-leather (untanned leather) and used by workmen in cutting and trimming fences are called in this part of Norfolk *dannocks*. 1883 BUCK *Glover* 233 The *dannocks*, or hedging gloves of labourers in our time.

|| **Danseuse** (dænsɔːz). [*Fr.*, fem. of *danseur* dancer.] A female dancer, a ballet-dancer.

1845 *Athenæum* 8 Mar. 236 A *danseuse* to whose notice he had been recommended. 1878 H. S. EDWARDS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 131 Three other *danseuses* and a befitting number of male dancers.

† **Dansk**, *a. (sb.) Obs.* Also 6 **Danisk**. [*a. Da.*, Sw., Icel. *Dansk*: see **DANISH**. Spenser's *Danish* unites *Dansk* and *Danish*.] = **DANISH**.

1569 *Witts & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 301 A *danske* chiste that was his sisters. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 31 On her head a crowne She wore, much like unto a Danish hood. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. xviij. 387 Our English [Iron] is best, the Spanish next, and the Danske worst.

b. *sb.* Denmark.

1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 5 The rootes are now condit in Danske.

|| **Dansker**. *Obs.* [*Da. Dansker* Dane, f. *Dansk* Danish.] A Dane.

1603 SHAKS. *Ham. II.* i. 7 Enquire me first what Danskers are in Paris.

† **Dant** 1. *Obs.* [Cf. *obs. Du. dante* 'ambubaia, mulier ignava'.] 'A profligate woman' (Halliwell). α 1599 SKELTON *Elynor Rumyn*. 515 In came another dant She had a wide wesant.

**Dant** 2. *Obs. or local.* [Derivation unknown: perh. more than one word.] (See *quots.*)

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 24/1 Dants or Sulphury Damps . . . all proceed from dry and hot slimy Vapours. *Ibid.* III. 97/1 Down, is the Dant, or pure soft airy Feathers which have no Quills. *Ibid.* III. 316/1 The Bolted Meal was put to fall into the Wheel . . . and the pure Dant, or second sort of Meal to fall into the Ark. 1888 GREENWELL *Contrade Terms Northumb. & Durh.*, Dant, soft sooty coal found at backs, and at the leaders of hitches and troubles.

**Dant**, *-ar*, *obs. or Sc. forms* of **DAUNT**, *-ER*.

**Dante**. Also 6 **dant**, 8-9 **danta**. [Cf. *It. dante*, 'a kind of great wide beast in Affrike having a very hard skin' (Florio 1598): see **ANTE**. In the second sense app. a transferred use of the same word by the Spanish settlers in S. America.]

†1. (Also *dant*.) Some African quadruped: the same as **ANTE sb.** q.v. *Obs.*

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* I. 39 Buffles . . . and Dantes (of whose hard skins they make all their targets) range in heards up and down the woods. *Ibid.* II. 340 The beast called Lant or Dant . . . in shape resembleth an oxe, saving that he hath smaller legs and comelier horns.

2. (Also *danta*.) The American tapir.

(The early accounts are often exaggerated and erroneous.) 1601 HAKLUIT tr. *Galeano's Discov. World* (1802) 206 Many heards of swine, many dantes. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 392 This Country [Verapaz] . . . has abundance of Lyons, Tygers, and Dantas. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 362 Peru . . . infested with bastard lions, bears, dantas or grand bestias, (an animal of the bigness of a bullock, and very swift, its colour generally white, and its skin very much valued for making buff leather; in the middle of its head is a horn bending inward). 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 83 American beasts . . . averse to cold; such are apes, dantes, crocodiles. 1887 W. T. BRIGHAM *Guatemala* 370, I have seen the tracks of the danta (*Tapirus Americanus*) in the Chocón forests.

**Dante e**, *-ie*, **Dantely**, *obs. ff.* **DAINTY**, *-ILY*.

**Dantean** (dæntiːən), *a.* [See *-AN*.] Of or relating to Dante or his writings; resembling Dante's style or descriptions. Also *sb.* A student or admirer of Dante.

α 1830 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 20 Among our Danteans. 1872 C. KING *Mountain Sierra Nevada* ix. 193 It was no small satisfaction to climb out of this Dantean gulf. 1879 J. COOK *Marriage* 93, I do not adopt the Dantean view of the state of the lost in another life.

So **Dante'sque a.** [see *-ESQUE*] = *prec. Dantist*, a Dante scholar. **Dantize v.**, to imitate the style of Dante. **Dantophilist**, an admirer of Dante.

1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 417 A poem thoroughly Dantesque. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* IV. xi, 'Too insipid,' said the Princess. 'I wish that life were a little more Dantesque.' 1859 W. W. VERNON *Readings on Dante's Purg.* I. Pref., One of the greatest Dantists of his time—the late Duke of Sermoneta. 1764 *Act. of Bks. in Ann. Reg.* 279/2 Michael Angelo . . . is not ashamed, in some of his compositions, to dantize. 1872 LOWELL *Dante Prose Wks.* IV. 147 The veneration of Dantophilists for their master is that of disciples for their saint.

**Dantiprat**, *obs. var.* of **DANDIPRAT**.

**Danton**: see **DAUNTON**. **Dans**, *obs. f.* **DAN** 1.

**Daou**, *var.* of **DHOW**.

† **Daourite**. *Min.* Also *daurite*. [Named from *Daouria* in Siberia, where found.] An obsolete synonym of *rubellite* or *red tourmaline*.

1802 BOURNON in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 316 The tourmalin . . . of Siberia, to which the names of *rubellite*, of *daourite*, and of *Siberite*, have been successively given. 1804 R. JAMESON *Min.* I. 130 *Daurite*.

**Dap** (dæp), *sb. Obs. exc. dial.* [perh. f. **DAP v.**, in which case sense 2 (as held by Halliwell) would be the original.]

1. *pl.* Ways, modes of action; hence *dial.* likeness, image (in ways and appearance).

1283 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 110 His daps and sweetening good moods to the soalye [thee solely] were

opened. 1622 MARBE tr. *Alenian's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 239 He . . . knew the Dapps of the world. 1746 *Expositor Scolding* 239 (E. D. S.) The haist this very Daps v' thy old Ount Syhyl. 1787 GOSSE *Præc. Glas.*, **Dap**, likeness. The very dape of one, the exact likeness in shape and manner. 1888 W. Somerset *Word-bk.*, **Daps**, 1. habits or ways. 2. Likeness; image.

2. A bounce of a ball; a hop of a stone on the water.

1835 (*Said at Rugby School*), He caught the ball first dap. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, **Dap**, a hop, a turn. *West.* 1888 in *West Somerset Word-bk.*

**Dap** (dæp), *v.* Also **dape**. [Known only from 17th c.: app. a parallel formation to **DAB**, a lighter or slighter touch being expressed by the final *p*. In its use possibly also associated with **DIP**. Cf. also **DOP**.]

1. *intr.* (rarely *trans.*) To fish by letting the bait dip and bob lightly on the water; to dib, dabble.

1653 WALTON *Angler* 70, I have taught him how to catch a Chub with daping a Grashopper. *Ibid.* 118 With these [flies] and a short line . . . you may dap or dop. 1676 COTTON *Angler* (T.), The stone-fly we dape or dabble with, as with the drake. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 271 The larger trout are to be taken . . . with a stout rod . . . dapping therewith (which term you will find used by eel-fishers) on the surface of the water. 1888 W. Somerset *Word-bk.*, **Dap** . . . to fish with a rod in a peculiar manner. When the stream is flooded and the water muddy, the bait, whether fly or grub, is kept close to the top of the rod, with only an inch or two of line, and is made to bob up and down very quickly on the surface of the water.

b. *gen.* To dip lightly or suddenly into water.

1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 70 The 'dapping' of the kittiwake gulls tell[s] where a shoal of mackerel lies. 1898 H. HUTCHINSON *Fairway Island* 129 In a few hours came a dapping of the lead line.

2. To rebound, bounce; to hop or skip (as a stone along the surface of water).

1851 *Voy. Mauritius* VI. 204 A shot fired over the smooth sea astonished them much, as they watched the ball dapping along the surface. 1880 *Boy's own Bk.* 148 The other player then strikes it . . . before it has . . . dapped (i.e. hopped from the ground) more than once.

Hence **Dapping vbl. sb.**

1799 E. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 272 The few which you may . . . take, by dipping or dapping, will scarcely be eatable. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* (1876) 263 Daping is in some places called 'shade-fishing'. 1886 *gs* [see *b* above].

† **Dapatical**, *a. Obs.* [f. late L. *dapaticus* sumptuous, f. *dapem* feast: cf. also Gr. *δαπάνη* cost, expense.] Sumptuous, costly.

1623 Cockeram, **Dapatical** meates, daintie meates. 1646 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Dapatical**, sumptuous, costly, magnificient. 1721 in BAILEY. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

**Dapchick** (e): see **DABCHICK**.

**Dape**: see **DAP v.**

**Daphnad** (dæ'fnæd). *Bot.* Lindley's name for plants of the order *Thymelacæ*, including *Daphne*. So **Daphnal alliance**, that containing the *Daphnads* and *Laurels*.

1847 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 530. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 448 *Daphnal* Exogens, apetalous, or polypetalous.

**Daphne** (dæ'fni). [*Gr. δάφνη* the laurel or bay-tree: in *Mythol.* a nymph fabled to have been metamorphosed into a laurel.]

1. a. The laurel. b. in *Bot.* The name of a genus of flowering shrubs containing the *Spurge Laurel* and *Mezereon*.

c 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* x, I sawe the Daphene closed under rynde, Grene laurer and the holsume pyne. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 19 Climb ye yonder forked hill, and see if there lth' barke of every Daphne, not appeare Castara written. 1854 *Ansted Channel Isl.* IV. xxi. (ed. 2) 497 *Daphnes* flourish marvellously and remain in flower a long time.

2. *Astron.* The name of the 41st of the Asteroids.

Hence **Daphnean a.** [*Gr. δαφναῖος*, L. *Daphneus*], of or pertaining to *Daphne*; *transf.* of or pertaining to virgin timidity and shyness. † **Daphne-on**, a grove of laurels or bays.

1606 Sir G. GOSWOLPE II. ii. in Bullen O. Pl. III, Nor Northern coldness nyppe her Daphnean Flower. 1807 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* 21, The Daphnean instinct, exceptionally strong in her as a girl. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1716) 398 They [Bays] . . . grow upright and would make a noble Daphneon.

|| **Daphnia** (dæ'fniä). *Zool.* [mod. L. (Müller *Entomotrachea*, 1785) f. **DAPHNE**.]

A genus of minute fresh-water entomotracheous crustacea; a water-flea. Hence **Daphnia-ceous a.** **Daphniad**, a member of the order containing the water-fleas. **Daphnioid a.**, allied in structure to *Daphnia*; *sb.* a *daphniad*.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 805 After the third or fourth moulting, the young *Daphnia* begins to deposit its eggs in the cavity of its back. 1854 DANA *Crust.* II. 1525 No *Daphnioids* . . . have been yet reported from the Torrid Zone.

**Daphnin** (dæ'fni:n). *Chem.* [f. **DAPHNE** + *-IN*.] A bitter glucoside obtained from two species of *Daphne*. So **Daphnetin**, a product of the decomposition of *daphnin*.

1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 289 *Daphnin* is the bitter principle of the *daphne alpinæ*. 1847 E. TURNER *Filom. Chem.* (ed. 8) 1165 *Daphnine*, from the bark of *Daphne mezereum* and other species. It is crystallizable. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.*, *Daphnetin*. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 449 Colourless prisms of *daphnetin*.



† **Daphnomancy.** *Obs.*—o [f. Gr. δάφνη laurel, DAPHNE + -MANCY.] 'Divination by a Laurel Tree' (Blount Glossogr. 1656).

|| **Dapifer** (dæpɪfə). [L., f. daps, dapi- food, feast + fer- bearing.] One who brings meat to table; hence, the official title of the steward of a king's or nobleman's household.

1636 BRATHWAITE *Roman Emp.* 308 This Emperour also appointed divets Offices in the Empire, as Chancellor, Dapifer, etc. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* (T.), Thou art the dapifer of thy palate. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dapifer*, he that carries up a Dish at a Feast, a Server. . . Afterwards the Title was given to any trusty Servant, especially the chief Steward, or Head Bailiff of an Honour, etc. 1845 C. MACFARLANE *Hist. Eng.* 1. 163 The royal cup-bearer or dapifer ordered him to withdraw.

† **Dapinate**, *v.* *Obs.*—o [f. L. dapināt-, ppl. stem of dapināre to serve up (food), f. daps (cf. prec.).] 'To provide daintie meates' (Cockeram).

**Daply**, var. of DAPPLE *a.*

† **Dapocaginous**, *a.* *Obs.*

1674 BLOUNT Glossogr. (ed. 4), *Dapocaginous* (from the Ital. *dapoco*), that has a little or narrow heart, low-spirited, of little worth.

**Dapper** (dæpə), *a.* Also 5 dapyr, 6 daper; 6 *erron* (dæppəd-, art. [Not found in OE. or ME. App. adopted in the end of the ME. period from Flemish or other LG. dialect (with modification of sense, perh. ironical or humorous): cf. MDu. *dapper* powerful, strong, stout, energetic, in mod. Du., valiant, brave, bold, MLG. *dapper* heavy, weighty, steady, stout, persevering, undaunted, OHG. *tapfar*, MHG. *tapfer* heavy, weighty, firm, in late MHG. and mod. G., warlike, brave. The sense of ON. *dafr* 'sad, downcast' appears to be developed from that of 'heavy'. Possibly cognate with OSlav. *dobrŭ* good.]

1. Of persons: Neat, trim, smart, spruce in dress or appearance. (Formerly appreciative; now more or less depreciative, with associations of littleness or pettiness; cf. b.)

1140 *Promp. Parv.* 113 Dapyr, or praty, elegans. *a* 1520 SKELTON *Image Hypocr.* 95 As dapper as any crowe And perle as any pie. 1530 PALSGR. 309/f Daper, proper, mignon, godin. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 1 The dapper Mounser Pages of the Court. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, The Temple, Their many mumbing masse-priests here, And many a dapper chorister. 1673 R. LEIGH *Transproser Reh.* 9 As if the dapper Stripling were to be heir to all the Fathers features. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* 1. xi, The idle and childish liking of a girl to a boy. . . is often fixed on . . . flowing locks, downy chins, dapper shapes. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, The spruce and dapper importance of his ordinary appearance. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* Dec. 605 Our dapper curates, who only open their mouths to say 'L'Eglise, c'est moi!' 1885 MISS BRADDON *Wyllard's Weir* 1. 89 A good-looking man . . . well set up, neat without being dapper or priggish.

b. *esp.* Applied to a little person who is trim or smart in his ways and movements: 'little and active, lively without bulk' (J.).

1606 *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Dodley* IX. 229 Pretty Peg . . . 'Tis the dapperst wench that ever danced after a tabor and pipe. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 118 Trip the pert fairies and the dapper elves. 1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Ld. Lonsdale*, Much like great Doctor Johnson . . . With dapper Jemmy Boswell on his back. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxv, The clean, tight, dapper little fellow, hath proved an overmatch for his bulky antagonist. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* 66 A smart, dapper, brisk, well-favoured little fellow. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Civilization* Wks. (Bohn) III. 12 We are dapper little busybodies, and run this way and that way superservicably.

2. *transf.* Of animals and things.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Oct. 13, The dapper ditties, that I wont devise, To feede youthes fancies. [Gloss, *Dapper*, prettye.] 1589 *Tri. Love & Fort.* iv in Hazl. *Dodley* VI. 198 There was a little dappard ass with her. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in Hazl. *Misc.* (Malh.) II. 218 A little dapper flowe like a ground hunnisuckle. 1672 WOOD *Life* (1772) 48 Mounting my dapper nag, Pegasus. 1704 *Moderat. Displ.* vi. 23 A Dapper Animal, whose Pigmy Size Provokes the Ladies Scorn, and mocks their Eyes. 1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins, London Rurality* i, Would-be villas, ranged in dapper pride. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 65 What of this dapper caoutchouc and gutta-percha, which makes water-pipes and stomach-pumps?

3. *as sb.* A dapper fellow. *Obs.*

1709 *Tatler* No. 85 ¶ 1 A distant Imitation of a forward Fop, and a Resolution to over-top him in his Way, are the distinguishing Marks of a Dapper. *Ibid.* No. 96 ¶ 4. 1747 W. HORSLEY *Pool* No. 68 The well-dressed Beaus, the Dappers, the Smarts.

4. *Comb.*; as *dapper-looking*.

1874 BURNARD *My Time* iii. 28 [The] dapper-looking, though common chairs.

**Dapperism**, *nonce-wd.* [-ISM.] The style, manners, etc. of a dapper person.

1830 CARLYLE *Richter* *Misc.* (1888) III. 33 A degree of Dapperism and Dilettantism . . . unexampled in the History of Literature.

**Dapperling** (dæpəlin). [f. DAPPER *a.* + -LING: cf. *weaking*.] A little dapper fellow.

1611 COTGR., *Namob*, a dwarf; elfe, little stameling; a dandiprat, or low dapperling. 1820 CARLYLE *Signs of Times* *Misc.* (1888) II. 246 An intellectual dapperling of these times. 1881 P. BAYNE in *Lit. World* 14 Jan. 26/1 She loves Anthony, a dapperling in person.

**Dapperly** (dæpəli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a dapper manner; neatly, trimly, sprucely.

1858 LD. MALMESBURY in *Times* 1 Oct. (1884) 4/4 A slight figure . . . always with spurs and dapperly dressed. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* V. 290 Horns set dapperly upon the head.

**Dapperness** (dæpənəs). [-NESS.] The quality of being dapper; spruceness, trimness.

1530 PALSGR. 212/1 Dapynnesse, propemesse, mignotterie. 1841 EMERSON *Lect.*, *Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 238 Each requires of the practitioner . . . a certain dapperness and compliance, an acceptance of customs. 1881 *Athenæum* 12 Feb. 242/2 Dapperness rather than assumed dignity being the chief characteristic.

**Dapple** (dæpəl), *sb.* Also 6 dappell. [Unless this is the first element in *dapple-grey* (q.v.), it is not known until late in the 16th c., being preceded somewhat by examples of the adj. of the same form, and followed by those of the vb. in the simple tenses; the (7 ppl.) adj. *dappled* however appears two centuries earlier. The mutual relations of these and the derivation and etymological development of the whole group are, from the want of data, still uncertain. The primary meaning of *dappled* was 'spotted, specked, blotched', which might arise either from a vb. 'to spot' or a sb. = 'spot, blotch'. A possible connexion is the Icel. *depill* (found in 13th c.) 'spot, dot'; according to Vigfusson 'a dog with spots over the eyes is also called *depill*'. This is app. a dim. of *dapi* pool: cf. mod. Norw. *dape*, *depel* muddy pool, pond, dub; MLG. *dope*, *dobbe*. Thus *dapple* might perhaps originally mean a 'splash', and hence, a small blotch or speck of colour.]

1. One of many roundish spots or small blotches of colouring by which a surface is diversified. *Obs.* 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. 271 (R.) As many eyes upon his body, as my gray mare hath dapples. 1611 COTGR., *Place* . . . a spot or dapple on a horse.

2. (Without *pl.*) Spotted, clouding; mottled marking of a surface; dappled condition, dapping.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 220 A goodly dappell white bull, all spotted with black natural dappell. 1648 EARL OF WESTM. *Otia Sacra* (1879) 88 The Crimson streaks belace the Damask West. . . And cast so fair a Dapple o'r the Skies. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5176/4 A Grey Mare . . . a little Fleabitten . . . on the Dapple behind. 1820 J. HOPKINSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1857) I. 291 The whole sky has a harsh and unnatural dapple.

3. An animal, as a horse or ass, with a mottled coat. [app. subst. use of DAPPLE *a.*]

a 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1807) 16 The king . . . rides upon his brave gray dapple. 1733 FIELDING *Quix.* i. i, Thou art just such another squat bag of guts as thy Dapple. a 1800 COWPER *Needless Alarm* 115 Be it Dapple's bray, Or be it not, or be it whose it may. 1861 *Times* 8 Oct. 8/1 The pure-blooded dapple, shaking his long ears over that manger.

**Dapple** (dæpəl), *a.* Also 6 daple. [See DAPPLE *sb.*, and DAPPELED. The simple adj. is known c 1550: its relation to the sb. and vb. is uncertain. According to analogy, it might be the source of either or both of these; but its date would suggest that it may itself have been worn down from *dappled*, or short for *dapple-grey*.] = DAPPELED.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 79 All horses be not of one colour, but . . . some have, some daple. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* iv. 249 With his Hand Stroke, thy soft dapple Sides, as he each Day Visits thy Stall. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 46 They approached them a third sheyk, with a dapple mule. [*Dapple* cited by Imperial and Century Dicts. from Scott, is an error for *dappled*: see *Guy M.* xxv.]

Hence † **Dappleness**, dappled state.

1611 COTGR., *Pommeure*, plumpness, roundness; also dappleness.

**Dapple** (dæpəl), *v.* Also 7 daple, dappel. [The (7 ppl.) adj. DAPPELED (q.v.) occurs from the end of the 14th c.; but the simple vb. is first known two centuries later, and might have been inferred from the ppl. adj., or formed directly on the sb. or adj. of same form: see DAPPLE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To mark or variegate with rounded spots or cloudy patches of different colour or shade.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. iii. 27 The gentle day . . . Dapples the drowsie east with spots of grey. c 1630 FLETCHER & MASS. *Trag. Barnanell* iv. i. They should have dappled ore yon bay with fume, Sir. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 14 The trembling Leaves . . . Dapping the Walk with light and shade. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 781 A Negro-Boy that is dappeld in several Places of his Body with White Spots. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* xx. 427, I see the walls and arches dappled thick with gore. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 320 How to dapple a horse. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 79 An adjoining meadow, where the sheep are lying, dapping its sloping surface like the small clouds on the summer heaven. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 240 The flickering shadows of forest-leaves dapple the roof of the little porch.

b. *fig.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 76 It is in fashion with you to . . . dapple your speeches, with new quodled words. 1688 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* i. 41 Discord dappled o're with thousand Crimes.

2. *intr.* To become dappled or speckled.

1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1266/4 An iron gray Gelding, beginning to dapple. 1818 BYRON *Masopha* xvi, Methought that mist of dawning gray Would never dapple into day. 1883

D. C. MURRAY *Hearts* I. vi. 138 The green flooring of the dell [began] to dapple with light and shadow.

Hence **Dapping** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1830 WORDSW. *Russian Fugitive* i. ii, In the dapping east Appeared unwelcome dawn. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* vi. (1875) 172 The dapping of one wood glade with flowers and sunshine. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Knowledge* 3 Aug. 66/1 The . . . colour and dapping [of orchids].

**Dapple-bay**, *sb.* [After *dapple-grey*: see BAY *a.*] A dappled bay (horse).

1835 D. BOOTH *Analyt. Dict.* 305 The colours of Horses are various. . . There are also Dapple-bays.

**Dappled** (dæpəld), *a.* Also 5 dappeld, 6 daplit, 6-7 dapped. [In form, the pa. ppl. of DAPPLE *v.*, which however it precedes in recorded use by two centuries. If DAPPLE *sb.* occurred early enough, an adj. from it in -ed = 'spotted', would be possible; cf. F. *pommelé*, OF. *pommelé*, dappled, which similarly occurs long before the vb. *pommeler*, and was perh. immediately f. *pommelle*, or OF. *pomel*, dim. of *pomme* apple; also OE. *appled* in *applede gold*, 'formed into apples or balls', from *æppel* sb.]

Marked with roundish spots, patches, or blotches of a different colour or shade; spotted, speckled.

c 1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) xxxi. 142 It [Giraffe] es a faire beste, wele dappeld [Cott. MS. a best pomelee or spotted, Fr. *une beste tachelee*]. *Ibid.* 143 Per er also wilde suyne . . . dappeld and spotted [Cott. MS. all spotted, Fr. *tons tacheles*]. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* (1858) I. 21 The daplit sky wes lyke the cristell cleir. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 18 A gray steede . . . Whose sides with dappled circles weren dight. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithful Sheph.* II. ii, Only the dappled deer. Dwells in this fastness. 1634 MILTON *L'Allegro* 45 Till the dappled dawn doth rise. 1718 PRIOR *Poems*, *The Garland* i, The dapp'd Pink, and blushing Rose. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. i. § 6 Beeches cast their dappled shade. 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I. ii. 55 Horses of every colour . . . are all occasionally dappled.

b. *Comb.* *dappled grey* = DAPPLE-GRAY (horse).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii. 37 Fast flying, on a Courser dappled gray. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxiii, He saw your steed, a dappled grey. 1842 TENNYSON *Talking O.* 112 Her mother trundled to the gate Behind the dappled grays.

**Dapple-grey** (dæpəlgreɪ), *a. (sb.)* Forms: 4-5 dappel-, -ul l., -il l., 6-7 dapple-, 5- dapple-grey, -gray. [See DAPPLE *sb.*, *a.*, *v.* and GREY.]

Since *dapple-grey* occurs nearly two centuries before *dapple* itself is exemplified in any grammatical capacity (the only form known to be of equal age being the ppl. adj. *dappled*), it is difficult to conjecture whence or how the compound was formed. In such combinations, the first element is usually a sb.: e.g. in *apple-grey*, *iron-grey*, *sky-blue*, *snow-white*, etc.; but it is difficult to attach any analogous meaning to 'spot-grey', if we suppose *dapple* here to be the sb. The Germanic languages generally have a combination meaning 'apple-grey': viz. ON. *apalgrætr* 'dapple-grey', i. e. apple-grey, having the streaky colour of an apple (Vigfusson), Sw. *äppl-grå*, Norw. *äppel-grå*, Da. *äbildgraa*, pied, piebald; OHG. *apfelgrā* 'glaucus' (Grimm), MHG. *apfelgrā*, Ger. *äpfelgrau* 'dapple-grey' (Flügel), 'applied to the apple-round spots which show themselves on grey horses' (Grimm), Du. *äppel-graauw* 'dapple-grey'. So F. *pommelé* (f. *pomme* apple) marked with roundish spots (of any colour), *gris-pommelé* grey dappled with darker spots, *dapple-grey*, *pommelé grey* in Chaucer, C. T. *Prok* 616; with which cf. Russ. *яблочный яблочный* dappled, f. *yabloko* apple; all said esp. of the coats of horses. It is not easy to believe that 'dapple-grey' which renders these words, has no connexion with 'apple-grey', their actual translation; the explanation may be that *dapple-grey* was a mixture of DAPPELED spotted, taken as the sense-equivalent of F. *pommelé*, with *apple-grey* the formal representative of Norse *apal-grā*, and its Teutonic equivalents. This would account at once for the difficulty in analysing *dapple* in this combination, and for its presence here before its appearance as an independent word.]

Grey variegated with rounded spots or patches of a darker shade: said of horses.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 173 His steede was al dappull gray [v. rr. dappel- (3 MSS.), dappul, dapil-, dapple-grey]. 14.. T. of *Erceldoune* 1. 41 Hir palfrayne was a dappill graye [v. rr. Coll. dappill, Lansd. daply, Cambr. dappull gray]. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 116 The bay, the sorrell, the dunne, the dapple gray. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 72 How they color change . . . Then to an yron, then to a dapple gray. 1664 EVELYN *Sylvia* (1679) 29, I read . . . That an handful or two of small Oak buttons, mingled with Oats, given to Horses which are black of colour, will in few days eating alter it to a fine Dapple-grey. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 154/2 Dapple-Gray is a light Gray spotted, or shaded with a deeper Gray. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6052/2 The other upon a Dapple-grey Horse. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* i. xxiv, O swiftly can speed my dapple-grey steed.

*transf.* 1630 MAYNE *City Match* v. v. in Hazl. *Dodley* XIII. 307 She has three Children living; one dapple-grey, Half Moor, half English.

b. *absol.* A horse of this colour.

1639 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Challenge of Knights Err.* Wks. (1711) 232 Christianus . . . mounted on a dapple gray, had his armour sky-coloured.

**Dapply**, *a. rare*. [f. DAPPLE *sb.* + -Y.] = DAPPLE *a.* *Daply-grey* = DAPPLE-GRAY.

17.. SWIFT *Poems*, *On Rover*, Make of lineaments divine Daply female spaniels shine. 1744 J. CLARIDGE *Sheph. Banbury's Rules* 5 Clouds small and round, like a dapple-grey with a North wind.

**Daps**: see DAP *sb.*

**Dar**, *obs. form* of DARE *sb.*, DARE *v.*

**Dar**, var. of *par*, THAR *v.*, need, needs.



**Darapti** (dāreptoi). *Logic*. A mnemonic term designating the first mood of the third figure of syllogisms, in which both premises are universal affirmatives (*a, a*), and the conclusion a particular affirmative (*i*).

The initial *d* indicates that the mood may be reduced to *Darii* of the first figure; the *p* following the second vowel that there must be conversion *per accidens* of the minor premiss.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 30 The third figure. *Darapti*. 1654 Z. COKE *Art Logice* (1657) 136 The third Figure. The Modes of this Figure are six. Called, *Darapti*, *Felapton*, *Disamis*, *Datisi*, *Bocardo*, *Pericon*. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Darapti*. *c. s. v. d. d.* Every truly religious man is virtuous; *r. a. p.* Every truly religious man is hated by the world; *i. l.* Therefore, some virtuous men are hated by the world. 1837 WHATELY *Logic* (1848) 101 Third, *Darapti*, viz. (dA) Every Y is X; (rAp) Every Y is Z; therefore (t) some Z is X.

**Darayne**, var. of **DERAIGN Obs.**

**Darbar**: see **DURBAR**.

**Darby** (dā'bi). A southern (not the local) pronunciation of *Derby*, the name of an English town and shire, which was formerly also sometimes so spelt. Hence an English personal surname, and an appellation of various things named after the place or some person of that surname.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 4 Chester. Darby, and Stafford. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* iii. Introduct., Somerset, Nottingham, Darby.

1. **Father Derby's or Darby's bands**: app. Some rigid form of bond by which a debtor was bound and put within the power of a money-lender. (It has been suggested that the term was derived from the name of some noted usurer of the 16th c.)

1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 71 To make their coyne, a net to catch yong frye. To binde such babes in father Derbies bands. To stay their steps to statue Staples staffe. 1592 GREENE *Uphal Courtier in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 229 Then hath my broker an usurer at hand, and he brings the money, but they tie the poore soule in such Darbies bands. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 15 b. Hee deliueis him so much ware as shall amount to fortie shillings, for which these poore wretch is bound in Darbyes bonds, to deliuer him two hundred waight of Tyne.

2. **pl. Handcuffs**: sometimes also, fetters. *slang*. 1673 R. READ *Canting Acad.* 13 Darbies, irons, or Shackles or fetters for Fellons. 1825 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxxiii. 'But the darbies', said Hatterick, looking upon his fetters. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Dang. Catspaw* 301 Better get the darbies on him while he's quiet.

3. **Ready money. Obs. slang**.

1682 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) II. 20 Except they... down with their Dust, and ready Darby. 1688 SHADWELL *Spr. Alsatia* I. i. The ready, the Darby. 1692 MIRACLES *performed by Money Ep. Ded.* Till with Darby's and Smelts thou thy Purse hast well stored. 1712 ESTCOURT *Prunella* I. 4 (Farmer) Come, nimble lay down Darby; Come, pray sir, be not tardy. 1765 in GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

4. **Short for Derby ale**; ale from that town being famous in the 17th c.

1614 J. COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* in Hazl. *Doddsley XI*. 234. I have sent my daughter this morning as far as Pimlico, to fetch a draught of Derby ale. 1704 T. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 162 (D.) Can't their Darby go down but with a tune? 1719 D'URFEE *Pills IV*. 103 He... Did for a... Draught of Darby call.

5. **Plastering**. A plasterer's tool, consisting of a narrow strip of wood two or three feet long, with two handles at the back, used in 'floating' or levelling a surface of plaster; also applied to a plasterer's trowel with one handle, similarly used: see quot. 1881. (Formerly also *Derby*.)

1819 REES *Cycl. s. v. Stucco*. The first coat... is to be laid on with a trowel, and floated to an even surface with a darby (i. e. a handle-boat). 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 390 The Derby is a two-handed float. 1842 GWRIL *Archit.* (1876) 675 The Derby... is of such a length as to require two men to use it. 1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1379 For laying on fine stucco, and smoothing the finishing surface of a wall, a trowel of peculiar form and make, with the handle springing from and parallel to the blade, is required... This trowel is technically called a 'darby'.

6. **Darby and Joan**. A jocose appellation for an attached husband and wife who are 'all in all to each other', especially in advanced years and in humble life. Hence *dial.*, a pair of china figures, male and female, for the chimney-piece. Hence **Darby-and-Joan v.**, 'Joanish a'.

The *Genl. Mag.* (1735) V. 153 has under the title 'The joys of love never forgot: a song', a mediocre copy of verses, beginning 'Dear Chloe, while thus beyond measure, You treat me with doubt and disdain, and continuing in the third stanza 'Old Darby, with Joan by his side, You've often regarded with wonder: He's dropsical, she is sore-eyed, Yet they're never happy asunder'. This has usually been considered the source of the names, and various conjectures have been made, both as to the author, and as to the identity of 'Darby and Joan', but with no valid results. It is possible that the names go back to some earlier piece, and as Darby is not a common English surname, it may have originated in a real person. There is also a well-known 15th c. song of the name.

1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* I. i. You may be a Darby, but I'll be no Joan, I promise you. 1857 Mrs. MATHEWS *Tou-Table Talk I*. 50 They furnished... a high-life illustration of Derby and Joan. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew xc.* (1878) 500 When we travel together we must go Darby and

Joan fashion, as man and wife. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* III. 251 Daphne. sat by Edgar's side in a thoroughly Darby-and-Joanish manner. 1887 *French* 15 June 294 Both their Graces were present, Darby-and-Joaning it all over the shop.

**Darbyism** (dā'biiz'm). [fr. the name of Rev. John N. Darby, their first leader.] The principles of a sect of Christians (founded c. 1830), also called Plymouth Brethren, or of a branch of these called Exclusive Brethren. So **Darbyite**, one who holds these principles.

1876 SPURGEON *Commenting* 62 Good as they are, their Darbyism gives them an unpleasant and unhealthy savour. 1882-3 E. E. WHITEFIELD in *Schaff Engcl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1856 Plymouth Brethren, upon the European Continent generally named 'Darbyites'. 1890 J. WOOD BROWN *Ital. Campaigne* II. ii. 148 Darbyite views.

**Dare**, obs. var. **DACE**, a fish.

**Dardan** (dā'dān), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *Dardanus*, *Dardanius* (poet.) Trojan.] *adj.* Trojan, of Troy. *sb.* A Trojan. So **Dardanian a. and sb.**; || **Dardanium** [Pliny *N. H.* xxxiii. iii. 12 *Dardanium*, vel *Dardanium*, sc. aurum, ornamentum aureum], a golden bracelet.

1666 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. Pol.* 13 On Dardan Plaines. 1813 BYRON *Br. Aylods* II. iv. Of him who felt the Dardan's arrow. 1818 — *Ch. Har.* iv. i. The Dardan Shepherd's prize. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iii. ii. 58 The Dardanian wiles. 1623 COCKERAM, *Dardanian Art*, Wiltchaster. 1648 HERRICK *Heper.* To Julia, About thy wrist the rich Dardanium.

**Dard(e, obs. f. DART, and dared** (see **DARE v.**).

[**Dardy-line**: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Dare** (dē'z), *v. l.* Pa. t. **durst** (dō'st), **dared** (dē'rd); pa. pple. **dared**. Forms: see below.

[One of the interesting group of Teutonic preterite-present verbs, of which the extant present is an original preterite tense: see CAN, DOW, etc. OE. *durran*, pres. *dearr*, *durron*, pa. *dorste*, = OS. *gi-durran*, -*dar*, -*durrun*, -*dorsta*, MLG. *doren*, *dar*, *doren*, *dorste*, OFris. *dīra*, (*dīr* or *dar*), *dorste*, OHG. *gi-turran*, -*tar*, -*turrun*, -*torsta*, pa. pple. *gitorran*, MHG. *turren*, *tar*, *turren*, *torste*, subj. *törste*, Goth. *ga-dauran*, -*dars*, -*daursun*, subj. *-daursjau*, -*daursta*; belonging originally to the third ablaut series *ders*, -*dars*, -*durs*, Aryan *dhers*, -*dhars*, -*dhys*: cf. Skr. *dhṛsh-*, perf. *dadhārsha*, to be bold, Gr. *θάρσ-*, *θπαρ-* in *θπαρὸς* bold, *θπαρῶν* to be bold, OSlav. *drazite* to be bold, dare. In ON., the word is wanting, its sense being supplied by the weak verb *þora*. It is also lost in mod. Ger. and Du.; in MDu. it appears to have run together with the verb *dorven*, = OE. *purfan* to need (see THAR); hence in Du., *durven* is to dare; and Ger. *dürfen* in some of its uses approaches the sense 'dare'. These two verbs have also fallen together under a *d* form in some Frisian dialects; and in ME. there was some confusion between them, *dar* being sometimes written for *thar*, while, on the other hand, *th-* forms (some of them at least from Norse) appear with the sense of *dar*: see A. 9 below.

The original 3rd sing. pres. *he dare*, and pa. t. *durst*, remained undisturbed to the modern period, in the transitive senses (B. II.) were developed; but early in the 16th c. the new forms *dares*, *dared*, appeared in the south, and are always used in the transitive senses, and now also in the intransitive sense when followed by *to*. In the original construction, followed by the infinitive without *to*, *dare*, *durst* are still in common use (esp. in the negative 'he dare not', 'he durst not'); and most writers prefer 'he dare go', or 'he dares to go', to 'he dares go'. The northern dialects generally retain 'he dare, he durst', and writers of northern extraction favour their retention in literary English when followed by the simple infinitive without *to*.]

A. Inflections.

1. **Pres. Indic. a. 1st sing.** I **dear'r**, **north**, **darr**, 1-3 **dear**, 2-4 **der**, 3 **Orm. darr**, 3-6 **dar**, 5- **dare**, (*Sc.* 7 **dar**, 8-9 **daur**).

c. 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.*, *Jerome's* *Prod.* 2 Pe ich darr hucel hwoego. to eccanne. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xiv. 34 Ne deat ic ham faran. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 10639 Ne darr i be noht fulltenn. c. 1205 *LAY.* 6639 Ne der ich noht kennen. 1225 *St. Marher.* 16 Spoken i ne dar nawt. c. 1240 *Ureism in Cott. Hom.* 185 Mi leofman dear ich swa clipen. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 938 Y dar noust for schame. *Ibid.* 2169. I der leye mi lif. c. 1400 *Avon. Arth.* xxxviii. I dar lay. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* II. 770. I dare well avowe it. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* I. vii. 44 Letting I dare not wait upon I would. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 58 21. I dare promise my self. 1725 *RAMSAY Genl. Sheph.* II. iv. I daurna stay. 181. [see examples in B].

b. **2nd sing.** I **dearst**, (**north**, \***darst**), 2-3 **dærst**, 2 4 **derst**, 3 **Orm. darrst**, 3-6 **dærst**, **darryst**, **daryst**, 4-5 **darist**, 5 **dareste**, 5- **dærst**, (7 **darr**, 7-**dar'st**). *β. north.* 4-6 **dar**, 4- **dare**.

*Beowulf* 1059 Gif ðu... dearst. *bidan.* c. 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 27 þu ne derst cumen bi-foren him. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 5614 Patt to Ne darst noht Drihtin wræppenn. c. 1205 *LAY.* 20375 Þu ne darst [c. 1275 *darst*]. *abiden.* c. 1285 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1450 *Hypocrit. & Medea*. Now darst thou [ar. darstou] take this vinge. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2534 That thou resoun derst bi-gynne. c. 1400 *Langfanc's Cynnyng*, 20 Whanne þou... ne darst not do it. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. lv. Arte thou a knyghte and darst not telle thy name? 1616 *R. C. Times*

*Whistle v.* 2113 [Thou] darst repare. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 682 Thou That darst advance.

*β.* a. 1300 *Curser M.* 5668 (Cott.) How dare (v. dar) þou ma þi looper smite! c. 1470 *Hausen Writice in 31 Quidi*. Seest, dar thou nocht prent? 1578 *Gude & Godlie Ballades* (1868) 116 How dar thou for mercy cry?

c. **3rd sing. a. 1 dear'r**, **north**, **darr**, 1-3 **dear**, 2-3 **der**, 3 **Orm. darr**, 3-6 **dar**, 5- **dare**, (8-9 *Sc. daur*). *β.* 6 **dareth**, **yth**, 6- **dares**.

*Beowulf* 1371 Gif he gesecean deat. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 He his men eisan ne der. c. 1275 *11 Pains of Hell* 231 in O. E. *Misc.* 153 Ne dar no mynt becom bable fore. 1340 *Yngl. Rom.* 32 Þet he dar most guo in þe þales. 1382 *Wyclif Rom.* x. 20 Ysaie dar, and seith. c. 1400 *MAUNDREY*. (Roxb.) xii. 51 Nere þis see dare na man dwell. 1483 *CAXTON C. de la Tour F viij*, A coveytous herte dar well Saye. 1549 *Compl. Scott* 14 3it he dar be sa bold. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* III. i. 74 Who dare tell her so? 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. i. 315 The Duke dare No more stretch this finger of mine, then he Dare racke his owne. 1630 *DAVENANT Cruel Bro.* I. A pretty cur! Dare it bite as well as barke? 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxvi. 'Shew me a word my Saunders daur speak, or a turn he daur do.' 1850 *TENNISON in Mem.* xlviii. Nor dare she trust a larger lay.

*β.* 1533 J. Heywood *Mery Play betw. Johan, Tib, etc.*, The kokold. for his life daryth not luke hether ward. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* I. vii. 46-7. I dare do all that may become a man, Who dares do more, is none. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 418 The fearful Stag dares for his Hind engage. 1708 *FERRER & HAMMOND in Anti-Jacobin* No. 28 (1752) 149 The man who dares to die. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 241 Poor wretch! he dares not open his eye. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits*, Lit. Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 No priest dares hint at a Providence which does not respect English utility.

¶ The present *dare* has been carelessly used for the past *dared* or *durst*.

1760 *Impostors Detected* I. 232 He pretended that the marquis dare not appear abroad by day. 1811 A. BELL in *Southey's Life* 1844 II. 651 I wish I dare [=durst] put them down among our books. 1847 *MARRVAT Childr. N. Forest* vii. He told me he dare not speak to you on the subject. 1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y. Ago* I. 214 She was silent; for to rouse her tyrant was more than she dare do. *Ibid.* 298 But she went into no trance; she dare not.

2. **Pres Indic. plural. a. 1 durron**, (-e), 2-3 **durre**, n. 3-4 **duren**, **dorre**, n. 4-5 **durn** -e, **dore**, n. -un, 4 5 **dur**, **dor**. *β.* 3 6 **north**, **der**, 4-5 **dar**, (5-6 **darne**), 5- **dare**, (*Sc.* 7 **dar**, 8-9 **daur**).

c. 900 *Bede's Hist.* I. xxviii. Resp. 5 (1890) 72 Þat heo nowiht swelces ne durren gefremman. c. 1205 *LAY.* 25705 Þis lond cnihtes ne durren with him mare na fehten (c. 1275 ne dorre þis lond cnihtes). c. 1225 *Juliana* 47 Hu durre 3e? c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2239 He ne durren 8e weie cumen. c. 1340 *Sc. Eng. Leg.* I. 244/133 Þat ne dorre we noust. 1340 *Aeneid*. 38 Þat... nolpe ofer ne dorre 3it do. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xliii. 26 We durren (1388 doren) not se the face of the lord. c. 1386 *CHAUCER au. Yeom. Prod.* 7. 128 (Harl. MS.) As þat pay dor (v. dore, dur, dar) 13 MSS., [dare] noust schewen her presence. c. 1400 in *Wyclif's St. Wks.* III. 476 Now durre worldly prestis take so grete lordschipe upon hem. c. 1400 *MAUNDREY* (1839) xxvii. 21 Therefore dur not the marchantes passen there. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 107 Privily as 3e doren.

*β.* a. 1300 *Curser M.* 17425 Cott. pan dar we sai. 1377 *LANGT. P. II. B.* *Prod.* 152 We dar nouste wel luke. 1393 *Ibid.* C. iv. 214 Fore men der nat pleyne. c. 1400 *MAUNDREY* (1839) vi. 64 Þei dar wel werre with hem. c. 1400 *Test. Langt.* II. 15260 2812 Loues servaunts. in no place dare appaure. 1516 *Sir Andrew Barton in Shortes Misc.* (1890) 64 To France nor Flanders we der not goe. 1562 *Winst. Tractates* I. Wks. 1888 I. 4 We dar not contemne. 1581 *MULCASTER Postions xxxviii.* (1889) 168 Ladies who dare write themselves. 1664 *EVERYK Nat. Hist.* 1739 186 We dare boldly pronounce it. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* xxiii. How dare you tell me so!

3. **Pres. Subj. a. sing.** I **dyrr**, 1-5 **durre**, 3-4 **dure**, 4 **derre**, 4-5 **dorre**; pl. 1-5 **durre**, 4-5 **durre**. *β.* 4- **dare**, 5 **daire**, (8-9 *Sc. daur*).

*Beowulf* 2763 (Z. 1380) Sec gif ðu dyrr. c. 883 K. *Ælfric Bede* xiv. 8 I Hwæder ðu durre zilpan. c. 1220 *Barbury* 187 Noht! wurd! ðat tu durre loken up. c. 1250 *Orul & Night*. 1704 No so kene, That durre abide mine onene. c. 1380 *Sir Ferunsh.* 451 Com on þif þou derre. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xii. Soo þat she durre no more be so proud. *Ibid.* xxix. 191 If þou durre entre. þer in.

*β.* a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Plaiter* xlii. 1 Þof a wrecche dathynke god is noht. 1380 (see B. i. b). 1526 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 2205 Here is my gloue; take it vp, and thou dare. 1592 *DAVIES Immort. Soul* viii. ii. If we dare to judge our Makers Will. *Mod.* Do it if you dare!

4. **Past Indic. a. sing.** I **dorste**, **north**, **darste**, 2-6 **dorste**, 1-6 **durate**, 3 *Orm. durste*, 4-6 **dorst**, 4- **durst**, (5 **darste**, **derste**, **drust**, 5-7 **dirst**); pl. 1 **dorston**, 2-5 **dorste**, n. **dare**, n. (4 **draste**), 4-6 **dorst**, 4- **durst**. *β.* 6- **dared**, (8-9 *Sc. daurd*).

c. 893 K. *Ælfric Oraz.* iv. xi. Hwæðer he wið Romanum winnan dorste. 918 O. E. *Caron.* (Earle 104) Hie ne dorsten þæt land nower gesecean. c. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1135 Durste nan man midson wið oðer on his time. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 97 Da apostolas ne dursten bodlian. c. 1200 *ORMIN*. 2008 Forþi durste he sibþenn Don hise þeowwess takenn Crist. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 139 He ne dorste for godes eie forletten. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2593 Durste ðe no lengere him for-helen. c. 1300 *Curser M.* 2928 (Cott.) Þar again durst he not spek. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1866 Þur dursten he [=they] newhen him no more. 1340 *Aeneid*. 71 þe ræbre... þanne þou dordest. *consenti.* c. 1240 *HAMPOLE Plaiter* xlii. 18 His kirtil þe whilke þat durst noht sbera. 1380 (see B. 2). 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 174 He his mother derste love. c. 1440 *Parsonage* 1075 And the hethen durst not abyde. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxiv. 14 How durst þou stele so stille away! 1535 *JOYE Apol. Tindale* 32 He stretched forth his penne... as farre as he dist. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 219 Wentest thou to see? I dist not. 1641 R. BROOKER



*Eplac.* 39 As Mercury once spared Jupiter's thunderbolts which he durst not steal. 1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 12 They durst not speak. 1849 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 88, I durst not let myself talk to you at Scotsbrig.

β. 1590 GREENE *Pr. Bacon* iv. 10 Lovely Eleonor, Who darde for Edwards sake cut through the seas. *Ibid.* iv. 18 She darde to brooke Neptunus haughty pride. 1641 BURROUGHS *Stons Foy* 26 They dared not doe as others did. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. 145 They dared not to stay him. 1790 COWPER *Lett. to Mrs. Bodham* 21 Nov. Such as I dared not have given. 1821 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXV. 345 He dared not take the crown himself. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* xxx, Florence hardly dared to raise her eyes. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apologia* 288, I dared not tell why. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iv. 48 Any one who dared to lay hands on him.

5. Past Subj. sing. as in Past Indic. pl. I dorsten, 2- as in Indic.

α 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* i. 54 Gif hi leodfruman læstan dorsten. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 906 Yn loue I dorst [v.r. durst] haue sworn. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. ProL 178 [v.r. ne was ratoun . . . þat dorst haue ybounden þe belle aboute þe cattis nekke. 1556 Aurelio & Isab. (1608) C viij, What man . . . that dorste haue tolde me.

¶ This Past Subj. or Conditional *durst* (= would dare) is often (like the analogous *could*, *would*, *should*, *ought*) used indefinitely of present time.

α 1400-50 Alexander 1673 Sire, þis I depely disire, durst I it neuyñ. 1606 W. CRASHAW *Rom. Forgeries* 161 Do but promise that you will judge without partialitie, and I durst make you iudges in this case. 1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* (1682) 83, I confess, I'm so timorous that I durst not follow their example. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xx, I have no desire, and besides if I had, I durst not. 1793 Mrs. INCHBALD *Mids. Hour* II. i, I hear his vessel is just arrived, I durst not leave my house. 1802 *Private Secretary* I. 132 My mother does not let drink wine and my father durstn't.

6. Pres. Inf. α. 1 \*durran, 2-5 durre(n), 3-4 dur, 5 durn, doren, dorn, dore. β. 5 daren, -un, darn, (derre), 5- dare, (8-9 Sc. daur).

α 1300 *Cursor M.* 22603 (Cott.) He a word ne sal dur speke. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4548 Na man sal pam dur biry. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. lxxxij, Þer shulde noon dore rescyeu it. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114 Darn, or durn (PYNSON *durn*, daren, or dorn), *audeo*. c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlii. 538 They scholen not doren lye. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 72 To dore to me doo such a shame.

β. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 12 So hardy þat he sall dare ga to hir. 1488 *Cath. Angl.* 89 Darn, *audere*, *presumere*, *usurpare*. *Ibid.* 97 Derte, *usurpare*, *presumere*, *audere*. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* i. iii. (1841) i. 64 They shall not dare to despise it. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* viii, 'They'll no daur open a door to us.' 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess., Self-Reliance* Wks. (Bohn) I. 35 You cannot hope too much, or dare too much. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmos* xi. 153 We cannot dare read the times and seasons of prophecy.

7. Pres. pple. and vbl. sb. 6- daring.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 29 None now daring to take the same from you. 1880 *Spectator* 19 Oct. Power . . . held on the tenure of daring to do, as well as daring to decide.

8. Pa. pple. α. 5 ?dorren [cf. OHG. *gitorran*], dorre; 6 dare. β. 6-7, dial. 8-9 durst. γ. 6-dared.

α. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. v. (1869) 78 How hast thou dorre þe so hardi? c 1500 *Melusine* xlix. 324 How one knyght alone had the hardynes to haue dare come.

β. 1500 BARCLAY *Skye of Folye* (1874) I. 207 They sholde not haue durst the peoples vyce to blame. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. Law, But Ioched would faime (if she had durst) Her deere sonne Moses secretly haue nource't. 1665 *PEPYS Diary* (1875-79) III. 315 A hackney-coach, the first I haue durst to go in many a day. 1691 *Tr. Emilianne's Obs. Journ. Naples* 217 They had not durst so much as to take one step. *Mod. Sc.* I. If I had durst do it.

γ. 1529 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 65 They haue dared to break out so audaciously. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. ii. 91 Those many had not dar'd to doe that euill. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 10 Nov. 4/8 A simple monk had dared to consign a Papal decree to the flames.

9. Forms with initial *þ*, *th* [partly from Norse *þora*, *þorði* (Sw. *torde*, Da. *turde*), partly confused with THAR to need]: Pres. Indic. 2 sing. 3-4 therstou, pl. 3-4 we thore, 5 they ther(not); Pa. Indic. 3 purte, 3-4 therste, 4 therst, 5 thorst.

c 1300 *Havelok* lo þe wiceste man. That þurte ride on ani stede. c 1300 *St. Brandaun* 381 We ne thore oure maister i-seo. *Ibid.* 385 Hou therstou . . . bifore him nemne his name? c 1300 *Beket* 1550 Hi ne therste aje the Kinges wille nomore holde him so. [Also 895, 1156.] c 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 2668 Was þer þan no man þat in wrappe þerst sen ys fas. 1460 *Lybeaus Disc.* 1155 The four gonne to fle, And thorst naght nygthe hym nere. 1465 MARC. *Paston in Paston Lett.* No. 506 II. 195 They say that they thort take it upon hem.

B. Signification.

I. intr. (Inflected *dare*, *durst* (also *dares*, *dared*).

1. To have boldness or courage (to do something); to be so bold as. α. followed by *inf.* without *to* (the original const.).

α 1000 [see examples in A. above]. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* Ne durste nan man don oþer bute god. α 1225 *Juliana* 42 Penne dare we & ne durren neuer cumen biuoren him. α 1300 *Cursor M.* 3586 (Cott.) Baldlik þat dar i sal. 14 . . . [see examples in A. above]. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 395 Whatsoeuer the king did, no man durst speake a worde. 1611 BIBLE *John* xxi. 12 None of the disciples durst aske him, Who art thou? 1743 JOHNSON *Debates in Parli.* (1787) II. 441 No man dared afterwards . . . expose himself to the fury of the people. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Corr.* (ed. 3) III. cccxxv. 302 Two hundred and sixty-eight Sequins are more than I dare lay out. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 74 Nature has caprices which art dares not imitate. 1862

HISLOP *Sc. Prov.* 5 Ae man may steal a horse where anither daurna look over the hedge.

b. The *inf.* is often unexpressed.

α 1225 *Ancr. R.* 128, & 3elped of hore god, hwar se heo durren & muwen. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2040, [I] misaide hire as i durst. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 222 He mai be martyr if he dair. 1535-83 [see A. 4]. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physician* (1809) 343, I haue delivered it as plain as I durst. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 341 [They] brought them as near the place as they durst. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* L. xxi, The will to do, the soul to dare. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. xxii. 238 John of Gaunt had fauoured the reformer as far as he durst.

c. with *to* and *inf.*

In this construction the 3rd sing. is now *dares* and the pa. t. *dared*; but *durst* to was formerly used. 'None dared to speak' is more emphatic than 'none durst speak'.

c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hem.* VIII (1878) 269 The Council . . . neither durst to abridge or diminish any of them. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Prof.* 9 It were to be wished, that they had dared to tell it. 1619 BRENT *Tr. Sarpi's Conc. Trent* (1676) 35 A Spanish notary dared to appear publicly in the Rota. 1625 BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 6 No intelligent man durst absolutely to deny any of these Conclusions. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 5 No one durst to breathe otherwise than according to the Dictates of her Law. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 289 No one would dare to desert. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 218 He did not dare to meet his uncle. 1848, 1883 [see A. 4].

2. (ellipt.) To dare to go, to venture.

c 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 3726 Ferre ne draste þay nogt for fere. 1600 GAUDEN *Brownie* 151 There is nothing so audacious which wit unsanctified will not . . . dare at in Heaven or Hell. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vi. 6 Apollo . . . bade me feed My fating Flocks, nor dare beyond the Reed.

II. trans. (Inflected *dares*, *dared*.)

3. To dare to undertake or do; to venture upon, have courage for, face.

1631 MAY *Tr. Barclay's Mirr.* *Mindes* II. 135 To dare all things, but nothing too much. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi, Should some souter mongrel dare too near an approach. 1827 HEBER *1st Olympic Ode* 145, I will dare the course. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* III. 110 To teach them fortitude that they might dare all things, and bear all things for their Lord.

4. To dare or venture to meet or expose oneself to, to run the risk of meeting; to meet defiantly, defy (a thing).

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 133, I dare Damnation . . . onely Ile be reueng'd. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* i. Wks. 1874 III. 7 A Crown's worth tugging for, and I will ha't Though in pursute I dare my ominous Fate. 1645 CHARLES *Sol. Recant.* 23 O why should'st thou provoke thy God, and dare His curse upon thy practise? 1701 ROWE *Ambr. Steph-Moth.* IV. i. 1738 If thou still persist to dare my Power. 1727-38 GAY *Fables* i. xx. 36, I stand resolu'd, and dare the event. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax.* Ch. (1858) II. xiii. 260 He hesitated not to dare the resentment of the pontiff. 1853 C. BRONTË *Villette* vi, I saw and felt London at last. . . I dared the perils of the crossings.

5. To challenge or defy (a person).

1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 316 An English man . . . [cannot] suffer . . . to be dared by any. 1589 *Hay any Work* 37 What wisdom is this in you to dare your betters? c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 138 A gyant tall, who dar'd him to his face. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* i. i. 270 The Slave Who fondly dares us with his vain defiance. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 395 Woman confiding in and daring woman. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 190 To range the savage haunts, and dare In his dark home the sullen bear.

b. With various const., e.g. to dare (a person) to do something, to the fight, etc., † to dare out.

1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1861) 92 With haughty menaces To dare me out within my palace gates. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 148 He would . . . meet the Rebel in the heart of Lydia, and there dare him battell. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 25, I dare him therefore To lay his gay Comparisons a-part. 1632 RANDOLPH *Jeal. Lovers* v. viii, I dare him to th' encounter. 1672 BAXTER *Bagshaw's Scand.* II As children dare one another into the dirt. 1785 BURNS *Halloween* xiv, I daur you try sic sportin. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr. N. Forest* xvii, You wish to dare me to it—well, I won't be dared to anything. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxvii. 451 He knew she was daring him to contradict her.

III. Dare say. [From sense I.] a. properly. To be as bold as to say (because one is prepared to affirm it); to venture to assert or affirm.

α 1300 *Cursor M.* 4509 (Cott.) Bot i dar sai, and god it wat, 'Qua leli luues for-geettes lat'. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1452, I dar seie & solpliche do proue, sche schal wedd at wille more gold þan 3e siluer. c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 316 Neyther mor or lesse Of doketits god I dar well say. 1540-54 CROKE 13 Pr. (Percy Soc.) 7 My yste is heard . . . I dare well say. 1590-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1862) 317 No Towne nor Cite is there (I dare say) in this whole Shire comparable . . . with this one Flete. 1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 759 Who devised your Office of Ministry? I dare say is the best and neatest Explication . . . and . . . I believe it the truest.

b. trans. To venture to say (because one thinks it likely); to assume as probable, presume. Almost exclusively in the parenthetic 'I dare say'; rarely in oblique narration, 'he dared say'. (In this use now sometimes written as one word, with stress on the first syllable.)

Some dialects make the past *darsaid*, *darsayed*, *darsayed*. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xii, You give your friend a very good character . . . and a very deserved one, I dare say. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* I. 54 (*The Letter*), La Fleur . . . told me he had a letter in his pocket . . . which, he dared say, w' suit the occasion. 1807 ANNA PORTER *Hungar. Bro.* v, 'Other women have admired you as much . . . I dare say' . . . 'O! if it's only a "dare say"!' cried Demetrius, shrugging up his

shoulders. 1853 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 221, I daresay you have thought me very neglectful. 1885 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN *Law Rep.* 14 Q. B. D. 872, I daresay the rule was drafted without reference to the practice at common law.

Dare (dē-ā), v. 2. Obs. or dial. Also 3 deare, 4 dere. [Known from c 1200; but not found in OE., though the early ME. *darien* suggests an OE. \**darian*. Perh. identical with the stem of MDu. and LG. *bedaren* to appease, abate, compose, calm, Flemish *verderen*, *verdarren* to astonish, amaze; but the word has not been found in the earlier stages of the Teutonic langs., and the primary signification and sense-development are uncertain.]

I. intr.

† 1. To gaze fixedly or stupidly; to stare as one terrified, amazed, or fascinated. Obs.

α 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2048 Þe keiser. dearede al adendat, druicinde & dreori. α 1250 *Owl & Night.* 384 Ich mai i-son so wel so on hare, Theȝ ich bi daie sitte an dare. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4055 Þe king was kast in gret pouȝt; he dared as doted man for þe bestes dedes. 1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 218 The snayl goth lowe down, Darythe in his shelle, yit may he se no sight. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 1358, I haue an hoby can make larkys to dare. 1530 PALSGR. 506/2, I dare, I pryce or loke about me, je aduise alentour. What darest thou on this facyon? I me thynketh thou woldest catche larkes. 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 96 The emperour . . . constrained Henry Dandolo . . . to stande so longe daryng in an hotte basen, that he lost his sight.

† 2. fig. To be in dismay, tremble with fear, lose heart, dread. Obs.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21870 (Edin.) For þe se sale rise and rute, mani man sal dare and date. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2258 For drede he wolde not dare. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 2 My flesche dyderis and daris for doute of my dede. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 2654 Dredefully darynge comen now they be, They wynges traylynge entred into the hall.

† 3. To lie motionless (generally with the sense of fear), to lie appalled; to crouch. Also fig., esp. in *droop* and *dare*. Obs.

c 1320 *Bestiary* 406 Ne stered 3e [ðe fox] nogt of ðe stede . . . oc dard 3e ðe dede were. α 1225 *Juliana* 42 Penne darie we & ne durren neuer cumen biuoren him. c 1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 103 These wedded men þat lye and dare As in a fourme sit a very here. c 1420 *Arturs of Arth.* iv, The dere in the dellun Thay droupun and daren. α 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 2575 Knyghtis of kynges blode, That longe wylle not droupe and dare. 15150 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II. 148 (Date of MS. 1592), Builled thinges to grounde shall falle . . . And men in graves dare.

† 4. To be hid, lie hid, lurk. Obs.

α 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1135 3ef drithin, þe dared in ure menesse, wrahte þes wundes. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* vii. 24 And Jhesus . . . mighte not dare or be priny [1388 he hid]. 14 . . . *Eph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 107 The worm . . . Dareth full oft and kepeth hym covertly. c 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* iv. xviii. (1554) 117 b, Under floures lyke a serpent dare I'll he may styng. c 1440 *Hylton Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. lxviii, There is moche pryde hydde in the grounde of thyne herte, as the foxe dareth in his denne. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 113 Daryn, or drowpyn or prively to be hydde, *latito*, *latere*.

† b. with indirect obj. (dative): To be hid from, escape, be unknown to.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* iii. 5 It daarhit hem [1388 it is hid from hem] willinge this thing. *Ibid.* iii. 8 Oo thing daare 3ou not or be not unknownn. — *Acts* xxvi. 26, I deme no thing of these for to dare him.

II. trans.

† 5. To daze, paralyse, or render helpless, with the sight of something; to dazzle and fascinate. To dare larks, to fascinate and daze them, in order to catch them. (Cf. sense 1, quotes 1526-30, and *DARING* vbl. sb. 2.) Obs.

1547 HOOPER *Answ. Bp. Winchester's Bk.* Wks. (Parker Soc.) 203 Virtuou counsellours, whose eyes cannot be dared with these manifest and open abominations. α 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* I. 107 Like unto men that dare larks, which hold up an hoby, that the larks' eyes being ever upon the hoby, should not see the net that is laid on their heads. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. xxxix. (1612) 256 The Spirit that for God himselfe was made, Was dared by the Flesh. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 282 Let his Grace go forward, And dare vs with his Cap, like Larkes. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* i. i, Some costrell That hovers over her and dares her daily. 1671 TEMPLE *Ess. Const. Empire* Wks. 1731 i. 90 They think France will be dared, and never take wing, while they see such a Naval Power as ours and the Dutch hovering about all their Coasts. 1860 SALA in *Cornh. Mag.* II. 239 A 'dare' for larks or circular board with pieces of looking-glass inserted, used in sunny days, for the purpose of daring or dazing larks from their high soaring flight to within a distance convenient for shooting or netting them.

† 6. To daunt, terrify, paralyse with fear. Now dial.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* IV. i, For I haue done those follies, those mad mischiefs, Would dare a woman. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 97 Clifford whom no danger yet could dare. 1778 GLOSS. *Exmoor Scolding* (ed. 9), *Dere*, to hurty, frighten, or astonish a Child. s.v. *Thir, Dere*, a Word commonly used by Nurses in Devonshire, signifying to frighten or hurty a Child out of his senses. 1864 CAPERN *Devon Provinc.*, To dare, to frighten. He dare'd me, he surprized me. I was dare'd, I was surprized.

Hence *Dared* ppl. a.

α 1400-50 Alexander 3044 Selcuth knytis, Sum darid [Dubl. MS. *dasdyt*], sum dede, sum depe wondid. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 252 They become as wise as the blocks themselves which they stare on, and so fall down as dazed larks in that gaze. 1678 DRYDEN *Edipus* I. i, Then cowered like a dared lark.



**Dare**, *v.* 3. obs. var. **DERE**, to injure, hurt.

**Dare** (*dē'ar*), *sb.* 1. Also 6 **darre**. [f. **DARE** *v.* 1.]

1. An act of daring or defying; a defiance, challenge. Now colloq.

1594 *First Pt. Contention v. Card.* Euen when thou dar'st. *III.* Dare. I tell thee Priest, Plantagenets could neuer brooke the dare. 1600 Heywood *2 Edm. IV.* Wks. 1874 I. 96 His defiance and his dare to warre. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. ii. 101 SEXIUS Pompeius Hath giuen the dare to CIESAR. 1688 BUNYAN *Dying Sayings* Wks. 1767 I. 48 Sin is the dare of God's justice. 1892 R. H. DAVIS *Van Bibber* 87, 'I didn't suppose you'd take a dare like that, Van Bibber', said one of the men.

† 2. Daring, boldness. *Obs.*

1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Grinville* lxvii. And yet, then these my dare shall be no lesse. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* i. 78 It lends. A larger dare to your great Enterprise.

**Dare** (*dē'ar*), *sb.* 2. [f. **DARE** *v.* 2.] A contrivance for 'daring' or fascinating larks.

1860 SALA *Hogarth in Cornh. Mag.* II. 239 note, The 'dare' I have seen resembles a cocked hat, or *chapeau bras*, in form, and is studded with bits of looking-glass, not convex, but cut in facets inwards, like the theatrical ornament cast in zinc, and called a 'logie'. The setting is painted bright red, and the facets turn on pivots, and being set in motion by a string attached to the foot, the larks are sufficiently 'dared' and come quite over the fascinating toy.

1888 *Athenaeum* 28 Jan. 192/1 The dare for larks, or mirror surrounded by smaller ones, over the mantel-piece, which exercised many commentators (Hogarth's *Distressed Post*).

† **Dare**, *sb.* 3. *Obs.* Also 5 **dar**. [A singular formed on *dars*, OF. *dars*, *darz*, pl. of *dart*, *dard* dart, dace. The OF. pl. *dars* and nom. sing. *dars* became in Eng. *darse*, *darce*, *DARCE*.] = **DACE**.

[1314 in *Warbroe Acc.* 8 Edw. II. 21/12 *Dars* roches et pik 2s. 8d.] c. 1475 *Pict. Vocab.* in *W. Wulcher* 763, 36 *Hic capitula*, a dar. 1622 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* xxvii. The pretty slender dare, of many call'd the dace. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* i. iii. As large as a Dare-Fish of Loire. 1740 R. BROOKES *Art of Angling* i. xxiii. 60 The Dace or Dare.. is not unlike a Chub.

† **Dare**, *darre*, *sb.* 4. *Obs.* [Cf. F. *dare*, 'a huge big bellie; also, Dole' (Cotgr.)] ? A portion (or some definite portion).

1528 *Papers of Earls of Cumberland*, in Whitaker *Hist. Craven* (1812) 308 Item, for herbes five darses. for yeast, five darses. 1601 F. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw. II.* § 2 (1876) 6 His liuere... shalbe a darre of bredde. *Ibid.* § 9 He may take two darses of bred.

**Dare** (= *dar*), *darh*, var. of **THAR** *v.*, need.

**Dare-all**. [f. **DARE** *v.* 1 + **ALL**: cf. *dare-devil*.] One who or that which dares all; a covering that braves all weather, a 'dread-nought'.

1840 T. HOOK *Fitzherbert* i. xi. 120 Enveloped in mackintoshes, great-coats, dare-alls, boas and oilskins.

**Dared**, *ppl. a.*: see **DARE** *v.* 2.

**Dare-devil** (*dē'ar-dē-vil*), *sb.* and *a.* [f. **DARE** *v.* 1 + **DEVIL**: cf. *cuthroat*, *scarerow*.]

**A. sb.** One ready to dare the devil; one who is recklessly daring.

1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to Mr. Paine* ii. I deemed myself a dare-devil in rhyme. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* (1851) 152 A dangerous, desperate, reckless dare-devil. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* x. § 1 Robert Clive... an idle dare-devil of a boy whom his friends had been glad to get rid of.

**B. adj.** Of or pertaining to a dare-devil; recklessly daring.

1824 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 193 A certain dare-devil cast of countenance. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl. I.* 159 Plenty of dare-devil skippers ready to bring cargoes.

Hence **Dare-devilish a.**, **Dare-devilism**, **Dare-devilry**, **deviltry** (U.S.).

1886 *Blackw. Mag.* CXI. 737 His faults were dare-devilism and recklessness. 1899 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 24/2 The dare-devilry which prompts a respectable girl to make her way into the haunts of vice. 1886 Mrs. C. FRANK *Miss Jacobson's Chance* i. vi. 111 The spice of dare-devilism in him was in piquant contrast, to etc. 1881 N. Y. *Nation* XXXII. 369 No city has for courage and dare-devilry surpassed Milan.

**Dare-fish**: see **DARE** *sb.* 3.

† **Dareful**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. **DARE** *sb.* 1 or *v.* 1 + **-FUL**.] Full of daring or defiance.

1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* v. v. 6 We might haue met them dare-full, beard to beard. 1614 SYLVESTER *Parl. Verities* Royall 994 Not by the Prowesse... Of his owne darefull hand.

**Darer** (*dē'ar-er*). [f. **DARE** *v.* 1 + **-ER**.] One who dares or ventures; one who challenges or defies.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 16. 454 The best, and most fortunate of these Great Darers. 1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* iii. v. Another darer come? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) V. 348 Women to women, thou knowest, are great darers and incentives. 1884 A. FORBES in *Eng. Illustr.* Mag. Dec. 150 Of such men as Cavagnari is our empire of India—a thinker, a doer, a darer.

**Daresome**, *a. dial.* [See **-SOME**.] Venturesome, foolhardy.

1864 L. N. CONYAN *Atherstone Priory* I. 101, I don't like to see her so careless and daresome-like.

**Darf**, var. of **DERF** *a. Obs.*, keen, and **THARF** *v. Obs.*, to need.

**Darg** (*dārg*). *Sc. and north. dial.* Also 5 **dawerk**, **dawark**, 8 **dauk**, 9 **daark**, **dark**, **darrak**, **darroch**, **dargue**, **daurg**. [A syncopated form of *daywerk*, or *daywork*, **DAYWORK**, through the series of forms *daswerk*, \**da'ark*, *dark*, *darg*, the latter being now the common form in Scotland.] A day's work, the task of a day; also, a defined quantity or amount

of work, or of the product of work, done in a certain time or at a certain rate of payment; a task. c. 1445 WYNTOUN *Chron.* ix. xiv. 44 (Jam.) That duleful darg that tyme was done. 1489 *Act. Audit.* 147 (Jam.) For the spoliatioun of vi dargis of hay. 1523 STUART *Chron. Scot.* II. 596 For that same darg and deid. 1605 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* Scot. II. 451 Four score dargis of hay. 1787 BURNS *Auld Farmer's Salut.* xvi. Monie a sair dauk we twa has wrought. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XII. 300 A darg of marl, i. e. as much as could be cast up by the spade in one day. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mill.* xxvii. I have a lang day's darg afore me. 1822-4 DE QUINCEY *Cavalry* Wks. 1862 IX. 51 You did what in Westmoreland they call a good darroch. 1851 GREENWELL *Coalbr. Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 21 *Darg*, a fixed quantity of coal to be worked for a certain price, the general term in use about Berwick. 1878 *Canbrld. Gloss.*, *Darrik* (Centre), *dark* (S. W.), *darg* (North C.), day's work. 1875 RUSKIN *Fora Clavigera* VI. 8 Lett. 61 And goes out himself to his day's darg.

Hence **Darg-days**, days of work done in lieu of rent or due to the feudal lord. **Darger**, **darker**, **Dargman**, day-labourer. **Darging**, working as a day-labourer.

1803 JAMIESON *Water-Kelpie* iv. in Scott *Minstr. Sc. Bards*, The darger left his thrift. 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 64 The laird and darker cheek by chowle, Wad sit and crack of auld lang seyne. 1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 119 (Jam.) Glad to fa' to work that's killing, To common darguing.

1885 in D. H. EDWARDS *Mod. Sc. Poets* Ser. viii. 44 A bargain... for draught or for dargin'. 1845 *Whistle-binkie* Ser. iii. (1809) I. 418 Warmin dargmen to put on their claes.

**Dari**, = **DURBA**, Indian millet or Guinea corn. 1892 *Daily News* 28 June 2/8 Buckwheat, dari, and millet firm. *Ibid.* 27 Oct. 7/4 Linseed, buckwheat, dari, and millet.

**Darial**, **dariel** (le, var. of **DARIOLE** *Obs.*, pasty. **Daric** (*dæ'rik*). Also 6-7 **darioke**, **dari** (o)que, 7-9 **darick**. [ad. Gr. *Δάριος* (properly an adj. agreeing with *στράτηγος* stater).] A gold coin of ancient Persia, said to have been named from the first Darius. Also a Persian silver coin of the same design, specifically called *siglos*.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas* I. 40 The King... sent to the man... a cuppe of golde and a thousand darices. 1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD. *Fr. Acad.* 336 Two cups... full, the one of Dariques of gold, the other of silver Dariques. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1679) 243 Timagoras... had received a bribe of ten thousand Dariques or Sagittaries. 1767 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 273 note, The bow and arrow... visible... on a very curious Daric. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 5 The Persian Daric, of which an example in silver is shown.

**Darie**, obs. form of **DAIRY**.

**Darii**. *Logic*. A mnemonic word designating the third mood of the first figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a universal affirmative (a), and the minor premiss and the conclusion particular affirmatives (i); thus, All A are B; Some C are A: therefore, Some C are B.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 27 Vnto the firste figure belonge fower Modes... *Barbara*, *Celarent*, *Darii*, *Ferio*... whereby every Proposition is knowne, either to be universal or particular, affirmative or negative. 1717 *Prior Alma* iii. 383, I could... With learned skill, now push, now parry, From Darii to Bocardio vary. 1869 FOWLER *Ded. Logic* (ed. 3) 99 Thus Disamis, when reduced, will become Darii.

**Daring** (*dē'ar-ing*), *vbl. sb.* 1. [f. **DARE** *v.* 1 + **-ING**.] The action of the verb **DARE** 1; adventurous courage, boldness, hardihood.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. ix. (1632) 596 Incredible darings... were not wanting. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xv. 80 As if not the Cause, but the Degree of daring, made Fortitude. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 406 The whole people had soon caught the self-confidence and daring of their Queen.

† **Daring**, *vbl. sb.* 2. *Obs.* [f. **DARE** *v.* 2.] The action of the verb **DARE** 2; esp. the catching of larks by dazing or fascinating them (see **DARE** *v.* 5).

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 113 Darynge, or drowynge, *licitatio*, *latitatio*. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 96 Little round nets fastened to a staff, not much unlike that which is used for dazing of larks. 1704 *Dict. Rust.*, *Clap-net* and *Looking-glass*; this is otherwise called *Doring* or *Daring*. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* I. 150 What was called dazing of larks.

**b. attrib. and Comb.**, as *daring-glass*, *-net*.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 8 They set out their faces as Foulers doe their dazing glasses, that the Larkes that soare highest, may stoop soonest. 1616 SURF. & MARK. *Country Farme* 712 You... shall with your horse and Hawke ride about her... till you come so neere her that you may lay your dazing-net over her. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 107 New notions... are many times, the dazing-glasses or decoys to bring men into the snares of their... damnable doctrines.

**Daring**, *ppl. a.* 1. [f. **DARE** *v.* 1 + **-ING**.] 1. Of persons or their attributes: Bold, adventurous; hardy, audacious.

1582 STANYHURST *Aneis*, etc. (Arb.) 143 A lofty Thrasonical huf stuffe... in phynomye dazing. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* v. i. 91, I do not thinke a brauer Gentleman... More daring, or more bold, is now alive. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 129 Half way he met His daring foe. 1748 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xviii. 539 The daring insolence... of prophane Sinners. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 325 Montague, the most daring and inventive of financiers.

2. *transf. and fig.*

1617 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Fair Quarrel* i. i. 314 To walk unmuft'd... Even in the dazing'st streets through all the city. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 202 Witness Wimbleton in this county, a dazing structure. 1697 ANDERSON *Ess. on Georgick*, The last Georgick has indeed as many metaphors, but not so dazing as this. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. 39 This daring legal fiction.

† 3. In quasi-advb. comb. with another adj., as *daring-hardy*, *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 43 On paine of death, no person be so bold Or daring hardie as to touch the Ladies.

**Daring**, *ppl. a.* 2. *Obs.* Also 4 **dareand**. [f. **DARE** *v.* 2.] Staring, trembling, or crouching with fear, etc.: see the vb.

1333 MINOT *Poems, Haliden Hill* 39 Now er pai dareand all for drede, Pat war before so stout and gay. 1611 COTGR. *Blat.*, to... lye close to the ground, like a daring Lark, or affrighted fowle.

**Daringly** (*dē'ar-igly*), *adv.* [f. **DARING** *ppl. a.* 1 + **-LY**.] In a daring manner.

1605 CHAPMAN, etc. *Eastw. Hoe* i. i. (R.), Prouder hopes which darily o'erstrike Their place and means. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xiii. 220 The civil rights of the people are darily invaded. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 533 Men asked... what impostor had so darily and so successfully personated his highness.

**Daringness** (*dē'ar-ig-nēs*). [f. as prec. + **-NESS**.] Daring quality or character.

1622 MABIE tr. *Alenman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. 70 Full of Daringness and of Lying. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii. (1703) II. 276 [Falkland], The daringness of his Spirit. 1795 COLEBRIDGE *Plot Discov.* 40 The frequency and daringness of their perjuries. 1880 M. BRYHAM-EDWARDS *Perseus* i. i. ix. 140 The daringness of youth.

† **Dariole**. *Obs.* Also 5 **daryol** (o), **-dolle**, **-lal**, **-yal**, **-eal**, **-lel** le, **-yel**. [a. F. *dariole* (14th c.) a small pasty 'filled with flesh, hearbes, and spices, mingled and minced together' (Cotgr.), now a cream-tart.] = **CUSTARD** 1 a.

† a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 199 With darioles endordide, and daynter ynewe. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 For dariales. Take creme of almonde mylke [etc.]. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-books*. 47 Daryoles.—Take wyne & fresche brobe, Clowes, Maces, & Marow... & put ber-to creme... & jolkys of Eyroun. *Ibid.* 53 Darioles. c. 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 443 Daryalsys. 1664 ETHERIDGE *Com. Revenge* iii. iv. I... did buy a dariole, littel custarde. (1832 SCOTT *Quentin D.* iv. Ordering confections, *darioles*, and any other light dainties he could think of.)

**Dark** (*dārk*), *a.* Forms: 1-2 **deore**, 3 **dearo**, **dere**, **dore**, **dorek**, **darc**, **darek**, **deork**, **duro**, 3-6 **derk**, 4 **deorko**, **durke**, 4-6 **derke**, **dirke** (e), **dyrk**, 5 **derok**, **dyrko**, **dork**, 4-7 **darke**, 6 **darok**, **dearoke**, 6- **dark**. [OE. *deorc* (repr. earlier \**derk*, with fracture of e before r + cons.); there is no corresponding adj. in the other Teutonic langs., but the OHG. wk. vb. *tarchanjan*, *tarchnen*, *tarchinen* to conceal, hide, of which the WGerm. form would be *darkenjan*, appears to contain the same stem *derk*, *dark*. In ME. there is a notable variant *therke* (e), *therke*, *thyrke*, with the rare substitution of initial p, th, for d, for which see **THERK**.]

**I. literal.**

1. Characterized by (absolute or relative) absence of light; devoid of or deficient in light; unilluminated; said esp. of night.

Beowulf 3584 Nihthelm gesweorc deorc dryht-gumum. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxviii. 16 þu dar settest and deorce niht. a 1223 *Juliana* 30 Dreihen hire into darc (nrc. dorc) hus. c. 1275 *Lay.* 7563 Hit were dercke niht. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 1693 (Trin) þe day wex derker þen þe nyht. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvi. xvii. Hit was soune derke soo that he myght knowe no man. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 113 A very darke night. 1566 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 275 The gate was closed, because it was at that time darke. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 354 Lizards shunning Light, a dark Retreat Have found. 1752 *Johnson's Rambler* No. 198 ¶ To the room was kept dark. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 24 People lose their health in a dark house. 1875 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* 190 They will bite when it is so pitchy dark that you cannot see to bait your hook.

† **b. A dark house or room** was formerly considered a proper place of confinement for a madman; hence to *keep* (a person) *dark*, to keep him confined in a dark room. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 97 Both Man and Master is possesst... They must be bound and laide in some darke roomes. 1600... A. P. L. iii. ii. 421 Loue is merely a madnesse, and... deserves as wel a darke house, and a whip, as madmen doe. 1601... *Alf's Well* iv. i. 106 Till then hee keepe him darke and safely lockt. 1630 MASSINGER *Revenge* iv. i. He... charged me To keep him [a madman] dark, and to admit no visitants. 1687 JEFFERIES in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 61 This man ought to be kept in a dark room. Why do you suffer him without a guardian?

**c. Of luminous bodies**: Dim; invisible. **Dark moon** = dark of the moon; + **dark star** (see 1594).

a 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1106 Se steorra atwyde innon þæt sudwest he was litel ȝelūht and deore. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 27: They... that be callid Cloudy starres: and a lesser sorte yett named Darke starres. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* III. i. xxiii. (ed. 7) 328 Besides these, there be fourteene others [stars], whereof five be called cloudy, and the other darke, because they are not to be seene but of a very quick and sharpe sight. 1653 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 192 Two lanterns... evening night in y<sup>e</sup> dark moone be sett out at the High Crosse. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Dark moon*, the interval between the old and the new moon.

2. Of clouds, the sky, etc.: Reflecting or transmitting little light; gloomy from lack of light, sombre.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxxviii. [lxxx.] 14 Ado me of deope deorces weteres. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 441 365 þat lodlokeste weder þat mighte beo... Swart and deork and grislich. c. 1325 E. E. *Altit.* P. B. 1000 þe derk dede see hit is demed euer



more. 1260 *Capgrave Chron.* 152 A weddy so dirk and so lowd, that men supposed the Chorch should falle. 1658 *Willsford Nature's Secrets* 200 Cloudy and dark weather. 1717 *Addison Spect.* No. 159 p. 8 Those dark Clouds which cover the Ocean. 1870 C. F. GORDON-CUMMING in *Gd. Words* 133/2 A deep valley, with dark hills on every side.

3. Of the ordinary colour of an object: Approaching black in hue.

138a *Wyclif Lev.* xiii. 6 If more derker were the lepre, and not waxed in the skynne . . . it is a scab. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 187 If be colour of his bodi be derk ouper black. 1606 *Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* i. i. 41 And her haire were not somewhat darker than Helens. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* v. 27 Her dark hair floating on the morning gale. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 88 Two liquors, one of which has a dark and almost black colour. 1873 *Act 36-7 Vict.* c. 85 § 3 Her name . . . shall be marked on her stern, on a dark ground in white or yellow letters.

b. Of the complexion: The opposite of fair. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1009 This ladie called was Beaute. . . Ne she was derk ne brown, but bright. 1784 *COOK Third Voy.* v. iii. (R.), Their complexion is rather darker than that of the Otaheiteans. 1870 *DICKENS E. Drood* ii. Mr. Jasper is a dark man of some six-and-twenty.

c. Prefixed, as a qualification, to adjectives of colour: Deep in shade, absorbing more light than it reflects; the opposite of light. (Usually hyphenated with the adj. when the latter is used attributively.)

c. 1532 *DEWES Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 909 The rede darke. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 11 On the dark green grass. 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) IV. 148 Stem hollow . . . dark mouse or almost black below. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* II. xxv. The bound of dark-brown doe. 1846 *MCCULLOCH Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 223 The sheep . . . many are grey, some black, and a few of a peculiar dark buff colour. 1863 *M. L. WHATELY Ragged Life Egypt* xvii. 163 Clad in the ordinary dark-blue drapery.

## II. fig.

4. Characterized by absence of moral or spiritual light; evil, wicked; also, in a stronger sense, characterized by a turpitude or wickedness of sombre or unrelieved nature; foul, iniquitous, atrocious.

a. 1000 *Satan* 105 (Gr.) Feond seondre rede, dimme, and deerce. c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke xi. 34 3if pin eage . . . byð deox æt pin lichama byð pyste. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xi. 21 Alle derke deuilles aren adradre to heren it [be name of ihesus]. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 63 Semende of light they werke The dedes, which are inward derke. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* i. 169 My faire name . . . To darke dishonours vse, thou shalt not haue. *Ibid.* v. ii. 96 Thou fond mad woman Wilt thou conceale this darke Conspiracy? 1663 *J. SPENCER Prodiges* (1665) 335 We shall find these consecrated weapons of infinite more force against the powers of the Dark Kingdom. 1734 *POPE Ep. Bathurst* 28 It [gold] serves what life requires, But, dreadful too, the dark Assassin hires. 1792 *MARY WOLLSTONECR. Rights of Women* v. 239 Sometimes displaying the light and sometimes the dark side of their character. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 166 Associated in the public mind with the darkest and meanest vices. 1852 *MISS YONGE Cameos* II. xx. 216 A dark tragedy was preparing in the family of King Robert.

5. Devoid of that which brightens or cheers; gloomy, cheerless, dismal, sad.

a. 1000 *Wanderer* 89 (Gr.) Se ðis deorce lif deope 2eond-bencep. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 36 More darke & darke our woes. 1636 *HEVLIN Sabbath* II. 141 Then the times were at the darkest. 1715 *DE FOE Fam. Instruct.* i. i. (1841) II. 5 We don't see the house is the darker for it. 1818 *SHELLEY Rosalind & Helen* 171 So much of sympathy to borrow As soothing her own dark lot. 1849 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. i. iv. (1866) 76 To look on the dark side of things. 1888 *BRYCE Amer. Comm.* II. xl. 90 The prospect for such an aspirant is a dark one.

b. Of a person's disposition, etc.: Gloomy, sullen, sad.

1595 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* i. 87 The motions of his spirit are dull as night and his affections darke as Erebus. 1705 *ADDISON Italy* (J.), Men of dark tempers. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* I. 200 If in dark sullen Mood The glouting Hound refuse his wanted meal. 1862 *CARLYLE Fredk. Cr.* (1865) III. ix. x. 178 Ah, you are in low spirits, I see. We must dissipate that dark humour.

c. Of the countenance: Clouded with anger or dislike, frowning.

1599 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 182 Adonis . . . with a heavy, dark, disliking eye. . . cries 'Fie, no more of love!' 1821 *SHELLEY Epipsych.* 62 Art thou not . . . A smile amid dark frowns? 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* iii. 14 The brow of the young man grew dark.

6. Obscure in meaning, hard to understand.

c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 711 Pauh hit on English be dim and derk. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon* Sel. Wks. I. 105 Men ben bylyndid bi derke speche. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 279 His prophesie pat is so derk. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 8 Which acte . . . is so obscure derke and diffuse that [etc.]. 1535 *COVBERDALE 2 Chron.* ix. 1 The queene of rich Arabia . . . came . . . to proue Salomon with darke Sentences. 1559 *SCOT in Strype Ann. Ref. I.* App. x. 30 This matter is . . . darke, and of great difficultie to be . . . playnlye discussed. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 103 The Cause is derk, and hath not been rendered by any. 1687 *R. L'ESTRANGE Answ. Dissenter* 44 He's a little Dark in this Paragraph; but the Change of One Word will make him . . . Clear. 1866 *ARGYLL Reign Larv* vi. (1871) 299 These may seem far-fetched illustrations, and of slight value in so dark a subject.

† b. Obscure in name or fame; little known or regarded. *Obs.*

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* iii. ix. 83 What demest pou . . . is pat a dirke ping and nat noble pat is suffisant reurent and mystry. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. Prol. A liij. a. . . darker in name, and farr vnder these men in knowledge. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1221/2 She hath made hir counsell of poore, darke, beggerlie fellows.

6. Obscure to 'the mind's eye', or to memory; indistinct, indiscernible.

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 760 If thou destroy them not in dark obscuration. 1610 . . . Temp. i. ii. 50 What seest thou els In the dark-backward and Abisme of Time? a. 1800 *COWPER On Biogr. Brit.* 8 Names ignoble, born to be forgot . . . dark oblivion soon absorbs them all. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* iii. i. The verge of dark eternity.

7. Hidden from view or knowledge; concealed, secret. To keep dark: to keep secret (*colloq.*).

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* i. i. 37 We shall expresse our darker purpose. . . Know, that we haue diuided In three our Kingdome. 1682 *CROWNE Hen. VI.* ii. 14 By your passions I read all your natures, Though you at other times can keep 'em dark. 1861 *DICKENS G. Expect.* I, He hid himself . . . kept himself dark. 1888 *J. PAYN Myst. Mirbridge* xxi. She kept it dark about the young lady who was staying with her.

b. Of a person: Secret; silent as to any matter; reticent, not open, that conceals his thoughts and designs.

1675 *OTWAY Alcibiades* II. i, But use such secrecy as stolen Loves should haue, Be darke as the hush'd silence of the grave. 1706 *J. LOGAN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 145 He is exceedingly dark and hidden, and thoughts work in his mind deeply without communicating. 1738 *POPE Epil.* Sat. II. 131 And Lyttelton a dark, designing knave. 1846 *PRESCOTT Ferd. & Isab.* I. ii. 125 The dark, ambiguous character of Ferdinand. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXX. 380/2 Of course, I'll keep as dark about it as possible.

8. Of whom or which nothing is generally known; about whose powers, etc., the public are 'in the dark'.

*Dark horse* (*Racing slang*), a horse about whose racing powers little is known; hence fig. a candidate or competitor of whom little is known or heard, but who unexpectedly comes to the front. In *U.S. Politics*, a person not named as a candidate before a convention, who unexpectedly receives the nomination, when the convention has failed to agree upon any of the leading candidates.

1831 *DISRAELI Yng. Duke* v. (Farmer), A dark horse, which had never been thought of . . . rushed past the grand stand in sweeping triumph. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 593/1 A Headship, often given by the College clergies to a man who has judiciously kept himself dark. 1865 *Sketches from Camb.* 36 (Hoppe) Every now and then a dark horse is heard of, who is supposed to have done wonders at some obscure small college. 1884 in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 472/1 A simultaneous turning toward a 'dark horse'. 1885 *BERESP. Hope in Pall Mall* G. 19 Mar. 10/1 Two millions of dark men . . . whose ignorance and stupidity could hardly be grasped. 1888 *Boston (Mass.) Jrm.* 19 June 5/4 That a dark horse is likely to come out of such a complicated situation as this is most probable. 1891 *N. GOULD Double Event* 8 When he won the Regimental Cup with Rioter, a dark horse he had specially reserved to discomfit them. 1893 *Standard* 17 Apr. 6/6 Irish Wake, a 'dark' son of Master Kildare.

9. Not able to see; partially or totally blind; sightless. *Obs. exc. dial.*

138a *WYCLIF Gen.* xlviii. 10 The eyen forsothe of Yrael weren derke for greet eeelde, and cleerli he myste not se. 14 . . . *Stacyons of Rome* 321 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 124, I may se now bat ere was derke. 1576 *FLEMING Panop.* Epist. 242 So farre forth as my dimme and darke eyesight is able to pearce. 1658 *ROWLAND Mouf. Theat.* Ins. 1098 Some there are, that cure darke sights by reason of a Cataract. 1768 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 203/1 Mr. Bathom has been totally dark for seven years. 1806 *Med. Jrm.* XV. 152 His other eye was nearly quite dark. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Dark*, blind. 'Help him o'er th' road, poor lad, he's dark.'

10. Void of intellectual light, mentally or spiritually blind; unenlightened, uninformed, destitute of knowledge, ignorant.

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* ii. ii. 67 Of whiche men be corage alwey . . . seekep bi souereyne goode of alle be it so fat it be wiþ a derke memorie. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge cclxxviii. Balade* i, To be examined by my rudenes all derke. a. 1668 *DENHAM (J.)*, The age wherein he liv'd was darke. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* l. 22 What in me is darke Illumine, what is low raise and support. 1688 *SHADWELL Sqr. Alsatia* iv, I am not so darke neither; I am sharp, sharp as a needle. 1774 *FLETCHER Hist. Ess.* Wks. 1795 IV. 15 If you oppose his principles . . . he supposes that you are quite darke. 1837 *J. H. NEWMAN Proph. Office Ch.* 184 Anglican divines will consider him still dark on certain other points of Scripture doctrine. [See also *Dark Ages* in 13 c.]

¶ 11. Sometimes two or more fig. senses are combined, as in the *Dark Continent* = Africa.

1878 *H. M. STANLEY (title)*, Through the Dark Continent. 1890 — (*title*), Through Darkest Africa. 1891 *BOOTH (title)*, In Darkest England, and the way out.

12. quasi-adv. a. In a dark manner, darkly.

1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iii. v. 39 Beauty . . . I see no more in you Than without Candle may goe darke to bed. 1821 *JOANNA BAILLIE Met. Leg.*, *Ld. John* xv, Then dark lower'd the baron's eye. 1865 *Sketches from Camb.* 36 A man may choose to run dark, and may astonish his friends in the final contest of the mathematical tripos. [Cf. *dark horse* in 13.]

13. Comb. a. adverbial, as *dark-closed*, *-embrowned*, *-flowing*, *-glancing*, *-rolling*, *-working*; b. parasynthetic, as *dark-bosomed*, *-browed*, *-coloured*, *-complexioned*, *-eyed*, *-haired*, *-hearted* (hence *-heartedness*), *-leaved*, *-minded*, *-skinned*, *-stemmed*, *-veiled*, *-veined*, etc.

1594 *DANIEL Cleopatra* Wks. (1718) 278 Thou [Nemesis] from 'dark-clos'd Eternity' . . . The World's Disorders dost descry. 1705-46 *THOMSON Winter* 813 Sables, of glossy black; and 'dark-embrowned. 1868 *LD. HOUGHTON Select.* 80 The 'dark-flowing hours I breast in fear. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* i. lix, Match me those Hours. With Spain's 'dark-glancing daughters. a. 1835 *MRS. HEWANS Poems, Guerrilla Leader's Vow*, Through the 'dark-rolling mist they shine. 1853 *HICKIE tr. Aristoph.* (1872) II. 603

O, 'dark-shining dusk of night. 1859 *TENNYSOON Lancelot & Elaine* 337 The face before her lived, 'Dark-splendid. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* i. ii. 99 'Darke working Sorcerers. 1863 *J. WILLIAMS Baptistry* II. xxvii, 'Dark-bosom'd glorious sea! 1845 *MRS. NORTON Child of Islands* (1846) 188 'Dark-browed and beautiful he stood. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 369 Whether I shall put on . . . my 'dark-coloured suit. 1840 *K. H. DANA Bef. Mast* x. 24 A delicate, 'dark-complexioned young woman. 1805 *SHAKS. Lear* II. i. 121 Out of season, thredding 'dark-eyed night. 1814 *BYRON Corsair* III. xvii, And now he turned him to that dark-eyed slave. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* II. xvii, Slow the 'dark-fringed eyelids fall. 1881 *LADY HERBERT Edith* 2 A bright, 'dark-haired young lady. 1866 *M. HOPKINS Hawaii* 367 In the time of our 'dark-heartedness. 1870 *BRYANT Homer* I. II. 61 Forty 'dark-hulled Lorian Barks. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower. Plants* V. 105 The 'Dark-leaved Sallow. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* vii. 618 'Dark-minded man! 1744 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* II. 344 Quite wingless our desire, In sense 'dark-prison'd. a. 1600 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* Pref. § 3 The 'dark-sighted man is directed by the cleere about things visible. 1701 *Lord. Gas.* No. 275/8 Missing. Elizabeth Benson. 'dark-brown Hair'd, a little dark sighted. 1885 *MABEL COLLINS Prettiest Woman* ix, The 'dark-skinned Russian women had made a hero of him. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 129 Goddess of nocturnal sport, 'Dark-veiled Cotytoy. 1613-39 *I. JONES in Leoni Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 50 Light-vein'd Marble. 'dark-vein'd, ditto.

c. Specialized comb. or phrases: *dark ages*, a term sometimes applied to the period of the Middle Ages to mark the intellectual darkness characteristic of the time; *dark box* (*Photogr.*), a box totally excluding light, used for storing plates, etc.; *dark chamber*, † (a) a camera obscura (*obs.*); (b) *Photogr.* = *dark-room*; † *dark-closet*, *dark glasses* (see *quots.*); *dark-house* (see 1 b); † *dark light* = *DEAD-LIGHT* 1; *dark-room* (*Photogr.*), a room from which all actinic rays of light are excluded, used by photographers when dealing with their sensitized plates: see also 1 b; *dark slide* (*Photogr.*), the holder for the sensitized plate; † *dark tent*, a camera obscura; *dark-well*, an arrangement in a microscope for forming a dark background to a transparent object when illuminated from above.

[1687 *BURNET Trav.* III. 11 There is an infinite number of the Writers of the 'dark Ages.] 1730 *A. GORDON Maffei's Amphit.* 398 A Theatre . . . called so in the dark Ages, when such Names were given at random. 1837 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* I. § 5 Gregory I. . . the chief authority in the dark ages. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* I. ix. 558 During these, which are rightly called the Dark Ages, the clergy were supreme. 1887 *Brit. Jrm. Photogr.* 11 Nov. 713/2 Wind them on to rollers to be put into journal bearings in a 'dark box. 1726 *LEONI Designs* 3 b, Ward-ropes or Cup-boards, which by a new name in the Art are called 'Dark-closets. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Dark glasses, shades fitted to instruments of reflection for preventing the bright rays of the sun from hurting the eye of the observer. 1683 *ROBIN CONSCIENCE* 278 in *Songs Lond. Prent.* (Percy) 80 But, when the shop-folk me did spy, They drew their 'dark light instantly. 1820 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 452 We . . . caulked the dark-light. 1841 *Specif. Clandest. Patent* No. 9193. 3 [Red light] allows the operator to see how to perform the work without being obliged . . . to remain in a 'dark room. 1852 *Specif. Newton's Patent* No. 179 Apparatus for taking photographic pictures without the use of a dark room. 1883 *W. K. BURTON Mod. Photogr.* (1892) 21 To purchase a 'dark-room lamp' from a photographic apparatus dealer. 1887 *Brit. Jrm. Photogr.* 11 Nov. 717/1 Professor Stebbing exhibited a metal 'dark slide. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), 'Dark Tent, a Box made almost like a Desk, with Optick Glasses, to take the Prospect of any Building, Fortification, Landscape, etc. 1867 *J. HOGG Microsc.* I. ii. 83 The use of a set of 'dark-wells.

**Dark** (*daik*), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *derk* (e, 5 *dirk*, 6 *darke*, 6-7 *darke*, 6-*dark*. [f. *DARK* a.: cf. the analogy of *light sb.* and *adj.*]

1. Absence of light; dark state or condition; darkness, *esp.* that of night.

† *Dark of the moon*: the time near new moon when there is no moonlight: cf. *dark moon* s.v. *DARK* a. 1 c.

a. 1300 *K. Horn* 1431 He laddre hure bi þe derke Into his nywe werke. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacioun* 1906 To seke crist in the derke with Lanternes and with fire brandes. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 160 Groping yn the darcke. 1598 *ROWLANDS Betraying of Christ* Wks. 54 The Sunne was hid, nights darke approch apace. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 276 If you come suddenly . . . out of the Dark into a Glaring Light, the eye is dazzled for a time. 1651 *Harlib's Legacy* (1655) 160 Gardiners and Husbandmen . . . talking of the darke of the Moon. 1760 *C. JOHNSTON Kyrystal* (1822) III. 116 He dares not to sleep by himself or be a moment alone in the dark. 1801 *tr. C. F. DAMBERGER'S Trav.* Africa 122 If a boy is born . . . in the darke of the moon. 1830 *TENNYSOON Ode to Memory* iv, To dimple in the darke of rusky covens.

b. The dark time; night; nightfall.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1079 The derke was done & the day sprang. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 473 It drope to be derke. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGUE Lett.* lii. II. 73 Before we got to the foot of the mountain, which was not till after dark. 1771 *E. LONG Trial of Dog 'Porter'*, One evening after dark. 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Tale of Tyme* i. 3 He quitted the keel . . . just at dark. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. 93 While day and dark, and dark and day went by.

c. A dark place; a place of darkness.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2361 So I wilt in the wod. . . Till I drogh to a derke, and the dere lost. 1597 *Mirr. Mag. Elstrude* ix, Like as you see in darkes, if light appeare Straight way to that ech man directs his eye. 1706 *DE FOE Fure Dñ.* I. 8 Above the Skyes they fix'd his blest abode, And from the Darke of Hell fetch'd up the God. 1883 *S. LANIER Eng. Novel* 47 (*Cent. Dict.*) Those small darks which are enclosed by caves and crumbling dungeons.



2. *fig.* A leap in the dark; see LEAP.)

c1369 CHAUCER *Deche Blanche* 609 To derke is turned all my lighte. a1541 WYATT *Peril. Princes* li. The Author iv. Light of Grace that dark of sin did hide.

3. Dark colour or shade; *spec. in Art.* a part of a picture in shadow, as opposed to a light.

1675 A. BROWNE *Art. Pict.* 90 Ever place light against dark, and dark against light. 1715 J. RICHARDSON *The Painter* 112 A Picture sometimes consists of a Mass of Light. . . sometimes . . . of a Mass of Dark at the bottom, another lighter above that. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 153 A light is made brighter by being opposed to a dark. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Mycricus* 119 The palm-tree plumes that roof'd With their mild dark his grassy banquet hall. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. ix. viii. 287 His lights are not the spots, but his darks.

b. *fig.* A dark spot, a blot.

1637 SHIRLEY *Lady of Pless* i. i. Had not the poet been bribed to a modest Expression of your antic gambols in 't, Some darks had been discovered.

4. The condition of being hidden from view, obscure, or unknown; obscurity. *In the dark:* in concealment or secrecy.

1628 FLETCHER *Resolves* i. xlii. 127 Vice . . . ever thinks in this darke, to hide her abhorred foulness. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii. § 4, I am in the dark to all the world, and my nearest friends behold me but in a cloud. a1732 ATTERBURY (J.), All he says of himself is, that he is an obscure person; one, I suppose, that is in the dark. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* III. xvi. 342 note, Such legislation . . . is usually procured in the dark and by questionable means.

+ b. Obscurity of meaning. *Obs.*

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 175 The Threat had something of dark in it.

5. *In the dark:* in a state of ignorance; without knowledge as regards some particular fact.

1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* ii. 47 As to what hapned afterward, we are yet much in the dark. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxiii. § 28 If here again we enquire how this is done, we are equally in the dark. 1782 COWPER *Mutual Forbearance* 9 Sir Humphrey, shooting in the dark, Makes answer quite beside the mark. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 185, I am entirely in the dark about the designs . . . of the powers of Europe. 1802 M. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. xix. 165, I hope you will no longer keep me in the dark. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 2 We seem to be . . . in the dark on these questions.

Dark (dā'k), *v. arch. or dial.* Forms: 4 *durk*, 4-6 *derke*, 4-7 *darke*, 5-6 *dirke*, 6 *dirk*, 6-*dark*. [*f.* DARK a.]+ 1. *intr.* To become dark; = DARKEN 1. Of the sun or moon: To suffer eclipse. *Obs.*

[c1050 *Suppl. Elfric's Voc.* in W. Wülcker 175 *Crepusculum*, tweneleoh, uel deorung.] c1340 CURSOR M. 16740 (Trin.) Fro þenne hit derked til þe moone: ouer al the world wide. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. vi. The evening began for to dirke. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 211 In the same yere the moone derked three tymes. a1599 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 106 When the nyght darke. 1506 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* li. 172 Sun darke, Starres fall, the Moone doth change her hue. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. viii. 7 With the vaile and darkening of the Sunne.

*fig.* 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 236 Vnder sleupe darkeit þe loue of holiness.

+ 2. *trans.* To make dark; = DARKEN 6. *Obs.*

c1300 *Becket* 1417 Overcast heo is with the clouden. . . Whar thurf the churche of Engelode idurked beoth echon. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* xviii. 45 Heuenes ben derkid. c1477 CAXTON *Jason* 29 b, The Ayer was derked and obscured with the quarels and arrowes and stones. c1500 *Not-Browne Mayd* 32 My somers day in lusty may is derked before the none. 1530 PALSGR. 506/a What thyng hath darke this house . . . me thyne they have closed up dyvers wyndowes. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 730 The winged air darke with plumes. 1715 RAMSAY *Eclipse of Sun* ii, No cloud may hover in the air, To dark the medium.

## b. To cloud, dim, obscure, hide (something luminous).

c1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* II. 406 þe sunne mai be derkid heter bi fumes þat shal cleer þe erþe. c1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xx. 62 That derked the lyght of the sonne. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 260 The golden sunne doth darke ech starre. 1592 CONSTABLE *Sonn.* iii. vii. The shadie woods seeme now my sunne to darke. 1811 Mrs. BROWNING *Soul's Trav.* 112 Though we wear no visor down To dark our countenance. 1850 — *Poems* II. 5 The uplands will not let it stay To dark the western sun.

+ 3. To darken in shade or colour. *Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. l. 5 The wiche clothes a derkenes of a foretlen and dispised elde had duskid and dirkid. 1573 *Art of Limning* 5 Orpment may be . . . darked with Oker de Luke.

+ 4. To darken (the eyes or vision); to blind. *lit. and fig. Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. l. 7, I of whom be syt plunged in teres was derked. c1450 *Tr. De Imitatione* iii. xxxviii. In many be eye of intencion is dirkid. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 205 Her syght should have been derked. 1566 *Pilgr. Perif.* (W. de W. 1531) 20 b, He wyl bynde thy reason & derke thy consyquence. 1653 T. WHITFIELD *Treat. Stif. Men* ix. 40 The Sun . . . darkes weakes eyes.

+ b. *intr.* To be or become blind. *Obs.*

a1440 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* iv. 15 [MS. Bodl. 277] Heli. . . hise ȝen derkeden [v. r. daswednen], and he myste not se.

5. *fig.* To obscure, eclipse, cloud, dim, sully.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. iv. 20 þe wiche dignite, for þei wolde derken it wip medelyng of some felonye. c1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i. iv. (1541) 61 b, Process of yerres . . . hath . . . Derked their renoune by forgetfulness. 1559 Br. Cox in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. vi. 200 And shortly [shall] Christ Jesus be utterly forgotten, and darked as much . . . as in the time of Papistry. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 134 Thy wast bignes but cumbers the ground, And dirks the beauty of my blossomes rownd. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. Prol. 35

Marina gets all praises. . . This . . . darks In Philoten all graceful marks. 1647 H. MONS *Song of Soul* Ded. 4 Nor can ever that thick cloud . . . dark the remembrance of your pristine Lustre. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. of Math.* xviii. One woman is enough to dark the fairest plot that ever was planned.

+ 6. *intr.* To lie in the dark, to lie hid or unseen.

a1300 CURSOR M. 25444 (Cott.) In hope I durk and dare. c1350 WILL. PALMER 17. þe child þan darke in his den derkly homi. 1598 KREWSA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clii. (1495) 704 Above he geges larkyth and derkyth venemouse wormes. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 13285 Folis . . . þat heron the melody [of the Sirens] . . . derkon euon down on a depe slomur. 1447 BOKENHAM *Synodus* (Roxb.) 218 Darkyng in kays and gravys.

7. *intr.* To listen privily and insidiously. *dial.*

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour Caves Gloss.*, To dark for betts, to hearken silently which side the opinion is of. 1825 BROCKET *N. Country Wds.*, Dark, to listen with an insidious attention. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, Dark, to listen, to pry into. 'They dark and gep for all they can catch.' [Also in *Glossaries of Holderness, Mid-Yorks., Cambrid., Lonsdale.*]

Hence Darked *pp. a.*, Darking *vbl. sb.*

c1050 [see 1]. c1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* Prol., Dyarked age. a1541 WYATT *Compl. Absence of his Love*, My darked pangs of cloudy thoughts.

**Darken** (dā'k'n), *v.* Forms: 4 *derken-en*, *darken-en*, *derkin*, 4-5 *durken*, 5 *dyrkyn*, 6 *dirken*, -in, *daroken*, 6- *darken*. [*f.* DARK a. : see -EN suffix 5. Cf. OHG. *tarchanjan* under DARK a. Not very common in ME.; in later times it has taken the place of DARK v.]

I. *intransitive.*1. To grow or become dark, said *esp.* of the coming on of night. (Sometimes with *down*.)

a1300 CURSOR M. 24414 (Cott.) Þe aier gun durken [v. r. to derkin] and to blak. 13. — *Thrush & Night*. 4 in *Relig. Antig.* i. 241 The dewes darketh in the dale. 1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 80 Behold Villario's ten years' toil complete, His Burlington darkens, his Espaliers meet. . . And strength of Shade contends with strength of Light. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Und.* i. 257 The Heaven Darkens above. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Old Home, London Suburb* (1879) 239, The chill . . . twilight of an Autumn day darkening down.

b. To become obscure. (With *upon, from*.)

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 209 When yonder blue regions and all this scene darken upon me and go out. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* i. i, The vision darkens from me.

## + 2. To lie dark, lie concealed; to lurk privily

after. Cf. DARK v. 6. *Obs.*

c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* v. Alle dyrkyns [v. r. durkene, darkis] the dere, in the dym scoghes. 1508 DUNBAR *Marrit Wem. & Wedo* 9, I drew in derne to the dyk to dirkin eftir myrthis.

3. To become blind. *lit. and fig.*

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* s. v. *Entrechager*, My sight diminisheth, darketh, or waxeth darke. 1813 SHELLEY *O. Mab* 149 Man . . . Shrank with the plants and darkened with the night.

## 4. To become dark in shade or colour.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 234 The complexions of different countries . . . darken in proportion to the heat of their climate. 1828 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Frills* II. 39 A bright angel darkening into the look looks quite as much like the Devil. 1893 HARDWICK *Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 248 Such papers darken in the sun.

5. To grow clouded, gloomy, sad; *esp.* of the countenance: to become clouded with anger or other emotion.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 97 Where gay delusion darkens to despair! 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xii, 'Do you menace me?' replied the brother, his countenance darkening. 1824 SCOTT *Requainted* ch. xvii, His displeasure seemed to increase, his brow darkened. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* iii, His face darkened with some powerful emotion.

II. *transitive.*6. To make dark, to deprive of light; to shut out or obstruct the light of. Also *fig.*

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xiii. 10 Al to-derkened is the sunne in his rising. c1535 DREWES *Introd.* Fr. (in Palsgr. 951), To darken, *obscurer*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 245 The heauen is seldome darkened with cloudes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. 1. 226 Whose Figure euen this instant Cloud puts on, By Darkning my cleere Sunne. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 501 When Night darkens the Sreets. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1775) I. 15 (*Calais*), I perceived that something darkened the passage more than myself . . . it was effectually Mons. Dessein. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv. 95 You stood in your own light and darkened mine. 1862 — *Idylls* Ded. 17 Like eclipse, Darkening the world. 1864 — *Aylmer's F.* 416 The tall pines That darkened all the northward of her Hall. 1874 LOWELL *Agassiz* i. i, The veil that darkened from our sidelong glance The inexorable face.

## b. To darken (a person's) door or doors: emphatic for to appear on the threshold (as a visitor); usually with negative (expressed or implied).

1729 FRANKLIN *Essay-Body Wks.* 1887 I. 341, I am afraid she would resent it so as never to darken my door again. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 237 If ever my sister Clara darkens these doors again, I never will. 1806 BLACKBURN *Mag.* XIX. 111/1 You are the first minister that ever darkened these doors. 1842 TENNYSON *Dora* 30 You shall pack And never more darken my doors again.

7. To deprive of sight, to make blind; *fig.* to deprive of intellectual or spiritual light.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Eram. Par. Matt.* iii. 30 That he might obscure and darken all men. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Rom. i. 21 Their foolish hart hath been darkened. 1621 BIBLE Ps. lxxix. 23 Let their eyes be darkened, that they see not. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* 41 We shall find the understanding awfully darkened. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 115 His eyes were somewhat darkened.

8. *fig.* To make dark or obscure in meaning or intelligibility; to destroy the clearness of.

1548 9. [Mar. & Bk. Com. Prayer, *Of Comm.* 25 b, They did more confounde, and darken, the declare . . . Charles. . . fites. 1621 BIBLE Job xxxviii. 2 Who is this that darkens counsel by words without knowledge? 1674 AINSWORTH *Enthus.* 20 You confound things together which are distinct, to the darkening of them in your understandings. 1781 COWPER *Hesper* 769 They speak the wisdom of the skies, Which art can only darken and disguise. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hermon.* viii, This belief was confused and darkened by a cross-belief.

9. *fig.* To cloud with something evil, painful, or sad; to cast a gloom or shadow over.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 119 He . . . that poisoneth . . . and seeketh to obscure and darken his estimation. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. iv. 11 Eails enow to darken all his goodness. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 41 With these forced thoughts, I prethee darken not The Mirth o' th' Feast. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* III. 96 The fable of the apostles . . . was darkened by religious fiction. 1829 LYTTON *Discreet* 41 No, I will not darken your fair hopes. 1863 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* II. 138 Domestic affliction . . . darkened the later years of his life.

+ b. To deprive (a person) of lustre or renown, to eclipse. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iii. i. 24 Ambition (The Souldiers vertue) rather makes choice of losses, Then gaine which darkens him. 1661 — *Cor.* iv. vii. 5 And you are darkened in this action Sir, Euen by your owne.

## 10. To make dark in shade or colour.

1717 POPE *Elisio* 168 Her gloomy presence Shades ev'ry flow'r, and darkens ev'ry green. 1821 SHELLEY *Guinevere* 16 The bridal veil Which . . . darkened her dark locks. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 90 Organic matter from the lungs, when drawn through sulphuric acid, darkens it.

Darkened (dā'k'nd), *pp. a.* [*f.* prec. + -ED.]

Made dark, deprived of light. *lit. and fig.*

1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* ii. i. 97 The darkened room. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 268 Darkened and deluded as I am. 1871 MONTELL *Voltaire* (1886) 241 A generation of cruel and unjust and darkened spirits.

Darkener (dā'k'nar), [*ER.*] One who or that which darkens.

1611 COGNET, *Noirisseur*, a blacker, darkener, obscurer. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 5 A great darkener and blemisher of the . . . beauty of the mind. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1800) I. ii. 47 A sophister or darkener of the understanding. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* III. xxxvii. 48 That feminine darkener of counsel.

Darkening (dā'k'ning), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of making or becoming dark.

1824 RAGFORD *Coll.* No. 81 If 20 A great and total Eclipse, or darkening of the Moone into a dark point. 1677 GREEN *Diamond* (1867) 348 Necessity can do much to the darkening of the understanding. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vii. 144 The . . . darkening or blackening of the glands.

2. Nightfall, dusk. *Sc.*

1814 SCOTT *Wav. lxxii*, It's near the darkening, sir. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 296 The cock is shut up . . . from darkening till after our breakfast.

Darkening, *pp. a.* [-ING 2.] Becoming or making dark.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* ix. 213 A lonely cave . . . with dark'ning lawrels covered o'er. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 280 To try an application of the darkening apparatus to another part of the telescope. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* 6 Peaks . . . still darker than the darkening sky.

## Darky: see DARKY.

Darkful (dā'k'fūl), *a.* rare. [OE. *deorfull*, *f. deor* adj. DARK: see -FUL.] Full of darkness.

a1050 *Lib. Scintill.* lxi. (1889) 187 Eall lichama þin deorful byð. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 23 ȝif thou eize be weyward, al thi body shal be derful. c1470 HENRY WALLACE *viii*. 182 The nyght was myrk, our drayff the dyrkful chance. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* i. 19 Pagans have a darkful night. 1875 McCLELLAN *New Test.* 390 The horrible degradation of mankind to a darkful existence.

+ Darkhede, derkhede. *Obs.* Also *duredede*. [*f.* DARK a. + -hede, -HEAD.] Darkness.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 560 Þoru al þe middelered derkhede þer was inou. c1300 *St. Brendan* 37 Al o tide of the dai we were in duredede.

Darkish (dā'k'if), *a.* [*f.* DARK a. + -ISH.] Somewhat dark: a. through absence of light.

1557 SACKVILLE *Mirr. Mag.*, *Induct.* ii, The dayes more darkishe are. 1659-60 PERYS *Diary* (1879) i. 56 We drank pretty hard . . . till it began to be darkish. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 178 The passages are narrow . . . and darkish. 1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxvii. 29 A state of darkish twilight.

## b. in shade or colour.

1398 TERVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. xlii. (1495) 877 Matere that is dymme and derkysshe and vnþure. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 124 The . . . Colour . . . is of a darkish deepe redde. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 6 Their hair is lank, coarse, and darkish. 1881 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* 197 A scarlet ribbon, with a darkish band across it.

## Hence Darkishness, darkish-quality or state.

1823 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xc. 556 God held them in darkishnes, giuing them but a small taste of his Grace.

## Dark-lantern. A lantern with a slide or arrangement by which the light can be concealed.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. iii. 45 The pillar of the cloud, the first and perfect pattern of a dark-lantern. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Mervs* 27 Vaux is Vaux though he carry a Dark-lantern and wear a Vizard. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* v, Simon Glover . . . now came to the door with a dark-lantern in his hand.

b. *slang.* (See quot.)

a1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, A Dark-Lantern, the Servant or Agent that Receives the Bribe (at Court).



**Darkle** (dā'uk'l), *v.* [A modern word, evolved out of the adverb *darkling* analysed as a *pple*. Probably some parallelism to *sparkling* has been suggested. See next.]

1. *intr.* To lie darkling; to show itself darkly.

1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xlix. The night . . . darkled o'er the faces pale And the dim desolate deep. 1855 THACKERAY *Newsom* lxxv. The . . . Founder's Tomb . . . darkles and shines with the most wonderful shadows and lights. 1885 *Century Mag.* 539 The . . . fountain . . . whose statues and bas-reliefs darkled above and around a silent pool.

b. To lie in the dark, conceal oneself.

1864 THACKERAY *D. Dural* viii. I remember half-a-dozen men darkling in an alley.

2. To grow dark.

1853 BYRON *Juan* vi. ci. Her cheek began to flush, her eyes to sparkle, And her proud brow's blue veins to swell and darkle. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 330 Cold and grey, And darkling fast, the waste before her lay. 1880 HOWELLS *Undisc. Country* ix. 129 The houses darkled away into the gloom of the country.

b. Of the countenance, etc.: To become dark with anger, scorn, etc.

1800 MOORE *Ode to Anacreon* xvii. Note 7 Now with angry scorn you darkle, Now with tender anguish sparkle. 1855 THACKERAY *Newsom* lxxvi. (D.). His honest brows darkling as he looked towards me. 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* Summer No. 19/2 Peltzer darkling at him with a wicked grin.

3. *trans.* To render dark or obscure.

1884 [see DARKLING B. 3]. 1893 *National Observer* 25 Feb. 370/2 The dramatist . . . whose province it is to darkle and obscure.

**Darkless**, *a. nonce-wd.* Free from darkness. 1888 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 5/1 In summer time the 'darkless nights' are enchanting.

**Darkling** (dā'uklin), *adv.* and *a.* [ME. *darke-ling*, *flat-ling*, *grove-ling*, *half-ling*.]

*A. adv.* In the dark; in darkness. *lit.* and *fig.*

a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 21 She wolde not come in mennis chaumbres bi night derkyng withoute candelle. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1662) 379 He came darkeling into his chamber. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 86 O wilt thou darkling leave me? 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 1 Our lamps . . . at last go out, and leave us darkling. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 39 The wakeful Bird Sings darkling, and in shady covert hid Tunes her nocturnal Note. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 406 ¶ 7 Darkling and tir'd we shall the Marshes tread. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* i. xxvi. Wilfrid is . . . destined, darkling, to pursue Ambition's maze by Oswald's clue. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 132 He . . . darkling felt the sculptured ornament.

*B. pres. pple.* and *a.* [the ending being confounded with the -ing of participles.]

1. Being, taking place, going on, proceeding, etc. in the dark.

a. 1703 SHENSTONE *Upon Riddles* in Dodsley *Coll. Poems* (1782) V. 64 Ye writers. . . O spare your darkling labours! 1704 HURDIS *Tears Affect.* 58 Which soars aloft In the first glimpse of morning, and performs A darkling anthem at the gates of Heav'n. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* x. 285 A single word from God . . . is worth a world of darkling speculations. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Fervent* xx. Here like darkling nightingales they sit. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch. vii.* 286 The mother and son hurried on upon their darkling journey.

2. Characterized by darkness; lying in darkness; showing itself darkly; darksome, obscure.

1739 P. WHITEHEAD *Manners* 3 A doleful tenant of the darkling Cell. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Balder Dead* ii. And by the darkling forest-paths the Gods Follow'd. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 20 Another . . . brook that breaks out from its darkling bed beneath dwarf willows.

*fig.* 1795 G. WAKEFIELD *Reply to Age of Reason, Part II*, 24 To let the sun of your intellect shine out . . . for the illumination of us darkling mortals. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* vi. xiv. Darkling was the sense; the phrase And language those of other days. 1878 WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xix. 257 Some darkling sensation of pleasure or pain.

3. Darkening; obscuring.

1884 LOWELL *Poems*, To Holmes, As many poets with their rhymes Oblivion's darkling dust o'erwhelms.

4. **Darkling-beetle**, a black beetle, *Blaps mortisaga*, living in dark places, as cellars, etc.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 335 Mr. Baker . . . kept a darkling beetle (*Blaps mortisaga*) alive for three years without food of any kind. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 863/2 The fifth section . . . includes . . . the darkling-beetles.

**Darkling**, *sb. nonce-wd.* [See -LING.] A child of darkness; one dark in nature or character.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* i. 629 (MS.) I'll catch Th' impetuous darkling (i.e. Cain) at his first recoil, And temporize his hatred to my wish! *Ibid.* i. 175 The morning . . . brought his darkling to the field.

**Darklings**, *adv. rare.* [f. DARKLING *adv.*, with adverbial genitive: cf. *backward*, *upwards*, etc.] In the dark; = DARKLING *adv.*

a. 1656 BP. HALL *Wks.* (1837-9) VII. 344 (D.) Idle wanton servants, who play and talk out their candle-light, and then go darklings to bed. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xi. To the kiln she goes then, An' darklings grapt for the baulks. 1847 *Tail's Mag.* XIV. 11 A kind of pantomime . . . done darklings in a lawyer's back shop.

b. At *darklings* is used dialectally.

1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirt.* I. 282, I wonder you're not scared to be with her by your sen at darklings.

† **Darklong**, *adv.*, obs. variant of DARKLING. [cf. *headlong*, *sidelong*.]

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) M vj a, The two arose and wente to bed darkelng. 1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 258 b, Darkelng without al pompe and ceremonies, buried in a dunghill. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.*

IV. xiv. 112 Sometimes he went dark-long and without Light.

**Darkly** (dā'ukli), *adv.* [f. DARK *a.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>. OE. had *deorlice*; but the word appears to have been formed anew in ME.] In a dark manner or way. In OE. known only in the *fig.* sense 'darkly in a moral sense, horribly, foully'.

c. 1000 *Gloss. Prudent.* 142 *Tetrant*, *deorlice*.

1. In the dark; in secrecy, secretly.

c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xliii. When I sleep, in dreams they (my eyes) look on thee, And darkly bright are bright in dark directed. 1601 — *Alfs Well* iv. iii. 13, I will tell you a thing, but you shall let it dwell darkly with you. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun.* Mon. 223 Bradwardin lieth buried in the South wall, somewhat darkly. a. 1845 HOOD *Irish Schoolmaster* vi, Tame familiar fowls . . . sit darkly squatting.

2. With a dark or sombre hue.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xlv. ii. On his noddle darkly flaming Was set Saturne. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 139 Melt it not, only let it darkly glow. 1794 SOUTHEY *Sonn.* viii. How darkly o'er yon far-off mountain frowns The gather'd tempest! a. 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Poems*, *Modern Greece*, The river's darkly-rolling wave. 1843 MRS. BROWNING *To Flush* iii, Darkly brown thy body is.

3. In a gloomy, frowning, ominous manner.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. iv. 175 How darkly, and how deadly dost thou speake! 1601 — *Twel. N.* II. i. 4, My starres shine darkly over me. 1814 BYRON *Coraïr* i. ix, His frown of hatred darkly fell. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice Told* T. (1851) I. v. 76 The men of iron shook their heads and frowned so darkly, that the revellers looked up.

4. In an obscure, vague, or mysterious manner.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. x. 372 Where dowl is, or dobet derklich 3e shewen. c. 1450 *Merlin* 53, I . . . will speke . . . so derkly that they shul not vnderstonde what I sey. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 213 This booke was . . . written of sett purpose very darkly. 1840 MRS. NORTON *Dream* 151 Darkly-worded spells. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* i. 3 Because he spoke so darkly, men listened all the more eagerly.

5. With obscure vision; dimly, blindly.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* II. Ivi. (1869) 98 Sum time thou shalt se me thikkeliche and derkliche. 1565 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 185 In this lyfe we se and knowe god but confusely or derkly, as it were by a glasse. 1732 POPP *Ess. Man* II. 4 A being darkly wise, and rudely great. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 427 Are not we . . . seeking to discover that which Socrates in a glass darkly foresaw?

**Darkly**, *a. rare.* [-LY<sup>1</sup>: cf. *sickly*.] Dark-looking, somewhat dark.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 52 Sweet tiny flower of darkly hue.

**Darkmans**, *Thieves' cant.* [f. DARK *a.*: the second element occurs also in *crackmans* a hedge, *lightmans* the day, etc.] The night.

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 85, I couched a hogshhead in a Skypker this darkmans. 1611 DEKKER *Roaring Girl* Wks. 1873 III. 216 With all whom I'll tumble this next darkmans in the strommel. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Darkmans-Budge* . . . one that slides into a House in the Dusk, to let in . . . Rogues to rob. 1737 BACCHUS & VENUS, Each Darkman I pass in an old shady Grove. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* xxviii. Men were men then, and fought other in the open field, and there was nae milling in the darkmans.

**Darkness** (dā'uknes), [OE. *deorcnēs*, -nys, f. *deor* DARK *a.* + -nes, -nīs, -nys, -NESS.] The quality or state of being dark.

1. Absence or want of light (total or partial).

a. 1050 *De Vitis in Liber Scintill.* (1889) 228 On Byssere swa miclere deorcnysse. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 1706 Another payne they shall have of derknes. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol. 95 (MS. Gg) And clothe was the flour . . . for derknesse of the nyht. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121 Dykenesse, *obscuritas*. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 50 Bytwene the shyngnye lyght and black derknes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 63 No light, but rather darkness visible Serv'd only to discover sights of woe. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxv. 188 An aperture through which the darkness of the chasm was rendered visible.

2. The quality of being dark in shade or colour.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. i. 5 Pe wiche clopes a darkenes of a foreleten and dispised elde had[d]e[d] duskid and dirked. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* II. lix. (1859) 57 The fyre taketh smoke and derknesse of the mater to whiche he is conioyned. 1818 SHELLEY *Laon* XII. xxiii. 7 The glossy darkness of her streaming hair. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xviii. § 3 Darkness mingled with colour gives the delight of its depth and power.

3. Want of sight; blindness.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Traylus* IV. 272 Ende I wil as Edippe in derknesse My sorowfull liff. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 6 The little filmes that go over the eyes, wherof darkness doth rise. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 70 His eyes, before they had their will, Were shrivell'd into darkness in his head.

4. *fig. a.* The want of spiritual or intellectual light; esp. common in biblical imagery.

*Kingdom, power of darkness:* the empire of evil. *Prince of darkness:* Satan.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 17881 (Trin.) Po folk in dedly derkneses stad þis grette list mad hem glad. 1382 WYCLIF *Col.* I. 13 The which delyuerde vs fro the power of derknesnes. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 The pryncce of derknes . . . our gostly enemy the deuyll. 1531 TINDALE *Exp.* i. *John* 15 All that lyue in ignorance are called darkness. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 140 A second famous Leader under the Prince of Darkness. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 419 ¶ 5 The Darkness and Superstition of later Ages. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. viii. 6 The powers of darkness . . . concur . . . in misleading. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 229 They [the clergy] were . . . the incarnation of the average darkness of the hour.

b. Absence of the 'light' of life; death.

1388 WYCLIF *Job* x. 21 Befor that Y go . . . to the derk lond, and hilyd with the derknes of deeth. 1535 COVERD, *Job* x. 21 To that lond of derknesse & shadowe of deeth. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 14 If I must die, I will encounter

darknesse as a bride, And hugge it in mine armes. *Med.* The darkness of the tomb.

5. Gloom of sorrow, trouble, or distress.

c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. 142 There is some darkness happened betwixt the two favourites. 1811 SHELLEY *Bigotry's Victim* iii. 7 The darkness of deepest dismay.

6. A condition or environment which conceals from sight, observation, or knowledge; obscurity; concealment, secrecy.

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* x. 27 That thing that Y say to you in derknesse, saye see in the list. 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII.*, c. 1 The vaile of darknes of the vsurped power . . . of the see and bishopps of Rome. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 156 To vnfold, though lately we intended To keepe in derknesse, what occasion now Reueales. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor.* (1737) 'To the Author', Truth's still in darkness undiscovered. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 253, I found the question wrapped in darkness. 1889 J. CORRETT *Monk* xiii. 291 This formidable figure that had arisen so suddenly and with such mystery, this man of darkness [Monk].

7. Obscurity of meaning.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 165 Poeticall Clerkes . . . delighting muche in their owne darknesse. a. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 156 The vse of old wordes is not the greatest cause of Salustes roughnes and darknesse. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Apt to occasion much darknesse and difficulty in our enquiries into the things themselves. a. 1715 BURNET *Oum Time* (1823) I. 279 He preached and prayed often himself, but with so peculiar a darkness.

† **Darksip.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [See -SHIP.] The personality of one who is dark.

1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* (1715) II. 7 That his Darksip [i.e. a devil] was unable To terrify an English Rabbie.

**Darksome** (dā'uksum), *a.* [f. DARK *sb.* + -SOME: cf. *toilsome*.]

1. Characterized (more or less) by darkness; somewhat dark or gloomy. Now chiefly a poetic synonym of *dark*, of vaguer connotation.

1530 PALSGR. 309/2 *Darksome, tenebreux*. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. P. *CXXKVI.* 9 And Starres that doe appeare To guide the darksome night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 973 By constraint Wandering this darksome desert. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* 357 She seeks the Ship's deep darksome Hold below. 1848 M. ARNOLD *Sick King Bokhara*, Alone and in a darksome place Under some mulberry-trees I found A little pool.

2. Somewhat dark in shade or colour; sombre.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 73 He hath a little haire on his vpper lip . . . of a darksome colour. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 185 A darksome Cloud of Locusts swarming down. 1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* iv. 16 With pine and cedar spreading wide their darksome boughs on every side. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* I. i. 2 Darksome clump, and antique tower.

3. *fig. a.* Characterized by obscurity of meaning.

1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* I To the Fathers of olde tyme, Daniels vision seemed moste darksome. 1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* III. Prol., Whose words were short, and darksome was their sense. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 900 Paracelsus and some darksome authors of Magic. 1838 C. SUMNER *Mem. & Lett.* (1878) I. 379 The darksome notes and memoranda which he made on the margin of the volumes he read.

b. Characterized by gloom, sadness, or cheerlessness.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* II. 24 All my darksome doubtings fled away. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) IV. 109 It is a darksome Passion. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 199 His darksome, drudging childhood and youth. a. 1845 HOOD *Two Swans* iv, In darksome fears They weep and pine away.

c. Morally of dark character.

1880 M. CARNEY *Own Times* IV. lxvii. 532 Some rather darksome vices . . . prove their existence in the character.

Hence **Darksomeness**, darkness, obscurity.

1571 GOLDING *Catrin* on *Ps.* xviii. 12 Darksomenesse of water. 1583 — *Catrin* on *Deut.* xlii. 248 Let vs not charge it [God's truth] with darksomenesse. a. 1624 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* v. 495/2 The Darksomeness of the Night.

**Darkey**, *darkey* (dā'ki). [f. DARK *a.* + -Y, dim, and appellative: cf. BLACKY.]

1. The night. *slang.*

1789 G. PARKER *Life's Painter* 124 (Farmer) Bless your eyes and limbs. I don't come here every darkey. 1836 R. BURROWS *Death of Socrates* in *Rel. Father Prout* (1860) 269 Then at darkey we waked him in clover.

2. A dark-lantern. *slang.*

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Darkey*, a dark lantern. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxii, 'Crape, keys, centre-bits, darkies—nothing forgotten?' inquired Toby.

3. A negro, a blacky. *collog.* Also *attrib.*

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxiii. 120 The darkey tried to butt him. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 132 The manners of a corn-field darkey. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb. 246 A coffin of curious darkey workmanship.

4. A blind man. *dial.*

1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 144 A darkey glau'd her by the hip.

**Darling** (dā'lin), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 1-3

deorling, (1 dior-, dir-, dyrling), 1-6 derling,

(4-6 derlinge, -yng(e)), 2-4 durling, -yng, 5-6

darlyng(e), 6 darlinge, 6-darling; also 3 deore-

ling, 3-6 dereling, -yng, 4-6 deer(e)ling, -yng,

6-8 dearling, (6-inge, -yng(e)). [OE. *deorling*,

*derling*, deriv. of *deor* DEAR: see -LING. Thence

ME. *dereling*, *derling*, which subseq. became *dar-*

*ling*, as usual with *er* followed by a consonant; but

the analytical *dear-ling*, *dear-ling* also continued

in partial use till the 18th c. or later, as a dialectal

or nonce-form.]

1. A person who is very dear to another; the object of a person's love; one dearly loved. Commonly used as a term of endearing address.



c 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxxix. § 10 Se godcunda anweald ælfrithode his doringas [i.e. doringas]. c 897 — *Gregory's Past. l.* 323 In Dauidæ dem Godes doringe. c 1000 *Ælfred Boeth.* (Thorpe) l. 58 (Bosw.) Iohannes se Godspellere, Cristes doring. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 375 Crist seal one beon inou alle his doringes. c 1250 *Will. Palerne* 1538 Sweting welcome! Mi derworpe doring. c 1388 *Wyclif Song Sol.* i. 14 My derlyng is to me a cluster of cypre tre. c 1400 *Chester Play* iii. 372 And now farewell my darling deer. 1502 J. Heywood *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 75 It is better to be An olde mans derlyng, than a yong mans werlyng. 1583 *STANLEY'S* *Æneis* ii. (Arb.) 61 Flee, fle, my sweet darling. 1714 *Gay Sheph. Week* v. 110 While on her Dearling's Bed her Mother sat. 1842 *TENNISON* *Gardener's Daughter*. 272 The idol of my youth, The darling of my manhood. 1859 — *Merlin & V.* 395 Answer, darling, answer, no.

† b. A favourite, a minion. *Obs.*

c 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxvii. § 2 3if ðe llycde his dysyge. swa hel swa his dysygem deorlingum dyde. a 1400—50 *Alexander* 3442 An ald derling of Darius was duke made of pers. 1530 *Palsgr.* 213 i. Derlyng, a man, mynion. 1548 *HALL* *Chron.* (1809) 219 The Quenes dearlyng William Duke of Suffolke. 1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gull* E viij. The king. had like to haue marred al, by laishing out a word hereof to one of his deerylyngs. a 1719 *ADDISON* (J.). She became the darling of the princess.

c. The favourite in a family, etc.

c 1330 R. *BRUNNE* *Chron.* (1810) 50 Knoute of his body gate somes þre. Knoute lufed [Harald] best, he was his derlyng. 1675 *Art. Contentm.* iv. § 9 The most discountenanc'd child oft makes better proof, than the dearling. 1712 *ARBUOTHNOT* *John Bull* iii. ii, John was the darling! He had all the good bits.

d. One meet to be much loved, a lovable creature, a 'pet'.

1799 *SOUTHEY* *King of Crocodiles* ii, Six young Princes, darlings all, Were missing. 1863 *MISS BRADDON* *Eleanor's* *Vict.* (1878) iii. 23 His duty towards those innocent darlings. 1864 *KINGSLEY* in *Life* xxi. (1879) II. 173 With every flock of sheep and girls are one or two enormous mastiffs. They are great darlings, and necessary against bear and wolf.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* a. of persons, as the darling of the people, etc.

c 1205 *JAN.* 6316 Alfred þe king, Englelondes deorling. *Ibid.* 25576 Pa spac Angel þe king, Scottene deorling. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* Pref. 8 Wantons and derelynges of fortune. 1615 *BACON* *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 36 Augustus Cesar. when he was a dearling of the Senate. 1639 *FULLER* *Holy War* (1640) i. A prince so good, that he was styled the Darling of mankind. 1702 *ENG.* *Theophrast.* 193 Fortune turns. every thing to the advantage of her Darlings. 1875 *STRASS* *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 508 Henry V was, as he deserved to be, the darling of the nation.

b. of things.

c 1230 *Hymns* *Virg.* (1867) 25 Loue is goddis owne derlyng. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 303 Where God is, there also is Patience his derlyng which he nourisheth. 1604 *SHAKS.* *Oth.* III. iv. 66 Take heed on't, Make it a Darling, like your precious eye. 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbadoes* Pref. i. Then Oratory became their darling. 1870 *EMERSON* *Soc. & Solit. Work & Days* Wks. (Bohn) III. 67 Trade, that pride and darling of our Ocean.

† 3. A name for a variety of apple. *Obs.*

1586 *CORAN* *Haven Health* (1636) 101 The best Apples are Pepins, Costards. Darlings, and such other.

4. *Comb.* as darling-like adj. (*nonce-wd.*).

1873 *BROWNING* *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 835 Her figure? somewhat small and darlinglike.

B. *adj.* [attrib. use of *sb.*] Dearly loved, very dear; best-loved, favourite. a. of persons.

1509 *HAWES* *Past. Pleas.* xvi. lxxii, Dyane derlyng pale as any leade. 1506 *SPENSER* *P. Q.* IV. Prol. v. Dred infant, Venus dearling dove. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* II. 373 His darling Sons. 1736 W. THOMPSON *Epithalamium* xiv. 9 Our dearling prince. 1819 *SHELLEY* *Cyclops* 246 My darling little Cyclops. 1849 *DICKENS* *Dav. Copp.* xxxii, My unchanged love is with my darling child.

b. of things.

c 1600 *SHAKS.* *Sonn.* xviii. 3 Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May. 1645 *FULLER* *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 64 To acknowledge my darling faults. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Marcus L.* 7 Philosophy was his darling Study. 1799 *COLERIDGE* *Devil's Thoughts* vi, The Devil did grin, for his darling sin is pride that apes humility. 1848 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng. l.* 101 A few enthusiasts. were bent on pursuing. their darling phantom of a republic.

Hence *nonce-wds.* *Darling v. trans.*, to address as 'darling'; *Darlingly* *adv.*; *Darlingness*.

1888 *LADY V. SANDARS* *Bitter Repent.* III. ii. 25 They still darlinged and deared each other as heretofore, especially in the presence of others. 1873 *BROWNING* *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 1600 Writing letters daily, duly read As darlingly she hands them to myself. 1875 — *Aristoph. Apol. Wks.* XIII. 30 Right they named you. some rich name. Kallistion? Phabion for the darlingness?

*Darloch*, var. of *DORLACH*.

**Darn** (dārn), *v.* Forms: 7-8 *dern*, *dearn*, 7-*darn*; 9 *Sc. dern*. [Derivation unknown.]

The verb appears about 1600, and becomes at once quite common: it may be that this particular way of repairing a hole or rent was then introduced. The form suggests relationship to *DERN* (later *darn*) secret, hidden, and its verb *dern*, *darn* to conceal, put out of sight; but satisfactory connecting links between the two have not yet been found. On the other hand the Celtic derivation suggested by Wedgwood is absolutely inadmissible. Welsh *darn* 'piece, fragment' has no association with darning or mending in any way, and the sense 'patch given by Owen Pughe is correct only in the sense that a 'piece' may be used to patch. The Welsh *darnio hoesau* would mean 'to cut a stocking to pieces' (with a knife); 'to darn a stocking' is *creithio hoesau*. (D. Silvan Evans, and Prof. Rhys.)

*trans.* To mend (clothes, etc., esp. stockings) by filling-in a hole or rent with yarn or thread inter-

woven so as to form a kind of texture. (This is done with a darning-needle.)

c 1600 Q. *Edw. Housch.* bk. in *Housch. Ord.* (1799) 244 The Serjant hath for his fee, all the coverpanes, drinking towells, and other linen cloths. that are darned. 1603 *HOLLAND* *Pharuch's Mor.* 783 (R.) For spinning, weaving, darning and drawing up a rent. 1612 *COTGER, Rentraine* .. to draw, dearne, or sow up a rent in a garment. 1697 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3303/4 Breeches darned with Worsted at the Knees. 1710 *STEELE* *Tatler* No. 245 ¶ 2 Four Pair of Silk-Stockings curiously darned. 1836 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* I. 63 The holes in the stair-carpet all darned. 1881 *BENANT & RICE* *Chapl. of Fleet* II. iii. (1883) 135 His grey stockings were darned with blue worsted.

*absol.* 1780 *GAY* *Poems* (1743) I. 233, I can sow plain-work, I can darn and stitch. 1875 *Plain Needlework* 18 The machine is not yet invented which can patch or darn. *fig.* 1641 *MILTON* *Church Govt.* vi. (1851) 128 To darn up the rents of schisme by calling a council.

b. To thread one's way in and out between obstacles.

1890 *Blackw. Mag.* No. 897. 9/1 Lithe bodies. darning themselves out in and in the many-coloured seething crowd.

**Darn**, *sb.* [f. *DAERN* *v.*] The act or result of darning; a hole or rent mended by darning.

1720 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5868. 9. i. Muslin Apron, with a large Darn in the Bottom. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 40 Then she d. wash my linen, or put a patch here and a darn there. 1879 *MISS BIRD* *Rocky Mount.* I. 245 One pair of stockings, such a mass of darns that hardly a trace of the original work remains.

*Darn*, var. of *DERN* *a.* and *v.*

**Darn**, **Darnation**, **Darned**, perversions of **DARN**, **DARNATION**, **DARNED**, in profane use. (Chiefly U.S.)

1837-40 *HALLIBURTON* *Clockm.* (1862) 29, I guess they are pretty considerable superfine darned fools. *Ibid.* (1872) 92 Darn it all, it fairly makes my dander rise. 1844 *JOHN CHAWBACON* ii. in *Hallwell Dict.* (1865) I. p. xv, I'll be darn'd if I know. 1848 *LOWELL* *Biglow P.* I. xiii, Ef you're arter folks o' gumption, You've a darned long row to hoe. 1861 *H. KINGSLEY* *Ravenshoe* vi. D., My boy was lost in a typhoon in the China sea; darn they lousy typhoons!

**Darned** (dānd), *ppl. a.* [f. *DAERN* *v.*] Mended by darning.

1628 *WITHER* *Brit. Rememb.* v. 1019 Pee'd, and neatly darned. 1836 *DICKENS* *O. Twist* iv, A suit of thread-bare black, with darned cotton stockings. 1847 *LD. LINDSAY* *Chr. Art.* I. 137 A piece of darned and faded tapestry.

**Darnel** (dā-nēl). Forms: 4-5 *dernel*, 5 *dernal*, -eil, *darnelle*, -ylle, -ail, 6 *dernell*, (*der-nolde*), 6-7 *darnell*, -all, 4-*darnel*. [Occurs also in the Walloon dialect of Rouchy, 'darnelle, ivraie, lolium temulentum'; ulterior history unknown.]

1. A deleterious grass, *Lolium temulentum*, which in some countries grows as a weed among corn.

Known first as the English name for the *lolium* of the Vulgate: see *COCKLE* *sb.* 2. The grass is now rare in England, but appears to have been much more common formerly when seed-corn was largely imported from the Mediterranean regions, where the weed abounds. It is now held to be deleterious only when infested by ergot, to which it is particularly liable.

c 1235 *Metr. Hom.* 145 Than com his fa, and seu riht thare Darnel, that es an iuel weed. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1138 (Fairf.) þi quete darnel (*Cott.*, *Gott.*, *zanny*, *Trin.* *coke*) sal hit be. 1382 *WYCLIF* *Matt.* xiii. 25. c 1440 *Prompt. Par.* 119 Darnel, a weede, *zianu*, *lolium*. 1523 *FITZHERB.* *Husb.* 820 Dernelde growth vp streyght lyke an hye grasse, and hath long sedes on eyther syde the stert. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Buckstone* 5 b, Some darnell is crepte in amongst the good corne. 1605 *SHAKS.* *Learn* iv. iv. 5. 1697 *DRYDEN* *Virg.* *Georg.* v. 56 Oats and Darnel choak the rising Corn. 1742 *Land. & Country Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 10 Darnel is a rampant Weed and grows much among some Barley, especially in the bad Husbandman's Ground. 1799 *Med. Zool.* II. 106 Externally applied, darnel is said to produce anodyne properties. 1833 *TENNISON* *Poems* 3 Then let wise Nature work her will And on my clay her darnels grow.

b. Sometimes used as a book-name of the genus *Lolium*. *Red Darnel*: Rye-grass, *L. perenne*.

1647 *FULLER* *Good Th. in Worst T.* (1841) 109 There is a kind of darnel, called *lolium murinum*. 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 143 *Lolium* or Darnel, has a one-leaved involucre containing one flower only.

2. Loosely applied to *Papaver Rhæas*, or some other corn-field poppy: 'Britten & Holland).

1612 *DRAYTON* *Polyph.* xv. (R.), The crimson darnel flower, the blue-bottle and gold.

3. *fig.* Cf. *COCKLE*, *FARES*.

1444 *Pol. Poem* (Rolls) II. 216 Nor of thy toung be nat rekkeles, Utter nevir no darnel with good corn. 1593-87 *FOX* *A. & M.* (1684) III. 501 The detestable darnel of desperation. 1590 H. BARROW *Brief Discov.* 3 [Salan] sowing his darnel of errors and tares of discord amongst them. a 1640 J. BALL *Assue. to Can* ii. (1642) 12 A graine of good corne in a great deale of darnel.

*attrib.* 1868 *LOWELL* *Under Willows* vi, No darnel fancy Might choke one useful blade in Puritan fields.

4. *attrib.*, and *Comb.*, as *darnel-like* adj.

1601 *HOLLAND* *Pliny* II. 144 Darnel floure laid too, with Oxymel, cureth the gout. c 1680 Z. *Boyd Zion's Flowers* (1855) 73, I dixzy am as fed with Darnall seeds. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 511 *Festuca lolacea*, or darnel-like fescue.

**Darner** (dā-nar), [-ER.]

1. One who darns.

1611 *COTGER, Rentraine*, a Seamster. or Dearnier. 1837 *HT. MARTINEAU* *Soc. Amer.* III. 149 The humble-stocking-darner. 1841 *LAW* *Arab. Nts.* III. 177 He took [the veil] forth from the shop, and gave it to the darner.

2. A darning-needle.

1882 in *CAULFIELD & SAWARD* *Dict. Needlework*.

**Darnex**, **darnick**, *obs. forms of DORNICK*.

**Darning** (dā-nig), *coll. sb.* [-ING *v.*]

1. The action or process of filling up a hole in a fabric with thread or yarn in interwoven stitches; the result of such mending.

1611 *COTGER, Rentraine*, a darning. 1720 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5829, A long Muslin Apron, the middle flourished with stripes of true Darning. 1882 *Mrs. Kaseen's* *Tempt.* I. 231 Charity usually did her darnings and mendings in her own apartment. 1886 B. C. SAWARD in *Houswife* I. iv. 100/1 To understand grafting, patching, Swiss darning, ladder darning, and corner darning, as well as plain darning.

b. *fig.* (= 'Threading' one's way in and out.)

1881 *MRS. HOLMAN* *Hunt Child.* *Jerus.* 114 Phoebe made her way by a darning process up to. the official dignitary.

2. Articles darned or to be darned.

*Mod.* The week's darning lay on the table.

3. *Comb.*, as *darning work*; *darning-ball*, -last, an egg-shaped or spherical piece of wood, ivory or other hard substance, over which a fabric is stretched while being darned; *darning-needle*, a long and stout needle used in darning; *darning-stitch*, a stitch used in darning which imitates the texture of the fabric darned.

1711 *SHAFESB.* *Charac.* (1737) III. 265 The gouty joints and darning-work, by which, complicated periods are so curiously strung, or hook'd on, one to another. 1848 *Hon. SMITH* *Letter upon town* 54 This case. containing two bodkins and a darning needle.

**Darnix**, **darnook**, *obs. forms of DORNICK*.

**Daroga**, **darogha** (dārōgā). *Anglo-Ind.*

Also 7 *daruga*, *derega*, *droga*, *droger*, 7-8 *de-roga*, 8 *darouga*. [a. Pers. and Urdu دروغه]

*dārōghah*, *contr.* دروغه *drōghah* governor, overseer.]

A governor, superintendent, chief officer, head of police or excise. Under the Mongols, the Governor of a province or city, but in later times gradually degraded.

1634 *SIR T. HERBERT* *Trav.* (1638) 132 The Darugad in person came. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 232 The Bailly, or Judge of the City, whom they call Daroga. 1753 *HANWAY* *Trav.* (1762) II. xv. ii. 413 Orders being given to the darogahs. not to let any one pass. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE* *Cambul* (1842) II. 265 The Darogah of the Bazar fixed prices, and superintends weights and measures. 1892 *Daily News* 19 July 73 The official. sent it off to Gwalior by a daroga.

*Darr*, *obs. form of DARE* *v.*

**Darrain**, -rain *e*, -rayne, -rein *e*, -reyno, etc., var. of *DERAIGN* *Obs.*

† **Darreïn**, *a.* *Old Law.* [a. OF. *darrain*, *derrain* (still in various F. dialects *dérain*, *darain*, etc. = F. *dermier*: —late L. \**de-tranius* hinder, f. *de retro* (whence F. *derrière* behind.)

Last, ultimate, final; = *DERNIER*. *Darreïn presentment*: the last presentation to an ecclesiastical benefice (as a proof of the right to present): see quot. 1760. *Darreïn resort*: *dermier resort*.

1760 *BRITTON* IV. i. De assise de Dreyen Present. *Ibid.* IV. xii. § 5 Si le deryen verdit soit contrarie al premier. 1555 *Act 1 Mary* and *Sess. c.* 5 Any writ of assise of darrin presentment. 1672 W. DE BRITAIN *Interst. Eng. Dutch War* 9 War is the darrin resort of every wise and good Prince. 1760 *BURN* *Ecc. Law* I. 26 Darrein presentment is a writ which lieth, where a man or his ancestor hath presented a clerk to a church, and afterwards (the church becoming void by the death of the said clerk or otherwise) a stranger presenteth his clerk to the same church, in disturbance of him who had last presented. 1833 *Act* 3-4 *Will. IV.* c. 27 § 36 And it be further enacted, That no. . . Writ of Assise of novel disseisin. Darrein-presentment. . . or Mort d'ancestor. shall be brought after the Thirty-first Day of December One thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

**Darse**, *obs. var. of DACE*, a fish.

**Dart** (*sb.*, *obs. pa. indic. of DARE* *v.*)

**Dart** (dārt), *sb.* Also 4-6 *darte*, 7 *Sc. dairt*. [a. OF. *dart*, accus. of *dars*, *dars*, in 15th c. *dard* = Pr. *dart*, Sp. and It. *dardo*.]

1. A pointed missile weapon thrown by the hand; a light spear or javelin; also applied to pointed missiles in general, including arrows, etc.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* A. 3488 Launces, swerdes, and dartes. c 1330 R. *BRUNNE* *Chron.* (1810) 178 A darte was schot to hem, bot non wist who it schete. c 1400 *Destry* *Inv.* 10548 Parys cast at the kyng. . . Pre dartes. 1535 *COVERDALE* *Prov.* xxvi. 18 As one shuteh deadly arowes and dartes. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelstol's Trav.* II. 126 They use no other Arms than the Dart, (which they cast. dexterously). 1718 *POPE* *Hiad* iv. 511 The sounding darts in iron tempests flew. 1840 *THIELWALL* *Greece* VII. 7 After a short siege, he was killed by a dart from an engine.

b. *fig.*

1382 *WYCLIF* *Eph.* vi. 16 The fry darts of the worste envye. 1509 *HAWES* *Past. Pleas.* xli. i. Deth with his darte arrest me suddenly. 1664 *EVELYN* *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 202 The too parching Darts of the Sun. 1764 *GOLDAM* *Trav.* 231 Love's and friendship's finely pointed dart. a 1839 *PRARD* *Poems* (1864) II. 259 The lightning's vivid dart.

c. *transf.* A kind of cel-spear (see quot. 1883); a needle-shaped piece of caustic used in surgery; † a representation of a dart or arrow used to mark direction on a drawing, etc. (*obs.*); the tongue or spear of flame produced by a blowpipe.

1784 *Specif. Watt's Patent* No. 1432. 9 The direction of motion of these. wheels is shown by the darts. 1816 *Accum*



*Chem. Tests* (1818) 174 Expose it to the flame of a blowpipe dart. 1876 tr. *Ziessens's Cycl. Med.* IV. 80 Darts of equal parts of iodine and iodide of potassium prepared with dextrine and made as fine as Carlsbad needles, are used... with success in the treatment of... hypertrophied tonsils. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxxi. (1884) 244 The spear in use on the Ant and Thurne is the dart, and is made with a cross-piece, with barbed spikes set in it like the teeth of a rake.

**2. Zool.** An organ resembling a dart: *spec. a.* The sting of a venomous insect, scorpion, etc., or that part which pierces the skin. **b.** A dart-like organ in some gastropods, having an excitatory function (see *dart-sac* in 8).

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 163 The Sting of a Bee... I could most plainly perceive... to contain in it, both a Sword or Dart, and the poisonous liquor that causes the pain. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* l. x. It poisons like a scorpion's dart. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xx. His [a demon's] scaly tail, with a poisonous dart at the end of it! 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. ii. 84 Their [snails'] generative organs... contain a copulative pouch, the dart enclosed in a sac. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 118. *Ibid.* 481 Some *Pulmonata* and certain species of *Doris* possess a dart, attached in the former to the female, in the latter to the male, duct.

**3. Dress-making.** A seam joining the two edges left by cutting a gore in any stuff.

1884 *Dress Cutting Assoc. Circular*. To sew the Darts (or Breast Plaits) commence at the top, holding both edges even for one inch. 1893 *Weldon's Ladies' Jnl.* XIV. 259/3 The shape is fitted with hip darts.

**4. A name for the snake-like lizards of the genus *Acontias* (formerly supposed to be venomous serpents) from their habit of darting upon their prey; = *dart-serpent*, -*snake* (see 8).**

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Tiro*, a caste, dart, also a serpent called a dart. *Acontias*. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 696. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 440 The Dart taketh his name from his swift darting or leaping upon a man to wound and kill him.

**+5. The fish otherwise called DACE or DARE.** 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 271 Daces or Darts, or Dares, be of good Nourishment.

**b. Short for Dart-moth:** see 8.

**6. [f. the vb.] The act of darting; a sudden rapid motion.**

1721 R. BRADLEY *Wks. Nat.* 71 The first Dart they make at any thing. 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rldg.) 36 A bird made a sudden dart from the air upon it. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Bursel* II. li. 87 She rose quickly... and prepared herself for a dart at the door.

**b. The act of casting a dart or pointed missile; the range within which it may be thrown.**

1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 180 With their harpoons held above their heads ready for the dart. *Ibid.* 182 The whale continuing to descend the moment either of the boats got within dart of him.

**7. Australian slang.** Plan, aim, scheme.

1887 FARRELL *How he did it* 20 Whose 'dart' was to appear the justest steward that ever hiked a plate round. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 29 The great dart is to keep the young stock away from their mothers until they forget one another. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 9 Aug. 4/2 When I told them of my 'dart' some were contemptuous.

**8. Comb., as dart-caster; dart-holding, -shaped, -wounded adjs.; dart-moth, a moth of the genus *Agrotis*, so called from a mark on the fore wing; dart-sac, a hollow structure connected with the generative organs of some gastropods, from which the darts (2 b) are ejected; dart-serpent, dart-snake, a snake-like lizard of the genus *Acontias* (= DART 4).**

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 118 (R.) A certaine number of slingers and dart-casters. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. lxxviii. No fear of Death's 'dart-holding hand. 1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend. Index*, 'Dart-moths. 1848 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 329 *Agrotis segetum* (the Dart Moth), and *Agrotis exclamationis* (the Heart and Dart Moth). 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 49 A cylindrical hollow muscular organ, the 'dart-sac. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 697 Suddenly there came one of these 'Dart-serpents out of the tree, and wounded him. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jnl. Anson's Voy.* 338 (C. Good Hope) The Eye-Serpent... is also call'd sometimes the *Dart-Serpent*, from its darting or shooting himself forward with great swiftness. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 203/1 'Dart-shaped mandibles. 1588 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 135 This I think may... be referred to the 'Dart-Snakes. 1843 J. DAYMAN tr. *Dante's Inferno* xxiv. 154 Though puffsnake, dart-snake, watersnake, she [Libya] boast. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 225 Hire bewte bitis in his brest... as he ware 'dart-wondid.

**Dart** (dārt), *v.* [f. DART sb.: cf. F. *darder* (15th c.) from *dard*.]

**+1. trans.** To pierce with a dart or other pointed weapon; to spear, transfix. Also *fig. Obs.*

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 212 As the wilde bole... ydarter to the herte. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 231 Till death shall dart him for to dye. 1644 CART. SMITH *Virginia* II. 32 Staues like unto Iaulins headed with bone. With these they dart fish swimming in the water. 1632 LITHCOW *Trav.* x. 489 When death... had darted King James of matchlesse memory. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 383 VI. 159 She... darts dead at once even the embryo hopes of an encroaching lover. 1752 BOND in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 431 [They] are never sure of darting a whale, till they are within a yard.

**2. To throw, cast, shoot (a dart or other missile).**

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 770 Such other Iaulins as the Romans darted at them. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's*

*Trav.* 51 A kind of long headed Pike, which they dart with great exactness. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 426/1 He bound it fast to a javelin, and darted it over. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 161 They... sometimes get near enough to dart the harpoon.

**3. trans. and fig.** To send forth, or emit, suddenly and sharply; to shoot out; to cast (a glance) quickly and keenly.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 196 Thine eye darts forth the fire that burneth me. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 137 Dart not scornfull glances from those eyes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 171 The Sunne darted his outrageous beames so full upon us. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 680 (*Fire engine*) The water issuing out of the tube that darts it. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* (1721) 246 The Camellion... when a Fly comes in his way... darts out his Tongue with utmost Swiftness. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 720 His gentle eye Grew stern, and darted a severe rebuke. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 272/1 Darting the bill with sudden velocity into the water. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. viii. Her eyes... darted flashes of anger as she spoke.

**4. intr.** To throw a dart or other missile.

1530 PALSGR. 306/2 These Yrisshe men dart best, or throwe a darte best of all men. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 370 One Laodocus in darting. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 72 They pursue her [the whale] and dart two or three times more at her.

**5. To move like a dart; to spring or start with a sudden rapid motion; to shoot.** Also *fig.*

1619 FLETCHER *False One* II. i. Destructions darting from their looks. 1761 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. l. 119 They dart away with the swiftness of the wind. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi. A thousand vague fears darted athwart her mind. 1854 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii. 'No, no,' said little Ruth, darting up. 1885 *Spectator* 18 July 950/1 A deer darts out of the copse. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 296 The road got level again as it darted away towards Geneva.

**+ Darters. Obs. Also darters.** [Corruption of F. *dartre*: see DARTRE.] A disease of sheep: see *quots.*

1580 *Well of Woman Hill, Aberdeen* A i v. It perflytie curis the exteriour scabbis, wyldfyre, darters, and other filthines of the skyn. 1587 MASCALL *Gout. Cattle, Sheepe* (1627) 221 There is... a certaine scab that runnes on the chine which is commonly called of the shepherds the darters. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed. 3), *Chim-scab*, a Scabby Disease in Sheep... commonly call'd The Darters. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III. 496 There is a certain Scab on the Chin of Lambs at some Seasons, occasioned by their feeding on Grass covered with Dew; it is called by the Shepherds the Darters; which will kill a Lamb if not stop't.

**Darted** (dārtəd), *pph. a.* [f. DART *v.* + -ED 1.]

**+1. Pierced with, or as with, a dart; punctured.** 1374 [see DART *v.* 1]. 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 161 With darted bosomes and imbalanced hearts. 1763 COLLINSON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 67 Several darted twigs [i.e. pierced by insects] were... carefully examined, and opened.

**2. Thrown or shot as a dart; sent or put forth suddenly and rapidly.**

1669 DRYDEN *Tyrant. Love* IV. i. A darted Mandate came from that great Will which moves this mighty Frame. 1672 — *Cong. Gran.* I. i. The darted Cane. a 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet. Wks.* 1721 II. 314 Darted Pray'r returns for darted Spight. 1859 TENNYSON *Vivien* 935 With darted spikes and splinters.

**Darter** (dārtər), *pph. a.* [f. DART *v.* + -ER 1.]

**1. One who throws or shoots darts; a soldier armed with a dart.**

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s.v. *Certus*, *Iaculis certus*, a sure and cunning darter. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 391 Appointing his Archers and Darters to hurl... their Darts... to the tops of the Houses. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 730 Having a strong guard of darters and slingers. 1820 EDGEWORTH *Mem. I.* 199 He was called Jack the Darter. He threw his darts... to an amazing height. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. liii. VI. 520 To organise either darters or slingers.

**+ b. A harpooner. Obs.**

1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 8 The wounded Fish [dolphin] immediately flounces... which the Darter observes, giving him Rope and Play.

**2. A person or animal that darts or moves swiftly.**

1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lxxvii. The finny darter with the glittering scales.

**+3. = DART sb. 4, dart-snake. Obs.**

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1608) 696 Certain [serpents] in Hungary... do leap upon men, as these darters do. 1820 W. TOOKE tr. *Lucian* I. 96 Innumerable asps... darters, cow-suckers and toads.

**4. a. English name of the genus *Plotus* or family *Plotidae* of web-footed birds of the pelican tribe, with long neck and small head, found in parts of tropical Africa and America, and in Australia; so called from their way of darting on their prey.**

1825 GORE tr. *Blumenbach's Nat. Hist.* v. 126 *Aukinga*, the Darter. *P. ventre albo*. 1881 MANVILLE *Fenn Off to Wilds* xxx. (1888) 210 That curious water-bird, the darter, swimming with its body nearly submerged, and its long, snaky neck, ready to dart its keen bill with almost lightning rapidity at the tiny fish upon which it fed.

**b. pl.** The order *Jaculatores* in Macgillivray's classification of birds, comprising the kingfishers, bee-eaters, and jacamars; from their habit of darting upon their prey.

**5. A name for various fishes; esp. the small fresh-water fishes constituting the N. American subfamily *Etheostominae* of the family *Percidae*, which dart from their retreats when disturbed.**

1884 GOODE *Fishes* of U. S. 417 Darters are found in all fresh waters of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. 1887 C. C. ABBOTT *Waste-Land Wand.* vii. 210 There

was a goodly company of little darters or etheostomoids... all of one species—the common tessellated darter.

**Darting** (dārtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DART, *q.v.*; throwing or shooting of darts, etc.; rapid movement as of a dart, etc.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Campus iaculatorius*, a field where men exercise darting. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 944 Sudden Glances, and Dartings of the Eye. 1694 *Acc. Serv. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 220 Their Fishing ordinarily is darting, their Darts are long, strongly barbed. 1796 MOUNSEY in *Phil. Trans.* I. 21 Pain on the stomach... with darts inwardly. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 161 They then make use of the lance either by darting or thrusting.

**Darting, pph. a.** [-ING 2.] That darts (see the verb).

**1. trans.** Shooting darts; shooting or casting forth like a dart.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. i. l. i Now darting Parthya art thou stroke. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 753 Love-darting eyes. c 1825 LONGE. *Burial of Minutisink* vii. With darting eye and nostril spread.

**2. intr.** Moving or shooting swiftly like a dart.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 197 The sudden darting Heat of the Sun. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 1318 They vanish'd panic-stricken, like a shoal of darting fish.

Hence *Dartingly adv.* **Dartingness.**

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 129 When we give a dartingness to outcasts [i.e. missiles]. 1846 WORCESTER, *Dartingly.*

**Dartle** (dārtl), *v. rare.* [A modern dim. and iterative of DART *v.*: cf. *sparkle*.] To dart or shoot forth repeatedly (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1855 BROWNING *My Star*, My star that dartles the red and the blue. 1893 *Athenaeum* 18 Mar. 346/2 He... showed me the chestnut logs which spit and dartle, the birch logs which smoke and moulder.

**Dartless, a.** Without a dart.

1769 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* II. 184.

**Dartman.** A soldier armed with a dart.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Vocation* 304 Without an aim the Dart-man darts his spear. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xix. 98 Archers and dartmen.

**Dartoid** (dārtoid), *a. Anat.* [mod. f. Gr. *dapros* + *DARTOS* + -OID.] Like or of the nature of the dartos.

1872 F. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 635 The dartoid sacs of the labia majora. 1890 THANE *Ellis's Anat.* (ed. 11) 445 The subcutaneous layer in the scrotum... is named the dartoid tissue.

**[Dartos (dārtos). Anat.]** [mod. a. Gr. *dapros* flayed, excoriated, verbal adj. of *δέπω* to flay.]

The layer of connective and unstriped muscular tissue immediately beneath the skin of the scrotum. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* 119 The epididymis or dartos. 1875 FLINT *Phys. Man* V. 314 A loose, reddish, contractile tissue, called the dartos, which forms two distinct sacs, one enveloping each testicle.

**Dartre** (dārtər), [F. *dartre*, of doubtful etymology: see *Diez*, *Littre*, and *Dict. des Sciences Med.* XXV. 648. For an earlier adoption of the word into Eng., see DARTARS.] A vague generic name for various skin diseases, esp. herpes; also, a scab or the like formed in such diseases.

1829 BATEMAN *Synops. Cutan. Dis.* (ed. 7) Pref. 15 The darters... are said to be of seven kinds. 1834 GOOD *Stetter Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 481 The proper meaning of dartre, or tetter, is herpes. 1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 72 Boils and 'darters' formed near the seat of pain.

**Dartrous** (dārtros), *a.* [ad. F. *dartreux*, f. *dartre*: see *prec.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of dartre: applied to a peculiar diathesis.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 190/2 Dartrous diseases of the skin. 1881 PIFFARD *Therap.* *Skin* 126 The rheumatic or dartrous diathesis, as it is called in France, is the predisposing cause, I believe, of eczema, psoriasis, and pityriasis.

**Dartsmen.** [f. *dart's*.] = DARTSMAN.

1770 J. ROSS *Epitaph on Friend* 11 (MS.) Death—dread dartsmen!... May strike thee sudden in life's blooming May.

**Darvis, darvish, obs. forms of DERVISH.**

**Darwinian** (darwiniān), *a. (sb.)* [f. proper name *Darwin* + -IAN.]

**+1. Of or pertaining to Erasmus Darwin (1731-1802), and to his speculations or poetical style.**

1804 *Edin. Rev.* July 297 One objection... to the Darwinian modulation with which Mr. Sotheby's versification is infected. 1842 MRS. BROWNING *Bk. of Poets* Wks. 1890 V. 279 A broad gulf between his [Wordsworth's] descriptive poetry and that of the Darwinian painter-poet school.

**2. Of or pertaining to the celebrated naturalist Charles Darwin (grandson of Erasmus Darwin, 1809-1882), and to his scientific views or observations, esp. his theory of the evolution of species: see DARWINISM 2.**

1867 (title) The Darwinian Theory of the Transmutation of Species. 1881 *Knowledge* 9 Dec. 128/1 The principles which will guide us in the choice of subjects will be Darwinian — to wit, natural selection and the survival of the fittest.

**b. as sb.** A follower of Charles Darwin; one who accepts the Darwinian theory.

1871 HUXLEY *Crit. & Addresses* (1873) 251 Mr. Mivart is less of a Darwinian than Mr. Wallace, for he has less faith in the power of natural selection. 1881 *Athenaeum* 29 Oct. 566/1 Mr. Balfour is a practical Darwinian.

**Darwinianism.** [f. *prec.* + -ISM.]

**+1. Imitation of the style of Erasmus Darwin** (see *prec.* 1). *Obs. (nonce-use).*

1804 *Edin. Rev.* July 297 We can substantiate our charge of Darwinianism.



2. The Darwinian theory of evolution; = DARWINISM 2; also, a Darwinian idiom or phrase.

1883 E. M. UNDERDOWN in *N. & Q.* 13 Oct. 284/2, I know not if any one has noticed a literary ancestor, to use a Darwinianism, for that of Francis I after Pavia. 1893 J. H. STUBBS (*title*), Darwinianism. = WORKMAN and WORK.

**Darwinical**, *a. rare* = DARWINIAN 2. Hence **Darwinically** *adv.*

1864 HUXLEY *Lay Sermon*. (1870) 334 It is one thing to say, Darwinically, that every detail observed in an animal's structure is of use to it [etc.].

**Darwinism** (dā'winiz'm). [-ISM.]

†1. The doctrine or hypothesis of Erasmus Darwin. *Obs.* (*nonce-use*.)

1856 B. W. RICHARDSON *Life T. Sopwith* (1891) 256 Mr. Sopwith described the hypothesis of the development of living things from a primordial centre. That, said Reade, is rank Darwinism. It was the first time I had heard that word used. It had reference to Erasmus Darwin.

2. The biological theory of Charles Darwin concerning the evolution of species, etc., set forth especially in his works entitled 'The Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life' (1859), and 'The Descent of Man and Selection in relation to Sex' (1871).

1871 *Athenaeum* 15 July 84 It is impossible to reconcile the Doctors of the Church with the Doctors of Darwinism. 1876 RAY LANKESTER *Tr. Haeckel's Hist. Creation* I. 1 The scientific theory... commonly called... Darwinism, is only a small fragment of a far more comprehensive doctrine. 1889 A. R. WALLACE (*title*), Darwinism, An exposition of the theory of Natural Selection with some of its applications.

So **Darwinist**, a follower of Darwin, a Darwinian. **Darwinistic** *a.*, of or pertaining to Darwinism. **Darwinize** *v.*, to speculate or theorize after the manner of (Erasmus or Charles) Darwin.

1883 *Sci. & Lit. Gossip* I. 79 Interesting to every sincere Darwinist. 1875 *Tr. Schmidt's Desc. & Darno*. 292 Decisive in favour of Darwinistic views. 1881 *Athenaeum* 27 May 663/2 In connexion with Darwinistic explanations of ends. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 246 Coleridge invented the term 'Darwinising' to express his contempt for the speculations of the elder Darwin. 1886 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 435 Darwinizing sociologists.

**Darwinite** (dā'winait), *sb.* 1. (*a.*) [-ITE.]

*a. sb.* A follower of Charles Darwin; a Darwinian.

1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* XLI. 41/1 Here are Darwinites... reviving the doctrine of Lord Monboddo that men and monkeys are of the same stock. 1885 *Athenaeum* 8 Aug. 171/2 A wave of reaction against what we may term the ultra-Darwinism of the Darwinites.

**B. adj.** = DARWINIAN 2.

1867 KINGSLEY *Lett. in Life* xvii. (1883) 280 Can you tell me where I can find any Darwinite lore about the development of birds?

**Darwinite**, *sb.* 2. *Min.* [Named by Forbes 1861 after Chas. Darwin: see -ITE.] A synonym of WHITNEYITE. 1861 in *Bristow Gloss. Min.* 104.

**Dary**, *obs.* form of DAIRY.

|| **Das** (*das*). Also **dasse**. [*Du. das* = Ger. *dachs*, OHG. *dahs*; = WGer. *\*pahs*, whence also med.L. *taxus* badger. In sense 1 retained by Caxton in his English version of Reynard; in sense 2 belonging to the Dutch of South Africa.]

†1. A badger. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* iv. (Arb.) 7 Tho spack Grymbart the dasse. *Ibid.* xvii. 39 The beres, the foxes, the cates and the dassen.

2. The daman or rock-badger of the Cape.

1786 SPARRMAN *Voy. Cape G. H.* 309 Those little animals which... by the colonists are called dasses or badgers. 1838 W. H. K. READ in *Penny Cycl.* XII. 419 (*s.v. Hyrax*) Its name at the Cape is the Dasse, which is, I believe, the Dutch for a badger. 1884 WOOD in *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 719/1 The most successful Das hunter.

† **Dasart**. *Obs. rare*. [*f. dase*, DAZE *v.* + -ART: cf. MDu. *dasaert* (Oudemans), in Kilian *daesaert* a fool.] A dazed, stupefied, or inert person; a dullard; = DASIBERD, DASTARD 1.

*a. 1400 Minor Poems Vernon MS.* 333 Ouur-al maijt pou comen and go, Whon a Moppe dasart kint so.

† **Dascan**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also **daskan**, **dascon**. [*perh. for DESOANT.*] To ponder, consider.

1579 MONTGOMERIE *Navigationis* 227 They daskand farther.—What if the Quene war deid? 1600 BUREL in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* II. 45 (Jam.) Than did I dascan with my sell, Quiddid to heuin or into hell, Thir persons suld pertene. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 328 To dascon this, remarke, when they set land, Some this, some that, doe gesse, this Hill, that Cape.

**Dase**, *obs.* form of DACE, DAZE.

**Dasel** 1, *obs.* form of DAZZLE.

**Dasewe**: see DASWEN *v.* *Obs.*

**Dasey**, *obs.* form of DAISY.

**Dash** (dæf), *v.* 1. Forms: 3-4 **dasse**, 3-5 **dasche**, 4 **dasscho**, 4-6 **dasshe**, 4-7 **dashe**, 6- **dash**. [*ME. daschen, dassem*, found 1300, *perh.* from Norse: cf. Sw. *daska* to drub, Sw. *dial.* to slap with open hand, Da. *daske* to beat, strike; but an ON. *\*daska* is not recorded, and the word is not known in WGer. It may be a comparatively recent onomatopoeic word, expressing the action and sound of striking or driving with violence and

smashing effect: cf. *clash, crash, bash, pash, smash*, etc. The *trans.* and *intr.* uses are exemplified almost equally early, and there is no definite evidence as to their actual order: cf. DASH *v.*]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To strike with violence so as to break into fragments; to break in pieces by a violent stroke or collision; to smash. Now generally with complement, as *to dash to pieces*; but the simple *dash* is still said of the action of wind or rain in beating, bruising, and disfiguring flowers or plants.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1722) 51 Pe pykes smyte hem þoru out... And daschte and a dreynite fourty schippes. *Ibid.* 540 [Theil with axes thuder come, & that 3at to hewe, & to dasse. c. 1330 *Arch. & Merl.* 9051 (Mätz.) The hors chine he dasset a-to. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden Rolls* III. 63 [He was] al to dasset so þat no þing of his body myght be founde. 1593 SHAKES. *A Hen* VI. ii. 98 The splitting Rockes... would not dash me with their ragged sides. 1610—Temp. I. ii. 8 A braue vessel... Dash'd all to peeces. 1642 ROBERTS *Naaman* 142 As if one should with his foot dash a little child's house of oystershells. 1748 ANON. *Foy* II. i. 116 He fell amongst the rocks, and was dashed to pieces. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 132 Altho' we dash'd Your cities into shards with catapults. 1892 GARDINER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 11 The waves had dashed to pieces a large number of his ships. *Mod.* The *rosa* were beautiful, before they were so dashed by the wind and rain.

b. To strike violently against.

(Without implication of smashing.)

1611 COTGR., *Talemoner*, to cufte, or dash on the lips. 1624 *Aphor. of State in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 495 With the like thunderbolt, to dash the heads of the sacred Empire. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. xxv. 746 The oars of Theodosius dashed the waves of the Hyperborean ocean. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1866) 349 Like brilliant islands... vainly dashed by the dark waters of human history.

2. To knock, drive, throw, or thrust (*away, down, out*, etc.) with a violent stroke or collision.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 344/147 And daschte be tiez (= teeth) out of is heued. 1400-50 Alexander 382a A brand and a briht schild bremlie he hentis. Dasches dragons down. 1599 SHAKES. *Rom. & Jul.* v. iii. 54 Shall I not... dash out my desperate braines. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 268 It [rain] is naturally drunk in, not dash'd in by force. 1700 DRYDEN (J.). The brushing oars and brazen prow Dash up the sandy waves. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii. Dashing from him the snake which was about to sting him. 1833 Hr. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* x. 212 While she, dashing away her tears, looked for something to do.

† b. To drive impetuously forth or out, cause to rush together. *Obs.*

1523 I.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. clvii. 191 Then thenglyshmen dashed forth their horses after the frenchmen. *Ibid.* I. cccxlii. 538 Lorde Langurant... couched his speare... and so dyde Bernarde, and dashed to their horses. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 922/2 The king... pulled downe his visar... and dashed out such a pleasant countenance and cheere, that all... reioised verie much.

3. To throw, thrust, drive, or impel (something) against, upon, into (something else) with a violence that breaks or smashes; to impel (a thing) into violent and destructive contact with something: a. a solid body. (Also *fig.*)

1530 PALSGR. 507/1 He dashed my heed agaynst the postes. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 24 He fourthwith dashed his spurres into his horse and fled. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 376 In so doing he dashed himself against a notable Text. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 62 Lest another Wave should dash me against it [the rock]. 1800 SCORSEBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 401 A violent storm of wind dashed her... stern first, against a floe of ice. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* vii. (1886) 61 [He] dashed his right fist full against one of the panels.

b. To splash (water or other liquid) violently upon or against something.

1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 457 The Waves on heaps are dash'd against the Shoar. 1830 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 350 Dashing the salt water in our faces.

† c. With reversed construction: *To dash one in the teeth with (something)*: to 'cast it in one's teeth'. *Obs.* (Cf. CAST *v.* 65.)

1530 PALSGR. 507/1 I dasche one in the tethe with a lye or a gloyngie tale; *Jeunbouche*. What nedest thou to dasche me in the tethe with the monaye thou haste lente me.

4. To bespatter or splash (a thing) with anything (e.g. water or mud) cast with force or violence upon or against it.

1530 PALSGR. 507/1 I dasche, I araye with myer, *Je crotte*. Your horse hath all to dashed me. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* Wks. vi. 1851/268 The Sea... came rowling on, and without reverence both wet and dash'd him. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 166 Some Whales blow blood to the very last... and these dash the Men in the Long-boats most filthily. 1705 H. WALPOLE *Mod. Gardening* R. Vast basins of marble dashed with perpetual cascades. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* viii. (1877) 307 The face may be dashed with cold water. *fig.* 1611 *Bk. Discip.* Ch. Scot. Pref. Some will dash you by the odious name of Puritan. 1833 G. HERBERT *Temple, Marie Magd.* iii. Her sinnes did dash Ev'n God himself.

b. To put out (fire) by dashing water upon it.

1610 SHAKES. *Temp.* I. ii. 4 But that the Sea... Dashes the fire out. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xvii. Rows of fire-buckets for dashing out a conflagration.

c. *pa. ppl.* Marked as with splashes.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. xlv. 202 Floures... powdered or dashte with small spottes. 1797-1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) I. 119 The top of the head, the back, and the tail badge: the rump is dashed with ash. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxviii. 11 Deep tulips dash'd with fiery dew. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxvii. 452 The sea was dashed with a wild glare of crimson.

5. To affect or qualify (anything) with an element of a different strain thrown into it; to mingle, temper, qualify, dilute with some (usually inferior) admixture. Also *fig.*

1546 *Confut. N. Shaxton* A. iii (R). Your sermons dashed full of sorrowful teares and depe sighings. 1586 CASAS *Harv. Health* xviii. 166 Boyle them [fruit] againe with sufficient sugar, to dash them with sweet water. 1688 SA. T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 1750/40 Notable virtues are sometimes dashed with notorious vices. 1684 tr. *Bouet's Merc. Campit.* v. 137 Vinegar. dashed with water. is an Antidote against drunkenness. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 267/28 To dash the Truth with Fiction. 1843 LEYER *J. Hinton* vi. Dash the lemonade with a little maraschino. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 141 The pleasures of sin... are largely dashed with its pains.

b. *Coal-mining*. To mix (fire-damp) with air till the mixture ceases to be inflammable.

1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms* Northumb. & Durh. 21 Dashing Air.—Mixing air and gas together, until... the mixture ceases to be inflammable.

6. *fig.* To destroy, ruin, confound, bring to nothing, frustrate, spoil (a design, enterprise, hope, etc.): cf. *to smash*. In 16-17th c. the usual word for the rejection of a bill in Parliament, and frequent in various applications; now *Obs.* exc. in *to dash (any one's) hopes*. (Cf. next.)

1528 *Beggars' Petit. agst. Popery in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 153 He shall be excommunicated, and then be all his actions dashed! 1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 169 All the hope of Anselme was dashed. 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Commun. Eng.* (1633) 92 As the cry of yea or no is bigger so the Bill is allowed or dashed. 1667 DRYDEN *Agincourt* 4 A warre with France, must be the way To dash this Bill. 1666 Br. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 59 Those hopes were no sooner conceived than dashed. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 157 So the design was wholly dashed. 1710 PRIEUR *x Orig. Tithe* iv. 214 To dash what arguments may be brought from hence. 1840 *Chartist Circular* No. 5. 225 This dashes the bit-by-bit system [of reform]. 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 143 Dunstan's hopes were again dashed by the news of Edward's death.

7. To cast down, depress; to daunt, dispirit, discourage.

1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* v. How small soever their temptation or plague is, their heart is dashed. 1579 L. TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* *Tim.* 466/1 We shalbe all dashed that our prayers do so soare in the ayre. 1604 SHAKES. *Orh.* iii. iii. 214, I see, this hath a little dash'd your Spirits. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* II. i. 524 Why did you speak? you've dash'd my Fancy quite. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* ix. 295 We, dash'd with terror, heard the growl of his big voice. 1846 DICKENS *Old C.* *Sloop* xxvi. This discouraging information a little dashed the child. 1891 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp.* 167 Somewhat dashed, we went down... to the spot where my horse had fallen with me.

b. To confound, put to shame, abash.

1563-67 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1574 2 Frier Buckham... was so dashed, that neuer after hee durst peepe out of the pulpit against M. Latimer. 1588 SHAKES. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 585 An honest man, looke you, and soon dashed. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 447 Chaste austerity... that dashed brute violence With sudden adoration and blank awe. 1788 VAMBR. & CIB. *Prov. Hist.* II. i. The Girl... has Tongue enough: she would be dash'd. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xiii. 240 From her a... look... will dash the boldest offender. 1800 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abbey* x. 108 Dashed and abashed as no doubt for a moment she was.

† c. *Phr.* To dash (a person) out of countenance (*conceit, courage*). *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 507/1 I dasche out of countenance or out of conceyte, *Je rem confus*. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl.* *Epist.* 162 Your dearest friends... dammed, and dashed out of courage. 1598 GREENWY *Tacitus' Ann.* II. xiv. (1622) 85 Cause sufficient, to have dash'd the best practised out of matter. 1617 HERRON *Wks.* (1619-20) II. 408 It would dash him quite out of countenance. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xi. 61 In order to dash an opponent out of countenance by getting the laugh instead of the argument on his side.

8. To put down on paper, throw off, write, or sketch, with hasty and unprepared vigour.

1726 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 234 Please dash down anything that is proper for me to help. 1788 POPE *Dunc.* II. 47 Never was dash'd out, at one lucky hit, A fool, so just a copy of a wit. 1771 FOOT *Maid of E.* *Epil.* Wks. 1799 II. 201 His ready pen he drew, And dash'd the glowing satire as he flew. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 121 Ourselves... into rhythm have dash'd The passion of the prophesies. *Ibid.* v. 424 Then came a postscript dash'd across the rest. 1859 KINGLEY *Misc.* (1860) II. 15 The impressions of the moment... dashed off with a careless but graceful pen.

9. To draw a dash through (writing); to strike out, cancel, erase, efface. *Now rare or Obs.*

1540-65 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. lxxix. 39 And dash them cleane out of the booke of hope. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl.* *Epist.* 80 A faulte in writing is dashed out with a race of the penne. 1581 SIDNEY *Astr. & Stella* I. in Arb. *Garnier* I. 528 And now my pen these lines had dashed quite. 1607 TOWSE *Four's Beasts* (1673) 212 Before the snow be melt, and the footings dashed. 1670 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 129 He would correct, alter, dash out or put in what he pleased. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 454 She took a pen and dashed out the words.

b. To draw (a pen) vigorously through writing so as to erase it.

1780 COWPER *Table T.* 769 To dash the pen through all that you prescribe.

10. To mark with a dash, to underline.

1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* I. 17 The infinite pains I took to dash and underline the points. 1871 *Athenaeum* 13 May 583 He did so dash his initials at the end of letters.

11. *slang. or colloq.* Used as a euphemism for 'damn', or as a kind of veiled imprecation.



1812 H. & J. SMITH *Rej. Addr.*, G. Barnwell, Dash my wigs, Quoth he, I would pummel and lam her well. 1844 John Chasubnon in Halliwell *Dict.* (1865) l. p. xv, Dash my buttons, Moll—I'll be darn'd if I know. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* III. i. 7 Dash it, Tony . . . you really ought to be careful. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* II. viii, Dashed if I know.

### II. Intransitive senses.

12. To move, fall, or throw itself with violence or smashing effect; to strike in violent collision against (upon, etc.) something else.

c 1305 *Saints' Lives* in E. E. P. (1862) 80. Pat weber bigan to glide . . . per hit gan dasche adoun . . . Ac in þe norþ half of þe churche . . . þer ne ful noȝt a reynes drape. c 1400 *Melayne* 964 Dede he daschede to the grounde. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* II. 43 In my way there are . . . many stones to dash against. 1694 *Acc. Sev. late Voy.* II. (1711) 163 The Whale . . . doth strike about with his tail and Finns, that the Water dasheth up like Dust. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1766) 62 The Tempest was very much abated, and the Waves not dashing so often. 1842 TENNYSON *Day-dream*, *The Revival* II. And all the long-pent stream of life Dash'd downward in a cataract. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 418 The full force of the Atlantic is dashing on the cliffs. 1898 D. FEATLEY *Strick. Lyndon*, I. 102 Lyes dash one with the other, and truth breakes out of the mouth of the liar.

13. Of persons: To throw oneself with violence, such as would overthrow obstacles or resistance; to go, run, or rush with sudden impetuosity, or with spirited or brilliant action. Also *fig.* (Const. with var. preps. and advbs.)

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 2837 The gate . . . up he brak; In to the cité he con dasche. c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 6293 (Mätz.) Forth dased the king. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lviii. 200 Y<sup>e</sup> sarayzons dashed in to the prese to haue rescued Huon. 1596 *Pleas. Quippes Upstart Gentlv.* in Hazl. E. E. P. IV. 258 Our wantons now in coaches dash, From house to house, from street to street. 1682 *Dryden Abs. & Achit.* II. 414 Doeg. Spurred boldly on, and dashed through thick and thin, Through sense and nonsense. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xviii, Dashing at the steps below. 1823 BYRON *Juan* viii. liv, (He) Dash'd on like a spur'd blood-horse in a race. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* III. iv. 377 (He) rode on madly. Dashed through the stream and up the other bank. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vii. 230 To leave her card on foot at the doors of ladies who dashed up to hers in their barouche. 1892 GARDNER *Student's Hist. Eng.* ix Caesar . . . dashed at his stockade and carried it by storm.

### b. Said of action with pen or pencil.

a 1680 ROCHESTER *An Allusion to Horace* (R.), With just bold strokes he dashes here and there, Showing great mastery with little care.

### 14. To dash. Obs.

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 4615 Trumpe blewun, tabours dashen, 15. *collog.* To make a display, 'cut a dash'; dash off, out, to burst off, come out, with a dash.

1786 *Francis, the Philanthr.* I. 150 Bidding fair to dash out, when he was qualified by manhood and experience. 1800 HELENA WELLS *Const. Neville* III. 68 He intended to dash off as a star of the first magnitude in the circles of fashion. 1806 *Surr Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 215 That blade dashes most confidently. . . he is a princely fellow, to be sure. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 290 Every lady . . . dresses and dashes.

III. 16. *Comb. a.* with verb + object, as + dash-buckler, a swaggering fellow, swash-buckler; b. with the verb-stem used attrib., as dash-pot, a contrivance for producing gradual descent in a piece of mechanism, consisting of a cylinder or chamber containing liquid in which a piston moves; a hydraulic buffer; dash-wheel (see quot.). See also DASH-BOARD.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 123 b, A trainee of \*dashbucklers or squaring tospottes. 1861 *Sci. Amer.* 30 Mar. 196/2 The 'dash pot' which Watt invented to graduate the descent of the puppet valve into its seat. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 666 s.v. *Cut-off*, To seat them without slamming, the valve-stems are provided with dash-pots. *Ibid.*, \*Dash-wheel, (Bleaching.) A wheel with compartments revolving partially in a cistern, to wash and rinse calico in the piece, by alternately dipping it in the water and then dashing it from side to side of the compartments.

### Dash, v. 2: see after DASH sb. 2

Dash (dæʃ), sb. 1. Forms: 4 dasch, 5-6 dasshe, 6 dasche, dashe, 6- dash. [f. DASH v.]

1. A violent blow, stroke, impact, or collision, such as smashes or might smash.

(With quot. 1577 cf. DASH v. 2.)

a 1375 *Lay-Folks Mass-Be.* App. iv. 351 Wip his hed he yaf a dasch Azeyn þe Marbelston. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxix, Syr Ector . . . gaf sire Palomydes suche a dasshe with a swerd. 1577-87 HOLINSEDE *Chron.* III. 1513/2 He offered to hir his cloke, which she (putting it backe with hir hand with a good dash) refused. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomal. Anglo-Lat.* 22 Let me alone, or I will give you a dash on the teeth. 1725 Dr For Voy. *round World* (1840) 258 The water, falling from a height . . . and meeting in the passage with many dashes and interruptions. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1114 The dash of clouds, or irritating war Of fighting winds. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do?* I. v, Whistling . . . in time to the dash of the oars.

2. *fig.* in phrases at (the) first dash, at one (or a) dash: cf. stroke, blow (F. coup). Obs.

1550 BALE *Apol.* 37 (R.) He heapeth me in, an whole halfe leafe at a dash, out of Saynt Augustyne. 1592 SHAKS. *Hen. VI.* I. ii. 71 She takes upon her brauely at first dash. 1607 H. LESLY *Serm. bef. Majesty* 4 Wee are not made absolute entre Christians at the first dash. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol. Gen.* (1693) 753 What? At first dash so to year and frump your friend? 1699 W. HACKE *Voy.* II. 9 In . . . danger, to lose both our Lives and all our substance at one

dash. 1710 *Acc. Last Distemp.* Tom Whigg II. 48 Designing to immortalize himself and his Patron at a Dash.

3. *fig.* A sudden blow or stroke that casts down, confounds, depresses, dispirits, etc.; an affliction, discouragement. Obs.

1580 *Apol. Prince of Orange* in *Phoenix* (1721) I. 450 That the Course of his Life be ruder blessed . . . without any dash, blow, stumbling. 1629 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* v. (1862) I. 48, I have received many . . . dashes and heavy strokes, since the Lord called me to the ministry. 1637 *Ibid.* I. 287 The glory of manifested justice in giving of His foes a dash. 1730 T. BOSTON *Mem.* vii. 134 This gave me a sore dash.

4. The violent throwing and breaking of water (or other liquid) upon or against anything; a splash; a sudden heavy fall of rain; + *concr.* a portion of water splashed up.

1570 LEVINS 35/5 A dashe, labes, aspersio. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 8 To gieue her harbour . . . till the dash and storme be over. 1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Leuery's Chym.* (ed. 3) 602 During the ebullition . . . a great many little dashes of water do fly about. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Cust*, We say a Dash of Rain, for a sudden, short, impetuous Gust of Rain. 1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII. 247 Dr. Macneil seems . . . to think the sponging is better than the dash. 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* (1882) 12/1 'He's coming round finely, now he's had a dash of cowd water.'

b. The sound of dashing; esp. the splashing sound of water striking or being struck.

1784 COWPER *Task* I. 186 Music not unlike The dash of Ocean on his winding shore. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxv, Why did ye not muffle the oars? . . . the dash must awaken the sentinel.

5. a. A small portion (of colour, etc.) as it were dashed or thrown carelessly upon a surface.

1712 BERKELEY *Ess. in Guardian* v. Wks. III. 161 The rosy dashes of light which adorn the clouds of the morning and evening. 1854 J. T. BENT in *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 246/1 Syra is almost entirely a white town, relieved now and again by a dash of yellow wash.

b. A small quantity (of something) thrown into or mingled as a qualifying admixture with something else; an infusion, touch, tinge. Usually *fig.*

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 122 Now (had I not the dash of my former life in me) would Preferment drop on my head. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 892 A thing . . . not sincerely good, but such as hath a great dash or dose of evil blended with it. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* (1698) I. 293 It makes most delicate Punch; but it must have a dash of Brandy to hearten it. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 299 ¶ 2, I . . . resolved that my Descendents should have a Dash of good Blood in their Veins. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-Bk.* I. 335 There was a dash of eccentricity and enterprise in his character.

†c. A slight specimen, a touch; = CAST sb. 9. Obs. a 1672 *Wood Life* (1848) 16f He gave A. W. a dash of his office.

### 6. A hasty stroke of the pen.

1615 STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 414 And thus by meere chance with a little dash I have drawne the picture of a Pigmye. a 1656 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 310 With one dash to blot it out of the holy Calendar. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 41 That this was done by the temerarious dashes of an unguided Pen. 1803 MACKINTOSH *Def. Peltier* Wks. 1846 III. 246 Fifty Imperial towns have been erased from the list of independent states, by one dash of the pen.

7. A stroke or line (usually short and straight) made with a pen or the like, or resembling one so made: *spec.* a. Such a mark drawn through writing for erasure. b. A stroke forming part of a letter or other written or printed character, or used as a flourish in writing. c. A horizontal stroke of varying length (—, —, —) used in writing or printing to mark a pause or break in a sentence, a parenthetic clause, an omission of words or letters or of the intermediate terms of a series, to separate distinct portions of matter, or for other purposes. d. *Mus.* A short vertical mark (!) placed above or beneath a note to indicate that it is to be performed staccato. e. A linear marking, as if made with a pen, on the wings of insects, etc.

1552 HULOET, Dashe or stryke with a penne, *titura*. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. iv. (ed. 7) 12 Having cancelled the first figure of the multiplier, by making a dash thorow it with your Pen. 1607 DEKKER *Westw. Hoe* II. Wks. 1873 II. 297 Marke her dashes, and her strokes, and her breakings, and her bendings. 1612 BRINSLEY *Ludus Lit.* xiii. (1627) 177 Making a dash with a pen under every fault. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 470 ¶ 10 The Transcriber, who probably mistook the Dash of the I for a T. 1733 SWIFT *Poems, on Poetry*, In modern wit all printed trash is Set off with num'rous breaks — and dashes —. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 406 The Dash, though often used improperly . . . may be introduced with propriety, where the sentence breaks off abruptly. A dash following a stop, denotes that the pause is to be greater than if the stop were alone. 1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Piano* 63 The Dash requires a more separate and distinct manner of performance than the Point. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* Introd. 13 Passages that are illegible in the MS. . . are indicated by dashes, thus —

8. A sudden impetuous movement, a rush; a sudden vigorous attack or onset. Also *fig.*

1809 ADM. COCHRANE in *Naval Chron.* XXVI. 164 Our loss in this little dash has . . . been severe. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox* v. (1889) 36 He . . . made up his mind . . . to make a dash, for something more than a mere speaking acquaintance. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Feb. 5/2 The dash was successfully made across the desert to Metameh.

9. Spirited vigour of action; capacity for prompt and vigorous action.

1796 *Mod. Gulliver's Trav.* 50, I began now to suspect I was with sharpers . . . and correcting my dash, betted

cautiously. 1808 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desq.* IV. 95 The affair . . . was occasioned . . . by the imprudence of the officer, and the dash and eagerness of the men. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jnrl.* I. v. 120 In dash and courage they are deficient.

10. A gay or showy appearance, display, parade: usually in phr. to cut a dash, to make a display (see CUT v. 25), in Sc. to cast a dash.

1715 PENNECUK *Tweeddale* 16 (Jam.) Large orderly terrace-walks, which in their summer verdure cast a bonny dash at a distance. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* I. Wks. 1799 II. 213 The squire does not intend to cut a dash till the spring. a 1774 FERGUSSON *Poems* (1789) II. 32-33 (Jam.) Daft gowk, . . . Are ye come here . . . To cast a dash at Keikie's cross? 1842 P. PARLEY'S *Ann.* III. 246 Mrs. Cluff was for cutting a dash, giving large dinner-parties. 1887 *Punch* 12 Mar. 125/1 My wife and girls will wish to cut a dash.

11. *Sporting.* A race run in one heat. (U. S.)

1881 *Standard* 7 Sept. 5/2 They have certainly coined . . . the word 'dash', to signify a race run in one heat.

### 12. = DASH-BOARD I.

1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 1893 (used by an Oxford coach-builder in letter).

13. The DASHER of a churn, esp. the plunger of the old upright or dash-churn; hence dash-boards, the fixed beaters in a barrel-churn.

1847 in HALLIWEIL. 1877 in N. W. Linc. Gloss.

14. *Comb.* dash-guard, the metal plate which protects the platform of a tram-car from being splashed by the horses; dash-lamp, a carriage lamp fixed in the centre of the dash-board or 'dash'; + dash-line = DASH sb. 7; dash-rule (Printing), a 'rule' or strip of metal for printing a dash across a column or page. Also DASH-BOARD.

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 120 The dash Lines . . . above and below, are added only when the Notes ascend above the Staff, or descend below it. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Dash-rule.

11. *Dash, sb. 2* [Corruption of DASHEE, through taking the pl. dashes as dashes.] A gift, present, gratuity; = DASHEE.

1788 FALCONBRIDGE *Afr. Slave Tr.* 7 The Kings of Bonny . . . to whom . . . they usually make presents (in that country termed dashes). 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Dash, the present with which bargains are sealed on the coast of Africa. 1881 *Mem. Geo. Thomson* xi. 119 We called in the head man and gave him a dash proportioned to the kindness with which he had received us.

Hence Dash v., to give a present to, to 'tip'.

1861 DU CHAILLU *Equat. Afr.* xiii. 191, I . . . offered to dash him (give him some presents). 1881 *Mem. Geo. Thomson* x. 139 The head man had dashed him a hog.

Dash, adv. [The stem of DASH v. used adverbially: cf. bang, crash, etc.] With a dash: see the various senses of the sb. and vb.

1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.) *Rehearsal* III. i. (Arb.) 67 'Tother's . . . at him again, dash with a new concept. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The waters . . . with a murmuring sound, dash, upon the ground, To gentle slumbers call. 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsemen* (1809) 22 Fall in with a hackney coach, and he [a horse] will carry you slap dash against it. *Mod.* The boat went dash against the rocks.

Dash-board, [f. DASH v. and sb. + BOARD.]

1. A board or leathern apron in the front of a vehicle, to prevent mud from being splashed by the heels of the horses upon the interior of the vehicle. Also, movable sides to a cart for the same purpose (Halliwell).

1850 LANG *Wand. India* 172 He fell asleep, his feet over the dashboard, and his head resting on my shoulder. 1882 MISS BRADDOCK *Mnt. Royal* I. iii. 77 If you fasten the reins to the dashboard, you may trust Felix.

2. The spray-board of a paddle-wheel.

3. *Arch.* A sloping board to carry off rain-water from the face of a wall.

1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 1298 A piece of wood attached to the face of the wall at an angle and called a dash-board.

4. In a churn: see DASH sb. 13.

Dash-buckler: see DASH v. III.

Dashed (dæʃt), ppl. a. [f. DASH v. + -ED 1.]

1. Struck violently against or by something; splashed; mingled, tempered, etc.; see the verb.

1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* Poems 53 Torn skulls, and dash'd out brains. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. App. lxvii, Their dashed bodies welter in the weedy scum. 1772 *Town & Country Mag.* 88 Half a dozen glasses of dashed wine. 1870 *Spectator* 6 Sept. 1126/2 Seeing it [the garden] present a more or less dashed appearance.

2. Marked with a dash, underlined.

1859 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 154 Your dashed 'induce' gives the idea that Lyell had unfairly urged Murray.

3. *slang* or *collog.* A euphemism for 'damned' (see DASH v. 11). Hence Da'shedly adv.

1881 W. E. NORRIS *Matrimony* III. 300 A dashed pack of quacks and swindlers. 1888 J. PAYN *Prince of Blood* I. xi. 187 He would find himself dashedly mistaken.

Da'shee, sb. Also 8 daajo. [Given by Atkins, 1723, in a List of 'Negrih words' used on the Guinea Coast.] A gift, present, gratuity.

Hence Dashee v., to bestow a dashee on, to 'tip'.

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* (1721) 450 After giving them their Dasje or Present, I dealt with them for the Ivory. 1723 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* (1735) 60 The Negrih Language alters a little in sailing. . . Some Negrih words . . . Attie ho, how do you do? Dashee, a Present. . . Tossu, be gone. Yarra, sick, etc. *Ibid.* 64 There is a Dashee expected before Ships can wood and water here. *Ibid.* 100 The Fetish . . . whom



they constantly Dashee for Health and Safety. *Ibid.* 169 That Captain... had... dasheed his Negro Friends to go on board and back it.

**+Dashel.** *Obs.* In 6 daashol (l. [f. DASH v. + -EL, -LE instrumental, as in *threshel*, *handle*].) A brush for sprinkling holy water; an aspergillum. 1502 *Will of J. Moore* Somerset Ho., A Holy Water pott cum le dashell. 1540 *Invent. of Plate in Greene Hist. Worcester II.* App. 5 A holy water tynnell of silver and gylte, and a dashell to the same, selver and gylte.

**Dasher** (dæʃəɪ). [-ER.]

1. A person who dashes; *spec.* one who 'cuts a dash'; a dashing person; a 'fast' young woman (*collog.*).

1790 *Durbin Sea Songs, Old Cunwell* (Farmer). My Poll, once a dasher, now turned to a nurse. 1804 *MAR. EDGEMORTH Albermar* (1832) 292 She was astonished to find in high life a degree of vulgarity of which her country companions would have been ashamed; but all such things in high life go under the general term of *dashing*. These young ladies were *dashers*. 1807 *W. IRVING Salmag.* (1824) 361 To charter a curricule for a month, and have my cypher put on it, as is done by certain dashers of my acquaintance. 1807 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 3/2 The fast married woman of fashion... the unmarried dasher of the same species.

2. That which dashes; *spec.* the contrivance for agitating the cream in a churn.

1853 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. XIV.* 1. 74 The old-fashioned barrel-churn, the dashers of which are fixed. 1872 *O. W. HOLMES Post Breakf.-t.* i. (1895) 26 The empty churn with its idle dasher.

3. = DASH-BOARD 1. *U.S.*

1858 *O. W. HOLMES One-hoss Shay*. Boot, top, dasher, from tough old hide. 1859 — *Prof. Breakf.-t.* i. (1891) 14 By no means... to put their heels through the dasher.

4. Applied to a hunting-cap.

1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 314 Two new pair of Cordovan boots... and a black velvet dasher from the cap-maker.

5. A dashing attempt, movement, etc. *collog.*

1884 *Punch* 18 Oct. 186/1 Drop your curb, pluck up heart, And go at it a dasher!

**Dashing** (dæʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.]

1. The action of the verb DASH (q.v.), in various senses.

1800 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Haurlement*, a dashing, a striking. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Lake Voy.* ii. (1711) 47 This Ice becometh very spungy by the dashing of the Sea. 1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc in W.* xvii. The dashing of the oars awaked her. 1820 *HAZLITT Lect. Dram. Lit.* 15 The roar and dashing of opinions.

2. Splashing; *concr.* a dash or splash (of mud, etc.); plaster dashed or laid roughly upon a wall; *fig.* aspersion.

1501 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict., Salpicaduras*, dashings, *conspersiones*. 1598 *FLORIO, Zaccarellis*, dashings or spots of dirt or mire. 1653 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* v. iv. § 24 There is no dashing on the credit of the Lady, nor any the least insinuations of inconstancy. 1809-12 *MAR. EDGEMORTH Absentee ix.* The dashing was off the walls, no glass in the windows.

3. *collog.* The action of 'cutting a dash'; showy liveliness in dress, manners, etc.

1802 [see Dasher 1.] 1806 *SURR Winter in Lond.* II. 11 Mere pips of popularity—mere dots of dashing. 1847 *MRS. SHERWOOD Lady of Manors* I. ix. 381 That most tasteless and disgusting style of manners which for some years past has obtained the name of *dashing*; by which term is generally understood all that is ungracious, ungenteel, and repulsive.

4. *Comb.* dashing-iron, the iron frame by which the dash-board is fixed to the carriage; dashing-leather, a leathern dash-board.

1841 *Hook Martha*, They slipped over the dashing iron between the horses. 1794 *W. FELTON Carriages* (1801) I. 206 A dashing leather is fixed on the fore part of a Carriage, to prevent the dirt splashing against the passenger.

**Dashing**, *ppl. a.* [-ING.]

1. That dashes; that beats violently against something; splashing.

1325 *F. E. Allib. P. C.* 312 þy stryuanðe stremez. In on daschande dam, dryzes me ouer. 1688 *EARLE Microcom.*, *Tamerne* (Arab.) 34 Like a street in a dashing shower. 1839 *T. BRALE Sperm Whale* 391 The howling winds and dashing waves.

2. Characterized by prompt vigour of action; spirited, lively, impetuous.

1706 *BR. WATSON Apol. Bible* 271 Even your dashing Matthew could not be guilty of such a blunder. 1796 *BURKE Lett. noble Ed.* Wks. 1842 II. 267 In the dashing style of some of the old declaimers. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* II. § 7. 95 A bold, dashing soldier. 1891 *E. PEACOCK N. Brendon* I. 8 He drove away at a dashing pace.

3. Given to fashionable and striking display in manners and dress; that is a 'dasher'.

1801 *MAR. EDGEMORTH Belinda* xix, Mrs. Freke... was a dashing, fashionable woman. 1844 *W. IRVING T. Trev.* II. 39 She had two dashing daughters, who dressed as fine as dragons.

b. *transf.* Of things: Fashionably showy; stylish, 'swell'.

1816 *J. SEVY Vin. Paris* (ed. 5) 75 The dashing colonnade of the Garde Meuble. 1847 *DE QUINCEY Sp. Hist. Num.* vi. (1853) 12 A dashing pair of Wellington trousers.

**Dashingly** (dæʃɪŋli), *adv.* [-LY.] In a dashing manner or style.

1803 *CHALMERS Let. in Life* (1851) I. 476 They were determined to go dashingly to work. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Twice Told Tales* (1851) I. xvi. 25 In a smart chaise, a dashing dressed gentleman and lady. 1870 *DASENT Ann. Eventful Life* (ed. 4) iii. 69 None of that dashing destructive work.

**+Dashism.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* The character of having dash, or being a 'dasher'.

1788 *V. KNOX Winter Even.* xxviii. (R.), He must fight a duel, before his claim to complete heroism, or dashism, can be universally allowed.

**Dash-pot, Dash-wheel:** see DASH v. III.

**Dashy** (dæʃi), *a.* [f. DASH v. and sb. + -Y.]

1. Showy, ostentatiously fashionable, stylish; = DASHING *ppl. a.* 3. 3 b. *collog.*

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 399 New rugs, with swans and leopards, all so dashy. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 186 Dashy suburban congregations.

2. Characterized by hastiness of execution.

1844 *L.D. BROUGHAM A. Lunel III.* v. 147 The style was... somewhat dashy, and here and there a little indistinct.

3. Marked with dashes or strokes. *nonce-use.*

1856 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) I. 425 Many a hand(writing) have I seen... some loopy, some dashy, some large, some small.

**+Dasiberd.** *Obs.* Also *dasy-, daysy-, dasa-, dose-, dosa-, dossi-, dosiberd(e), dosobeird(e)*. [The better form is prob. *dasyberd* = *dasy-beard*: see *DAZY a.* inert, dull. Mätzner compares *L.G. dösbirt*, and the same notion appears in Lowland Sc. *dulbart, dulbert* = dull-beard, dullard.] A stupid fellow, dullard, simpleton.

1400 *Sowdons Bab.* 1707 Trusse the forth eke, sir Dasaberde. 14 — *Nom.* in *Wt. Wulker* 694 22 *Hic duribucius*, a dasyberd. 1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Prompt. Parv.* 114 *Duribucius*, but neuer openeþ his moup, a dasiberde. 147500 *Chester Pl.* xii. 5 (MS. of 1592) There is a Doseberd [v. r. Doseberde] I wolde dear, That walkes about wyde-where. *Ibid.* 94 Some other sleight I must espie This Dosaberde [v. r. Doseberde] for to destroy.

**Dasill, dasle, obs. forms of DAZZLE.**

**Dasje, Daskand:** see DASHEE, DASCAN.

**Dasometer, bad form for DASYMETER.**

**Dass, Sc. var. of DESS, layer, stratum, ledge.**

**Dasse, var. DAS; obs. form of DASH.**

**Dassel(l), obs. form of DAZZLE.**

**|| Dassy.** [ad. *Da. dasje*, dim. of *das*, *DAS*.]

The Cape daman, *Hyrax capensis*; = *DAS* 2.

1882 *MRS. HICKFORD Lady Trader* 106 A dassy, or rock rabbit.

**Dastard** (dæstɑːd), *sb. and a.* Also 6 daster.

[Known only from 15th c. Notwithstanding its French aspect (cf. *bastard*) it appears to be of Eng. formation. The Promptorium identifies it in sense with *dasiberde*; cf. also *dasart*, of kindred derivation and meaning; these make it probable that the element *das* is = *dased* dull, stupid, inert, f. *dase*, *DAZE*; cf. other native formations with the suffix -ard, as *dasart*, *drunkard*, *dullard*, *laggard*, *slug-gard*.] *A. sb.*

1. One inert or dull of wit, a dullard; a sot. *Obs.* c.1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 111 Daffe, or dastard, or he þat spekythe not yn tyme, *oriduryn*. *Ibid.* 114 Dastard, or dullarde, *duribucius* (P. vel *duribucius*). c.1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 88 What dastardis! wene ye be wiser þan we?

1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 192 These drunken dastardes... drinke till they be blinde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 212/1 *Dastarde, estourdy, butarin*. 1552 *HULOET, Dastard, excors. socors, uecors.*

2. One who meanly or basely shrinks from danger; a mean, base, or despicable coward; in modern use, *esp.* one who does malicious acts in a cowardly, skulking way, so as not to expose himself to risk.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ix. iv. As a foole and a dastard to alle knyghthode. 1526 *SKELTON Magyfy.* 2220 Thou false harted dastarde, thou dare not abyde. c.1537 *Thersites* in *Hazl. Dostley* I. 305, I shall make the dasters to renne into a bag, To hide them fro me. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* I. 1. 190 Before this out-dar'd dastard. a.1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 41 He was, though a dwarf, no dastard. 1715 *POPE Iliad* ii. 427 And die the dastard first, who dreads to die.

1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1879) II. 602/2 The greatest dastard and the meanest wretch in the world. 1808 *SCOTT Marm.*, *Lochinvar*, A laggard in love and a dastard in war. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* i. n. 52 What chief or soldier bears a valiant heart, And who are dastards.

*B. adj.* Characterized by mean shrinking from danger; showing base cowardice; dastardly.

c.1480 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* liv. 319 Casting away his dastard feare. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* (1878) 292 The dastard coward in the world. 1602 and *P. Return fr. Parnass.* iii. v. (Arb.) 48 To waile thy haps, argues a dastard minde. 1735 *POPE Odyssey* iv. 447 A soft, inglorious, dastard train. 1856 *NEALE Sequences & Hymns* 125 We fling the dastard question on us!

*C. Comb., as dastard-like adj. or adv.*

1835 *LYTTON Rienzi* i. iii. The clients of the Colonna, now pressing, dastard-like, round the disarmed and disabled smith.

**+Dastard, v. Obs.** [f. prec.: cf. *COWARD v.*] *trans.* To make a dastard of; to cow, terrify.

1593 *NASH Christ's T.* (1613) 73 My womanish stomacke hath serued me to that, which your man-like stomackes are dastarded with. 1630 *SHELTON Quix.* III. xxvi. 186 The Scholar was frighted, the Page clean dastarded. 1665 *DRYDEN Ind. Empr.* ii. i. I'm weary of this Flesh, which holds us here, And dastards manly Souls with Hope and Fear.

**+Dastardice, -ise.** *Obs.* [f. *DASTARD sb.* + -ise, -ice, after *COWARDICE*.] Mean or base cowardice.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* iii. v. (1634) 498 His faintnesse, dastardise, and impertinencie. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 143, I was unbraid with ingratitude, dastardice, and [etc.].

**Dastardize, v.** [f. *DASTARD sb.* + -ize: cf. *COWARDIZE* (of same age).] = *DASTARD v.*

c.1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1660) II. 16 To dastardize or cower your spirits. 1700 *DRYDEN* l. c. Such things... would dastardize my courage. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) IV. 208 The moment I beheld her, my heart was dastardized. 1841 *Tail's Mag.* 561 To lie... dastardized in the dust.

**Dastardliness** (dæstɑːdlɪnəs), [f. *DASTARDLY a.* + -NESS.] The quality of being dastardly.

1. Inertness or dullness of wit; stupidity. *Obs.*

1553 *GRIMMARD Cicero's Offices* i. (1558) 45 That our appetites obeye reason: and neither runne before it, neither for slouth or dastardliness dragge behind it. 1557 *RECORDE Whetst.* Y iij, But for every matter to require aied... it might seme mere dastardliness.

2. Mean or base cowardliness.

1561 *T. HOBY Tr. Castiglione's Courtier* i. Civ b, Dastardlines or any other reproche. 1612 *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* i. 14 Alas, our dastardlines, and timidity, that faint before daies of trial. 1684 *MANTON Exp. Lord's Pr. Wks.* 1870 I. 223 Observe Peter's dastardliness... a question of the damsel's overturns him. 1807 *F. WAGHAM Sermon. Transl. Script.* 10 Their proverbial dastardliness of character.

**Dastardling, nonce-wd.** [f. *DASTARD sb.* + -LING, dim. suffix.] A contemptible dastard.

1800 *COLERIDGE Picoles.* iv. iii. 53 Will he, that dastardling, have strength enough [etc.]?

**Dastardly** (dæstɑːdli), *a.* [f. *DASTARD sb.* + -LY.]

1. Inert of mind or action; stupid, dull. *Obs.*

1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 96 b, The Owle is called the dastardly Bird: she is of such slouth and sluggishness.

2. Like or characteristic of a dastard; showing mean or despicable cowardice.

1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 251 A fearful, cowardly, and dastardly loue. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turke* (1638) 333 Losing courage continually, and daily growing more base and dastardly. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xxix. 157 The Swiss infantry... behaved in a dastardly manner and deserted their post. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 207 The most dastardly and perfidious form of assassination. 1872 *SPURGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. lv. 19 III. 19 The slanders of an avowed antagonist are seldom so mean and dastardly as those of a traitor. *Mod.* A dastardly outrage.

**+Dastardly, adv. Obs.** [-LY.] Like a dastard; in a cowardly manner.

1552 *HULOET, Dastardly, or lyke a dastarde, pusillanimitier.* a.1649 *DRUMM. of Hawth. Skianachas* Wks. (1711) 201 And the brave men of Scotland all the while shall ly still quiet... calling dastardly upon a parliament

**+Dastardness.** *Obs.* [-NESS.]

1. Inertness of understanding, stupidity, dullness.

1552 *HULOET, Dastardnes, uocordia.* 1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. N iij b, By dastardnes and weaknes of mynde.

2. Base cowardice, dastardliness.

1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 55 He rebuked him of his dastardnes and pekishnes. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iv. xix. (1840) 211 The dastardness of the Egyptians made these mamalukes more daring.

**Dastardy** (dæstɑːdi), *arch.* Also 6-7 -de. [f. *DASTARD sb.* + -Y, after *cowardy*, *bastardy*.] The quality of a dastard; base or mean cowardice.

1588 *ALLEN Admon.* 19 The whole world deriding our effeminate dastardie. 1611 *SPEED Hist. St. Brit.* ix. viii. 22 Farre from any suspicion of dastardy. a.1640 *JACKSON Creed* xl. xxiv. Wks. X. 461 Which did especially aggravate the Israelites dastardy. 1706 *COLLIER Refl. Ridic.* 298 We must bear with those that are above us... without dastardy and baseness. 1850 *BLACKIE Zeichlyu* II. 168 Why run ye thus... into the hearts of men Scattering dastardy?

**Daster, -liness, obs. var. DASTARD, -LINESS.**

**+Daswen, v. Obs.** Also 4-5 *dasewen* n. [Closely related to *dast-n*, to *DAZE*. The suffix may be as in *kerwen*, *harwen*, *harewen*, occurring beside *herigen*, *herien*, mod. *harrow* and *harry*, from OE. *herzigen*. The word would thus be a parallel form to \**dasigen*, \**dasien*, from *dari*]

*adj.*: see *DAZY*.] *intr.* Of the eyes or sight: To be or become dim.

1382 *WYCLIF Deut.* xxvii. 7 The eyse of hym [Moses] dawsed not. — 1 *Saw.* iii. 8 Heli leye in his place, and his eyen dawswiden. c.1396 *CHAUCER Maniple's Profr.* 31 Thyn eyen dawswen eek [v. rr. dawswen, dasen, dasowye]. c.1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 68 Myn igen dawswen, myn heer is hoore. c.1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 114 Daswyn [printed Dasmyn], or messen as eyys (H.), P. dasyn, or myssyn as eyne), *caligo*. 1496 *Dines & Poup.* (W. de W.) VIII. xvi. 343 Age... febleness, dasewynge of syght.

*b. pa. pple.*

c.1382 *CHAUCER H. Fausse* II. 150 Thou sittest at another booke Tyl fully dawseyd ys thy looke. 14... *Hoccleve To D4. Bedford* 9 Myn yen hath custumed bysynesse So dawsed. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* F j b, Ye be dawsed and sore dycensed of your syght and wytte.

**Dasy** (ə, obs. form of *DAISY*, *DASY*).

**Dasyll, obs. form of DAZZLE.**

**Dasymeter** (dæsiˈmɪtə). Improperly *daso-* [mod. I. Gr. *δασύς* dense + *μέτρον* measure.] An instrument for measuring the density of gases.

1872 *YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 404 The manometer, or dasometer, for finding the density or rarity of the atmosphere. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Dasymeter*... consists of a thin glass globe, which is weighed in the gas and then in an atmosphere of known density.

**Dasyphyllous** (dæsiˈfɪləs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *δασύς* rough, hairy + *φύλλον* leaf + *οὗς*.] 'Having hairy or woolly leaves' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).



**Dasyrod** (dæ'sipəd). *Zool.* [f. generic name *Dasyrod*, ad. Gr. *δαρύπους*, *δαρύπος*, hairy or rough-footed.] Of or pertaining to *Dasyrod*, a genus of armadillos; an animal of this genus. Hence **Dasyrodid** *sb.*, **Dasyrodine** *a.*

|| **Dasyprocta** (dæ'siprɒktə). *Zool.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *δαρύπρωκτος* having hairy buttocks (f. *δαρύς* hairy + *πρωκτός* buttocks).] A genus of South and Central American rodents, the agoutis. Hence **Dasyproctid** *a.* (*sb.*), **Dasyproctine** *a.*

1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 67 Hares are rarest in South America, where their place is occupied by the Cavies and dasyproctine Rodents.

**Dasypygal** (dæ'sipɪgəl), *a.* *Zool.* [mod. f. Gr. *δαρύπυγος* (f. *δαρύς* hairy + *πύγῃ* rump, buttocks).] Having hairy buttocks, rough-bottomed.

1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 17 The higher dasypygal or anthropoid Apes.

**Dasyure** (dæ'siū-ɹ). *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *dasyurus*, f. Gr. *δαρύς* rough, hairy + *οὐρά* tail.] An animal of the genus *Dasyurus* or subfamily *Dasyurine*, comprising the small carnivorous marsupials of Australia and Tasmania, also called 'brush-tailed opossums' or 'native cats'.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 261/2 The Opossums resemble in their dentition the Bandicoots more than the Dasyures. 1881 *Times* 28 Jan. 3/4 The smaller pouched herbivores have their slayers in the 'native devil' (*sarcophilus*), and in the dasyures or native cats.

Hence **Dasyurine** *a.* *Zool.*, belonging to the subfamily *Dasyurine*.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 260/1 In its hinder feet *Myrmecobius* resembles the Dasyurine family.

**Dat**, *obs.* form of **DAT** *v.*, *Sc.* to fondle.

**Data** (dā'tā), *pl.* of **DATUM**, *q.v.*

**Table, dateable** (dā'tāb'l), *a.* [f. **DATE** *v.* + **-ABLE**.] Capable of being dated.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 401 Dateable contemporary inscriptions. 1884 *Athenæum* 19 Jan. 94/1 The oldest dateable Reynolds in the gallery.

**Datal** (dā'tāl), *a.* *rare*. [f. L. *datum* **DATE** + **-AL**.] Of or pertaining to date; chronological.

1882 *Bradshaw's Railways Manual*, The Parliamentary Intelligence, first appears in date order.

**Datal, dataller**: see **DAYTAL**, **DAYTALER**.

**Datary** (dā'tā-ri). [ad. mod. L. *datarius*, It. *datario*, f. L. *dat-um*, It. *dato*, **DATE**: ancient L. had *datarius* adj. in sense 'to be given away'.]

1. An officer of the Papal Court at Rome, charged with the duty of registering and dating all bulls and other documents issued by the Pope, and representing the Pope in matters relating to grants, dispensations, etc.

1527 KNIGHT in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. xviii. 58 The datary hath clean forsaken the court. 1533 BONNER *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Froude *Hist.* II. 145, I desired the datary to advertise his Holiness that I would speak with him. 1691 W. B. *Hist. Roman Conclave* i. 2 The Datary, the Secretaries, and all such as have in their keeping the Seals of the deceased Pope, are obliged to surrender them. 1825 C. BUTLER *Bk. R. C. Church* 112 The lips of a Roman datary would water at the sight of a bill of an English proctor.

† 2. An expert in dates; a chronologer. *Obs. rare*.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 7 *Die quinto Elphegi*. I am not Datary enough to understand this. a 1661 — *Worthies* 1. (1662) 329 Let me only be a Datary, to tell the Reader, that this Lord was created Earl of Portland, February 17 [1632].

**Datary** <sup>2</sup>. [ad. mod. L. *dataria*: see *prec.*] The office or function of dating Papal bulls and other documents; a branch of the Apostolic Chancery at Rome separately organized in the 13th c. for this and other purposes: see *prec.*

1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) I. 55 Besides the temporal dominions, he hath . . . the datary or dispatching of bulls. 1667 *Land. Gaz.* No. 146/1 The next day . . . the Datary was kept open, and several businesses dispatched. 1838 J. R. HOPE SCOTT *Let. in Mem.* (1884) I. ix. 168 It is supposed to be in the Datary.

**b. attrib. or adj.**

1688 BURNET *Let. Pres. State of Italy* 113 It may bring in more profit into the Datary Court.

**Date** (dā't), *sb.* <sup>1</sup> [a. OF. *date* (13th c. in Littré), now *datte*: — L. *datif-us*, a. Gr. *δάκτυλος* date, orig. finger. The OF. came through intermediate forms *\*datele*, *date*; cf. Fr. *ditel*, *ditil*, Sp. *ditil*, Oit. *ditillo* (whence Ger. *datel*, etc.), mod. It. *datello*.]

1. The fruit of the date-palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*), an oblong drupe, growing in large clusters, with a single hard seed or stone, and sweet pulp; it forms an important article of food in Western Asia and Northern Africa, and is also dried and exported to other countries.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 380/115 A record of palm cam in is bond. be record was ful of Dates. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 307 It is schape as be be stoon of a date. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 30 Palme trece beand dates. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 19 A tree . . . which bringeth fourth dates lyke unto the Palme trece. 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 297 Dates are usually put into stew'd Broths . . . and restorative Cullices. 1774 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 136 Dates. . . serve for the Subsistence of more than an hundred Millions of Souls. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 138 The best dates come to us from Tunis, via Marseilles.

2. The tree which bears dates, the date-palm (*Phoenix dactylifera*). *Wild Date*: an Indian species, *P. sylvestris*.

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 89 Per weore growyng so grene be Date wip be Damesene. c 1475 *Sgr. lowe Degre* 36 The boxe, the beche, and the larel tre, The date, also the damysse. 1744 COLLIER *Orient. Eccl.* iv. 51 The date, with snowy blossoms crown'd! 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 787 *Phoenix sylvestris*, called the Wild Date, is supposed by some authors to be the parent of the cultivated date.

† 3. Name of a variety of plum. *Obs.*

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 214 Plums, Imperial, Blue, White Dates.

4. Comb., as *date-fruit*, *-grove*, *-stone*, *-tree*; *date-bearer*, a date-tree bearing fruit; *date-brandy*, an intoxicating liquor from the fermented sap of the date-tree; *date-disease*, a distemper also called *Aleppo boil*; *date-fever* = **DENGUE** (see *quot.*); *date-palm* = sense 2; *date-plum*, the fruit of species of *Diospyros* (N.O. *Ebenaceae*), having a flavour like that of a plum; also the tree itself; *date-shell*, a mollusc of the genus *Lithodomus*, which burrows in stone or rock; so called from its shape; cf. It. *dattero*, *dattilo* 'also a kinde of hard shell fish' (Florio 1598); *date-sugar*, sugar from the sap of the wild date-tree of India; *date-wine*, wine made by fermenting the sap of the *Phoenix dactylifera* and other species.

1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 225 The sky palely blue through the groinery of countless \*date-bearers. 1827 MAGNIN *Red-nosed Lieut.* in *Forget-me-not*, \*Date-brandy was not to his taste. 1875 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* II. 508 At Port Said . . . it [dengue] was epidemic every year at the season of the date-harvest, and thus acquired the name of 'date-fever'. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 85 The river . . . is lined with stately \*date-groves. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 347 The phoenix dactylifera or \*date-palm. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* iii. 57 A dense, wide-spreading forest of stately date-palms. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 411 The fruit of the Chinese \*Date Plum, *Diospyros Kaki*, is as large as an ordinary apple . . . *D. virginiana* is the Virginian Date Plum or Persimmon. The fruit . . . is an inch or more in diameter. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Date plum*, Indian, common name for the fruit of the *Diospyros lotus*. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 266 The \*date-shell 'bores into corals, shells, and the hardest limestone rocks. 1666 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 60 Take 6 or 10 \*Date-stones, dry . . . pulverize, and searce them. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 104 \*Date-sugar is not so much esteemed in India as that of the cane. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1364 Fyges, and many a \*date tree There wexen. 1535 COVERDALE *Song Sol.* vii. 7 Thy stature is like a date tree. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xiii. iv. (R.). Date-trees love a light and sandie ground. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lix. IX. 47 The soldiers . . . procured plentiful supplies of \*date-wine.

**Date** (dā't), *sb.* <sup>2</sup> Also 5-6 *Sc. dait*. [a. F. *date*, OF. also *datte* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr., Sp., It. *data* fem. = L. *data* fem. sing. (or neuter) of *datus* given. In ancient L., the date of a letter was expressed thus 'Daham Romæ prid. Kal. Apr.', i.e. 'I gave or delivered (this) at Rome on the 31st March', for which the later formula was 'Data Romæ, given at Rome', etc. Hence *data* the first word of the formula was used as a term for the time and place therein stated. Cf. *postscript*, etc.]

1. The specification of the time (and often the place) of execution of a writing or inscription, affixed to it, usually at the end or the beginning.

c 1430 *Stans Puer* in *Babes Bk.* 33 In his writynge, þou3 þer be no date. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.*, c. 10 A pair of Indentures . . . the date wherof is the xijth daie of Aprill in the second yere of your . . . reign. 1630 LD. DORCHESTER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. 267 III. 259, I have received your Letters of severall dates. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 320 ¶ 4 A long letter bearing Date the fourth Instant. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 883 The policy should be dated. The insertion of a date may tend to the discovery of fraud. 1837 MACAULAY *Bacon Ess.* 1854 I. 353/2 A public letter which bears date just a month after the admission of Francis Bacon. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 330 A three-halfpenny piece . . . bearing the date of 1599.

2. The precise time at which anything takes place or is to take place; the time denoted by the date of a document (in sense 1).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 47 Pat tyme he died . . . þe date was þousand & sextene mo. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 269 In þe date of owre drytne, in a drye apprille, A þousande and thre hondred tweis thretty and ten. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 9 þe date when þis was writen. was iiij 3ere before þe incarnation of Criste. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. i. 22 His days and times are past, And my reliances on his fracted dates Hauē smit my credit. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 74/2 When was it?—I only remember the sum: I do not remember the date. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* II. i. That within two weeks of this date thou bringest me . . . the keys of the city. 1893 *Weekly Notes* 68/2 Up to the date at which he received notice.

**b. More vaguely:** The time at which something happened or is to happen; season, period.

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 540 þe date of þe daye þe lorde con know. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 18 The Date when it was leyd in the Erthe. 1639 tr. *Du Bos's Compl. Woman* II. 32, I would faine know . . . of what date they would have their Habits. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 17/1 From these . . . circumstances . . . the duke's ruin took its date. 1764 GOLDSM. *Prav.* 333 Not far remov'd the date, When commerce proudly flourish'd through the state. 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* I. 222 Up to this date Burns was happy.

3. The period to which something ancient belongs; the age (of a thing or person).

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 1039 Vchon in scrypture a name con pleye, Of Israel barnes folewande her datez, þat is to say, as her byrh whatez. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 415 This our common wealth, last in date, but first in price. 1699 Bp. NICOLSON *To Ralph Thoresby* (T.). The best rules for distinguishing the date of manuscripts. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 50 The Torres Vermejos, or vermilion towers . . . are of a date much anterior to the Alhambra. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 80 When his date Doubled her own. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xiii. 291 Rich in antiquities of Roman date.

4. The time during which something lasts; period, season; duration; term of life or existence.

13. *Chron. Eng.* 972 in *Ritson Met. Rom.* II. 310 That the sone crowne bere The fader hield is date here. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 858 Neure to thryue were to long a date. c 1440 LYDG. *Secretes* 421 So to perseuere and lastyn a long date. c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 153 Miserable finishing the date of her dayes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 549 Ages of endless date Founded in righteousness. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* IV. i. 1725 To lengthen out his Date A Day. 1782 COWPER *Let.* 11 Nov. When the date of youth is once expired. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* III. vi. Her [a flower's] brief date.

5. The limit, term, or end of a period of time, or of the duration of something. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 492 þer is no date of hys godnesse. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 41 Fer in age I am runne and my lyves date Aprochith faste. 1557 TOTTILL *Misc.* (Arb.) 129 The doleful dayes draw slowly to theyr date. a 1600 KALEIGH *Poems, Reply to Marlowe* vi. But could youth last, and love still breed, Had joyes no date, nor age no need. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xiv. Thy end is Truthes and Beauties doome and date. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 171 What time would spare, from Steel receives its date. 1784 COWPER *Tash v.* 529 All has its date below; the fatal hour Was registered in Heaven ere time began.

† 6. ? A fixed decree. *Obs.* [Cf. med. L. *datum* 'statutum, decretum' (Du Cange).]

c 1470 HENRY Wallace II. 195 Is this thi dait, sall thai our cum ilkan? On our kynrent, deyr God, quhen will thou rew? *Ibid.* vi. 97 What is fortune, quha dryffis the dett so fast? [w. r. drawis the dait].

7. *Phr.* Out of date (attrib. out-of-date): out of season; no longer in vogue or fashion, or suitable to the time; obsolete, antiquated; also *adv.*, as in *to go out of date*, to become obsolete or old-fashioned. (*Brought, written, posted up to date*: said in book-keeper's phrase of accounts, a journal, ledger, etc.; hence, *fig.* up to the knowledge, requirements, or standard of the time (*collog.*)).

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8. *Comb.*, as *date-stamping*; *date-line*, a line relating to dates; *spec.* the line in the Pacific Ocean (theoretically coincident with the meridian of 180° from Greenwich) at which the calendar day is reckoned to begin and end, so that at places east and west of it the date differs by one day; *date-mark* *sb.*, a mark showing the date; *spec.* a letter stamped upon gold or silver plate, denoting the year of manufacture; hence as *vb.* (*nonce-ud.*), to mark with something that shows the date or age.

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1. *trans.* To affix the date to (a writing, etc.); to furnish or mark with a date. A letter is said to be dated from the place of writing named in it.

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move. 1720 SWIFT *Mod. Education*, I date from this era the corrupt method of education among us. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1850) II. ix. 52 Every Christian Church which dates its origin from any period before the Reformation. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* v. 91 The art of dating events.

b. To reckon chronologically or by dates.

182. BYRON *To C. Less Blessington* iv. My life is not dated by years—There are moments which act as a plough. 1837 DISRAELI *Contemp.* II. i. Life is not dated merely by years.

c. *absol.* To count the time, reckon.

a. 1742 BENTLEY (J.), Whether we begin the world 50 many millions of ages ago, or date from the late era of about six thousand years. 1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 27 Six full days had.. passed.. dating from the time when the eruption appeared.

†3. To put an end or period to. *Obs.*

1590 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 25 Alledging how death at the least may date his miserie. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comui. Titus* iii. 4 The precept is neuer dated, but in full force. a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Epist.* v. 11 His matchlesse Art, that neuer age shall date.

†4. To assign a time or duration to. *Obs. rare.*

1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 67 The studies of Policy, Methods of War.. are all dated for the convenience and use of this life.

†5. To give (oneself) out as. *Obs. rare.*

1612 CHAPMAN *Widowes T.* Plays 1873 III. 11 A Spartan Lord, dating himselfe our great Viceroyes Kinsman.

†6. To date from: to refer or ascribe to (a particular origin). *Obs. rare.*

1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Phycist* 150 As we have dated the immediate Cause of all Acute Diseases, especially Fevers, from the Contraction of the Solids.

7. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To bear date, be dated; to be written or addressed from (a specified place).

a. 1850 ROSSETTI *Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 27 Dante's sonnet probably dates from Ravenna. 1874 *Deutsche Rem.* 303 A recent.. edition dates Wilna 1852. *Mod.* The letter dates from London.

8. To assign itself or be assigned to a specified time or period; to have its origin, take its rise from a particular time or epoch.

a. 1828 E. EVERETT (Webster), The Batavian republic dates from the successes of the French arms. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. i. 1. 68 The worship of the Sminthian Apollo dates before the earliest periods of Æolic colonization. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xi. 27 We learned that the house dated back as far as the days of Matthew Stach. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 177 Two stately parish churches, one of them dating from the days of Norman independence.

b. To rank in point of date or standing with.

1837 HOOD *Plea Mids. Fairies* xxviii. For we are very kindly creatures, dating With Nature's charities.

Date, *obs.* form of DAUT *v.* Sc., to fondle.

DATEABLE: see DATEABLE.

Dated (*dē'tēd*), *pp. a.* [*f.* DATE *v.* (and *sb.*) + *ED.*]

1. Marked or inscribed with a date.

1731 POPE *Ep. Burlington* 135 To all their dated Backs he turns you round; These Aldus printed, those Du Sœil he bound. 1881 H. B. WHEATLEY *Cath. Angl.* Pref. p. ix, The Catholicism is specially valuable as a dated Dictionary.

†2. Having a fixed date or term. *Obs.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. vi. The loathsome circle of my dated life. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 18 b. That can endow your names with neuer dated glory. 1718 D'URFEE *Grecian Heroine* III. ii. in *New Opera's* (1721) 122 His dated time comes on.

Dateless (*dē'tlēs*), *a.* [-LESS.]

1. Without a date, bearing no date, undated.

1644 PRYNN & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 5 A Note.. without name or date, with a dateless, nameless Paper inclosed. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 514 A dateless account.. inserted after the edict for its abolition. 1891 *Spectator* 4 Apr., Here is a dateless letter.

2. Having no limit or fixed term; endless.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 151 The dateless limit of thy deere exile. 1644 DARCE *Birth of Heresies* 108 Thy dateless fame. 1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* Prose Wks. 1888 I. 219 A dateless and hopeless eternity of horror. 1870 LOWELL *Sturdy Wind.* (1886) 164 Immortal as that dateless substance of the soul.

3. Of indefinite duration in the past; so ancient that its date or age cannot be determined; immemorial.

1794 COLERIDGE *Poems, Relig. Musings*, In the primeval age a dateless while The vacant shepherd wandered with his flock. 1814 WORDSWORTH *Excursion* VI. Wks. (1888) 493/2 From dateless usage which our peasants hold Of giving welcome to the first of May. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lambs* III. § 4. 66 The dateless hills, which it needed earthquakes to lift, and deluges to mould.

4. *dial.* Out of one's senses, crazed; insensible.

1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's* II. 11. 263 Mother is gone dateless w/ sorrow. 1867 E. WAUGH *Dead Man's Dinner* 19 (*Lanc. Gloss.*) They.. laid her upo' th' couch cheer, as dateless as a stone.

Hence **DATELESSNESS**, the quality of being dateless; the absence of a fixed limit of time.

1660 T. M. *Hist. Independ.* iv. 91 The Officers of his [Monk's] Army, agreed.. that the Parliament intended.. to perpetuate the Nations slavery by their datelessness.

Dater (*dē'tār*). [*ER*.] a. One who dates.

b. An apparatus for date-stamping.

1611 CORR., *Dataire*, a dater of writings.. the dater, or dispatcher, of the Pope's Bulls; an ordinarie Officer in the Court of Rome. 1837 *Richford's Circular*, Perpetual hand daters.

Dape, *obs.* form of DEATH.

Dapeit, dapeit, etc.: see DAHET.

Datholite, *erron.* var. of DATOLITE.

Dating (*dē'ting*), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the verb DATE, *q.v.*

1678 *Trials of Ireland*, &c. 19 He was then in London.. as I suppose by the dating of his Letters. 1891 B. NICHOLSON in *Athenium* 10 Jan. 61 2 As other datings of his are apparently advanced one year, his dating requires to be inquired into.

Dation (*dē'tiōn*). [*ad. L. dation-em, n.* of action from *dare* to give.] The action of giving. †a.

*Med.* A dose. b. *Civil Law.* A rendering of L. *datio*, F. *dation*, the legal act of giving or conferring, *e.g.* of an office; *esp.* as distinct from donation.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dation*, a giving, a gift, a dole. 1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 163 That.. quantity of a medicament which is prescribed.. is a Dosis, for Dosis is Dation. — *Gloss.*, *Dation*, the quantity or doses of any medicament that is administered to the patient at once. 1889 in *Century Dict.* (in sense *b*).

|| **Datisca** (*dā'ti'skā*). *Bot.* [*mod. L. (Linnaeus gives no source).*] The name of a genus of monochlamydeous exogens (N.O. *Datisceae*); *D. canabina*, the Cretan or Bastard Hemp-plant, is indigenous to Nepal and the Levant; its leaves contain a colouring matter known as *datisca-yellow*, used in dyeing silk, etc. Hence *Datisca*, a glucoside, C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>23</sub>O<sub>12</sub>, allied to salicin, obtained from the leaves and root of *Datisca*. *Datisceotin*, C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O<sub>6</sub>, a crystalline product of the decomposition of *datiscin*.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 306 The leaves contain a peculiar colouring matter, *datisca-yellow*. *Ibid.* 307 Pure *datiscin* forms colourless silky needles.. By boiling with strong potash-ley, it is decomposed with formation of *datiscein*.

**Datisi** (*dā'ti'si*). *Logic.* The mnemonic term designating the mood of the third figure of syllogisms in which the major premiss is a universal affirmative (a), and the minor premiss and conclusion particular affirmatives (i, i).

The initial *d* indicates that the mood may be reduced to *Darii* of the first figure; the *s* following the second vowel, that this is done by simple conversion of the minor premiss.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 30 The third figure. *Da*, All hypocrites count will workes his holines. *si*, Some hypocrites have been Bishoppes. *si*, Therefore some Bishoppes have counted will workes his holinesse. 1654 Z. COKE *Art Logike* (1657) 136 The Modes of this Figure are six. Called, *Darapti*, *Peleton*, *Disamis*, *Datisi*, *Bocardo*, *Ferison*. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* VII. 200.

**Datism** (*dē'tiz'm*). *rare.* [*ad. Gr. δατισμός* 'a speaking like Datis (the Median commander at Marathon), i.e. speaking broken Greek' (Liddell & Scott).] Broken or barbarous speech; a fault in speaking such as would be made by one not fully acquainted with the language.

1617 MINSHU *Ductor*, *Datisme*, when by a heape of Synonimæ wee rehearse the same things. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Nov. 554/4 We can understand that a small Athenian boy should commit a *Datism* in Latin; but we cannot see why the Roman boy should make a neuter verb transitive.

**Datival** (*dē'ti-vāl*), *a.* *Gram.* [*f. L. dativ-us* (see next) + *-AL*.] Belonging to the dative case.

1818 *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 322 Instead of the genitival and datival terminations.

**Dative** (*dē'tiv*), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. L. dativ-us* of or belonging to giving, *f. dat-us* given; in grammar rendering Gr. *δοτικὴ* (*prōtōis*), from *δοῦναι* of giving nature, *f. δο-ός* given.] *A. adj.*

1. *Gram.* The name of that case of nouns in Aryan and some other languages which commonly denotes the indirect or more remote object of the action of a verb, that *to* or *for* whom or which we do a thing, or to whom we give a thing.

c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xci. 416 (Add. MS.) The thrid Falle is datif case, for there are some that are provide for they mow gyve. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Tras. Fr. Tong.* A.. serueth many times to expresse the Dative case: as *Je l'ay donne à mon pere*, I gaue it to my father. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 352 The Dative Case is expressed by the Preposition (To). 1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* IV. ix. § 1130 The Dative case is used in two senses only: (A) It expresses the indirect object.. (B) It is used *predicatively* in a quasi-adjectival sense. *Mod.* The pronouns *me, thee, him, her, us, you, them*, which we now use both as direct and indirect objectives, were originally dative forms; the original accusatives are disused.

†2. Disposed to give; having the right to give. *Obs. rare.* (In first quot. with play on sense 1.)

14.. *Piers of Fulham* 368 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 15 To knowen folke that ben daytiff: Their purches be called ablatif: They haue their iȝen vocatif. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dative*, that giveth, or is of power to give.

†3. Of the nature of a gift; conferred or bestowed as a gift. (*Freq. opposed to native.*) *Obs.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 453 All Nobilitie and Gentrie is either, *Native*, or *Dative*, that is to say, cometh either by Discent, or by Purchase [*i.e.* acquisition]. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Genry* III. iii. 28 The first Native.. the second Dative, being given in rewards.

4. *Law.* a. That may be given or disposed of at pleasure; in one's gift. b. Of an officer: Appointed so as to be removable at pleasure: opposed to *perpetual*. c. *Sc. Law.* Given or appointed by a magistrate or a court of justice, not by a testator or by the mere disposition of law; pertaining to

such appointment: as in *executor dative*, an executor appointed by decree of the commissary when none has been appointed by the deceased, an administrator; *decree dative*, a decree appointing an executor dative; *testament dative*, the decree confirming and conferring full title on an executor dative; *tutor dative*, a tutor appointed by the Court on the failure of tutors-nominate and tutors-at-law; *tutary dative*, the office of a tutor dative. d. *Tutor dative*, in *Rom. Law*, one appointed by the testator, as distinguished from *tutor optivo*.

1535-6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 28 § 13 Pryours or gouernours daytiff & removable from tyme to tyme. 1575 T. HUNTER *v. D. Hunter* in *Bailiour Practicks* 115 Sum tutors at testamētarius, sum tutors at law, and sum at tutoris dative.. The tutor dative is maid and gevin be the King. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Gent.* II. vi. (17 29) They shall certify.. whether a Prior be perpetual, or dative. 1736 AVILIFFE *Parergon* 265 Those are term'd Dative Executors who are appointed such by the Judges Decree, as Administrators with us here in England. 1754 ESKRINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 85 If no tutor of law demands the office, any person.. may apply for a tutor-dative. 1756 (*title*), The Testament Dative, and Inventory of the debts.. justly owing to unquiblie Robert Burns.. at the time of his decesse.. faithfully made out and given up by Jean Armour, widow of the said deffunct, and executrix qua relict, decreed to him by decree dative of the Commissary of Dumfries. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Dative*, that which may be given or disposed of at will and pleasure. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 25 May 542 In the fourth year of Henry V, all the dative alien priories were dissolved and granted to the Crown. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gatus* I. § 154 Priors appointed in a testament by express nomination are called tutors dative; those selected in virtue of a power of option, tutors optivo.

B. *sb.* (ellipt. use of the *adj.*)

1. *Gram.* Short for *dative case*: see A.

1520 WHITTINGTON *Indg.* 1527: 11 Sontyme in the stede of genyture case he wyll haue a daytuye. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. iv. (1786) 287 The Dative, as it implies Tendency to, is employed.. to denote the Final Cause. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* VI. 208 The locative may well convey the meaning of the dative.

*attrib.* 1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 260 Other examples of this.. dative-ending.

†2. *Sc. Law.* A decree dative: see A. 4 c. *Obs.*

1564 *Act of Sederunt* 24 July (Jam.) We haif given.. power to our saids Commissaries of Edinburgh, to give datives, and constitute.. executors-datives. 1666 *Instruct. Commissaries in Acts Sedit.* 1553-17 20 p. 95 If neither nearest of kin, executor or creditor shall desire to be confirmed.. ye shall confirm your procurator fiscal, datives always being duly given thereto before.. After the said datives (but before confirmation).

**Datively** (*dē'ti-vli*), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*.] *Gram.* In the dative case; as a dative.

1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 898 The pronoun of the first or second person, used datively.

**Dativo-** (*dē'ti-vō*), combining form of *L. dativus*, *DATIVE*, used in adverbial comb. with other adjectives.

1882 F. HALL in *Amer. Jnrl. Philol.* III. 17 Our infinitive, where to precedes it, having been generally, of old, *dativo-gerundial* (*i.e.* of the nature of a dative gerund).

**Datolite** (*dā'tō-līt*). *Min.* Also *erron.* *datholite* (Werner). [Named by Esmark 1806: irreg. *f.* initial part of Gr. *δαρίζω* to divide + *-λίθος* stone: see *-LITE*.]

A borosilicate of calcium, occurring in glassy crystals of various colours, in white opaque compact masses, or in botryoidal masses (*botryolite*).

1808 T. ALLAN *Names of Min.* 26 Datolite. 1868 DANA *Min.* 382 Datolite is found in trappan rocks.

|| **Datock** (*dā'tōk*). [*Native name in W. Africa.*] The hard mahogany-like wood of a West African tree, *Detarium senegalense*, N.O. *Leguminosae*; also the tree itself.

1884 MILLER *Plant-m.*, 'Datock', of W. Tropical Africa.

|| **Datum** (*dē'tēm*). *Pl.* data (*dē'tā*). [*L. datum* given, that which is given, neut. pa. *pple.* of *dare* to give.] A thing given or granted; something known or assumed as fact, and made the basis of reasoning or calculation; an assumption or premiss from which inferences are drawn.

1646 HAMMOND *Wks.* (1674) I. 248 (Stanf.) From all this heap of data it would not follow that it was necessary. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 128 Out of what Data arises the knowledge. 1737 FIELDING *Hist. Register* Ded., All.. will grant me this datum, that the said.. person is a man of an ordinary capacity. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xii. 146 We have no data to go upon. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 350 The omission of a material datum in the calculation.. namely, the weight of the charge of powder. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Comm.* III. lxxvi. 9 The historical and scientific data on which the solution.. depends.

b. *Comb.* as *datum-line*, *-plane*.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. viii, Mountains.. can have their relative heights determined only by reference to some common datum-line, as the level of the sea. 1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldfields Victoria* 609 *Datum Water-Level*, the level at which water was first struck in a shaft sunk on a reef or gutter. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* VII. (1885) 925 The lines of stratification may be used as datum-lines to measure approximately the amount of rock which has been worn away. 1885 *Science* 10 June 499 The horizontal datum-plane adopted by German craniologists.

|| **Datura** (*dā'tū-rā*). *Bot.* [*mod. L. ad. Hindi dhatūra*, native name of *D. fastuosa* and *D. Metel*, common Indian species used to stupefy and poison.]



A genus of poisonous plants (N.O. *Solanaceae*), of which *D. Stramonium* is the Stramonium or Thorn-apple, supposed to be a native of Western Asia, but now half naturalized over the warmer temperate regions of the world; it is a powerful narcotic.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelst's Trav.* 104 A drug which stupefies his senses. The Indians call this herb *Doutro*, *Doutry*, or *Datura*, and the Turks and Persians, *Datura*. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. iv. 126 From Hindoos was first learned... the benefit of smoking *datura* in asthma. attrib. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 205 Large white *datura* blossoms.

Hence *Daturine* (also *Daturia*), the poisonous alkaloid found in the Thorn-apple and other species; = ATROPINE.

1832 R. CHRISTISON *Poisons* (ed. 2) 726 A peculiar alkaloid, which has been named *Daturine* or *Datura*.

*Dau*, var. of *DAUW*.

*Dau* (*Cursor* M. 5108, etc.): see *DAWE* and *DAY*.

**Daub** (dōb), *v.* Forms: 4-7 *daube*, *dawbe*, 4-5 *dobe*, 5 *doibe*, 5-6 *doube*, 6-9 *dawb*, 7-*daub*. [a. OF. *daube-r*:—L. *dealbāre* to whiten over, whitewash, plaster, *f. de-* down, etc. + *albāre* to whiten, *f. albus* white. The word had in OF. the senses 'clothe in white, clothe, furnish, white-wash, plaster'; in later F. 'to beat, swinge, lamme' (Cotgr.); cf. *curry*, *anoint*, etc. All the English uses appear to come through that of 'plaster'.]

1. *trans.* In building, etc.: To coat or cover (a wall or building) with a layer of plaster, mortar, clay, or the like; to cover (laths or wattle) with a composition of clay or mud, and straw or hay, so as to form walls. (Cf. *DAB* *v.* 8.)

1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 313 Cleme hit (the ark) with clay comly with-inne, & alle þe endentur dryuen daube with-outen. 1382 *Cath. Angl.* 102 Dobe, *linere*, *illinere*. 1489 CANTON *Faytes of A. H.* xxxiv. 145 Thys bastyle muste be adourned with hirdeals aboute and dawbed thikke with erthe and clay thereupon. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) CIV.1 Of his shepecote dawbe the wallis round about. 1530 PALSGR. 507/2 Daube up this wall a pace with plaster. I daube with lome that is tempered with heare or strawe. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. ii. 71. I will tread this vnbound villain into mortar, and daube the wall of a lokes with him. c. 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 169 Little huts and hovels the poor live in Like Barnes', daub'd with mud-wall. 1877 N. W. *Linc. Gloss.* 243 *Strud* and *mud walling*, building without bricks or stones, with posts and wattles, or laths daubed over with road-mud.

*absol.* 1523 FITZGER. *Serv.* 37 He shall bothe thacke & daube at his owne cost and charge. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 534 He falls to dawbing with untempered mortar.

fig. 1612-5 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. XII. vi. He... is faine to dawbe up a rotten peace with the basest conditions.

2. To plaster, close up, cover over, coat with some sticky or greasy substance, smear.

1507-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* VI. i. (R.). Whose wrinkled furrows... Are daubed full of Venice chalk. 1614—*Recoll. Treat.* 174 Take away this clay from mine eyes, wherewith alas they are so dawbed up. 1658 A. Fox tr. *Wurts' Surg.* II. xxviii. 190 She had been plastered and dawbed with Salves a long time. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) II. xv. 309 We daubed him all over... with tar. 1832 LANDER *Adv. Niger* II. viii. 26 The women daub their hair with red clay. fig. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 360. I would not be a king to be... dawbed with undiscerning praise.

b. To smear or lay on (a moist or sticky substance). Also fig.

1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 289 For comfort daubed on will not stick long upon it. 1750 E. SMITH *Compl. Housewife* 309 With a fine rag daub it often on the face and hands.

c. To bribe, 'grease'. *slang.* (Cf. quot. 1876 in *DAUB* *sb.* 2.)

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Dawbing*, bribing. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, The cull was scragged [hanged] because he could not dawb.

3. To coat or cover with adhering dirt; to soil, bedaub. Also fig.

a. 1450 *Kut. de la Tour* (1868) 31 Her heales, the whiche is doubed with filthe. 1525 JOYE *Apol. Tindale* 50 Dawbing ech other with dirte and myer. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cerit. Relig.* I. 5 Such... verities, as would have adorned, and not dawb'd the Gospel. 1661 PRYDS *Diary* 30 Sept., Having been very much dawbed with dirt, I got a coach and home. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 107 The fall plunged me in a puddle... and daubed me. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 596 Filthy metal that one could not touch without dawbing one's fingers. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* III. To daub himself with ink up to the roots of his hair. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. xi. (1883) 89 My name is too deeply dawbed with the Fleet mud; it cannot be cleansed.

†4. To soil (paper) with ink, or with bad or worthless writing. *Obs.*

1589 MARPREL *Epit.* (1843) 6 When men have a gift in writing, howe easie it is for them to daube paper. a. 1618 BRADSHAW *Unreas. Separation* (1640) 81 In the prooffe of the Assumption he daubs sixe pages. 1792 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 7 The latter loss, to one who daubs so much, is nothing.

5. In painting: To lay on (colours) in a crude or clumsy fashion; to paint coarsely and inartistically. Also *absol.*

1630 [see *DAUBED*]. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. x. 394 A trevill will serve as well as a pencil to daub on such thick coarse colours. 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art*

of *Painting* (L.), A lame, imperfect piece, rudely daubed over with too little reflection, and too much haste. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 147 The falsehood of the colours which [Walpole] suffered to be daubed over that measure. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* Introd. 4 It had been so often painted, not to say daubed, already. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barsel* II. li. 77 He leaned upon his stick, and daubed away briskly at the background.

†6. To cover (the person or dress) with finery or ornaments in a coarse, tasteless manner; to bedizen. *Obs.* or *dial.*

a. 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glass* Wks. (Rtldg.) 124/2 My wife's best gown... how handsomely it was daubed with statute-lace. 1639 tr. *Du Bosq's Compl. Woman* II. 32 They dawb their habits with gold lace. 1760 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) III. 13 A person hugely daubed with gold. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.* s. v., *Daub'd* out, fantastically dressed.

†7. fig. To cover with a specious exterior; to whitewash, cloak, gloss. *Obs.*

1543 BECON *Agst. Swearing* Early Wks. (1843) 375 Perjury cannot escape unpunished, be it never so secretly handled and craftily daubed. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. iii. v. 29 So smooth he dawb'd his Vice with shew of Vertue. 1678 YOUNG *Serm. at Whitehall* 29 Dec. 31 To dawb and palliate our faults, is but like keeping our selves in the dark. 1683 tr. *Erasmus's Moria* Enc. 114 They dawb over their oppression with a submissive flattering carriage. 1785 [see *DAUBED*].

†b. *absol.* or *intr.* To put on a false show; to dissemble so as to give a favourable impression.

c. To pay court with flattery. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* IV. i. 53 Poore Tom's a cold. I cannot dawb it further. 1619 W. WHATELY *God's Husb.* II. (1622) 52 What assailed it Ananias and Saphira, to dawbe and counterfeit? 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. i. Thess.* (1630) 288 With such idle distinctions doe they dawbe with conscience. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* III. xiii. (1662) 58 Do not daub with men, and hide from them their misery or danger. 1716 SOUTH (J.), Let every one, therefore, attend the sentence of his conscience; for, he may be sure, it will not daub, nor flatter. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.*, *Dawbing*, paying court for the sake of advantage. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Daub*, to flatter, or besmeare with false compliment, with the object of gaining some advantage.

**Daub** (dōb), *sb.* [f. *DAUB* *v.* In some dialects (dōb, dab), whence the spelling *dab*: cf. *DAB* *sb.* 12.]

1. Material for daubing walls, etc.; plaster, rough mortar; clay or mud mixed with stubble or chaff, used with laths or wattle to form the walls of cottages, huts, etc. Hence *wattle and daub* (also *dab*).

1446 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Record Soc. 82), Item for ryses for the dawbes... j.ijd. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 514 Payd... for byrnyng of dawbe and clay in to the said castell. 1587 *Manche. Crt. Lect Rec.* (1885) II. 18 For y<sup>e</sup> carriage of any mucke, dunge, dawbe, clay. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 113 The soyle... which, with water... they make into clay, or a certain dawbe. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xix. 369 Traders' houses... built of wattle and daub. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla* L. II. 22 Heaps of filthy hovels, wattle and daub and dingy thatch. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* 279 A raddle and dobe house.

b. Anything that is daubed or smeared on. c. fig. Insincere compliments, flattery. *dial.*

1602 NARCISSEUS 209 (1893) Though with the dawbe of prayse I am loath to lome her. 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal's* *Sat.* VI. (R.). She duly, once a month, renews her face; Mean time, it lies in daub, and hid in grease. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Daub*, hypocritical affection.

2. An act or instance of daubing.

1669 A. BROWNE *Art. Piet.* (1675) 82 And with two or three dawbes of your great Pencil, lay it on in an instant. 1721 KELLY *S. Prov.* 256 (Jam.) Many a time have I gotten awipe with a towel; but never a dawb with a dishcloth before. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.*, *Daub o' t' hand*, a bribe; compensation. 'They got a dawb o' t' hand for t'.

3. A patch or smear of some moist substance, grease, colouring, etc.

1731 SWIFT *Poems, Beautiful Young Nymph*, [She] must, before she goes to Bed, Rub off the Dawbs of White and Red. 1881 TYLOR *Anthropol.* 418 Their bodies painted with black dawbs.

4. A coarsely executed, inartistic painting.

1761 STERNE tr. *Shandy* III. xii. And did you step in, to take a look at the grand picture?... 'Tis a melancholy daub, my lord! 1764 COWPER *Task* VI. 283 That he discerns The difference of a Guido from a daub. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary in Amer.* 1st Ser. I. 292 A large collection of dawbs, called portraits of eminent personages. 1880 A. H. HUTN *Buckle* I. i. 15 A coarse daub of a picture.

5. attrib. or Comb., as *daub-hole*.

1848 S. BAMFORD *Early Days* I. (1859) 13 An old timber and daub house. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Daub-hole*, *daub-hole*, a clay or marl pit.

**Daubed** (dōbd), *pp.* a. [f. *DAUB* *v.* + *-ED*.] Plastered or coated with clay, paint, or sticky matter; fig. bedizened, bearing a specious exterior.

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 492 In þat cofer þat watz clay daubed. c. 1450 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* I. 785 Hym liketh best a daubed wough. 1581 PETTIE *Gnazzio's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 125 b. Those dawbed, pargetted, and vermilion died faces. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* 135 Glittering in dawbed lac'd accoutrements. 1630 SIR S. D'EWEES *Yrnals.* (1783) 67 This dawbed piece... the face hath no similitude. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Phelia* I. xxv. The painted canvas is most innocent; but the daubed hypocrite most criminal.

**Dauber** (dōbər), [f. *DAUB* *v.* + *-ER* 1. In sense 1 prob. going back to AFr. *daubour*, in med. L. *daubator* whitewasher, plasterer.] One who or that which dawbs.

†1. One who plasters or covers walls with mortar, clay, etc.; a plasterer; one who builds with daub. *Obs.*

[c. 1300 *Lib. Cust. Edw. I.* I. 99 (Godef.) De plastrers, de daubours, de teulers. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xli. 25 As a daubere, or a pottere to-tredende the lowe erthe. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. ii. (1495) 553 Claye is tough erthe... and abeth to dyuers werkis of dawbers. 1419 *Lib. Albus* (Rolls Ser.) I. 289 Carpenters, masouns, plastrers, dawbers, teulers. c. 1515 *Cooke Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 10 Parys plastrers, dawbers, and lyme burners. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xii. 12 To them that buylded and wroughte in the house of the Lorde, namely, to the dawbers and masouns. 1601 CORNWALLYSS *Ess.* xi, Straw, and durt good only for Thatchers, and Dawbers. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* vi. (1851) 240 Yet this Dauber would daub still with his untempered Mortar. 1816 in Peel *Spem Valley* (1893) 288 [A plasterer who] under the sobriquet of Dick Dawber was known far and near. a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Daubere*, a builder of walls with clay or mud, mixed with stubble or short straw... In Norfolk it is now difficult to find a good dauber.

†2. One who puts a false show on things; a hypocritical flatterer. *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 425 Put case, thou wert under the Ministry of a dawber and flatterer. 1693 BAXTER *Meth. Peace Consc.* 388 Meddle not with men-pleasers and dawbers. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus's Mor.* lxxi. If praised, he can despise The fulsome Dawber, and his Flatteries.

3. A coarse or unskilful painter.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* I. i. § 1 They were not Artists in that Mystery... being rather Dawbers than Drawers. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* (1806) II. 150 It hath been copied by so many sign-post dawbers. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. xlii. 55 What is the name of the dawber who painted that? 1880 *Manche. Guard.* 31 Dec. They will see... in David Cox something more than a dauber.

4. U. S. A species of sand-wasp: from the way in which it daubs mud in forming its nest.

1844 GOSSE in *Zoologist* II. 582 The little boys... informed me that these were the nests of dirt-daubers. 1889 in *FARMER Americanisms*.

5. Anything used to daub with; e. g. a rag-brush or stump used to put blacking upon boots, where it is spread by the blacking-brush.

6. = *DABBER* 1 b (Ogilvie).

**Daubery, daubry** (dō'bəri, dō'bri). [f. *DAUBER*: see *-ERY*.] The practice of daubing; the specious or coarse work of a dauber.

1546 BAILE *Eng. Volaries* I. (1550) 9 To patch up that dauberye of the deuyll, their vowed wyuellesse and husbandles chastite. *Ibid.* 80 Thys dyvynite of yours is but dongyshe daubry. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 186 She workes by Charmes, by Spels, by th' Figure, & such daubry as this is. 1693 W. FREKE *Sel. Ess.* xxii. 123 We should have a graceful embroidery, not a daubry in expression. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 114 He... could colour either side of any question brought before him with gay daubery. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.*, *Daubery*,... applause doubtfully deserved; cajolery; the purport of an inflated announcement.

**Dawbing** (dō'bin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb. *DAUB* in various senses.

*Chinking and dawbing*: see *CHINKING* *vbl. sb.* 1 2. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* ix. 198 Peers... putte hem alle to werke, In dawbing and in deluyng. 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 241 Tempering of mortar, and lattyng and dawbing at þe hous. 1544 *Churchw. Acc.* St. Giles, Reading 70 To a mason for lathyng [and] dawbing iijij<sup>d</sup>. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* 115 [They] used such... dawblings of black, red, and white, as wholly changed the very naturall looks. 1658 A. Fox *Wurts' Surg.* III. xv. 263 To prevent this swelling... much salving, dawbing, anointing, &c. they have used. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* III. (ed. 2) 186 Corrupt and foul Puddles, whose ill Scents and nasty Dawblings are always ready to affect and damage the Utensils and Worts. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 432 note, Blackening a character which was black enough without such dawbing.

b. The putting a false show on anything (*obs.*); hypocritical flattery.

1655 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. Pref., That all court chaplains were parasites, and their preaching little other than daubing. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* III. (1696) 390 God... sees through all the Dawblings and Fucus of Hypocrisie. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* II. xxix. (Jodr.), Without any dawbing at all, I am very sincerely your very affectionate humble servant. 1803 SCOTT *Lt. Miss Seward in Lockhart* xi, Such exaggerated dawbing as Mr. Hayley has bestowed upon poor Cowper.

c. Painting coarsely or inartistically; hence, a coarsely or badly executed painting.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 491 No such... offensive Sight as Pencil-dawbing. 1680 OTWAY *Orphan Ded.*, Hasty dawbing will but spoil the picture. 1713 POPE *Guardian* No. 78, I knew a painter... make his dawblings to be thought originals by setting them in the smook. 1752 FOOTE *Taste* I. Wks. 1799 I. 9 How high did your genius soar? To the dawbing diabolical angels for ale-houses. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl.* III. 194 Worth a housefull of Verrio's dawblings.

2. Material with which anything is daubed; esp. mortar or clay used in daubing walls; rough-cast.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xlii. 12 Wher is the dawbyng, that 3e dawbiden [1611 the dawbing wherwith ye have dawbed it]? 1598 FLORIO, *Empiastro*, a plaister, a dawbing. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 258 To force and wrong Nature with Bird-lime, Chaulk, Dawbing, and such trash. 1736 LEONTI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 49 b. They... are not too hasty to lay the second dawbing over this. 1806-7 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essex* (1813) I. 49 The old cottages are generally of clay dawbing. a. 1848 CARLTON *New Purchase* I. 61 (Bartlett) The interstices of the log wall were 'chinked'—the chinking being large chips and small slabs... and the dawbing, yellow clay... splashed in soft.

b. According to Knight, *Dict. Mech.* (U.S.), a synonym of *DUBBING* for leather.

3. attrib. and Comb.

1540 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., *Canterb.*, For a dawbyng forke jd. 1660 *Fisher Rusticks* Alarum Wks. (1679) 473







1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 65, I shall not condole with you on the daughtership.

**Daughter-in-law.** [See BROTHER-IN-LAW.]  
1. The wife of one's son.

138a WYCLIF *Ruth* i. 22 Thanne cam Noemy with Ruth Moabite, hir douzter in lawe. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 129 Dostyr in lawe, *nurns.* 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* x. 35 The daughter in law against her mother in law. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* II. xxxii. A mother is difficult to please in the matter of daughters-in-law.

2. = STEPDAUGHTER. (Now considered incorrect. Cf. FATHER-IN-LAW 2.)

[1530] PALSGR. 215/1 Doughter in lawe, *belle fille.* 1841 *Genll. Mag.* I. 312 Isabella, daughter of the late Lieut. John Raleigh Elwes... and daughter-in-law to J. Brown, M.D.

**Daughter-law.** Now dial. = DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.  
1563-34 TINDALE *Matt.* x. 25 The daughterlawe ageynst her motherlawe. 1567 TURBERVILLE *Ovid's Epist.* 36 (Halliwell). Thy father would not entertaine In Greece a daughter-lawe. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Darter-law*, (always) daughter-in-law.

**Daughterly** (dɔːtəli), *a.* [f. DAUGHTER + -LY.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a daughter; such as becomes a daughter; filial.

a 1535 *More Wks.* 1449 (R.) Youre very daughterly dealing. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 96b, Mooued to knowe their seuerall actions and daughterly loue. 1794 HURDIS *Tears Affect.* 45 To relate... the soft tale Of daughterly affection. 1871 H. B. FORMAN *Our Living Poets* 231 The mere fear lest our wives and daughters should... become less wifely and daughterly.

Hence **Daughterliness.**

1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Epist.* Bij b, The Womanishnesse or Daughterliness, if I may so speak, of the Church of Rome. 1882 *Argosy* XXXIV. 280 She cared for her with a tender daughterliness.

**Dauk** (dɔːk). *Mining.* Also (Sc.) *dalk*, *dawk*, (*north Eng.*) *dowk*. [The earlier Sc. form was evidently *dalk*, but the north Eng. points to *dolk*: the etymology is obscure; cf. DAUGH.] See quotes.

1795 *Statist. Acc. Stirlings.* XV. 329 (Jam.) Below the coal, there is eighteen inches of a stuff, which the workmen term *dalk*. 1829 SOWTH *Mines Alston Moor* 108 In Alston the contents of the unproductive parts of veins are chiefly described as *dawk* and *rider*. The former is a brown, friable, and soft soil. 1859-65 PAGE *Geol. Terms*, *Dauk* or *Dawk*, a mining or quarry term for bands and beds of tough, compact, sandy clay. 1873 *Swaledale Gloss.*, *Dowk*, tenacious black clay in a lead vein. 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.*, *Dowk*, a mine-working of a stiff clayey nature. *Nidderdale*.

**Dauk, daukin:** see DAWK, DAWKIN.

† **Dauke.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *daucus*, *daucum* carrot.] The wild carrot, *Daucus Carota*.

a 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 47 *Daucus creticus*... gall. dauk. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 73/1 The Dauke, or wild Carrot [hath] flower white.

**Daulk**, obs. form of DALK 2.

**Daulphin**, obs. form of DAUPHIN.

**Dault**, var. DALT; obs. pa. pple. of DEAL v.

**Daun**, obs. form of DAN 1.

† **Daunch**, *a. Obs.* Fastidious.

a 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xvii. 500 Begyn I to rekyn I thynk alle dysdayn For daunche. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Daunch*, adj. fastidious, over nice, squeamish.

**Dauncherous**, obs. form of DANGEROUS.

**Daunder, Dauner, Daunger:** see DANDER, DANGER.

† **Dau'nsel**, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *daunceler*, *danzeler* to caress, dandle, f. *danzele*, *danselle* damsel, girl.] To caress, make much of, coax.

1362 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. xi. 30 Luytel is he loued or leten bi þat such a lessun redeþ, Or dau'nseld [v. r. dauntid] or drawn forþ. 1393 *Ibid.* C. vii. 20 (MS. F.) Demed for her doynous & dau'nselde [other MSS. excited] many obure.

**Daunt** (dɔːnt), *v.* Also 4-6 *daunte*, *dawnt* (e), 4-7 (4-6 Sc.) *dant*. [a. OF. *dante-r* (12-14th c. in Littré), var. of *donter* (mod. F. *dompter*) = Pr. *domtar* = L. *domitare*, freq. of *domare* to tame, subdue. (For the *a* of *dante*, cf. DAN sb. 1)]

1. +1. *trans.* To overcome, subdue, vanquish.

c 1300 *K. Als.* 1312 Sone he wol dau'nte thy maigne! 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IV. 602 The lord persy... Dantit suagat all the land. 1391 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vii. 147 Hercules... dawntede þe proude Centauris. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* IV. xii. He mette an hydeous gyau't. With his great strokes he did hym dant. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 21 The riche monarche of rome, quihik dantit and subduet al the varld? 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* (1637) 256 Being now dau'nted by time, there remaineth an heape of rammell and rubbish, witnessing the ruines thereof.

† 2. To tame, break in (an animal). *Obs.*

1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xv. 393 Makometh... Dau'nted a dowe, and day and nyzite hir fedde. 1481 CAXTON *Myst.* II. vi. 72 Bullis whiche... haue hornes that remue about hym so that noman may tame ne dau'nte them. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 145 Sum of them began to plant treis, sum to dant beystis. 1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 43 a, To dau'nte fierce horses.

† 3. *fig.* To bring into subjection, subdue, tame; to hold in subjection, control. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8420 Pat þou mayst nat þy flessche dau'nte Be not þarfor yn wanhoþe. c 1390 CHAUCER *Truth* 13 Daunt the self that dauntest others dede. c 1425 JAS. I (Scot.) *Good Counsel in Kingis Q.* (1884) 51 Sen word is thrall and thoct is only free, Thow dant this twinge, that pouer has and may. 1533 GAU *Right Vay* (1888) 14 Thay quihik wil nocht suffer god to dant and rewl thayme... after his halie wil. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iv. vii. (1651) 163 It dau'nts whole kingdoms and cities.

† b. To cast down, put down, quell. *Obs.*

? a 1400 *Arthur* 113 He dau'nted þe proude & hawted þe poure. 1513 75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 134 To dant the insolence of George erle Huntlie. 1594 G. W. SENIOR *Prof. Verses Spenser's Ariosto*, Dawnting thereby our neighbours ancient pride. 1709 *STRYVE Ann. Ref.* I. xlvii. 511 The secretary in a letter... trusted the Queen's Majesty would proceed here in such sort, as both these mischiefs would be dau'nted.

4. To abate the courage of, discourage, dispirit; to put in awe, abash; to overcome with fear, intimidate, cause to quail. (The current sense.)

c 1475 *Rauf Collyear* 600, I dreid me, sa he dantit the, thow durst not with him deill. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 615 This discomfiture... dau'nted the hartes of the... Gascons. 1565 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 200 Thinke you a little dinne can dau'nt mine cares? 1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 1063 True Christian fortitude... may be overcome, but it cannot be dau'nted. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. II.* xxxii. 227 The spirit of their chief was not dau'nted by misfortune. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Komola* II. iv. She was not dau'nted by the practical difficulties in the way.

† 5. To daze, stupefy. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xiii. (1887) 62 Such as... haue their senses dau'nted, either thorough dreaming melancholie, or dulling phleame. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 18 Much dau'nted with that dint her sense was dazed. 1847-78 HALLIW., *Dau'nt*, in the provinces, to stun, to knock down.

† II. 6. To dandle, fondle, caress. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4880 þe fadyr... þe chyld dau'nted on hys kne. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxxvi. 12 Vp on the knes men shul dau'nte 30u. 14... *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 132 Wib siche woordes & cosses dau'ntyng hir body. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 92 To Dawnte (A. or to cherys), *blanditracare*.

† b. *absol.* To toy. *Obs. rare.*

a 1539 SKELTON *Image Ipocr.* 225 Some dau'nte and daly... in the black ally wheras it ever darke is.

III. 7. *Herring Fishery.* To press salted herrings into the barrel with a 'daunt'.

1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 201 The largest Herrings... repackit by themselves, and sufficiently served with fresh Salt, dau'nted and well oyled. 1891 *Rep. Deputation Fishery Board Scot. to Continent* 7 No dau'nting should be used, when the barrel is fully filled up, but it is most desirable on the first filling up.

**Daunt**, sb. [f. DAUNT v.]

† 1. The act of daunting; dispiriting, intimidation; a check. *Obs.*

a 1400 in *Leg. Root* 139 þe deuel... Mony folk In-to helle he clihte, Til þe crosses dunt 2af him a dau'nt. 1573 TWYNE *Eneid.* xi. lii v. O Tyrrhene dastardes still! What dau'nt within your hartes doth light? 1640 Bp. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxvii. 279 In a sudden dau'nt and onset of an unexpected evil.

† 2. Dandling, caress. *Obs.*

a 1548 *Thrie Priests Pells* in Pinkerton *Sc. Poems* I. 43 (Jam.) Of me almyne thow gave but lytil tail; Na of me wald haue dant nor dail.

3. *Herring Fishery.* A disc of wood, usually made of two barrel heads nailed together cross-wise, used to press down salted herrings in the barrels.

1890 *Regul. Branding Herrings (Sc. Fishery Board)* 5 The daunt must be used with all repacked herrings. *Ibid.* 6 The... herrings then left in the barrel... shall be pressed down... steadily and uniformly, by daunt or otherwise.

**Daunted** (dɔːntɪd), *pple. a.* Also 4-6 Sc. *dantit*, -yt. [f. DAUNT v. + -ED.]

† 1. Tamed, subdued, brought under control; trained (quot. 1530). *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Jacobus* 350 þe oxine [3okkit] to þe wane mekly As þai had bene wel-dantyt ky. 1487 *Sc. Acts* *Fav. III.* c. 18 Dantit hors depute to werk & nocht to be saddit. 1530 LYNDSEY *Test. Fabyng* 277 Maisteris of Museik, to recreat thy spreit With dantit voce and plesande Instrument. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* Prol. 229 Be dantit refrenatoun, A man may... alter his Inclination.

2. Dispirited; overcome with fear.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I. 176/2 The forepart of his dau'nted host. 1777 Mrs. GRIFFITH tr. *Vian's Shipwreck* 143 The dau'nted look with which he eyed us. 1867 JEAN INGELWOL *Poems, Story Doom* vii. 46 The dau'nted mighty ones kept silent watch.

Hence **Dauntedness.**

1660 G. FOX *Salut. to Chas. II.* 6 God struck thy Fathers Party with dauntedness of spirit.

**Daunten:** see DAUNTON v. Sc.

**Daunter** (dɔːntə), Also 6 Sc. *danter*, -ar. [f. DAUNT v. + -ER.]

1. One who daunts; † a subduer, vanquisher.

1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* Prol. 226 Dantier of Affrik, Quene fundar of Cartage. 1555 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 1283 The dantier of the Romanis pompe and glorye. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* I. vi. (R.) The dantier then of trespassers.

† 2. A tamer (of horses), horse-breaker. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* vii. iv. 84 Kyng Picus, Dantier of horsis. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 151 The maist perfit indus-treus horse danters of macedon.

**Daunting** (dɔːntɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the verb DAUNT; vanquishing; taming; caressing; discouragement, intimidation.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4032 Man may for no dau'nting Make a sperhaue of a bosarde. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 Dau'nting, or grete cheryng, *Jocio.* 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 235 It is a great daunting to the best able man. 1654 E. JOHNSON *Wind. Work. Provid.* 117 To the daunting of every proud heart.

**Daunting**, *pple. a.* [-ING 2.] That daunts; intimidating, etc.; see the verb.

a 1300 *Curior M.* 21343 (Cott.) Leon dantand harsk and herd. c 1585 *Faire Em* iii. 1052 As for his menacing and daunting threats. 1677 GILPIN *Demomol.* (1867) 467

A daunting and commanding authority over the consciences of men. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Monaduc Wks.* (Bohn) I. 439 Open the daunting map beneath.

Hence **Dauntingly adv.**, **Dauntingness.**

1794 BURNS *M'Pherson's Farewell*, Sae dauntingly gaed he. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 4 (D.) As one who well knew... how the first euntes are those which incusse a dauntingness or daring.

**Dauntless** (dɔːntləs), *a.* [f. DAUNT v. (hardly from the sb.) + -LESS.] Not to be daunted; fearless, intrepid, bold, undaunted.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iii. iii. 17 Let thy dauntlesse minde still ride in triumph, Ouer all mischance. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 603 Browes Of dauntless courage. 1761 GRAY *Fatal Sisters* 41 Low the dauntless Earl is laid. 1817 SCOTT (*title*), Harold the Dauntless. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 514 Laud was as dauntless as ever.

Hence **Dauntlessly adv.**, **Dauntlessness.**

1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* vii. 106 Therefore I rose, and dauntlessly began My lonely... pilgrimage. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Dauntless*, a being without Fear or Discouragement. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. VI.* xlviii. 292 Shelby... among the dauntless singled out for dauntlessness.

**Daunton, danton** (dɔːntən), *v. Sc.* Forms: 6-7 *dantoun*, 5-9 *danton*, 7-9 *daunten*, 8-9 *daunton*. [A derivative form of DAUNT v.; perh. a mistaken form of *daunten* pres. inf. (in Chaucer, etc.). Always spelt *danton*, -oun in earlier Sc., as *dant* was then regularly used for *daunt*.] = DAUNT v.: To subdue, tame, intimidate, etc.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 8 How the Emprieure Theodocus sende an Armie. to danton this forisaid Octaveus. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 371 This wonderous wark of God... aucht to have dantonit hir furie. 1599 JAS. I *Bacra. Δωρον* iii. 121 Use... to ride and danton... courageous horses. 1609 Bp. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 121 To enforce a grant, or daunten the Prince. 1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 128 Who once at Rome, his pride to danton, His nose saluted with a panton. c 1794 BURNS *Song, Blude red Rose*, An auld man shall never daunton me. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 162 Its sadness shall never danton me.

Hence **Dauntoned ppl. a.**, tamed, broken in.

1597 SKENE *Quon. Attach.* c. 48 § 11 Bot it is otherwise of a tame and dantonid horse [*de equo domito*].

**Daunz**, obs. form of DAN 1.

**Dauphin** (dɔːfɪn). *Fr. Hist.* Forms: a. 5-6 *dolphyn*, 6 *dolphyne*, *dolphine*, *doulphyn*, 6-8 *dolphin*; β. 5 *daulphyn*, 6-7 *daulphin*, 7- *dauphin*. [a. F. *dauphin* (earlier *daulphin*, in 15th c. also *doffin*) = Pr. *dalfin*:—pop. L. \**dal-phinus*, for L. *dolphinus*-us (ad. Gr. *δελφίς* dolphin), whence Sp. *delfin*, It. *delfino*. In earlier use Eng. had *daulphin*, also *dolphyn*, -in, the same as the name of the fish; *dauphin* is after mod. F., since the 17th c. See DOLPHIN.] The title of the eldest son of the King of France, from 1349 to 1830.

Originally a title attached to certain seigneuries: Dauphin of the Viennois, Dauphin of Auvergne. According to Littré, the name Dauphin, borne by the lords of the Viennois, was a proper name *Delphinus* (the same word as the name of the fish), whence the province subject to them was called *Dauphiné*. Humbert III, the last lord of Dauphiné, on ceding the province to Philip of Valois in 1349, made it a condition that the title should be perpetuated by being borne by the eldest son of the French king.

a. Form *daulphin*, *dauphin*.

1485 CAXTON *Paris & V.* I a rycche baron daulphin and lord of the lond. a 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1633) 44 In France the Kings eldest Sonne hath the title of Daulphin. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 172 The sonne and heire apparant of the French King is known to all by the name of *Daulphin*. 1681 NEVILLE *Plato Rediv.* 107 The Barons call'd in Lewis the Dauphin. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1880) 159 To celebrate the marriage of the dauphin.

β. Form *dolphin*, *dolphyn*, *doulphyn*. (Rare after 1670.)

1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 500 Kyng John... sent sir Charlys his sone, dophyn of Yvenne, into Normandy. 1530 PALSGR. 214/2 Doulphyn, the frenche kynges eldest sonne. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Salisbury* xliii. Charles the Dophyn our chief enemy. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* I. i. 92 The Dophin Charles is crowned King in Rheims. 1670 COTTON *Esperion* iii. v. 216 The Joy all good Frenchmen were full of, for the Birth of the young Dophin. 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* (1716) 140 The Scottish Queen Had to the Dophin married bene.

† 2. *attrib. or adj.* = DELPHIN, q. v. *Obs.*

1705 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 14 The Dauphin Edition of this Author.

Hence † **Dauphinage** (*dolphynage*), **Dauphinate**, the rule or jurisdiction of a dauphin (of Viennois).

1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 498 In this yere the dophyn of Yven... sold his dophynage vnto the Frenshe kyng. 1884 J. WOODWARD in *N. & Q.* 16 Aug. 137 The dauphinate of Viennois was then vested in the Crown.

**Dauphiness** (dɔːfɪnəs). Forms: a. 6 *dolphines*, *dolphynesse*, etc.; β. 6 *daulph*, 7- *dauphiness*. [f. DAUPHIN + -ESS; the F. title is *dauphine*.] The wife of the dauphin.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 230 b, The dophin & his dophiness. *Ibid.* 240 b, The Ladye Elizabeth, entiteld Dophynesse of Yven. 1566 DANETT tr. *Comines* 202 The Lady Daulphiness. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2048/3 The King accompanied with the Dauphin and Dauphiness. 1712 SWIFT *Grul. Stella* 11 Feb. It is very surprising this news to-day, of the dauphin and dauphiness both dying within six days. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* VI. 364 The dangerous competition of the Queen of Scots and Dauphiness of France.

**Daur**, Sc. f. DARE. **Daurg**, var. of DARG Sc.



**Daut, dawt** (dɔt), *v. Sc.* Also 6-8 date. [Etymology unknown.]

If *daut*, *dawt*, is, as it appears to be, the proper form, it ought to represent an original *dalt*: cf. *Sc. faut, faut, saut*, etc.; but the two 16-17th c. examples of *daut* from Scotch writers of English make even this doubtful. *Dalt* suggests Gael. *dalla* foster-child; but, though the word appears to be exclusively Scotch, there is no evidence pointing to a Gaelic origin. Connexion with *Dora*, *daut* is excluded by the fact that *Sc. au, aw*, does not answer to Eng. *o* from any source. Cf. also *DAUNT* v. 6.]

*trans.* To pet, fondle, caress, make much of. Also absol.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Petit. Gray Horse* 49, I was never dautit into stabel, My lyf has bene so miserable. 1573 *Commend. Vprichitis* 228 in *Sat. Poems Ref.* (1891) I. 285 Quha preissis vprichitie To serve the Lord mon. na wayis dres to daut thane daintie. a 1598 *ROLLOCKE Passion* 491-2 (Jam.) The father will make much of his sonne, and allure him... so the Lord dates and allures us. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 123 Though he dauted the Patriarchs by the familiarity of his divine presence. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 461, I am dauted now and then with pieces of Christ's love and comforts. 1786 BURNS *Poet's Welcome to Child* II, I fatherly, will kiss and daut thee. 1853 J. MILNE *Jrnl.* in *Life* xiii. (1868) 203 My Lord surely dauts his weak foolish child.

Hence *Dauted*, *Dawted* *apl. a.*, petted, fondled. 1565 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 193, I am handled as softly and delicately as a dauted child. 1692 *Scot. Presbyt. Eloq.* (1738) 103 Will not a Father take his little dauted Davie in his arms. 1796 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* lvii. The tenderest mither, Fond of ilk dear dauted wean. 1851 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Dawlet*, caressed, fondled.

**Dautie, dawtie** dɔti. *Sc.* Also dawty. [f. prec. or its source: but a formation with the dim. and appellative -ie, -y, from a verb, is unusual.] A person caressed or indulged; a darling, pet, favourite.

1676 J. FRASER *Autobiog.* in *Select. Biog.* (Wodrow Soc.) II. 89, I was no dawty. 1727 P. WALKER *Remark. Passages* 122 (Jam.) Giving an account of old Quintin Dick, one of his Dawties. 1823 GALT *Entail* I. xix. 156, 'I hae thought o' that, Girzy, my dawty', said he.

|| **Dauw** (dau). Also *dau*, *dow*. [South African Dutch form of the native name.] A South African species of zebra, *Equus Burchellii*, approaching the quagga in character.

1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 140 Two sorts of wild horses, the *Dau* and the *Kwagga*. 1847 *Nat. Encycl.* I. 265 The indigenous Pachydermata are... the zebra, the *dauw*, the quagga.

|| **Davach, -och.** *Sc. Hist.* In 7 *dawach* (e). [Olr. *dabach, dabach* vat, tub (perhaps as a corn-measure); cf. the similar uses of *pint, pottle*, and *gallon*, as measures of land in Anglo-Irish. In medl. *davaca* (erron. -ata).]

A conjectured derivation from *danh* ox, is erroneous. *Dabach* occurs as a land-measure in the 'Book of Deer'. (*Goidelic* (ed. 2) 217.)

An ancient Scottish measure of land, consisting in the east of Scotland of 4 ploughgates, each of 8 oxgangs; in the west divided into twenty pennylands. It is said to have averaged 416 acres, but its extent probably varied with the quality of the land.

1609 SKENE tr. *Quon. Attach.* xxiii. § 71 Providing that the husband man did have of him the aucht parte of ane dawache of land (*marg.* of ane oxgait of land), or mair [*unius dawace terre vel plus*]. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIII. 509 There is a dawach of land belonging to this parish. 1797 *Ibid.* XIX. 290 A dawoch contains 32 oxen-gates of 13 acres each, or 416 acres of arable land. c 1817 *Hogg Tales & Sk.* VI. 269 Heir to seven ploughgates of land, and five half dawochs. 1854 C. INNES *Orig. Paroch. Scot.* II. 335 By an ordinance of King John Balliol in 1292 eight dawachs of land, including the islands of Egge and Rume, were given the lands then erected into the Sheriffdom of Skey. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 127 Dawoch, a large pastoral measure at one time answering to the plough-gate, though in actual extent 4 times as large.

**Davenport** (dæ'vnpɔ:t). Also *devonport*. [Said to be from the maker's name.] A kind of small ornamental writing-table or escritoire fitted with drawers, etc.

(Remembered in 1845.) 1853 *Pract. Mechanic's Jnl.* VI. 212 This very elegant and convenient desk is similar to an ordinary Devonport. 1875 *Argosy* May 329 At her davenport, pen in hand, sat her ladyship.

attrib. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 235/1 An inlaid davenport desk.

**Daver** (dæ'vɔ:t), *v. dial.* [Of unknown etymology; possibly I and II are different words.]

I. *Scotch and north. Eng. intr.* To move or walk as if dazed or stupefied, to stagger; also to be benumbed. *trans.* To stupefy, stun, benumb.

c 1600 BURREL in *Watson Collect.* ii. (1706) 30 (Jam.) Bot laund and dauren, Like ane daft doittie fu. 1785 *Jrnl. fr. Loud.* 6 in *Poems Buchan Dial.* (Jam.) We bein wat wou'd soon grow daver to stand... if the cauld that time o' night. 1796 MACNEILL *Will & Jean* lxiii. See them now—how changed wi' drinking!... Daved, doited, dazed and blinking. 1820 *St. Kathleen* III. 115 (Jam.) 'Here's the bed, man! Where... are ye davering to?' 1824 E. SWINBURNE in J. RAINE *Mem. F. Hodgson* (1858) II. 45, I am somewhat davered about the vignettes.

II. *south-west. dial. intr.* To fade, wither. Also *fig.* (In first quot. *causative* or *trans.*)

1621 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge agst. Murther* i. v. 154 As if time and age had not power to wither the blossoms of our youth, as the Sunne hath to daver the freshest Roses

and Lillies. 1622 W. YONGE *Diary* 63 [The] hedges... davered as if they had been scorched with lightning. 1654 *VILVAIN Epit. Ess.* vii. 53 My Piety 'gan to daver (L. *labefacta cadebat*). 1787 *GROSE Prov. Gloss.* *Daver*, to fade like a flower. *Devon.* 1864 *CAPERN Devon Province*, 'Thy heart is like the daver'd rose. 1880 W. CORNWALL *Gloss.*, *Daver*, to soil; to fade as a flower.

**Davey**: see **DAVID**, **DAVID**, obs. form of **DAVID**. **Davidian**: = **DAVIDIST**.

1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 472 The rising Davidians, Davists, Georgists, or Family of Love, which... gave trouble in the reign of Elizabeth.

**Davidist**. [f. personal name *David* + -IST.]

1. One of a fanatical sect founded by David George or Jores, a Dutch Anabaptist of the 16th century. Also *David-Georgian*, *-jorian*, *-jorist*.

1657 *BAXTER Agst. Quakers* 13 Down to the David-Georgians, Wegelians, Familists, and the like of late. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Davidists*... a sect of heretics. 1882-3 *SCHAEFF Encycl. Kelch. Knowl.* II. 1471 The 'David-jorists', and other uproarious Anabaptists.

2. A follower of David of Dinant.

**Davidsonite** (dæ'vidsɔ:nit). *Min.* [Named 1836 after Dr. Davidson of Aberdeen: see -ITE.] A variety of beryl found near Aberdeen.

1836 T. THOMSON *Min.* I. 247.

[**David's quadrant or staff**, error for *Davis's quadrant*: see **QUADRANT**, **STAFF**, and *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Davie**: see **DAVY**.

**Davieley, adv. Sc.** Spiritlessly, listlessly.

1789 BURNS *Elegy* on 1788, Observe the vera nowtie an' sheep, How dowf and daveily they creep. 1825 in JAMIESON.

**Davina** (*Min.*): see **DAVINE**.

**Davist**: = **DAVIDIST**.

1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 201.

**Davit** (dæ'vit, dæ'vit). *Naut.* Forms: 4 *daviot*, 7 *david*, -yd, -ed, -7- *davit*. [Formerly also *David*, and app. an application of that Christian name, as in the case of other machines and tools. Cf. *F. davier*, the name of several tools, etc., altered from *daviot* (Rabelais) = *Daviot*, dim. of OF. *Davi* David; the tool was still called *david* by joiners in the 17th c. (Hatzfeld and Darmesteter).]

1. A. A curved piece of timber or iron with a roller or sheave at the end, projecting from a ship's bow, and used as a crane to hoist the flukes of the anchor without injuring the side of the vessel; a *fish-davit*. b. One of a pair of cranes on the side or stern of a ship, fitted with sheaves and pulleys for suspending or lowering a boat.

[1737 in *Norman-Fr. Indenture* in *Riley Lond. Mem.* 370 (transl.), 30 *ores*, 1 *daviot*, for the same boat.] 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 188 His boat fitted with... tholes, davyed, windles, and other. 1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Ing. Seamen* 12 The forecastle, or prow... the fish-hooke, a loufe-hooke, and the blocke at the Davids ende. 1627—*Seaman's Gram.* II. 20 The *Davit*... is put out betwixt the Cat and the Loufe, and to be removed when you please. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 125 Bitts, Catheads and Davits. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1776) s.v., The *davit*... is employed to fish the anchor. 1820 *SCORSEBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 196 The boats are... suspended from davits or cranes fixed on the sides of the ship. 1875 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* 48 Crane-davits of galvanised iron, in shape of the ordinary boat davits.

2. *Comb. davit-cast*, a heavy spar used as a crane on board ship; *davit-guy*, a rope used to steady a *davit*; *davit-roll*, the roller or sheave of a *davit*; *davit-rope*, the lashing which secures the *davit* to the shrouds when out of use.

1794 NELSON in *Nicholas Disp.* I. 434 Our 'davit-cast unfortunately has broke it's windlass. 1893 R. KIPLING *My Inwent.* 364 Stop, steady and fish, and easy on the 'davit-guy. 1793 SMERDON *Edystone L.* § 143 A strong hawser... being passed... over the 'davit-roll... the anchor and chain were then let down.

**Davite** (dæ'voit). *Min.* [See quot.] A variety of ALUMINOUS or native sulphate of alumina.

1828 MILL in *Brande's Q. Jrnl.* 379, I shall therefore take leave to call it *Davite* in honor of Sir Humphry Davy.

**Davoch**: see **DAVACH**.

**Davreuxite** (dævrɔ:zit). *Min.* [Named 1878 after the Belgian chemist Ch. Davreux: see -ITE.] A hydrous silicate of alumina and manganese found in Belgium. 1882 in *DANA Min.* App. iii. 35.

**Davy** (dæ'vi). In full *Davy Lamp*, *Davy's lamp*. [Named after the inventor.] The miners' safety-lamp invented by Sir Humphry Davy, in which the flame is surrounded with wire-gauze, so as to prevent its communication to explosive gases outside the lamp.

1817 FARADAY in B. JONES *Life* I. 241 The great desideratum of a lamp to afford light with safety... merely to refer to that which alone has been found efficacious, the Davy. 1880 C. M. MASON *Forty Shires* 15 The men find fault with the Davy.

**Davy** (dæ'vi). *slang.* A vulgar shortening of **AFFIDAVIT**, *esp.* in phr. to take one's *davy* (= 'to take one's oath').

1764 O'HARA *Midas* II. iv. (Farmer), And I with my davy will back it, I'll swear. 1785 CAPT. GROSE *Dict. Vulgar Tongue*, I'll take my davy of it. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mry. & Merch.* I. vi. 210 [They] take their solemn oath and davy that they didn't do it.

**Davy Jones** (dæ'vi dʒɔ:nz). Also simply **Davy**. In nautical slang: The spirit of the sea; the sailors' devil. *Davy Jones's* (or *Davy's*) *locker*: the ocean, the deep, *esp.* as the grave of those who perish at sea.

1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* xiii. (Brewer), This same Davy Jones, according to the mythology of sailors, is the fiend that presides over all the evil spirits of the deep. 1790 *DUNBAR Poor Jack* iii. And if to old Davy I should go, friend Poll, Why you will be'er hear of me more. c 1790 J. WILLOCK *Voy.* 13 The great bugbear of the ocean is Davy Jones. At the crossing of the line... [they call] out that Davy Jones and his wife are coming on board and that every thing must be made ready. 1803 *Naval Chron.* X. 510 The... seamen would have met a watery grave; or, to use a seaman's phrase, gone to Davy Jones's locker. 1859 *MARVAT Plant. Ship* xli, I thought you had gone to Davy's locker.

**Davyné** (dæ'vin). *Min.* [ad. Ital. *davina*, named 1825 after Sir Humphry Davy.] A variety of nephelite, from Vesuvius.

1826 *Amer. Jnl. Sc.* XI. 257 Davina (Davyné). 1869 *PHILLIPS Pennw.* x. 292 Davyné, a hydrous nepheline, is found in cavities of ejected blocks of gray lava on Somma.

**Davyum** (dæ'vium). *Chem.* [Named after Sir Humphry Davy, with termination -um as in *platinum*, etc.] The name given by KERN in 1877 to a supposed metal of the platinum group, announced by him as discovered in Russian platinum ore.

1879 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* VIII. 626.

**Daw** (dɔ), *sb.* Also 5-8 *dawe*, 6-8 *Sc. da*. [Known only from the 15th c. (so the compound *ca-daw*, *CADDOW*): its form points to an OE. \**dawe* (= *dawu* from *dagwaz*), in ablant relation to OHG. *tāha*, MHG. *tāhe* (Gothic type \**dēhwa*, OFeut. \**dēhwa*: *dē-hwa*). Mod. H.G. dialects have *dāht*, *dāche*, *dacha*; MHG. shows a dim. form *tāhele* (OHG. \**tāhala*), mod. G. *dahle*, since 18th c. *dohle*; whence med. L. *tacula*, It. *taccola*.]

1. A small bird of the crow kind (*Corvus monedula*); now commonly called *JACKDAW*.

1432 50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 307 A poore cowler informed a dawe to speke. 1530 *FALCONER* 212/1 Dawe, a foule, *cornelle*. 1604 *DRAYTON Owle* 188 The thevish Daw, and the dissembling Pye. 1713 *SKELTON Poems*, *Salvander*, Pyes and daws are often stild with christian nick-names like a child. 1821 *CARLYLE Sterling* t. iii. (1872) 14 Old ruinous castles with their ivy and their daws.

2. *fig.* Applied contemptuously to persons. † a. A silly fellow, simpleton, noodle, fool. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Yng. Children's Bk.* 140 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 25 At thi tabull noþer crache ne claw, Than men vyle sey þou arte a daw. 1560 *INGELNED Drob.* Child in *Hazl. Dodsley* II. 285, I never saw One... in so easy a matter... thus play the daw. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idolatry* III. (1859) 236 O seely, foolish, and dastardly daws. 1608 J. DAY *Law Trickes* i. i. How the daw Scoures are his rustic phrases.

b. A lazy person, sluggard; c. An untidy woman, slut, slattern. *Sc.*

c 1450 *Towneley Myst.* 26 Bot if God help among I may sit downe dawe to kene. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Dance* 7 *deidly Synnis* 71 Mony slawen dawe and slepy dudderoun. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* XIII. Prol. 184, I will my cunnand kepe, I will nocht be a daw, I will nocht please. 1598 *FRASERSON Sc. Prov.*, A year a nurish, seven year a da. 1768 *ROSS Helenore* 135 (Jam.) But I see that but spinning I'll never be brow, But gae by the name of a dip or a da. 1862 A. HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 16 A morning's sleep is worth a fault o' sheep To a budderine-dudderin daw.

c. With reference to the fable of the jay in peacock's plumes.

1731 *FIELDING Mod. Husb.* II. ii, That ever Heav'n shou'd make me father to such a drest up daw!

3. *Comb.*, as † *dawcock*, *lit.* a male jackdaw; *fig.* = *sense* 2 a; † *dawpate* = *sense* 2 a.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xcii. Where 'dawcocks in doctrine have dominacion. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Parasol. Gen.* (1693) 621 Who brought hither this fool in a play; this very dawcock to lead the dance. a 1529 *SKELTON Agst. Garmesche* 94 Lyke a doctor 'dawpate. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epiq.* (1867) 187 Thou arte a very daw pate.

**Daw**, *sb.*, obs. form of **DEW**; see also **DAWE**, **DAY**.

† **Daw** (dɔ), *v.* 1 *Obs. exc. Sc.* Forms: 1 *dazian*,

2 3 *dazen*, 3-5 *dawe* (n, 6- *daw*. [OE. *dagian*, corresp. to MDu. *daghen*, Du. and LG. *dagen*, OHG. *iagen*, G. *tagen*, to become day, f. WGer. *dag*- *DAY*. Since the OE. change of a to æ did not take place in the vb., the latter is *daw*, against the sb. *day*: cf. *draw*, *dray*, *saw*, *say*, etc. In northern dial. sometimes inflected *dew*, *dawen*, after the strong verbs *blow*, *snow*, etc. In 16th c. *Sc.* erroneously spelt *dall* after *fall*, *fa*, etc.]

1. *intr.* To dawn. a. with it as subject.

c 900 *Beda's Eeck. Hist.* IV. x, Donne hit dagian ongyneþe. c 1305 *LAY.* 1694 A-mawen hit it dawede. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1791 Till it dawed to day. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints*, *Ninian* 1417 One he morne, as it dew day. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* XVII. ii, Within a while it dawyd.

b. with *day* (or *morning*) as subject.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 103 Ac also wat swo þe briede dai daged. c 1375 *BARBOUR Tryck* II. 707 And when þe day was dawyne lyght. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxi. 471 Tyl þe day dawede thes dawsels dawnsede. c 1475 *Raif Collyear* 305 Vpon the morne airtle, quhen the day dew. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* XIII. Prol. 182 As menstrally playing The joly day now dawis. a 1605 *MONTGOMERY Poems*, The Night is neir gae: 1 *Hay*: nou the day daws. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* x. (N.), The other side from whence the



morning daws. 1789 BURNS *Happy Trio*. The cock may  
crawl, the day may daw. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1842) 97  
Nor hamewith steers till morning daw.

C. fig.

a 1225 *Ancre*. R. 352 Hwon he bet is ower lif daweð and  
springled as be dawunge efter nihtes þeosternesse. 1377  
LANG. P. Pl. B. XVIII. 179 Ioye bygneth dawe.

2. To recover from a swoon, 'come to'; to awake  
from sleep; = ADAW v. 1. I.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 558 Adoun he fel a-swounie, & when  
he gan to dawe [etc.]. 1674-91 RAY N. C. *Words* 19 *To*  
*Daw*, in common speech is to awaken: to be daweð, to  
have shaken off sleep, to be fully awakened.

3. trans. To rouse or awaken from sleep or a  
swoon; to revive, 'bring to'; = ADAW v. 1. 2.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xl. x. The Quene . . felle to the  
erthe in a dede swounne, and thenne syr Bors took her vp,  
and daweð her. 1530 PALSGR. 507/2. I dawe from swoon-  
yng. *Je revivie, je resuscite.* 1564 A. BROKE *Romans* &  
*Yul.* in *Hazl. Shaks. Libr.* (1878) I. 179 She thought to  
breahe her slepe. She thought to daw her now as she had  
done of olde. 1624 DRAVTON *Poly-ob.* vi. 90 Thinking her to  
daw Whom they supposed fain in some enchanted swoon.

† Daw, v. 2. Obs. rare. [f. DAW sb.] intr. ? To  
play the 'daw' or fool.

1596 Sir J. SMYTHE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 92 That  
I would . . ryde lobbinge and dawinge to rayle at your Lord-  
ship.

† Daw, v. 3. Obs. rare. [Aphetic f. ADAW v. 2,  
q.v.] trans. To daunt, subdue, frighten.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* iv. iv. You daw him too  
much, in troth, Sir. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 545 Ex-  
ternal force imprints Truth and Falshood, Superstition and  
Religion alike upon the daweð spirits of men.

Dawache: see DAWACH. Dawcock: DAW sb.  
Dawd, var. of DAD sb. 2.

Dawdle (dō'dl), v. Also daudle. [Not in  
Bailey; nor in Johnson's Dict. (though used by  
himself in 1781). It apparently became common  
about 1775 (at first chiefly in feminine use).  
Ussher's example (a 1656) was prob. local or dia-  
lectal. Supposed to be a local variant of DADDLE,  
but used in a more reprehensory sense, perh. by  
some association with DAW sb. sense 2 b.]

1. intr. To idle, waste time; to be sluggish or  
lazy; to loiter, linger, dally.

a 1665 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 382 While he stood dawdling  
was taken short in his undertakings. 1781 JOHNSON 3 June  
in *Boswell*, If he'll call on me, and dawdle over a dish of tea  
in an afternoon. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Pref.* xx. 97  
Mrs. Bennet, having dawdled about in the vestibule to  
watch for the end of the conference. 1819 SCOTT *Lett. to*  
*D. Terry* 18 Apr. in *Lockhart*, A propensity which . . the  
women very expressively call dawdling. 1866 RUSKIN *Eth.*  
*Dust* v. (1883) 90 You all know when you learn with a will  
and when you dawdle. 1874 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxii. 307  
The rest of us dawdled along the road.

2. quasi-trans. (usually with away).

1768 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* July, I could not . .  
ask for it. . . so dawdled and fretted the time away until  
Tuesday evening. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-Cap* 230  
Dawdles out my days in exile here at Clairvaux. 1887  
SPECTATOR 21 May 666/2 To employ with profit many hours  
that might otherwise be dawdled away.

Dawdle (dō'dl), sb. Also 8 daudle. [f. prec.]  
1. One who is the personification of dawdling;  
esp. a dawdling girl or woman.

a 1764 LLOYD *Chit-Chat* Poet. Wks. 1774 I. 285 Be quick  
—why sure the gipsy sleeps! Look how the drawing dawdle  
creeps. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* III. 141 Mrs.  
Thornley was rather too much of what she [Mrs. M.] called,  
a dawdle, to please her. 1843 F. E. PAGET *Pageant* 178  
His wife . . was . . one of those helpless, indolent dawdles that  
are fit to be nothing but fine ladies. 1879 BARNING-GOULD  
*Germany* I. 392 The sharp clever boy goes into business, the  
dunce or dawdle into the army.

2. The act of dawdling.

1813 LADY BURGHESH *Lett.* (1893) 38 What with dawdles  
and delays of the German post-boys. 1876 GREEN *Stray*  
*Stud.* 70 The evenings are . . a dawdle indoors as the day  
has been a dawdle out.

Dawdler (dō'dlər), [-ER 1.] One who dawdles;  
an idler, loiterer.

1818 TODD, *Dawdle*, or *Dawdler*, a trifter; a daller; one  
who proceeds slowly or unskillfully in any business. A low  
word. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* (1850) I. 280, I have been  
a boy and a dawdler as yet. 1888 J. PAYN *Myst. Mirbridge*  
xv. Your habitual dawdler—the man who never keeps his  
appointments by any chance.

Dawdling (dō'dliŋ), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The  
action of the verb DAWDLE.

1819 [see DAWDLE v. 1]. 1849 THACKERAY *Lett.* 13 July.  
Ryde. . . would be as nice a place as any . . for dawdling, and  
getting health. 1875 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* II. viii.  
457 With old age comes dawdling, that is, doing everything  
too slowly.

Dawdling, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That dawdles;  
characterized by dawdling.

1773 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* 3 May. The mother is  
a slow, dawdling, sleepy kind of dame. 1783 — *Diary*  
8 Dec. With whom I had a dawdling conversation upon  
dawdling subjects. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 265 The  
dreaming, reading, dawdling existence which best suits me.  
Hence Dawdlinly adv.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 145/1 Some very important Bill which  
.. has been dawdlinly postponed from day to day.

Dawdy, Sc. dial. f. DOWDY.

Dawe (daue, daw), dawaen, dawes, obs.  
forms or inflexions of DAY. *Dawes* was the early form  
of the pl. = days; *dawen* was originally dative pl., but

when reduced to *dawe*, *daw*, *daue*, *dau*, came some-  
times to be treated as sing.: see DAY 13 a β, and 17.

Dawen, obs. f. DOWN sb.

Dawenyng(e), obs. form of DAWNING.

Dawerke, obs. form of DAYWORK.

Dawning (dō'ŋ), vbl. sb. Obs. exc. Sc. Forms:  
1 dazung, 3 dawung, 4 daghyng(e, 3-6 dawung,  
4- dawung, (5 dayng, 7 dauing, 8 dawin). [OE.  
*dazung*, from *dagian* to become day, to DAW.  
After 1400, northern and chiefly Scotch, being  
displaced in Eng. by DAWNING.]

1. Dawn, daybreak; morning twilight.

c 900 tr. *Bede's Eccl. Hist.* III. xix. (xxvii.) 242 [a eode [he] ut in dazunge of þam huse. a 1000 O.E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.)  
an. 795 Betwux hancred and dazunge. a 1225 *Ancre*. R.  
20 Bi nihte ine winter, ine sumer ipe dawunge. 1375 BAR-  
BOUR *Bruce* vii. 318 [Thai] Com on thame in the dawung,  
Right as the day begouth to spryng. c 1400 *Avow. Arth.*  
lv. Erly in the dawung Come thay home from hunting.  
1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* III. viii. 29 The dawung gam. . wax reid,  
And chasit away the steris. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc.*  
*Poems*, *Solsequium* 40 The dawning of my long desyrt day.  
c 1794 BURNS *As I was a wandering iii*, I could na get  
sleeping till dawning for greetin'.

† 2. Recovery from swoon, 'coming-to'. Obs.  
(See DAW v. 2, 3.)

1530 PALSGR. 212 Dawyng, gettingyng of lyfe, resuscitation.  
† Dawyng, ppl. a. Obs. exc. Sc. Also 4 north.

dawande. [f. DAW v. 1 + -ING 2.] Dawning.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 445 þe dawande day.  
† Dawish (dō'ŋ), a. Obs. [f. DAW sb. + -ISH.]

Like or characteristic of a daw; silly, sluttish.

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) M iij,  
Dawish, and brainlesse, cruell, and murderers. 1543 BALE  
*Yet a Course*, c. 59 (21) Such dawished dopydols. 1605  
CHAPMAN *All Fools in Dodsley* (1780) IV. 167 If he [a jack-  
daw] fed without his dawish noise He might fare better.

Dawk (dōk), sb. 1 dial. [app. the same as  
DALK 2.] A hollow in a surface; a depression,  
furrow, incision.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 66 This Iron . . would not make  
Gutters on the Surface of the Stuff, but (at the most) little  
hollow dawks. *Ibid.* 82 The Iron of the Fore-plane . . makes  
great Dawks in the Stuff. The Iron . . will yet leave some  
Dawks in the Stuff for the Joiner. . . to work out.

Hence Dawk v., to make a hollow or incision in.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 203 The Chissel . . might run  
too fast into the Work, and dawk it. 1847-78 HALLIWELL,  
*Dauk*, to incise with a jerk, or insert a pointed weapon with  
rapidity.

|| Dawk, sb. 2, dāk (dōk, dāk). Anglo-Ind. Also  
8 dog, dock, 9 dork, dauk. [Hindi and Marāthi  
dāk, perh. related to Skr. *drāk* quickly.] Post or  
transport by relays of men or horses stationed at  
intervals; a relay of men or horses for carrying  
mails, etc., or passengers in palanquins.

To travel dāk: to travel in this way. To lay a dāk: to  
arrange for relays of bearers or horses on a route.

1727 [see b]. 1780 H. F. THOMPSON *Intrigues of Nabob* 76  
(Y.), I wrote . . for permission to visit Calcutta by the Dawks.  
1781 HICKEY's *Bengal Gaz.* 24 Mar. (Y.), Suffering People to  
paw over their Neighbour's Letters at the Dock. 1809  
VISCONTI VALENTIA *Trav. India*, etc. (1811) I. ii. 49 My  
arrangements had been made for quitting Burhampore . .  
not only had the dawk been laid, but [etc.]. a 1826 HEBER  
*Narr. Journey Ind.* (1828) I. 328 In the line of road I am most  
likely to follow. . . I am not certain that any Dāk exists.  
1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes For. Lands* II. vi. 193 By having  
bearers posted at stated distances, which is called travelling  
'dawk', long journeys are made in a comparatively brief  
space of time. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xlv. (D.),  
After the sea voyage there isn't much above 1000 miles to  
come by dawk.

b. attrib., as dawk- or dāk-bearer, choky, journey,  
traveller, etc.; dāk bungalow (rarely house),  
a house for the accommodation of travellers at  
a station on a dāk route.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. 149 (Y.) Those  
Carriers are called Dog Chouckies. 1776 in Seton-Karr  
*Select. Calcutta Gaz.* II. 185 The re-establishment of Dawk  
Bearers upon the new road. a 1826 HEBER *Narr. Journey*  
*Ind.* (1828) I. 277, I will . . bring it safe on to the next dāk-  
house. 1853 *Calcutta Rev.* July-Dec. 175 The dāk banga-  
lows, the modern form of the Mogul Serais. 1866 TREVELYAN  
(title), *The Dawk Bungalow*. *Ibid.* (1869) 98 Too old  
travellers to expect solitude in a dawk bungalow.

Dawk, var. of DAUK.

Dawkin, dial. [f. dim. of DAW.] a. A fool.

b. A slattern. Hence Dawkinly adv., foolishly.  
1565 CALPHILL *Answe. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 236 (D.) Then  
Marshall and Maikin, a dolt with a daukin, might marry  
together. 1674 RAY N. C. *Words* 13 *Daugos* or *Dawkin*,  
a dirty, slatternly woman. c 1746 COLLIER (Tim Bobbin)  
*View Lanc. Dial. Wks.* (1862) 50 After looking dawkinly-  
wise a bit. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Dawkin*, a dull, stupid per-  
son. *Dawkinly*, stupidly, foolishly.

Dawly, obs. form of DOWLY a. and adv.

Dawn (dōn), sb. [Appears late in 16th c., the  
earlier equivalents being DAWING, DAWNING. App.  
f. the verb-stem (see next); cf. *break* in 'break of  
day' (quoted 1584). ON. had *dagan*, *dōgan* dawn,  
f. *daga* to dawn, *dagan*, at *dagan* at dawn: but,  
notwithstanding the likeness of form, there is no  
evidence that this is the original of the Eng. word.]

1. The first appearance of light in the sky before  
sunrise, or the time when it appears; the beginning  
of daylight; daybreak.

*High dawn*, dawn appearing above a bank of clouds on  
the horizon; *low dawn*, dawn appearing on or close to the  
horizon.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 291 Next day after dawne.  
1603 — *Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 226 Come away, it is almost  
cleere dawne. 1667 DAMPIER *Voy. I.* 498 With such dark  
black Clouds near the Horizon, that the first glimpse of the  
Dawn appeared 30 or 40 degrees high. . . it is a common saying  
among Sea-men . . that a high dawn will have high winds,  
and a low dawn, small winds. 1778 BR. LOWTH *Transl.*  
*Isaiah* xxvi. 19 Thy dew is as the dew of the dawn. 1832  
TENNYSON *Death Old Year* ii, He will not see the dawn of  
day. 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. viii. 101 The assault had  
begun at early dawn.

2. fig. The beginning, commencement, rise, first  
gleam or appearance (of something compared to  
light); an incipient gleam (of anything).

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xii. xvi, So spring some  
dawns of joy, so sets the night of sorrow. 1752 JOHNSON  
*Rambler* No. 106 ¶ 2 From the dawn of manhood to its de-  
cline. 1767 *Bahler II.* 100 If he possesses but a dawn of  
spirit. 1823 LAMB *Elia Ser.* 1. *Old Actors*, You could see  
the first dawn of an idea stealing slowly over his counte-  
enance. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* ii. § 50. 69  
From the earliest dawn of history to the present day.

3. attrib. and Comb., as dawn-animal, -animal-  
cule (see quotes), -dew, -goddess, -light, -streak;  
dawn-illuminated, -tinted adjs.; dawnward adv.

1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* ii. 23 *Eozoon Canadense* . .  
its name of 'Dawn-animal' having reference to its great  
antiquity and possible connection with the dawn of life on  
our planet. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* x. 189 The  
organism, *Eozoon Canadense*, or 'Dawn-animalcule  
of Canada. 1866 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* 1. *Poems* VI. 24  
A dash of 'dawn-dew from the honeysuckle. 1877 J. E.  
CARPENTER tr. *Tiele's Hist. Relig.* 107 The Sun-god . . and  
the 'dawn-goddess. 1800 SHELLEY *Ode to Liberty* xi, As on  
a 'dawn-illuminated mountain. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems*  
II. 326, I oft had seen the 'dawnlight run As red wine,  
through the hills. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II.  
221 The 'dawn-streaks of a new day. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas*  
963 'Dawn-tinted deluges of fire. 1881 W. WILKINS *Songs*  
*of Study* 44 In joyful praises 'dawnward rolled.

Dawn (dōn), v. Also 6 daune, dawne.  
[Known only from end of 15th c., since which it  
has displaced the earlier verb DAW. App. deduced  
from DAWNING, q.v. Cf. also DAYN v.]

I. 1. intr. To begin to grow daylight: said of  
the day, morning, light; also simply with it.

1499 PYNSON *Promp. Parv.*, Dawnyn or dayen (c 1440  
dawnyn), *aurora*. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxviii. 1 The Sabbath  
daye at even which dauneth the morowe after the Sabbath  
[WYCLIF bygneth to schyne, *Geneva* & 1611 began to  
dawne]. — a *Pet.* i. 19 Untill the daye dawne. c 1532  
DREWES *Introduct. Fr.* in Palsgr. 938 To dawne, *ajourner*.  
1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxviii. 1 In the ende of the Sabbath, as  
it began to dawne towards the first day of the weeke. 1711  
STEELE *Spect.* No. 142 ¶ 5 Before the Light this Morning  
dawned upon the Earth. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 23 As  
soon as ever the Morning dawn'd. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I.  
xxi. 150 Day at length dawned and gradually brightened.

b. trans. To begin to shine, as the sun or  
any luminary.

1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* v. i. 207 Women, like Summer  
Storms are Cloudy . . But strait the Sun of Beauty dawns  
abroad. 1811 HEBER *Hymns*, Brightest and best of the sons  
of the morning, Dawn on our darkness. 1832 TENNYSON  
*Margaret* v, Look down, and let your blue eyes dawn Upon  
me thro' the jasmine-leaves.

2. fig. To begin to develop, expand, or brighten,  
like the daylight at dawn.

1717 POPE *Epist. to Fervat* 4 Where Life awakes, and  
dawns at ev'ry line. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 412 In  
the year 1685 his fame . . was only dawning. 1852 MISS  
YONGE *Cameos* I. xxviii. 234 When prosperity dawned on the  
elder brother.

3. To begin to brighten, with or as with the light  
of dawn.

1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 165 When the dark world dawn'd  
into Christian day. 1651 FULLER's *Abel Rediv.*, *Zanchius*  
390 Zanchius . . became such a light . . that many parts in  
Christendom dawned with the luster of his writings. 1832  
TENNYSON *Enone* 46, I waited underneath the dawning  
hills.

b. trans. To begin to appear, become visible.  
1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* I. 146, I see them dawn!  
I see the radiant visions, where they rise. 1812 J. WILSON  
*Isle of Palms* iii. 307 Its porch and roof of roses dawn  
Through arching trees.

4. fig. Of ideas, facts, etc.: To begin to become  
evident to the mind; to begin to be understood,  
felt, or perceived. Const. on, upon.

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xv. 129 The idea that  
they had either feelings or rights had never dawned upon  
her. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* ix. 137 It  
dawned on my recollection that I had heard Judy mention  
her Uncle. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 66 The distinc-  
tion between ethics and politics has not yet dawned upon  
Plato's mind.

II. 4. 5. trans. To bring to life; to arouse  
or awake from a swoon, resuscitate; = DAW v. 3.  
1530 PALSGR. 507/2, I dawne or get life in one that is fallen  
in a swoone, *je revivore*. . . I can nat dawne him. 1551  
T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 33 If Alexander dawning a weakle  
Soldiour when he was almost frozen for cold. 1593 MUN-  
DAY *Def. Contraries* 71 After he had dawning him to remem-  
brance by the helpe of vinegar and colde water.

Dawne, obs. form of DOWN sb.

Dawned (dōnd, poet. dō'ned), ppl. a. rare. [f.  
DAWN v. + -ED 1.] That has begun to brighten.

1818 KEATS *Endym.* l. 94 The dawned light.

Dawner, var. of DANDER v. Sc.



**Dawnger**(e, etc., obs. forms of DANGER, etc.

**Dawning** (dawnin), *vbl. sb.* Also **dawnyning**, **4-5 dawningyng**(e, **4-6 dawningyng**(e, **5-6 dauningyng**(e. [Known before 1300, when it appears beside the earlier **DAWING** (from **DAW** v., OE. **dagung**, **dag-ian**), which it gradually superseded. The corresponding verb **to dawn**, which has similarly displaced **daw**, is not exemplified till the 15th c., and appears to have been deduced from **dawning**; the sb. **dawn** appeared still later, app. from the vb. As ME. **daw-en** had also an early doublet form **dai-en**, **day-en** (see **DAY** v.), so beside **dawnyng** is found **daigenyng**, **daen-ing**, **dain-ing** (see **DAYN** v.). No form corresponding to **dawning**, **dawning** is recorded in OE., and it was probably from Norse; Sw. and Da. have a form **dagning** (OSw. **dagning** c. 1300), either from **daga** to dawn, with suffix **-ning**, as in **kvad-n-ing**, **sað-n-ing**, **tal-n-ing**, etc. (Vigl. *Introd.* xxxi), or from a deriv. vb. **\*dagna**.]

1. The beginning of daylight; dawn, daybreak. In reference to time, now *poetic or rhetorical*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 557 To Keningwurpe hii come in be dawninge. c. 1335 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1188 *Dido*, The dawningyng vp rist out of the se. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VI. 439 Chasede his enemyes at þat dawninge [v. r. dawnyng]. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxxvi, Vpon a day in the dawninge. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccvii. 189 Ery in the dawninge of the day. 1586 COGAN *Haven Health* cckliii. (1636) 311 Drinke it in the morning at the dawning of the day. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 160 The Bird of Dawning. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 104 So we ran North till Dawning. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* l. xxxii. At dawning to assail ye, Here no bugles sound reveille. 1858 KINGSLEY *Poems*, *Night Bird* 13 Oh sing, and wake the dawning.

b. *transf.* The east, the 'orient'. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 215 Those who dwell toward the dawning.

2. *fig.* The first gleam or appearance, earliest beginning (of something compared to light).

1612 DONNE *Biathanatos* (1644) 17 A man as . . . illustrious, in the full glory and Noone of Learning, as others were in the dawning, and Morning. 1667 DRYDEN *Virg.* *Georg.* i. 68 In this early Dawning of the Year. 1761 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. III. liii. 314 In the ninth century, we trace the first dawning of the restoration of science. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) l. 75 The dawning of a literary culture. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* i. v. 198 That principle of intelligence, the dawning of which we observe in the lower animals.

**Dawning**, *ppl. a.* [f. **DAWN** v. + **-ING**².] That dawns; beginning to grow light. *a. lit.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* ii. ii. 10 Dawning day new comfort hath inspir'd. 1667 MILTON, *P. L.* xii. 423 Fresh as the dawning light. 1791 COWPER *Hud.* xi. 60 The dawning skies. 1843 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 405 The light increased With freshness in the dawning east.

b. *fig.* Showing its early beginning, nascent. 1667 DRYDEN *Virg.* *Æneid* (L.) In dawning youth. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambling* No. 165 ¶ Those who had paid honours to my dawning merit. 1879 FARRAR *S. Paul* (1883) 765 The distinctive colour of the dawning heresy.

**Dawnite**(e, obs. form of DAUNT.

**Dawsonite** (dō'sonait), *Min.* [Named 1874, after Sir J. W. Dawson of Montreal: see **-ITE**.] A hydrous carbonate of aluminium and sodium, in white transparent or translucent crystals.

1875 *Amer. Jour. Sci.* Ser. III. IX. 64 On Dawsonite, a new mineral.

**Dawt**, **Dawtle** (-y): see **DAUT**, **DAUTIE**.

**Day** (dēi), *sb.* Forms: 1 **dæg**, 2 **dæg**, **deig**, **daiz**, 2-3 **dæi**, **dæi**, **dæg**, 3 (*Orm.*) **dagz**, 3-5 **dai**, 3-**day**, (5-6 **daie**, **daye**, 6 **Sc. da**). *Pl.* 3-**days** (3-5 **dawes**; *dat. pl.* 2-6 **dawen**, **dawo**; **daw**, **dau**; see below). [A Com. Teut. sb.: OE. **dæg** (**dages**, *pl. dages*, -a, -um) = OFris. **dai**, **dei**, **di**, OS. **dag** (MDu. **dach** (**gach**), Du. **dag**, MLG., LG. **dag**), OHG., MHG. **tac**(**g**), G. **tag**, ON. **dagr** (Sw., Da. **dag**), Goth. **dags**:-O. Teut. **\*dago**-a. In no way related to L. **dies**; usually referred to an Aryan vb. **dhagh**, in Skr. **dah** to burn: cf. Lith. **dagas** hot season, OPruss. **dagis** summer. From the WGer. **dag**, OE. had regularly in the sing. **dæg**, **dages**, **dæge**; in the plural **dagas**, **daga** (later **-ena**), **dagum**. This phonetic exchange **æa** survived in early ME., so that while in the sing. the final **j** was regularly palatal (see forms above; gen. **dæizes**, **dæies**, **daies**, **dayes**, *dat. dæize*, **daie**, etc.), the pl. was (from **dagas**), **dages**, **dahes**, **dahzes**, **dawes**, genit. (-i-**daga**, **-ena**) **daga**, **dawene**, **dahene**, **dajen**, *dat. (-dagum)* **dajon**, **-en**, **daghen**, **dawen**, **dawe**, **dau**, **dau**. The last survived longest in the phrase of **dawe** 'from (life) days' (see 17 and **ADAW**), and in *his daw*, etc. (see 13 a β). But soon after 1300 plurals phonetically assimilated to the sing. (**dæizes**, **dæies**, **daies**) occur, and at length superseded the earlier forms.]

A. Illustration of early forms.

a. *plural, nom. and accus.* c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* xxviii. 20 Ic beo mid eow ealle **dagas**. c. 1160 *Hutton G.* *ibid.*, Ich beo mid eow ealle **dages**. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 4356 Seffne **dagness**. c. 1205 *LAV.* 8796 *Fif* VOL. III.

**dæizes** [c. 1275 **dawes**]. c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1244 Al þe twelfo **dahes**. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 75 Preo **dawes**. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 383 Preo **dawes** & nan **daie**. 1399 *Pol. Pocus* *Rolls* I. 377 As it is said by eldrene **dawis**. c. 1430 *LYDG.* *Bochas* vi. l. (1534) 1444. In thy last **dawes**.

b. *pl. gen.* c. 1000 *Agg. Ps.* ci. 21 On midle minre **dazena**. c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* iv. 2 He faste feom uirtig **daga** [Lindisf. feom uirtig **daga**, *Hutton G.* feom uirtig **dages**]. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Fram þam ester tid fifti **daga**. c. 1205 *LAV.* 3615 þe forð wuren agan feowerti **dagene** [c. 1275 **dæizes**]. *Ibid.* 4603 Vnder fif **dawene** [c. 1275 **dæizen**] 3000 heo comen to þisse londe. c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2502 Twenti **dahene** 3000.

γ. *pl. dat.*: see also 13 a β.

c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* xxvi. 61 After þrem **dagum** [xxvii. 63 **dagon**], c. 1160 *Hutton G.* *ibid.*, After þrem **dagen**. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 89 On moyses **dagen**. c. 1205 *LAV.* 5961 Bi heore aldre **dawen** [c. 1275 **dawes**]. c. 1300 *K. Alf.* 5631 In twenty **dawen**. c. 1390 *St. Margarete* 3 Bi olde **dawe** Patriarch he was wel hec. c. 1390 *Sir Tristr.* 2480 Etenes bi old **dayn** Had wrou3t it. c. 1430 *Freemasonry* 394 After the lawe That was y-fownded bi olde **dawe**.

δ. In some places **dajen**, **dawen**, may be nom. or acc. plural.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 119 Ic seolf beo mid eow ealle **dajen** [OE. ealle **dages**].

e. The genitive sing. OE. **dages**, early ME. **daies**, etc., was formerly used adverbially, by day, on the day (Ger. *des Tages*); see 1 b; it survived in ME. bi **daies**, a **daies**, A-DAYS, mod. *now-a-days*.

B. Signification. I. The time of sunlight.

1. 'The time between the rising and setting of the sun' (J.); the interval of light between successive periods of darkness or night; in ordinary usage including the lighter part of morning and evening twilight, but, when strictly used, limited to the time when the sun is above the horizon, as in 'at the equinox day and night are equal'. *Break of day*: dawn: see **BREAK**, **DAYBREAK**.

This is the artificial day of astronomers: see **ARTIFICIAL**. It is sometimes called the *natural day* (Ger. *natürlicher tag*), which however usually means sense 6.

c. 1000 *ALFERIC Gen.* i. 5 God . . . het þæt leot **dæg** & þa beostra **niht**. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 258 þu 3ifst þe sunne to be **dæg**, þe mone to be **niht**. c. 1390 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 97/173 In þat prison þat Maide lai twelf **dawes** and twelf **niht**. c. 1400 *Cursor M.* 390 (Trin.) To parte þe day fro þe ny3t. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 41 Ofte tymes in þe dai & in þe ny3t. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Frøiss.* I. cxxviii. 155 It was then nyne of the day. 1580 *BARET Alce.* B 200 The Breake of the daie. 1592 *DAVIES Immort.* *Soul* vi. (1742) 15 O Light, which mak'st the Light which makes the Day. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. v. 106 The longest day is equal to the longest night. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 15 How often have I bless'd the coming day. 1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græca* iii. xxv. 331 The more ancient Greeks distinguished the natural day—that is, the time from the rising to the setting of the sun—into three parts. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 326/1 At North Cape . . . the longest day lasts from the 15th of May to the 29th of July, which is two months and a fortnight.

b. *Const.* The notion of time *how long* is expressed by the uninflected word (repr. an original accus. or dative), as in *day and night*, *all (the) day*, *this day*, and the like; the notion of time *when* (without respect to duration) was expressed in OE. by *on dæg*, early ME. *on*, *uppon dai*, *o day*, *a-day*; also by the genitive **dages**, esp. in the collocation **dages and nihtes**, and in *far days*, *far forth days*, = 'far on in the day', still used in 17th c. (see **FAIR ADV.** 3 c); about 1200 we find *bi dages*, and soon after *bi daie* by day. See **BY PREP.** 19 b.

c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Mark* v. 5 Symle **dages** & **nihtes** he was on byrzenum. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87 Swiche heres fondeþ þe fule gost deies and nihtes. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 11332 Heold Crist his faste . . . Bi **dages** & bi **nahhtes**. c. 1250 *Owl & Night*, 241 Bi **daie** þu art stare-blind. c. 1250 *Hymn to Virgin* 557 Min hope is in þe **dæg** & **niht**. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15159 (Cott.) Ik night of oliuete To þe mont he yode . . . And euer on dai þe folk he gaf O goddis word þe fode. 1386 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 225/1 [He] made diverse enarmynges bi day and eke bi nyght. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 34 I held þe wounde open aldaie. c. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 45 She happed to abide so longe on a sonday that it was fer **dayes**. 1513 *MORE* in *Grafton Chron.* II. 778 The pageantmen were a making day and night at Westminster. c. 1563 *BALE Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 120 It is far **days** and ye have far to ride to night. 1600 *HOLLAND L'cy* xlv. xxvii. 1225 It was so far forth **dayes** as being the eighth hour thereof. 1667 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 318 Untir'd at Night, and cheerful all the Day. 1835 *THIRLWALL Greece* I. 210 He might prosecute his voyage as well as by day. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* (1880) i. lii. 184 The bags were carried . . . day and night at the rate of about five miles an hour.

2. In *before day*, *at day* = daybreak, dawn.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6106 Gōtt. Þat þai Sould vte of hūs cum bi-for day. c. 1420 *Avow. Arth.* ix. To ride this forest or daye. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 39 A little before day. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) II. ii. 48 They got up in the morning before day. 1793 *NELSON* in *Nicolas Disp.* I. 309 This morning at day we fell in with a Spanish . . . Ship.

3. Daylight, the light of day.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 8676 Fairf. I hit khew quen hit was day. 1385 *WYCLIF Rom.* xiii. 13 As in day wandre we honestly. c. 1420 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aynon* ix. 223 Whan Reynowde sawe the day, he rose vp. 1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 355 Such as could see day at a little hole. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 276 In his Conversion of the darkest Night to bright Day. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 128 ¶ I She had now found out, that it was Day before Nine in the Morning. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) II. x. 218 It was

broad day. 1883 *STEVENSON Treasure Isl.* iii. xiii. (1886) 107 It was as plain as day.

b. *fig.* A light like that of day; 'daylight' in a difficult question.

1667 *MARVELL Corp. lxxx.* Wks. 1672-3 II. 225, I can not yet see day in the business, betwixt the two Houses. 1708 *Rowe Tamerl.* v. i. 219 They cast a Day around 'em.

† 4. One of the perpendicular divisions or 'lights' of a mullioned window. [*F. jour*, med. L. *diu.*]

[1409 *Will of Ware* *Somerset Ho.*] Lego vna fenestra trium dierum. 1447 *Will Hen. VI* (Hare's MSS. *Caus Coll.*) In the east end of the sd Quier shalbe set a great gable window of vij daies. 1484 *Will of Choke* (*Somerset Ho.*) A wyndow . . . of iij dayes. c. 1490 *Boronsk Itin.* (Nasmith 1778) 266 Et quelibet fenestra continet tres dayes vitreatas. 1838 J. BURTON *Dict. Archit.* 40 A part of a window between the mullions is archaically called a bay, or day. 1859 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* *Day*, the medieval term for each perpendicular division or light (*Fr. jour*) of a mullioned window.

5. Mining. The surface of the ground over a mine. Hence *day-coal*, *-drift*, *-hole* (see also 24).

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 80 By letting down Shafts from the day (as Miners speak). 1676 *Houison ibid.* XI. 762 According as the Day-coal heightens or deepens. 1708 J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1845) 32 Draw your Coals to Bank (or Day) out of the Pit. 1747 *Hootson Miner's Dict.* N iij b, The Ore that is found on the Tops of Veins, especially near to the Day. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.* *Day*, the surface of the ground over a mine.

II. As a period, natural division, or unit of time.

6. The time occupied by the earth in one revolution on its axis, in which the same terrestrial meridian returns to the sun; the space of twenty-four hours, reckoned from a definite or given point. *Const. during*, in, formerly *on*, o, a, retained in twice a day, etc.: see **A PREP.** 18, 8 b.

The solar or astronomical day is reckoned from noon to noon; and, as the length of this time varies (within narrow limits) according to the time of the year, its mean or average length is the *mean solar day*. The civil day in civilized countries generally is the period from midnight to midnight, similarly adjusted to its mean length. Ancient nations variously reckoned their day to begin at sunrise, at noon, or at sunset. The *sideral day* is the time between the successive meridional transits of a star, or specifically of the first point of Aries, and is about four minutes shorter than the solar day. (The term *natural day* is sometimes used in this sense, sometimes in sense 1.)

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xv. 32 Drio daga xee ðerhuunas mec mid. c. 1000 *ALFERIC Gen.* i. 5 þa hwar geworpen æfen and morgen an dæg. *Ibid.* ii. 3 God xeblesæde þone seofðan dæg and hine zehaldæ. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 Fram þan halie hester dei boð italde fifti daga to þisse dei. c. 1205 *LAV.* 12216 Preo daies [c. 1275 **dages**] wes þe king wuniende bere. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 144 Afur fyfene dawes. . . To London he wende. 1382 *WYCLIF Acts* ix. 9 He was three daies not seynge. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabins* *Inst.* i. 10 b, Symonides . . . desired to haue a daies respite granted him to study vpon it. c. 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 6 Hours, daies, months, which are the rags of time. 1822 *BYRON Werner* l. i. 377 Twenty Days of Age, if 'tis a day. 1831 *BANWATER Newton* (1835) I. xiii. 365 We may regard the length of the day as one of the most unchangeable elements in the system of the world.

c. 1286 *CHAUCER Sprs. T.* 108 In the space of o day naturel, (This is to seyn, in foure and twenty houres). 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. de P. R.* ix. xxi. (1495) 358 Some daie is artifycally and some naturel. . . a naturel daie conteynyth xxiiij houres. 1551 *RECORDE Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 244 The Natural daie. Is commonly accepted from Sonne risinge one daie, to Sonne risinge the nexte daie. 1764 *MASKELYNE in Phil. Trans.* LIV. 244 The interval between the transit of the first of Aries across the meridian one day, and its return to it the next day, is called a *sideral day*. The interval between the transit of the sun across the meridian one day, and his transit the next day, is called an *apparent solar day*. 1812 *WOODHOUSE Astron.* xxii. 222 The interval between two successive noons is a natural day. 1834 *Nat. Philos.*, *Astron.* i. 13/2 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) Although, the solar day is of variable length, we can . . . ascertain its mean or average length; and this quantity is called a *mean solar day*. *Ibid.* 14/2 The length of the *sideral day* is found to be uniformly 23 hours, 56 minutes, or more accurately 23<sup>h</sup> 56<sup>m</sup> 4<sup>s</sup>. 092.

† b. *All days*: always, for ever. *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* xxviii. 20 Ic beo mid eow ealle **dagas** [Lindisf. *allum dagum*]. c. 1160 *Hutton G.* *ibid.*, Ich beo mid eow ealle **dages**. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ci, For that time forth losten Britons the royaume for al daies.

† c. A day's travel; a day's journey. *Obs.*

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* x. i Sire Dowel dwelleþ. not a day hennes. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* i. 4 A Towne called Pomeiock, and six dayes higher, the City Skioack.

7. The same space of time, esp. the civil day, treated (without reference to its length) as a point or unit of time, on which anything happens, or which fixes a date. *Const. on*, *upon* (ME. o, a: cf. **A PREP.** 18, **A** *adj.* 4).

c. 1000 *Agg. Gosp. Matt.* xx. 19 And þam þryddan dæge he aris. 1154 (O. E. *Chron.* *Laud MS.*) an. 1135 [ðat] of dei þa he lai an scip in scip. c. 1400 *Cursor M.* 5708 *Cott.* For-giue it we, laured, fra þis dau. *Ibid.* 19045 *Cott.* Petre and iohn a dai an none Went to be kirc. *Ibid.* 19211 *(Edin.)* Apon a dai a tide of none. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 343 Sumtyme men . . . weren hool in þe same dai. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Frøiss.* I. cxi. 167 Some day yf one part lost, and some daye the other. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 25 Before that saide . . . xii. daie of Marche. 1600-18 *ROWLANDS Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 75 They say, The better the day the better the deede. 1704 *NELSON Fest. & Fasts* I. (1730) 16 The first day of the Week called the Lord's Day. 1726 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* I. 262 You need only to know what



Day of each Month the Sun enters a Sign of the Ecliptic, and compute one Degree for every Day from thence. 1799 F. LEIGHTON *Let. to G. Boucher* 21 Sept. (MS.). Pray treat me with a letter on an early day as parliament folks say. 1865 TROLOPE *Belton Est.* x. 709 She would return home on the day but one after the funeral.

**b. Phrase.** *One day*: on a certain or particular day in the past; on some day in the future. So of future time, *some day*; and of the present or proximate future, *one or some of these days*.

1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* xxvii. 1 One of these days shall I fall into the hands of Saul. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 66 His meaning is one of these days to entreat your pains hitherwards. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lxxv. One day I wrote her name upon the strand. 1613 SHAKS. *Ham.* VIII. ii. 22 The King will know him one day. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 53 Had it not been, to revenge himself one day, upon the Spaniards. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xxxvi. You will tell me a different tale one of these days. 1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* xxv. Some of these days I shall be obliged to give him a lesson.

### III. A specified or appointed day.

**a.** A specific period of twenty-four hours, the whole or part of which is assigned to some particular purpose, observance, or action, or which is the date or anniversary of some event, indicated by an attributive addition or by the context; e.g. *saints' days, holy days, New Year's day, Lady-day, Christmas-day, St. Swithun's day, pay-day, rent-day, settling-day, birth-day, wedding-day, coronation-day*, etc. (See the various defining words.)

1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 11 Nu beoð icumen . . þa halie dages uppen us. 1207 R. GLOUC. (1724) 368 A Seyn Nicolas day he com. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 707 Ilk gere. . In þe day of bedis deyng. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* IV. 504 To put us in mind how we violate the Sabbath daie. 1595 SHAKS. *John* v. 12 Is this Ascension day? 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* Aij. At London this three and fortieth most joyful Coronation-day of her sacred Majesty. 1600. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 222 Like a booksellers shoppe on Bartholomew day. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 100 In each term there is one day whereon the courts do not transact business. . . These are termed *Grand days* in the inns of court; and *Gaudy days* at the two Universities. 1884 *Christian World* 9 Oct. 764/1 Lord Bramwell. 'Had spoken of Saturday as 'pay-day, drink-day, and crime-day'.

**b. Last day** (OE. *gtemesta dæg*), *Day of Judgement or of Doom, Doomsday, Judgement day, Day of the Lord, of Accounts, Retribution, Wrath, Great Day*, etc.: the day on which the dead shall be raised to be 'judged of the deeds done in the body'. See also the various qualifying words.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 57 Seo saul . . onfehþ hire lichoman on þam ytemstan dæge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27362 (Cott.) þe dai of wreth. 1382 WYCLIF *2 Pet.* iii. 10 Forsothe the day of the Lord schal come as a thief. 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. 7305 He schal geide of hem account at þe day of doome. a 1400 *Primer* (1891) 82 Haua mercy of me when þow comest in þe laste day. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* civiii. 606 Vnto the day of Iugement. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abas.* II. (1882) 86 The general resurrection at the last day. *Ibid.* II. 96 At y<sup>r</sup> gret day of the Lord. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxvii. (1695) 187 In the great day, wherein the Secrets of all Hearts shall be laid open. 1745-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 75 The severer doom, and more public infamy, of the great day. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 109 The Day of Judgment or vengeance.

† **c.** Hence in early versions of N. T. = Judgement: a literal rendering of Gr. *ἡμέρα* in reference to the Judgement Day. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* iv. 3 To me it is for the leeste thing that I be demyd of 300, or of mannis day [TINDALE, *Rhem.* dæye, CRANMER, *Geneva*, 1611, 1881 judgement]. a 1628 PRESTON *New Court.* 19 He would not regard to be judged by mans day, as long as he was not judged by the Lord.

**d.** A day appointed, a fixed date, *esp.* for payment. c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 35 Ne beo he nefre swa riche forð he seal þenne is dei cumeð. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 250/334. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* III. 189 (Mätz.) þe dettoours myzite nouste pay here money al here day. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 792 He wold. . . Come afore þe Iustice to kepen his day. c 1500 *Merch. & Son* in *Halliwell Nuge Poet.* 21 In cas he fayllyd hys day. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* I. 556 The king of Scottis. . . come thair to keip his da. 1595 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* I. iii. 165 If he should breake his daie, what should I gaine By the exaction of the forfeiture? 16. . . DRYDEN (J.). Or if my debtors do not keep their day. a 1893 in J. G. Butler *Bible Work* II. 343 Christ, in the interval between the resurrection and ascension, keeps day with his disciples.

**e.** A day in each week (or other period) fixed for receptions, etc.; a day on which a hostess is 'at home'.

1604 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* III. ix. You have been at my lady Whiffer's upon her day, madam? 1801 LEMAISTRE *Rough Sk. Mod. Paris* iv. 59 Each of the ministers has a day, to which all foreigners may be taken by their respective ministers. 1888 Mrs. H. WARD *R. Almere* (1890) 307 We found she was in town, and went on her 'day'.

**f.** = *Day of battle or contest*; day's work on the field of battle: *esp.* in phrases to *carry, get, win, lose the day*. Cf. FIELD, and CARRY 15 c, etc.

1557 TUSSEY *100 Points Hush.* xci. The battell is fought, thou hast gotten the day. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Comestaggio* 23 Without his aide the day would be perillous. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 492 Shew us how we may get the day of our adversary. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 196 The Imperialists, thinking the Day was theirs. 1721 R. BRADLEY *Wits. Nature* 130 The Silk Worm, at present carries the Day before all others of the Papilionaceous Tribe. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 168 The bloody day of Senef.

### IV. A space of time, a period.

† **11. A space (of time).** Its extent is usually defined by the accompanying words. Now *Obs.* or *Sc.* 1451 *Paston Lett.* No. 171 l. 227 They have be fals both to the Clyffordys and to me thys vij yeere day. c 1470 HARDING *Chron. Proem* xxii. Who laye afore Paris a monthen daye. 1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 1462 You shall. . . lende but for a monethes day. 1552 T. GRESHAM in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. App. C. 148 No man convey out any parcel of lead five years day. 1568 E. TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* Cj. I could recite many examples. . . if the time wouldde suffer mee. You have yet day ynough, quoth the Lady Julia. c 1670 HOBBS *Dial. Com. Laws* 145 Which Statute alloweth to these Provisors Six weeks Day to appear. 1825-79 JAMIESON, *A month's day*, the space of a month; *A year's day*, the space of a year.

† **12. Time allowed wherein to be ready, esp. for payment; delay, respite; credit. Obs.**

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 847 And him bysycheth. . . To graunte him dayes of the remenaunt. 1458 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 82 To have ther-of reasonable daies of paiement. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxiii. 263 The truce. . . is nat expired, but hath day to endure vnto the first day of Maye next. c 1530 — *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 477 I gieve her daye for a moneth, & truse in the meane season. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 80 When drapers draw no gaires by giuing day. 1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 616 Ye Merchants. . . make them pay deare for daies. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 18 I'll give no day. . . I must have present money. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 640 That he might have day until the 25 of October, to consider of the return.

**13. The time during which anything exists or takes place; period; time, era.**

**a.** expressed more literally by the *pl.*: e.g. in the days of King Arthur, days of old, in those days, in days to come, men of other days, etc. Better days: times when one was better off: so evil days.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 Oðre men þe waren bi þo daies. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17546 (Cott.) In ald daies. *Ibid.* 21712 (Cott.) Nu in vr daies. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. l. 96 David, in his dayes he Dubbede knyghts. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxxxvii. Yet had I neuer reward. . . of her the dayes of my lyf. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. ix. 69 Wichyng the stait, quihlum be daies gone, Of Latium. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 239 b. Of no small authoritie in those dayes. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Epist.* A ij. I know not where we shall finde one in these our dayes. 1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 953 What sonne of Israel can hope for good daies, when hee heares his Fathers were so evill? 1654 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* 183 An Herb of as great Use with us in these dayes. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 26 The Jewish state in the days of Josephus. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* IV. 102 The whole town bears evident marks of having seen better dayes. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. i. In the good old days before the Monk-king reigned. 1880 T. FOWLER *Locke* I. 7 During his undergraduate and bachelor days.

† **β.** In this sense, *esp.*, ME. used *dawen, dawne*, from the OE. dat. *pl. on þæm dagum*. When *dawe* (*daw*) began to be viewed as sing., *dawes* was often used in the *pl.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 1 On þam dagum com Iohannes. c 1160 *Halt. G.* *ibid.*, On þam dægen. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Swich þe was bi þan dægen. c 1275 LAY. 397 After þan þeþene lawe þat stot [is stood] in þan ike dawe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4082 (Cott.) Als it biitid mikel in þaa dauus [i.e. be aie dawes]. c 1314 *Guy Warr.* (A.) 3852 Non better nar bi þo dawe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 452 Felawes, The which he had y-known in olde dawes. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xiii. 86 b. Neuer. . . in their dawes. c 1430 FREEMASONRY 509 (Mätz.) Suche mawmetyes he hade yn hys daw. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hom.* III. xlii. Tullus Serullius douchtie in his daw.

**b.** expressed more *fig.* by the *sing.* Now *esp.* in phrases at or to this or that day, at the present day, in our own day, at some future day, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *John* xiv. 20 In that day se schulen knowen, for I am in my fadir, and see in me. 1578 TIMME *Calkin* on *Gen.* 24 Which Men at this day call Cairum. 1611 Bible *Ezek.* xxx. 9 In that day shall messengers goe forth from me in shippes. 1662 STILINGFL. *Orig. Sac.* I. vi. § 1 To this day. . . the Copites and antient Egyptians call the end of the year *metu*. 1771 SMOLLETT *Edinburgh* Cl. I. 23 Apr. The inconveniences which I overlooked in the high day of health. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* Introd. 4 His wither'd cheek and tresses grey Seem'd to have known a better day. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 403 To this day Palamon and Arcite. . . are the delight both of critics and of schoolboys. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 48 They were. . . more just than the men of our day.

(*δ*) *The day*: the time under consideration, time (now or then) present. (Cf. *the hour, the moment*.) *Order of the day*: see ORDER. *The day*: see FOR TO-DAY, q.v.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xlii. 'But we maun a' live the day, and have our dinner. 1839 SIR C. NAPIER in W. N. BRUCE *Life* iv. (1885) 127 Funk is the order of the day. 1893 W. P. COURTNEY in *Academy* 13 May 413/1 The gardens were planned by the best landscape gardeners of the day. *Mod. Men* and women of the day. The book of the day.

**14.** With personal pronoun: Period of a person's rule, activity, career, or life; lifetime. **a.** in *sing.* 1207 R. GLOUC. (1724) 376 Heve men ne dorste by hys day wyldie best nyme noþr. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8315 (Cott.) Salamon. . . sal be king efter þi dai. c 1300 *Beke* 649 Heo that was so freo and he3 bi myn ancesces daye. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 65 Thus dalt the knight his lond by his day. a 1500 *Child of Bristowe* 360 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 124 Yet dwel y stille in peyn. . . tyl y have fulfilled my day. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* iii. 293 Holy abbots honour'd in their day. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* (1860) x. I have had vanities enough in my day.

**b.** in *pl.* Time of one's life, span of existence. *To end one's days*: to die.

1466 *Paston Lett.* No. 552 II. 282 Like as the said John Paston deceased had in any time of his daies. 1484 CAXTON *Curial* 1 That thou myghtest vse thy dayes in takyng compaignie wyth me. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* II. 756 In his later dayes. . . somewhat corpulent. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 289 b. They had neuer feled such before, in all theyr dayes. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxv. 222 There miserably he shall ende his dayes. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xcv. That tongue that tells the story of thy days. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Comestaggio* 304 The griefe he conceived. . . hastened his daies. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* IV. 815, I at Naples pass my peaceful Days. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 753 The kingdom of Burgundy was now in its last days.

**15. Time of action, period of power or influence.** Proverb. *A (every) dog has his (a) day.*

1550 Q. ELIZ. in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. xxviii. 234 Notwithstanding, as a dog hath a day, so may I perchance have time to declare it in deeds. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 30 But as every man saith, a dog hath a daie. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 315 The Cat will Mew, and Dogge will have his day. 1633 B. JONSON *Tab. II.* 1. A man has his hour, and a dog has his day. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* I. l. 71 Suffer the Fools to laugh. . . This is their Day. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. 1. 2 Each dog has but his day. 1841 MIALl *Nonconf.* I. 1 Diplomacy has had its day, and failed. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. Prot.* v. Our little systems have their day, They have their day and cease to be.

### V. Phrases.

**16. A-DAY, A-DAYS, q.v.** (see also I b); **BY DAY, BI-DAY** (see I and BY *prep.* 19, 20); **by the day** (BY *prep.* 24 c); **TO-DAY**.

† **17. Or daw(e)** (OE. *dawe* \*of *dawen*, ME. *of dazen*, of *daze*, of *dawe*, of *dawes*, of *daw* (*day*), a *daw*; corruptly on, to *daw(e)*: in to bring, do of or out of *dawe*, life's *dawe*, to deprive of life, to kill; to be of *dawe*, to be dead. *Obs.* See also ADAWE *adv.*

a 1225 *Juliana* 31 He walde don hire . . ut of dahene. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4168 (Gött.) þan wil na man of vs mak saue, þat we him [Joseph] suld have done of dawe [i.e. of dau, of daghe]. *Ibid.* 7808 (Fairf.) He me be-soþr. . . I sulde him bringe on lues dawe [i.e. of dawe, o dau, o daw, of dawe]. c 1300 *Seyn Julian* 193 þat heo of dawe be. c 1325 E. E. *Alit. P. A.* 282, I trowed my perle don out of dawe. 141400 *Morte Arth.* 2056 That oure soveraygne sulde be distroyede, And alle dawe of dawe. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 107 Mony a mon was þ' day y do to dawe. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. xxxi. 19 De erle þus was dwne of day. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. iii. 58 He was slane, allace, and brocht of daw.

**18. This or that day week** (in Sc. *eight days*, *twelve months*, etc.: used of measurement of time forward or backward: the same day a week or a year after or before.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* x. 30 This daye nowe .iiij. dayes I fasted. 1651 CROMWELL *Lett.* 3 Sept. (Carlyle). The third of September, (remarkable for a mercy vouchsafed to your forces on this day twelvemonth in Scotland). 1801 ELIZ. HELME *St. Margaret's Cave* III. 244 On the day month that he had made the dreadful avowal. 1815 BYRON *Let. to Moore* 10 Jan. I was married this day week. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xv. (1877) 189 Let Harold see how many . . . he holds by this day twelve months. *Mod.* He is expected this day week (or, in Sc., this day eight days).

**19. Day about**, on alternate days in rotation, each on or for a day in his turn: cf. ABOUT, A. 5 b. **Day by day**, on each successive day, daily, every day in its turn (without any notion of cessation); also *attrib.* **Day after day**, each day as a sequel to the preceding, on every day as it comes (but without intending future continuance). (**From**) **day to day**, continuously or without interruption from one day to another (said of a continuation of state or conditions); also *attrib.*

15. . . MOFFAT *Wyf of Auchtermuchty* (Bannatyne MS.), Content am I To tak the pluche my day about.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. viii. 177 What þou duest day bi day. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* *Pro.* 175 In whiche me thoughte I myghte, day by day, Dwelen alwey. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 112 Day be day, or ouery day, *quotidie*. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* 2 b, *Te Deum*, Day by day we magnifie thee. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *tr. Viand's Shipwreck* 178, I cannot give you, day by day, an account of this. . . journey. 1836 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I. 38, I am sickened by its day-by-day occurrence. 1865 — *Herew.* xv. (1877) 195 Passing each other day by day.

1830 TENNYSON *Poems* 33 A world of peace And confidence, day after day.

1207 R. GLOUC. (1724) 505 Fram dawe to dawe hie duede the mansinge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 88 From Day to day, *die in diem*, in *diem*, *diem*. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) I iij. From dawe to dawe you have beane worse. 1605 SHAKS. *Mach.* v. v. 20 To morrow, and to morrow, and to morrow, Creepes in this petty pace from day to day. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 445 ¶ 3 Whether I should still persist in laying my Speculations, from Day to Day, before the Publick. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Dec. 4/1 For day-to-day loans the general charge was 2 to 2½ per cent.

**20. All day**: the whole day; † every day: see I b, and ALDAY. *All days*: always, for ever: see 6 b. *Better days*: see 13 a. *EVERY-DAY, FIRST DAY, q.v.* *Good day*: see GOOD. *Late in the day*: see LATE. *Now-a-days, † now bi-dawe*: see NOW and A-DAYS. *One day, one of these days*: see 7 b. *The other day*: two (or a few) days ago: see OTHER. *Some day, some of these days*: see 7 b. *Time of day*: hour of the clock, period of the world's history, etc.: see TIME. *The day after* (or *before*) *the fair*: too late (or too early); see FAIR *sb.* *Days in Bank, Days of Grace*, etc.: see BANK 2, GRACE, etc.



Also ALL FOOLS' DAY, ASCENSION, BLACK-LETTER, LAWFUL DAY, etc.: see these words.

#### VI. Attributive uses and Combinations.

**21.** The common use of the possessive genitive *day's* (as in other nouns of time) somewhat restricts the simple attributive use of *day*. The genitive is used in, e.g., *the day's duties, needs, sales, takings; a day's length, sunshine; a day's fighting, journey, march, rest; a day's allowance, fast, pay, provisions, victuals, wages, etc.* So with the pl. *two days' journey, three days' pay, etc.* See also DAYSMAN, DAY'S WORK.

*a 1250 Owl & Night.* 1588 That gode wif... Haveth daies kare and nites wake. 1388 Wyclif Luke ii. 44 'Thei.. camen a daies journey [1388 the way of a day]. 1422 E. E. Wills (1882) 50 Myn eche daies gowne. 1548 HALL Chron. 228 b, Ponderinge together yestardays promise, and two-dayes doying. 1784 COWPER Task ii. 6 My car is pained... with every day's report. 1859 TENNYSON Enid 476 In next day's journey. Mod. 'He has neither night's rest nor day's ease', as the saying is. A distance of three days' journey.

**22.** Such combinations as *eight days* when used attrib. may become *eight-day*.

1836 [see EIGHT]. 1847 Nat. Encl. I. 413 Six-day licenses may be granted. Mod. An eight-day clock.

**23.** General combinations: *a. simple attrib.* 'of the day, esp. as opposed to the night, the day's', as *day-beam, -blush, -glory, -god, -going, -hours, -season, -spirit; 'of a day, as a period of time, a day's', as day-bill, -journey, -name, -respite, -sum, -ticket, -warning.*

1813 HOGG Queen's Wake 265 The "day-beam... O'er Queensberry began to peep. 1825 D. L. RICHARDSON Sonnets 60 The day-beams fade along the crimson west. 1824 BYRON Juan xv. liii. A single "day-bill Of modern dinners. 1813 — Br. Abydos ii. xxviii. When the "day-blush bursts from high. 1837 Blackw. Mag. XXI. 81 Why, "Day-god, why so late? 1836 JACKSON Creed ix. xxiv. Wks. VIII. 353 Betwixt three of the clock and the "day-going. 1869 STURMY Mariner's Mag. ii. 77 The upper half of the circle... is the "Day-Hours, and the lower... is the Night-Hours. 1483 Cath. Angl. 88 A "Day iornay, dieta. c 1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon xix. 420 A "day respyte is worthe moche. a 1568 COVERDALE Bk. Death i. xxi. Neither need to fear any inconvenience by night, neither swift arrow in the "day-season. 1850 MRS. BROWNING Poems II. 274 Thy "day-sum of delight. c 1530 L.D. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt. (1814) 443 To be redy at a "day warning.

*b. attrib.* 'Pertaining to or characteristic of the day, existing by day, diurnal'; as *day-bell, -bird, -breese, -clothes, -guest, -haul, -moth, -shift, -task, -watch, -watchman, -wind.*

15. Tale of Basyn 172 in Hazl. E. P. III. 51 Thei daunsyd all the nytt, till the son con ryse: The clerke rang the "day-bell, as it was his gise. 1774 WHITE in Phil. Trans. LXV. 266 It does not withdraw to rest till a quarter before nine... being the latest of all "day-birds. 1808 J. BARLOW Columb. ii. 540 The "day-breeze fans the God. 1644 A. BURGESS Magistrates Commission 15 It ought to be your "day-care and your night-care, and your morning-care. 1856 EMERSON Eng. Trails, Voy. to Eng. Wks. (Bohn) II. 12 The master never slept but in his "day-clothes whilst on board. 1854 WHITLOCK Zootomia 33 If griefe lodges with us over night, Joy shall be our "Day Guest. 1888 E. J. MATHER Nor'ard of Digger 103 The smacks had their gear down for a "day-haul. 1831 CARLYLE Sart. Res. (1858) 73 Your very "Daymoth has capabilities in this kind. 1872 Daily News 12 Oct. The people of the "day-shift trooping in to relieve the night-workers. 1830 BRATHWAITE Eng. Gentlem., Our Ordinary Gentleman, whose "day-taske is this. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT in Aristophanes I. 263 Eluding our "day-watch. 1722 DE FOE Plague (1840) 51 Till the morning-man, or "day-watchman, as they called him, came to relieve him. 1846 KEBLE Lyra Innoc. (1873) 50 How soft the "day-wind sighed.

*c. With agent-nouns and words expressing action, (that acts or is done) by day, during the day, as distinguished from night'; as day-devourer, -drudge, -flier, -lurker, -nurse, -seller, -sleeper; day-drowsiness, fishing, -journeying, -reflection, -slumber, -somniaulism, -vision; also adjectives, as day-appearing, -flying, -shining, etc.*

1821 SHELLEY Fragments, Wandering i. Like a "day-appearing dream. 1725 POPE Odys. xix. 83 A "day-devourer, and an evening spy! 1852 MENDELING of Mem. I. 149 "Day-drowsiness and night's arousing power. 1840 CARLYLE Heroes (1858) 237 Show him the way of doing that, the dullest "daydrudge kindles into a hero. 1853 WALTON Angler 126 There is night as well as "day-fishing for a Trout. 1889 A. R. WALLACE Darwinism 248 "Day-fishing moths. 1876 GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der. IV. lxiv. 274 In leisurely "day-journeying from Genoa to London. 1857 TOMLINSON Renon's Fair, 4 Jugglers, "Day-lurkers, and Deceivers. 1725 POPE Odys. iv. 1062 The "day-reflection, and the midnight-dream! 1890 Tablet 3 Aug. 167 Two classes of flower-girl—the "day-sellers and the night-sellers. 1850 SIDNEY Arcadia (1622) 2 The "day-shining starres. 1549 CHURCH Hurt Sedit. (1641) 41 "Day-sleepers, purse-pickers. 1836-9 TODD Cycl. Anal. II. 767 1/2 The bat... awoke from its deep "day-slumber. 1849 H. MAYO Truths in Pop. Superst. vi. 86 Let me narrate some instances... one of "day-somniaulism. 1877 GALE Crit. Gentiles II. iii. 58 Their night-dreams and "day-visions whereby they divined things.

*d. objective or objective genitive, as day-distracting, -distracting, -loving adjs.; day-hater, -prolonger; o. instrumental, as day-kil, -day-wearied adj.; f. adverbial, as day-hired, -lasting, -lived adjs.; g. similitative and parasynthetic, as day-bright, -clear, -eyed adjs.*

1590 T. WATSON Poems (Arb.) 159 Virgo make fountains

of thy "daie-bright cine. a 1591 GRENE & LONGE Looking Glasse (1600) 124 The day-bright eyes that made me see. 1785 BURNS and J. P. to J. Lapraik xvii. Some "day-detesting owl. 1725 POPE Odys. xv. 102 The "day-distracting theme. 1796 F. TOWNSHEND Poems 49 "Day-eyed Fairy. 1597 DANIEL (in Wars ii. c. 6. The "day-hater, Minerva's bird. 1751 Female Bondall II. 159 "Day-hired Servants. a 1649 DREUM of HAWTH. Fam. Epist. Wks. (1711) 139 "Day-lasting ornaments. 1885 R. L. STEVENSON Dynamiter 136 The broad, daylight unnumbered paths of universal scepticism. 1839 BAILEY Festus v. (1848) 48 Things born of vice or "day-lived fashion. 1844 J. BOWRING Balaivan Anthol. 158 "Day-prolonger—summer's mate. 1595 SHAKS, John v. iv. 35 Feeble, and "day-wearied Sunne.

**24.** Special combinations: *† day-and-night-shot, the name of some disease; day-before attrib., of the previous day; day-boarder. see BOARDER; † day-body, a person taken up with the things of the day; day-boy, a school-boy (at a boarding-school) who attends the classes but goes home for the evening, as distinguished from a BOARDER, q.v.; day-clock, a clock which requires to be wound up daily; day-coal (see 5); † day, day! a childish expression for 'good day', 'good-bye' (cf. ta-ta); day-degrees (see quot.); day-drift, -hole (see quot. and 5); day-eyo (Coal-mining), a working open to daylight; day-gang † a. a day's march or journey (obs.); b. a gang of miners, etc., forming the day-shift; day-gown, a woman's gown worn by day; day-holding, the holding of an appointed day (for arbitration); day-hours (pl.), those offices for the Canonical Hours which are said in the day-time; day-house (Astrol.), a house in which a planet is said to be stronger by day than by night (Wilson Dict. Astrol.); † day-liver, one who lives for a day, or for the day; dayman, one employed for the day, or for duty on a special day; day-nettle: see DEAD-NETTLE and DEAN-NETTLE; day-room, a room occupied by day only; † day-set, sun-set; day-shine, day-light; † day-shutting, close of day, sunset; day-stone, a naturally detached block of stone found on the surface (see 5); day-streak, streak of dawn; day-student, a student who comes to a college, etc. during the day for lectures or study, but does not reside there; day-ticket, a railway or other ticket covering return on the same day; also, a ticket covering all journeys or entrances made by the purchaser on the day of issue; day-tide (poet.,) day-time; day-wages, wages paid by the day; † day-wait, a watcher or watchman by day; day-ward sb., ward kept by day; dayward a. and adv., towards the day; day-water, surface water (see 5).*

1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S Distyll. Waters Kijb, The same water is good agaynste a sore named the "daye and nyght shotte. 1828 CORBETT Sermon, Drunkenness 45 No-body is so dull as the "daybefore drunkard. 1567-8 ABP. PARKER Corr. 310, I trust, not so great a "day-body... but can consider both reason and godliness. 1648 THACKERAY Van. Fair II. xxi, Georgy was, like some dozen other pupils, only a "day-boy. 1888 BURGON Lives 12 Gd. Men I. iii. 302 The attempt was made to send [him]... as a day-boy, to Rugby school. 1859 GEO. ELIOT A. Bede 38 No sound... but the loud ticking of the old "day-clock. 1712 ARBUTHNOT John Bull iv. vii, Bye! bye, Nic! Won't you like to shake your "day-day, Nic? 1764 P. OLIVER in T. Hutchinson's Diary II. 213 Day, day! Yrs. P. Oliver. 1886 Daily News 17 May 3/4 The result is expressed in "day-degrees, a day-degree signifying one degree of excess or deficit of temperature above or below 42 deg. continued for 24 hours, or any other number of degrees for an inversely proportional number of hours. 1891 Labour Commission Gloss., "Day drifts or day holes, galleries or inclined planes driven from the surface so that men can walk underground and to from their work without descending and ascending a shaft. 1890 H. T. CROFTON in Trans. Lanc. & Cheshire Antiq. Soc. VII. 27 Coal would probably be obtained first by 'drifts', 'day-eyes', or 'breast-highs'. a 1300 Cursor M. 842 Vte of his land "dai-ganges there. 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE Summ. Britt. II. 163 When the day-gangs come up, and those for the night go down. 1889 Pall Mall G. 14 Nov. 1/3 Another "day gown for a well-known society woman. 1565 in Child Marriages (E.E.T.S.) 44 Ther was diuere "daie-holdings to get them to abide together; which they never cold bringe to passe. 1894 Pall Mall G. 11 Feb. 5/1 The coal is won by means of a "day hole. 1855 P. FREEMAN Princ. Dir. Service I. 220 There is, however, attached to each of these "day-hours a "mid-hour Office. 1630 DREUM of HAWTH. Hymn to Fairest Fair, "Day-livers, we remembrance do lose Of ages worn. 1880 Times 8 Oct. 8/5 The Liberal secretaries... mentioned the names of the chairmen, treasurers, executive "daymen, and captains of the respective wards. 1882 NARES Seaman-ship (ed. 6) 98 Marines, Idlers or Daymen. 1823 NICHOLSON Pract. Builder 577 A Small County Prison... A spacious "day room on the ground floor. c 1386 CHAUCER Clerk's T. 718 At "day set he on his way is goon. c 1282 BRIDGES Pygmalion Poems 154 By moon, or lamp, or sunless "day shine white. 1872 TENNYSON Gareth & L. 1065 Naked in open dayshine. 1873 in Picton L'pool Munic. Rec. (1883) I. 316 That every publick house hang out lanterns... till 8 a clock at night, from "day shutting. 1877 A. H. GREEN Phys. Geol. x. § 3. 441 "Day-stones. 1850 CROUCH Dipyschus 83 The chilly "day-streak signal. 1883 DUNHAM Univ. Jend. 17 Dec. 141 Sorry indeed to see the "day-student system becoming the rule. 1846 Railway Reg. III. 248 "Day tickets—The charge is a fare and a half. 1818 KEATS Endym. iii. 365 At brim of "day-tide. 1863 T. CAMDEN'S Hist. Ellis. i. 1683 49 Souldiers, Servants, and all that took

"Day Wages for their Labour. a 1591 GRENE & LONGE Looking Glasse (1600) 124 The day-bright eyes that made me see. 1785 BURNS and J. P. to J. Lapraik xvii. Some "day-detesting owl. 1725 POPE Odys. xv. 102 The "day-distracting theme. 1796 F. TOWNSHEND Poems 49 "Day-eyed Fairy. 1597 DANIEL (in Wars ii. c. 6. The "day-hater, Minerva's bird. 1751 Female Bondall II. 159 "Day-hired Servants. a 1649 DREUM of HAWTH. Fam. Epist. Wks. (1711) 139 "Day-lasting ornaments. 1885 R. L. STEVENSON Dynamiter 136 The broad, daylight unnumbered paths of universal scepticism. 1839 BAILEY Festus v. (1848) 48 Things born of vice or "day-lived fashion. 1844 J. BOWRING Balaivan Anthol. 158 "Day-prolonger—summer's mate. 1595 SHAKS, John v. iv. 35 Feeble, and "day-wearied Sunne.

*† Day, v. 1. Obs. In 3 daizen, daizen. [A form of DAW v., assimilated to day sb.] To dawn. c 1205 LAY. 21726 Lichten hit gon daizen [c 1275 daizen]. -- 21854 Faire hit gon daizen. -- 26940 Hit agon daizen [c 1275 daizen]. c 1275 Ibid. 1634 A morwe þo hit daizen [c 1205 dawede]. c 1440 Prompt. Parv. 112 Dayyn, or weayn day... diewe. Ibid. 114 Dayyn idem est, quod dayyn [PENNOS dayen], aurore. c 1460 Towneley Myst. Jacob m. Farewell now, the day dayes. 1483 Cath. Angl. 88 To Day, diere, diere.*

Hence *Daying* vbl. sb. = DAWING, DAWNING. c 1420 Antiqu. of Arth. XXXVII. In dayeing of be day. c 1532 Dives Introl. Fr. in Palagr. 927 At the dayeing, a journeyer.

*† Day, v. 2. Obs. [f. DAY sb.; in several disconnected senses.]*

**1. trans.** To appoint a day to any one; to cite or summon for an appointed day. [transl. Flem. daghen.]

1481 CAXTON Reynard (Arb.) 19 That he shold be sente fore and dayed earnestly agayn, for [to] abyde suche luge-ment.

**2.** To submit (a matter) to, or decide by, arbitration. Cf. DAYMENT.

184 [see DAYING vbl. sb.]. 1580 LUTON Singula 117 They haue bin enforced when all their money was... spent, to haue their matter dayed, and ended by arbitrement.

**3.** To give (a person) time for payment; absol. to postpone payment. (Cf. DAY sb. 12.)

1566 WAGER Cruell Debter, The most part of my debtters haue honestly payed, And they that were not redy I haue gently dayed. 1573 TISSER Husb. lxiii. (1878) 119 Ill husbandrie dalet, or letteth it lie: Good husbandrie palet, the cheaper to bie.

**4.** To appoint or fix as a date.

1594 CAREW Tasso (1881) 114 So when the terme was present come, that dayd The Capitaine had.

**5.** To measure by the day; to furnish with days.

1600 ABP. ARBOT Exp. Jonah 545 Is it nothing that their life is dayed and houred, and inched out by a fearful God and terrible? 1616 BUDDEN in Aerodius' Parent's Hom. 168 Natural duty, can neither be dayed nor yeard, nor determined by age, or eldership. 1839 BAILEY Festus xiii. (1848) 122 When earth was dayed--was morrowed.

**6.** To year and day: to subject to the statutory period of a year and a day.

1523 FITZGER. Surv. 28 b, And put them in sauegarde to the lordes vse till they be yered and deyed. a 1666 W. SCLATER Sermon. Expt. (1638) 186 Whiles favours are new, we can... say, God be thanked; but, once year'd and day'd, they scarce ever come more into our thought.

*Day, var. of DEY, dairywoman.*

**† Dayage.** Obs. [f. DAY sb. + -AGE.] † De-mutrage.

1592 in Picton L'pool Munic. Rec. (1883) I. 70 (Various heads under which dues were claimed). Ferriage; Dalage; Lastage; Warfrage; Keyage; Cranage.

**† Day-bed.** Obs. A bed to rest on in the day-time; a sofa, couch, lounge; transf. (the using of) a bed by day.

1594 SHAKS. Rich. III. iii. vii. 72 (Qo. 1) He is not lulling on a lewd day bed. a 1613 OVERBURY Charac., Ordinarie Fencer Wks. (1856) 111 A bench, which in the vacation of the afternoons he uses as his day-bed. — Distaster 127 He is a day-bed for the Devil to slumber on. 1818 SCOTT Rob Roy xxxix. An old-fashioned day-bed, or settee. 1831 CAPT. TRELAWNY Adv. Younger Son II. 193 Day-beds, fetid air, nightly waltzes and quadrilles, rob her of youth.

**Day-berry.** local. (Cornw.) Also deberry (Devon), dabberry (Kent). A local name of the gooseberry, chiefly in its wild form.

1736 PEGGE Kentisms, Dabberrys pl., gooseberries. 1847-8 HALLIWELL, Dabberrys, gooseberries. Devon. 1880 Cornwall Gloss., Day-berry, the wild gooseberry.

**Day-blindness.** A visual defect in which the eyes see indistinctly, or not at all, by daylight, but tolerably well by artificial light.

1834 GOOD Study Med. (ed. 4) III. 145. 1838 Penny Cycl. XII. 114, 2 Nyctalopia, night-vision, or day-blindness, probably never occurs as a separate disease.

**Daybook, day-book.** A book in which the occurrences or transactions of the day are entered; a diary, journal; † also, a book for daily use or reference; Naut., a log-book (obs.).

1580 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Papier journal, a day booke. 1593 J. HIGGINS in Junius' Nomenclator (N.), Diarium. Registre journal. A daic booke, containing such acts, deedes, and matters as are daile done. 1603 FLORIO Montaigne (1634) 111 The daybooke of household affaires. 1615 R. BIRCH (in the Gerhardt's Soules Watch: or a Day-booke for the devout Soule, consisting of one and fiftie Heavenly Meditations. 1654 TRAPPE Comm. Ps. v. 4 The young Lord Harrington, and sandy others, kept Journals, or Day-books, and oft read them over to, for an help to Humiliation. 1799 STEELE Tatler No. 10 P. 2, I see a Sentence of Latin in my Brother's Day-Book of Wit. 1866 MRS. GASKELL Wives and D. I. 328, I don't like his looks', thought Mr. Gibbon to himself at night, as over his daybooks he reviewed the events of the day. 1867 SMYTH Saviour's Word-bk., Day-book, an old and better name for the log-book.



**b. Book-keeping.** Originally, a book in which the commercial transactions of the day, as sales, purchases, etc., are entered at once in the order in which they occur; now, very generally restricted to a book containing the daily record of a particular class of transactions, as a *Purchases Daybook*, *Sales Daybook*, and more especially used of the latter, in which credit sales are recorded.

In Book-keeping by Double Entry, often a synonym of the *Wastebook*, whence transactions are posted in the *Journal*; in the methods of Single Entry commonly used by tradesmen, the book in which goods sold on credit are entered to the debit of the purchaser, and whence they are posted into the Ledger, is called variously *Daybook* or *Journal*.

**1660** T. WILLSFORD *Scales of Commerce* 208 The Diary, or Day-book, ought to be in a large folio. **1682** SCARLETT *Exchanges* 222 In some Fairs they use only to note the Rescoter in their Day-books, or Memorial, or Pocket-Books that can be blotted out again. **1777-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Book*. The waste-book . . . is in reality a journal or day-book; but that name being applied to another, the name *waste book* is given to this by way of distinction. . . *Journal-book* or *day-book*, is that wherein the affairs of each day are entered orderly down, as they happen, from the waste-book. **1887** *Westm. Rev.* June 276 The ledgers and daybooks of every-day business life are his guides.

**Day-break.** [Cf. BREAK *v.* 41 and sb. 1. 2.] The first appearance of light in the morning; dawn.

**1530** PALSGR. 804/1 At daye breake, au jour creuer. **1683** BURNETT *r. More's Utopia* (1684) 81 It is ordinary to have Publick Lectures every Morning before day-break. **1841** LANE *Arab. Nis.* I. 17 Between daybreak and sunrise.

*attrib.* **1825** WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* I. 1. 99 The crowing of the hannaquai will sound in thine ears like the daybreak town-clock.

So **Day-breaking**, the breaking of the day.

**1598** GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* I. xiv. (1622) 26 At day breaking, the legions . . . abandoned their standings. **1647** (title). The Day-breaking if not the Sun-rising of the Gospel with the Indians in New England.

**Day-daw.** *Sc.* = next.

**Day-dawn.** Chiefly poetic. The dawn of day, daybreak.

**1813** COLERIDGE *Remorse* iv. ii. 53 His tender smiles, love's day-dawn on his lips. **1857** S. OSBORN *Quedah* ix. 100 The daydawn had already chased the stars away. **1887** MORRIS *Odyssey* iv. 192 Now doth the Day-dawn speed, And at hand is the mother of morning.

**Day-dream.** A dream indulged in while awake, esp. one of happiness or gratified hope or ambition; a reverie, castle in the air.

**1685** DRYDEN *Lucret.* (T.), And when awake, thy soul but nods at best, Day dreams and sickly thoughts revolving in thy breast. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 167 ¶ 3 The gay Phantoms that dance before my waking Eyes and compose my Day-Dreams. **1815** SCOTT *Guy R.* iv. We shall not pursue a lover's day-dream any farther. **1864** C. KNIGHT *Passages Work. Life* I. 1. 122 The realities of life had cured me of many day-dreams.

*attrib.* **1829** I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 231 The object of day-dream contemplation.

So **Day-dream v.**, to indulge in day-dreams; **Day-dreamer**; **Day-dreaming** *vbl. sb.*; **Day-dreamy a.**, pertaining to day-dreams.

**1820** W. IRVING *Sketch-Bk., The Voyage*, One given to day-dreaming, and fond of losing himself in reveries. **1873** SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* xi. 376 All day-dreamers and castle-builders. **1884** *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 738/1 The girl . . . who sits day-dreaming in a vignette.

**Dayerie, -ry, obs.** forms of DAIRY.

**Dayesie, dayesegh, obs.** forms of DAISY.

**† Day-fever.** *Obs.* A fever of a day's duration or coming on in the day-time; the sweating-sickness, *ephemera anglica pestilens* of old authors.

**1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 155 Those who upon the Sun's heat have gotten the headach or a day-fever. **1610** — *Camden's Brit.* I. 24 That pestilent day-fever in Britaine, which commonly we call the British or English sweet.

**Day-flower.** A flower that opens by day; *spec.* in U. S. the genus *Commelyna* or Spiderwort.

**1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 99/2 The Virginian Spiderwort . . . may be called the Day Flower, for it opens in the day, and closes in the night. **1866** *Treas. Bot., Day-flower*, an American name for *Commelyna*.

**Day-fly.** An insect of the family *Ephemeroidea*, which in the imago or perfect state lives only a few hours or at most a few days; an ephemeral.

**1601** HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 330 A four footed fie . . . it lieth not about one day, whereupon it is called Hemerobion (*i. a day-fly*). **1711** KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 36 This Fly. . . Never lives longer than a single Day. 'Tis therefore styl'd a Day-Fly. **1860** GOSSE *Rom. Nat. Hist.* 15 The triple-tailed larvæ of dayflies creep in and out.

**Day-house:** see DEY-HOUSE.

**† Daying, vbl. sb. Obs.** [f. DAY *v.* 2] The action of the verb DAY, esp. arbitration, settlement of a dispute by 'daysmen'.

**1844** Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canterb., Spent at the daying between Baker and the paryshe. **1556** J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F. K.* iv. To bie at a new paryce Or bringe. . . To an vncertientie by douwfull daying. *Ibid.* Oij. That we maie name our daismen to this daying. **1564** JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 42 Our Doctrine hath bin approued too long, to be put a daying in these daies. **1598** R. BERNARD *r. Perence, Andria* II. ii. If I doe obtaine her, why should I make any more daying for the matter? **1611** SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. § 16. Neither indeed did Philip thus put the matter to daying.

**† Dayish, a. Obs. rare.** [f. DAY *sb.* + -ISH.] Of or pertaining to day; diurnal.

**1393** TREVISIA *Barth. de P. R.* viii. ix. (Tollem. MS.), Dayische signis [*diurna*]; **1535** daye signes].

**Dayl, obs.** form of DALE *sb.* 2

**Day labour, day-la-bour.** Labour done as a daily task, or for daily wages; labour hired by the day.

**c. 1449** PECOKE *Refr.* His dai labour. **c. 1655** MILTON *Sonn. Blindness*, 'Doth God exact day labour, light denied?' I fondly ask. **1659** B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 245 Such as escaped, fled into Holland, to save their unhappy lives by Day-labour. **1749** BERKELEY *Word to Wise Wks.* III. 446 By pure dint of day-labour, frugality, and foresight. **1793** SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 101 An expence . . . as low, in regard to the value of day labour, as could . . . be expected.

**Day-la-bourer.** A labourer who is hired to work at a certain rate of wages per day; one who earns his living by day labour.

**1548** Act 2-3 *Edw. VI.* c. 13 § 7 Other than such as beene common day labourers. **1585** ASP. *Sanders Sermon* (1841) 104 Should a king then . . . prefer a mean artificer or a day-labourer before himself? **1632** MILTON *L'Allegro* 109 His shadowy flail hath threshed the corn That ten day-labourers could not end. **1699** *Poor Man's Plea* 16 In the Southern parts of England, where a Day-labourer can gain 9s. per Week for his Labour. **1755** SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 43 It makes me sweat like a day-labourer. **a. 1853** ROBERTSON *Lect. Cor.* xxiii. (1878) 171 A nation may exist without an astronomer, or philosopher, but a day-labourer is essential to the existence of man.

So **Day-la-bouring ppl. a.**, that works for daily wages.

**1739** CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 313 The day-labouring actors. **1870** *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 213 Simpson is a day-labouring man.

**Dayless (dā'less), a.** [f. DAY *sb.* + -LESS.]

† 1. Without redress, resource, or result. *Obs.*

[? Having lost his day, or the day.] **c. 1380** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 90 þes vanytes wasten pore mennus goodis & suffren hem goo dailes whanne þei han nedis to pursue. *Ibid.* 129 Pore men schullen stonde with oute & goo dailes but 3if þei geten knockis. **1387** TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 159 His enemy was bigiled and passed dayles in vanum. **1519** HORMAN *Vulg.* 247 b. He came ageyne daylesse, or nothyng done [*re infecta rediit*].

2. Devoid of the light of day; dark.

**1816** BYRON *Prisoner of Chillon* Sonnet, To fetters and the damp vault's dayless gloom. **1894** LD. LYTTON *King Poppy* ProL, 356 Gleaning thro' a dayless world.

3. Not divided into days.

**1839** BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 218 Deep in all dayless time, degreeless space.

**Daylight (dā'lit), a.**

1. The light of day. (Formerly also *day's light*.)

† To burn daylight: see BURN *v.* 11 b.

**a. 1300** Cursor *M.* 6195 (Cott.) Drighten self þam ledd þair wal . . . Wit cluden piler on dai light. *Ibid.* 17344 þar he o naman suld ha sight, Ne nankins eme o dais light. **c. 1386** CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. ProL* & T. 328 A bak to walke inne by day-light. **1484** CAXTON *Fables of Alfonse* (1889) 1 He had shame by daye ly3t to go in to the hows of his frend. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 20 The brightness of her cheek would shame those stars as Day-light doth a Lampe. **1715** *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5283/2 We . . . resolved to pursue as long as we had Day-light. **1745** POPE *Odys.* xviii. 353 The day-light fades. **1862** DARWIN *in Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 187 His Lectures on Botany were . . . clear as daylight.

**b. fig.** The full light of knowledge and observation; openness, publicity.

**1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xiv. (1695) 374 God has set some things in broad Day-light; as he has given us some certain Knowledge. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Character Wks.* (Bohn) II. 58 They are good at . . . any desperate service which has daylight and honour in it. **1894** *Law Times* 417/1 A healthy condition of such [jury] lists is not to be relied upon unless they are kept in plenty of daylight.

**c. To let daylight into:** to open up, make a hole in; to stab or shoot a person. *slang.*

**1793** A. YOUNG *Example of France* (ed. 3) 172 In the language of the streets, day-light is let into him. **1841** *Punch* I. 301/2 (Farmer) With the . . . intention of letting day-light into the witting department. **1890** *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 2/1 Some . . . sharpshooter will . . . let daylight into one of us.

2. The time of daylight, the day-time; *spec.* the time when daylight appears, day-break, as in *before* or *at daylight*.

(In early use not clearly separable from 1.)

**c. 1205** *Law.* 27337 þa þas ferde was al idith þa wes hit dai-light. **a. 1250** *Owl & Night.* 332 From eve fort hit is dai-light. **c. 1400** *Ywaine & Gaw.* 233 Alsone als it was dayes lyght. **a. 1533** LD. BERNERS *Hum. lvi.* 228 To departe or it be day lyght. **1670** NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Sec. Late Voy.* I. (1694) 112 At Daylight the Wind was at South-West. **1836** MARRYAT *Mish.* Easy xiv. 51 Mesty was up at daylight. **1885** E. ARNOLD *Secret of Death* 5 Ofttimes at daylight I would go To watch the sunlight flood the skies.

3. A clear visible space or interval: a. between boats, etc. in a race; b. between the rim of a wine-glass and the surface of the liquor, which must be filled up when a bumper is drunk; c. between a rider and the saddle, etc. *slang.*

**1820** SHELLEY *Edipus Tyr.* II. ii. 35 *All.* A toast! a toast! *Dakry.* No heel-taps—darken daylight! **1836** E. HOWARD *R. Reeser* xlv. No heel-taps after, and no daylight before. **1884** *Camb. Rev.* 10 Dec. 132 After about a quarter of a mile, daylight was visible between the two boats.

**d. pl.** The eyes. *slang.*

**1754** FIELDING *Amelia* I. x. (D.). If the lady says such another word to me . . . I will darken her daylight. **1821**

*Blackw. Mag.* X. 586, I saw the storm . . . through my half-bunged-up daylight.

5. (See quot.)

**1889** *Century Dict., Daylight*, a name of the American spotted turbot, *Lophopsetta maculata*, a fish so thin as to be almost transparent. Also called *windrow-pane*.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *daylight colour*, etc.; **† daylight-gate**, the going or close of the day.

**1613** T. POITS *Disc. Witches* (Chetham Soc.) Bijb, The sayd Spirit . . . appeared at sundry times unto her . . . about Daylight-gate. **1704** NEWTON *Opticks* (J.), Their own daylight colours. **1753** HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii. 95 A daylight piece. **1842** G. S. FABER *Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 301 Through darkling suggestions rather than through daylight assertions. **1850** HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* II. 705 True to broad daylight English life.

Hence (nonce-*wd.*) **Day-lighty a.**, full of daylight, as a picture.

**1880** W. SEVERN *in Macm. Mag.* No. 245. 379 A truthful simple Müller, or a daylighty Cox.

**Day-lily.** A lily, the flower of which lasts only for a day; a genus of liliaceous plants, *Hemerocallis*, with large yellow or orange flowers.

**1597** GERAARDE *Herbal* I. lxxiii. (ed. 1633), *Day-litie*. This plant bringeth forth in the morning his bud, which at noone is full blowne, or spread abroad, and the same day in the evening it shuts itselfe. **1706** J. GARDINER *r. Rapin* (1728) I. 48 (Jod.) Thou . . . Shalt of daylily the fair name receive. **1882** *Garden* 3 June 391/3 Bouquets are of yellow Day Lily.

**Daylle, obs. north. form of DOLE.**

**Daylong (dā'long), a. and adv.** [f. DAY *sb.* + LONG: cf. *life-long*.] *a. adj.* Lasting all day.

*b. adv.* All through the day.

**1855** TENNYSON *The Brook* 53 His weary daylong chirping. **1870** MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 187 He mounted. . . And daylong rode on from the north. *Ibid.* III. iv. 195 As firm as rocks that stand The day-long beating of the sea.

**Dayly(e, obs. forms of DAILY, DALLY.**

**Day-mare.** [After *night-mare*.] A condition similar to night-mare occurring during wakefulness. Also *attrib.*

**1737** M. GREEN *Spleen* 39 The day-mare Spleen, by whose false pleas Men prove mere suicides in ease. **1796** COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1872) II. 744, I necessarily have day-mare dreams that something will prevent it. **1871** SIR T. WATSON *Princ. Physic* (ed. 5) I. 737 A lady . . . subject to these attacks of imperfect catalepsy: which have . . . been called whimsically, but expressively, attacks of day-mare. **1889** LOWELL *in Atlantic Monthly* LXIV. 147 Help me to tame these wild day-mares That sudden on me unawares.

† **Day math, day's math. Obs.** A day's mowing; the extent of meadow-land mown by a man in one day; cf. DAY-WORK 2.

**1669** *Will of R. Mayor in Lichfield Merc.* (1889) 23 Aug. 8/1 Alsoe all that parcell of meadow grounds, containinge one acre or dayes math of ground for her natural life. And after her deceyde, the above three acres or daye's workes of arable land, and one day-math of meadow ground to my daughter, Ursula Mayor. **1804** DUNCUMB *Herefordsh.* I. Gloss. (App.), *Day's math*, is . . . about a statute acre; in other words, it is that quantity of grass usually mown by one man in one day, for the purpose of making hay. **1864** SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* VI. 61.

† **Dayment. Obs.** Also *daiment*. [f. DAY *v.* 2 + -MENT.] Arbitration.

**1519** HORMAN *Vulg.* 204 b, Wylt thou be tryed by the lawe: or by dayment. **1556** J. HEYWOOD *Proo. & Epigr.* (1867) 207 Many arbitraments without good dayment. **1580** LUPTON *Siregila* 117 To spende all . . . that money and put it to dayment at last.

† **Dayn, v. Obs.** [By-form of DAWN, assimilated to day.] To dawn. So **Dayening** (in 3 *daijen-, daien-, dain-, daining*), dawning, dawn.

**c. 1250** *Gen. & Ex.* 77 De daiening can eft agon. *Ibid.* 1808 Til de daiening. *Ibid.* 1810 De daiening. *Ibid.* 3264 Do sprong de daiening. **1515** *Scot. Field* 204 Some after dayned the daie. *Ibid.* 422 Then dayned the daie.

**Dayn, -e, obs. forms of DEIGN.**

**Dayn-:** see DAIN-.

† **Day-net. Obs.** A net used by day in daring larks or in catching small birds; a clap-net.

**1608** MACHIN *Dumb. Knt.* II, Madam, I would not have you with the lark Fly yourself into a day net. **1621** BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (1676) 3/2 As Larks come down to a day net. **1661** BOYLE *Style of Script.* 27 Some he catches with light (as Larks with day-nets). **1766** PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) II. 330 These nets are known in most parts of England by the name of day-nets or clap-nets.

**Daynous, var. of DEIGNOUS a. Obs.**

**Day-owl.** The diurnal or Hawk-owl, which seeks its prey in the day-time.

**1840** MAGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 404 *Syrnia Funerea*, the Hawk Day-owl. *Ibid.* 407 *Syrnia Nyctea*, the Snowy Day-owl.

**Day-peep.** Peep of day; earliest dawn.

**1530** PALSGR. 804/1 At daye pype, a la pipe du jour.) **1606** *Wily Beguiled* in Hazl. *Daisley* IX. 250 She'll run out o' nights a-dancing, and come no more home till day-peep. **1641** MILTON *Animadv.* xiii. (1851) 231 The honest Gardener, that ever since the day-peep . . . had wrought painfully. **1828** SCOTT *P. M. Perth* v, Good night, or rather, good morrow, till day-peep.

† **Day-rawe, -rewe. Obs.** [f. DAY + rawe, *rewe, Row.*] The first streak of day; the dawn.

**c. 1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 255 þu astege so þe dai3 rewe þe deled from dai3 þe deorke night. **c. 1275** [see DAY-RED]. **c. 1345** E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 893 Ruddon þe þe day-rawe ros vpon v3ten. **a. 1400-50** *Alexander* 392 Qwen þe day-rawe rase he rysis be-lyfe.







**Daze** (dæ'z), *sb.* [f. DAZE *v.*]

1. A dazed condition: a. of the mental faculties; b. A benumbed, deadened condition; loss of virtue or freshness (*north. dial.*).

1825 JAMIESON, *To get a daze*, to receive such injury as to become rotten or spoiled, applied to clothes, wood, etc. 1885 Mrs. GASKELL *North & S.* xix, 'I'm all in a sound-daze to day.' 1870 DICKENS *E. Drvod* ii, 'A little time and a little water brought him out of his daze.'

2. *Min.* An old name for mica (from its glitter). 1671 Phil. Trans. VI. 2103 *Daze* is a kind of glittering stone. . . some softer, some harder, of different colours. 1715 THORNTON *Leeds* 467 A brown daze, full of the small sparks of the mica. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, 'The word *Daze* takes in, with them [miners] every stone that is hard and glittering.' 1788 *Cronstedt's Min.* 106 Glimmer, *Daze*, or *Glist*.

**Dazed** (dæ'zɪd), *pp. a.* [f. DAZE *v.* + -ED. Cf. ON. *dasad* exhausted.]

1. Benumbed in the mental faculties; stupefied, bewildered.

1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 1084, 'I stod as stytle as dazed quayle.' 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. iv. 56 He wes þan in dys dæyd bot a dasyd man. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 114 *Dasyd*, or be-dasyd, *vertiginosus*. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. xxvi, 'My daisit heid forduillit disselle.' 1587 TURBERV. *Trag.* T., etc. (1837) 317 It wil delight my dazed sprites. 1789 BURNS and Ep. to Davie iv, 'Whyles dæzt wi' love, whyles dæzt wi' drink.' 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxii, (1878) 408 She looked dazed, perhaps from the effects of her fall.

b. Dazzled with excess of light.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 153 If for a while you fixe your sight thereon, dimnesse & darknesse doe follow your dazed eyes. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* i. viii. 21 As where th' Almighties lightning brond does light, It dimmes the dazed eyes. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* i. ii. 512 His troubled eyes and dazed He lifted from the glory of that gold.

2. Benumbed or deadened with cold. *north.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* v. vii. 58 The dasyt bluid. . . Walvis dolf and dull throw myne unweildy age. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 14 I've dazed, I am very cold. 1811 WILLAN *W. Riding Gloss.*, *Dased*, benumbed with frost. 1873 *Swaile-dale Gloss.*, *Dased*, chilled.

3. Spoiled in baking or roasting, by using a too strong or too slow heat. *north. dial.*

1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Dazed Bread*, dough-baked. *Dazed Meat*, ill-roasted by reason of the badness of the fire. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *A dazed loaf*, the dough or paste ill baked, or when the leaven or yeast has failed in its work. 1876 *Mid-Yorkshire Gloss.*, *Dazed bread* is overbaked outwardly, and not enough baked within.

4. Applied to anything that has lost its freshness and strength, as to wood when it loses its proper colour and texture. *Sc. and north. Eng.*

1825 JAMIESON, *Daised wood*, rotten wood. 1894 *Specification* (Durham), 'No dazed wood to be used.'

**Dazedly** (dæ'zɪdli), *adv.* [-LY<sup>2</sup>] In a dazed way or manner; † inertly, torpidly (as from cold). 13. . . [See DAZEDNESS]. 1886 MISS BROUGHTON *Dr. Cupid* III. iv. 90 An idea dazedly flashes across her brain. 1888 *Chamb. Jnl.* July 462 They looked dazedly at the judge.

**Dazedness**, [-NESS.] Dazed condition; † the state of being numbed or deadened with cold.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4906 Thurg fire þat sal swa brinnand be, Agayn þe dasednes [MS. *Lansd.* coldnes] of charite. 13. . . MS. *Tib.* E. vii. fol. 24 Dasednes of hert als clerkes prives þe when a man god dasedly loves, And slawly his luf in god settes. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 577 What Dan [Chaucer] calls the dasedness of study.

**Dazel**, -ell, -ile, obs. forms of DAZZLE.

**Dazement** (dæ'zɪmənt), *rare*. [mod. f. DAZE *v.* + -MENT.] The state of being dazed.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dazement*, a sensation of cold all over the body from checked perspiration. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* vii. iv. 457 The king relapsed into his dazement.

**Dazie**, **dazied**, obs. forms of DAISY, -IED.

† **Daziness**. Obs. *rare* -1. [See DAZY *a.* and -NESS.] Dazedness, dizziness.

1554 KNOX *Godly Let.* D iij, Oftentimes they posteritie are stryken with blindenes and daziness of mynde.

**Dazing** (dæ'zɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING<sup>1</sup>] The action of the verb DAZE; benumbing, stupefaction, as a condition or influence.

a. 1535 MORE *De quat. Noviss.* Wks. 101 When the dasyng of death, shall kepe al swete slepe out of their watery eyes. 1535 COVERDALE *Deut.* xxviii. 65 The Lorde shall geue thee thea a fearful hert and dasyng of eyes. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 191 It helpeth against the dasyng, or giddiness of the heade. 1877 *Holmness Gloss.*, *Dazings*, a severe cold, especially in the head.

† b. A disease of sheep; = DAZY *sb.* Obs.

1799 *Fiss. Highl. Soc.* III. 404 (Jam.) *Daising* or *Vauquish*. This disease . . . is . . . most severe upon young sheep.

**Dazing**, *pp. a.* [-ING<sup>2</sup>] That dazes; † that is dazed.

1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1538 Such a dasande drede dushed to his hert. 1531 FRITH *Judgment upon Tracy* Pref. (1829) 245 Whether of a godly zeal, or of a dazing brain, let other men judge.

**Dazle**, obs. form of DAZZLE.

**Dazy** (dæ'zi), *a. rare*. [f. DAZE *v.* or *sb.* + -Y.] a. In a dazed condition. b. Chill, chilling, benumbing with cold (*dial.*).

1825 JAMIESON *s. v.*, *A daisy day*, a cold raw day, without sunshine. 1880 BLACKMORE *Erema* vi. 30 With . . . a head still weak and dazy.

† **Dazy**, *sb.* Obs. *rare* -1. [f. DAZE *v.* or from prec. adj.] The 'gid' or 'sturdy', a disease of sheep and young cattle.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) 134 If your Bullocke turne round, and have the Dazy, you shal . . . feele upon his forehead; and you shall feele it with your thumbe.

**Dazle** (dæ'zɪ), *v.* Forms: 5-7 *dasel* (l, 6 *dasill*, -yll, *dazile*, *dassel* (l, 6-7 *dazel* (l, *dasle*, 6-8 *dazle*, (7 *daisle*), 6- *dazle*. [In 15-16th c. *dasel*, *dasle*, freq. and dim. of *dase*, DAZE *v.* (esp. in sense 2).]

† 1. *intr.* Of the eyes: To lose the faculty of distinct and steady vision, esp. from gazing at too bright light. (*lit. and fig.*) Obs.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 96 Paraventure his eyen dasedly as he lokod from aboute doun. 1530 PALSGR. 507/1, I dasyll, as ones eyes do for lokyng agaynst the sonne or for eyeng any thyng to moche, etc. 1581 G. PETTIE *tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 156 b, Her eyes dazell with the least beame thereof [the Sunne]. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iii. ii. 85. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrim* v. vi, *Ped.* Ha? doe I dazell? *Rod.* Tis the faire Alinda. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* i. 64 His Eyes dazed at the Precipice of his Statute.

† 2. To be or become mentally confused or stupefied; to become dizzy. Obs.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxiii. 5 How shamefully the most part of the world dazeth at Gods rightnesse. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. iii. ii. (1651) 95 Many . . . tremble at such sights, dazel, and are sick, if they look but down from an high place.

3. *trans.* To overpower, confuse, or dim (the vision), esp. with excess of brightness. (Also *fig.*)

1536 STARKEY *Let. to Cromwell in England* (1878) p. xliii, Wyth a clere ye [=eye] not dasyllid wyth the glyteryng of such thynghys as are present. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Jane Shore* xiii, Doth not the sonne dazill the clearest eyes? 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 276 If you come . . . out of the Dark into a Glaring Light, the eye is dazelle for a time. a. 1640 J. BALL *Answ.* to *Can* i. (1642) 88 You doe only raise a dust to daisle the eye. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxviii. 135 He tried to dazle the eyes of the populace by the splendour of his equipage. 1857 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let.* II. 334 The gas-light, which dazles my eyes.

*absol.* 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 207 ¶ 12 Light after a time ceases to dazle.

4. *fig.* To overpower or confound (the mental faculties), esp. with brilliant or showy qualities; 'to strike or surprise with splendour' (J.).

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. xiv. 43 The excellence of the nature of Angels hath so dazelled the mindes of many. 1622 E. ELTON *Compl. Sanct. Sinner* (ed. 2) 94 Their vnruly passions . . . dazelling and dimming their judgements. 1643 J. M. *Sovereigne Salve* Pref., Rhetorick may dazle simple men. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 112 ¶ 8 The ordinary People; who are so used to be dazelled with Riches. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 97 Pope seems to have been dazelled by the amazing vivacity of the man.

b. *absol.*

1649 MILTON *Eikon* xii. (1851) 434 If the whole Irishry of Rebels had feed some advocate to speak . . . sophistically in their defence, he could have hardly daz'd better. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 336 Thine are those charms that dazle and endear. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Fr. Critic on Milton* Mixed Ess. 238 A style to dazle, to gain admirers everywhere.

5. To outshine, dim, or eclipse with a brighter light. Const. † *down*, *out*. *rare*.

1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* v. (1652) 243 They can see . . . into the beauty of his wayes, so that it dazelleth all the glory of the world in their eyes. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 60 It hath not ray's enough left, to dazle downe the height of my affections. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jnl.* (1872) I. 47 This church was dazled out of sight by the Cathedral.

**Dazle** (dæ'zɪ), *sb.* [f. prec.]

† 1. Dazzled state or condition. Obs.

1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xxvii. 47 We meet with nothing but the puzzle of the soul, and the dazle of the minds dim eyes.

2. An act of dazzling; a brightness or glitter that dazzles the vision.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* ii. xl. (1739) 177 This was but a dazle, an Eclipse ensues. 1751 PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) i. xiv. 144, I could see the lake very well by the dazle of the water. 1821 LOCKHART *Valerius* i. iv. 46 Fatigued with the uniform flash and dazle of the Mediterranean waves. 1890 *Spectator* 13 Sept., One is taking precautions to avoid a draught or a dazle.

b. *fig.*

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 338 Through whose red and white . . . the Glory of the Maker shineth with more Dazle than through any part of the Creation. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. i. l. i. § 5 Amidst the tumult and the dazle of their busy life.

**Dazzled** (dæ'zɪd), *pp. a.* [f. DAZZLE *v.*]

1. Overpowered or confounded by too strong light or splendour.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 499 So forcible is the dazled blindness of selfe Love. a. 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 89 [He] cleareth the dazled eyes of that army. a. 1628 — *Poems, Hum. Learning* xvi, Those dazled notions . . . Which our fraile understanding doth retaine. 1811 WORDSW. *Sonn.* 'Here pause, etc.', An accursed thing it is to gaze On prosperous tyrants with a dazzled eye. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. ix. ii. 131 This indistinct and dazzled apprehension.

2. Outshone or dimmed by a stronger light.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 202 As the bright beames of the Sunne passe the dimme and dazled light of the Moone. 1833 TENNYSON *Fatima* iv, My spirit . . . Faints like a dazzled morning moon.

**Dazzlement** (dæ'zɪlmənt), [-MENT.]

1. The act of dazzling; a cause of dazzling.

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 55 (T.) It beat back the sight with a dazlement. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. ii. vi, Confused darkness, broken by bewildering dazzlements. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Juv. Virg.* 289 Many holes, drilled in the conical turret-roof of this vagabond Pharos, let up spouts of dazlement into the bearer's eyes.

2. The fact or condition of being dazzled.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. (1858) 324 The blinkard dazlement and staggerings to and fro of a man sent on an errand he is too weak for.

† **Dazzleness**. Obs. *rare* -1. [app. for *daz-ness*.] Dazzled condition.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 315 Overwhelmed with a perpetuall dazleness of sight.

**Dazzler** (dæ'zɪlə), [-ER.]

1. One who dazzles; said e.g. of a 'showy' woman. Chiefly *slang* or *colloq.*

a. 1800 COWPER *tr. Andreini's Adam* v. ix. Wks. 1837 X. 383 Thou Lord immutable. . . Thou dazzler and obscurer of the sun! 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick*, xxxvi, Mr. Lumbeyshook his head with great solemnity, as though to imply that he supposed she must have been rather a dazzler. 1889 COLUMBIUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 27 Sept., [He] appears to be one of these dazzlers. He succeeded in dazzling two of the jury.

2. A dazzling blow. *slang*.

1883 READE *Many a Slip in Harper's Mag.* Dec. 132/1 The carter . . . received a dazzler with the left, followed by a heavy right-hander.

**Dazzling**, *vbl. sb.* [-ING<sup>1</sup>] The action of the verb DAZZLE; the condition of being dazzled.

1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 672 To take away all giddinesse and dazling of the head. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 95 If your eyes bee able to beholde it without dazling.

**Dazzling** (dæ'zɪŋ), *pp. a.* [-ING<sup>2</sup>]

† 1. That is, or becomes, dazzled or dazed. (See DAZZLE *v.* 1, 2.) Obs.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lxviii. 4 His hoarse throt and dazling eyes. a. 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* (1861) 227 Do my dazling eyes Deceive me? 1641 MILTON *Reform.* n. (1851) 67 Unless God have smitten us . . . with a dazling giddinesse at noon day. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 3 This unexpected proposal put his Catholique majesty into such a dazling demur.

2. That dazzles the eyes (esp. with brightness); bright to a degree that dazzles.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 216 b, Drivnyng away the dazelyng darkenes of the ugly night. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 564 A horrid Front Of dreadful length and dazling Arms. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* xxiv. 246 Clad in dazling brass. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* i. ix. i. 135 In hot countries, where the sun and moon are particularly dazling.

3. *fig.* That dazzles the mind of the observer; brilliant or splendid to a degree that dazzles.

1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* i. l, The fair one comes, In all the pride of dazling charms array'd. 1839 DE QUINCY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 113 A neighbourhood so dazling in its intellectual pretensions.

4. *quasi-adv.*

1656 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* cxxxix. 6 Too dazling bright for mortal Eye! 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ii. 13 Its general surface was dazling white.

**Dazzlingly** (dæ'zɪŋli), *adv.* [-LY<sup>2</sup>]

† 1. In a dazzled manner. (See prec. 1.) Obs.

1610 *Mirr. Mag.*, K. *Bladud* 56 (They) blinded are, and dazlingly they looke.

2. In a dazzling manner; to a degree that dazzles.

a. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 322 His Scales the Sun-beams dazlingly reflect. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esprella's Lett.* III. 99 Nothing was to be seen but what was perfectly and dazlingly white. 1879 FROUDE *Caesar* v. 118 Pompey's success had been dazlingly rapid.

De, obs. Sc. form of DIE *v.*

**De**, a dialectal (Kentish), foreign, or infantile representation of THE.

Sometimes in early MSS. a scribal error for *de* = the.

|| **De**. I. (dɛ) A Latin preposition, meaning 'down from, from, off, concerning', occurring in some Latin phrases more or less used in English. The chief of these are the following:

1. *de bene esse* (*Law*), as of 'well-being', as being good, of conditional allowance for the present.

'To take or do any thing *De bene esse*, is to accept or allow it, as well done for present. . . but [on fuller examination] to be allowed or disallowed, according to the Merit or Well-being of the thing in its own nature' (Blount, *Law Dict.* 1670).

1603 *Egerton Papers* (Camden) 372 (Stanf.) Wherefore, *de bene esse*, I have provisionally made a warrant redy for his Maty's signature. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. The Court . . . often orders that Defendant to be examined *De bene esse*, i. that his depositions are to be allowed or suppressed at the hearing, as the Judge shall see cause. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 290 (Stanf.) The Court ultimately determined that it should be read *de bene esse*.

2. *de congruo*, *Justif.* of CONGRUITY.

a. 1623 W. PEMBLE *Justif.* (1623) 33 When they tell vs, that faith merits justification *de congruo* they intrap themselves in grosse contradiction; seeing to deserve *de congruo* is not to deserve at all. 1841, 1856 [See CONGRUITY 5 a].

3. *de facto*, in fact, in reality, in actual existence, force, or possession, as a matter of fact. Very frequently opposed to *de jure*. Used also as an *adj.* = 'actual, actually existing', and then sometimes so far Anglicized as to be prefixed to its sb. 1502 W. WATSON *Quodlibets* 73 (Stanf.) That the Pope



1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 34 \*Deacidified nitrous air.  
1791 *Edin. New Disp.* 65 Calling them aerated and \*de-aerated.  
1798 *Eur. Dict. Arts* (ed. B.) IV 240 A flask, filled up with hot de-aerated water. 1836 *Westm. Rev.* XII. 38 The dirt and the stagnation, and the de-aeration of the water. 1866 *Fall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 21 Like blank cartridge or \*decalcoholized wine. 1873 M. COLLINS *Spr. Silchester's* III. xxi. 51 It is a capital dealcoholist. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3.) I. 74 The substance consists of \*dealkalized fibrin. 1884 TENNISON *Brook's* v. 1. 176 Can the King \*de-anathematize this York? 1893 F. HALL in *N. Y. Nation* XXXVII. 435 I. \*Deangelicized Englishmen. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Feb. 201:7 He even thinks we must de-angelicize our language. 1888 *Academy* 28 Jan. 56 A \*de-appetising feast of dry bones. 1876 F. DOUGR *Grimm's* L. App. F. 21 They both \*deaspirated the initial. *Ibid.* 12. 24 Similarly deaspirating movements both in Greek and Sanskrit. *Ibid.* 12. 47. I have frequently observed... that when a group of deaspirators are talking together, an *h* is rarely heard at all. 1879 WHITNEY *Sanskrit Gram.* Index 478/2 Deaspiration of aspirate mutes. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* ii. 410 The \*de-bituminization of the coal. 1892 *Chicago Advance* 30 Apr. 20 Not merely to \*debrutalize 'the police force, but to purify and ennoble it. 1878 DASENT *Three to One* I. 250 An eminent chirpodist and \*deubunzioner. 1882 *Fall Mall G.* 20 May 3/2 The Republicans... wish to decentralize, to \*decaresize France. 1832 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLVIII. 280 He did not talk of \*decalvinizing certain of our provinces, nor of deajensanizing certain corporations. 1891 *Chicago Advance* 4 June, That this committee intended to de-Calvinize the church. 1824 T. JAMES in *Atty. Caster's Lett.* (1686) 318 He hath... enlarged his Book of Bochell's \*Decanonization. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. ii. xxi. 32 He (the Cardinal of Guise) is but young, and they speak of a Bull that is to come from Rome to \*decardinalize him. 1892 T. H. NUNN in *Tonybee Record* 30 There is being effected... a permanent \*decausalization of labour at the Docks... The casual docker (must) lose his work. 1882 *Academy* 28 May 383/3 Ireland is... more \*decelicised now than the Scottish Highlands. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 436/1 An aroma which no chemistry, or \*dechemicalization is potent enough to retain. 1864 *Reader* 19 Mar. 374/1 Handel meant his oratorios to be choral works. This \*dechoralizes them. 1873 H. A. J. MUNRO *Lucret.* 473 One of the numerous artifices of Tacitus to \*deceiricise the style of his annals. 1890 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 27 May, any... plan of \*decitizenizing free Americans. 1848 CLOUGH in *Life & Lett.* (1896) I. 125 The 'jeunes filles'... were \*declassified by their use of paroxys. 1865 GROTE *Plat.* II. xxiv. 246 Logical exposition proceeding by way of classifying and \*declassifying. 1870 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Feb. 209/1 Nor... to allow its Bishops to \*decleralicize any of its priests and deacons by a penny post letter. *Ibid.* To accept... a decaleralization which was no degradation. 1870 *Lit. Churchman* XVI. 451/3 Englishmen who have lived much abroad seem to become \*de-climatized in this particular. 1862 MRS. SPREID *Last Years* Ind. 157 So the whole concatenation \*deconcatenated. 1893 *Sat. Rev.* 25 Mar. 333/1 The style of the great Mr. Smith... greatly \*deconventionalized. 1784 B. FRANKLIN in *Ann. Reg.* 1817 Chron. 381 The odious mixture of pride and beggary... that have half depopulated and \*decultivated Spain. 1890 J. DAVIDSON in *Academy* 15 Mar. 183/1 An example of the failure of high literary ability to \*deodoggerelise it thoroughly. 1878 GURNEY *Tertium Quid* 1877 I. 113 The joylessness and dulness of the \*dereligionised' (more truly 'dedogmatized) life. 1897 *Parish Problems* 36 Poverty, care, work... had slowly \*dedecuated the Man! 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 51 Method of \*de-electrifying woollen yarn. 1884 *Mech. Mag.* No. 67. 77 Might not steam be further \*de-electrized? *Ibid.* By following up the means which produced it, namely, by de-electrization. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 445 \*Deflectionized languages are said to be Analytic. 1880 GRANT WHITE *Every-Day Eng.* 275 This \*deformalizing of the English language. 1877 P. THOMSON in *Bible Students' Aids* 146 Antiochus \*defortifies the Temple. 1885 ROMANES *Jellyfish* 80 The \*de'ganglionated tissue. 1864 *Reader* 93 Apr. 571/3 It may be within the compass of critical science to \*de'generalize portions of it into the suggesting particulars. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 454 The \*de'gentilizing distinction above mentioned. 1892 *Fall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 61/1 His theory is that Germany is being fast \*de'Germanized. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 31 Aug. The vast student-world was being \*de'heathenized. 1866 *Fall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 10 The urban population... is either thoroughly \*de'Hellenized, or is in the process of de-Hellenization. 1865 W. KAY *Crisis Hufeldtiana* 27 Their attempts to \*de'historicize... the oldest and most venerable document of human history. 1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Mor. Ideas* vii. (1876) 93 The notion... was very early \*de-idealized or positivized. 1860 W. S. LILLY *Knight &*



the alms of the Church, to keep and distribute the same, as by the ministry of the Kirk shall be appointed. They may also assist in judgement with the Ministers and Elders. **1584** J. M. *W. L. Diary* (1842) 183 Ther salba two Deacones: a ill attend upon the box... to collect and distribut to the outward pure ane uther to haif the cair of our awin wear indigent or diseased. **1644** OWEN *Wks.* XIX. 357-8. **a 1647** T. HOOKER *Summe Ch. Discipl.* n. 1. This Deacon being the steward or Treasurer of the Church, the thing for which he is mainly to be employed... is for the husbanding of the estate and temporals of the Church. **1647** *Resolutions, etc. Congreg. Ch. Canterbury* 30 Mar. (MS.). The church... did order that... there bee 3 nominated out of wch on shall bee chose to the office of a Deacon. **1648** J. COTTON *Way Congreg.* Ch. n. 10 It is an Ordinance of Christ to elect Officers (Deacons and Elders), for this is the power and privilege of the Church of Brethren. **a 1657** W. BRADFORD *New Eng. Mem.* 355 They had... in our time four grave men for ruling elders, and three able and godly men for deacons. **1702** C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* v. vii. The Office and Work of a Deacon is... to keep the Treasury of the Church, and therewith to serve the Tables, which the Church is to provide for, as the Lord's Table, the Table of the Ministers, and of such as are in Necessity, to whom they are to distribute in simplicity. **1884** R. W. DALE *Congreg. Manual* v. 116 In some Congregational churches there are both 'elders' and 'deacons'.

**6. fig.**  
**1642** MILTON *Apol. Smeect.* xi. (1851) 311 Their office is to pray for others, and not to be the lip-working deacons of other mens appointed words. **1796** C. BURNES *Mem. Metastasio* III. 79 As an old Deacon of Apollo. **1887** *Mission. Herald* (Boston) Apr. 153 It [the African Lakes Company] acts as deacon to the mission stations themselves, caring for them in secular things.

**† 2.** Applied to the Levites, as an order inferior to the priests in the Jewish Church: cf. BISHOP 2. **c 1000** *Ags. Gosp.* John i. 19 pa Iudeas sendon heora sacerdas and heora diaconas from Ierusalem. **c 1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 79 per com a prost bi we icwe... and wende forð, per com an diacne. **a 1300** *Cursor M.* 7009 (Cott.) For luew of a deken wylf,—Muni man þar tint þair lif [cf. Judges xx. 4]. **1388** WYCLIF *Num.* ii. 51 The dekenes schulen doo xx the tabernacle. **c 1449** *PECOCK Repr.* III. i. 280 To the dekenis were 30oun xlvij cities.

**3.** In Scotland, the president of an incorporated 'craft' or trade in any town; formerly *ex officio* a member of the town-council.  
**1244** *Sc. Acts Fas.* I (1507) 39 Ilke Craft suld haue ane Deakon. **1563** WINSET *Four Scire Thre Quest.* xxxix. Wks. 1888 I. 102 As thair is in every craft almaist ane decane [MS. dekin]. **a 1649** DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Hist. Fas.* V Wks. (1711) 88 A deacon of the crafts is killed by the faction of the Hamiltons. **1777** SMOLLETT *Humph.* Ch. Wks. 1806 VI. 260 The council [of the Edinburgh magistracy] is composed of deacons, one of whom is returned every year in rotation, as representative of every company of artificers or handicraftsmen. **1789** BURNS *Bries of Ayr* 154 Ye dainty Deacons, an' ye douce Conveeners. **1888** SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xx. The presidents, or deacons, as they were termed, of the working classes.

**b. fig. A 'master' of his craft; a thoroughly capable man.**  
**1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xlvii. Yon man is not a deacon o' his craft. **1823** GALT *Entail* III. x. 98, I had got an inkling o' the law frae my father, who was a deacon at a plea.

**4. Freemasonry.** Name of a particular inferior office in a lodge: see quot.  
**1813** J. ASHF *Masonic Manual* (1825) 227 The Deacons are then named and invested; upon which the new Master addresses them as follows:—'Brothers J. K., and L. M., I appoint you Deacons of this Lodge. It is your province to attend on the Master, and to assist the Wardens in the active duties of the lodge.'

**† 5.** A set of eucharistic garments for a deacon.  
**1534** in Peacock *Engl. Ch. Furniture* 201 A whole vestment for a preist w<sup>d</sup> deacon and subdeacon of white damaske. **1552** *Trans. Essex Arch. Soc.* N.S. I. 14 Two chesables, other<sup>w</sup> ways cawld deakyn and subdeaken. **1558** *Wills & Inv.* N. C. 1. (Surtees 1835) 171 One Cope, a vestment and a deacon all... of red silk.

**6. Comb., as deacon-seat (U. S.),** a long settee in a log-cabin, cut from a single log.  
**1864** LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 152 We sat down upon the deacon-seat before the fire. **1889** FARMER *Americanisms*, *Deacon seat*, a lumberer's camp term. '... why so called is difficult to say... unless, indeed, it is an allusion to the seats round a pulpit, facing the congregation, reserved for deacons.'

**Deacon, v. U.S. colloq. or slang.** [if. prec. sb.]  
**1. trans.** (usually to deacon off). To read aloud (a hymn) one or two lines at a time, the congregation singing the lines as soon as read, according to the early practice of the Congregational Churches of New England. Hence *fig.*  
**1845** T. W. COTT *Puritanism* 232 The insult... was given by deaconing out, as the phrase goes... the following verses from the 52d Psalm. **1848** LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. i. ix. Without you deacon off the toon you want your folks should sing. **1888** — *Heartease & Rue* 166 Well he knew to deacon-off a hymn. **1857** GOODRICH *Remin.* I. 77 (Bartlett) The chorister deaconed the first two lines.

**2.** To pack (fruit, etc.) with the finest specimens on the top.  
**1866** LOWELL *Biglow P.* Introduct., To deacon berries is to put the largest atop. **1868** MISS ALLCOTT *Lit. Women* xi. (Farmer). The strawberries [were] not as ripe as they looked, having been skillfully deaconed.

**b.** In various uses connoting unfair or dishonest dealing or the like (cf. to doctor): see quotes.  
**1860** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, To deacon a calf is to knock it in the head as soon as it is born.—Connecticut. **1889** FARMER *Americanisms*, To deacon land, to fitch land by gradually extending one's fences or boundary lines into the



highway or other common property. 1889 *Century Dict.* Deacon, to sophisticate; adulterate; 'doctor': as, to deacon wine or other liquor. *slang.*

**Deaconal** *a.* **Deaconate** *sb.*, forms sometimes used instead of the more correct **DIACONAL**, -ATE.

1890 *Chicago Advance* 7 Aug. Clerical hospitality: deaconal hospitality. 1882 3 *Schaff Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 226 The subdeacon [developed] from the deaconate. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Feb. 57 After a meeting of the deaconate.

**Deaconess** (*dī'kōnēs*). Forms: 6 deacon-, diacon-, 6-7 deaconisse, 7 diacon-, deaconness, 8- deaconness. [*f.* DEACON + -ESS, formed after med. L. *diāconissa*, fem. of *diāconus*: cf. F. *diaconisse* (14-18th c.), now usually *diaconesse*.]

1. *Ecl.* *a.* The name of an order of women in the early church, 'who appear to have undertaken duties in reference to their own sex analogous to those performed by the deacons among men' (*Dict. Chr. Antiq.*). *b.* Also, in some modern churches, of an order of women having functions parallel to those of the deacons in the same, or intermediate between these and those of the women in sense 2.

1536 TINDALE *Wks.* 250 (R.) Phebe the deaconesse of the church of Cenchris. 1561 T. NORTON *Cathryn's Inst.* iv. 89 There were created deaconesses, not to delite God with singing and wyth mumbleing not vnderstanded... but that they should execute publike ministration towards the poore. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* i. Tim. iii. 11 The Deaconesses that then were appointed to some Care of Women, which Men were less fit for. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergyman's Vade M.* ii. 100 The office of Deaconesses was... especially to attend women in the Baptistry, undressing and dressing them again. 1847 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* III. p. xcv. *note*, The deaconesses of the primitive ages... their functions being... limited to the performance of mere secular duties, such as visiting the sick, and catechizing women. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s. v., (Deaconesses) were employed in assisting at the baptism of women... In the tenth century the office was extinct in the West... At Constantinople the office survived till 1790.

1617 F. JOHNSON *Plea* xx. 317 To the Elders... that rule the Church; and to the Deacons and Deaconesses that serve and minister therein. 1657 W. BRADFORD *New Eng. Mem.* 355 They had... one ancient widow for a deaconess... She usually sat... in the congregation with a little birchen rod in her hand, and kept little children in great awe from disturbing the congregation. She did frequently visit the sick and weak, and especially women. 1892 *Bk. Ch. of Scotl.* 33 Women who being able to make Christian work the chief object of their lives... having passed through two years' training and service in connection with our Homes in Edinburgh or Glasgow, may apply to be set apart as Deaconesses by their kirk-sessions and presbyteries, and will then... be expected to go to any part of Scotland where they may be required, there to work under the supervision of minister and kirk-session. 1893 *British Weekly* 30 Nov. 88/2 Miss Hargreave was a deaconess of Carr's Lane Church, and has been of great service in many ways.

2. The name taken by certain Protestant orders of women with aims similar to those of Sisters of Mercy.

1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle* L. iii. 102 The Kaiserswerth Deaconesses... have a school, hospital, and dispensary near the English Protestant Church. 1871 *Daily News* 4 Nov., The Deaconesses' Institute prides itself upon being 'evangelically Protestant'. 1890 *Whitaker's Almanack* 276 General Hospitals—(No. 7) Deaconesses' Institution and Training Hospital, Tottenham.

3. *nonce-use.* A deacon's wife.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* (1883) 221 Deacon and deaconess dropped away.

4. *Comb.*

1884 *Pal Mall G.* 10 Sept. 2/1 A deaconess-house was opened. 1893 *Ch. Times* 27 Jan. 81/1 The deaconess-widows, and the widows of the higher clergy.

† **Deaconhead**. Obs. [*-HEAD*]. = next.

1400 *Apol. Loll.* 32 Be minstri of presthed, & of dekonhed. 1536 *Burgh Rec.* in J. Irving *Hist. Dunbartonshire* (1860) 534 The crafts of the said burgh should enjoy the lyke fredome privilege and deaconhead.

**Deaconhood** (*dī'kōnhud*). [*-HOOD*].

1. The office of a deacon: see DEACON *sb.* 1 b, 3.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Tim.* Prol. The ordynance of byschoph-hood, and of the dekeneshood. 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* III. ix. 332 Dekenhode was profitable to his clergie.

2. A body of deacons collectively.

In mod. Dicts.

**Deaconry** (*dī'kōnri*). [*-RY*].

1. The office of a deacon: see DEACONSHIP, diaconate.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 95 A Dekenry, diaconatus. 1560-1 *Bk. Discipline* v., Privilege of Univ., Tutorie, Curatorie, Deaconrie, or any siclike. 1644 Sir E. DERING *Sq. on Relig.* 133 S. Paul calleth his Apostles but a Deaconry. 1824 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* III. v. 7, 474 An act annulling that incorporation for having a deaconry.

2. A body of deacons collectively.

1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* IV. iv. 188 (R.) The deacons of all those churches should make up a common deaconry.

3. R.C.Ch. The chapel and charitable institution of a 'region' of Rome, in charge of a cardinal or regent deacon.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. III. 67 The Chapels that were ordinarily united to these Religious houses, being called Deaconries. *Ibid.* i. III. 68 Deaconries, where the Cardinals had their Residence, and... were call'd Cardinal Deacons, because of their residence in the Deaconry. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Deaconry is also a name still reserved to the chapels and oratories in Rome, under the direction of the several deacons, in their respective regions... To the deaconries were annexed a sort of hospitals... governed by the regent deacons, called cardinal deacons. 1855

MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. III. vii. 117 The churches and monasteries, the hospitals, deaconries or ecclesiastical boards for the poor.

**Deaconship** (*dī'kōnʃip*). [*-SHIP*]. The office or position of a deacon.

1505 HARDING in Jewel *Def. Apol.* (1611) 85 The Priesthood & Deaconship. 1610 J. ROBINSON *Fust. Separ. Church Wks.* II. 364 The office of deaconship which Christ hath left by his apostles for the collection and distribution of the Church's alms. 1615 WADSWORTH in Bedell *Let.* 13 Priesthood is given by the deliuerie of the Patena... and of the Chalice... Deaconship by the deliuerie of the booke of the Gospels. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 400 That none shall be... ordained an Elder, till after he had well acquitted himself in the Deaconship. 1849-53 *Rock Ch. of Fathers* IV. 51 In due time the Subdeacon was raised to the Deaconship.

† **Deaction**. Obs. [*ad. L. deaction-em*; DE-I. 3.].

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Deaction, a finishing or perfecting.

**Dead** (*ded*), *a. (sb., adv.)*. Forms: 1-3 *dēad*, 2-3 *dēd*, 3 *dēad*, 2-7 *ded*, 4 *deeds*, *deid*, *did*, *Ayenb.* *dyad*, *dyead*, 4-6 *deed*, *deede*, 5 *deyde*, *dyde*, 6 *dedde*, 6-7 *deade*, (5- *Sc. deid*), 6- *dead*. [A common Teut. adj.; orig. pp. of OE. *dead* = OFris. *dād* (WFr. *s.*, NFr. *s.*), OS. *dōd*, MDu. *dōt* (d). Du. *dood*, MLG. *dōt*, *dōd*, LG. *dōd*, OHG. *tōt* (Ger. *todt*, *tot*), ON. *dauðr* (Sw. *Da. dōd*), Goth. *daups* = OTeut. \**dau-do-s*, pre-Teut. \**dhaui-to-s*, pa. pp. from vb. stem *dau-* (pre-Teut. *dhaui-*), preserved in ON. *deyja* (= *dau-jan*) and in OS. *diān*, OHS. *touwen*, to DIE. The suffix *d* in OTeut. \**daudo-s*, Eng. *dead* (pre-Teut. \**dhaui-to-s*), as opposed to the *p* in *dauþr*, *death* (pre-Teut. \**dhaui-tu*), shows the influence of the position of the stress accent on the Teutonic representation of original breath mutes, as set forth in Verner's Law.]

*a. adj.* I. Literally, and in senses directly connected.

\* *Said of things that have been alive.*

1. That has ceased to live; deprived of life; in that state in which the vital functions and powers have come to an end, and are incapable of being restored; *a.* of men and animals.

1600 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 24 Nys bys madden dead. 154 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 Pat ilc 3ær warth þe king dead. 1509 LAY. 10299 Hire lauerd was dead [1275 dead]. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6130 (Cott.) Na hus. Pat þar he was ded [vrr. ded, dede] man ligand. 1400 *Poems Vernon MS.* 34 Better is a quik and an hound þen a ded lyon. 1458 in Turner *Dom. Archit.* III. 41 To drawe a ded body out of a lake. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. i. 6, I dreamt my Lady came and found me dead. 1606 *Tr. & Cr. v.* 251 Where thou wilt hit me dead. 1660 Boyle *New Exp. Phys. Mech. Digress.* 360 The Bird... within about a minute more would be stark dead. 1725 DE FOR COL. *Jach* (1840) 233 He was shot dead. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 239 Dead men, in their written opinions, are heard with patience. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxiv. 2 As sometimes in a dead man's face... A likeness... Comes out— to some one of his race.

*b.* of plants.

1382 WYCLIF *Drue* 12 Heruest trees with outen fruyt, twies deede, fawnde up bi the roote. 1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 326 As a ded stoke, a tree withouten lyfe. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* i. iii. 14, I... found The shining daffodil dead.

*c.* of parts or organs of animals or plants.

1000 *ALFERIC Interrog. Sigewulf* (Anglia VII. 30), Mid ðam deaðum fellum. 1308 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xciv. (1495) 586 Salte freyth awaye deeth flesch. 1424 CAXTON *Æsop* v. x, He had kyttie awaye the dede branches fro the tre. 1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* Pref. P ij b, Vnsensate by reason of dead fleshe. 1643 J. STEER *tr. Exp. Chyrurg.* vii. 27 If... the skin be burnt dead. 1807 C. B. TRVE in *Med. Commun.* II. 154 The absorbents will remove very little of dead bone. 1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xvi, The young Spring... threw down Her kindling buds, as if she Autumn were, Or they dead leaves.

*d.* Specifically used of that which has died of itself, instead of being killed or cut down when alive, as in *dead shell* (of a mollusc), *dead wood*, etc.

1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 539 Dead shells appear in some cases to be thus employed, but... in most... the (Hermit) crab kills the mollusk in order to secure its shell.

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*Saints, Andreas* 8 For one þe corþ bath ded þai were. 1450 CAXTON *Chron.* 265 Condemned to be ded as a trefoure. 1477 CAXTON *Tason* 10 How many men and... women have ben slayn and ded by thy poysons.

2. Bereft of sensation or vitality; benumbed, insensible. *a.* Of parts of the body. (Also *fig.*)

See also DEAD PALEY.

1225 *Anchor.* R. 112 A lutel ihurt i þen eie deruēd more þen ded a muchel 18e hele; vor þe flesch is deaðed þere. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* ix. i. 1495-77 Thynges that be ded and dystroyed wyth colde. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 21 The messenger of so unhappie newes Would faine have dyde: dead was his hart within. 1607 TOWNSHEND *Serpents* (1658) 593 They take Serpents in the Winter time, when they grow dead and stiffe through cold. 1805 COLLIERIDGE in Flagg *Life W. Alston* (1893) 77 My head felt like another man's head; so dead was it (etc.). 1893 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* No. 12 III. 311 The liability to 'dead fingers'. *Ibid.* 312 This pair of fingers on each hand has been liable for at least two years to become 'dead' in the morning after washing.

*b.* Of persons: Deathlike, insensible, in a swoon.

Obs. Also of sleep, a faint.

1359 CHAUCER *Bothe Blanche* 127 She... was wery, and thus the ded slepe fil on hir. 1508 FLORIO, *Sforzo*, a dead swoone, deepe sleepe or drounse sicknes. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 320 We were dead of sleepe. 1610 BARBOUR *Physick* (1630) i. xx. 30 Coma... may be called in English dead slepe. 1666-7 PEPYS *Diary* 7 Feb. (D.), He was fallen down all along upon the ground dead. he did presently come to himself. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* iii. ix. (D.), We there beheld the most shocking sight in the world, Miss Bath lying dead on the floor. Miss Bath was at length recovered. *Mod.* She fell on the floor in a dead faint.

3. As good as dead in respect to (something); insensible to.

1340 *Ayenb.* 240 He ssel by dyead to be wordle, and libbe to god. 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* i. 307 You are dead to native pleasures life. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. lix. (1739) 114 He that is in a Monastery is dead to all worldly affairs. 1726 SHELBOURNE *Voy. round World* 224 Obstinate fellows who were dead to reason. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* v. 33 Sensual, and vile; Dead to all love. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. 550 Charles was equally dead to the moderation and to the wisdom of this great Act of Settlement.

*b.* Hence, As good as dead, in some particular respect or capacity; *spec.* in *Law*, cut off from civil rights and so legally reckoned as dead.

1710 POPE *Lett. to Cromwell* 17 May, Dead in a poetical Capacity, as a damn'd Author; and dead in a civil Capacity, as a useless Member of the Commonwealth. 1808 WEBSTER, *Dead*. In *law*, cut off from the rights of a citizen... as one banished or becoming a monk is civilly dead. *Blackstone*.

4. Destitute of spiritual life or energy.

1382 WYCLIF *Eph.* ii. 1 Whanne 3e weren deede in 3oure giltis and synnes. 1534 TINDALE 2 *Tim.* v. 6 She that liveth in pleasure, is deede even yet alive. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. viii. 35 To have no Desire, is to be dead. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 206 How often are men the deader for all endeavours to quicken them. 1793 COWPER *Stanzas Yearly Bill of Mortality* i. He lives, who lives to God alone, And all are dead beside. 1804 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 111 There is no deader thing unburi'd... in many places, than the professing Church of Christ.

5. *fig.* Of things (practices, feelings, etc.): No longer in existence, or in use; extinct, obsolete, perished, past; *esp.* of languages, no longer spoken. (See also DEAD LETTER.)

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. vi. 28 My Love to her is dead. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Essay*, T. i. 71 These are dead tenets and opinions. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 283 75 The Works of Ancient Authors, which are written in dead Languages. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vii. 337 My doubts are dead. 1861 BEECHER *Hopk. Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. 167 The lapse from vernacular to dead tongue services. 1804 J. SHARMAN *Hist. Swearing* vi. 102 Seeking to revive this dead past.

¶ *Said of things naturally without life.*

6. Not endowed with life; inanimate.

1430 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 85 Alle necessarrii longynge to houshold of dede store. 1534 MORE *On the Passion Wks.* 1274/1 He made it have a byeing, as hath the dead stone. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 57 Shooting sometimes at a dead mark. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 519 76 There are some living creatures which are raised but just above dead matter. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* iii. 156 The long ascending line from dead matter to man.

*b.* Applied rhetorically, emphasizing the inert and negative qualities of mere matter.

(In the quot. there are also associations with branch III.)

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 23 And þus þese more renneris beren þe kyngys gold out of oure lond, and bryngyn aȝen ded leed, and heresie and symonye and goddis curse.

¶ *Transferred applications of the literal senses.*

7. Composed of dead plants, or of dead wood, as a *dead hedge* or *fence* (opposed to *quickset*).

1553 HULL *Art Gardin.* (1593) 7 A... rude inclosure... made of... bushes hauffing no life, which we name a dead hedge. 1606 PLOT *Staffordsh.* 357 For a dead-fence, none... better... than those heathy-turf walls. 1728 DOUGLAS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXV. 567 The Fences consist of what they call dead Hedges, or Hurdles to keep out... Cattle. 1805 FOSBURY *Beauties Scotl.* I. 594 A dead hedge is generally placed on the top of the bank.

8. Of



two Doctors, whose judgement was that it was a dead water; and... he would die that night. 1718 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 173 It is more difficult to make Plants grow in Gaps and dead Places, than in a new Spot. 1791 W. COOMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) IV. 182 It is what the medical people call a dead case... a consultation... to discover the disorder of which their patient died. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 399 (*Hop-growing*) When a dead hill occurs in a garden... the following is the quickest mode of replacing it.

†9. Causing death, deadly, mortal. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1339 In a ded hate. *Ibid.* 11017 Pyrrus... come... Pat doghty to dere with a dede stroke. 1606 *Choice, Chance, &c.* (1881) 72 Beares a dead wound but as a little stripe. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 445 Thou Churl, for this time (Though full of our displeasure) yet we free thee From the dead blow of it.

10. Devoid of 'life' or living organisms; hence, barren, infertile, yielding nothing. (Cf. B. 4.)

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* (1586) I. 21 b (*uarg.*) Though the land be as rich as may be, yet if you goe any death, you shall have it barren [*uargin* Dead mould]. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selr.* 186 You cannot dig many spades in mold or growthsom earth, before you come at a dead soyl. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Gijb, Dead [is] where there is no Ore... *Deaths* are the Gear or Work got in such dead Places. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* IV. 57 A rich friable clay on a bottom of dead sand. 1800 SCOBESBY *Acc. Arct. Reg.* II. 211 The parallel of 72° to 77° is considered a 'dead latitude' by the fishers, but occasionally it affords whales. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Dead-ground (*Mining*) a body of non-metaliferous rock dividing a vein, which passes on each side of it.

II. Deprived of or wanting some 'vital' or characteristic physical quality.

11. Without fire, flame, or glow; extinguished, extinct. (Opposed to *live*, as in *live coal*.)

1340 *Ayend.* 205 A quic col berrinde ope an hysape of dyade coles. 1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Dead cole, *charbon*. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. I. 68 Stares, Stares, And all eyes else, dead coales. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang. Unl.* v. § 46 Wood burning is called a fire-brand; being quenched... a dead brand. 1833 H. COLERIDGE *Sonn.* xviii. The crackling embers on the hearth are dead. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 19 Jan. 66/3 Putting his dead cigar in his mouth and puffing as though it had been alight.

12. Having lost its active quality or virtue.

a. Of drink, etc.: That has lost its sharpness, taste, or flavour; flat, rapid, insipid. ? *Obs.*

1554 HULOET, Dead, pale, or vinewed to be, as wyne which hath lost his verdure, *nucce*. 1580 BARET *Abv.* D 132 Dead and visourie salt. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 115 A cup of dead beere, that had stood pawling by him in a pot three dayes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four. Beasts* (1673) 430 If... it [Musk] lose the savour and be dead. 1664 EVELYN *Fennona Advt.* It will not ferment at all, and then the Cider will be dead, flat, and soure. 1747 WISLEY *Prim. Physic* (1765) 68 Dip a soft Rag in dead small Beer.

b. Dead time: opposed to *quick-time*; dead steam, exhausted steam.

1831 *Mech. Mag.* XVI. 79 In certain circumstances carbonate of lime is changed by burning into lime which does not heat with water, and which is called dead lime. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Dead steam.

13. Without colour or brightness: †a. Of the countenance, etc.: Deadly pale, wan. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 209 With a face ded as aishen colde. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. xx. 91 b, With pale and dead visage. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Tua Maritit Wemen* 420, I drup with a ded luke, in my dule habit. 1567 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 98 Why is thy colour so dead? 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 177 Honest Iago, that looks dead with greening. 1668 DRYDEN *Maiden Queen* II. I, The dead colour of her face.

b. Of colour, etc.: Without brightness, dull, lustreless. (See also DEAD COLOUR.)

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 483 Such like flowers, but of a sadder or deadler colour. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* viii. (1840) 138 A thick moss... of a blackish dead colour. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 59 The principal colours are divided into two series... bright colours, [and] dead colours; red, green, blue, and yellow belong to the first; and white, grey, black, and brown, to the second. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 58 The deader green of ordinary foliage. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Dead-gold, the unburnished surface of gold or gold-leaf... Parts of objects are frequently left unburnished as a foil to the, burnished portions. 1883 J. MILLINGTON *Are we to read backwards?* 93 Paper of a brown or yellow tint, with a dead or non-reflecting surface.

14. Of sound: Without resonance, dull, muffled.

c 1530 LD. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 289 The lady called them again, but... very softly, for it was with a dead voice. 1580 BARET *Abv.* D 131 Ones voice... neither dead in soune, nor ouer shrill. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxvii. 20x The Bell seem'd to sound more dead. 1675 WOOD *Life (Oxf. Hist. Soc.)* II. 324 They being so cast, severall were found to be ugly dead bells. 1712 F. T. *Shorthand* 5 The sound of D being like a flat dead T. 1783 BLAGDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 332 A solid... metallic mass... yielding a dull dead sound like that metal [lead]. 1847 MRS. SHREWOOD *Fairchild Fam.* III. viii. 110 A dead sound of some heavy, though soft body, in the... act of falling.

15. Not fulfilling the normal and ostensible purpose. (See also *dead-door* (in D. 2), *DEAD-EYE*, *DEAD-LIGHT* I, *DEAD WELL* 2.)

1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* IV. 381 A... bridge... over the water of Bervie, the dead arches of which have been fitted up as a town-hall. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Dead... 2. False; as of imitation doors and windows, put in as architectural devices to balance parts.

III. Without animation, vigour, or activity; inactive, quiet, dull.

16. Without vigour or animation, lifeless.

a 1000 *Seafarer* 65 (Bosw.) Me hatran sind Dryhtnes

dreamas ðonne ðis deaðe lif. c 1422 HOCLEVY *Learn to Die* 714 Where is your help now, where is your chertee?.. al as dead as a stool? 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* *Tim.* 691/1 To shewe that we are Gods true seruants we must not go to work with a dead hand (as the proverb is). 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 167 Patience without hope is the deadeest thing in the world. c 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Menn. Col. Hutchinson* 24 Or can be gathered from a bare dead description. a 1719 ADDISON (J.), How cold and dead does a prayer appear... when it is not heightened by solemnity of phrase from the sacred writings. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 22 Active intellect and dead conservatism.

17. Without active force or practical effect; ineffectual, inoperative. (See also DEAD LETTER I.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 22 3if it be ded feip as fendis han. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 3 Seynt Jam seip, Feip wip outen werkis is ded. 1548 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 133 Good and necessary ordres... without the which, all lawes and ordenaunces... ar butt baryn, ded, and wayne. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xvi. Nor was this a dead word; for the people had formerly a trick of deposing their Kings. 1648 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* VI. xii. 179 To have been so earnest for a dead ordinance.

18. Characterized by absence of physical activity, motion, or sound; profoundly quiet or still. (Cf. B. 2.)

1548 HALL *Chron.* 107 In the dedde tyme of the night. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 12 It was in the deadest time of winter. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 67 'Tis now dead midnight. a 1610 KNOLLES (J.), They came in the dead winter to Aleppo. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 294 The dead hours of the night.

19. Without alertness or briskness, inert.

1884 St. James's *Gaz.* 4 Apr. 6/1 His recovery (in rowing) is dead, but his work strong.

20. Without commercial, social, or intellectual activity; inactive, dull. (Of places, seasons, trade, etc.).

1581 RICHE *Farewell* (Shaks. Soc.) 11 Traffique is so dead by means of thes foraine broiles, that [etc.]. 1615 STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 193 As much leasure... in the most busie Terme, as in the deadeest Vacation. 1665 *Surv. Aff. Netherl.* 25 Complaints against dead Trade. 1676 TEMPLE *Let. to Sir W. Godolphin Wks.* 1731 II. 395 This Place is now as dead as I have seen any great Town. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 55 ¶ 10 Some [publishers] never had known such a dead time. 1774 FOOTE *Cosmeters* II. Wks. 1799 II. 161 The town is thin, and business begins to grow dead. 1883 FROUDE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 59 It was the dead season; but there were a few persons still in London.

b. Of capital or stock: Lying commercially inactive or unemployed, unproductive.

1570-1 GRESHAM *Let.* 7 Mar. in *Burgon Life* II. 421 There is yet in the Towre xxv or xxx M li. in Spannysh money; which is great pity should lie there dead and put to no use. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 325 They will not keep it by them as a dead stock... they must employ it in trade. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* 7 That so none of the money... may lie dead. 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4419/6 A considerable quantity of Arms and Ammunition, which were the dead Stock of the African Company. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess. Wks.* (1840) II. 267 The money, which otherwise would have lain dead in their hands, is made to circulate again. 1813 SIR S. ROMILLY in *Examiner* 15 Feb. 101/2 A fund, out of which part of this salary was proposed to be paid, was the Dead Fund, amounting to 9000. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. i. iii. 44 The dead stock, as it is technically called.

c. Of goods: Lying unsold, unsaleable, for which there is no market.

1669-70 DRYDEN *Tyrannic Love* v. i, And all your goods lie dead upon your hands. 1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* in *Arb. Garner* I. 390 And now caps were become a very dead commodity. 1879 HIBBS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 263/2 A large quantity of finished articles lying as dead stock in the market.

21. Of a ball in a game: Inactive (for the time being), out of play.

1658 OSBORN *Adv. Son* (1673) 104 A place that seems equally inclined to different Opinions, I would advise to count it as Bowlers do, for dead to the present understanding. 1828 BOY'S *Own Bk. Diversions* (ed. 2) 55 If any player shall stop the ball intentionally... it shall then be considered dead. 1844 *Lawes of Cricket* xxxiii, If any fieldsmen stop the ball with his hat, the ball shall be considered dead. 1868 W. J. WHITMORE *Croquet Tact.* 9 The term 'dead' ball is borrowed from cricket, and means the ball which, having just been played, has nothing actively to do for one turn.

IV. Without motion (relatively or absolutely).

22. Of water, air, etc.: Without motion or current; still, standing. (See also DEAD WATER.)

a 1000 *Gnomica* (Ekon.) 79 (Gr.) Deep deada wæ3 dyne bið lengest. a 1552 LELAND *Collect.* (1774) II. 546 The Water of Forth beyond Banckesburne, a deade depe Water. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 55 The dead and slow river Araris. 1653 WALTON *Angler* 91 As he [the Trout] grows stronger, he gets from the dead, still water, into the sharp streames and the gravel. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxvii. (1880) 357 The wind had fallen dead. 1867 BAKER *Nile Trib.* II. 32 The banks... had evidently been overflowed during floods, but at the present time the river was dead.

b. Mining. Having no current of air, unventilated.

1867 W. W. SMITH *Coal & Coal-mining* 27 It would leave the mass of the openings inside of the working 'bords' dead or stagnant.

23. Said of parts of machines or apparatus which do not themselves rotate or move. (Cf. also *dead-rope* (in D. 2), *DEAD-CENTRE* 2, -LINE I.)

1807 GREGORY *Mechanics* II. 474 One of these pulleys called the dead pulley is fixed to the axis and turns with it. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Dead... 3. Motionless; as the dead spindle of a lathe, which does not rotate.

24. Characterized by complete and abrupt cessation of motion, action, or speech: as a dead stop, a sudden complete stop.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 19 Others... are at a dead stand. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. xliii, My mule made a dead point. 1775 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary*, *Lett. Dr. Burney* Mar., My poor book—at a dead stop now. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. xi, There was a dead pause. 1881 DICKENS *Gt. Expect.* ix, The answer spoilt his joke, and brought him to a dead stop.

b. Characterized by abrupt stoppage of motion without recoil; cf. DEAD BEAT sb.

1761 HIRST in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 396 It did not stop in winding up, and scaped dead seconds. 1768 tr. P. Le Roy's *Attempts for finding Longitude* 29 [The escapement] of my watches is a dead one. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Dead-stroke hammer, a power-hammer which delivers its blow without being affected by the recoil of the shaft.

V. Unrelieved, unbroken; absolute; complete; utmost.

These senses arise out of several of the preceding (cf. 18, 22, 24); and in some cases there is a blending of two or more notions.

25. Of a wall, level, etc.: Unbroken, unrelieved by breaks or interruptions; absolutely uniform and continuous.

In *dead level* there is at once the sense 'unrelieved, unvaried, monotonous', and that of 'having no fall or inclination in any direction, absolute'.

1597 BACON *Coulters Good & Evil* (Arb.) 143 It seemeth... a shorter distance... if it be all dead and continued, then if it haue trees or buildings or any other marks whereby the eye may deuide it. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada* II. III. i, By the dead wall, you, Abdelmelech, wind. 1742 POPE *Dunc.* IV. 268 We bring to one dead level every mind. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxii. 153, I become more weary upon a dead level... than on a steep mountain side. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* II. i, On every hoarding and dead-wall. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 19 To reduce all mankind to a dead level of mediocrity.

†b. Flat. *Obs.*

1782 *Specif. Conway's Patent* No. 1310. 2 The oven... has a dead or flat hearth.

26. Of calm or silence: Profound, deep (passing into the sense of 'complete, absolute': from 18.)

1673 LD. SHAFTSBURY in *Coll. of Poems* 248 That we may not be tossed with boisterous Winds, nor overtaken by a sudden dead Calm. 1783 BLAGDEN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 354 A dead silence on the subject seems to have prevailed. 1839 T. BEALE *Sperm Whale* 205 There was a 'dead calm'... not a breath of wind stirring. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 371 We heard In the dead hush the papers that she held Rustle.

27. Said of the lowest or stillest state of the tide, as *dead low water*, *dead neap*: cf. 31.

1561 [see DEAD-WATER 3]. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 29 The Ocean at his deadeest ebbe returns to a full tide. 1666 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A lowe water, a dead lowewater. a 1641 SPELMAN *Hist. Sacrilege* (1698) 285 Such a dead Neipe (as they call it) as no Man living was known to have seen the like, the Sea fell so far back from the Land at Hunstanton. 1679 DRYDEN *Trail & Cr. Pref.*, At high-flood of passion, even in the dead ebb, and lowest water-mark of the scene. 1744 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6290/3 At dead Low-Water upon a Spring Tide. 1809 RENNELL in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 403 note, The... accident happened at dead neaps. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxxii. 669, I crossed it at dead low-water.

28. In *dead pull*, *dead strain*, applied to the absolute or utmost exertion of strength to move an inert or resisting body; sheer; also to such tension exerted without producing motion. See also DEAD-LIFT.

1828-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 209 The weight which the animal exerting itself to the utmost, or at a dead pull, is just able to overcome. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii. § 12 This power taking the form of movement as distinct from dead strain. 1857 WHWELL *Hist. Indust. Soc.* I. 73 We may have pressure without motion, or dead pull... as at the critical instant when two nicely-matched wrestlers are balanced by the exertion of the utmost strength of each. 1890 B. L. GILDERLEEVE *Ess. & Stud.* 64 There are things that must be learned by a dead pull.

29. Pressing with its full or unrelieved weight like an inanimate or inert body: see DEAD-WEIGHT.

1781 COWPER *Truth* 354 But royalty, nobility, and state, Are such a dead, preponderating weight.

30. Said of a charge, expense, loss: Unrelieved, absolute, complete, utter; also, of outlay, Unproductive, without returns. *Dead rent*: a fixed rent which remains as a constant and unvarying charge upon a mining concession, etc.

a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 452 The intrinsic wealth of the nation was very high when it could answer such a dead charge. 1757 JOS. HARRIS *Coins* 79 The deficiency upon the coins is so much dead loss to the public. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 152 It required a dead expence of three Millions sterling. 1845 SCOTT *Let.* 25 May in Lockhart, I am a sharer to the extent of £1500 on a railroad which will... double the rent... but is dead outlay in the mean time. 1856 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 7 Those colonies are a dead expence to us without a possibility of their ever being of any use. 1893 SIR J. W. CHITTY in *Law Times Rev.* LXVIII. 428/2 The royalty reserved was fourpence a ton... the dead rent was 30s. a year.

31. Absolute, complete, entire, thorough, downright. [Arising out of various earlier senses.]

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 20 Till the seed... be come to a full and dead ripenesse. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xii, I had them a dead bargain. 1805 SCOTT *Let. to J. Ballantyne* 12 Apr., This is a dead secret. 1878 *Print. Trades Jnrl.*



No. 25. 15 We know to a dead certainty that [etc.]. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXV. 372/3. I am in dead earnest.

b. Quite certain, sure, unerring. (Cf. *dead certainty* in prec. sense.) *Dead shot*, one whose aim is certain death; so *dead on the bird*.

a. 1598 GREENE *Jas. IV.* iii. 1. 203. I, I am dead at a pocket sir. I can, pick a purse as soon as any theefe in my country. 1601 CHETIAN *Angler's Iade-m.* x. 34 (1669) 104 It's a dead bait for a Trout. 1776 F. MARION in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. (1883) 547/2 It was so dead a shot they none of them said a word. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* ii. (1863) 330 A silent, stupid, and respectable country gentleman, a dead vote on one side of the House. 1848 THACKERAY *Ed. Snobs* vii. He is a dead hand at piquet. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxvi. With a gun in his hand, with much the air of a dead shot. 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* II. 227 Those who do so, are almost always dead plucks.

c. Exact.

*Mod. Iron* bars cut to a dead length are charged a little more.

d. Direct, straight. *Dead wind* (Naut.): a wind directly opposed to the ship's course. (Cf. C. 3.)

1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan. It was a dead head-wind. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* July 184 Keeping the sight of my rifle in a dead line for Gobo's ribs.

VI. 32. Phrases. a. *Dead and gone* (usually in literal sense).

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 62 He fownde me ded and gone. 1533 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1247 Of one Adame all a knave, dede and gone. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. v. 29 He is dead and gone Lady, he is dead and gone. 1737 *Pope Hor. Epist.* II. 1. 34 Advocates for folly dead and gone. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xix. When she was dead and gone, perhaps they would be sorry for it.

b. *Dead as a door-nail*, *dead as a herring*: completely or certainly dead.

c. 1350 *Will. Patern* 628 For but ich haue bote of mi bale I am ded as dorenail. 1368 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* i. 161 Fey withouten fail is febelore pen nouit, And ded as a dore-nail. 1593 SHAKS. *A. Hen.* VI. iv. 43 If I doe not leaue you all as dead as a doore nail. [1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. iii. 12 By gar, de herring is no dead, so as I will kill him.] 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. iii. 1148 Hudibras, to all appearing, Believ'd him to be dead as Herring. 1680 ORWAY *Cains Marius* 57 As dead as a Herring, Stock-fish, or Door-nail. 1856 READE *Never too late* ix. Ugh! what is he, he is—Dead as a herring. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 5/2 The Congo treaty may now be regarded as being as dead as a doornail.

c. *Dead horse*: see HORSE.

d. *To wait for dead men's shoes*: see SHOE.

¶ The compar. *deader* and superl. *deadeat* are in use where the sense permits; chiefly in *transf.* and *fig.* senses (e.g. 4, 16, above).

B. sb.<sup>1</sup> (or *absol.*)

1. a. *sing.* One who is dead, a dead person. Formerly with *a*, and with possessive *dead's* (*dedes*, *dedis*). b. pl. *The dead*.

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 51 Al swa me deað bi þe deaðe. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 18043 (Trin.) Pat dede [Lazarus] from dep to lif he drit. 1340 *Ayemb.* 258 Huanne me yziþ bere ane byrie þet is tokne þet þer is wyþine a dyad. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 570 II. 202 Tochying the savacyon of the dedys gode. 1599 S. Fish *Supplic. Beggars* 9 Or elles they will accuse the dedes frendes. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 131. I rather choose To wrong the dead. . . Then I will wrong such Honourable men. 1691 tr. *Emilia's Frauds Rom. Monks* 32 The Dead, raising himself the third and last time. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxv. So hold I commerce with the dead; Or so methinks the dead would say.

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 22 And last dede beyrizegan hyra deaðan. c. 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 23 To demen þe quike and be deaðe. 1426 *Audelay Poems* 7 Vysste the seke. . . And bere the ded. 1661 COWLEY *Disc. Cont.* O. Cronwell, The Monuments of the Dead. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. ii.* (1869) II. 453 The transference of . . . property from the dead to the living. 1842 TENNYSON *Two Voices* lxxxix. Nor canst thou show the dead are dead.

c. *From the dead* [orig. tr. Lat. *a mortuis*, Gr. *ek nekron*, and *tau nekron* in N. T.]: from among those that are dead; hence nearly = from death.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John ii. 22 Midday uttudlice ariseð from deaðum. 1340 *Ayemb.* 263 Þane þridde day a-ros uram þe dyade. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Rom.* xi. 15 What shal the reaceuing of them be, but lyfe from the dead? 1652 GATAKER *Antinom.* 5 His rising from the ded. 1723 *Dix For Col. Jack* (1840) 299 This was a kind of life from the dead to us both. 1862 TROLOPE *Orley F.* xiii. Her voice sounded . . . like a voice from the dead.

2. = Dead period, season, or stage. *Dead of night*, of winter: the time of intensest stillness, darkness, cold, etc.; = 'depth' (of winter). † *Dead of neap*, the extreme stage of neap tide. (Cf. A. 18, 27.)

1548 *Hall Chron.* 109 b. In the dedde of the night . . . he brake up his campe and fled. 1593 STANYHURST *Æneis* IV. (Arb.) 113 Neere toe ded of midnight ty drew. 1601 SHAKS. *Truel.* N. v. 290 Euen in the dead of night. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 4 My journey was undertaken in the dead of winter. 1793 SMERATON *Edystone L.* § 266 At dead of neap, when the tides run less rapid. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xx. (1860) 452 In the dead of winter, when nature is without charm. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* (1867) 25 At dead of night, Clive marched out of the fort.

† 3. = DEAD HEAT. Obs.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* x. (D.). Mammon well follow'd, Cupid bravely led; Both touchers; equal fortune makes a dead.

4. *Mining. Dead*: earth or rock containing no ore (see A. 10); esp. as thrown out or heaped together in the course of working.

1653 MANLOVE *Rhymed Chron.* 271 Dead, Meers, Groves. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2102 By Dead here are meant, that part of the Shelf which contains no metal. 1757

BORLASE *ibid.* I. 503 Noise . . . as if a studdle had broke, and the deads were set a running (note, Loose rubbish and broken stones of the mine). 1851 KINGSLEY *Peast* xiii. (D.). A great furze-croft, full of deads (those are the earth-heaps they throw out of the shafts).

† 5. U. S. college slang. A complete failure in 'recitation'. Obs.

a. 1856 *Harvard Rev.* 378 in B. H. Hall *College Wds. & Customs*, One must stand up in the singleness of his ignorance to understand all the mysterious feelings connected with a dead. 1857 *Harvard Mag.* Oct. 322, I had made a dead that day, and my Tutor's rebuke had touched my pride.

† 6. The absolute sense is also used *attrib.*, as in *dead money*, money paid for saying masses for the dead; *dead list*, list of the dead, etc. See various examples under D. 1, 2.

Grammatically, these pass back again into the adjective uses in A, from which, in some cases, they are not easy to separate, as *dead meat*, the flesh of slaughtered animals, or flesh which is itself dead (in sense 1); *dead wool*, the wool of dead or slaughtered sheep.

1476 *Churchw. Acc. Crocombe* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 5 There is left of the ded money . . . xlvij' j'. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) II. 544 Some . . . in the dead list were not killed, but made prisoners. a. 1845 Mrs. BRAY *Narleigh* xlii. (1884) 304 Examined into by the 'dead jury', for so was an inquest termed, at the date of our tale. 1851 *Maynew Lond. Labour* I. 177 'Dead salesmen', that is, the market salesmen of the dead sent . . . ready slaughtered. 1867 *Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., Persons dying on board . . . are cleared from the ship's books by a dead-ticket, which must be filled up in a similar manner to the sick-ticket. 1880 *Victorian Rev.* Feb. 664 Unlimited supplies of dead beef available for export from the United States.

C. adv.

1. In a manner, or to a degree, characteristic of or suggesting death; with extreme inactivity, stillness, etc.; utterly, profoundly, absolutely (as *dead asleep*, *dead calm*); to extremity, 'to death' (as *dead run*, *dead tired*). Cf. also *dead sick* (in D. 2), *DEAD DRUNK*, etc.

Often connected with the qualified word by a hyphen, and thus passing into combinations.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 250 Wherof she swouned in his honde, And as who saith lay dede oppressed. 1596 R. LINCHE *Diella* (1877) 61 Leaden-footed griefe, Who neuer goes but with a dead-slow pace. a. 1631 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 125 Elias bid them cry louder; their God was 'asleep'. Yes, dead asleep. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1867) I. 267 Deferred hopes need not make me dead-sweir (as we used to say). 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hart*, Dead run deer have upon occasion taken very great leaps. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* l. 405 As dead-still as a marble man. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* x. 24 In a few minutes it fell dead calm. 1842 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 157 For all so dead-weary as I lay down. *Ibid.* I. 160 Whether I fainted, or suddenly fell dead-asleep. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* vi. (1889) 51 To drive into Farringdon. . . both horses dead done up. 1881 *Times* 25 July 4/5 Her engines were going dead slow.

b. With absolute or abrupt cessation of motion (or speech). (Cf. A. 24.)

1856 WHYTE MELVILLE *Kate Carr.*, My companion stopped dead short and concealed her blushes in a glass of champagne. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* II. iv. He stopped dead.

c. With the full weight of an inert body. (Cf. A. 29.)

1875 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* 83 What is this on my line which hauls as dead as if I had hooked a weed?

2. Hence more generally: Utterly, entirely, absolutely, quite. (Cf. A. 31.)

1589 NASHE *Almond For Farrat* 5 b. Oh he is olde dogge at expounding, and deade sure at a Catechisme. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 62 A dead-spiteful, grey, goggling eye. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* I. v. He cut the Doctor quite dead to-day. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* ix. 196 Before the rice is 'dead ripe'. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1862) II. ii. 93 Only one horse . . . which soon became dead lame. 1888 GREENWELL *Gloss. Coal Tr. Terms Northumb.* & *Durh.* (ed. 3) 2 The small coals . . . are then passed over a second screen, [to separate] the nuts . . . and the dead small, or duff which falls through the screen.

3. Directly, straight. *Dead against*: lit in a direction exactly opposite to one's course (so *dead on end*); *fig.* (in a way) directly or utterly opposed to. (Cf. A. 31 d.)

1800 C. STURT in *Naval Chron.* IV. 394 Carrying me dead upon the Shambles. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxiii. The wind and rain being dead against me. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* iv. 7 We continued running dead before the wind. 1851 DIXON *W. Penn* ix. (1872) 77 The councilors were dead against his prayer. 1875 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* 109 Observing . . . that . . . the wind was dead on end, and the sail 'would not be a h'port of good'.

D. Combinations (of the *adj.* or *sb.*).

1. General combs. a. With other adjectives or participles (in adjectival or *advb.* const.) = 'so as to be or seem dead, as if dead, to death, etc.', as in *dead-blanch*, *-cold*, *-drifting*, *-frozen*, *-grown*, *-heavy*, *-killing*, *-live* (cf. *DEAD-ALIVE*), *-living*, *-seeming*, *-set*, *-sounding*, *-speaking*, *-wounded*; b. *parasynthetic*, as *dead-coloured*, *-eyed*, *DEAD-HEARTED*; c. *attributive* combs. of the *sb.* = 'of the dead', as † *dead-burier*, *dead-land*.

1879 BROWNING *Halbert & Hob* 42 Temples, late black, † *dead-blanch*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxxix. 14 They shal ordene men also to be † *deedburiers*. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* II. ii. Two † *dead-cold* aspicks. 1611 COLEMAN, *Blaine*, pale . . . whitish, † *dead coloured*. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 421 A swoon Left me † *dead-drifting* to

that fatal power. 1570 *Ant. Tragedie* 16 in *Sat. Poems Ref.* (1890) I. 83 *Paillo* of the face. † *Deid* eyit, dram lyke, disfigurad was he. 1594 KYD *Coriolanus* II. in *Ham. Poet.* V. 190 My † *dead-grown* joys. 1819 KEATS *Sonnet*, *Picture of Leander*, See how his body dips † *Dead-limby*. 1593 SHAKS. *Lur.* 540 With a coarctate † *dead-killing* eye. 1594 — *Kich.* III. iv. 1. 36 This dead-killing newes. 1871 TAYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 281 Mictlantecuhtli, ruler of the dismal † *dead-land* in the shades below. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. iii. 945 Th'admired Adamant, Whose † *dead-live* power his Reasons power doth dunt. 1605 *Ibid.* II. iii. *Lavos* 194 (D.). He smot the sea with his † *dead-living* rod. 1598 *Ibid.* II. I. *Imposture* 260 † *Dead-seeming* coals but quick. 1880 SCOTT *Monast.* III. Her quivering lip, and † *dead-set* eye. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 42 2. Of Stones, some . . . are heavy and sonorous; others are . . . light, and † *dead sounding*. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. iv. *Columnes* 717 The Guide of supple fingers On (living-dumb, † *dead-speaking*) sinners-singers. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6328 All þæt met hym. . . Auther dyet of his dynytes, or were † *ded* wondit.

2. Special combs. *dead angle* (*Fortif.*), 'any angle of a fortification, the ground before which is unseen, and therefore undefended from the parapet' (Stocquerel *Milit. Encycl.*); † *dead-birth*: see BIRTH 3 b; *dead-cart*, a cart in which dead bodies are carried away (e.g. during pestilence); *dead-clothes*, the clothes in which the dead are dressed; *dead dipping*, a process by which a 'dead' or dull surface is given to ornamental brass-work (Ure *Dict. Arts* 1875); also *dead-dipped* *apl. a.*; *dead doors* (*Naut.*), doors fitted to the outside of the quarter-gallery doors, to keep out water in case the quarter-gallery should be carried away (Weale 1850); *dead-dress* = *dead-clothes*; *dead-end*, a closed end of a water-pipe, passage, etc., through which there is no way; also *attrib.*; *dead-file* = *dead-smooth* file; *dead fin*, name for the second dorsal fin of a salmon; *dead-fire*, the luminous appearance called St. Elmo's Fire, superstitiously believed to presage death; *dead-flat* (*Naut.*), that timber or frame in a ship that has the greatest breadth; the midship-bend (Weale 1850); *dead-freight*, the amount paid for that part of a vessel not occupied by cargo, when the vessel is chartered for a lump sum; *dead-hole* (see *quots.* and cf. *DEAD-WELL* 1); *dead-house*, a building or room in which dead bodies are kept for a time, a mortuary; *dead-latch* (see *quot.*); *dead march*, a piece of solemn music played at a funeral procession, esp. at a military funeral; a funeral march; *dead-office*, the office or service for the burial of the dead; *dead oil*, a name given to those products of the distillation of coal-tar which are heavier than water; also called *heavy oil*; *dead-plate*, an ungrated iron plate at the mouth of a furnace, on which coal is coked before being pushed upon the grate; † *dead-pledge* = MORTGAGE; *dead-rising* (*Naut.*), 'those parts of a ship's floor or bottom, throughout her whole length, where the floor-timber is terminated upon the lower futtock' (Falconer, *Mar. Dict.* 1830); *dead-room*, a room in which dead bodies are kept; *dead rope*, (a) a rope that does not run in a block or pulley (Phillips 1706); cf. A. 23; (b) a bell-rope working on a half-wheel, for chiming; *dead-share* (see *quot.* 1867, and cf. *DEAD PAY*); *dead sheave*, 'a scored aperture in the heel of a top-mast, through which a second top-tackle pendant can be rove' (Smyth, *Sailor's Word-bk.*); *dead-shore* (see *quot.*); *dead-sick* a., (a) as sick as one can be, prostrate with sickness; (b) sick unto death, death-sick (common in Coverdale); † *dead-slayer*, one guilty of manslaughter; *dead-smooth* a., said of the finest quality of file; *dead-space*: see *quot.*; *dead-stroke* (*Billiards*), see *quot.*; *dead-struck*, † *strooken* *apl. a.*, struck dead; *fig.* struck with horror, paralyzed, etc.; † *dead-sweat*, the cold sweat of death: = *death-sweat*; *dead-tops*, a disease of trees (see *quot.*); hence *dead-top attrib.*; *dead-turn*: see *quot.*; † *dead wed* (*Sc. wud*) = MORTGAGE. See also following words, *DEAD-ALIVE* to *DEAD-WORK*.

1685 COOKE *Marrow Chirung.* VII. ii. 269 The round (Birth-wort) is . . . more effectual in moving speedily the Menses, † *dead-Birth*, and after-Birth. 1723 Dr. Fox *Plague* (1840) 35 Many . . . were . . . carried away in the † *dead-carts*. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Mar. 2/2 In Monte Video, the dead carts pass through the streets with dead and dying all mixed up. 1861 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. II. 5 'Those are fine linens you have got there, Janet.' 'Troth, mem . . . they're just the gudeman's † *deed claes*.' 1888 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 409 The men set themselves to dig out actual catacombs, while the women made dead-clothes. 1866 TIMMINS *Industr. Hist. Birmingham* 300 Burialling . . . furnishes a contrast to other portions of † *dead dipping* work. *Ibid.* 299 *Dead dipping* . . . has now become the recognized mode of finish where † *dead* is employed. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 299 2 'Acid' dipping produces a beautiful frosted appearance on the work. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* VII. (1887) 138 Like the pointed tags that roughen a † *dead-dress*. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 2/1 There are, of course, fire-cocks and valves on † *dead-ends*, but these are not efficient to thoroughly fire water-pipes from incrustations and deposits. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 199 This is what is termed a † *dead-end* 'warehouse



the waggons come in and go out the same way, and cannot be taken through the warehouse. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 88 About 1300 of these [salmon] were marked by cutting off the 'dead or second dorsal fin' . . . 25 were marked with a silver ring behind the dead fin. *Ibid.* 138 Cutting off the dead fin is not thought a good plan of marking. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 15 We looked up, and saw a \*dead-fire sticking to the cross-trees. 'It's all over with us now, master,' said I. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), \**Dead Freight*, the Freight a Ship loses for want of being full, or the Freight paid by the Merchant, by agreement, tho' he has not sent his full Complement of Goods on board. 1880 *Clause in Charter-parties*, Captain or Owners to have an absolute lien on the Cargo for all Freight, Dead-freight, and Demurrage due to the ship under this Charter Party. 1856 *Intl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. II. 504 For these \*dead-holes we would substitute cesspools. . . The open cesspools, or dead-holes, which are too frequently used. 1833 *Edin. Rev.* LVII. 348 The keeper of the \*dead-house, 1850 *Ecclesiologist* X. 329 To the right of the lighthouse we have placed the 'Dead-House'. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, \**Dead-latch*, a kind of latch whose bolt may be so locked by a detent that it cannot be opened from the inside by the handle or from the outside by the latch-key. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 827 The ensigns were . . . let fall. . . a \*dead march sounded, and heavy silence commanded to be kept through all the Campe. 1854 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxi, That's the Dead March in Saul. They bury soldiers to it. 1858 FABER *Life Xavier* 446 Where there was no Christian burial ground, he dug the grave with his own hands, buried them, and then recited the \**Dead-Office* on the spot. 1849 MANSFIELD in *Intl. Chem. Soc.* I. 250 The heavy oil whose extrication forms the second period of the process, is technically called \**dead oil*. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 135 More heat [is] applied, until the distillation of the dead oil is complete. 1875 *USE Dict. Arts* III. 395 The dead oils . . . are found in the very last portions that pass in the distillation of coal-tar. 1855 LARDNER *Museum Sc. & Art* V. The fuel . . . should be laid on that part of the grate nearest to the fire door, called the 'dead plates'. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* s.v. The gases evolved on the dead-plate pass over the grate and are burned. 1658 PHILLIPS, \**Dead pledge*, land or moveables pawned for money, which is to be the Creditors for ever, if the money be not repaid at the time agreed on; it is also called Mortgage. 1664 E. BUSHNELL *Compl. Shipwright* 10 Then I set off the \**Dead Rising*. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 120 The . . . Stern-post, and Dead-rising up the Tuck. c. 1850 in *Rudin. Navig.* (Weale) 114. 1835 WILLIS *Pencilings* I. i. 16 My friend proposed to me to look into the \**dead-room*. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, \**Dead ropes*, in a ship, are such as are not running, i.e. do not run in any block. 1846-54 OLIVER *Monasticon Exon.* 269 Rung with a half wheel, or dead rope. 1872 ELLACOMBE *Bells of Ch.* x. 359 At this time . . . the bells were altered from the dead rope pull to the sally. 1517 in *Archæologia* XLVII. 311 For xviii \**dedshores*, . . . at v. s. a month—vj. li. vj. s. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dead-shares*, an allowance formerly made to officers of the fleet, from fictitious numbers borne on the complement (*temp.* Henry VIII.), varying from fifty shares for an admiral, to half a share for the cook's mate. 1857 J. G. WILKINSON *Egyptians* t. *Pharaohs* 112 A single square sail . . . raised or lowered by lifts running in \**dead-sheave* holes at the top of the mast. 1823 in P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 584 \**Dead-shoar*. 1850 WEALE *Dict. Terms*, *Dead shore*, a piece of timber worked up in brickwork to support a superincumbent mass until the brickwork which is to carry it has set or become hard. 1535 COVERDALE *a Kings* xx. 1 At that time was Ezechias \**deedsicke*. [Isa. xxviii. 1, John iv. 47, etc.] c. 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 88 When thou . . . (as in a Sea-sickness) art dead sick for the present, remember thou shalt be the better . . . after. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xx. 2 Fre cities . . . that a \**dead* slayer which sleiyeth a soule vnawares . . . may flye thither. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. The grades [of files] are as follows:—Rough. Middle-cut. Bastard. Second-cut. Smooth. \**Dead-smooth*. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 79 Dead Smooth, . . . the cut of the finest kind of file. 1887 BRUNTON *Pharmacology*, etc. (ed. 3) 1100 \**Dead-space*: this name has been given by O. Liebreich to the part of a fluid in which no reaction occurs between substances dissolved in it. . . If the mixture be placed in horizontal capillary tubes the dead-space is at each end of the liquid. 1873 CAVENDISH & BENNETT *Billiards* 193 A \**dead-stroke* is played by striking the white gently in the centre, or, if anything, very slightly below it. a. 1593 MARLOWE *Hero & Leander* 1. 121 With fear of death \**dead-strooken*. 1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* i. iii. (T.) [To] appall The \**dead-struck* audience. 1839 DARLEY *Introd. Beaman & Fl. Wks.* I. 31 Shakespeare himself scrawls bytimes with a dead-struck hand. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* 390 Having a \**dead sweat* coming all over him, he died within a while after. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), \**Dead-tops*, a Disease in Trees: For large Plants that upon their Removal have had their tops cut off, are apt to die from the Place they were cut off at, to the next Sprig, or Branch. a. 1711 KEN *Sion Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 390 When they saw a dead-top Oak decline. 1888 S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-Electr. Mach.* (ed. 3) 405 In every dynamo the current . . . is proportional to the speed less a certain number of revolutions per second. The latter number is familiarly known as the \**dead-tops*. 1340 *Ayenb.* 36 Hy betakeh hyre londes and here heritage ine wed and \**dead wed*. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 50 The second . . . ane deidwad . . . is forbiddin in the Kings court to be made or vsed. Because it is esteemed to be ane kinde of ocker or vsurie.

**Dead, sb.** 2 Also 3-6 ded, dede, 4- deid. The northern form of the word DEATH, formerly in regular use with Northern writers (*dede*), and still dialectal in Scotch (*deid*, pronounced *deid*), esp. in certain locutions, e.g. *tired to dead (deid)*, *to be the dead (deid)* of any one. Also in many combinations, as *dead-bell*, *dead-candle*, *dead-rattle*, *dead-spoke*, *dead-thraw*, etc. For examples of the simple word, see the  $\beta$  forms under the various senses of DEATH sb.; for the combinations see under the standard English forms DEATH-BELL, DEATH-THROW, etc.

In some instances it is difficult to decide whether *dead-* in combination is the sb., death, or the ordinary adj. And it is evident that later writers have often used phrases and combinations containing the sb., with the notion that it was the adj. Thus *dead-bell* could easily be understood as the bell of the dead, or rung for the dead, *dead-sweat* as the sweat characteristic of the dead.

+ **Dead (ded), v.** *Obs. exc. in local or nonce-use*; replaced by DEADEN. Forms: 1 *dédian*, 4-5 *dede*, 5-9 *dead*. [OE. *deadian* (also *adadian*) to become dead (corresp. to a Gothic \**daudōn*), f. *daud*, DEAD a. Branch II corresponds in sense to OE. *dledan*, *dydan* to kill (Gothic \**daudjan*, Ger. *tödien*); but is app. only a transitive use of the original intr. vb.]

**I. intr.** 1. To become dead. **a. lit.** To die. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John viii. 21 And in synno iuero deadead. [c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* In synnum iowrum ze deodizad.] [c. 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr-Wülcker 408/6 *Fatescit*, *adeadap*.] c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* 1. 752 The seed of thorn in it wol dede and dote. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* 623 (P.) The holde tre bygan to dede.

**b. fig.** To lose vitality, force, or vigour; to become numb; to lose heat or glow.

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 44 Al my felynge gan to dede. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 774 Iron, as soon as it is out of the Fire, deadeath straight-ways. 1654 FULLER *Ephemeris* Pref. 5 Their loyalty flatheth and deadeath by degrees.

**2. U.S. college slang.** 'To be unable to recite; to be ignorant of the lesson; to declare one's self unprepared to recite' (B. H. Hall *College Wds. & Customs*, 1856).

1848 *Oration before H. L. of I. O. of O. F.*, Be ready, in fine, to cut, to drink, to smoke, to dead.

**II. trans.**

**3. To make dead (lit. and fig.); to cause to die; to put to death, kill, slay, destroy.**

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 13070 (Fairf.) Herodias couet Iohn to dede. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. iv. 127 After þat þe body is dedid by þe deþe. 1507 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 210 Our pleasant Willy . . . is dead . . . With whom all joy and jolly merriment is also deaded. 1594 NASHE *Unforl. Trav.* 52 Tree routes . . . stubbed downe to the ground, yet were they not vterly deaded. c. 1624 LUSHINGTON *Resurr. Scrm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 480 This would murder His divinity, and dead His immortality. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 140 By burning to set a marque, or to dead the flesh.

**4. fig.** To deprive of some form of vitality; to deaden: **a.** To deprive of sensation or consciousness; to stupefy, benumb.

1382 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* xxv. 37 And the herte of hym with yn forth is deed [*v.r.* deadyd, deaddid, dedid]. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* out of *Hum.* I. iii. O my senses, Why lose you not your powers, and become Dull'd, if not deaded, with this spectacle? 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iv. (1651) 95 It . . . quickens any deaded member, as in the palsey. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antig.* vii. x, His hearing was deaded and lost.

**b.** To deprive of force or vigour.

1586 *Ephit.* Sidney Spenser's Wks. (Globe) 579/2 Endlesse griefe, which deads my life, yet knowes not how to kill. a. 1631 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 13 Let nothing dead your spirits in God's and your country's service. 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I.* 95 This . . . deaded the matter so, that it lost the Cause. 1687 SHADWELL *Juvenal* Ded. A iij b, In all Paraphrases upon the Greek and Roman Authors . . . the Strength and Spirit of them is deaded, and in some quite lost.

**c.** To render spiritually dead.

1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ* all 108 Carnal security deads the heart. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* 1. (1689) 281, I have been very jealous . . . of wounding . . . or deading my conscience.

**d.** To make dead or insensible to something.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 7 Drunkenness is . . . an oppressing, and deading of it [the heart] unto dutie. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 175/1 The sense of this Gospel-peace will dead the heart to the creature.

**5. To deprive of its active or effective physical quality; to deaden, make 'dead', extinguish.**

1611 CORR., *Buffet*, . . . deaded, as wine that hath taken wind, or hath been mingled with water. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 158 If a Bell hath Cloth or Silk wrapped about it, it deadeath the Sound more. 1652 J. WRIGHT *tr. Camus' Nature's Paradox* 100 The Ashes of Love, whose coals were deaded on a sodain. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* i, [Walnut oil] is better for Painters' use to illustrate a white colour than Linseed Oyl, which deadeath it. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) V. 163 Common Prey so deads her Dart, It scarce can wound a noble Game. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* i. lxvi, When . . . thy toils . . . Shall dead thy fire, and damp its heavenly spark.

**6. To check, retard (motion or force); to destroy the force or effect of (a missile, etc.).**

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 155 b, Great trusses of hay . . . to blench the defendants sight, and dead their shot. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 15 Yet it doth not dead the Motion. 1663 PRYDS *Diary* 15 Apr., Which . . . in dry weather, turns to dust and deads the ball. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2067 The wind was at South-East; which deads the Tydes there.

**7. U.S. college slang.** 'To cause one to fail in reciting. Said of a teacher who puzzles a scholar with difficult questions, and thereby causes him to fail' (B. H. Hall *College Wds. & Customs*, 1856).

1884 J. HAWTHORNE in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 386/2 Whose . . . enquiry, 'What is ethics?' had deaded so many a promising . . . student.

**Dead, obs. form of DEED.**

**Dead-alive, a.** Also (chiefly U.S.), **dead-and-alive.** Dead while yet alive; alive, but without animation; dull, inactive, spiritless.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 953 Leaving a Post-hume (dead-alive) seed behind her. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely*

453 The Monke that lues in pleasure, and delicacie, and idleness, is dead alive. 1704 MISS GUNNING *Packet* II. 103 A dawdling, dead-alive . . . drowsy subject. 1840 HOOD *Up the Rhine* a. dead-alive, hypochondriacal old bachelor uncle. a. 1862 THOREAU *Lett.* (1865) 198, I have performed this journey in a very dead and alive manner. 1868 HOLME *Lee B. Godfrey* xxvi. 138 This dreary . . . dead-alive place.

Hence **Dead-alivism.**

1887 JESSOP *Arcady* 170 Dismal, dull, dead-alivism.

**Dead beat, dea'd-beat, sb.** 1 (a.) *Watch and Clock-making*, etc. [DEAD a. 2 b.] A beat or stroke which stops 'dead' without recoil. Usually attrib. or adj., as in *dead-beat escapement*.

1768 tr. P. Le Roy's *Attempts finding Longitude* 29 The dead beat is made upon a part that is unconcerned with the regulator. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dead-beat Escapement*. This . . . was invented by Graham about 1700. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 351 Galvanometers, in which the resistance is so great that the motion is of this kind, are called dead-beat galvanometers. 1882 J. MILNE in *Nature* XXVI. 628 Pendulums, so far controlled by friction as to be 'dead-beat'.

**Dead beat, dea'd-beat, ppl. a. (sb. 2)** [DEAD adv. 1, 2.]

**A. adj. (or pa. ppl.)** Completely 'beat', utterly exhausted. *colloq.*

1821 P. EGAN *Tom & Jerry* (1890) 34 So dead-beat, as to be compelled to cry for quarter. 1836 HOOK *G. Gurney* I. 218, I never was so dead beat in my life. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS in *The Shires* li. 30 His horse lay dead beat in a ditch beside him.

**B. sb. slang (U.S.).** A worthless idler who sponges on his friends; a sponger, loafer.

1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xli. (1878) 325 A system of local government controlled by 30,000 bummers, loafers, and dead-beats. 1882 B. HARTE *Flip* ii, Every tramp and dead-beat you've met.

**Dead-bell:** see DEATH-BELL.

**Dead-born, ppl. a.** Now chiefly *dial.* Born dead, still-born.

c. 1330 *King of Tars* 914 The child dead-borne was. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 93 Dedeborne . . . abortivus. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* viii. xlii. 812 Children which were dead-borne. 1781 BLAND in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 357 The number of the children that were dead-born. 1840 K. BREMER *Excurs. Denmark*, etc. II. 396 The dead-born and those who long wielded the sceptre, are laid side by side.

**b. fig.**

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26500 (Cott.) Pe dedis . . . þat forwit ded born ware, þai mai be quikend neuer mare. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xx. 354 A Samian Peer . . . who teem'd with many a dead-born jest. 1738 — *Epil. Sat.* ii. 226 All, all but Truth, drops dead-born from the Press. 1830 MACAULAY *Southey*, *Ess.* (1848) I. 222 The History . . . is already dead: indeed, the second volume was dead-born. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. viii. 247 Messieurs of the dead-born Broglie-Ministry.

**Deadbote:** see DEDEBOTE.

**Dead-centre, Mech.** I. = DEAD-POINT.

1874 in *Spon's Dict. Engineering* 161.

**2.** In a lathe, a centre which does not revolve: see CENTRE 5.

1879 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* iv. 44 The dead centre with loose pulley. *Ibid.* 45 The dead center lathe.

**Dead-colour, Painting.** [DEAD a. 13 b.] The first or preparatory layer of colour in a painting. So *Dead-colour v. trans.*, to paint in dead colour; *Dead-colouring vbl. sb.*

1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 63 First to speak of dead-colours. 1672 in H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Painting* (1786) III. 128, 5 June, Dr. Tillostons sat . . . to Mr. Lely for him to lay in a dead colour of his picture. 1788 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xiv. (1876) 94 That lightness of hand which was in his dead colour, or first painting. c. 1843 H. GREENOUGH in *Flagg Life W. Alston* (1893) 182 This dead-colour I paint solidly, with a good body of colour.

1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 64 Pictures by a good Master, begun, and dead-coloured only. 1668 *Excellency of Pen & Pencil* 82 In this Dead-colouring you need not be over curious . . . the colours may be mended at the second Operation. *Ibid.* 101 For a light-red Garment, first dead-colour it with Vermilion. c. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* II. 58 After the student has covered over, or as artists term it, has dead-coloured the head. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 230 The Dead-colouring is the first or preparatory painting, and is so termed because the colours are laid cold and pale to admit of the after-paintings.

**Dead-day:** see DEATH-DAY.

+ **Dea'd-doing, ppl. a.** *Obs.* 'Doing to death', killing, murderous.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iii. 8 Hold your dead-doing hand. 1594 — *Amoretti* i, Those lilly hands, Which hold my life in their dead-doing might. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* II. i, Put up . . . Your frightful blade, and your dead-doing look. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* i. ii. (1852) 53 Such dead-doing things, as powder and shot. 1778 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XI. 150 These dead-doing men.

**Dead drunk, dea'd-drunk, a.** [DEAD adv. 1: cf. *dead-sick* in DEAD 2.] So drunk as to be insensible or unable to move, in a state of prostration through intoxication. Hence **Dead-drunkness.**

1599 BUTTES *Dyets Dry* D. P vij, They . . . receive . . . the smock through a Cane, till they fall doune Dead-drunk. 1604 SHAKE. *Obt.* II. iii. 85. 1667 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* v. II. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 5 P 1 Cupid is not only Blind at present, but Dead-drunk. 1840 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 124 My penitent was lying on the floor, dead-drunk. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice Told T.*, *David Swan*, An awful instance of dead drunkenness.



**Deade**, obs. form of **DEAD**, **DEED**.

**Deaded** ppl. a.: see **DEAD** v. 4.

**Deaden** (de'd'n), v. [f. **DEAD** a. + **-EN** 5: a comparatively recent formation, taking the place of the earlier **DEAD** v.]

**I. 1. intr.** To become dead (*lit.* and *fig.*); to lose vitality, force, vigour, brightness, etc.

1723 *London Gas*, No. 6171/3 The Wind deadening .. we could not make the Way we expected. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* xii. viii. The dash Of the out-breakers deadened. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII. 157 The bells, which you hear loudly at first, begin to deaden. 1869 *LOWELL Pictures from Appledore* vi. Yet they momentarily cool and dampen and deaden.

**II. trans.**

**2.** To deprive of life, kill (*e.g.* the tissues).

1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 3) 145 By which .. some of the fibres around the track of the ball are deadened. *Mod.* To deaden the nerve of the tooth.

*b. spec.* (U.S.) To kill (trees) by 'girdling', *i.e.* cutting out a section of the bark all round; to clear (ground) by killing the trees in this manner.

1775 *ADAIR Amer. Ind.* 405 They deadened the trees by cutting through the bark. 1855 W. SARGENT *Bradstock's Exped.* 84 A good woodsman will soon deaden a number of acres, which by the next seed-time will be ready for cultivation.

**3. fig.** To deprive of vitality, force, or sensibility; to numb, to dull.

1684-9 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* (J.), We will .. by a soft answer deaden their force by degrees. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 487 p. 3 That Activity which is natural to the human Soul, and which is not in the power of Sleep to deaden or abate. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 205 It deadens also the demand for wheat. 1863 WHYTE MELVILLE *Gladstons* II. 105 Any antidote that could deaden or alleviate her pain. 1876 *MOZLEY Univ. Sermon* vi. (1877) 129 To numb and deaden worship.

*b.* To render dead or insensible to.

1560 E. HOPKINS *Serm. Acts* xxvi. 28 (R.) How deadened are those sinful ways, before they much delighted in? 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 447 Its [the Bible's] words .. fell on ears which custom had not deadened to their force and beauty.

**4.** To deprive of some effective physical quality: *a.* To deprive of lustre or brilliancy; to make dull in colour or aspect; to give a dull surface to (metal, glass, etc.): see **DEAD** a. 13 b.

1666 *PEYRS Diary* 24 Oct. He .. lays the fault of it upon the fire, which deadened .. the glory of his services. 1706 *POPE Let. to Walsh* 2 July. In painting, a man may lay colours one upon another, till they stiffen and deaden the piece. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 185 How to deaden the glass and fit it to paint upon. 1855 *OWEN Anat. Vertebr.* Anim. II. (L.), [It] deadens the whiteness of the tissue.

*b.* To deprive (liquor) of sharpness or flavour, to make vapid. *c.* To make (sound) dull or indistinct. *d.* To reduce (quicksilver) from the liquid to the granular state in the process of amalgamation.

1683 *TRYON Way to Health* 208 Nothing .. does more deaden and flat the Spirits, especially in green Herbs, than slack Fires. 1725 [see **DEADENED**]. 1828 *WEBSTER, Deaden* .. to make vapid or spiritless; as, to deaden wine or beer. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxvii. To shut out, or deaden at least, a sound so piercing. 1872 [see **DEADENED**]. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss., Deaden Mercury*.

**5.** To destroy or reduce the energy of (motion). 1665 *GLANVILLE Scpts. Sci.* (J.), This motion would be quickly deadened by counter-motions. 1828 *WEBSTER, Deaden* .. 3. To deaden the motion of a ship or of the wind. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Deaden a ship's way*, to retard a vessel's progress by bracing in the yards.

**Deadened** (de'd'nd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + **-ED** 1.] Deprived of life or force; dulled, muffled, etc.

1750 *WELTON Suff. Son of God* I. x. 245 Obedience renews the Life of Deadened Love. 1795 *POPE Odys.* xxii. 284 With deadened sound, one on the threshold falls. 1789 T. WHATELY in *Med. Commun.* II. 393 The exfoliated or deadened part [of a bone]. 1873 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* ix. 121 The deadened tolling of a bell.

**Deadener** (de'd'na), [-ER 1.] One who or that which deadens: see the verb.

1846 *LANDOR Imag. Cont. Wks.* II. 602 Incumbrances and deadeners of the harmony. 1884 *GOLDW. SMITH in Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 316 Unless they are strong .. Conservative institutions are .. deadeners of responsibility.

**Deadening** (de'd'ning), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.]

**1.** The action of the verb **DEADEN**, *q.v.*

1866 *TIMMINS Industr. Hist. Birmingham* 300 The [brass] work becomes speckled or irregular in the 'deadening'. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* vii. 118 The deadening of the native processes of composition and derivation and inflection. 1883 *League Jnl.* 20 Oct. 657/3 Mental depression and moral deadening.

*b. concr.* That which deadens sound, colour, etc. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Deadening* 1. (Carpentry.) Packing in a floor, ceiling, or wall, to prevent conduction of sound [cf. **DEAFEN** 3]. *a.* (Gilding.) A thin coat of glue .. smeared over a surface that is gilded in distemper, and is not to be burnished.

**2. U.S.** The action of killing trees by 'girdling'; *concr.* a clearing in which the trees have been 'girdled'. (See **DEADEN** 2 b.)

1800 *ADDISON Amer. Law. Rep.* 306 There was a deadening on C's land as early as 1769. 1855 W. SARGENT *Bradstock's Exped.* 83 A deadening .. signifies the effect produced on the trees by girdling, or cutting a ring about their trunks.

**Deadenning**, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That deadens: see the verb.

1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc in Ast.* xviii. From his shield 'The

deadening force communicated ran Up his stunn'd arm. 1875 *HAMILTON Intell. Life* xi. l. 402 The deadening influence of routine.

**+ Deader** 1. Obs. [f. **DEAD** v. + **-ER** 1.] **DEADENER**.

1640 W. FENNER *Christ's Alarm* II. (1657) 26 The giving way to sin .. which thing is an horrible deader of the heart. **Deader** 2 (de'd'er), slang. [f. **DEAD** a. + **-ER** 1.]

A dead person, a corpse.

1833 (in *American Newspaper*). 1837 A. C. DOYLE *Study in Scarlet* II. i. Then mother's a deader too. 1807 *Cyclist* 13 Apr. 640/1 The half-dozen .. troopers would have been manufactured into deaders in the twinkling of an eye.

**Dead-eye** (de'd'oi), [**DEAD** a. 15.] *Naut.* A round laterally flattened wooden block, pierced with three holes through which a lanyard is reeved, used for extending the shrouds. Also applied to the triangular blocks with one large hole, usually called *hearts*, similarly used for extending the stays. (Cf. **DEAD MAN'S EYE**.)

1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. viii. 78 The main topsail split, and one of the straps of the main dead-eyes broke. 1835 *Sin J. C. Ross Narr. and Voy.* xxviii. 308 The dead eyes were preparing for the mainmast. 1891 *Times* 14 Oct. 6/5 The William Bateman has lost her main yard, and several of her chain plates and dead eyes are broken.

*b.* *Crowfoot dead-eye* = **EUPHROE**.

1815 in *FALCONER Marine Dict.* (ed. Burney). 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s.v., The crowfoot dead-eyes are long cylindrical blocks with a number of small holes in them, to receive the legs or lines composing the crowfoot.

**Deadfall, dead-fall** (de'd'fōl), Chiefly U.S. **1.** A kind of trap used esp. for large game, in which a weighted board or heavy log is arranged to fall upon and kill or disable the prey.

1611 *MARKHAM Countr. Content.* I. xvi. (1668) 98 Some do use to take them with hatches, or dead-falls, set in their haunts. 1877 *COUES Fur Anim.* vi. 175 In addition to our steel traps, we built numerous deadfalls.

**2. a.** A tangled mass of fallen trees.

1883 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 195 i. Extensive 'dead-falls' of trees thrown pell-mell over, under, and astraddle of each other by gales.

*b.* (See quot.)

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Dead-fall*, a dumping-platform at the mouth of a mine.

*c.* 'A low drinking or gaming-place. *Western U.S.*' (Cent. Dict.).

**Dead-fallow.** A complete year's fallow, *i.e.* rest for the land for both a summer and a winter. Hence **Dea'd-fa'llow** v.

1881 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 2/2 Nearly the whole of the arable has been dead-fallowed this summer.

**Dea'd-hand.** = **MORTMAIN** (of which it is a translation).

[c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 131 *Pei wolle not cesse til alle be conquerid in-to here dede hondis.*] 1612 *BR. HALL Serm.* v. 64 What liberal revenues .. were then put into Mortmain, the dead-hand of the Church! 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* s.v. *Ad quod damnum*, The Land so given, is said to fall into a *Dead hand*, For a Body Politick does not, nor can perform personal service to the King, or their Mesne Lords, as single Persons may do. 1879 *MORLEY Burke* (1880) 162 Forty-thousand serfs in the gorges of the Jura, who were held in dead-hand by the Bishop of Saint-Claude. 1880 A. J. WILSON in *Macm. Mag.* 469 That benevolence of the 'dead hand', which corrupts and blights all its victims.

**Deadhead, dead-head, dead head.**

**1. Old Chem.** = **CAPUT MORTUUM** 2. Obs. 1756 *BAKER Jewell of Health* 195 a. See whether the deadhead be blacke. 1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 109. 177 Take from the Dughill at the Refiners, his dead head, commonly called, *Caput mortuum*. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 329. I made a Lixivium with clear Water, and filter'd it to take away the dead head of it.

**2. Techn.** *a.* *Founding.* The extra length or 'head' of metal at the muzzle end of a gun-casting, which contains the dross formed on the molten metal, and which is cut off when cool; see also quot. 1874. *b. Mech.* The tail-stock of a lathe, containing the *dead spindle* (see **DEAD** a. 23). *c. Naut.* (See quot. 1867.)

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Dead-head*, a kind of dolphin (a stout post on a quay head to make hawsers fast to) also, a rough block of wood used as an anchor-buoy. 1859 *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 320/1 When castings are required to be particularly solid .. they are generally made with what is termed a 'dead head'. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech., Dead-head*, That piece on a casting which fills the ingate at which the metal entered the mold. *A feeding-head*.

**3. colloq.** (orig. U.S.) A person admitted without payment to a theatrical performance, a public conveyance, etc.

1853 *LOWELL Moosehead Jnl.* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 10 Those 'attentive clerks' whose praises are sung by thankful deadheads. 1864 *SALA in Daily Telegraph* 1 Nov. A friend of mine, a very eminent 'dead-head'—that is to say, one who has free admissions everywhere and to everything. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 5/6 The natural antipathy between performers and what are known in the theatrical profession as 'deadheads' .. who do not pay for their entertainment.

Hence (from sense 3) **Dea'dhead** v. *trans.*, to admit as a 'deadhead' without payment; *intr.* to act the 'deadhead', obtain a privilege without payment. **Dea'dheadism**, the practice of admitting persons as 'deadheads'. (*colloq.*, chiefly U.S.)

1854 *LOWELL in Atlantic Monthly* Dec. (1892) 747. I will not be deadheaded. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elitist* V. ii. (1891) 13 He had been 'dead-headed' into the world some fifty years ago, and had sat with his hands in his pockets staring at the show ever since. 1885 I. BROWLIE in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 642 Mr. Jefferson was not in the habit of deadheading at hotels. 1887 *Miss Bayle's Romance* 111. 92. I mean to abolish dead-headism.

**Dea'd-heart'ed**, a. Dead in feeling, callous, insensible. Hence **Dea'd-heart'edly** *adv.*; **Dea'd-heart'edness**.

1642 J. EATON *Honey-combe* 378 Such dead hearted, unbelieving, and wrangling Sophisters. 1811 *378 margin*, Zealous against dead-heartedness and unbelief. 1870 T. BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 351 God will deliver you from .. security. *formality*, dead-heartedness, lukewarmness. 1839 *Standard* 6 July, The callous dead-hearted sensualist.

**Dead heat.** *Racing*, etc. [Cf. **DEAD** a. 28, 31.] A 'heat' or race in which two (or more) competitors reach the goal at the same instant.

1840 *HOOD Kilmansegg, Her Accident* viii, She could ride a dead heat with a dead heat who ride so fast and fleet. 1878 *LEVER Jack Hinton* viii. 54 What year there was a dead heat for the St. Leger.

Hence **Dea'd-heat** v. *intr.*, to run a dead heat; *trans.* to run a dead heat with (another competitor). **Dea'd-heat'er**, one who runs a dead heat.

1887 *Cyclist* 22 June, Ralph Temple, Dea'd-heat'er Howell in the Quarter-mile Match. 1892 *Black & White* 19 Mar. 384/1 The two clubs who dea'd-heat'er .. express themselves as very anxious to decide the matter by a race. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 29 Apr., About four lengths in the rear of the dea'd-heat'ers was St. Roman, third.

**+ Deading** (de'd'ing), vbl. sb. Obs. [f. **DEAD** v.] The action of the verb **DEAD**; deadening.

1400 *Laufbrant's Cirnyr*, 293 Canerene cometh of dedinge of be skyn. 1507 *HIERON Wks.* I. 219 To the deadening of their hearts, like Nabals. 1645 *USHER Body Div.* (1647) 430 A further deadening of the old man.

**+ Deading**, ppl. a. Obs. [-ING 2.] Deadening. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. l. ii, Deading liquor.

**Deadish** (de'd'if), a. Now rare. [f. **DEAD** a. + **-ISH**.] Somewhat dead (in various senses).

1450 *Fysshynge with Angell* (1883) 11 The browne colour seruyth for that water that is blacke deddishe in ryuers or in other waters. 1602 *BULLEYN Dial. Soames & Chir.* 102. When they seme to be coole, pale, deddishe, or partelle not felle. 1611 A. STAFFORD *Noble* II. 186 (T.) The lips put on a deadish paleness. 1697 R. PIERCE *Bath Mem.* II. ii. 264 His left Arm and Hand were numb'd and deadish. 1749 *Land & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) 55 To recover deadish Beer. 1763 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 368 It beat out flat, yielded a deadish sound, and became fluid in less than a minute.

**Dead letter.**

**1. a. orig.** A writing, etc. taken in a bare literal sense without reference to its 'spirit', and hence useless or ineffective (cf. *Rom.* vii. 6, 2 *Cor.* iii. 6). 1579 *FULKE Heshin's Parl.* 6 The scriptures, which this dogge calleth the dead letters. 1552 *SKERRY Eng. Deliv. North. Presb.*, 10 This .. taken singly by it selfe, is but a breathlesse Carcasse, or a Dead Letter. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* n. iii, I must be the dead Letter of Religion upon itself dead .. if the living Spirit of Religion .. is to arise on us.

*b.* A writ, statute, ordinance, etc., which is or has become practically without force or inoperative, though not formally repealed or abolished.

1665 *HEATH Flagellum* (ed. 2) 6 To which all other dictates and Instructions were useless, and as a dead letter. 1726 *AMHERST Terr. Fil.* xii. 220 The best laws, when they become dead letters, are no laws. 1754 *FIELDING Voy. Lisbon* (1755) 145 (Farmer) And to enact laws without doing this, is to fill our statute-books .. still fuller with dead letter, of no use but to the printer of the Acts of Parliament. 1846 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 132 The few penal laws, which had been made in Ireland against Protestant Nonconformists, were a dead letter. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* 1876 III. xii. 249 Many a treaty of marriage became a dead letter almost as soon as it was signed.

**2.** A letter which lies unclaimed for a certain time at a post-office, or which cannot be delivered through defect of address or other cause. **Dead-letter Office**: a department of a general post-office in which dead letters are examined, and returned to the writers, or destroyed after a certain time; now officially styled **Returned Letter Office**.

1771 P. PARSONS *Newmarket* II. 126, I sent to the Post-house, and purchased a packet of dead letters. 1845 *M'Culloch Taxation* II. vii. (1852) 316 With these exceptions, all packets above the weight of 16 oz. will be immediately forwarded to the Dead Letter Office. 1881 *Standard* 1 Nov. 2/2 The old name, 'Dead Letter Office', has had to be altered to the present appellation, 'Returned Letter Office', partly in consequence of the fatuity of the public, who would insist upon associating the title 'Dead letter' with the 'land of the leal'.

Hence **Dea'd-letterism** (*nounce-ud*), devotion to the 'dead letter' to the neglect of the 'spirit' (see 1 a.).

1879 *BARING-GOULD Germany* II. 186 Pietism .. is also a necessary revulsion from the dead-letterism into which German Protestantism had lapsed.

**Dead lift.** [See **DEAD** a. 28, and **LIFT** sb.]

**1.** The pull of a horse, etc., exerting his utmost strength at a dead weight beyond his power to move.

1551 R. ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 76 Owen .. they graunte to be not so good as horses at a sodeyne brunt, and (as we saye) at a deade lifte. 1800 *ELWORTH W. Somerset Word-bk.* 186 When horses are attached to a weight beyond their strength to move, they frequently



refuse to try a second time; in such a case it is said 'they won't pull at a dead lift'. On the other hand it is common to hear a seller say of a horse, 'I'll warn un to pull twenty times following to a dead-lift'.

2. *fig.* A position or juncture in which one can do no more, an extremity, 'a hopeless exigence' (J.). Usually in phrase at a *dead lift*. (Very common in the 17th c.: now *arch.* or *dial.*)

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 34 And to these at a dead lift, or last refuge, they maye . . . repayre. 1588 J. UDALL *Diotrephes* (Arb.) 25 You must helpe vs at that dead lift, or else we are vndone. 1625-6 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* iii. ii, Medicine he carried always in the pommel of his sword, for a dead lift; a very active poison. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 7 All-sufficient, he comes in at a dead lift, and he is able to turn things in a moment. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* 32. ii. xxi. 137 Then [in a shipwreck] they betook themselves to their prayers, the best lever at such a dead lift indeed. 1754 BERTHELSON *Eng.-Dan. Dict.*, He helped me at a dead lift, *hand satte mig paa fæd igjen*. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) iv. s. v. *Nero*, None would do the wretch [Nero] the favour to kill him; and . . . he had not the heart to help himself at a dead lift. 18. MAR. EDGEMORTH *Stories of Ireland* v, It's only jockeying—fine sport—and very honourable, to help a friend, at a dead lift. 1814 J. GILCHRIST *Reason* 88, I would not slip off from a dead lift, forgetting to come back to it.

3. An effort in which the whole strength is applied to lift or move something; a sheer lift; a supreme effort. *rare*.

1882 MORRIS *Hopes & Fears for Art* i. 21 It is such a heavy question by what effort, by what dead-lift, you can thrust this difficulty from you.

**Dead-light.** [In sense i, f. DEAD a. 15; in 3, f. DEAD sb., or Sc. form of *death-light*.]

1. *Naut.* A strong wooden or iron shutter fixed outside a cabin-window or port-hole in a storm, to prevent water from entering.

1725 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 3 A sea struck us . . . and drove in one of our quarter and one of our stern dead lights. 1836 MARRYAT *Mish. Easy* xxvi, The water . . . had burst into the cabin through the windows . . . for the dead lights . . . had not yet been shipped. a 1845 BARMHAM *Ingol. Leg., Bros. Birchington*, The dead-lights are letting the spray and the rain in.

2. A skylight not made to open.

1882 *Trade Catalogue*, Skylights for which we have no corresponding sizes of Deadlights.

3. A luminous appearance seen over putrescent bodies, in grave-yards, etc.; a 'corpse-light' or 'corpse-candle'. *Sc.*

1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* Intro., Dead-lights glimmering through the night. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* ix. (1860) 85/2 The many floating Highland stories of spectral dead-lights and wild supernatural sounds, seen and heard by nights in lonely places of sepulture.

† **Dea-dli-head.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DEADLY a. + HEAD.] Dead condition; the state of the dead.

1612 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* xvii. 10 By the Hebrew word *Sheol*. . . we are to understand the place, estate, or depth of death, deadlied. 1642 G. HUGHES *Embalming Dead Saints* 19 Some kind of losse . . . which this deadlied brings upon the soule. *Ibid.* 20 Deadli-head.

† **Dea-dlihood.** *Obs. rare*—1. = *prec.*

1659 PEARSON *Creed* 476 In the state or condition of the dead; in deadlihood, as some have learn't to speak.

**Deadliely** (de'dliely), *adv. rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a deadly manner; mortally, fatally; excessively; = DEADLY *adv.*

1681 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 116 Musing . . . how hee should so farre and deadliely fall out with himselfe. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 122 A young man, A Companion in the Duel, to the Earl . . . being deadliely pricked, thrust Longinus thorow. 1849 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. ii. 257 Dull, dull—deadliely dull. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Prop.* 312 They bit, as serpents, treacherously, deadliely. 1863 — *Lent. Sermon* 4 Deadliely delusive to the soul.

**Dead-line.**

1. A line that does not move or run. [DEAD a. 23.]

1860 CHAMBERS' *Encycl.*, *Barbel*, Angling . . . with a dead-line, called a ledger. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Aug. 3/1 The scene is worked with miniature pulleys, 'working lines', and 'dead lines'.

2. *Mil.* A line drawn around a military prison, beyond which a prisoner is liable to be shot down.

1868 LOSSING *Hist. Civ. War U.S.* III. 600 Seventeen feet from the inner stockade was the 'dead-line', over which no man could pass and live. 1888 *Contemp. Review* Mar. 449 Should he some day escape alive across the dead-line of Winchester, he will be hunted with bloodhounds.

*fig.* 1889 BRUCE *Plant. Negro* 45 The instant he sought . . . to cross the social dead-line.

**Deadliness** (de'dlinés), [f. DEADLY a. + -NESS.]

† 1. The condition of being subject to death (see DEADLY a. 1); mortality. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 382 We beoren in ure bodie Iesu Cristes deadliness. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxiii. 2 My hert . . . and my fleys . . . poí pai be brisel & heuy in dedlynés. 1434 MARYN *Mending of Life* 123 þe fettyr of dedlynés. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 Dedelynesse, mortalities.

2. The quality of being deadly or fatal. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 518 Smyten with a sore wounde of eendles dedelynesse. 1532 *More Confort. Tindale* Wks. 598/2 Ye dedelynesse of the sinne. 1612-5 Bp. Hall *Contempl.* iv. (T.), The deadliness of Lazarus his sickness. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Remola* III. xii, That sharp edge might give deadliness to the thrust. 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Cleanings* Ser. II. 13 A new disease of astonishing deadliness.

**Dead lock, dead-lock.** [Cf. DEAD a. 28, 31.]

1. A condition or situation in which it is impossible to proceed or act; a complete stand-still.

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* iii, I have them all at a dead lock! for every one of them is afraid to let go first. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & L. Grnls.* (1872) I. 1 In Newgate Street, there was a number of market-carts, that we almost came to a dead-lock with some of them. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* I. v. 60 It often happens that one party has a majority in the Senate, another party in the House, and then . . . a deadlock results.

2. An ordinary lock which opens and shuts only with a key, as opposed to a spring lock; sometimes, locally, a padlock. [DEAD a. 24 b.]

1866 TIMMINS *Industr. Hist. Birmingham* 87 Dead locks are those which have only one large bolt, worked by the key.

Hence **Dea-d-lo-ck v.**, to bring to a deadlock or stand-still; **Dea-dlo-ck-ing** *vbl. sb.*

1880 *Daily Tel.* 17 Feb., An entire population is deadlocked through no fault of its own. 1892 N. Y. *Nation* 4 Aug. 81/2 They . . . have deadlocked the Legislature. 1882 N. Y. *Tribune* 3 May, The disgraceful deadlocking which the session of 1882 has witnessed.

**Dea-dlong, a.** Humorous nonce-formation after *live-long* (as if f. *live adj.*).

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chus.* xxiv, Through half the dead-long night.

**Deadly** (de'dli), *a.* Forms: 1 *déadlic*, 3 *dædlich*, *diadlich*, 3-4 *deadlich*, 3-5 *dedlich*, -lych, *dedelich* (e, 4 *dedli*, *dedeli*, *dedli*, *dyadlich*, *dyeadlich*, 4-5 *deedli*, 4-6 *dedly*, *dedely*, 5 *deadlike*, *dedlyke*, 5-6 *deedly*, 6 *deadlie*, -lye, *deedly*, *dedlie*, 6-7 *Sc. deidly*, *deidlie*, 5-*deadly*. [OE. *dædlic*, f. *dead* DEAD: see -LY<sup>1</sup>. Cf. OHG. *tōtllich*, MD. *doodlich*.]

† 1. Subject to death, mortal. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Homilies* (Thorpe) II. 186 (Bosw.) Diet an deadlic man mihte ealne middaneard oferscen. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 13 Iþis deadlich lif. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10919 (Cott.) Godd bicom man dedli. 1340 *Ayenb.* 244 Ne ece dyeadlich ne may [þet] nast ysy. c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) vii. 24, I am a creature dedly. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 123 Think thou art dedely. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 67 This deidlie body sal be cled with immortalite. a 1563 *Bale Sel. Wks.* (Parker Soc.) 97 Many holy prophets that were deadely men were martyred. 1830 BAILEY *Festus* xx. (1852) 351 Even man's deadly life can be there, by God's leave.

† b. *absol.* A mortal; usually as *pl.* Mortals, human beings. *Obs.*

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2867 Pare is nane dedely . . . þat suffice to serche þe domes of god. 1590 JAS. I *Sp. Gen. Assembly* Aug. 1. shall Maintain the same against all deadely. 1685 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2009/2 Whom we shall humbly Obey . . . Maintain and Defend with our Lives and Fortunes, against all deadely, as our only Righteous King and Sovereign.

† 2. In danger of death, like to die. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xliii. 22 (Mätz.) For al dai dedelik er we [morte afficium] for þe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 312 My lady hath my deeth y-sworn . . . but thy benignity Vpon my dedly herte have some pitee. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Cust. Country* v. iv, How does the patient? *Clod.* You may inquire Of more than one; for two are sick and deadely . . . her health's despaired of, And in hers, his.

† b. *Of or belonging to death. Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xiii. xi, Not longe after that Ioseph was layd in his dedely bed. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cxxxv. 191 She . . . became seke, and laye in her dedely bedde.

† 3. Without life, inanimate; = DEAD a. 6, *rare*.

a 1225 *Juliana* 22 To luten dedliche schaften as 6 schulden to godd. c 1440 *Secrees* 132 It is swilk a secrete þat vnethis manny's brest may it vnderstone, how may it þanne be wrete in dedly skyns?

4. Causing death, or fatal injury; mortal, fatal.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* iii. viii. 8 3 Forbræcan Romane heora apas . . . and þær dedlicne siðe geforan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 223 Ac ouercome vas he noȝt, þey ys wounden dedlych were. c 1377 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 258 The cause. . . Of my dedely aduersite. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. xxvii. (1869) 19 þer is no wounde so cruelle; for with out remedye it is dedlych. 1562 WINSET *Certain Tractates* Wks. (1888) I. 3 Lyke . . . to aneschip in ane dedely storme. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 48 Every howe expecting the deadly blow of the hangman. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* II. xii, Tho' Fortune aim her deadliest blow. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 34 The narrowing and deadly effect of the daily iteration of short-sighted commonplaces.

b. As a quality of things: Having the property or capacity of causing death or fatal injury; poisonous, venomous, pestilential.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 361 Dedli drynke, 3if þei taken it . . . anoeip hem not. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 57 b, The inhabitants . . . doe set the whole Grove on fire, and by that means the deadly Serpents . . . are driven away. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 447 Dire Stepdames . . . mix, for deadly Draughts, the poisnous Juice. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* (1846) V. 3 The winds . . . from the south-west, diffuse a noxious and even deadly vapour. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1879) 220 Many savages . . . have seen . . . small animals killed by the musket, without being . . . aware how deadely an instrument it is. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1140 To camels . . . it is a deadly poison.

c. *spec.* In names of poisonous plants.

*Deadly Carrot*, the genus *Thapsia* of umbelliferous plants, natives of Southern Europe. *Deadly Nightshade*, the *Atropa Belladonna* (N.O. *Solanaceae*), a rare shrub with dark purple flowers and large round black berries; the name is often popularly misapplied to the common Woody Nightshade, *Solanum Dulcamara*, with ovoid scarlet berries.

1578 LYTE *Doctens* III. xxi. 445 Of great Nightshade, or Dwale. This noughtie and deadely plant is taken for a kinde of Solanum . . . The . . . fresh leaves of this deadly Nightshade

may be applied outwardly . . . The fruite of this Solanum is deadly. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* 94 There grows the Lethal Bekan, or deadly nightshade. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIV. 282/2 The species [of Thapsia] are mostly natives of the countries of the Mediterranean, and are known under the generic name Deadly Carrot. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Aug. 4/1 The plant . . . popularly known as deadly nightshade in England is the woody nightshade or bitter-sweet . . . The appearance of the deadly nightshade, *atropa belladonna* of botany and medicine, is very different.

5. *Theol.* Of sin: Entailing spiritual death; mortal (opposed to *venial*); *esp.* applied to the seven chief or 'cardinal' sins; see SIN.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 56 He [David] dude þreo vtunnum heued sinnen & dedliche. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 3362 Thir er tha hede syns that er dedely. 1340 *Ayenb.* 9 Lecherie . . . is on of þe zeuen dyadliche zennes. *Ibid.* 16 Hi byeb heaude . . . of alle zennes, and ginnunge of alle kuede, be hy dyadliche, be hy uenial. c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) iii. 10 Þai say also þat fornicacion es na dedly bot a kyndely thing. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H. iii, By this synne of glotony men falle in alle the other sixe dedely synnes. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, Fornication, and all other deadely synne. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 111 Sure it is no sinne. Or of the deadly seuen it is the least. a 1711 KEN *Hymnother* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 269 The Seven curs'd deadly Sins . . . Pride, Envy, Sloth, Intemperance, Avice, Ire, And Lust. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. iii. 37 We do but that which 'twere a deadly crime To leave undone.

† b. *Deadly sinner*: one who commits deadly sin. *Obs.*

1622 DONNE *Serm.* i. 5 He that comes alive out of that field [a duel] comes a dead man, because he comes a deadly sinner, and he that remains dead in the field is gone to an everlasting death.

6. Aiming, or involving an aim, to kill or destroy; implacable, mortal, to the death.

c 1205 LAY. 8550 Þine dædliche iuan. c 1380 *Sir Ferum.* 600 A leyde to þe Sarsyn strokes smerte riȝt als til his dedly fo. c 1430 *Freemasonry* 309 Thowghe envye, or dedly hate. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 17 Junoes long fostred deadly reuengement. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 382 Betwixt whom and Sir Henry Berkeley was so deadly a quarrel. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* i. i. 206 With deadly Imprecations on her Self. 1813 BYRON *Br. Aeydos* II. xii, Although thy Sire's my deadliest foe. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 4 The contest . . . becomes sharp and deadly.

7. Resembling or suggestive of death, death-like.

a. Of colour or aspect: Pale like that of a corpse. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 869 *Thisbe*, Who koude wryte which a dedely chere Hath Tesbe now. c 1400 *Beryn* 1337 His colour gan to chaunge in to a dedely hewe. 1561 EDEN *Arte Nauit.* II. xix. 50 If [the Sunne] shew yealow or dedly, tempest is like to follow. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 96, I know it by their pale and dedly looks. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* 289 By the flush'd cheek. . . And by the deadly paleness which ensued. 1803 *Med. Frnl.* x. 152 In consequence of the . . . deadly look of the child.

b. Death-like in unconsciousness or physical prostration.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 56 The Normans hearyng of the kynges arrival wer sodenly striken with a deadly feare. 1562 WINSET *Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. 1888 I. 6 Qubat dedly slep is this that hes oppressit þow? 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 413 Narcotic, causing deadly sleep. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* xi. vii, A deadly faintness seized her.

c. Death-like in darkness, gloom, dullness, silence, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17881 (Gött.) Þe folk in dedeli mirknes stadd. 1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1171/1 Continual fatigacion would make it [the mind] dull and deadely. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestagio* 29 There was such a deadlie silence in the porte. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav. v.* iii. 290 All's cheerelesse, darke, and deadely. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* (1702) 166 Sitting in darkness and a deadly shadow.

8. Excessive, 'terrible', 'awful'. *collog.*

1660 PERRY *Diary* i Nov., A deadly drinker he is, and grown exceedingly fat. 1660 *Ibid.* 7 Dec., So to the Privy Seale where I signed a deadly number of pardons. 1752 MRS. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II. 382 It has been a deadly while I have taken to answer your kind letter. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* i. ii, You're come a deadly deal wrong! 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1838) 281 Why such deadly hate to make money? 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) I. 146 The quantity of corn that a few sparrows can eat . . . cannot be very deadly.

9. Comb., as *deadly-dainted*, *-handed*, *-headed*, *-like* *adjs.*; *deadly-lively a.*, combining dullness and liveliness, lively in a gloomy and depressing way (*collog.*); hence *deadly-liveliness*.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. ii. 9 The deadly handed Clifford slew my Steed. 1596 FITZ-GEFFREY *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 51 An hundred deadly-dainted slaves. 1630 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 55 She is in a most dangerous and deadly-like condition. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xii, Even her black dress assumed something of a deadly-lively air from the jaunty style in which it was worn. 1881 MRS. OLIPHANT in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII. 492 He was taken to Mentone . . . to the deadly-liveliness . . . and invalid surroundings of that shelter of the suffering. 1891 *Spectator* 12 Dec. 855 The deadly-liveliness of flippant and forced humour.

**Deadly** (de'dli), *adv.* Forms: 1 *déadlic*, 3-4 *deadliche*, 4 *dyadliche*, *dedlyk*, 4-6 *dedely*, 5 *dedly*, 6 *deedly*, *Sc. deidly*, 7 *deadlie*, 6-*deadly*. [OE. *dædlic*, f. *dead* DEAD: see -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

† 1. In a way that causes death; mortally, fatally; to death. *Obs.*

c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr. Wülker 436/8 *Loetaliter*, deadlie. a 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* 1810. 33 He wonded þe Kyng dedely fulle sore. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 115 Dedely, mortaliter, *letaliter*. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. xiv. (1634) 71 They are wounded, but not deadly. 1627 MAY *Lucan* ix. (1431) 21 The snakes bite deadly, fatal are their



teeth. *c1679 Roxb. Ball. VI.* 147 Killing beauty. . Be no more so deadly cruel. *1816 Byron Ch. Har. III. xxix.* When shower'd The death-bolts deadliest.

† **b. Theol.** In a way that entails spiritual death; mortally: see DEADLY a. 5. Obs.

† **a. 1255 Ancr. R.** 58 3if he is vnded so bet he suneze deadliche. *1340 Ayenb.* 223 The ope cas me may zenezi, oþer listliche, oþer dyadliche. *c1400 MAUNDV. (Roxb. III.)* To þai say we synne dedly in þat we schauwe oure berdes. *1503 Hawes Examp. Virt. xiii.* 273 A dongeon longe and wyde Made for them that do synne dedly. *1579 Tomson Calvin's Sermon. Tim. 112/2* To see those men, which were as it were Angels of God, fall: yea, & that deadly.

† **2. Implacably, mortally; to the death. Obs.**

*c1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace (Rolls)* 2644 Sheo louede mykel þe slayn broþer, & dedlyk (v. r. dedely) hated sche þat oþer. *1393 Gower Conf. I.* 332 Thus hate I dedely thilke vice. *1579 LVLV Euphues (Arb.)* 95, I haue heard that women either loue entirely or hate dedely. *1650 S. CLARKE Eccl. Hist. I.* (1654) 44 The spitefull Devil dedely pursuing him.

† **3. In a manner resembling or suggesting death; as if dead; without animation.**

*a1300 Cursor M.* 18155. Cott. Paa waful wras sa dedli dim, All lighted þe lem þat come wit him. *c1430 Pilgr. Ly. Manhode I.* lxxxix. (1869) 50 Al dedliche (tout mornement) he answerde hire. *1594 SHAKS. Rich. III.* III. vii. 26 They . . . Star'd each on other, and look'd dedely pale. *c1633 P. FLETCHER Purple Isl. VII.* (R.) How comes it then, that in 80 near decay We dedely sleep in deep security? *1865 DICKENS Mt. Fr. I.* 1, Seeming to turn deeply faint.

† **4. To a fatal or extreme degree; 'mortally', 'to death'; extremely, excessively. colloq.**

*a1300 Cursor M.* 17225 (Cott.) I þat es sa dedli dill. *1580 PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetic III.* xviii. (Arb.) 205 He . . . did . . . dedly belie the matter by his description. *1591 SPENSER Virg. Gnat* 447 Judgement seates, whose Iudge is deadlie dred. *1688 MIEGK Jr. Dict. s.v. Slow.* He is dedly slow, *1817 Furber's Long.* *1793 ROWE Ulyss. Epil.* 31 These Cups are pretty, but they're dedly dead. *1809 SCOTT Let. to Southey* 14 Jan. in *Lockhart*, In this dedly cold weather. *1865 TWOLFORE Bolton Est.* ix. 102 It is so dedly dull. *1878 Mrs. STOWE Paganini P.* xiii. We were dedly tired.

† **5. In a dead manner; like a dead thing. rare.**

*1581 G. PETTIE tr. Guazzo's Cto. Cane.* II. (1586) 50 To fall deadlie to the ground, as a bodie without breath. *1844 MOZLEY Ess.* (1878) II. 126 There is a belief in the Bible which is mere Bibliolatry, and . . . rests dedly in a mere book.

† **Deadman. Obs.** = **Dead man**: formerly written and pronounced as one word. (Cf. BLIND-MAN.) Obs. exc. in names, as *Deadman's Walk*.

*a1300 Cursor M.* 11504 (Cott.) A smel o selcutt bitturnes, þat dedman cors wit smelr es. *c1440 Gestis Rom.* lxx. 387 (Add. MS.) Atte derige of a dedeman that laye on the bere. *1611 SHAKS. Cymb. v.* lii. 12 The strait passe was damm'd With deadmen.

**Dead man** is used in various fig. applications and combinations; chiefly in pl.

1. pl. (*dead men*). Empty bottles (at a drinking-bout, etc.). *slang or colloq.*

*a1700 B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Dead-men*, empty Pots or bottles on a Tavern-table. *1738 SWIFT Polit. Convers.* 188 Let him carry off the dead Men, as we say in the army (meaning the empty bottles). *1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT Eng. Spy I.* 125 The wine bin surrounded by a regiment of dead men. *1851 THACKERAY Eng. Hum. III.* (1876) 244 Fresh bottles were brought; the 'dead men' . . . removed.

2. *slang.* (See quot. (1873).)

*1764 Low Life* 40 Journeyman Bakers . . . are casting up what Dead-Men they cheated their Masters of the past Week. *1819 MOORE Tom Crib's Mem.* 16 (Farmer) Dead men are bakers, so called from the loaves falsely charged to their master's customers. *1873 Slang Dict.* *Dead-man*, a baker. Properly speaking, it is an extra loaf smuggled into the basket by the man who carries it out, to the loss of the master. Sometimes the dead-man is charged to a customer, though never delivered.

3. *Cards.* A dummy at whist.

*1786 MACKENZIE in The Lounger No. 79 P.* 13 As if one should . . . sit down with three dead men at whist.

4. *Naut. (pl.)* 'The reef or gasket-ends carelessly left dangling under the yard when the sail is furled, instead of being tucked in' (Adm. Smyth).

**Dead men's bells.** A local name in Scotland for the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*.

*1848 W. GARDINER Flora Forfarshire* 139. It is known to the peasantry by the name of 'dead men's bells'. *1853 G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 157.

† **Dead man's (men's) eye (s).** *Naut. Obs.* = **DEAD-EYE**.

*1466 Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 214 A bolt for the stemme, also the cloyngse of dedemen yen. *1598 FLORIO, Morto* . . . a pullie in a ship called the dead man he. *1626 CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 15 Pullies, blockes, shuers and dead mens eyes. *1706 PHILLIPS (Ed. Kersey).* *Dead-men's Eyes* in a Ship, a kind of little Blocks, or Pulleys, having many Holes, but no Shivers; wherein run small Ropes.

**Dead man's (men's) finger (s).**

1. A local name for various species of *Orchis*, properly those with palmate tubers, as *O. maculata* and *latifolia*; in Shaks. prob. the Early Purple *Orchis*, *O. maculata*. Also applied to *Arum maculatum*, *Lotus corniculatus*, and *Alopecurus pratensis*. (Britten & Holland.)

*1608 SHAKS. Ham. IV.* vii. 173 Long Purples . . . our cold Maids doe Dead Mens Fingers call them. *1853 G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 193 *Orchis latifolia*. The root, from its shape, is sometimes called . . . Dead-men's-fingers.

2. The zoophyte *Alycinium digitatum*: = next 1. *1860 DALLAS Nat. Hist. Anim. Kingd.* 54. *1865 GOSSE Year at Shore* 73. *1872 DANA Corals* 83.

3. The finger-like divisions of the *branchie* or gills in a lobster or crab.

*1806 J. J. BERNERS Miseries Hum. Life* 1826 ix. xlv. In eating lobster—getting . . . half a dozen of the dead man's fingers into your mouth.

**Dead man's hand.**

1. A zoophyte, *Alycinium digitatum*, forming lobed fleshy masses: see **ALYCINIUM**.

*1755 J. J. ELLIS Corallines* 83 Dead Man's Hand or Dead Man's Toes. This extraordinary Sea-production is indebted for the English name to the Fishermen, who often take it up in their Nets, when they are trawling for flat Fish. *1756 SCHLOSSER in Phil. Trans. XLIX.* 450 The alycinium . . . commonly called dead-man's hand.

2. a. A local name for *Orchis maculata* and *O. maculata* (cf. prec. 1). b. Also for 'Nephrodium Filix-mas', and some other ferns, from the appearance of the young fronds before they begin to open, resembling a closed fist'. c. Also for the seaweed Tangle, *Laminaria digitata*. (Britten & Holl.)

*1853 G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 193 *Orchis maculata* . . . Dead-man's-hand.

† **Dead man's head. Obs.** A 'death's head'; a skull or figure of a skull.

*1557 Bury Writs* (Camden) 146 My ringe with the dead manes head. *1562 J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 66, I neuer meete the at fleshe nor at fishe, But I haue sure a dede mans head in my dishe.

**Dead man's thumb.**

1. A local name for *Orchis maculata*, from the shape of the tubers. (Cf. DEAD MAN'S FINGER 1.)

*1652 Roxb. Ballads* (Britten & Holland), Each flower . . . Such as within the meadows grew, As dead man's thumbs and harebell blew (v. r. an heard all blew). *1853 G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 193 From the colour and shape of the tuber the plant is called Dead-man's thumb; and children tell one another, with mysterious awe, that the root was once the thumb of some unbury'd murderer.

2. = **DEAD MAN'S HAND 1.**

*1863 G. ROWE in Intell. Observ.* Sept. 84 The swelling lobes of the dead man's thumb.

† **Dead man's toes. Obs.** = prec. 2.

*1755* (See DEAD MAN'S HAND 1). *1786 J. ELLIS Nat. Hist. Zoophytes* 83 Round white eggs, like those described in the *Alycinium digitatum* or Dead Man's Toes.

**Deadness** (de'dnéz). The condition or quality of being dead, in various senses: 1. lit.

*1607 TOPSELL Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 481 To Pluto and to the Earth, they sacrificed black Sheep or Lambs, in token of deadnesse. *a1716 SOUTH Serm.* VII. i. (R.), Cursing it (the barren fig-tree) to deadness with a word. *1764 WOOLCOTE in Phil. Trans. LX.* 97 A numbness and deadness of his little . . . finger. *1881 Miss YONGE Lads & Lasses* ii. 95 The man that . . . gets the creeping deadness in his bones.

2. fig.

*1611 BIBLE Rom. iv.* 19 The deadnesse of Saraes wombe. *c1620 Z. BOYD Zion's Flowers* (1855) 121 They Have bloodlesse cheekes, and deadnesse in their eyes. *a1628 PRESTON Saints Daily Exerc.* (1629) 74 What is a man to doe when hee findes a great indisposition to prayer . . . a dullnesse, and deadnesse in him. *1642 Pettition in Clarendon Hist. Reb.* iv. (1843) 165/2 By the deadness of trade. *1738 WESLEY Wks.* (1879) I. 162 Hence my deadness and wanderings in public prayer. *1749 B. G. LIVINGTON Enthus. Methodists* (1754) II. 55 Spiritual Desertions, inward Deadnesses. *1883 H. DRUMMOND Nat. Law in Spir. W. v.* (1884) 160 The spiritual deadness of humanity.

b. The state of being dead to something.

*1745 WESLEY Annu. Ch. 7* Your Deadness to the World. *1766 MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 17 Sept., The deadness of the whole Court to talents and genius. *1828 BUSHNELL Nat. & Supernat.* xiv. Deadness to God and all holy things.

3. Want of some characteristic physical quality; absence of lustre or colour, dullness; want of taste; flatness, insipidity, etc.

*1797-16 J. MORTIMER (J.)*, Deadness or flatness in cyder. *1785 SARAH FIELDING Ophelia I.* xix, I had perceived . . . deadness in the best complexions.

**Dead-nettle** (de'd-net'l). See also **DEANETTLÉ**. The English name for plants of the genus *Lamium* (N.O. Labiate), having leaves like those of a nettle, but which do not sting; esp. *L. album* White Dead-nettle, and *L. purpureum* Red Dead-nettle; also applied to *L. Galeobdolon* (*G. luteum*) Yellow Dead-nettle or Archangel, and occasionally to species of *Stachys* or other labiates.

*1308 TREVISA Barib. De P. R.* xvii. ccxiii. (1495) 730 Of nettles is dowble kynde, one brennyth and bytyth, and another manere hyghte the dead nettyll or the bylynde nettyll. *1578 LYTE Dodones I.* lxxviii. 130 There be two kyndes of Dead Nettle. The one . . . smelleth but little, the other . . . hath a strong and stinking sauour. *1794 MARTIN Rousseau's Bot.* iv. 43 The white dead-nettle . . . has no affinity with nettles . . . except in the shape of the leaves. *1879 LUBBOCK Sci. Lect. I.* The Common White Deadnettle.

Dead oil: see **DEAD D.** 2.

† **Dead palsy, dead-palsy. Obs.** [**DEAD a. 2 a.**] Palsy producing complete insensibility or immobility of the part affected.

*1592 CONSTABLE Sonn.* III. vii, Dead-palsey sicke of all my chiefest parts. *1642 FULLER Holy & Prof. State v.* vi. 382 Now our Atheist hath a dead palsey, is past all sense. *1697 R. PEIRCE Bath Mem.* l. iv. 59 The *ἡμωλγία*, or half-stroke (vulgarly call'd the Dead Palsie, or Palsie of one Side). *1702 PERYS Corr.* 405 About three weeks since, Sir R. Dutton was struck with the dead-palsy on his left side. He has recovered the motion, though not the use, of his hand and foot. *1712 ARBUTHNOT John Bull* III. x. Frog was seized with a dead palsy in the tongue. *1761 Mrs. F. SHERIDAN Sidney Bidolph* III. 217.

† **Dead pay. Obs.** [Cf. **F. morte-payé**.]

1. Pay continued to a soldier, etc., no longer in active service; a soldier receiving such pay.

*1585 T. WASHINGTON to Nicholas's Voy. Turke* III. iv. 76 b, When these men . . . can serve no longer in the warres . . . they are sent as . . . keepers of castles and towns, whom we do call dead payes. *1611 COSTER, Morte-payes, Dead-payes*; Soldiers in ordinarie pay, for the gard of a fortresse, or frontier Towne, during their lues. *1685 F. SPENSER House of Medici* 339 The citizens and Dead-payes nabbd the French at unawares. *1686 Lond. Gas. No. 2196* Janisaries . . . that being Superannuated . . . receive a dead Pay of so much a day.

2. Pay continued in the name of a soldier or sailor actually dead or discharged, and appropriated by the officer; a person in whose name such pay is drawn. (Cf. **dead-share** in **DEAD D.** 2.)

*1565 CALPHILL Annu. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 62 Like a covetous Captain will needs indent for a dead pay. *1627 Br. Hall Gt. Imposter Wks.* 507 Like to some vnafaithfull captain that hath . . . filled his purse with dead payes, and made vp the number of his companies with borrowed men. *1639 MASSINGER Unnat. Combat* IV. ii, O you commanders That, like me, have no dead pay, nor can cozen The commissary at a muster. *1663 PERYS Diary* 13 Oct., The King . . . mustering the Guards the other day himself . . . found reason to dislike their condition . . . finding so many absent men, or dead payes. *1867 SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dead-pay*, that given formerly in shares, or for names borne, but for which no one appears.

**Dead-point, dead point. Mech.** [**DEAD a. IV.**] That position of a crank at which it is in a direct line with the connecting-rod, and at which therefore the force exerted tends to thrust or pull instead of turning the crank.

*1830 KATER & LARDN. Mech.* xviii. 254 The cranks are so placed that when either is at its dead point, the other is in its most favourable position. *1875 R. F. MARTIN tr. Harnes' Winding Mach.* 72 One piston is on the dead point, and, therefore, the other one alone must turn the engine round.

**Dead reckoning. Naut.** [**DEAD a. V.**] The estimation of a ship's position from the distance run by the log and the courses steered by the compass, with corrections for current, leeway, etc., but without astronomical observations. Hence **dead LATITUDE** (q. v.), that computed by dead reckoning.

*1613 M. RIDLEY Magn. Bodies* 147 Keeping a true, not a dead reckoning of his course. *1760 PEMBERTON in Phil. Trans. LI.* 921 The latitude exhibited by the dead reckoning of the ship. *1840 R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xxxii. 124 We had drifted too much to allow of our dead reckoning being anywhere near the mark. *1891 Nature* 3 Sept., The log, which for the first time enabled the mariner to carry out his dead-reckoning with confidence, is first described in Bourne's 'Regiment for the Sea', which was published in 1577. *fig. 1868 LOWELL Witchcraft* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 372 The mind, when it sails by dead reckoning . . . will sometimes bring up in strange latitudes.

**Dead Sea.** [transl. *L. mare mortuum*, Gr. *ἡ νεκρὰ θάλασσα* (Aristotle). By the Greeks and Romans the same name was given also to the Arctic Ocean in the North of Europe: ? as devoid of the presence of life, or of motion, currents, etc.]

The lake or inland sea in the south of Palestine, into which the Jordan flows; it has no outlet, and its waters are intensely salt and bitter.

*c1350 Genesis & Exod.* 1123 De swarte flum, ðe dede se. *c1325 E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1020 þar faure citees wern set, now is a see called, þat ay is drouy and dym, and ded in hit kynde, blo, blubrande, and blak . . . Forþe þe derk dede see hit is demed. *1387 TREVISA Higden (Rolls I.)* 105 (Mätz.) Judea . . . hap in þe souþe side þe dede se. *1550 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* 144 It is also called the dead sea, because the water moveth not . . . neither can . . . any fishe live there. *1825 J. NEAL Brn. Jonathan* II. 350 Deader than the dead-sea itself.

b. attrib., as in **Dead Sea apple**, **Dead Sea fruit** = **Apple of Sodom**: see **APPLE 3**.

*1868 MISS BRADDON titile*, Dead Sea Fruit. *1869 Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 354/1 Dead Sea apples, Sodom apples, or mad apples . . . are occasionally imported from Bussorah. *1882 The Garden* 1 Apr. 220/1 The Asclepias above alluded to is what has been called the Dead Sea Fruit. *1883 L. WINGFIELD A. Rowe* III. vi. 119 The baked meats were Dead Sea fruit, and stuck in her throat.

**Dead set:** see **SET 5b**.

**Dead-thraw (-throw).** Sc. fl. **DEATH-THROE**.

**Dead-tongue.** A name for the umbelliferous plant *Eranthis crocata*, from its paralyzing effect on the organs of speech.

*1688 T. LAWSON Let. in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 205 *Eranthis Cicutaria*, about Kendal and Hiltendale, Westmoreland, . . . where it is commonly called Dead Tongue. *1746 WATSON in Phil. Trans. XLIV.* 233 This Oenanthe in Cumberland, where the Country-People call it Dead Tongue. *1876 Cambrid. Gloss.*, *Dead tongue*, the water hemlock or dropwort plant, *Eranthis crocata*.

**Dead water, dead-water.** [**DEAD a. 2 a.**]

1. Water without any current; still water.

*1601 HOLLAND Pliny I.* 240 A standing poole or dead water. *1691 T. H[ALL] Acc. New Invent.* 122 Its broad side lying to the Wind in dead water. *1874 BURMAN My Time* xxii. 197 We pulled in . . . and made for a quiet nook in dead-water. attrib. *1792 J. PHILLIPS Hist. Inland Navig.* Add. (1795) 20 The advantages of a dead-water navigation.

2. *Naut.* The eddy water just behind the stern of a ship under way.

*1627 CAPT. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* ix. 42 Dead water is



the Eddie water follows the sterne of the ship, not passing away so quickly as that slides by her sides. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 114 Vessels with a round buttock have but little or no dead-water.

3. The stillest state of the tide, when the rise and fall are at a minimum; the neap tide. (Cf. DEAD a. 27.)

1861 *Eden Arte Naug.* II. xviii. 50 Whiche the Mariners call nepe tydes. . dead waters, or lowe fluddes.

**Dead weight, dead-weight.** [DEAD a. 29.]

1. The heavy unrelieved weight of an inert body. (lit. and fig.)

1660 *Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxiii. 238 When the Sucker came to be moved only with a dead weight or pressure. 1703 *Saunders Miner's Friend* 81 The Moving Cause, as Mens Hands, Horses, or Dead Weight. 1711 *Shaptesha Charac.* I. iii. (1737) l. 67 Pedantry and Bigotry are Mill-stones able to sink the best Book which carries the least part of their dead weight. 1844 *Dickens Mart. Chus.* xlv. Mrs. Gamp. forced him backwards down the stairs by the mere oppression of her dead-weight.

b. techn. (See quot.)

1858 *Simmonds Dict. Trade.* Dead Weight, heavy merchandise forming part of a ship's cargo. 1867 *Smith's Sailor's Word-bk.* Dead weight, a vessel's lading when it consists of heavy goods, but particularly such as pay freight according to their weight and not their stowage. 1874 *Knight Dict. Mech.* Dead-weight, the weight of the vehicle of any kind; that which must be transported in addition to the load. 1881 *Lubbock in Nature* No. 618. 412 The saving in dead weight, by this improvement alone, is from 10 to 16 per cent.

2. A heavy inert weight; fig. a heavy weight or burden pressing with unrelieved force upon a person, institution, etc.

1721 *De Fox Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 282 The Scots . . were always the dead weight upon the king's affairs. 1785 C. THOMAS in *Med. Commun.* II. 79 A lump or dead weight, as he termed it, in his inside. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 113 His character is a dead weight upon him. 1822 *Hazlitt Table-t.* *Convers. of Lords* (1852) 242 We not only deter the student from the attempt, but lay a dead-weight upon the imagination. 1876 F. E. TROLOPE *Charming Fellow* III. xviii. 229 It was extremely exhilarating . . to find himself free . . of the dead weight of debt.

3. 'A name given to an advance by the Bank of England to Government on account of the half-pay and pensions of the retired officers of the Army and Navy' (*Simmonds Dict. Trade*). Obs.

The debt was paid off by an annuity which ceased in 1867. 1833 *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 320 The six hundred millions of Debt and the hundred and fifty millions of dead-weight. 1826 J. HUME in *Hansard* XVI. 184-5 The year 1822, when Mr. Vansittart brought before parliament the notable expedient to pay for the dead-weight. . The country were induced to believe, that in forty-four years the whole of the dead-weight would be annihilated by the gradual decrement, by death, of the persons to whom the allowances out of it were payable. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCIV. II. 13 Placed on the superannuation or dead weight list.

**Dead well, dead-we'll.** [DEAD a. 15, 22.]

1. A well dug down into a porous stratum, to carry off surface or refuse water: called also *absorbing well, dumb well*. Cf. *dead-hole* (DEAD a. D. 2). 1852-61 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* I. 5 In some parts of England absorbing wells are known under the name of dead wells. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* II. 10 *Dead wells*, wells which are made to carry off refuse waters.

2. A 'well' or excavation into which the weights of a large clock descend.

1867 *Musgrave Nooks & Corners Old Fr.* I. 261 A 'dead well' of some twenty feet depth, which used to receive the descending weights of a great clock.

**Dead wood, dead-wood.**

1. Wood dead upon the tree; the dead branches of fruit-trees, or the like; hence fig.

To get, have, possess the dead-wood (U.S. slang); to have one at a disadvantage, secure the advantage.

1873 C. KING *Mountain Sierra Nev.* x. 211 He considered himself to possess the 'dead-wood'.

2. *Naut.* Solid blocks of timber fastened just above the keel at each end of the ship, to strengthen those parts.

1727-52 *Chambers Cycl. s.v. Ship* (Plate). The rising or Dead Wood. 1760 *Falconer Dict. Marine* (1789). It determines the height of the dead-wood, afore and abaft. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 187/2 The deadwood, stemson, and other strengthenings.

attrib. 1792 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* X. 225 To draw the Kelson and dead-wood bolts out. 1867 *Smith's Sailor's Word-bk.* Dead-wood knees, the upper foremast and aftermost pieces of dead wood.

**Dead-work, dead work.**

1. *Naut.* (See quot.) Obs.

1663 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxi. 75 Together with all the dead works, as the cabins and galleries without. 1769 *Falconer Dict. Marine* (1789). *Dead-work*, all that part of a ship which is above water when she is laden. c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 154 *Supernatant part of the ship*, that part which, when afloat, is above the water; anciently expressed by the name of *dead-work*.

2. *Mining.* Work not directly productive, but done in preparation for future work.

1869 R. B. SMYTH *Goldfields of Victoria* 600 *Dead-work*, the opening up or preparatory work for mining by sinking shafts and winzes, driving levels and cross-cuts. 1872 *Raymond Statist. Mines* 60 They will . . save the expense of timbering, and much 'dead work' in prospecting.

3. Work in hand, not finished.

1888 *Chicago Inter-Ocean* (Farmer), To-night the joint

committee issued a circular commanding the men to quit everything but dead work. 1891 *Daily News* 23 May 6/5 (*Tailors' Strike*) Another man declared . . that they should refuse to touch any of their 'dead' (i. e., work in hand) until the strike was over.]

**Deady** (de'di). slang. A name for gin, or for a particular quality of gin.

[So called app. from the name of the distiller. The London Directory for 1812 has D. Deady, Distiller and Brandy-merchant, Sol's Row, Tottenham Court Rd.]

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 138 At a public house where Sam had been copiously sipping Deady's max. 1819 T. MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem. Congress App.*, To quaff Our Deady o'er some State Affairs. a 1843 *Southey Doctor Interchange* xvi. (D.), Some of the whole-hoggers in the House of Commons he would designate by Deady, or Wet and Heavy; some by weak tea, others by Blue-Ruin.

**De-aerate** (see DEE II. 1).

**Deaf** (def), a. Forms: 1-3 deaf, *Orm.* *dæf*, (2-3 pl. *deau*), 3-6 def, (3-5 pl. *deue*, 4 *Ayenb.* *dyaf*, *dyau*, *dyeau*), 4-5 *deeff* (f, (pl. *deuee*), 4-6 *deffe*, (*deff*e, 5 *deif*, *deyf* (fo), 6 *deefe*, *deaffe*, (*St.* *deif* (f), 6-7 *deafe*, 7- *deaf*. [A Common Teutonic ad.] OE. *dæf* = OFris. *dāf* (Wfris. *doaf*), OS. *dōf* (MDu., Du., MLG. *doof* (v), LG. *dōf*), OHG. *toup* (b), (MHG. *toup*, Ger. *tauh*), ON. *daufr* (Sw. *dōf*, Da. *døv*), Goth. *daufs* (b) :- OTeut. \**daub-oz*, from an ablaut stem *daub-*, *daub-*, *daub-*, pre-Teut. *dheubh-*, to be dull or obtuse of perception: cf. Goth. *afdaubnan* to grow dull or obtuse, also Gr. *τυφλός* (= *thuf-*) blind. The original diphthong remains in north. dial.; in standard Eng. the vowel was long until the modern period, and so late as 1717-8 it was rimed with *relief* by Prior and Watts; the pronunciation (*dif*) is still widely diffused dialectally, and in the United States. In many Eng. dialects the *ea* is still diphthongal, *deaf* (f). L. Lacking, or defective in, the sense of hearing. c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxxviii. 14 Swe swe dea f ic ne ge (herde). c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 129 Also to deue men. c 1200 *ORMIN* 15500 Dumb menn & deafe. a 1225 *St. Marher.* 20 Noðer dumb ne deaf. c 1386 *Chaucer Prolog.* 446 But she was somdel deaf (v. r. def, deff) and pat was scathe. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxxxviii. (1495) 729 Vynegre helphith deayf eere. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 115 Deffe, surdus. 1538 *Starkey England* 212 As you wold tel a tale to a deffe man. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* I. ii. 213 Come on my right hand, for this eare is deafe. 1717 *Prior Alma* II. 366 Till death shall bring the kind relief, We must be patient, or be deaf. 1718 *WATTS PS.* cxxxv. 7 Blind are their eyes, their ears are deaf (prime relief). 1818 *Scott Hrt. Midl.* xxiv. You know our good Lady Suffolk is a little deaf. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. i. i. 5 In the rocks beneath the leaf, If it strikes you, esp. in pl. the deaf, deaf people.

c 1000 *Aos. Gosp. Matt.* xi. 5 Blinde geseop. . deafe gehyrab. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* (1888) 75 Pe blinde, ðe dumber, ðe deafe, ðe halte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13107 (Cott.) Pe def has hering, blind has sight. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* xxxv. 5 Then . . the eares of the deafe shalbe vnstoped. 1855 *BROWNING Master Hughes* xxvi. Who thinks Hughes wrote for the deaf? . . try again; what's the clef? c. fig. said of things. a 1000 *Juliana* 150 *Pæc* ic. . dumbum and deafum deofol-zieldum. . gafuol onhate. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. i. 81 Infected mindes To their deafe pillowes will discharge their secrets. 1821 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* I. 29 Have its deaf waves not heard my agony?

d. Proverbial phrases. As deaf as an adder or a post (formerly and still dialectally as *deaf as a door, door-post, door-nail*, etc.); none so deaf as those who won't hear. (Deafness is attributed in the Bible, Ps. lviii. 5, to the adder (= *pethen* the asp); cf. the name *deaf-adder* in 7.)

[a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4747 Dom as a dore-nayle & defe we he bathe.] 1551 *CROWLEY Pleas.* & Pain 93 Ye deafe dorepostis, coulde ye not here? 1564 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 143 Who is so deafe, as he that will not here. 1606 *BRETTON Mss. Mavillia* Wks. (Grosart) 49 (D.) He is as deafe as a doore. 1611 *COTGR.* *Sourd* comme on tapis, as deafe as a doore-nayle (say we). a 1693 *UQUAHART Rabelais* III. xxvii. He was as deafe as a Door-nail. 1824 *BENTHAM Bk. of Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 412 None are so completely deaf as those who will not hear. a 1845 *Hood Tale of Trumpet* iv. She was deaf as a post . . And as deaf as twenty similes more, including the adder, that deafest of snakes.

[c 825 *Vesp. Ps.* lviii. 4 (s) Swe nedran deafe. 1535 *COVERD. ibid.*, Like the deaf Adder that stoppeth his eares.] e. *Deaf and dumb*; also used *absol.* (= DEAF-MUTE) and thence *attrib.*, as 'a deaf-and-dumb alphabet'.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 208 Ich heold me al stille. . ase dumber & deaf ðe þæt naeð n onswere. c 1400 *Descent. Troy* 4281 þof it defe were & dumber, dede as a ston. 1625 *Stradling Divine Poems* III. xlv. 96 The deaf-and-dumber he made to here and speake. 1669 *HOLDER Elem. Speech* App. 114 Now as to the most general case of those who are deaf and dumb, I say they are dumb by consequence from their deafness. 1774 *JOHNSON West. Isl. Wks.* X. 520 There is . . in Edinburgh . . a college of the deaf and dumb. 1865 *Taylor Early Hist. Man.* II. 17 The real deaf-and-dumb language of signs.

f. In restricted sense: Insensible to certain kinds of sounds, musical rhythm, etc.

1784 *COWPER Task* VI. 645 Deaf as the dead to harmony. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xxiii. 167 A world of sounds to which I had been before quite deaf. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* (1886) 241 His remarks upon versification are . . instructive to whoever is not rhythm-deaf.

2. fig. Not giving ear; unwilling to hear or heed, inattentive. Const. to (†at). Phrase. to turn a deaf ear (to).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7220 Hii beþ deue & blinde iwys, þat hii nolþeþ non god þyng yhere ne yse. 1393 *LANGL. P.* c. xii. 61 For god is def now a dayes and deyneþ nouht ous to hyure. c 1440 *HYLTON Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxii. Make deef ere to hem as though þou herde hem not. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par.* Matt. iii. 30 Mankinde was in a manner deaffe at the law of nature. 1607 *SHAKS. Timon* I. ii. 257 Oh that mens eares should be To counsell deafe, but not to Flatterie. 1655 *JENNINGS Elise* 100 The reason that hath caused . . your pity to be deaf at my prayers. 1710-11 *SWIFT Frl. Stella* 7 Feb., I was deaf to all intreaties. c 1780 *BURNS Duncan Gray*, Duncan fleech'd and Duncan pray'd; Meg was deaf as Ailsa Craig. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. xiii. 167 They were deaf to his summons. 1887 R. N. CAREY *Uncle Max* xxvi. 207, I prudently turned a deaf ear to this question.

† 3. Dull, stupid; absurd. Obs.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 116 Deffe, or dulle (K. deffe, H. P. deff), obtusus, agrestis. 1482 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 315 Tailors', Exeter, Callenge hym knaffe, or horsen, or counse, or any yoder mysname. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Theraptyke* 2 Bivb, Otherwyse it shulde be a deafe thyng that y<sup>e</sup> thynghe whiche is no more beyngne shulde requyre curacyon.

† 4. Numb, without sensation. Obs. rare.

15. . L. ANDREW *Noble Lyfe* III. xcii. in *Babes Bk.* 239 Torpido is a fisshe, but who-so handleth hym shalbe lame & defe of lymmes, that he shal fele no thyng.

† 5. Of sounds: So dull as to be hardly or indistinctly heard; muffled. Obs. [Cf. F. *bruit sourd*.]

1612 *SHELTON Quix.* I. III. vi. 156 The deaf and confused Trembling of these Trees. 1647 W. BROWNE *Poet.* II. 106 Assoon as Almanzor had made an end, there was a deafe noise among all the assembly. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Melager & Alal.* 221 A deaf murmur through the squadron went. — *Ovid's Met.* XII. 72 Nor silence is within, nor voice express, But a deaf noise of sounds that never cease.

6. Lacking its essential character or quality; hollow, empty, barren, unproductive; insipid. Cf. *deaf nettle* in 7. Now chiefly dial.

1807 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* III. 411 Ungefeynde corn . . oððe deaf. 14. . Gloss. in Wt. Wülcker 718/36 *Hee sunt par'es fructuum. Hoc nauti.* deffe. 1552 *HULOET*, Deaffe or doted, as that whyche hath no sauour, *surdus*. 1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* I. 189 Tremble you for your sitting so long upon the diuels deafe eggs. 1788 *MARSHALL Yorksh. Gloss.*, Deaf, blasted, or barren; as a deaf ear of corn, or a deaf nut. 1878 *Cumbrid. Gloss.*, Deaf, Deaf-. Applied to corn, it means light grain; and to land, weak and unproductive. 1883 *Standard* 27 Aug. 6/4 The grain is bulky, the ears are large. . although a few here and there are 'deaf'. 1888 W. *Somerset Word-bk.*, Deaf, applied to any kind of fruit or seed enclosed in a shell or husk, which when opened is barren.

b. *Deaf nut*: one with no kernel; used fig. for something hollow, worthless, or unsubstantial.

1613 *Br. Hall Serm.* i Sam. xii. 24 He is but a deaf nut therefore, that hath outward service without inward fear. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1862) I. 331, I live upon no deaf nuts, as we use to speak. 1788 [see prec.] 1808 *SCOTT Lett. to C. K. Sharpe* 30 Dec. in Lockhart, The appointments . . are £300 a year—no deaf nuts. 1858 *DE QUINCEY Autobiog. Sk. Wks.* I. 88 A blank day, yielding absolutely nothing—what children call a deaf nut, offering no kernel.

† c. *Deaf arch* = blind arch. Obs. rare.

1815 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 43 In one of the deaf Arches, immediately adjoining the middle arch of the bridge.

7. Comb., etc., as *deaf-eared*, † *mind-ed* adjs.; *deaf-adder* [cf. 1 d], a local name in England for the slow-worm or blind-worm, in U.S. for certain snakes supposed to be venomous; *deaf-dumb* = DEAF-MUTE; *deaf-dumbness*, dumbness or aphonia arising from deafness; *deaf-ear*, (a) = AURICLE 3; † (b) a cotyledon or seed-leaf of some plants; *deaf-nettle* = DEAD-NETTLE.

1806 *POLWHELE Hist. Cornwall* VII. 120 We have a kind of viper which we call the long-cripple: it is the slow-worm, or 'deaf-adder' of authors. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.*, *Blasler*, the name given by the Dutch settlers to the hog-nosed snake. . Other popular names in New York are *Deaf-Adder* and *Buckwheel-nosed Adder*. 1834 *GOOD Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 423 A 'deaf-dumb' boy. *Ibid.* 421 The extent of Knowledge . . which the deaf-dumb have occasionally exhibited. *Ibid.* 418 *Aphonia Surdorum*, 'Deaf-dumbness'. 1883 B. W. RICHARDSON *Field of Disease* vi. 262 Deafness, resulting . . from actual disease, or from deaf-dumbness. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 374 At the Basis of the heart on either side hangeth an appendice . . which is called the Eare, not from any profite, action or vse it hath sayeth Galen. . and therefore wee in English call it commonly the 'deafe-eare, but for the similitude. *Ibid.* 375 The hollow veine. . is receiued by the right deafe-eare. 1796 *MRS. GLASSE Cookery* v. 68 Wash a large beast's heart clean, and cut off the deaf-ears. 1725 *BRADLEY Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Melon*, The two first leaves, which are call'd the Deaf Ears of the plant, will twirl or coffer. 1877 N. W. *Linc. Gloss.*, *Deaf-ears*, the auricles of the heart. 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met.* IX. (1593) 229 And words of comfort to her 'deafard' mind they spake. 1881 *MARBECK Bk. of Notes* 149 These which are dumber and are 'deafe minded'. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 116 'Deffe nettylle, arch-angelus'. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physique* 205/1 Deafe Nettles. 1877 N. W. *Linc. Gloss.*, *Deaf-nettle*, the stinging nettle.

**Deaf** (def), v. arch. or dial. Forms: 5 *deffe*, 6 *Sc.* *deiff* (f, 6-7 *deeff* (e, *deafe*, *deaff*, 7- *deaf*. [f. DEAF a.; and an assimilation of the earlier DEAVE v. to the form of the adj.]

† 1. *intr.* To become deaf. Obs. rare.

1530 *Palsgr.* 509/2, I deefe, I begyn to wante my hearing.

2. *trans.* To make deaf, to deafen.



c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 314 Then deffes hym with dyn the bellis of the kyrke When that clatter. 1530 PALSGR. 509/2 Thou deffest me with thy kryng so loude. 1599 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 147 What cracker is this same that deafes our eares with this abundance of superfluous breath? 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII. 130 A swarm of thin aerial shapes appears. And, flutt'ring round his temples, deafs his ears. 1758 VAMBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* II. i. Lord! this Boy is enough to deaf People. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, Deaf, to deafen with noise.

b. fig. and transf.

1596 *Lodge Marg. Amer.* 7 Then marched forth ech squadron, deafening the aire with their cries. 1615 T. ADAMS *Blacke Devill* 13 Yet still [he] deafes himselfe to the cry of his owne conscience. 1637 NABBES *Microcosm*, in *Dodley IX.* 127 If she urge Those accusations, deaf thy understanding To her suggestions. 1821 BYRON *Heav. & Earth* III. 283 No more .. Than their last cries shall shake the Almighty purpose, Or deaf obedient ocean, which fulfils it.

3. To drown (a sound) with a louder sound.

1640 G. ABBOTT *Job Paraphr.* XXXIX. 251 Deafening their noise .. with his loud and daring neighings. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 95 The birds .. Were often deaf'd to silence with her song.

Hence Deafening *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1612 *Two Noble Kinsm.* v. iii. 9 'Gainst the which there is No deafening but to hear. 1647 H. MORE *Poems, Oracle* 39 The deafening surges, that with rage do boyl.

**Deafen** (de'f'n), *v.* Also 7 deafen. [f. DEAF *a.*: see -EN suffix 6. A later synonym of prec.]

1. *trans.* To make deaf, to deprive of the power of hearing; to stun with noise. Also fig.

1597 [see DEAFENING *ppl. a.* 1]. 1611 COTGR., *Assourdir*, to deafen, or make deaf. 1634 HABBINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 79 We beginne To live in silence, when the noyse oth' Bench Not deafens Westminster. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* 1 Jan., Hunting horns .. that almost deafen the Company. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 269 Racine left the ground .. deafened, dazzled, and tired to death.

2. To render (a sound) inaudible; to drown by a louder sound.

1823 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. v. 126 With whom the Voice of God is therefore deafened by the voice and testimony of men. 1827 COOPER *Prairie* I. vii. 102, I tarried till the mouths of my wounds were deafened by the blows of the chopper.

3. *Building.* To make (a floor or partition) impervious to sound by means of pugging. Hence Deafening *vbl. sb.*, material used for this purpose, pugging; deafening-board, a board fixed between floor-joints to prevent sound from passing through the floor.

c 1814 T. SOMERVILLE *Life* (1861) 337 Few of the floors were deafened or plastered. 1839 M. LAPEVERE *Mod. Archit.* 211 Strips nailed on the sides of the beams, to support the deafening board. 1864 *Glasgow Herald* 9 Apr., The heavy load of earth which has been put in for deafening.

† 4. *intr.* To become deaf. *Obs. rare.*

1680 [see DEAFENING 2].

Hence Deafened *ppl. a.*

1608 SHAKS. *Per.* v. l. 47 She .. with her sweet harmonie .. would .. make a battie between his deafend parts. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Ædipus* II. Wks. (1883) VI. 172 Methinks my deafened ears are burst.

**Deafening** (de'f'ning), *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.]

1. That deafens or stuns with noise.

1597 SHAKS. *a Hen.* IV. iii. 1. 24 With deaf'ning clamors. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* II. 530 All the host of Hell With deaf'ning shout return'd their loud acclaim. 1792 COWPER *Wid.* IX. 714 The tumult and the deaf'ning din of war. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 498 The deafening storm of denunciation which burst out.

† 2. Becoming deaf. *Obs. rare.*

1680 EARL ROSCOM. *Poems* (1780) 81 Music no more delights our deaf'ning ears.

Hence Deafeningly *adv.*, in a deafening manner.

1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 326 And beat it they do deafeningly, at every corner of a street.

Deaffe, *obs. form* of DEAF.

**De-afforest** (dē'āf-rēst), *v.* [ad. med.L. *de-afforestare*: see DE- pref. II. 1 and AFFOREST *v.*] = DISAFFOREST.

1640 *Act 16 Chas. I.* c. 16 § 5 The grounds Territories or places which have bene or are Deafforested. 1670 BLOUNT *Low Dict.*, De-afforested, that is discharged from being Forest; or, that is freed and exempted from the Forest-Laws. 1830 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1843) 208 The paradise initiate of the soul, that pleasant place, Erst deafforested.

So De-afforestation = DISAFFORESTATION.

1669 *Anc. Land-Mark betw. Prince & People* 15 [They] procured many deafforestations for the people. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 498 Their many deafforestations.

† Deaf-head, *obs.* [See -HEAD.] Deafness.

c 1350 in *Archæol.* XXX. 351 For defhed of hed & for dul herynge.

**Deafish** (de'f'ish), *a.* [f. DEAF *a.* + -ISH.] Somewhat deaf.

1611 COTGR., *Sourdastre*, deafish, thicke of hearing. 1664 COTTON *Scarrow.* IV. (1741) 85 For still thou deafish art to't. 1794-6 E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) II. 443 Ether dropped into the ears of some deafish people.

**Deafly** (de'f'li), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a deaf manner: *a.* Without hearing (*lit.* and *fig.*); *b.* Dully, indistinctly; 'obscurely to the ear' (J.).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* Wace 5236 Bot Iulius Cesar wold hym nought here; fulf deflike [i.e. deafly] herde he his preyere. 1554 HULOT *Deafly, surde.* 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Cassius's Holy Cri.* 36 They might (perhaps) deafly attend deuotion in the silence of a little family. 1827 POLLOCK *Cours. T.* III. 1032 Blindly, deafly, obstinate. 1862 CLOUGH *Misc. Poems.* Uranus 21 Deafly heard Were hauntings dim of old astrologies.

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† Deafly deaf. Of uncertain meaning. With quot. 1400 *cf. devely, DEVILY a.*

c 1400 *Soudons Bab.* 265 The Dikes were so devely depe, Thai helde hem selfe Chek-mate. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iv. (1641) 184/2 Rivers the most deafly-deep.

Deafly, *var. form* of DEAVELY *a.*

**Deaf-mute, a., sb.** [After F. *sourd-muet.*] *a.* Deaf and dumb. *b.* One who is deaf and dumb.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 322/2 *a. v.* Deaf and Dumb, In all these conditions of deafness, the person is consequently mute, or dumb. Hence the expression *Deaf-Mute*, as used in the continental languages, and *Deaf and Dumb*, as used in England and America. 1865 *New Syd. Soc. Year-Bk.* for 1864. 470 *a.* Deaf-mute child. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady xxv.* He might as well address her in the deaf-mute's alphabet.

Hence Deaf-muteness, Deaf-mutism, the condition of a deaf-mute.

1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* II. 109 The deaf-muteness of Zacharias. 1865 *New Syd. Soc. Year-Bk.* for 1864. 238 Congenital deaf-mutism. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* 515 Deaf-mutism is caused by diseases of the middle and internal ears. 1884 A. J. ELLIS in *Athenæum* 12 Jan. 55/2 This art [of lip-reading], the keystone of the modern bridge from deaf-mutism to deaf society.

**Deafness** (de'f'nes). For forms see DEAF *a.* [See -NESS.] The state or condition of being deaf.

1398 *Trivisa Barth.* de P. R. v. xii. (1495) 127 Yf coieia be wasted in deylf men, deifness is taken away. c 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 116 Deffenesse, surditas. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 106 Your tale, Sir, would cure deafness. 1622 J. NORRIS *Hierocles* 138 The blindness and deafness of those Souls which fall into Vice. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* I. xxiii. 167 The deafness was probably due to a strain of the tympanum.

**Deaken, -on, deakne, obs. ff.** DEACON.

**Deal** (dēl), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1-3 dēl, (1 dael), 3-6 del, 4-5 deel, delle, 4-6 dell, 4-7 dele, 5 deyll, 5-6 deele, deill(e), 6 deyle, (daill), 5-7 deale, 6 deall, 6- deal. [A common Teut. sb.:

OE. *dēl*, corresp. to OFris. *dēl*, OS. *dēl* (MDu., Du. *deel*, MLG. *del*, deil, LG. *deel*, *dell*), OHG., MlLG., mod.G. *teil*, Goth. *dail-s* = OTeut. \**daili-s*: cf. Lith. *dailis*, OSlav. *dělit* part, *dělit* to divide. Beside the form *dēl* (with *u* unlaunt of *a* = OTeut. *ai*), OE. had also, without unlaunt, *dāl*, whence DOLE and DALE 2.]

1. A part, portion, amount.

† 1. A part or division of a whole; a portion, fraction, section. *Obs.*

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 548 *Competentes portunculas*, zelimplice daele. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxiii. § 2 Hi. heora god on swa manne dēlas todeleap. c 1000 *Agz. Gosh.* Matt. xxvii. 51 Dēas temples wah-ryft weard tosliten on tweejen dēlas. c 1205 LAV. 2125 He a fīf dēle deilde his ferde. 1340 *Aeyen.* 164 Pe filozofes .. to-delden peire virtues in zix dēles. 1398 *Trivisa Barth.* de P. R. xiv. iii. (1495) 469 Monteynes .. passe upwarde above the other dēle of the londe. c 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 117 Dele, or parte, *porcio*. 1594 *Carew Tasso* (1881) 9 He ceast, and vanisht few to th' upper deale, And purest portion of the heavenly seat.

† b. With an ordinal number, expressing an aliquot part of the whole. See also HALF-DEAL.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 35 We sceolan .. syllan peone teopan dēal ure worldspeda. c 1205 LAV. 3019 Pea briddē del of mine londe. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1284 Pe furpe del of a furlong. 1393 *Gower Conf.* II. 108 Be so that he the halve dele Hem graunt. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks.* 21 Take pe to del zolkys of cyron, be briddē dele Hony. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 23 The moitie and halfē dele of euery such pension. 1535 *Coverdale Lev.* xiv. 10 Thre tenthē deales of fyne floure. 1601 *Holland Pliny* vii. 1, A good moity and halfē deale thereof. 1611 *Bible Num.* xv. 9, A meate offering of three tenthē deales of floure. 1737 *Whiston Josephus' Antig.* III. x. § 5 They .. bring one tenthē deal to the altar.

† c. With indefinite and distributive numerals, as *a, each, every, never a, no, some*, etc. See also EVERY-DEAL, SOME-DEAL, etc. *Obs. or arch.*

c 1200 ORMIN 1720 All wass it filledd ihwille dēl purh Crist i Cristmess time. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20276 (Cott.) O pine ne sal i thol na dele. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 331 Suche godeglyhede In speche and neuer a dele of trouthe. 15 .. *Merline* 896 in Furniv. *Perey Folio* 450 That this woman hath told eche deale, certez I beleuee itt weele. 1531 *Elvot Gov.* I. xx, The straunge kynge .. understode euery dele of the mater. 1870 *Magnusson & Morris Volsunga Saga* 67 Then Sigurd ate some deal of Fafnir's heart. 1884 J. PAYNE *1001 Nights* IX. 166 Moreover, they ate not anydele of the food that remained in the tray.]

† d. With other, and comparative words, as *more, most, less, better*, and the like, distinguishing one of two parts, or a part from the remainder. The other deal: the other part, the rest, the remainder. The better deal (fig.): the superiority, the better. For the most deal: for the most part, mostly, on most occasions. *Obs.*

1258 *Eng. Proclam. Hen. III* (Trans. Philol. Soc. 1868/9, 10), Vre rademen alle, ober be moare deal of heom. 1307 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 7582 Pe mestedel of heyemen .. Bep income of be Normans. c 1380 *Sir Ferumbe*. 660 He .. ne a-zen no man ne tok querel .. bat he ne hadde be betere deel. 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) II. 219 Now for be mooste deel he flech mannys sight. 1398 .. *Barth de P. R.* v. l. (Tollem. MS.), Pey bep greuous to ober dele of be body [*residuo corporis*]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5568 Pe dregest deele of baim deid of his dukis handis. 1447 *Bokenham Seyntys* (Roxb.) 164 Whan she hys feid anyonyd had weel .. Upon hys heed she poryd the tothir deel. 1481 *Caxton Reynard* xvi. (Bib.) 35 He made it so that he had the beste dele, I gate not halfe my parte. c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) *Introd.* 30/1 Wherof ye moost deyle is .. kyf of the

holy Romes chyrche. 1572 *Boswell Armorie* II. 53 b, All the other deale of his body hathe the fourme of a litle hounde.

† e. By the tenth deal: ten-fold; by a thousand deal: a thousandfold. Apparently an erroneous use originating in negative expressions where it means 'not by the tenth or thousandth part' (see quot. 1400).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 261 If bei now powere had of vs, wite 30 wele, Streiter we suld be lad bi þa tend dele. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 405 Woren on high .. Wel more be a thousande dele Than hyt was erst. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1074 In this world is noone it lyche, Ne by a thousand deelle so riche. 1401 *Pol. Poems* *Rolls* II. 31 Then was it better doe than is now .. by a thousand dele.

† 2. A part allowed or apportioned to any one; a portion, share, dole. *Obs. exc. dial.*

825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxli. 6 (cxlii. 5) Du earð hyht min dēl min in eorðan lifendra. c 1000 *Agz. Gosh.* Luke xv. 12 Fæder, sylle me minne dēl minre zhtic. c 1285 *Cuer de L.* 2220 Thir tresour and their meles He toke to his own deles. 1397 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) I. 407 He deilep his mete at be mel, And zeuep eueriche manis del. 15 .. *Kyng & Hermyt* 337 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 25 Every man schall have his dele. 1535 *Coverdale 1 Sam.* I. 5 But vnto Anna he gaue one deale heuely for he loued Anna. 1647 *Hearick Noble Numbers, Widdowes Teares*, The deale Of gentle paste and yielding Dow That thou on widdowes didst bestow. 1806 *Forsyth Beauties* *Scott* IV. 12 The remainder [of the money] is divided into shares, called deals, according to the number of persons entitled to a portion of it.

b. A portion or share of land; cf. DALE 1 and DOLE *sb.*

1600 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) IV. 241 The cottaris deallis, and aucht akers of land occupit be þe fischeris of Ferne. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 125 The tua dealles of land lyand betuix the lands of Grainge and Haultonehill. 1851 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, Deail, a narrow plot of ground in a common-field, set out by land-marks.

3. A quantity, an amount; qualified as *good, great, vast*, or the like; formerly, also, as *poor, small, little*, etc. A great deal: a large part, portion, allowance, or amount (of anything), very much. A good deal: a considerable amount. Cf. LOT (in a great lot, good lot, etc.).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 202 Miel dēl bewyllede wæteres on huniges godum dēle. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 29 Ha. 315e8 þah after mucche dele mare. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13493 (Cott.) Hai þar was a mikel dele. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3703 Coupis .. þai fande bot a fewe dele forde of sluur.

c 1430 *Two Cookery bks.* 15 Saffroun, & a gode dele Salt. 1570 *Levins Manth.* 207/37 A lyltle dele, *parum*. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 592 But one halfe-penny-worth of Bread to this intollerable deale of Sacke! 1609 *Bible* (Douay) 2 *Macc.* iii. 6 The treasure at Ierusalem was ful of innumerable deale of money. 1621 J. MAYER *Eng. Catech.* 207 Where ignorance preuaileth there can be but a poore deale of loue. 1763 *Ray Journ.* *Low* C. 57 There being so vast a deal of room, that 40,000 people may shelter themselves in it. 1865 H. MORE *Some Curious Refl.* A iij b, To make such a Tragical deal ado about it. 1711 *Hearick Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 223 A great Deal of Lead. 1771 *Franklin Autobiog.* Wks. 1840 I. 6 He was also a good deal of a politician. 1790 *Beatson Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 183 A most violent hurricane, which did an incredible deal of damage. 1874 C. GEORGE *Life in Woods* v. 102 A good deal of rain having fallen. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) I. 203 There is a great deal of truth in what you say.

b. *absol.* (the thing referred to being implied or understood).

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 297 Afterwarde a litel dele, Cuthbert was prayde to karele, Prestes to ordayne. 1659 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 451, I see no need of it. The danger is a great deal. 1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 51 ¶ 8 But there is a great deal to be said in Behalf of an Author. 1720 *De For Capt. Singleton* xvi. (1840) 291 Our beef and hogs .. being not yett all gone by a good deal. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 160 A great deal depends upon the just proportions of its several parts. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Fansh* I. Prelude 3 They've read an awful deal. 1891 in *Law Times* XCI. 233/2 Whatever may be thought of the .. propriety of a good deal that was done.

4. A deal is used pregnantly for a good or great deal, etc.; an undefined, but considerable or large quantity (rarely number); a 'lot'. *collog.*

15 .. *Mythen of Abyngton* 50 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* III. 102 Of each mannes core wolde he steale More than his toledish by a deale. 1597 *Gerarde Herbol* I. xxxi. § 1. 42 Nothing else but a deale of flocks set and thrust together. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 159 O what a deale of scoone looks beautiful in the contempt and anger of his lip! 1627-77 *Feltham Resolves* I. xxx. 52 What a deal of sweetness do we find in a mild disposition? 1741 *Richardson Pamela* (1824) I. xxi. 34 He and Mrs. Jervis had a deal of talk, as she told me. 1777 *Johnson Let.* 16 Oct. I have a deal to look after. 1780 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 493 A tornado last night, with a deal of rain, thunder, and lightning. 1830 *Hr. Martineau Life in Wilds* v. 62 Saving us a deal of trouble. 1875 *Jowett Plato* I. 351 Talking a deal of nonsense.

† 5. Adverbial uses.

b. Connected with the notion of 'part, bit, whit': Any deal, to any extent, any whit; some deal, to some extent, somewhat; each deal, each a deal, every deal, ilk a deal, every bit, every whit, entirely; halfen deal, half; mesten del, for the most part, mostly. See also EVERYDEAL, HALFDEAL, SOMEDEAL, etc. *Obs.*

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 731 *Partim*, some dæli [*Erfurt* sume dæli]. a 1225 *St. Mark.* 17 We lueuð bi þe lufte alre mesten del. a 1300-1440 [see EACH 1*a*]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17400 (Cott.) Your sagh es lede, eer-ilk del. c 1340



*Ibid.* 23532 (Trin.) Wijpouten tariynghe any dele. 1375-1715 [see EVERYDEAL 2]. c 1400 *Soudone* Bab. 2016 Tille hee were rosted to colis ilkadele. 1471 RIPLEY Comp. Alch. ii. in Ashm. (1692) 138 The which unknownen thy Warke ys lost ech dele. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enets* ii. iv. 33 As I sall schew the verite ilka deil. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* 106 a. Was hee any deale the richer? 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* m. ix. 53 The. hevenly lampes were halfendeale ybrent. 1710 PHILLIPS *Pastorals* iv. 25 Albeit some deal I pipe.

† b. In the negative *Never a deal, no deal, not a deal*: never a bit, not a whit, not at all. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 230 It ne wrocte him neuere a del. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 23332 (Trin.) Of hem shul þei rewe no del. c 1428 HOCLEVE *Tale Jonathas* 277 Hir compaignie he nat a deil forsooke. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4678 þe pepill it lyked neuere a dele. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* John vii. 57 Neuer a deale moued to cum to better aduise-ment. 1565 STOCKER *Diad.* Sic. ii. xlv. 100 His father was no deale contented with the league. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 392/3 They. are neuere a deale more accept-able to God. a 1600 *Captaine Care* xxvi. in *Child Ballads* III. vi. clxxviii. 431/2 His harte was no dele lighte.

6. Connected with the notion of 'amount' or 'extent': A great deal, to a great extent or degree, greatly, very much; a good deal, to a considerable extent or degree, considerably; a vast deal, vastly; † much deal, etc. a. as verbal adjuncts.

1568 WINSET *Certain Tract.* i. Wks. 1888 I. 3 To lat down ane grete deleir thie sailis. 1579 FORREST *Theophilus* 169 (in *Anglia VII.*) The iuste prayr much deale for to prevaile. 1710 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) II. viii. 183, I. bled... a great deal. a 1845 HOOD *Last Man* xxvii. The beggar man grumbled a weary deal. 1887 SALA in *Illustr. Lond. News* 19 Mar., I had travelled a good deal in earth-quaking lands.

b. as adjuncts of adjectives or adverbs in the comparative or superlative, or their equivalents.

1526 TINDALE *Mark* x. 48 He cryed the moore a grete deale. 1578 LYTE *Dodoes* vi. xlii. 713 Wilde Peares... do drie and stop a great deale more than the others. 1581 G. PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) ii. 88 b. The kitchen was a grete deale too little. 1602 LOCKE *Educ.* § 160 To have them [letters] a pretty deale bigger than he should ordinarily write. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* vi. (1813) 11 You are a great deale too aust. .to like people in general. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* viii. You take a great deal too much upon yourself. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 493 At a point a good deal lower than that at which they rose.

7. A deal: to an undefined but considerable amount or extent; much. *colloq.*

1756 TOLDERVY *Hist. Two Orphans* III. 21 She talked a deal. 1811 LAMB *Guy Raur.* The first part of this dilemma is a deal too shocking to think of. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xvii. Beside, I shall be a deal here to make it more lively for thee. 1859 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. iv. You boys of this generation are a deal tenderer fellows than we used to be.

III. 8. Comb. (in OE. and early ME.), as † del (del) *neominde*, -*takand*, participator, sharer; † del-takig, participation; † dealsman (Sc.), a partner, sharer.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalt.* cxviii[i]. 63 Daelniomend ic eam alra ondredendæ dec. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 47 Beo heo dal neominde of heofene fircs blisse. a 1300 *E. Psalter* cxviii. 63 Del-takand I am of al þe dredand. *Ibid.* cxviii[i]. 3 Of wham in him self del-taking hisse. 1563 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* 25 (Jam.) The awnaris and delismen of the said schip.

Deal (dæl), sb.<sup>2</sup> [f. DEAL v.] An act or the act of dealing.

1. The act or system of dividing into parts for distribution; sharing.

1873 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* 331 At that time most of the herring boats of Shellbraes were managed on the sharing system, or by 'the deal', as it was called.

† 2. Dealing; intercourse. *Sc.* See DALE<sup>2</sup> 2.

1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 6 To haue carnal deale with an vper mans vyffe. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* xix. Because you love a deale deale.

3. Cards. The distribution to the players of the cards required for a game; † a single round or game marked by one distribution of the cards (*obs.*). 1607 HEYWOOD *Woman Killed with Kindness* Wks. 1874 II. 123 My minds not on my game; Many a deale I haue lost. 1674 COTTON *Compl. Garameter* xi. At French Ruff you must lift for deal. 1728 SWIFT *Jrnl. of Mod. Lady*. How can the muse. in harmonious numbers put The deal, the shuffle, and the cut? 1739 GRAY *Let. to Mother* 21 June. You sit down, and play forty deals without intermission. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 61 You risk the losing of three or four Tricks in that Deal to gain one only. 1860 BOHN's *Handbk. Games* ii. 68 If a card is faced in the deal, there must be a new deal, unless it is the last card.

4. An act of dealing or buying and selling; a business transaction, bargain. *vulgar or slang.*

1837-40 HALBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 305 Six dollars apiece for the pictures is about the fair deal for the price. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* vi. (1889) 52 He wanted to have a deal with me for Jessy [mare]. 1879 E. K. BATES *Egypt. Bonds* i. iii. 51 He wants to make a deal for some chickens and vegetables in the morning.

b. *spec.* A transaction of an underhand or questionable nature; a private or secret arrangement in commerce or politics entered into by parties for their mutual benefit; a 'job'. *U. S.*

1881 N. Y. *Nation* XXXIII. 487 [The party boss] his power of making 'deals'. 1882 *Ibid.* XXXV. 411/2 The shifts and expeditious and 'deals' which had illustrated his rise to political prominence. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commv.* II. iii. lxxii. 461 The chiefs of opposite parties. . will even go the length of making (of course secretly) a joint 'deal', i.e. of arranging for a distribution of offices whereby some of the friends of one shall get places, the residue being left for the

friends of the other. 1891 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl.* 27 Nov. 6/4 It is not known who are Deacon White's heirs in this corn deal. 1892 *Ibid.* 5 Nov. 12/9 An alleged Deal between the Republicans and the Democrats.

Deal (dæl), sb.<sup>3</sup> Forms: 5 dele, 6 dell, deil, 6-8 deale, 7 dale, 8 St. deal, 6- deal. [Introduced from Low German c 1400; cf. MLCg. *dele* fem. plank, floor (mod. Du. *deel* plank, *dele*, *delle* floor), corresp. to OHG. *dil*, *dillo* m., *dilla* f., MHG. *dil* m. f., *dille* f. board, deal, boarding, mod. G. *diele* f. deal-board, fir-plank, in north Germany 'floor' (see Grimm); ON. *þilja* fem. deal, plank, planking; OE. *þille* stake, board, plank, THILL:—O'Ent. \*þeljon- (whence *þiljon*, *þiljö*, *þille*: cf. Finnish *teljo* from Teutonic). Another OE. derivative was *þelu* hewn wood, board, flooring: see THEAL.]

1. A slice sawn from a log of timber (now always of fir or pine), and usually understood to be more than seven inches wide, and not more than three thick; a plank or board of pine or fir-wood.

In the timber trade, in Great Britain, a deal is understood to be 9 inches wide, not more than 3 inches thick, and at least 6 feet long. If shorter, it is a *deal-end*; if not more than 7 inches wide, it is a *BATTEN*. In N. America, the standard deal (to which other sizes are reduced in computation) is 12 feet long, 11 inches wide, and 2½ inches thick. By carpenters, deal of half this thickness (½ inches) is called *whole deal*; of half the latter (¼ inch) *slit deal*.

The word was introduced with the importation of sawn boards from some Low German district, and, as these consisted usually of fir or pine, the word was from the first associated with these kinds of wood.

1408 in C. Frost *Early Hist. Hull* (1827) App. 6 Mari Knight de Dansk. . xvj deles, iij<sup>re</sup> waynscots. *Ibid.* 18, iij dusen deles. a 1450 *Rature* (in Hull Trin. House Records), Item for euerie hundredth of firre deles, xijd. 1558 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) I. 283 Fyrdells of the biggest sorte. . little firdells. . double fir sparrs. 1583-4 *Bk. Accts. Hull Charterhouse* in N. & Q. 6th Ser. VIII. 217/1, 7 deals to seale the windows. 1595 A. DUNCAN *Appendix Etymol.*, *Asser*, a deele or planke. 1604 *Vestry Bks.* (Surt.) 283 For fortie firre dales, xxiijs. iiijd. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 111 Robert Bonwicke of Wansworth demanded for euerie deale a pennie, for bringing them from Hull to Parsonpooles, alledging that euerie deale weighed three stone. 1762 STERNE tr. *Shandy* VI. xxiii. A little model of a town. . to be run up together of slit deals. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 141 These huts, some constructed of logs, others of deals two inches in thickness. 1886 *Law Times* LXXX. 212/1 To there load a cargo of deals.

b. (Without a or plural.) Wood in the form of deals.

a 1618 RALEIGH *Obs. in Rem.* (1661) 180 The huge piles of Wainscot, Clapboard, Firdeal, Masts, and Timber. . in the Low-countries. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 14 Laying that Deale with spruce Deale of thirty foot long, the sap cut off. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 89, A handsom Door, lyned with Slit-deal. 1794 *Builder's Price-Bk.* 41 Whole deal dove-tailed dado. 1876 GWILR *Encycl. Archit.* § 2365 The table shows that the value of 1¼ inch deal is 8d. per foot. *Ibid.* Gloss. 1196 Fir boards. . one inch and a quarter thick, are called whole deal, and those a full half inch thick, slit deal.

2. As a kind of timber: The wood of fir or pine, such as deals (in sense 1) are made from.

White deal, the produce of the Norway Spruce (*Abies excelsa*); red deal, the produce of the Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*); yellow deal, the produce of the Yellow Pine (*P. mitis*), or kindred American species.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 476 Some. . haue their boughes disposed in good order, as the Pitch-tree, Firre, or Deale. *Ibid.* I. 488 For Mast-poles and crosse saile-yards in ships, the Fir or Deale (*abies*) is commended. 1673-4 GREY *Anat. Trunks* ii. vii. § 2 Deal, especially the white deal, if it be cut cross, it tears. 1765 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 3 What we call white deal, which is esteemed the lightest and tenderest of all the class of firs. 1833 PENNY *Cycl.* I. 31/2 The Norway Spruce Fir. . In the market [its wood] is known under the name of white or Christiania deal. 1840 *Ibid.* XVIII. 170/2 The Scotch Pine. . Its timber furnishes the red deal of the carpenters. 1877 JAPP *De Quincy* I. vii. 143 Preferring mahogany to deal for book-shelves.

3. attrib. and Comb., as ('made of or consisting of deal'), deal box, door, -shaving, table, etc.; ('engaged in the trade in deals') deal-carrier, -merchant, -porter, -runner, etc.; deal-apple (*dial.*), a fir-cone; deal-end (see 1 note); deal-fish (see quotes); deal-frame, a gang-saw for cutting deals; deal-tree (*dial.*), a fir-tree; deal-worker, a joiner who works up deal; deal-yard, a yard where deals are stacked. Also DEAL-BOARD.

a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglin.* \*Deal-apples, the conical fruit of the fir-tree. 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* l. i. Four mail-trunks, besides the great \*deal-box. 1893 *Daily News* 26 Apr. 6/1 If the Union \*deal-carriers did not return to work their places would be filled by free labourers. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vii. 232 Neatly brass-latched \*deal doors. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 285 What constitutes the difference between a Deal and a Batten, is the width: the former being above 7 inches wide, and the latter not above 7 inches wide. This distinction. . applies also to \*Deal Ends and Batten Ends. 1845 in YARRELL *Brit. Fishes Suppl.*, \*Deal-fish. 1856 J. RICHARDSON in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 303/2 The Vaagmaer or Deal-fish has also been recorded by Dr. Fleming as a British species. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.*, *Deal-fish*. . a genus of fishes of the ribbon-fish family, having the body much compressed, and so named from the resemblance of the form to a piece of deal. 1706 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4246/7 John Thomas, late of Lambeth. . \*Deale-Merchant. 1883 *Ed. Words* Aug. 543/1 Dock-labourers, \*deal-porters and coal-heavers. 1889 *Daily News* 24 Oct. 6/6 Dock labourers, wharfingers, \*deal run-

ners. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 998 \*Deal-shavings or brown Paper. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglin.* \*Deal-tree, a fir-tree. 1795 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4126/4 At the Cock in the hoop \*Deal-Yard. . are to be sold, Deal-Boards, Laths. 1840 *Evid. Hull Docks Comm.* 9 There are no timber-yards. . they are deal-yards. *Ibid.* 12 A deal-yard is for sawn timber.

† Deal sb.<sup>4</sup>, deal-wine. *Obs.* Also dele-wine. Some unidentified kind of wine, supposed to have been of Rhenish origin.

1613 in ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* V. 449 [cf. also VI. 416/3]. 1616 T. ADAMS *Souls Diseases* xvi. He. . calls for wine, that he may make knowne his rare vessell of deale at home not forgetting to [tell] you that a Dutch merchant sent it him. 1616 B. JONSON *Masques, Mercury* Viind., Paracelsus man. . that he promised you out of white bread and Dele-wine. 1635 SHIRLEY *Lady of Pleas* v. i. The Dutch magazine of sauce, the Still-yard; Where deal and backrag, and what strange wine else. . Shall flow into our room.

Deal (dæl), v. Pa. t. and pple. dealt (delt). Forms: *Inf.* 1 dælan, 2-3 dealen, 3 dælen, deale(n, 3-5 delen, 3-6 dele, (4 del, 4 daile, 4-6 Sc. deill, 5 delyn, deele), 6-7 deale, 6- deal. Pa. t., 1-3 dædde, 3 delet, 3-4 deld(e, 3-6 delt, 3-5 dalte, 4 dalt, delte, delit, 4-6 deled, -id, -yd, 5 dellyd, 5-6 dealed, -id, -yd, 6 dealte, 6- dealt. Pa. pple., 1 dæled, 3-4 i-deld, 4 deled, 3-7 delt, 4-6 dalt, 6 dault, 4-aspa. t. [A common Teut. verb: OE. *dælan* = OFris. *dela*, OS. *dēljan*, MDu., Du., MLG. *deelen*, OHG. *teilan*, Ger. *teilen*, ON. *deila* (Sw. *dela*, Da. *dele*), Goth. *dailjan*, derivative of \**daili-z*, OE. *dæl* DEAL sb.<sup>1</sup>, part, division.]

I. To divide, distribute, share. Mainly trans.

† 1. trans. To divide. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* xxiv. 51 *Dividet eum* dæles hine [c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* todealy hyne]. c 1205 LAY. 21125 And he a fif deale dæde his ferde. c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 239/15 þis watur. . delez þis world aswo. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6883 (Cott.) þe folk þat delt [Trin. dalt] war in kinrede tuelue. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) I. 45 3if we delez þe somme on þre and þe seuene parte of þe bridde. 1480 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* 24 This kyngdome of Northumberland was first deld in two prouynces. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan. v.* 28 Thy kyngdome is deld in partes. 1570 *Sat. Poems* Reform. (1890) I. 128 Our Lords are now deld in two syds.

† 2. To separate, sever. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Daniel* 21 (Gr.) Swa no man scyle his gastes lufan wið gode dælan. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 7 He deled þe sowle and þe lichame. a 1300 *Earth* 13 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 152 He. . delijþ þe dai from niȝt. c 1325 *Poem Times* *Edu.* 11 205 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 333 I-deled from his riht spous. a 1400 *Poems* *Vernon MS.* 358 He 3af him wihts fyue. To delen þat vuel from þe good.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To separate oneself, go away, part (*from*). *Obs. rare.*

c 1000 *Agg. Ps.* liv. 7 [lv. 7] Ene ic feor gewite, fleame dæle. c 1205 LAY. 7566 Jultus þe kaisere mid alle þan Romanisce here dalden from þan fihte. *Ibid.* 18897 Þer heo gunnen dælen. Merlin ferde riht suð.

† 3. trans. To divide (property, etc.) among a number so that each may have his due share; to distribute in shares; to portion out, apportion. *Obs.*

c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 17 Onfoð and dælæd betwux eow. 1002 *Will of Wulfric* in *Cod. Dipl.* VI. 147 Dæt heo hig dælan him betweenan. c 1205 LAY. 4053 Heo woolden al þis lond dælen heom bi-tweenen. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3395 (Cott.) Bitux his childer he delt his aȝht. c 1460 *Emare* 42 He was curteis in all thyng. . And well kouth dele and dyght. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* viii. 2 Ye shal deale amonge you their spoyle & cattel.

† b. To share (property, etc.) with others. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2788 (Gr.) Næfre Ismael wið Isace wið min aȝen bearn yrfe dæled. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Hu he mihte delen rice wið god. a 1225 *Ansr.* R. 248 Uorto sechen feolawes, & delen mid ham þe god. a 1536 TINDALE *Exp. Matt.* Wks. II. 83 If thou give us abundance. . give us an heart to use it. . and to deal with our neighbours.

4. To distribute or bestow among a number of recipients; esp. to distribute in the form of gifts or alms. Now mostly *fig.*, or with *out*: see b.

(In 3 the main notion is the division into shares; here it is the giving away or bestowing.)

a 1000 *Andreas* 548 (Gr.) Hu þrymlice. . [þu] pine ȝife dælest. c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Mark v. 26 Þæt wið fe. . fram manegum læcum fela þinga forde and dæde alæt þæt heo ahte. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 þe de deled elmesman for his drihtnes kuan. a 1225 *Ansr.* R. 224 To dealen his feder chetel to neodfule and to poure. c 1300 *Beket* 332 A sum of pans I deld on eche side. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* iv. 76 Let nat þy lyft half. . Wyite what þow delest with þy riht syde. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 102 He. . delez þam þis relife in faire siluer vessell. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4151 Thurgh myght of god þat all gude deelys. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 12 He. . deillis his sindrie giftis of graces. 1645 *EVELYN Diary* 25 Feb. There are many charities dealt publicly here. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribble-omania* 227 In comments they deal to the public dull diet.

b. To deal out; † formerly also abroad, away, forth, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 22 He schal. . dele abroad his spuyllis. c 1430 *Hymns* *Vrg.* (1867) 55, I schal newe tungis in þou frame Alle maner of langagis forþ to deele. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* vi. 19 He. . dealte out vnto all the people. . vnto eueri one a cake of bred. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. 447 The provident hand deals out its scanty dole. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv. 609 To deal out a certain number of herrings to their servants.

† c. *absol.* or *intr.* To make distribution of. *Obs.* Also with the recipients as indirect obj. (dative) or with *to*.



1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 7866 Of his fader tresorie. . He delde uor his soule. 1366 LANGE. P. Pl. A. xi. 237 We shuln 3ine & dele oure enmyes. And alle men þat an nedy as pore men & such. 1456 *How Wise Man taught Son* 154 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 175 And pore men of thy gode thou dele.

5. To deliver or give (to a person) as his share; to apportion. Also with *out*.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2285 Dele to me my destine, & do hit out of honde. c 1400-50 *Alexander* 3475 Dristin deyne him to dele of his blis. 1563 B. GOODE *Highes* ii. (Arb.) 36 For she thy seruyce nought esteemes, but deales the grieft for gayne. 1607 MILTON P. L. iv. 70 To me . . . it deale eternal woe. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit*, This Grain of Enthusiasm, dealt into every Composition. 1766 GOLDAM. *Vic. W.* iv. The hard measure that was dealt me. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Mod. Sappho*, Hast thou yet dealt him, O life, thy full measure? 1851 Ht. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. xiii. 115 The same measure was dealt out to the family of Napoleon.

† 6. To bestow, give forth, render, deliver. *Obs.* exc. as in b, c.

a 1250 *Out & Night*, 95a He mihte bet spoken a sele, þan mid wraþe wordes dele [v.r. deale]. c 1295 E. E. Allit. P. B. 34 Penne com drytyn hym [Noe] dele dryly þyse wordes. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Waer* (Rolls) 11890 Ffaire folden, and wel enseled, And to þer maister was hit [a letter] deled. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5646 And the dom þat he dulte [7alde] dily was kept. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* xxvii. 100 So may God delen it tily an oþer.

b. *esp.* To deliver blows.

(The earlier notion was that of distributing them (as in sense 4) among several opponents or in various quarters, in all directions, now more definitely expressed by *deal about*; later, the sense becomes either 'to give one as his portion' (as in 5), or simply 'to deliver'.)

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2219 Strokes his togider delden, wys, On helmes & on brist scheldes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 33 [He] saw thaim swa gret dyntis deled. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6547 Mony dedly dint delt hom agone. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xi. xi, Syr percuelye delt soo his strokes. . . that there durste no man abyde hym. 1640 RAWLINS *Rebellion* ii. i, He's no true souldier that deales heedless blows. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* iii. 612 One with a broken truncheon deales his blows. a 1733 GAY (J.), The nightly mallet deales resounding blows. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* i. v, Rejoiced they see. . . That Nature in his pride hath dealt the blow. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 337 Fortune or fraud soon gave Scipio the chance of dealing a decisive blow.

c. Hence in various expressions, apparently arising out of prec.

1648 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St. v.* vii. 385 He was perfect in the devilish art of dealing an ill turn. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 447 By fits he deales his fiery bolts about. 1700-1 *Pal. & Arc.* iii. 222 When hissing through the skies the feathered deers were dealt. 1709 ROWE *Tamerl.* i. ii. 671, I would . . . deal like Alha My angry Thunder on the frightened World. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser. il. Confess. Drunkard*, We dealt about the wit, or what passes for it after midnight, jovially.

7. Cards. To distribute (the cards to be used in a game) to the various players; to give a player (such or so many cards) in distributing. Also with *out*, and *absol.*

1529 LATIMER *Serm. at Camb.* in Foxe A. & M. (1583) 2142, I purpose againe to deale vnto you another carde almost of the same sute. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 174 Were it as parrulous to deale cardes at play. c 1592 MARLOWE *Mass. Paris* i. ii, Take this as surest thing, That, right or wrong, thou dealt thyself a king. 1673 COTTON *Compl. Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 345 He that deals hath the advantage of this game. 1709 BRIT. *Apollo* II. 2/a D. deals T. thirteen Cards. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 18 The Dealer's office is to deal and to see that there is no mistake in the cards dealt. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 534/2 At baccarat, the stakes are made before the cards are dealt.

8. † a. In *Hurling*, etc.: To deliver or throw (the ball). *Obs.*

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 74 a, Then must hee cast the ball (named Dealing) to some one of his fellows. 1603 OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 277 The horsemen . . . will also assault anye . . . that hath not the Knappan, or cudgell him after he hath delt the same from him. 1887 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 1008 (*Cornish hurling*), The ball [is] thrown up, or dealt, b. Of a horse.

1737 BRACKEN *Farrriery* (1757) II. 34 His Carriage, and way of dealing his Legs. *Ibid.* II. 77 There are Horses that lead, or deal their Legs well.

II. To take part in, have to do with, occupy oneself, do business, act. Mainly *intr.*

† 9. *intr.* To take part in, share or participate in or with, be a partaker of. *Obs.*

c 1175 *Pater Noster* 225 in Lamb. *Hom.* 67 þu aȝest to haeten wel his sunne, þet ðu ne dele noht þer inne. a 1240 *Ureicun in Cott. Hom.* 187 Hwa se euer wile habbe loht wiþ þe of þi blisse, he mot deale wiþ þe of þine pine. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 109 Of o side ne of other no þing deles he. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 46 Ye shal be partener of my pylgrimage, and dele of the pardon that I shal. . . fecche our the see.

† 10. To engage with in conflict; to contend. [Cf. ON. *deila* vtd to be at feud or quarrel with, to contend.]

993 *Byrthnoth* 33 Beiere . . . ðonne we swa hearde hilde dælon. c 1205 LAY. 30413 Pus heo gunnen delen þene dælonge. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 123 Steuen stoutly deles. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11027 Wold have donȝyn hym to dethe, hade þai delt long. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eeck Hist.* (1619) 385 How Aereobindus slue a mighty Persian after dealing with him hand to hand. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* (1814) 24 To deal with him at his own weapon. 1667 MILTON P. L. vi. 125 Brutish that contest and foule, When Reason hath to deal with force.

† b. *trans.* To contend or fight about. *Obs.*  
c 1205 LAY. 26042 Nu wiht scullen delen þen dæd of mire mæȝen.

II. *intr.* To have to do with (a person); to have intercourse or dealings with; to associate with. *arch.* (and now associated with 13).

a 1200 *Cursor M.* 12449 (Cott.) Sum angels wit him deles To lede his wordes þat he moles. c 1380 WYLLI. *Sel. Hks.* II. 404 þei delen wit þis newe ordur, þit supposen hem heretikes. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3265 Thou delest with angry folk, wys. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyl. & Uplandish.* Percy Soc. 26 Her name was wonten Besse, Who leest with hir delt he thryved not the lesse! 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* II. (1625) 36 With a resolute woe never to deale with him, I then had cast him [his son] off. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 27 ¶ 6 The Noble Principle . . . of Benevolence to all I have to deal with. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* 1876 III. xii. 98 One of the charges against him was that of dealing with a familiar spirit.

† b. Of sexual intercourse. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1167 (Fairf.) Our Jorde . . . bad he salde wiþ his wyf dele. 1387 TREVIS *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 37 þey etep nouȝt, noþer deleþ wiþ hir wifes. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 49 An ye loue ani other than youre husbonde, or ani other dele wiþe you, sauf he only. 1662 J. DAVIES *Tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 94 They go not to Church the day they have dealt with a woman, till they have wash'd themselves.

12. To have business communications with; to carry on negotiations, negotiate, treat with; sometimes implying secret or sinister dealings. *arch.* (and now associated with 13).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5848 (Gott.) Wid þe eldest folk of israel, wid pharao þai went to dele. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 267 The grete clerken . . . com. . . To tret upon this lordes hele, So longe they to-gider dele [etc.]. 1597 BACON *Ess. Negotiating* (Arb.) 86 It is generally better to deale by speech, then by letter, and by the mediation of a third then by a mans selfe. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. ii, Now have they dealt with my pothecary to poison me. 1625 CAMDEN's *Hist. Brit.* i. (1688) 127 The Bishop of Rosse dealt with the Duke, as they were Hawking, about the Marriage. 1625 URSHER in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 132, I doubt not, but before this time you have dealt with Sir Peter Vanlore for obtaining Erpinus his . . . Persian books. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. 285 Wilkinson, a prisoner for debt . . . was dealt with to accuse him.

13. To carry on commercial transactions; to do business, trade, traffic (with a person, in an article).

[1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cclxvii. 395 People, suche as I have dealt with all in their marchandise. 1599 MINSHU *Sp. Dict., Negociar*, to deale in business, to follow a trade. 1611 COTGR., *Trafiquer*, to trafficke, trade, . . . commerce, deale in marchandise.] a 1627 MIDDLETON *Mayor Quinb.* iii. ii, I deal in dog's leather. 1667 DECAI *Chr. Piety* (J.), This is to drive a wholesale trade, when all other petty merchants deal but for parcels. 1699 DAMPER *Voy.* II. i. iii. 65 Merchants care not to deal with him. 1735 POPE *Donne Sat.* iv. 140 Who in the secret, deals in Stocks secure, And cheats th' unknowing Widow and the Poor. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vii. 82 A traveller who deals . . . with several firms in this place. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 530 Such persons dealt in finished goods.

† b. *trans.* To offer for sale. *Obs. rare.*

1760 FOOTE *Minor* II. Wks. 1799 I. 253 You would not have . . . the flints? . . . Every pebble of 'em. . . He shall deal them as new pavement.

14. To have to do with (a thing) in any way; to busy or occupy oneself, to concern oneself with.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1517 Jobal. Was first loger, and fee delt [v.r. dalt] wit. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) xvii. 80 Any man þat deles with sorcery or enchauntement. 1477 PASTON *Lett.* 807 III. 211, There is no man wyllyng to del with your swanes. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* vii. 2 Your hands deale with wickednesse. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* II. (1625) 112 Speaking of Friendship, I onely deale with such, whose actions [etc.]. 1845-60 ASP. THOMSON *Laws of Thought* Intro. 5 The mind deals with truth. 1869 HUXLEY in *Sci. Opinion* 21 Apr. 464 The first question with which I propose to deal. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 26/a That part of the Companies Act 1862 which deals with guarantee companies.

15. with *in*: To occupy, employ, or exercise oneself in (a thing); to have to do with, to make use of. (Now often approaching a fig. use of 13.)

1581 MULCASTER *Positivus* ix. (1897) 54 Among the best writers that deale in this kinde. 1897 BACON *Ess. Suitors* (Arb.) 44 Plaine dealing, in denying to deale in Sutes at first, is grown . . . honourable. 1794 WATTS *Logic* Ded., True Logic is not that noything that deale all in dispute and wrangling. 1748 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. clviii. 65 All malt liquors fatten, or at least bloat; and I hope you do not deal much in them. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxix. 200 A poor contracted understanding deals in little schemes. 1863 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 5/a Lord E. F. . . deals in vague outlines, as if afraid of being too specific.

16. To deal with: to act in regard to, administer, handle, dispose in any way of (a thing); b. to handle effectively; to grapple with; to take successful action in regard to.

1469 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 23 He said that . . . he wold deale with you & yours, both be the law & besides the law. a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), If she hated me, I should know what passion to deal with. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vi. 253 He so abated their power. . . that a Dean and Chapter were able to deal with them. 1737 BRACKEN *Farrriery Impr.* (1757) II. 120 The Lungs are formed accordingly, so that they may the better deal with the Air admitted in Inspiration. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 142 A power more than sufficient to deal with Protector and Parliament together. a 1859 *Ibid.* v. 33 The Long Parliament did not . . . propose to restrain him from dealing according to his pleasure with his parks and his castles, his fisheries and his mines. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 5 (1882) 137 It was with the general anarchy that Hubert had first to deal. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 462/a Mrs. Headley . . . swore that she had never knowingly transferred or dealt with the mortgage. *Ibid.* XCII. 93/a Restraining the defendants from selling or otherwise dealing with the shares.

17. To deal with: to act towards (any one), to treat (in some specified way).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1446 (Cott.) Iudas . . . behald and se þu wile þat þu wit him delt. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1164 He . . . dalt with hir al in daynte. 1494 *Parnas Chron.* vi. cxxvii. 133 In lyke maner as they had dalt with Burdoun. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* ciiij. 20 He hath not dealt with vs after our synnes. 1568 *Warton Chron.* II. 360 Sore displeased, that they were so hardly delt withall. 1611 BIBLE *1 Sam.* xviii. 5 Deale gently for my sake with . . . Absalom. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* ix. Wks. 1874 II. 116 We ourselves shall one time or other be dealt with as we deal with others. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 6, 321 The Commons were dealing roughly with the agents of the Royal system.

b. with *by* (= in regard to) in same sense.

1573 G. HARVEY *Lett.* 46, (Camden) 3 That he wold not deale so hardly bi me. 1675 *Tr. Machiavelli's Prince* (1883) 305 The Venetians . . . have . . . dealt . . . honourably bi him. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* vi. 43 If we wold deal fairly by ourselves. 1877 MISS BRAHMIN *Weavers & Weft* 324 It will not be found that I have dealt unjustly by any one.

18. To deal on, upon: to set to work upon. *arch.*

1594 SHAKES. *Rich. III.* iv. ii. 76 Two deep enemies, Foes to my Rest. . . Are they that I would have thee deale upon. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. iii. 316. What will he deal upon such quantities of wine, alone? 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. lxxxiii, Allured By their new vigour, sternly have they dealt On one another. 1868 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xv, 'There is a man thou must deal upon, Bonthron,' said the knight.

19. To act towards people generally (in some specified way); to conduct oneself, behave, act.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1114 Pay drunken & daylyeden, & dalten vntyȝtel, þese lordes & ladyes. *Ibid.* 1608 Per þay drunken & dalten. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* i. 7 Y<sup>e</sup> that mayest deale wysly whether so euer thou goest. 1593 SHAKES. *Hen. VI.* iv. ix. 46, I . . . doubt not so to deale, As all things shall redound vnto your good. 1602-1 *Learn* vi. 42 Let us deal justly. 1652 NEBBHAM *Sclden's Mare* Cl. 152 Michael Attaliates truly did ill . . . Nor indeed hath that eminent man dealt any better, who [etc.]. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 446 O Lord I have . . . dealt falsely before thee. 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl.* to Stella 17 Dec., They had better give up now, if she will not deal openly.

† 20. To take action, act, proceed (usually in some matter or affair). *Obs.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. xiii, Wel said syr Wwayne go on your waye and lete me deale. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 188 To the which the French King answered, that without the presence of the . . . peers he could not deale in so weightie a matter. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eeck Hist.* (1619) 144 To deale in matters of religion both by word and deed. 1586 J. HOOKER *Grind. Trcl.* in *Holinshead* II. 44/a No man wold medle or deale to carrie the same awaie. 1599 SHAKES. *Much Ado* v. i. 101 Do not you meddle, let me deale in this.

† 21. *trans.* To treat. *Obs. rare.*

1586 Let. *Earle Leicester* 1 A late and weightie cause dealt in this Parliament.

Dealable (dialäb'l), a. [f. DEAL v. + -ABLE.]

Capable of being dealt with; suitable for dealing. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 91 Fled before the Fire, leaving it to its forrage, and not chequing it while dealable with. 1890 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 3/2 [It] did not vary much in the quotations—7 to 1 being a dealable rate.

Dealbate (dialäbät), a. [ad. L. *dealbat-us*, pa. pple. of *dealbare* (see next).] Presenting a whitened surface; *esp.* in Bot. 'covered with a very opaque white powder' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

† Dealbate, v. *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *dealbare*, to whiten over, whitewash, f. *de- + albäre* to whiten, f. *albus* white; cf. DAUB v.] *trans.* To whiten.

1623 COKERAM, *Dealbate*, to whiten a thing. 1698 T. WHITTAKER *Blood of Grape* 30 Milk is bloud dealbated or thrice concocted. 1697 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.*, This dentifice also will dealbate the teeth.

Dealbation (dialäbätjən), [ad. L. *dealbation-em*, n. of action f. *dealbare* (see prec.); cf. F. *dealbation* (Littre).] The action of whitening; blanching, bleaching.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 646 The dealbation of the hair. a 1634 RANDOLPH *Muses Looking-glasse* iv. i, She . . . hath forgot to whiten The natural redness of my nose, she knows not What 'tis wants dealbation! 1678 R. R. [USSELL] *Geber* II. i. n. x. 59 Therefore they cannot whiten [lead] with good Dealbation. 1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Dealbation, the art of making white the skin and teeth; also of whitening bones for the purposes of anatomy.

b. The 'blanching', or reduction to its assay value, of silver coin containing alloy.

1888 W. RYE *Records & Record-searching* 29 The dealbation is always specially mentioned, and the only mention of blanching silver is in the statement of the farm [etc.].

Deal-board, [f. DEAL sb. + BOARD.] = DEAL sb. 1; a thin board of fir or pine.

1568-9 in Burgon *Life Gresham* II. 284 One shippe of Brydges (Bruges) in Flanders, in the which is mastes, clappeborde, deel bordes. 1583 in *Northern N. & Q.* I. 77 A new chest of Deal-board. 1667 PRINCE *City & C. Build.* 146 Deal-Boards from ten to twelve inches broad, and about ten foot long. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 99 Doors having Deal-Boards nailed over them. 1883 READE in *Harper's Mag.* July 208/1 He could see through a deal board.

De-alcoholize, -izer, -ist, etc.: see DE-II. 1.

† Deale, dele. *Obs.* Of uncertain meaning.

It seems to be used for the purpose of calling attention, and may be an interjection, or a verb in the imperative, with the force of 'See!' 'mark!' or 'note!'

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 276 Kumed þerof smel of aromaz, ofer of swote healewiht Deale [v.r. Dele]. Ofte drute spiritles bereð winberien? *Ibid.* 362 Crist [moste] bolien pine & 9\*-1



passion, & so habben ingong into his riche. Lo, deale hwat he seid,—so habben ingong into his riche. *Ibid.* 286. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 167 O dele, said þe kyng, þis is a fole Briton.

**Dealer** (dēlɛɪ). [*f.* DEAL *v.* + -ER *1.*] One who deals (in various senses of the verb).

1. One who divides, distributes, delivers.

c1000 *ELFRIC Voc.* in *Wt.* Wülcker 129 *Divisor*, delære. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117 Delare, or he þat delythe, *distributor*, *partitor*. Delare, or grete almyse yevere, *rogatorius*. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Distributeur*, a distributor, dealer, divider. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* (1883) 3 The dealer of the death-wound to the spirit of Pharisaism was a Pharisee.

b. *spec.* The player who distributes the cards.

1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours* Blood iii. 58 Make him but dealer. If you do finde good dealing, take his eares. 1673 *COTTON Compl. Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 345 Then the dealer. shuffling them, after cutting, deals to every one three apiece. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombré* 19 The Dealer then deals nine cards to each player.

2. One who has dealings with a person; one who deals in (a thing); †an agent, negotiator. *Obs.* in general sense except as *transf.* from next.

c1000 *ELFRIC Deut.* v. 5 Ic wæs delære betwix Gode and eow. 1586 *St. Trials*, O. Mary (R.), I was acquainted, I confess, with their practices, but I never did intend to be a dealer in them. c1610 *SIR J. MELVIL Mem.* (1735) 396 He was accused to have been a Dealer with the Earl of Bothwell. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Agent*, an Agent, a dealer, negotiator. 1727 *DE FOE Syst. Magic* i. iv. (1840) 112 A sorcerer and enchanter, a witch, or dealer with the Devil. a1745 *SWIFT* (J.), These small dealers in wit and learning.

3. One who deals in merchandise, a trader; *spec.* one who sells articles in the same condition in which he has bought them; often in combination, as *cattle*-, *corn*-, *horse*-, *money-dealer*.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Traficqueur*, a trafficker, trader, marchand, occupier, dealer in the world. 1651 *DAVENANT Gondibert* i. iii. (R.), Such small money (though the people's gold with which they trade) great dealers skorne to take. 1745 *DE FOE's Eng. Tradesman* Introd. (1841) I. 2 A very great number of considerable dealers, whom we call tradesmen. 1793 *CAPT. BENTINCK in Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 48 He is supplied with horses by some dealer in Town. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* (1876) III. xi. § 5. 315 Dealers in money (as lenders by profession are improperly called). 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Oct. 2/1 Costers and hucksters and those not too particular buyers who are euphemistically known as 'general dealers'.

†4. One who acts (in some specified manner) in his relation to others. *Obs.*

1547-64 *BAULDWIN Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) viii. i, Hypocrites and double dealers. 1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* i. H. iij, An vntrue dealer, and a despiser of men. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xxi. 2 The treacherous dealer. 1677 *WYCHERLEY* (title), The Plain Dealer. 1840 *THACKERAY Catherine* i, What I call Peter Brock a double-dealer?

*Deal-fish*: see *DEAL* sb. 3.

**Dealing** (dēlɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING *1.*] The action of the verb *DEAL*.

1. Division; distribution (of gifts, blows, cards, etc.); sharing.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xix. 374 þow bodes-byddyngne and þow penyes delyngne. 1382 *WYCLIF Num.* xxviii. 4 The delyng [1388 departing] of lottis. 1382—1 *Cor.* x. 16 The delyng or part takinge of the body of the Lord. a1400-50 *Alexander* 451 In delingis of dyntis. a1533 *FRITH Disput. Purgatory* 87 All thye Executours dealyng, and offeryng of masse pence, help thee not a myte. a1602 W. PERKINS *Cases of Consc.* (1619) 347 Others that. I judge the very dealing of the cardes to be a lotte. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* i. ii. § 3. 161 If this dealing out of ideas by exigency is assigned to God.

*attrib.* 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1257/2 His feeding ..all comers thrise a weeke appointed for his dealing daies.

†b. *concr.* A part, division. *Obs.*

a1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxxxv. 13 Pat delt the Rede See in delingis wele.

2. Intercourse, friendly or business communication, connexion. Now usually *pl.*

1538 *STARKEY England* i. ii. 38 To loue euery man iche other with al rightwyse and just delyng togyddur. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretarie* i. (1625) 92 About two moneths since, he had dealings with a neighbour of yours, touching a Farme. 1611 *BIBLE John* iv. 9 The Iewes haue no dealings with the Samaritanes. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* 55 The dealing or business that is between body and body, being as real as that between body and ghost. 1712 *ARBUTHNOT John Bull* i. viii. Hocus had dealings with John's wife. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 678 It was rumoured .. he had dealings with St. Germain's.

3. Trading, trafficking; buying and selling.

1664 *EVELYN Kal. Hort.* (1726) 234 Such as would not be impos'd upon, will find the best Ware and Dealing at Brumpton-Park. 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* iii. (ed. 3) 22 Where dealings are transacted on a large scale, it is not difficult for commodities to be exchanged against commodities.

4. Acting (in some specified way) towards others; way of acting, conduct, behaviour.

1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* E vij b, For of good delyng and of good guydynge cam neuer but worship and honour. c1500 *MELUSINE* 310 His vnknyd & abhominable deelyng. 1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* i. cxxvii. 154 To ryde out to se the dealyng of thenglysshmen. 1573 G. HARVEY *Lett.-bk.* (Camden) i A present redres of so wrongfull delings. 1674 in *Essex Papers* (Camden) i. 176 The unworthy dealing of Sir Robt Howard. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 37 Want of faithful dealing in the highest matters.

b. with *with*: Acting towards, treatment of.

a1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* (1861) III. 288 What if God will use his absoluteness .. in this his dealing with his children. 1718 *HICKES & NELSON J. Kettellwell* ii. lvi. 175 Such a Dealing with their Sovereign as they .. would not have

allowed in any of their own .. Servants. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1043/1 The fluctuations of policy which have marked England's dealings with the Soudan.

†**Death.** *Obs. nonce-vd.* [*f.* DEAL *v.*, after *wealth, growth*.] Portion dealt.

1637 N. WHITING *Hist. Albino & B.* (N.), Then know, Bellama, since thou aimst at wealth, Where Fortune has bestowed her largest death.

†**Deambulate, v.** *Obs.* [*f.* L. *deambulare* to walk abroad: see *DE* *1.* 3.]

1623 *COCKERAM, Deambulate*, to walke abroad.

**Deambulation** (dēɪəmbjuˈleɪʃən). [*ad.* L. *deambulation-em*, n. of action *f.* *deambulare*.] The action of walking abroad or taking a walk.

a1529 *SKELTON Image Hyppocr.* 148 They make deambulations With great ostentations. 1531 *ELYOT Gov. L. xvi*, Suche exercises, as may be used within the house, or in the shadowe, ..as deambulations or moderate walkynges. 1545 *JOYE Exp. Dan.* iv. H. iij b, In this kynges ydle deambulation. 1648 W. SCLATER Jun. in *W. Sclater's Malachi* (1650) Ep. Ded., At your refections, deambulations, conferences. 1843 *NEALE & WEBB Durandus's Symbol.* Ch. p. lxvii, They had void spaces for deambulation. 1849 *LYTTON Caxtons* i. ii. ix, Book in hand, he would, on fine days, pace to and fro .. In these deambulations, as he called them, he had generally a companion.

†**Deambulator.** *Obs.* [*L.* *deambulator*, agent-n. *f.* *deambulare* (see above).] One who walks abroad.

1639 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. Wks.* iii. 96 The Od-combyan Deambulator, Perambulator, Ambler, Trotter, or vntreyd Traueller, Sir Tho. Coriat.

**Deambulatory, a. and sb.** [*ad.* L. *deambulatorius* fit for walking in, etc., whence *-atorium* sb., place to walk in.]

A. *adj.* Moving about from place to place; movable, shifting.

1607 *COWELL Interpr.* s. v. *Eschequer*, In Scotland the Eschequer was stable, but the other session was deambulatory. a1633 *LENNARD tr. Charron's Wisd.* ii. iii. § 3 (1670) 238 In it self unequal, wavering, deambulatory. a1659 *BR. MORTON Episc. Justified* 142 The deambulatory actors used to have their *quietus* est.

B. *sb.* A place to walk in for exercise; *esp.* a covered walk or cloister.

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* ii. xi, Fresche alures. That called were deambulatories, Men to walke to geder twayne & twayne. To kepe them drye when it dyde rayne. 1447 *Will. Hen. VI* in T. J. CARTER *King's Coll. Chapel* 13 Of the which [cloistre square] the deambulatory xiiij feet wide. 1634 *Gentl. Mag. CIV.* i. 55 An inscription in a Roman garden informed the walker, that when he had made five turns of the deambulatory he had completed a mile.

†**Deambulator.** *Sc. Obs.* [Suffix repr. *F.* *-atoire*.] = *prec.* sb.

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. iv. 62 Wythin the cheif deambulator on raw Of forfaderis gret ymagis did stand. a1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 l. 1. 292 Thair suldiours in greit compaignes .. resortit to Sanct Gellis Kirk in Edinburgh, and maid thair commune deambulator thairin.

**Deame, obs. form of DEEM, DIME.**

**De-americanize:** see *DE* *II.* 1.

†**De-ample, v.** *Obs. nonce-vd.* [*f.* *DE* *II.* 2 + *AMPLE*.] To deprive of amplitude, belittle.

1657 *REVEVE God's Plea* 207 It doth grieve me to see how great things are deampled and dismagned amongst you.

**Dean** (dēn). Forms: 4-5 *dene*, *deen* (e, den, 5 *deyn* (e), (dyen), 6 *Sc. dane*, 5-7 *deane*, 7-*dean*. [*ME.* *deen*, *dēn*, a. OF. *deien*, *dien*, mod. F. *doyen* = Sp. and It. *decano*, Pg. *deão*, Cat. *degà* = L. *decān*-um one set over ten (cf. Exod. xviii. 21 Vulg.), also Gr. *δεκάριος*, explained from *δέκα*, *dec*-em ten.

Whether viewed as Gr. or L., the form of the word offers difficulties. In both languages, it had also an early astrological sense, 'the chief of ten parts, or of ten degrees, of a zodiacal sign': see *DECAN.* Salmassius, *De annis climactericis et antiqua Astrologia* (Leyden, 1648), considers this the original sense, and holds it to be a term of oriental astrology, which was merely assimilated to *deka*, *decem*, in Gr. and L. As a military term, the Gr. derivative *δεκαρία* occurs = L. *decuria*, in the *Tactica* of Aelian and of Arrian (both c. 120); the L. *decanus* occurs in Vegetius *De Re Militari* c. 386. The word is then used by Jerome c. 400 in his translation of Exodus xviii. 21, 25, where the Old Latin had *decurio*; and about the same time the monastic use (sense 3 below) appears in *Cod. Theodos.* xvi. 5. 30, and Cassian's *Instit.* iv. 10. In later times of the empire it was applied to various civil functionaries. From these monastic and civil uses come all the modern senses of *dean*.]

†1. Representing various uses of late L. *decānus*: A head, chief, or commander of a division of ten.

1388 *WYCLIF Ex.* xviii. 21 Ordeyne thou of hem tribunes, and centurions, and quinquagenarios, and deenys [1382 rewlers vpon ten, Vulg. *decanos*]. c1440 *Secrees* 187 Folwe panne vche comandour floure vicaires, & vche vicair tene lederes, & vche ledere tene denys, & vche deyn ten men. *Ibid.*, With vche a ledere tene dyens, and with vche a dyen ten men. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 59/2 Ordeyne of them tribunes & centuriones & denes that may in all tymes jure the people.

†2. As a translation of med. L. *decānus*, applied in the 'Laws of Edward the Confessor' to the *teobing-ealdor*, borsholder, headborough, or tithing-man, the headman of a *fridborh* or *tenmannetale*. (See Stubbs, *Const. Hist.* i. v. 87.) *Obs.*

a1300 *Leius of Eduu.* Conf. xxviii, Sic imposerunt iustitioris super quosque x fridborgos, quos decanos possimus dicere, Anglice autem *tyenhe head vocati* sunt, hoc est caput x.] 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. xxvi. (1739) 44 If any controversy arose between the pledges, the chief

pledge by them chosen, called also the Dean or Headborough, might determine the same. 1695 *KENNETT Par. Antig.* (1818) II. 338 Which justices, or civil deans, were to examine and determine all lesser causes between villages and neighbours.

3. As a translation of Eccl. i. L. *decānus*, applied to a head or president of ten monks in a monastery. In the OE. transl. of the Rule of St. Benedict, c. xxi, rendered *teobing-ealdor* 'tithing-elder'.

[a430 *AUGUSTINE De Moribus Eccl. Cath.* i. 31 *Eis quos decanos vocant eo quod sint denis propositi.*] a1641 *BR. MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon.* 437 Only the Deanes, or Tenth men, goe from Cell to Cell to minister consolation. 1695 *KENNETT Par. Antig.* (1818) II. 339-340 The like office of deans began very early in the greater monasteries, especially in those of the Benedictine order; where the whole convent was divided into decuries, in which the dean or tenth person did preside over the other nine. And in the larger houses, where the numbers amounted to several decuries, the senior dean had a special preeminence, and had sometimes the care of all the other devolved upon him alone. And therefore the institution of cathedrals deans was certainly owing to this practice. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., The senior dean, in the absence of the abbot and provost, governed the monastery.

4. The head of the chapter or body of canons of a collegiate or cathedral church.

Arising out of the monastic use. 'As a cathedral officer, the *decanus* dates from the 8th c., when he is found, after the monastic pattern, as subordinate to the *praepositus*, or provost, who was the bishop's vicegerent as head of the chapter'. But 'the office in its full development dates only from the 10th or 11th c. .. the Dean of St. Paul's, A. D. 1086, being the first English dean'. *Dict. Chr. Antig.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 337 Sir Alisander was hie dene of Glascow. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiii. 65 þis freke bifor þe den of poules Preched of penances. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 327 Ye great deane of Pawlis, Mayster Richarde Wethershed. 1577 *HARRISON England* ii. i. (1877) 1. 14 Cathedral churches, wherein the deanes (a calling not knowne in England before the Conquest) doo beare the cheefe rule. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 101 Deane and Chapter is a body Corporate spirituall, consisting of .. the Deane (who is chiefe) and his Prebendes, and they together make this Corporation. 1689 *WOOD Life* 17 June, Dr. Aldridge, canon of Ch. Ch. [was] installed deane. 1714 *SWIFT Imil. Hor. Sat.* ii. vi. 43 Good Mr. Dean, go change your gown. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 263 There may be a chapter without any dean, as the chapter of the collegiate church of Southwell. Every dean must be resident in his cathedral church four score and ten days .. in every year. 1864 *Mrs. H. Wood Mrs. Hallib.* xxviii. 'Will you pardon my intruding upon you here, Mr. Dean?' he began.

5. A presbyter invested with jurisdiction or precedence (under the bishop or archdeacon) over a division of an archdeaconry; more fully called *rural dean*; formerly (in some cases) *dean of Christianity*; see *CHRISTIANITY* 4. (There were also *urban deans* [*decani urbani*]: see *Kennett Par. Antig.* II. 339.)

The rural dean had, in England till the Reformation, and in France till the Revolution, large powers of visitation, administration, and jurisdiction, which are still retained in some Roman Catholic countries. In England the office and title became almost obsolete from the 16th c., but have, since 1835, been generally revived for purposes of diocesan organization. See *DANSEY, Hura Decanica Ruralis*, 1835. (Kennett, Du Cange, etc., have cited *decanus episcopi* in this sense from the 'Laws of Edward the Confessor' xxvii; but *decanus* is an interpolation not in the original text, the *decanus* spoken of being really in sense 2 above.)

a1350 *Curior M.* 29539 (Cotton Galba MS.) And of a prest assoylid be, þat power has to vnynd þe, þat es he þat it first furth sent. Als dene or officially by iugement. c1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 249 Whanne þe ben falsly amendiþ by officials & denes. c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 215 The Rayvne. Was dene rurale to reid. 1456 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 236 With offycal nor den no favour ther ys, But if sir symony shewe them sylver rounde. 1482 *Morte of Evesham* (Arb.) 80 Of the negligens of just archedekons and of other officers. 1514 *FITZMERZ Just. Peas* (1538) 12 It shalbe leful to al Arche-decons, Denes, &c. .. to weare Saracen in theyr lynynges of theyr gownes. 1597 *BR. GARDINER Advice Chery Lyn-cols* 6 The Assistance of Rural Deans, which Office is .. yet exercised in some Dioceses, .. but has unhappily been disused in this; (for how long time I know not). 1712 *PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 104 Bishop Lloyd went so far, .. as to name Rural Deans in every Deany of the Diocese. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* i. 382 The rural deans are very ancient officers of the church, but almost grown out of use; though their deaneries still subsist as an ecclesiastical division of the diocese, or archdeaconry. 1826 *POLWHELE Trnd. & Recoll.* II. 610 On visiting the church at L. St. Colum as Dean-rural.

b. In the American Episcopal Church, the president of a CONVOCATION (q.v., 3 b).

6. In other ecclesiastical uses:

**Dean of Peculiaris:** one invested with the charge of a peculiar, i.e. a particular church, parish, or group of parishes which is exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop of the diocese within which it is situated, e.g. the Dean of Battle in Sussex. Such is also the *Dean of the Chapels Royal* in England (St. James's and Whitehall); in Scotland the *Deans of the Chapel Royal* are six clergymen of the Ch. of Scot., who have to receive a portion of the revenues formerly belonging to the Chapel Royal of Holyrood.

**Dean of the Archer:** the lay judge of the Court of Arches, who has peculiar jurisdiction over thirteen London parishes called a deanery, and exempt from the authority of the Bishop of London.

**Dean of the Province of Canterbury:** the Bishop of London, who, under a mandate from the archbishop, summons the bishops of the province to meet in Convocation.

[1496 see *DECAN* 3.] 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 33/2 The then Bishp of London, Dr. Laud, attended on



his majesty, throughout that whole journey [into Scotland] which, as he was dean of the chapel, he was not obliged to do. 1660 R. COKE *Power & July*. 203 The King shall present to his free chapels (in default of the Dean). 1736 *ANALIST Paragon* 192 The Judge of this Court is distinguished by the title of Dean or Official of the Court of Arches. *Ibid.* 205 There are also some Deans in England without any jurisdiction; only for Honour so styled; as the Dean of the Royal Chapel, the Dean of the Chapel of St. George at Windsor. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 265 The third species of Deans are those of *peculiar*... Deans of peculiar have sometimes jurisdiction and cure of souls, as the Dean of Battle, in Sussex, and sometimes jurisdiction only, as the Dean of the Arches, London. 1893 *Whitaker's Almanack*, Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.

7. In the colleges of Oxford and Cambridge: The title of one or more resident fellows appointed to supervise the conduct and studies of the junior members and to maintain discipline among them, to present them for graduation, etc.

The office came originally from that of the monastic dean, and was disciplinary; one important function of the dean in early times was to preside at the disputations of the scholars, and in the Oxford colleges of the new foundation deans were appointed in the different faculties, e.g. at New College, two in Arts, one in Canon Law, one in Civil Law, and one in Theology, who presided at the disputations of the students in these faculties; from the end of the 16th c., it became customary also in most colleges for the dean to present for degrees. At present the functions pertaining to discipline, attendance at chapel, graduation, etc., are sometimes discharged by a single dean, alone or in conjunction with a sub-warden, vice-president, or other vicergerent, sometimes distributed among two or three deans; hence the offices of *senior* and *junior dean*, or *sub-dean*, *dean of arts*, *dean of divinity*, *dean of degrees*, existing in some colleges.

[In the Statutes of Merton Coll., 1267-74, such officers are appointed 'numero cuilibet vicenariio vel etiam decenariio,' but the title *decanus* is not used. 1382 *Stat. New Coll. Oxon.* xiv, *Quinque socii... qui sub dicto custode tanquam ejus conductores Scholarium et Sociorum ipsorum curam et regimen habeant, qualiter scilicet in studio scholastico et morum honestate proficiant... Quos omnes sic prefatos Decanos volumus nuncupari. Permittentes quod illi ambo Decani facultatum Juris Canonici et Civiles eligi poterunt, etc.] 1577 *HARRISON England* II. iii. (1877) 1. 81 There is moreover in euerie house a maister or prouost, who hath vnder him a president, and certeine censors or deanes, appointed to looke to the behavoure and maners of the students there. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* Prol. 161 At college... They lost their weeks: they vex the souls of deans. 1853 C. BEDE *Verdant Green* iv. He had been Proctor and College Dean there. 1891 RASHDALL in *Clark Coll. Oxford* 157 (*New Coll.*) The discipline was mainly in the hands of the Sub-Warden and the five deans—two Artists, a Canonist, a Civilian, and a Theologian—who presided over the disputations of their respective Faculties.*

8. The president of a faculty or department of study in a University, as in the ancient continental and Scotch Universities, and in the colleges affiliated to the modern Universities of London, Victoria, etc.

In U. S., the dean is now a registrar or secretary. 1871 *Chartul. Univ. Paris* I. 488 Magistro J. de Racherolles tunc existente decano facultatis medicine. 1822 *Ibid.* I. 595 Canonici Parisiensis et decanus theologie facultatis. 1413 *Juramentum Bachalariorum, St. Andreeus*, Ego juro quod ero obediens facultati arcium et decano eiusdem. 1453 *Jas. II. Letter in Munim. Univ. Glasg.* I. 6 Facultatum decanos procuratores nacionum regentes magistratos et scholares in prelibata Universitate. 1524 *Jas. V. Letter to St. Andreeus* 19 Nov., Maister Mertyn Balfour vicar of Monymell, dean of faculte of art of the said universite. 1535 *Ibid.* 28 Feb., Dean of faculte of Theologie of the said universite. 1578 *Contract in Munim. Univ. Glasg.* I. 119 Maister Thomas Smeitoun minister of Paislay and dean of faculte of the said Universite. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. iii. (1743) 438 The University of Glasgow... had originally considerable Revenues for the Maintenance of a Rector, a Dean of Faculty, a Principal or Warden, etc. 1875 *Edin. Univ. Cal.* 37 The affairs of each Faculty are presided over by a Dean, who is elected from among Professors of the Faculty. 1893 *tr. Compagnie's Abclard* 135 The deans... were the real administrators of their respective Faculties. They presided in the assemblies of their company, and were members of the council of the University.

b. *Dean of Faculty*: the president of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland.

1664 *Minutes Faculty of Advocates* 4 June (MS. in Adv. Lib.), Motione being made anent the elections of one dean of faculty. 1826 *Scott's Diary* 7 June in *Lockhart*, I went to the Dean of Faculty's to a consultation about Constable.

c. Also the usual title of the head of a school of medicine attached to a hospital.

1849 *Minutes of Committee St. Thomas's Hosp.* 23 May, The Committee having been summoned for the purpose of taking into consideration the appointment of a Dean... it was agreed... that some one member of the Medical School shall for each year act in the capacity and with the title of 'Dean of the Medical School'. 1893-4 *Prospectus St. Thomas's Med. Sch.* 16 Dean of the School, G. H. Makins, F.R.C.S.

F.R.C.S. *Dean of guild*: a. in the mediæval guilds, an officer who summoned the members to attend meetings, etc.; b. in Scotland, the head of the guild or merchant-company of a royal burgh, who is a magistrate charged with the supervision of all buildings within the burgh.

Except in the four cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, and Aberdeen, where he is still elected by the guildry, this officer is now chosen by the town-councillors from among their own number.

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* 46 On Dene, for to warnyn alle þe gild breþren and sistren. 1459 *Sc. Acts* Jan. III (1557) § 29 At Officers pertaining to the towne: As Alderman, Bailiffs, Deane of Gild, and other officers. 1754 *ENSKING Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 43 The Dean of Guild is that magistrate of a royal burgh, who is head of the merchant-company; he has the cognisance of mercantile causes within burgh... and the inspection of buildings. 1806 *Gautheier Scoll.* (ed. 2) 56 Selkirk is a royal burgh... It is governed by 3 bailies, a dean of guild, treasurer, and 20 counsellors. 1864 *KIRK Chas. Hold* I. ii. 1. 451 The deans of the guilds and the principal citizens, who had come out to meet him.

10. The president, chief, or senior member of any body. [= F. *doyen*.]

1687 *Lond. Gas. No. 2215/2* At the Boots of the Coach went the Pages, and by them the Dean or chief of the Footmen in black Velvet. 1837 *HARDMAN Battle of Waterloo* 15 Ah! ah! Boney, must you, or our Duke, be the chief dean? 1889 *Times* 25 Nov. 6 The Diplomatic Agents at Cairo... met at the residence of the dean, the Consul-General of Spain, Señor de Ortega.

b. *Dean of the Sacred College*: see quot. 1885. 1703 *Lond. Gas. No. 3921/1* The Cardinal de Bouillon will return hither... to exercise his Function of Dean of the College of Cardinals. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., The Cardinal Dean is the chief of the sacred college; he is usually the oldest of the Cardinal Bishops... He presides in the consistory in the absence of the Pope.

11. *Comb.*

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 706/1 If Lord Shaftesbury is to be a Dean-maker. *Ibid.*, The whole system of Dean-making needs reform.

**Dean**, *dene* (dîn). Forms: 1 *dennu*, 1-*dene*, 2-4 *dano*, 5 *deyne*, 6 *Sc. dyne*, 8-9 *dean*. [OE. *dennu*, acc. *denc*, valley: -O Tent. \**dant*, from the same root as OE. *dennu*, DEN (-O Tent. *dant*-om, q.v.) A vale: a. formerly the ordinary word, literal and figurative (as in OE. *deap-dennu* valley of death, ME. *dene of teres*), and still occurring in the general sense in some local names, as the *Deans*, Edinburgh, *Taunton Dean*, the wide valley of the Tone above Taunton, and perh. *Dean Forest*; b. now, usually, the deep, narrow, and wooded vale of a rivulet.

As a common appellation, used in Durham, Northumberland, and adjacent parts of Scotland and England; as part of a proper name, separate or in composition, occurring much more widely, e.g. *Densholm Dean* in Roxburghshire, *Jesmond Dean* or *Dene* near Newcastle, *Castle Eden Dean* or *Dene* and *Hawthorndene* in Durham, *Chellow Dene* near Bradford, *North Dean* near Halifax, *Hepworth Dene* near Huddersfield, *Deepdene* near Dorking, *East Dean*, *West Dean*, *Ovingdean*, *Rottingdean*, in deep wooded vales in the chalk downs near Brighton. The spelling *dene* is that now prevalent in Durham and Northumberland. In composition often shortened to *den*, as *Marden*, *Swarden*, *Biddenden*, etc. in Kent.

825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxiii. 7 In dene teara [in convalle lacrimarum]. *Ibid.* ciii. 10 In deanum. c1000 *ALFRED Gram.* (Z.) 56 *Uallis*, dene. c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke iii. 5 *Ælc denu* [Lindisf. dene, *Halton danc*] bið gelyfd. c1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxiii. 7 (Mätz.), In dene of teres. c1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. 295 *pou* says *pou* trawez me in þis dene. 1340 *Avenb.* 59 Ich wille maki þe helles and þe danes. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5421 *pan dryues* he furth... into a deyne entris, A vale full of fern. 1504 *Batt. Balrinness* in *Sc. Poems* 16th C. II. 355 Now must I flie, or els be slaine. With that he ran over ane dyne Endlongis ane lytill burne. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* iii. 418 Tauntons fruitful Deane. 1794 *W. HUTCHINSON Hist. Durham* III. i There are some deep and woody vales or deans near this mansion [at Castle Eden]. 1806 *Hull Advertiser* 11 Jan. 2/2 The Estate offers... deans for plantations, sheltered from the sea. 1816 *SURTEES Hist. Durham* I. ii. 44 The wild beauties of the Dene [at Castle Eden]. 1873 *MURRAY Handbk. Durham* 13 The deep wooded *denes* which débouche upon the coast.

**Dean** 3. As a Cornish mining term: The end of a level.

1874 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 1881 in *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*

De-anathematize, v.: see DE- II. 1.

Deand, obs. north. form of DYING.

Deane, obs. form of DIN; var. of DAIN sb.

**Deanery** (dēnəri). Also 5 *denerye*, *deynrye*, 6 *denry*, 6-9 *deanry*. [f. DEAN + -ERY: the AFR. form *denrie* was prob. from Eng.]

1. The office or position of a dean.

[1292 *BRITTON* II. xvii. § 6 *Dené* [vrr. *denee*, *denrie*], ou theorie, ou chaunterie.] c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 118 *Denerye*, *decanat*, *decanat*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 95 *A. Deynrye*, *decania*. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 § 9 Any... Priorie, Archdeacons, Deanry... or any other benefice or promotion spiritual. 1588 J. UDALL *Diatriphes* (Arb.) 26 To beg the Byshoppricks, Deanes, and such great places. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 371/2 *When he could no longer keep the deanery of the chapel royal.* 1706 *HEARNE Collect.* 25 Dec., Upon quitting his Deanery in the College [St. John's, Oxford]. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* vii, The deanries... are in the donation of the crown. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. vi. 87 The Deanery of Christ-church became vacant.

2. The group of parishes, forming a division of a diocese, over which a rural dean presides; formerly, also, the jurisdiction of a dean.

c1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* xii. 47 *A Preiste*... that gouernyd the Chirche of seynt Martyn... had receyuyd one hym... the deynrye of nyghchirches for maters ecclesiastical to discuss. 1507 *HARRISON Engl.* II. i. (1877) 1. 15 Vnto these deanerie churches also the cleargie in old time of the same deanrie were appointed to repaire at sundrie seasons, there to recelue wholesome ordinances, and to consult.

1642 *Sir E. DERING Sp. on Relig.* 91 Appeals may be to the rural Deanery. 1655 *KENNEDY Priv. Antiq.* (1812) II. 328 The bishops divided each diocese into deaneries or tithings, each of which was the district of ten parishes or churches. 1727 *51 CHAMBERS* (*ed. s.v. Arches*), The judge of the court of arches, is called the dean of the arches... with which official is commonly joined a peculiar jurisdiction over thirteen parishes in London, termed a deanry. 1825 *DANIEL House Dea.* (Arb.) I. 19 The division of dioceses at that time into deaneries or deanries. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 340/1 The report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, 1835, recommends that each parish shall be assigned to a deanry, and each deanry to an archdeaconry. 1890 *Br. Westcott in Durham Dioc. Gas.* IV. 34 Some improvements will, I trust, be made in the assignment of parishes to the several Deaneries.

3. The official residence of a dean.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* IV. vi. 31 And at the Deanry, where a Priest attends, Strait marry her. 1797 *EARL of Oxford in Swift's Lett.* 12 Oct., I was in hopes... that you would not have gone to your deanry till the Spring. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 251 Late at night he was brought to Westminster, and was suffered to sleep at his deanry.

4. *Comb.*, as † *deanry church* (the church of a rural dean), *deanry house*.

1527 *HARRISON England* II. i. (1877) 1. 15 But as the number of christians increased, so first monasteries, then finalle parish churches, were builded in euery iurisdiction: from whence I take our deanerie churches to haue their originale, now called mother churches, and their incumbents archpriests. 1730 *SWIFT Poems, Apollo to Dean*, That traitor Delany... sediciously came... To the deanry house.

**Deaness** (dēnes). [f. DEAN + -NESS.]

1. A woman who is head of a female chapter.

[L. *decana*, *f. doyenne*.]

1759 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* II. xxxv, The Abbess of Quedlingberg... with the four great dignitaries of her Chapter, the prioress, the deaness, the sub-chantress, and senior canoness. 1878 *SEELYE Stein* II. 347 Abbess v. Gilsa, Deaness vom Stein, and Canoness v. Metzsch.

2. *humorous*. The wife of a dean.

1834 *G. ALLEN Philistia* I. 113 Fancy little Miss Butterfly a rural deaness!

**Dea-nettle**. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 6-*dee*, 8-*day*, 9 *den*, *deena*, *deyo*, *dae*. [Generally held to be a reduction of *dead-nettle* (in Trevisa *deed-nettyll*); but the phonology is not clear.] A name given to the species of *Lamium* (*DEAD-NETTLE*) and other Labiates having nettle-like leaves; but in Scotland and the North of England more especially to the Hemp-nettle, *Galeopsis Tetrahit*, the acute calyx-segments of which, when dry and rigid, often wound the hands of reapers.

1523 *FITZGER. Huab.* § 20 There be other wedes not spoken of as dea-nettyles, dodder, and suche other, that doo moche harme. 1788 *MARSHALL Rur. Econ.* E. *Yorksh. Gloss.*, Dea-nettle, *galeopsis tetrahit*, wild hemp. 1853 *G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* 162 Labourers in harvest are sometimes affected with whitlow, and they ascribe the disease invariably to the sting of the Deye-nettle. 1876 *Cumbrid. Gloss.*, *Dean*, *Deen*, *Dee nettle*, the dead nettle—*Lamium album*.

De-anglicize, v.: see DE- II. 1.

De-a-nimalize, v. [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of its animal character.

1865 *Intell. Observer* XXXVIII. 96 The negative evidence... does not deanimalize it. 1897 *E. P. POWELL Heredity from God* 135 The tendency is to deanimalize the organs, and to create an intellectual type.

**Deanship** (dēnʃɪp). [f. DEAN + -SHIP.]

1. The office, position, or rank of a dean; the tenure of this office.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Deyennet*, a Deanerie, or Deanship. 1761 *WARTON Life Bathurst* 214 (T) Those [chapter-acts] that were made during his deanship. 1827 *CONYBEY Protestant Reform.* II. § 47 The Bishopricks, the Parish-livings, the Deanships... are in fact all in their gift. 1881 *New Eng. Tral. Educ.* XXIV. 347 Prof. P. J. Williams to the deanship of the Normal department.

2. The personality of a dean: used humorously as a title.

1588 *Murphel. Epist.* (Arb.) 3 May it please you... to ride to Sarum and thanke his Deanship for it. 1729 *SWIFT Poems, Grand Question* xxxiii, I then shall not value his Deanship a straw. 1812 *PARR Lett.* Dec. 12 Wks. (1828) VII. 470 His Deanship perhaps has brought from his escutoire his old Concio for the Doctorate.

**De-anthropomorphize**, v. [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of its anthropomorphic character; to divest of its (attributed) human form. So **De-anthropomorph-ization**, *-ized*, *-izing*, *-ism*.

1874 *FISKE Cosmic Philos.* I. 176 A continuous process of deanthropomorphization. 1879 *J. JACOB* in 19th Cent. Sept. 499 The deanthropomorphized Deity of Maimonides. 1884 *Fall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 4/2 The 'de-anthropomorphizing' process will continue, says Mr. Spencer. 1885 *ROMANES* in *Contemp. Rev.* July 52 A continuous growth of 'deanthropomorphism'... passing through polytheism into monotheism... a progressive 'purification' of theism.

De-appetize, *-ing*: see DE- II. 1.

† **Dear**, sb. I. In 3-4 *dere*. [app. repr. an unrecorded OE. \**dieru*, \**dēoru* = OLG. *tiuri*, MHG. *tiure*, OLG. *diuri* fem. preciousness, glory, high value, dearness, dearth. Cf. DEAN a.1]

Deamess, dearth.

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 416 Gret... dere of byng þe seune 3er me say. c1300 *Havelok* 824 A strong dere þigan to rise of korn of bred. *Ibid.* 841, I wene that we deye more for hunger, þis dere is so strong. c1330 *R. BURNES Chron.*



Wace (Rolls) 16419 In his tyme failled þe corn.. Of þat default cam gret drede [et en après fu la cherté].

**Dear** (diar, a. and sb.) Forms: 1 diore, déore, dyre, 2-3 deore, 2 deare, 3-6 dere, (3 dure, dijere, 4 dir, diere, dyere), 4-5 der, 4-7 deere, (4 duere, 5 deure), 5-6 deyr, 5-7 deir, 6-7 deare, 6- deare; 5-6 Sc. compar. darre, superlat. darrest. [OE. *diores*, earlier *diores*; in early WS. *diere*, late WS. *dyre* (but also *diores* as in non-WS.); a Com. Teut. adj., = OFris. *diores*, *diure* (WFr. *djoer*, EFr. *dür*), MDu. *diere*, *diure* (Du. *dier* beloved, *diuer* high-priced), OS. *diuri* (MLG. *diire*, LG. *dür*), OHG. *tiuri* glorious, distinguished, worthy, costly (MHG. *tiure*, *tiur*, MG. *tiure*, Ger. *teuer*); ON. *dýrr* worthy, precious, costly (Sw., Da. *dýr*); Goth. not recorded. These forms point to OTeut. type \**deur-jo-*, \**diur-jo-*].

#### I. Of persons:

†1. Glorious, noble, honourable, worthy. Obs.  
a 1000 Riddles xxxiv. (Gr.) Is min modor mæzþa cynnes þæs deorstan. c 1000 Ags. Ps. cxvii. 10 On Dryhtnes naman deorum. c 1240 Gau. & Gr. Knt. 445 To-ward þe derrest on þe dece he dresseþ þe face. 1375 Cant. de Creatione 701 in Anglia I, I am Michel, þe angel dere Ordeyned abouen man. 1400 Morie Arth. 1601 Þe dere kyngye hym selfene Comaundyd syr Cadore with his deo knyghtes. 20 To ryde with þe Romaynes. a 1400-50 Alexander 1644, I sir Dyndyn þe derrest at duells in þis Ile, þe best of þe bragmynes. c 1450 Holland Houlat 281 With dukis and with digne lordis, darrest in dale. 1595 T. EDWARDS *Cephalus & P.*, L'Envy (1878) 61-2 Oh dere sonnes of statly kings. 1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV. iv. 31 Coriuals and deare men Of estimation and command. 1606 — Tr. & Cr. v. iii. 27 Lye every man holds deere, but the deere man Holds honor farre more precious, deere, then life.

#### †2. Often used absol.

c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1394 Dere drozen þer-to & vpon des metten. c 1420 Anturs of Arth. i. Wythe dukys, and with desperis, that with the deure dwells.

2. Regarded with personal feelings of high estimation and affection; held in deep and tender esteem; beloved, loved.

† To have dear, hold dear: to love [= Ger. *lieb haben*, Du. *liefhebben*].

The earlier sense was that of 'esteemed, valued' rather than 'loved' (= Ger. *teuer*, not *lieb*), but the passage of the one notion into the other is too gradual to admit of their separation.

a 1000 Juliana 725 (Gr.) Fæder frofre gæst.. and se deora sunu. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke vii. 2 Sumes hundred-mannes þeowa.. se was him dyre. c 1205 LAV. 4377 Þe king hæud æn dohter þe him is swuðe dure [c 1275 þat he leouth swiþe]. a 1300 Cursor M. 3626 (Cott.) Mi leue sone.. þou ert mi derest barn. Ibid. 20133 (Cott.) Saint iohn hir kept & had ful dere. c 1386 CHAUCER Knt.'s T. 590 Ther nas no man that Theuses hath so dere. c 1435 Torr. Portugal 931, I have a dowgthyttir that ys me dere. 1526 Pilgr. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 291 His dere darlynges and well beloved frendes. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. II. 174 He that was his darrest sone in law. 1644 MILTON Educ. Wks. (1847) 100 f Dear to God, and famous to all Ages. 1650 W. BROUGH Sac. Princ. (1659) 138 All those Thou hast made near and dear unto me. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian xiii, Ellena, you have long witnessed how dear you are to me. 1891 E. PEACOCK N. Brendon I. 225 He was a very dear friend of mine.

b. Used in addressing a person, in affection or regard.

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 1569 Fader dere, bidde ic ðe, Ðat sum bliscig gif ðu me. c 1314 Gny Warw. (A.) 3375 Mi dere frende Gij. c 1340 Cursor M. 10483 (Trin.) Dere god here prevere myne. c 1489 CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon xxii. 470 Dere syre', sayd the duke Naymes, 'I ye sende vs for noughe'. 1641 More's Edw. v. 12 My Lords, my deare kinsmen and allies. 1737 Pope Hor. Ep. i. vi. 3 Plain truth, dear Murray, needs no flow'rs of speech. 1820 SHELLEY Edipus i. 102 Why what's the matter, my dear fellow, now? 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) I. 277 Do not all men, my dear sir, desire good?

c. In the introductory address or subscription of a letter.

Dear Father, Brother, Friend, Dear John, and the like, are still affectionate and intimate, and made more so by prefixing My; but Dear Sir (or Dear Mr. A.) has become since the 17th c. the ordinary polite form of addressing an equal.

1450 Q. MARGT. in Four C. Eng. Lett. 7 Right dere and welbelovyd. 1503-4 Q. MARGT. (of Scot.) to Hen. VII in Ellis Orig. Lett. i. 1. 41 My most dere lorde and fader. 1516 — to Hen. VIII, ibid. i. 129 Derest broder, As hartly as I can I recomend me onto you. a 1610 MERIEL LITTLETON to Mrs. Barnaby, ibid. ii. III. 218 Dear Aunt, I am as willing [etc.]. 1623 DK. BUCKINGHAM to Jas. I, ibid. III. 146 Dere Dad, Gossoppe, and Steward. 1628 ABP. Usher Let. to Sir R. Cotton in Lett. Emin. Lit. Men (Camden) 138 Dear Sir, I know not who should beginne first [etc.]. 1656 JER. TAYLOR Let. in Evelyn's Mem. (1857) III. 72 Believe that I am, in great heartiness and dearness of affection, Dear Sir, your obliged and most affectionate friend and servant J. Taylor. 1665 PEPYS to Lady Carteret 4 Sept., Dear Madam, Your Ladyship will not (I hope) imagine [etc.]. 1690 HARRISON to Sirype in Ellis Orig. Lett. ii. IV. 209 Dear Sir, after some few days stay at Liverpool for a wind [etc.]. 1757 R. SYMMER to A. Mitchell ibid. IV. 392 Dear Mitchell, I write a few lines [etc.].

d. The adj. is often used absol. = 'dear one', especially in 'dear' or 'my dear' addressed to a person; also in the superlative degree, 'dearest', 'my dearest'. Its use otherwise than in address, as in 'his dear', leads to its treatment as a sb., for which see B.

a 1225 Ancr. R. 98 Hwo hæud ihurt te, mi deore? 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. VII. 241 Lere hit me, my deore. 1590 SHAKS. Mids. N. v. 286 O dainty Ducke: O Deere! 1611 — Wint. T. i. ii. 88 Hermione (my dearest). Ibid. iv. iii. 15 Shall I go mourne for that (my deere)? a 1631 DONNE Poems (1650) 14 And, Deare, I die As often as from thee I goe. 1712 TICKELL Spect. No. 10 ¶ 6, I therefore came abroad to meet my Dear, And lo, in happy Hour I find thee here. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH Patron. II. xxiii. 57 'Really, my dear', answered she, 'I can't say.' 1833 J. T. MARTINEAU Berkeley i. vii. 143 Do not exhaust yourself at once, dearest. 1879 MISS BRADDON Clov. Foot xxxviii, 'I am not in the clouds, dear; I am only anxious.'

e. Dearest friend may have suggested dearest enemy or foe; but see also DEAR a. 2.

1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV. iii. 123 Which art my neer'st and dearest Enemy. 1602 — Ham. i. ii. 180 Would I had met my dearest foe in heaven Ere I had [etc.]. 1818 SHELLEY Rev. Islam xi. xv. O that I.. could set my dearest enemy free From pain and fear!

†3. The attribute is sometimes transferred to the subject of the feeling: Affectionate, loving, fond.

1602 SHAKS. Ham. i. ii. 111 With no lesse Nobility of Love, Then that which dearest Father bears his Sonne. 1650 — Temp. i. ii. 179 Bountifull Fortune (Now my deere Lady). 1653 WALTON Angler Ep. Ded., Sir Henry Wotton, a dear lover of this Art.

#### II. Of things.

†4. Of high estimation, of great worth or value; precious, valuable. Obs.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xiii. God word and god lisa ælces monnes biþ betera & deorra þonne ænig wela. c 893 — Oros. v. ii. (Sw.) 216/5 Corinthisce fatu.. sin fægran & dierran þonne ænigw opru. c 1200 ORMIN 6732 Riht all swa sumn hord of gold Man menn is hord derest. c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1792 Now is a dogge also dere pat in a dych lygges. c 1400 Desir. Troy 1683 Dubbed ouer with dymondes, þat were he holdyn. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur i. xvii. There may no rychesse be to dere for them. 1500-20 DUNBAR Thistle & Rose xix And crownit him with dyadem full deir. 1596 SHAKS. Merch. V. i. 62 Your worth is very deere in my regard. c 1600 — Sonn. xxx. And with old woes new wail my dear time's waste.

†b. Precious in import or significance; important. Obs.

1592 SHAKS. Rom. & Jul. v. ii. 19 The Letter was not nice, but full of charge, Of deare import, and the neglecting it May do much danger. 1596 — 1 Hen. IV. iv. 1. 34 So dangerous and deare a trust. 1605 — Lear iii. i. 19 Sir, I do know you, And dare.. commend a deere thing to you.

†c. In weakened sense of 'precious'. Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 539 You have erred many a dere daye.. maynt jour. 15.. Tournam. Tottenham to It befel in Tottenham on a dere day, Ther was mad a shurtyng be the hy-way. 1596 SHAKS. Merch. V. iii. v. 70 O deare discretion, how his words are suted.

5. The preceding passed gradually into a sense in which personal affection or attachment became the predominant notion as in 2 above: Precious in one's regard, of which one is fond, to which one is greatly attached.

c 1175 Pater Noster 34 in Lamb. Hom. 57 Þis is þe furste bode here, þet we ægen to habben deore. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 3483 His word 3u wuðe dijere al-so lif, Diore or eider child or wif. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 3793 Our haly faders statutes dere. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. cxv. 3 Right deare in the sight of y<sup>e</sup> Lorde is the death of his sayntes. 1593 SHAKS. Rich. II. ii. i. 57 This Land of such deere soules, this deere-deere Land, Deere for her reputation through the world. 1651 HOBBS Leviath. ii. xxx. 179 Those that are dearest to a man are his own life and limbs. 1742 FIELDING J. Andrews li. iv, Bellarmine, in the dear coach and six, came to wait on her. 1746 HERVEY Medit. (1818) 209 Liberty, that dearest of names; and property, that best of charters. 1848 MACAULAY Hist. Eng. II. 360 Those ties, once so close and dear, which had bound the Church of England to the House of Stuart. 1866 PR. ALICE Mem. (1884) 158 How dear of you to have written to me on the 14th. 1891 Anti-Jacobin 17 Oct. 903/2 Clad in the black stout coat to bourgeois taste.

†b. Affectionate, fond, loving. Obs. or rare.

1591 SHAKS. Two Gent. iv. iii. 14 Thou art not ignorant what deere good will I beare unto the banish'd Valentin. c 1600 — Sonn. cxxxi, For well thou know'st to my dear doting heart Thou art the fairest and most precious jewel. 1683 PENNSYLV. Archives I. 70 With dear Love in ye lasting truth I salute thee. a 1866 KEBLE Lett. Spir. Counsel (1870) 35 My dear love to — and —.

c. Often as an attribute of life, heart, heart's blood, etc., as things dear to one. To ride (etc.) for dear life: to ride for one's life, as a thing dear to one; to ride as though life were at stake. Cf. next.

1591 SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI. iii. iv. 40 Or else this Blow should broach thy dearest Blood. 1602 — Ham. iii. ii. 68 Since my deere Soule was Mistris of my choysse. 1604 — Oth. iii. iii. 261 Though that her Iesses were my deere heart-strings. 1703 ROWE Fair Penit. ii. i. 413 My dear Peace of Mind is lost for ever. 1793 BURNS 'Scots wha hae' v. We will drain our dearest veins But.. they shall be free. 1887 FRITH Autobiogr. i. xxi. 279 Never so happy as when galloping for dear life after a pack of hounds. 1892 Boy's Own Paper Nov. 58/2 The men were working for 'dear life' to get her [the cutter] ready for sail.

6. Of a high price, high-priced, absolutely or relatively; costly, expensive: the opposite of cheap. 1044 O. E. Chron., On ðisum gere was swyðe mycel hunger ofer eall Engaland and corn swa dýre.. swa þæt se sester hwates eode to LX pen. 1154 Ibid. an. 1137 § 3 Þa was corn dære. c 1320 Scygn Sag. 3724 (W.) Than so biðell that corn was dere. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce xviii. 283 This is the derrest beiff that I Saw euer 3eit; for sekirly It cost ene thousand pund and mar. 1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. iv. xix, Nothyngye I wanted, were it chepe or dere. 1595 SHAKS.

John i. i. 153 Sell your face for fiue pence and 'tis deere. 1668 ROLLE Abridgment 40 He swore, that the Wood was worth 40s. where it was dear of 13s. 4d. 1745 De Foe's Eng. Tradesman (1841) II. xxxviii. 109 Our manufactures.. may be dear, though low-priced, if they are mean in their value. 1857 RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art. ii. (1868) 89 Pictures ought not to be too dear, that is to say, not as dear as they are.

b. Said of prices, rates: = High. Now less usual.

c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 2247 Fruit and spices of dere pris. 1502 ARNOLDE Chron. (1811) 128 He bought the said peper at derrar price. 1582-3 Hist. James VI (1804) 169 And put the timber to the mercat to be sauld at the darrest price be the weight. 1654 tr. Martini's Cong. China 37 Considering at how dear a rate he had bought the mastering of that City. 1750 JOHNSON Rambler No. 46 ¶ 3 Privileges, which I have purchased at so dear a rate. 1891 Law Times XCI. 33/1 Economy is a good thing, but you may pay for it.. at far too dear a price.

c. Said of a time or place in which prices for provisions, etc. are high; dear year, a year of dearth; also of a dealer who charges high prices.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. 278/25 A deore 3er bare cam. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) v. 44 Therefore is there dere Tyme in that Contree. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. xxxii. 19 To fede them in the deare tyme. 1596 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV. iii. iii. 52 The dearest Chandelers in Europe. 1637 RUTHERFORD Lett. (1862) I. 216 The hard fare of the dear inn. a 1661 FULLER Worthies (1840) II. 501 It is the dearest town in England for fuel. 1765 MRS. HARRIS in Priv. Lett. Ld. Malmesbury I. 122, I have myself paid Mademoiselle Peignerelle.. In my life I never saw so dear a woman. 1888 BYCE Amer. Commu. III. cxiv. 640 To.. send it.. by the cheapest routes to the dearest markets.

d. fig. Costly in other than a pecuniary sense; difficult to procure; scarce.

a 1330 Otuel 1680 Þo alle four weren ifere, There nere none strokes dere. c 1533 LD. BERNERS Gold. Bh. M. Aurel. (1546) K vjb, Thou art so dere in vertues, and makeste vyces good chepe. 1535 COVERDALE 1 Sam. iii. 1 The worde of y<sup>e</sup> Lorde was deare at the same tyme. 1553 KENNEDY Compend. Tract. in Wodr. Soc. Misc. (1844) 159 And therefore is deir of the rehersing, because it was evir misknawin to the Kirk of God. 1576 TURBERV. Venerie 248 The experience which hath bene deare unto me is therefore that it is meete to be published generally.

†7. Senses vaguely connected with the prec. Obs.

It is possible that a was influenced by DEAR a. 3

a. 'Heartfelt; hearty; hence earnest' (Schmidt).

1588 SHAKS. L. L. L. ii. i. 1 Now Madam summon vp your dearest spirits. 1596 — 1 Hen. IV. v. v. 36 You Sonne John.. Towards Yorke shall bend you, with your dearest speed. 1606 — Tr. & Cr. v. iii. 9 Consort with me in loud and deere petition: Pursue we him on knees.

b. ? Rare, unusual, or ? loving, kind.

1592 SHAKS. Rom. & Jul. iii. iii. 28 This is deare [Qo. 1 meare] mercy, and thou seest it not.

†8. To think dear: to seem right or proper; to seem good. Const. with dative as in methinks.

1340-70 Alex. & Dind. 1133 Whan þis makelese man.. Hadde.. lettrus.. Endited to dindimus as him dere bote. c 1400 Desir. Troy 2391 To deme as þe dere thinke. a 1400-50 Alexander 1638 To do with Darius.. how so me dere thinke.

B. as sb. = Dear one, darling.

This comes from A. 2d, through intermediate uses like 'I met my dear', 'he found his dear', in which the adj., although capable of being compared ('his dearest'), can also be treated as a sb. with plural dears.

c 1400 Desir. Troy 9225 On suche couenaund to kepe, yf þat dere wold. c 1460 Towneley Myst. 281 Waloway! my lefe dere, there I stand in this sted. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. i. vii. 16 From that day forth Duessea was his deare. 1611 SHAKS. Wint. T. iv. iv. 227 Golden Quoifes, and Stomachers For my Lads, to giue their deers. 1709 PRIOR Epil. to Phaedra, The Spouse alone, impatient for her Dear. 1782 COWPER Gilpin 19 You are she, my dearest Dear, Therefore it shall be done. 1844 BYRON Juan xv. lxxvi, Things Are somehow echoed to the pretty dears. 1856 WHYTE MELVILLE Kate Cov. xi, Come on, there's a dear! 1880 MISS BRADDON Just as I am xlv, You are such a devoted old dear.

C. Used interjectionally. Dear!, Oh dear!, Dear, dear!, Dear me!: exclamations expressing surprise, astonishment, anxiety, distress, regret, sympathy, or other emotion. Dear bless, help, love, save us (you): ejaculations of astonishment, usually implying an appeal for higher help (obs. or dial.). Dear knows! goodness knows, Heaven knows (I do not).

These uses with a verb suggest that dear represents or implies a fuller dear Lord! Thus dear knows! is exactly equivalent to the Lord or God knows!; cf. also the elliptical Save us! Help us! Keep us! and the like; but the historical evidence is not conclusive. (A derivation from It. *dio*, God, as conjectured by some, resting upon mod. Eng. pronunciation of *dear*, finds no support in the history of the word.)

1694 CONGREVE Double Dealer v. xxii, O dear, you make me blush. 1719 A. RAMSAY Ep. 7, Arbuckle 27 Then did ideas dance (dear safe us!) As they'd been daft. 1769 MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary (1889) i. 36 O dear! O dear! how melancholy has been to us this last week. Ibid., O dear! I shall die. 1773 GOLDSM. Stoops to Conq. iv, Dear me! dear me! I'm sure there is nothing in my behaviour to put me on a level with one of that stamp. c 1813 MRS. SHERWOOD Stories Ch. Catech. ix. 65 'O dear!', says Mrs. Hicks, 'do you think I am like your fine folks?' 1818 — Fairchild Fam. xii. (1829) 98 'Dear! how tiresome it must be to be so religious!' 1838 DICKENS O. Twist iv, Dear me!.. he's very small. 1844 — Mart. Chuz. xiv, Hers was not a flinty heart. Oh dear! oh dear! 1839 CATH. SINCLAIR Holiday House iii. 40 'Oh dear! oh dear! what shall I do?' cried Harry. 1849 LYVTON Caxtons 17 'Dear, dear', cried my mother.. 'my poor flower pot that I prized so much.' 1876 White Cross xxxvii. 236 'Dear knows', said Catharine, 'when we shall



see them back.' 1880 *Antrim & Down Gloss.* Dear bless you! . . . Dear help you! . . . Dear knows, a common rejoinder, meaning 'who knows' or 'nobody knows', probably meant originally, 'God only knows'. *Dear love you!* I God love you, an exclamation. *Mod. Sc.* He has had dear knows how many places, and lost them a', ane after another.

† **Dear, dere, a.** poetic. Obs. or arch. Forms: *i* **deor**, **déor**, 3-5 **deere**, 6-7 **deere**, **deare**, 7-**dear**. [OE. *dēor*; not known in the cognate langs., and of uncertain etymology.]

By some held to be intimately related to OE. *dēor* animal (see DEER). By others thought to contain the same radical form as DEAR *a.*, and to differ only in the stem-suffix (*\*deur-o-*). In OE., from the levelling of *o*-stems and *jo*-stems, *dēor* was formally distinguishable from *dēore* only in the nom. sing. (of all genders), the acc. sing. neuter, and nom. acc. pl. neuter, which had *dēor*, as against *dēore*, *dēoru* (→). Hence, when the final *-e* was lost or mute in ME., the two words became entirely identical in form. But in OE., their senses appear to have been quite distinct; and, in later times, the sense of *dere*, *dear*, from *dēor* was highly incongruous with those developed from *dēore* (though intermediate or connecting links of meaning also arose). This difference of sense is a serious objection to the view that the two words are merely different formations from the same base, as in the pairs *strong* *strenghe*, *weerd* *wierde*, etc., where the two forms agree in sense. The ultimate etymology has been discussed by Karsten, *Mod. Lang. Notes*, 1892, 345.]

Common in OE. poetry, but found in no prose writing. In ME. poetry, not known in southern writers, but in the East-Midland *Genesis & Exodus*, the West-Midland *Allit. Poems*, *Gawain & Green Knight*, *Piers Plowman*, and the metrical *Destruction of Troy* (all these except the first being alliterative); it then appears in Spenser (by whom it was perhaps revived), occurs frequently in Shakespeare, in 17th c. poets, and archaically in Shelley. By these later writers it was probably conceived of only as a peculiar poetical sense of DEAR *a.*, and there are uses in Shakespeare evidently associated with both sense-groups.

† **1.** Brave, bold, strenuous, hardy. Obs.

*a* 1000 *Andreas* 1310 (Gr.) Se halga was to hofe ledded, deor and domteorn. — *Cadmon's Satan* 543 Dert was deora, Didimus was hater. — *Sal. & Sat.* 387 For hwar nele mon . . . georne gewyrnan deores dryhtscipes. — *Seaman's Lament* 41 His mon in his dædum to ðes deor. *Ibid.* 76 Deorum dædum. [c 1450 *Golgros & Gaw.* l. 9 Dukis and digne lordis, douchty and deir.]

**2.** Hard, severe, heavy, grievous; fell, dire. arch. *Beowulf* (Th.) 4186 Dior dædruma. *a* 1000 *Cadmon's Daniel* (Gr.) 372 Deor scur. *a* 1000 *Sal. & Sat.* 222 Swenga ne wynap deora dynta. *Ibid.* 361 Ne mæg man forlydan þone deoran sip. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 374d He ben smiten in sorwes dere. *c* 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 214 Dryztyn with his dere dom hym drof to be ayme. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 564 Of destines derf & dere, What may mon do bot fond. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiv. 171 May no derth ben hem [riche men] dere, drouth, ne wete. *c* 1400 *Desir. Troy* 920 With-droge the deire of his dere attur. *v* 50 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 38 On him that did Pyrochles deare dismay. *Ibid.* II. xi. 34 To seize upon his foe. . . Which now him turnd to disadvantage deare. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* l. iii. 151 The dateless limit of thy deere exile. *c* 1600 — *Sonn.* xxxvii, I, made lame by Fortunes dearest spight. 1607 — *Timon v.* l. 231 What other meanes is left vnto vs In our deere perill. 1607 *DELOWE Strange Hist.* (1621) 14 But this their meriment did turne to deare annoy. *a* 1686 *MIDDLETON Mayor of Q.* ii. ii, Here's no dear villany. 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 6 Bitter constraint and sad occasion dear Compels me to disturb your season due. 1819 *SHELLEY Cenci* v. iv. 32 Now I forget them at my dearest need.

† **3.** Hard, difficult. Obs.

*a* 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 948 For nis him no derure for to adweschen feole þen fewe. *c* 1230 *Hali Meid.* 21 Fauor se deore þing se ðe derure to biwente. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 1469 Now esse us a thyng, now fele we ðe deore.

**Dear** (dīar), adv. For forms see DEAR *a.* [OE. *dēore*, *dēore* = OHG. *tiuro*, MHG. *tiure*, *tiurwer*, G. *teuer*; in OE., through the reduction of the termination to *e*, not distinct in form from DEAR *a.* in Anglian.]

**1.** At a high price; at great cost; usually with such verbs as *buy*, *cost*, *pay*, *sell*, etc. (See also *ABY v.*, *BUY v.*, *COST v.*, *a*, *b*, etc.)

*a* 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxvi. 37 Diore zecepte drihten Creca Troia burh. *c* 1000 *ÆLFRIC Pœ.* in Wr. Wülcker 130 *Care uenditit*, deore he hit bohte vel sealde. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 223 Þe sullere loueð his þing dere and seið þat it is wel wurd oðer betere. *a* 1225 *Ancr. R.* 392 Ure luue . . . þet kostneðe him so deore. *c* 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 2155 Ellas youre love I bie it all to dere. *c* 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* viii. 29 It es salde wonder dere. *c* 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1479 Be god, he seyde, that boght me dere. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 82 b, To have solde the tenementes more deere to some other. 1600 *J. Powr tr. Leo's Africa* II. 127 Eache pretious . . . thing, though it costeth deere, yet if it be beautiful it . . . be good cheape. 1677 *YARRANTON Eng. Improv.* 7 The people there (Holland) pay great Taxes, and eat dear. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 350 Horses . . . are sold extremely dear. 1828 *SCOTT Pirate* xix, That knowledge, which was to cost us both so dear. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU Cinnamon & P.* vii. 124 It must do without some articles . . . or pay dear for them.

**2.** = DEARLY adv. 2. (In quots 1601, 1606, perh. associated with DEAR *a.*)

*c* 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 152 Þerl him loued swibe dere, Oner al oþer þat þer were. *c* 1400 *Desir. Troy* 583 If destiny me demys, hit is dere welcum. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5143 All was done as scho demed & he hire dere thankis. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 30 He was byloued & dere reputed of euery body. 1548 *g. Mar.* (Bk. Com. Prayer 127 Through thy most dere beloued sonne. 1590 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* II. iii. 66 Is Rosaline that thou diste loue so deare So soone forsaken? 1601 — *Jul. C.* II. l. 196 Shall it not greue thee deere then thy death. 1606 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* II. iv. II. 248 Let that All-Powerfull dear-dread Prince descend.

1807 *BYRON Ho. Idleness, To E. N. Long* 99 The dear-loved peaceful seat.

**Dear** (dīar), v. [f. DEAR *a.*]

† **1.** *trans.* To make dear or expensive; to raise the price of. *Sc. Obs. rare.*

1424 *Sc. Acts* *Jord.* I (1812) 7 (Jam.) That na vittalis . . . be deyrat upon our lordis the kyngis men in ony place. 14-*Chalmers* *Jyr in Sc. Stat.* I. 700/3 Þat deir be kyngis mercate and be cure of eggis bying. 1468 *Adam. Rec.* (1870) 7 Oct. (Jam. Supp.), That na neibour tak in hand to by the saidis victualis or tymmer to regrait and deir agane upon the neybours.

† **2.** To endear. *Obs. rare.*

1603 *J. DAVIES Microcosmos Wks.* (1876) 64 (D.) He is his Sire, in nature deard.

**3.** To address (a person) as 'dear'; so to *dear* *sir*, *dear cousin*. *nonce-use.*

1816 *SCOTT Antie.* v. I have no leisure to be *dear* stirring myself. *Ibid.* xlii, He dears me too, you see. 1829 *MARRIAT F. Midway* xxvi, Don't dear me, Sir Hurricane, I am not one of your dears. 1875 *TENNYSON O. Mary* III. iv, Their two graces Do so dear-cousin and royal-cousin him.

**Dear**, obs. form of DEER, DEERE.

**Dearborn** (dī-ə-born). U.S. [From the name of the inventor.] A vehicle, a kind of light four-wheeled wagon used in country districts in parts of the United States.

1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xlv. 81 He had purchased at St. Louis a very comfortable dearborn wagon.

1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LVI. 641, I resolved to leave my gig at New Orleans, procuring in its stead a sort of dearborn or railed cart. 1881 *Harper's Mag.* 181 The country people bring their produce to town in carts, dearborns, and market-wagons.

**Dear-bought, a.** [DEAR adv.] Bought at a high price, obtained at great cost.

*c* 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* III. 662 For that is dere boghte honour. 1562 *J. HEYWOOD Prov. & Epigr.* (1807) 31 Dere bought and far fet are deinties for Ladies. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* l. 252 Englands deere bought Queen. 1719 *DE FOR CRUOE* (1840) l. xiv. 232 Dear-bought experience. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* III. xxii, Our dear-bought victory.

† **Dearch, derch**, *Sc. var. dsergh*, obs. f. DWARF. *c* 1500 *KENNEDIE in Flying w. Dunbar* 33 Dreid, dirtfast dearch. *Ibid.* 395 Duerch (v. r. derch) I sall ding the.

**Deare**, obs. f. DARE v. 2, DEAR, DEER, DEE.

**Dearfo**, var. of DERF Obs.

† **Deargentation**. Obs. rare. — [f. I. *dear-gentare* to plate with silver, f. *de-* (DE- I. 3) + *argentum* silver.] 'A laying over with silver' (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

† **Dearing**. Obs. ? *nonce-wd.* [f. DEARSb. 2 + -ING (? for the sake of the rhyme).] Darling.

1601 *J. WEEVER Mirr. Martyrs* B vii b, The seaweuth not appearing. . . Venus white dove, and Mars his onely dearing.

† **Dear joy**. Obs. A familiar appellation for an Irishman.

1688 *Fox Cleri pro Rege* 47 It seems his Power is absolute, but, not arbitrary, which is, like a Dear-Joy's Witticism, a distinction without a difference. 1698 *FARQUHAR Love & Bottle v.* iii, Oh my dear Roebuck! — And faith is it you, dear joy. 1699 *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew*, Dear Joies, Irishmen. 1710 *Brett Apollo II. Quarterly No. 3*, 7/5 A Dear Joy, by Shaint Patrick's Shoe-Buckle. With Usquebaugh warm'd.

**Dearding**, obs. form of DARLING.

**Dearly** (dī-āli), adv. Forms: see DEAR *a.* [OE. *dēorlice*, = OS. *diurlico*, OHG. *tiurlihho*, f. OE. *dēorlic* glorious, precious, OS. *diurlic*, OHG. *tiurlih*, f. DEAR *a.*; see -LY 2.]

† **1.** In a precious, worthy, or excellent manner; worthily, choicely, finely, richly. Obs.

*a* 1000 *CYNEWULF Elene* 1150 (Z.) To hwam hi þa næglas [i. e. of the cross] selost and deorlicost gedon meathe. *c* 1225 *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 994 As derely deuyseyð his ilk toun. In apocalyppe he apostol Iohan. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xiv. 2, I, dixte me derely & dede me to cherche. *c* 1400 *Desir. Troy* 3463 And double fest þat day derely was holdyn. With all þe reuell & riote þat Renkes couthe deuise. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* H j b, The lady . . . made him (MOSES) to be nuryshed in her wardrobe more derely. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* III. iii. 65 Man, how derely euer parted. Cannot make boast to haue that which he hath . . . but by reflection.

**2.** As one who is held dear; with feelings of tender affection; affectionately, fondly. (Now used only with the vb. *love* or its equivalents.)

*c* 1205 *LAY.* 18896 þe eremite gon to weopen, deorliche he hine custe. *c* 1350 *Will. Palerm* 4374 Ne to hire do no durste, as þou me derli louest. 1483 *CAXTON Chast. Goddess Chyld* 14 Loh she is to forgoe her chylde the whiche she derely louth. 1570 *T. NORTON tr. Nauw's Catech.* (1853) 122 The dearlier that any man is beloued of God. 1611 *TOURNEUR Ath. Trag.* II. iv, So derely pittifull that ere the poore Coude aske his charity with dry eyes he gaue 'em Reliefe w' teares. 1650 *W. BROUGHTON Princ.* (1659) 42 All whom Thou hast made more nearly and dearly mine. 1789 *Mrs. PIERCE Journ. France* I. 6 Poor Dr. James . . . loved profligate conversation dearly. 1866 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 48 Born in a harsh and wet climate. . . he dearly loves his house.

**b.** with *pl. adj.*; often hyphenated as in 4.

1566-34 *TINDALE Rom.* xii. 10 Derly beloued, auenge not youre selues. 1625 *MILTON Death Fair Infant* iv, His dearly-loved mate. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* II. xii. 200 Dearly-attached companion. 1878 *Q. VICTORIA Lat.* in *Lond. Gas.* 27 Dec., To call away from this world her dearly-beloved daughter, the Princess Alice.

† **3.** With reference to other feelings than love or affection: **a.** From the heart, heartily, earnestly. Obs.

*a* 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xxxix, Drynke to hym deorly of ful god hous. *c* 1340 *Gaw. & Gr.* *Ant.* 1021 He derely hym þynkeþ. *a* 1400-50 *Alexander* 5222 A doutour, and I dymystyne þat derely laskeþ To consule þaim. 1485 *CAXTON Paris & P.* 24 Prayed hir muske derly that she should not open it. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 18 Most deorly welcome to the Greekes, sweete Lady.

† **b.** Carefully. Obs.

*c* 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) x. 119 The Sarrazines kepten that place fully derely.

† **c.** Deeply, keenly. Obs. Cf. DEAR *a.* 2

1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* II. ii. 132 How deorly would it touch thee to the quicke Shouldst thou but heare I were licentious. 1600 — *A. F. L.* I. iii. 35 My father hated his father deorly. 1608 — *Ham.* IV. iii. 43 We deorly greoue For that which thou hast done.

**4.** At a high price; at great cost; = DEAR adv. 1. Now usually fig. When modifying an adj. used attributively it is usually hyphenated, as 'a dearily-bought advantage'.

*c* 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 454 For suche dyde folowe . . . that payd derely for it. *a* 1533 *L. DENNERS Hon* xciv. 205 He shal derely abyte it. 1550 *CROWLEY Epigr.* 1324 Suche maner stones are most dearily solde. 1568 *CHAFTON Chron.* II. 264 Such hurtis and dammagis. should be dearily revenged. 1677 *MILTON Samson* 1660 Oh dearily-bought revenge, yet glorious! 1797 *G. COLMAN Br. Grims. Lodgings for Single Gent.* I. Some [lodgings] are good and let dearily. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 611 The Mendip miners stood bravely to their arms, and sold their lives dearily. 1865 *KANE Art. Expl.* II. xxiv. 237 All the dearily-earned documents of the expedition.

† **Dearily, a.** Obs. [OE. had *dēorlic* illustrious, splendid, brave; but the later examples are app. nonce-formations from DEAR *a.* + -LY 1.] *Dear*.

*Beowulf* (Th.) 1174 Swa deorlice dæd. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3700 (Cott.) Bot hend and hals es als i tru Mi dereli suns child esau [F. my derly sone hit ys esau, G. & Tr. dere son]. 18. *Ballad*, 'Jamie Douglas' vi. in *Child Ballads* VII. cciv. 98/1 She was a dearily nurse to me.

† **Dearm, v.** Obs. rare. — [ad. L. *dearmare* to disarm; see DE- I. 5.] 'To disarm' (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

**Dearn** (ē, -ful, -ly; see DERN, -FUL, -LY.

**Dearn**, obs. form of DARN v.

**Dearness** (dī-ā-nēs). [f. DEAR *a.* + -NESS.]

**1.** The quality of being dear: **a.** of being held in esteem and affection; hence **b.** Intimacy, mutual affection; **c.** Affection, fondness.

*c* 1320 *Seyn Say.* (W.) 3144 Dame, said the erl ful soone, For grete derenes esyt I done. *a* 1444 *Sir Eglam.* *MS. Lincol.* A. l. 17, f. 138 (Hyllow) With the erle es he lent in derene nyghts and daye. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* III. ii. 101, I think, he holds you well, and in deareness of heart. 1624 *BEDEL Lett.* f. 40 Neither soothing vntruth for the deareness of your person, nor breaking charite. 1656 *J. W. TAYLOR in Evelyn's Mem.* (1857) III. 72, I am, in great heartiness and deareness of affection your . . . most affectionate friend. *a* 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1766) II. 183 The deareness that was between them, was now turned . . . to a most violent enmity. 1821 *TENNYSON Locksley Hall* (91) The child too clothes the father with a deareness not his due. 1871 *T. ERSKINE Spirit. Order* (1876) 20 The nearness and deareness of my relation to Him.

† **b.** *concr.* An expression or token of affection.

1641 *MILTON Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 131 All the duties and dearenesses which ye owe to God. 1721 *STRYPE Eccl. Mem.* I. ii. 26 The peace between the two kings, whatever mutual dearenesses there had appeared, was but short.

**2.** The quality of being dear in price; expensive-ness, costliness.

1530 *PALSGR.* 213/1 Derenese, chiertē. 1599 *HARLEIGH Voy.* III. 269 (R.) The want of wood and deareness thereof in England. 1631 *GOUGE God's Armys* II. § 26. 171 Scarcity and deareness of corne. 1699 *BENTLEY Phil. Pref.* 63 The deareness of Paper, and the want of good Types. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 258 The impracticability of success, arising from scarcity of hands, deareness of labour. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 28 May 4/5 The withdrawal of the Treasury bills . . . was due solely to the temporary deareness of money.

† **De-arrest, v.** Obs. rare. — [DE- II. 1.]

To release from arrest; = DISARREST.

1791 *J. BREE Curatory Sketch* 231 A ship dearestred or released by order of Council.

**De-arsenicize** see DE- II. 1.

**Dearth** (dāp, sb. Forms: 3-4 *derpe*, (4) *dierpe*), 4-5 *dertho*, 4-6 (7 *sc.*) *derth*, 6 *darth*, *deorth*, 6-*dearth*. (ME. *derpe*, not recorded in OE. (where the expected form would be *dierth*, *dierth*, *dierth* cf. 14th c. *dierpe* in Ayenb.); but corresp. formally to ON. *dýrð* with sense 'glory', OS. *diurida*, OHG. *tiurida*, MHG. *tiuride*, MG. *thirde* glory, honour, value, costliness; abstr. sb. f. WGer. *diuri*, OE. *dere*, *dere*, DEAR *a.*; see -TH.)

The form *derpe* in *Gen. & Exod. (bis)* and *Promp. Parv.* seems to be a scribal error for *derpe*, *derpe*; but its repeated occurrence is remarkable.]

† **1.** Glory, splendour. Obs. rare. [= ON. *dýrð*.]

*c* 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 99 þe derpe þerof for to deuyse Nis no wy3 worþe that tonge berez.

† **2.** Dearness, costliness, high price. Obs.

(This sense, though etymologically the source of those that follow, is not exemplified very early, and not frequent. In some of the following instances it is doubtful.)

1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* cii. 82 Ther felte grete derþe and scarsyte of corne and other vytailles in that land. 1596 *Br. BARLOW Three Serms.* l. 5 Dearth is that, when all those things which belong to the life of man . . . are rated at



a high price.] 1632 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 67 Completing of. the dearthe of the pryce thairof. 1644 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jnls.* (1841) II. 175, I cannot help the extraordinary dearth: they say the great soume the author putts on his copie, is the cause of it. 1793 BENTHAM *Emanc. Colonies* Wks. 1843 IV. 413 When an article is dear, it is made so by freedom or by force. Dearth which is natural is a misfortune: dearth which is created is a grievance.

fig. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 123 His infusion of such dearth and rareness.

3. A condition in which food is scarce and dear; often, in earlier use, a time of scarcity with its accompanying privations, a famine; now mostly restricted to the condition, as in time of dearth.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2237 Wex derke (derbe), dis coren is gon. *Ibid.* 2345. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4700 (Cott.) Sua bigan be derth to grete. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 20 If any derth com in be cuntree [quant il fait chier temps]. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 119 Derthe (P. or derke), carisco. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xv. 14 There rose a greete derth thorow out that same lond. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany.* In the tyme of dearth and famine. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* i. ii. 27 Dainty they say maketh derth. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. vii. 22 They know. If dearth Or Foizon follow. 1625 BACON *Ess. Seditions* (Arb.) 403 The Causes and Motives of Seditions are. Dearth: Disbanded Souldiers. a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 80 The same causes which make Dearth in one place do often cause plenty in another. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. li. 217 The fertility of Egypt supplied the dearth of Arabia. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It.* I. 361 Augustus, in a dearth, gave freedom to twenty thousand slaves. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* (1857) II. iv. ii. 270 In modern times, therefore, there is only dearth, where there formerly would have been famine.

b. of (f. for) corn, victuals, etc.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 23 Per falles oft sithes grete derth of corn (chier temps). 1538 STARKE *England* II. i. 174 The darth of al such thyngs as for fode ys necessary. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 33 This yere [1527] was a gret derth in London for brede. *Ibid.* 45 This yere was a gret derth for wode and colles. 1700 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 139 At the dearth of coals the poor repine. 1721 SWIFT *Lett. fr. Lady conc. Bank Wks.* (1841) II. 67 The South-Sea had occasioned such a dearth of money in the kingdom.

4. fig. and transf. Scarcity of anything, material or immaterial; scanty supply; practical deficiency, want or lack of a quality, etc.

1340 Aeyenb. 256 Pe meste dierpe bet is aboute ham is of zopnesse an of tresphe. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 340 Precious clothing is cownpable for the derthe of it. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 42 b, There is no grete derthe ne scarcelte of women. 1566 DRAYTON *Legends* iv. 45 A time when never lesse the Dearth Of happie Wits. 1667 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poetrie* Wks. 1725 I. 55 That dearth of plot and narrowness of Imagination, which may be observed in all their Plays. 1671 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 60 The absence of y<sup>e</sup> Court occasions a great dirth of news here. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* IV. xvii. 130 We live in an age in which there is a great dearth of good men. 1815 WORDSW. *White Doe* II. 8 Her last companion in a dearth Of love. 1875 J. CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* 151 The great pestilence of 1349 led to such a dearth of labourers.

† Dearth, v. Obs. [f. prec. sb.] trans. To make dear in price; to cause or produce a scarcity of or in anything; to beggar.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 119 Dearthyn or make dere, carisco, carioro. 1594 Zepheria ii. in Arb. Garner V. 66 Thy Worth hath dearthed his Words, for thy true praise! 1743 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 153 Thomas Murray having dearthed the flesh Mercat by buying up some pork.

Hence † Dearthening vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 404 To susteane thousandis of strangeris. . to the derthing of all viueris [=vives]. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 64 This huge word-dearthening task.

† Dearthier, Obs. [f. DEARTH v. + -ER.] One who causes a dearth or scarcity in commodities.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 445 Against Forestallers, Regraters, and dearthers of corn and victualls. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. ii. vi. (1743) 389 Punishing forestallers, regraters, and dearthers of corn.

† Dearthful, Obs. nonce-wd. [f. DEARTH sb. + -FUL.] Costly, expensive.

1786 BURNS *Sc. Drink* xvi. It sets you ill, W' bitter, dearthfu' wines to mell, Of foreign gill.

† De-articulate, a. Obs. [Cf. next, and ARTICULATE a.] Divided by joints; freely articulated. Also De-articulated a.

1560 BULWER *Antrophomet.* vii. 87 His Ears not too big nor too little, well engraved, de-articulate. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* v. (1616) 286 It hath bin observed that the geniture yssuing from a woman. . hath bin dearticulated.

De-articulation. Anat. [ad. med.L. de-articulatio, used to translate διαρθρωσις in Aristotle and Galen.] a. Division by joints; b. Articulation admitting of movement in several directions; = DIARTHROSIS' (Syd. Soc. Lex.); c. Distinct articulation (of the voice).

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 333 A de-articulation of the parts. 1624 T. JOHNSON *Pary's Chirurg.* vi. xlii. (1678) 165 De-articulation is a composition of the bones with a manifest and visible motion. 1650 BULWER *Antrophomet.* 144 There would be much of the voice lost in dearticulation. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 798 The dearticulation of the operations of nature.

† De-artuate, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. de-artuare, f. artus joint, member; see DE-I. 6.] trans. To dismember. So † De-artuation, dismemberment.

1623 COCKERAM, *Deartuate.* 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot.* fr. 175 Framing a very maimed and mangled dismemberment and deartuation. . of it.

† Dearworth, derworth, a. Obs. Forms: 1 deorwurpe, dyrwurpe, 2 derwurde, der-wurð, dierwurde, 2-3 deor-, deore-, dere-wurde, 3 durewurde, 3-5 dere-, derworpe, derworþ, -worth, 4 derwurp, dierwurpe, 4-5 darworth, 5 derwurthe, dirworthe, dyrworth, derwarde, 4-6 dererworth, 6 dearworth. [OE. deor-, dyrwurpe, app. f. dieru, deoru DEAR sb.<sup>1</sup> + wyrpe worthy.]

1. Worthy of high estimation, highly valuable, precious, costly.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* x. 28 Dæt is git deorwyrþe ðonne monnes lif. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 31 7e on gold 7e on deorwyrþum þærazlum. c 1000 Ags. *Gosp. Matt.* xii. 46 He funde þæt an deorwyrðe [c 1160 *Hatton* derwurðe] meregrot. c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 19 He. . aledse us. mid his derewurde flesse and mid his blode. c 1200 Trin. *Coll. Hom.* 145 Hie nam ane box. . and hine fulde mid derewurde meries. a 1300 Ten *Commandm.* i in E. E. P. (1862) 15 Pi derwurþ blode þat þou schaddist for manky. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iv. 41 Þat þei ne ben mere derworpe to be þen þine owen lif. c 1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 26 Þat þat is wyþyne þe arterye is ful derwarde & nedþi gret keypyng. c 1422 HOCLEVE *Learne to Die* 448 Of satisfaccoun the leeste dede Richt dererworthe were it in thise dede.

2. Worthy, honourable, noble, glorious.

c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 79 Þet he alihte. . from derewurð wuninge. a 1175 *Cott. Arth.* 231 Se hlafof into þar halle come mid his dierewurð geferede. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 243 Whan dereworpe dindimus þe endinge hurde. a 1400-50 Alexander 2679 Now dose him fra Darius, a derewurth [v.r. darworth] prince. c 1420 *Avou. Arth.* xxii. Bid me Sir Gauan, Is derwurthe on dese!

3. Of persons: Dearly esteemed, dear, beloved.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 2 Louerd! seið Godes Spuse to hire deorewurde Spus. 1322 Wyclif *a Cor.* vii. 1 Most dereworthe britheren. c 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 1512 My fader so dereworth and der. c 1422 HOCLEVE *Learne to Die* 498 Of alle freendes thow, the dererworthe. 1557 Tottell's *Misc.* (Arb.) 117 A dearworth dame.

† Dearworthily, adv. Obs. [f. DEARWORTHY + -LY.] Worthily, honourably; precious, richly; affectionately.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13669 (Gött.) Ful derworthilli his laured he gret. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3252 A duchess dere-worthilly dyghte in dyaperde wedis. c 1410 *Love Bonavent.* *Mirr.* iv. (Gibbs MS.). [Sche] roos uppe and clypped hire derworthilly [ed. 1530 worthilly] and tenderly. *Ibid.* xiv. Sche. . clyppynge hym derworthilly [v.r. derworthilly; ed. 1530 lounyngly] in hyre armes.

† Dearworthiness, Obs. [f. as prec. + -NESS. OE. had deorwyrþnes.] Preciousness, worthiness, valuableness; pl. (in OE.), valuables, treasures.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* vii. § 4 Mid golde, 7e mid seolfre, 7e mid eallum deorwyrþnessum. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 11 Than es the gret derworthines Of precheours that bers wittnes. *Ibid.* 73 Wit lovely worde and dererworthines.

† Dearworthly, adv. Obs. In 3-4 -liche, 4 -lye, -li, -ly, (derwurly). [Early ME. f. DEARWORTH a. + -liche, -LY 2.] = DEARWORTHY.

c 1205 LAY. 15151 Twa hundred nihten. . þe sculen biwiten þene king, durewurliche þurh alle þing. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 410 Þeos beon deorwurliche i-wust. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5322 (Cott.) He. . mensked him derworthli [v.r. dererworthly, -worþely]. c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 180 How derwurly, afore hys ende, A derwurþ syfte he wulde with þe lete. c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 84 Wel þris us blis the derworthelye. 1413 *Lyng. Pilgr. Soule* II. xliii. (1859) 59 Thou. . keptest me ful derworthly, that I went nought from the.

† Dearworthy, derworthy, a. Obs. [A ME. formation from DEARWORTHY, with assimilation of the second element to WORTHY.] = DEARWORTH.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4731 (Cott.) Mi stiward ioseph al fedes me, For darworthli þar-til es he. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. i. 31 Is present fortune derworþi to þe. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* vii. Helde noȝt this wretche on my frealnesse, Thi derworthi childerny than thou schalt blesse. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 52 Þe derworþiſt oile þat euer was. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1086 O, þou dere worþy emperowere!

Deary, -rie (dī·ri), sb. and a. Also 7-8 dearee. [f. DEAR a.<sup>1</sup> + -IE, -Y 4.] Diminutive of dear.

A. sb. A little dear; a darling; a familiar term of amatory and conjugal endearment.

1681 OTWAY *Soldier's Port.* III. i. Lose thee, poor Love, poor Dearee, poor Baby. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confid.* v. ii. 301 [To their husbands] Bye, dearies! 1739 R. BULL *Tr. Deed-kindus* *Grobians* 151 You'll be her Love, her Dearee, what you will. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Findar) *Pindariana* Wks. IV. 73 He hugs and kisses his old Deary. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* I. Here's another ready for ye, deary. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 188 A Mapleton in love is a Mapleton still, for all your pretty ways, dearie.

B. adj. dial. See quotes.

1621 RAY *N. C. Words.* Deary, little. 1828 Craven *Dial.*, Deary, an adjunct to little and equivalent to very; 'This is a deary little bit'. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.* s.v., 'I never seed such deary little apples in all my life'. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s.v., 'There is a deary little gibby lamb'.

C. interj. Deary me! an extension of Dear me!

usually more sorrowful in its tone. 1785 HUTTON *Bras New War* 343 (E. D. S.) Deary me! deary me! forgive me good Sir. 'I'll steal naa maar. . My mother, my brothers and sisters, and my old neam. O deary me! 1815 JANE TAYLOR *Display* xi. (ed. 2) 132 'Deary me!' said she. 1833 MARRAT *P. Simple* I, O deary me! he must have lost a mint of money.

Deas(e, deasse, obs. forms of DAIS.

|| Deasil, deiseal (dye·səl, dese·l), adv., sb. [Gaelic deiseil (deiseal, deasal) adj. and adv., right-handwise, turned toward the right, dextrorsum, f. deas right hand, south, in OIr. dess, des, Welsh dehau, cognate with Lat. dex-ter, Gr. δεξιός. (The meaning of the latter part is unknown.)]

Right-handwise, towards the right; motion with continuous turning to the right, as in going round an object with the right hand towards it, or in the same direction as the hands of a clock, or the apparent course of the sun (a practice held auspicious by the Celts).

1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1769, 309 (Jam. s.v. *Widdersinnie*) At marriages and baptisms they make a procession round the church, Deasail, i.e., sunways. 1774-5 — *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, II. 15 (Jam.) The unhappy lunatics are brought here by their friends, who first perform the ceremony of the Deasil thrice round a neighbouring cairn. 1794 *Statist. Acc. Perthshire* XI. 621 (Jam.) If a person's meat or drink were to. . come against his breath, they instantly cry out, Deisheal! which is an ejaculation praying that it may go the right way. 1824 SCOTT *Wav.* xxiv. The surgeon. . perambulated his couch three times, moving from east to west, according to the course of the sun. . which was called making the deasil. 1875 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilit.* vi. 300 There was a sacred stone in Jura round which the people used to move 'deasil', i.e. sunwise.

De-aspirate, -ation, -ator: see DE-II. 1.

Death (dep). Forms: a. 1-4 déap, 2 dap, diep, 2-3 dæp, 2-4 dep, 3 death, diap, diath, dip, 4 deep, dyap, dyeap, 4-5 deythe, 4-6 deth, dethe, 5 deeth, 6 Sc. deith, 6- death.

Also β, 3 dead, dæd, 3-6 ded, dede, (4 dedd, did), 4-5 (6-8 Sc.) deed, 5-6 deyd, 6-9 (chiefly Sc.) dead, 4-9 Sc. deid. [A Common Teut. sb.: OE. *dēap* = OFris. *dith*, *dād* (WFr. *dead*), OS. *dōð*, *dōd* (MDu. and MLG. *dōt* (d-), Du. *dood*), OHG. *tōd*, MHG. *tōt* (Ger. *tot*), ON. orig. *dauf*, usually *daufi* (Sw., Da. *død*), Goth. *daufus*, an OTeut. deriv. in -*pu*- (= L. -*tu*-s) of the verbal stem *dau-* (pre-Teut. type *dau-*, \**dhar-tu*-s), whence ON. *deyja* to DIE. (Cf. also DEAD.) Of the ME. form *dead*, *dede*, usual in the northern dial. (but not confined to it), Sc. 4- *deid* (did), also spelt 6- *dead*, the history is not quite clear; the final *d* agrees with Sw. and Da., and suggests Norse influence, but the vowel regularly represents OE. *ea*: cf. Sc. *breid*, *heid*, *steid* (brīd, etc.).]

I. 1. The act or fact of dying; the end of life; the final cessation of the vital functions of an animal or plant. a. of an individual.

971 *Blickl. Hom.* 33 He mid his costunge ure costunge oforswipde, and mid his deape urne deap. c 1250 Old *Kentish Serm.* in O. E. *Misc.* 36 Non ne wit þane dai of his diape. a 1300 K. Horn 58 So fele mōten þe Bringe hem þre to dipe. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 376 The women. . whiche after hir husbondis deethis wolden. . lyue chaast. 1500 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* v. i. 293 The death of a deare friend. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 323 With him all deaths I could endure, without him live no life. 1887 J. A. HAMILTON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* IX. 370/2 He bore the scar to his death.

B. c 1205 LAY. 8424-6 Herigal. . sweor, þat Euelin i ðon dæi Dæd sculde bolien. Euelin was swiðe of-dred. For me him dæd bi-hæhte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 905 (Cott.) Þou sal be slan wit dedd dedd. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. I He wald. . suffer hard passioun and dede. c 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2577 Sho saw hir deid semed nere at hande. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 13 Sayand to ane oder giff thet the ane ewil deid. 1570 BUCHANAN *Ane Admonitioun* Wks. 23 To revenge his faderis deid. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxii. 41 Then wer I out of dout of deid.

b. in the abstract.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* viii. 26 Se deap hit huru aftrēþ. a 1200 *Moral Ode* xcvi. in E. E. P. (1862) 28 Dieð com in þis middenerd þurh þe ealde dedes ondes. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 835 (Trin.) Fro þat tyme first coom dep to man. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P.R.* vi. ii. (1495) 187 Deth is callid mors to be it bitter. 1583 HARNSETT *Serm.* *Ezek.* (1658) 128 There are no two things so opposite as Life and Death. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 3 The Fruit Of that Forbidden Tree, whose mortal taste Brought Death into the World. 1769 COWPER *Lett.* 21 Jan., Death is either the most formidable, or the most comfortable thing we have in prospect. 1859 SEELY *Ecce Homo* iv. (ed. 8) 35 The Greek did not believe death to be annihilation.

B. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20841 (Gött.) Þat lif, ne dede, ne wele, ne wao, Mai neuer turn mi hert þe fra. 1340 HAMPOLE *P. Consc.* 1666 Ded es þat mast dred thing þat es. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* l. 260 Þrydome is weil wer than deid. c 1400 Sir *Amadas* (Weber) 152 Then com deyd. . And partyd my dere husbond and me. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 45 As S. Paul sais. . Deid is swolth throw wictore.

o. as a personified agent. (Usually figured as a skeleton; see also DEATH'S-HEAD.)

971 [see 7]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18116 (Cott.) To ded i said, 'quar es þi stang?' 1504 Bury *Wills* (Camden) 105 A blak clothe steynyd w' an image of deth. 1566 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* II. vii. 63. O hell! what haue we here? A carrion death, within whose empty eye There is a written scroule. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 490 Over them triumphant Death his Dart Shook; but delaid to strike. 1839 LONGF. *Reaper & Flowers* i. There is a Reaper, whose name is Death. 1874 J. FOWLER in *Proc. Soc. Antig.* 19 Feb. 143 A figure of Death, represented as a skeleton with mattock and spade.

2. The state of being dead; the state or condition of being without life, animation, or activity.

a 1000 Andreas 583 (Gr.) He. . men of deaðe worde awehte. c 1175 Lamb. *Hom.* 91 Crist aras of deaðe. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 265 Quan al man-kinde. . Sal ben fro dede



to live brogt. 1340 *Ayeb. 7* Oure lhorð anos uram dyabe to lyue. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees: 871) Rays his bryd to lyfe fra deod. 1827 *Pollock Course T.* III. 1000 This wilderness of intellectual death. 1864 *Tennyson Ew. And.* 561 One . . . Lay lingering out a five-years' death-in-life. *Mod.* His eyes were closed in death.

¶ In preceding senses the death was frequent in Old and Middle English, and down to the 16th c. See also 7, 12 c, 13; To die the death: see DIE.

c. 888 K. *Alfred Boeth.* viii. 26 Se deap ne cymð to nanum oðrum þingum. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 109 Pe alde mei him witan iwis þone deð. c. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 52 Pus eode siððe biuoren . . . & com þe deap þer efter. 1340 *Hamper. Pr. Comc.* 355 Of þe dede and whi it es to drede. c. 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 3 When þe dede has sundryd oure bodies and oure saules. c. 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 104 Tylle thou be broght to the dedd. 1513 *DOUGLASÆ Eneis* 1. i. 54 Quhilk hed the deid eschapiit. c. 1555 *LATIMER Sermon & Rem.* (1845) 3 He . . . rose again from the death. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* 1. ii. 179. I lay it [his breast] naked to the deadly stroke. And humbly begge the death. 1599—*Hen. V.* iv. i. 181 Where they feared the death, they haue borne life away.

3. *transf.* The loss or cessation of life in a particular part or tissue of a living being.

1800 *Med. Funt.* III. 543 So great a torpor, as to produce 'the death or mortification of the parts'. 1869 *HUXLEY Physiol.* I. 23 When death takes place, the body, as a whole, dies first, the death of the tissues not occurring until after a considerable interval.

4. Loss of sensation or vitality, state of unconsciousness, swoon. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. DEAD a. 2.)

1596 *Sir J. SMYTHE in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 97 It brought soodeyne death itself upon me for three quarters of an houre.

5. *fig.* The loss or want of spiritual life; the being or becoming spiritually dead. The second death: the punishment or destruction of lost souls after physical death.

c. 1000 *Age. Gosp.* John v. 24 Ic secge eow þæt se þe min word gehyrð . . . færoð fram deaðe to life. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 39 Þenne buregeþ þu here saule . . . from þan ufele deaðe. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 19054 Þiss lif niss noht riht nemmedd lif Ace diep it mazz ben nemmedd. c. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 651 [He] delyuered vs of þe deð secunde. 1382 *WYCLIF Rev.* xxi. 8 The pool brennyng with fyre and brunston. Pref. 1 To by and delyuer vs fra deð withouten end. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour Dv.* The perille of the deð of helie. 1534 *TINDALE Rom.* viii. 6 To be carnally mynded, is deeth. 1864 *S. COX Expositions I.* xx. The want of this [eternal] life is eternal death.

b. Loss or deprivation of civil life; the fact or state of being cut off from society, or from certain rights and privileges, as by banishment, imprisonment for life, etc. (Usually *civil death*.)

1622 *FLETCHER Sp. Curate* iv. i. This banishment is a kind of civil death. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. i. 145 A dissolution is the civil death of the parliament. 1767 *Ibid.* II. 121 It may also determine by his civil death; as if he enters into a monastery, whereby he is dead in law. 1772 *FLETCHER Appeal Wks.* 1795 I. 100 Does not the spirit of persecution . . . inflict at least academic death upon [them]? 1871 *MARBY Elem. Law* § 120 A sort of conventional death, or, as it is sometimes called, a civil death.

c. Of a thing: Cessation of being, end, extinction, destruction.

1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* iii. x. (1483) 56 And oure deð is withouten deð for it hath none ende. 1718 *WATTS Hymns* III. xxiii. Our faith beholds the dying Lord, And dooms our sins to death. 1821 *SHELLEYS Boat on Serchio* 29 From the lamp's death to the morning ray. 1884 *W. C. SMITH Kildrostan* 48 Suspicion murders love, and from its death Come anguish and remorse.

6. Bloodshed, slaughter, murder.

a. 1626 *BACON (J.).* Not to suffer a man of death to live. 1822 *SHELLEY Hellas* 431 The dew is foul with death. 1823 *CHURCH & BRODRIBB tr. Livy* xxii. li. 118 Some were cut down by the foe as they rose covered with blood from the field of death.

7. Cause or occasion of death, as in to be the death of; something that kills, or renders liable to death; poet. a deadly weapon, poison, etc.

971 *Blick. Hom.* 67 He cwæp, 'Eala deap, ic beo þin deap'. 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Kings* iv. 40 Thei crieden oute, seyinge, Deð in the pott! deð in the pott! 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* ii. 14 Poore fellow neuer ioi'd since the price of oats rose, it was the death of him. 1599—*Much Ado* ii. 19 What life is in that, to be the death of this marriage? 16—*DRYDEN (J.).* Swiftly flies The feather'd death, and hisses through the skies. 1704 *POPE Windsor For.* 132 The clam'rous lapwings feed the leaden death. 1773 *GOLDSM. Stoops to Conq.* I. A school would be his death. 1842 *MIALl Nonconf.* II. 49 These churchmen magistrates will be the death of us. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* vi. 260 You might mix his draught with death.

b. c. 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 365 Pou art mi lif, mi ded y-wis. . . y dye for þe loue of þe. c. 1500 *Melusine* 26 He thenne pulled out of hys brest the piece of the sword, and knew that it was hys dede. 1725 *RAMSAY Gent. Sheph.* II. ii. Her cheeks, her mouth, her een, Will be my dead. 1792 *BURNS And Rob Morris* iii. The wounds I must hide that will soon be my dead. *Mod. Sc.* You have been the deid of him.

8. A general mortality caused by an epidemic disease; a pestilence. *Obs. exc.* as in b.

[c. 1250] *Edw. III. Let. to Pope Innocent VI in Hist. Lett. N. Registers* (Rolls) 405 Quodam morbo incurabili in tibia, mala mors vulgariter nuncupato, percussus. c. 1400 *KNIGHTON Chron.* iv. an. 1348, Scoti . . . sumperunt in juramentum, sub hac forma quando jurare volebant, Per fidem moriem Anglorum, anglice be the foul deðe of Engeland. 1480 *CAXTON Descrip. Brit.* 35 This was moche vsed to-for yð grete deð [TREVISIA þe furste moeyn]. 1480-90 *Chron.*

*Scots in Pinkerton Hist. Scot.* I. App. 908 (an. 1482) Thar was ane gret hungr and deid in Scotland. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 20 Thys were was a gret deð at the Menerys. 1577-87 *HOLLINSHED Chron.* III. 961 In This yere a gret deð of the pestilence reigned in London.

b. **Black Death**, the name now commonly given to the Great Pestilence or visitation of the Oriental Plague, which devastated most countries of Europe near the middle of the 14th c., and caused great mortality in England in 1348-9; sometimes also including the recurrences of the epidemic in 1360 and 1379.

The name 'black death' is modern, and was introduced into English history by Mrs. Penrose (Mrs. Markham) in 1823, and into medical literature by Babington's transl. of Hecker's *Der Schwarze Tod* in 1833. In earlier writers we find the pestilence, the plague, great pestilence, great death, or in distinction from later visitations the *furste moeyn*, the first pestilence; Latin chroniclers have *pestis*, *pestilentia*, *epidemia*, *mortalitas*. The distinctive magna mortalitas, 'great mortality' or 'death', and its equivalents, prevailed in many languages: Ger. *das grosse sterben*, L.Ger. *de grote doet*, Flem. *de groete doet*, Da. *den store død* or *manddøth*, Swed. (1402) *store döddin*, later *stordöden*, *digerdöden* (thick or frequent mortality), Norweg. (14th c.) *manddödi him miki*; cf. It. *mortalega grande*, F. *la grande peste*, etc. The epithet 'black' is of uncertain origin, and not known to be contemporary anywhere. It is first found in Swedish and Danish 16th c. chroniclers (*swartadöthen*, *den sorte død*). Hence, in German, Schlozer in 1773 used *der schwarze Tod* in reference to Iceland, and Sprengel in 1794 took it as a general appellation. From modern German the name has passed into Dutch (*de swarte dood*) and English, and has influenced French (*la peste noire*). The quots. 1758 and 1789 below are translations from Danish and Swedish through German, and refer not to the pestilence of 1348, which did not reach Iceland, but to a later visitation in 1402-3, known at the time as *plagan miki* (the great plague), but called by modern Icelandic historians, from 17th c., *svarti dauði* (black death).

[c. 1440] *WALSINGHAM Chron.* Title of chap. De magna mortalitate in anglia, que a modernis vocatur prima pestilentia. 1758 *tr. Horrebow's Nat. Hist. Iceland in Gentl. Mag.* XXVIII. 79 In the 14th century a disease called the *Sorte død*, or black death, destroyed almost all the inhabitants in the place [Iceland]. 1760 *tr. Lett. from Ibre* (1776) in *Von Troil's Lett. Iceland* 305 Schlozer divides the Icelandic literature into three periods. . . the golden period, from the introduction of christianity to the close of the thirteenth [sic—should be fourteenth] century, when the black death or the great plague . . . checked the progress of poetry. 1800 *Med. Funt.* IV. 365 He [Cit. Papon] speaks of the plague. . . in 1347, otherwise called the black plague.]

1823 *Mrs. MARKHAM (Eliz. Penrose) Hist. Eng.* xviii. Edward's successes in France were interrupted during the next six years by a most terrible pestilence—so terrible as to be called the black death. 1833 *B. G. BABINGTON (title) The Black Death in the Fourteenth Century.* From the German of J. F. E. Hecker, M.D. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* v. § 4. an. 1349, The Black Death fell on the village almost as fiercely as on the town. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 164/2 s.v. *Plague*. The mortality of the black death was . . . enormous. It is estimated in various parts of Europe at two-thirds or three-fourths of the population in the first pestilence, in England even higher. 1893 *F. A. GASQUET (title) The Great Pestilence* (A.D. 1348-9), now commonly known as the Black Death.

9. **Hunting.** A blast sounded at the death of the game; — *MOBT. Obs.*

1721 *Compl. Fam. Piece* ii. i. 293 He that first gets in cries *Hoo-up* . . . and blows a Death.

10. As a vehement exclamation or imprecation. See also 'DEATH.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* iii. iii. 396 Death and damnation! Oh! 1668 *DRYDEN Evening's Love* iv. ii. Death, you make me mad, sir! 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xi. Death! to be seen by ladies. . . in such vulgar attitudes!

II. *Phrases.*

11. In ME. the genitive was occasionally (as in nouns of time) used adverbially = In the condition of death, dead; so *lives* (gen. of *life*) = alive. *Obs.* a. 1250 *Owl & Night.* 1630 Ah thu nevre mon to gode Lives ne deaðes, stal ne stode. c. 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 549 Nigt no day swiken y nille LIVES or deþes that ich him se.

12. To death (Sc. to deid, occas. in Eng. to dead): a. *lit.* following verbs as an adverbial extension expressing result, as to † *slay*, *beat*, *stone*, etc. to death; hence to do to (the) death (arch.), to kill, *slay*; to put to death, to kill, esp. in the execution of justice, to execute.

c. 1000 *Age. Gosp. Matt.* xx. 13 Hix 7e-nyperiað hyne to deþe. a. 1225 *Juana* 62 He sloh him wið a stan to deaðe. a. 1300 *Chivour M.* 6711 (Cott.) To ded [i.e. deþe] beð beist man sal stan. c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* 1810 127 þe date . . . þat Steuen to dede was dight. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9533 The Troiens . . . dede hom to dede. c. 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn v.* (1890) at Wounded to death. 1560-1 *Bk. Discepl. Ch. Scot.* vii. § 2 For Sounded . . . the Civill swerde aught to punishe to death. c. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* xcix. A vengeful canker eat him up to death. 1611—*Cymb.* v. v. 235 The Gods do meane to strike me to death with mortal joy. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. 189 Shot to death with darts. 1822 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xix. The slave-owner can whip his refractory slave to death.

c. 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3581 So mani to ded the he dede. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11932 The knights . . . The pepull with pyne puttyn to dede. a. 1400 *Sir Perc.* 930 Ther he was done to the dede. 1507-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 34 Preamb. Dyvers [were] put to ded. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1846) 391 Iack Cadde . . . did to death the Lord Say, and others. 1591 *SHAKS. Much Ado* v. iii. 3 Done to death by slanderous tongues. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* III. § 60. 295 Ministers of Justice in potting capitall malefactors to

death. 1847 *GROTE Greece* (1862) III. xxxiv. 225 They were all put to death. 1858 *GEM. P. THOMPSON Audi Alt.* II. lxxx. 36 Haunted by pictures of some he had done to death.

b. intensifying verbs of feeling, as *hate*, *resent*, or *adjs.*, as *sick*, *wearied*: to the last extremity, to the uttermost, to the point of physical or nervous exhaustion, beyond endurance.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13079 (Cott.) Herodias him hated to ded. 1373 *HOLLYNARD Campo di Fior* 241 Closius is enamoured to ded of a certayne yong woman. 1513 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* iv. ii. 1 *Grif.* How do's your Grace? *Kath.* O Griffith, sick to death. 1670 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals* i. ii. 58 The Heretics abhor me to death. 1670 *DRYDEN Cong. Granada* Pt. II. iii. iii. I'm sad to death, that I must be your foe. 1773 *Mrs. CHAPONE Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 80 A gentleman who would resent to death an imputation of falsehood. 1806 *BROOMFIELD Wild Flowers Poems* (1845) 220 Some almost laugh'd themselves to death. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xxii. My stars, Simmun! . . . You frighten me to death! 1850 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 142, I have also been bothered to death with servants.

c. To the death formerly interchanged with to death in all senses; it is now used only in certain expressions, as to pursue, persecute, wage war to the death.

1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xxvi. 38 My soule is sorowful til to the deð. c. 1400 *Three Kings* (Cologne iv. 12) Eschias was syke to þe deðe. c. 1450 *Merlin* 122 These shall the [=thee] love and serve euer to the deð. 1563 *WYNTER Four Scoir Thre Quet.* Wks. 1888 I. 95 To banis Christians . . . and condempne thame to the deðe. 1568 *GRAYTON Chron.* II. 217 The which Castell the king hated to the death. 1586 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1589) 261 With such speeches he fought unto the death. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* i. iii. 73 You are both sure, and will assist mee? *Conr.* To the death my Lord. 1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* v. i. And she takes it to the death. 1822 *S. LOVER Handy Andy* ii. When he [an attorney] was obliged . . . to hunt his man to the death. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 307 Four generations of Stuarts had waged a war to the death with four generations of Puritans.

13. † To have or take the death: to meet one's death, to die. *Obs.* So To catch one's death: see CATCH v. 30. To be the death of: see sense 7. To be (or make it) death (for): i.e. to be (or make it) a matter of death or capital punishment.

c. 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 1220 The kyng had wend he had the dede. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 837 Through cowatice, gud Ector tuk the dede. 1622 *H. BELL Luther's Collog.* (Casell's Ed.) 13 It should be death for any person to have . . . a copy thereof. 1847 *TENNYSON Princ.* Pro. 150, I would make it death For any male thing but to peep at us.

14. **Death's door**, the gates or jaws of death: figurative phrases denoting a near approach to, or great danger of, death.

1382 *WYCLIF Ps. cvi* (11. 18) And they negheden to the 3atis of deð. 1550 *COVERDALE Spir. Perle* xlii. To bring unto deaðs door, that he may restore unto life again. 1646 *P. BULKELEY Gospel Cont.* To Rdr. 1 When death comes to our dores, and we are at deaðs-door. 1746 *BERKELEY and Let. Tar-water* § 12 Many patients might thereby be rescued from the jaws of death. 1855 *TENNYSON Charge Lt. Brigade*. Into the jaws of Death, Into the mouth of Hell, Rode the six hundred. 1860 *THOLLOPE Framley P.* xliii. Poor Mrs. Crawley had been at death's door.

15. To be in at the death (in Fox-hunting): to be present when the game is killed by the hounds. Also *fig.*

1800 *WINDHAM Speeches Parl.* (1812) I. 337 For the empty fame of being in at the death. 1841 *LYTTON Nt. & Morn.* v. ix. A skilful huntsman . . . who generally contrived to be in at the death.

16. To be death on (slang): to be eminently capable of doing execution on, or a very good hand at dealing with; to be very fond of.

1855 *HALBERTON Nat. & Hum. Nat.* 225 (Bartlett) Women . . . are born with certain natural tastes. Sally was death on lace. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* s.v. To be death on a thing, is to be . . . a capital hand at it, like the quack doctor who could not manage the whooping-cough, but was, as he expressed it, 'death on fits'. Vulgar. 1884 *E. FAWCETT Gentl. of Leisure* i. 9 Fanny hasn't forgotten you . . . she was always death on you English chaps. 1892 *LENTZNER Australian Word-bk.* 19 Death on, good at. 'Death on rabbits', would mean a very good rabbit shot.

17. In various other phraseological expressions; as as pale as death (see PALE); and collog. as sure as death, to ride, come on, hang on, etc., like death, or like grim death.

1766 *BURNS Scotch Drink x.* Then Burnewin comes on like death, At every chaup. 1893 *Tit Bits* 23 Dec. 211/3 The baby . . . holds on to that finger like grim death.

III. **Combinations.**

¶ The genitive, now used (as a possessive) only in poetry or when death is personified, was formerly freely used where we should now use *of*, or *death-* in combination, as in *death's evil*, *sorrow*, *sting*; *death's bed*, *day*, *wound* (see DEATH-BED, etc.). See also DEATH'S-FACE, HEAD, HERB, RING.

a. 1000 *Guthlac* 350 Gr.) Nis me þæs deaðes 3078. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 1374 þer Cristess menniscness Dranne dæþess drinnch. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 þat dreori dede . . . gined þat deaðes dunt. c. 1422 *HOCLEVE Learn to Dis* 538 Thogh thou seeke in thy bed now lye, Be nat agast, no deðes cruel haast thou. 1847 *LATE Hymn.* 'Abide with me' vi. Where is death's sting? Where, grave, thy victory?

18. General combinations of obvious meaning. These may be formed at will, and to any extent: examples are here given. The use of the hyphen is mainly syntactical; it usually implies also a main stress on *death*, as in *death-grasp*, *death-sickness*, *death-polluted*.



**a. attributive.** [As with other names of things, employed instead of the genitive *death's*. In this construction already freely used in OE., as in *deap-blām*, -bedd, -cwealm, -dæg, -denn, -spere, -stede, etc.] Of death; belonging or pertaining to death; as *death-agony*, -angel, -chamber, -chime, -cry, -dew, -dirge, †-door, †-fall, -fever, -grapple, -groan, -hour, -knell, -pang, -sentence, -shot, -shriek, -sleep, -song, -stab, -stiffening, -token, -vacancy, -wraith, etc., etc.

**c. 1440** CAPRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1751 So sodeynly on-to deeth for to falle. Som men were that deeth-fal were myserye. **1601** CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (1878) 39 Many Death-dore-knocking Soules complaine. **1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 187 He is so plaguy proud, that the death tokens of it Cry no recovery. **1635** COWLEY *Davidides* iv. 972 One would have thought. That Nature's self in her Death-pangs had been. **a. 1780** J. CARVER *Trav.* 334 The number of the death-cries they give, declares how many of their own party are lost. *Ibid.* 337 They are then bound to a stake... and obliged for the last time to sing their death-song. **1792** R. CUMBERLAND *Calvary Poems* 1803 II. 67 Christ's death-hour. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* iv. 262 He knew that this was the Death-Angel Azrael, And that his hour was come. **1798** SOTHERBY *tr. Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 25 Pale as the cheek with death-dew icy cold. **1799** NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* IV. 82 To name Sidney Smith's First Lieutenant to the Death-vacancy of Captain Miller. **1811** W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 96 And our death-sentence ends the book. **1813** BYRON *Ginour* xxiii. The deathshot hissing from afar. **1813** SHELLEY *Q. Mab* vii. 14 Nature confirms the faith his death-groan sealed. *Ibid.* ix. 104 The melancholy winds a death-dirge sung. **1814** SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* vi. xviii. I must not Moray's death-knell hear! **1820** CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 55 He gave the death-stab to modern Superstition. **1834** HT. MARTINEAU *Demerara* ix. 128 The animal was not to be restrained... till the long death-grapple was over. **1838** LYTTON *Leila* i. v. The death-shriek of his agonised father. **1842** PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 100 From this deathsleep... Protestant Germany was awakened by another battle-cry. **1851** CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 221 The *Rigor Mortis*, or death-stiffening of the muscles. **1882** J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 3 The gallery out of which the death-chamber opened. **1883** A. I. MENKEN *Infelicia* 22 The last tremble of the conscious death-agony. **1884** GURNEY & MYERS in *19th Cent.* May 792 Alleged apparitions of living persons, the commonest of which are death-wraiths.

**b. objective,** with pres. pples. [already in OE., as *deap-herende*], as *death-bearing*, -boding, -braving, -bringing, -counterfeiting, -darting, -dealing, -subduing, -threatening, etc., adjs.

**1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 269 The... summons of the death-threatening trumpet. **1581** — *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 27 Death-bringing sinners. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 364 Death-counterfeiting sleep. **1592** — *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 47 The death-darting eye of Cockatrice. **1593** — *Lucr.* 165 No noise but Owles & woules death-boding cries. **1633** FORD *Broken H.* i. ii. Death-braving Itioles. **a. 1711** KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 i. 171 Their Death-subduing King. **1774** GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 156 This death-dealing creature. **1821** SHELLEY *Figures* iv. 7 As a death-boding spirit. **1860** SAT. *Rev. X.* 574/1 When these death-dealing missiles fell among them.

**c. instrumental,** with pa. pples, and *parasynthetic*, as *death-begirt*, -dewed, -divided, -laden, -marked, -polluted, -shadowed, -sheeted, -slain, -winged, -wounded, etc., adjs.

**1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* Prol. 9 The fearful passage of their death-march'd love. **1c. 1600** *Distraught Emp.* II. i. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 192 Having his deathe-slayne mistres in his armes. **1623** MASSINGER *Dk. Milan* v. ii. Secrets that restore To life death-wounded men! **1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. xxi. Through the death-shadowed wood. **1787** MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Wks.* (1798) IV. 139 Those mansions, where death-divided friends should meet. **1809** BYRON *To Florence* viii. The death-wing'd tempest's blast. **1818** SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xiii. The death-polluted land. **1832** MOTHERWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1847) 4 The dark death-laden banner. **a. 1839** MILMAN *Good Friday* Wks. II. 336 By thy drooping death-dew'd brow. **1871** G. MACDONALD *Songs Winter Days* III. iv. Death-sheeted figures, long and white. **1879** BROWNING *Ivan Ivanov.* 30 Each village death-begirt.

**d. adverbial** relations of various kinds, with adjs. and pples., rarely verbs. [With adjs. already in OE., as *deap-fæge*, -sýldig, -wérig.] In, to, unto, of, like, as death; as *death-black*, -cold, -deaf, -deep, -devoted, -doomed, -due, -great, -pale, -weary, -worthy, etc., adjs.; *death-doom* vb. See also DEATH-SICK.

**1614** SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* VI. 210 So, the Saint-Thief, which suffered with our Saviour Was led to life by his Death-dead Behaviour. **1742** FRANCIS *Horace* iv. xiv. (Jod.), The death-devoted breast. **1742** YOUNG *Nt. Th.* v. 75 This Death-deep Silence, and incumbent Shade. **1776** MICKLE *tr. Camoens' Lusiad* 350 Death-doom'd man. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 596 The death-pale face. **1796** T. TOWNSHEND *Poems* 105 What tho' the sigh or wailing voice Can't soothe the death-cold ear. **1829** E. ELLIOTT *Village Patriarch* Pref. With only one star... in the death-black firmament. **1839** BAILEY *Festus* ii. (1848) 11 Like Asshur's death-great monarch. **1863** BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 259, I can death-doom him as I please. **1864** LOWELL *Firestide* Trav. 242 To death-deaf Carthage shout in vain. **1866** HOWELLS *Venet. Life* iii. 34 All the floors... are death-cold in winter.

**19. Special combs.:** *death-adder*, a name for the genus *Acanthophis* of venomous serpents, esp. *A. antarctica* of Australia; also *erron. f. deaf-adder*, *deaf-adder*: see DEAF *a. 1. d.*; *death-baby* (*U.S.*), see *quot.*; *death-bill* (*Eccl.*), a list of dead for whom prayers were to be said (see *quot.*); *death-blast*, (*a*) a blast of a horn, etc. announcing or

presaging death; (*b*) a storm or wind of destructive or deadly character; *death-cord*, the rope used for hanging, the gallows-rope; *death-dance*, a dance at or in connexion with death; the Dance of Death; *death-doing a.*, doing to death, killing, murderous (see also DEAD-DOING); *death-drake* (*Angling*), a kind of artificial fly (see DRAKE); *death-duty*, a duty levied on the devolution of property in consequence of the owner's death; legacy, and probate and succession duties; † *death-evil* (*dede-, deed-*), a mortal disease; also, the name of a specific disease (quot. 1559); *death-feud*, a feud prosecuted to the death; *death-flame* = DEATH-FIRE 1; *death-flurry* (*Whale-fishery*), the convulsive struggles of a dying whale after being harpooned (see FLURRY); also *fig.*; † *death-head* = DEATH'S-HEAD; † *death-ill* (*Sc. † dede-ill*), mortal illness; *death-mask*, a cast of plaster or the like, taken from a person's face after death; *death-moss* (see *quot.*); *death-moth*, the Death's-head Moth; *death-penalty*, the penalty of death, capital punishment; *death-penny*, the obolus placed in the mouth of a corpse, with which to pay the ferryman in Hades; *death-pile*, a funeral pile; *death-rate*, the proportion of the number of deaths to the population of a country, town, etc., usually reckoned at so much per thousand per annum; *death-rattle*, a rattling sound in the throat of a dying person, caused by the partial stoppage of the air-passage by mucus; *death-ring*, a finger-ring constructed to convey poison in shaking hands (*W. Jones, Finger-rings* 1877, 435); *death-rope*, a gallows-rope; *death-ruckle*, -rattle (*Sc.*) = *death-rattle*; *death-sough* (*Sc.*), 'the last inspiration of a dying person' (*Jam.*); *death-tick* = DEATH-WATCH 1; *death-trance*, a trance in which the action of the heart, lungs, etc. is so reduced as to produce the semblance of death (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882); *death-trap*, applied to any place or structure which is unhealthy or dangerous without its being suspected, and is thus a trap for the lives of the unwary; *death-wave* (see *quot.*); *death-weight*, a small weight placed on the eyelids of a corpse to keep them closed.

**1860** Chambers' *Encycl.* s.v. *Adder*. A very venomous serpent of New South Wales (*Acanthophis tortor*) is sometimes called the 'death-adder'. **1615** SIR E. HOBY *Curry-combe* 59 The graceless people, who stopped their eares like the death Adder. **1881** A. Chequer'd Career 321 The deaf adder, or death adder, as some people miscall it. **1892** N. Y. Nation 11 Aug. 107/1 A certain fungus called 'death-baby'... fabled to foretell death in the family. **1849** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 383 note, Abp. Lanfranc... allotted the office of drawing up and sending off these 'death-bills' to the precentor. **1820** SCOTT *Abbot* xxxviii. A bugle sounded loudly. 'It is the 'death-blast to Queen Mary's royalty', said Ambrosius. **1875 tr. *Comte de Paris' Hist. Civ. War Amer.* I. 456 The storm which in consequence of its periodical return in the beginning of November, sailors call the death-blast. **1820** St. Kathleen IV. 23 (*Jam.*) She had for three nights successively seen a 'death-candle flitting... along the cliffs. **a. 1851** JOANNA BAILLIE (*Ogilvie*), Have I done well to give this hoary vet'ran To the 'death-cord, under! **1865** B. F. PARKMAN *France & Eng. in Amer.* (1880) 275 The ghostly 'death-dance of the breakers. **a. 1652** BROOME *New Acad.* i. Wks. 1873 II. 9 Here's the 'death-dog point. **1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vii. 362 That death-dog foe. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 268 (*Angling*) 'Death-drake... taken chiefly in an evening, when the May-fly is almost gone. **1881** GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 5 Apr. 2/6 My attention has been turned to a much larger subject—the subject of 'death duties. **c. 1330** R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 32 Siben at Gloucester 'dede uelle him toke. **1559** MORWYN *Evangel.* 256 Angry bysses, such as in some mens legges the late wrytars call the deef veil. **1820** SCOTT *Abbot* xi. They have threatened a 'death-feel if any one touches us. **1812** HOGG *Queen's Wake* 65 That fays and spectres... spread the 'death-flame on the wold. **1860** GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. ci. 2 The convulsive effort... 'death-flurry' as the whalers call it,—which is taking place in America on the subject of slavery. **1771** WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) V. 287 They are mere 'death-heads; they kill innocent merit. **1851** LONGF. *Gold. Leg. iv. Refectory*, None of your death-heads carved in wood. **c. 1425** WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. x. 23 In'till hys 'Dede-ill quhen he lay. **1675** DURHAM *Exp. Commandm.* To Rdr. 1 b (*Jam.*) The death-ill of a natural unrenewed man. **1822** GALT *Steam-boat* 202 (*Jam.*) Na, na! There's nae dea-ill about Loui. **1877** DOWDEN *Shaks. Primer* ii. 29 There exists a 'death-mask... which bears the date 1616 and which may be the original cast from the dead poet's face. **1838** MISS PARDOE *River & Desert* I. 247 On many... venerable pines hung wreaths of the greyish-coloured, silken parasite which is called in 'woodcraft' the 'death-moss. **a. 1821** KEATS *Ode to Melancholy* 6 Nor let the beetle, nor the 'death-moth be Your mournful Psycho. **1875** E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xiv. (1878) 155 The 'death-penalty of the law of Moses. **1863** WHYTE *Melville's Gladiators* III. 258 Scatter a handful of dust over my forehead, and lay the 'death-penny on my tongue. **1852** MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windsor* II. 76 Had all the 'death-piles of the ancient years Flared up in vain before me? **1864** Soc. Sc. Rev. 63 The 'death rates in the army had been reduced... by sanitary measures. **1873** B. STEWART *Conserv. Forces* i. 12 The death rate... varies with the temperature. **1829** LYRONS *Deveraux* vi. iv. His lips quivered wildly—I heard the 'death-rattle. **1815** SCOTT *Guy M.* xxvii. That was the 'death-ruckle—he's dead. **1820** Blackw. Mag. Sept. 62a (*Jam.*) Heard nae ye**

the lang drawn 'death-sough? **1899** JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 207 In the huge beams or woodwork, the 'death-tick is sure to be heard in the silence of the night. **1835** BROWNING *Paracelsus* v. 128 This murky, loathsome 'Death-trap, this slaughter-house. **1889** Spectator 14 Dec. 830 If... the Board schools are death-traps. **1848** C. A. JOHNS *Week at Lizard* 103 About one in every nine is more boisterous... than the rest; this the fishermen call 'the 'death wave'. **1886** J. MILNE *Earthquakes* 171 Phenomena... on the Wexford coast... popularly known as 'death waves', probably in consequence of the lives which have been lost by these sudden inundations. **1850** Mrs. BROWNING *Poet's Vow* v. iv-v. They laid the 'death-weights on mine eyes.

**Death a.**, var. of DEAF *a.*, in some MSS., and in mod. dial. See also *death-adder* in DEATH 19.

**a. 1500** Metr. *Life St. Kath.* 436 There is made hole dethe and dombe. **1574** HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 116 As he was death, and most dunch, I cried out more in speaking unto him, than I do use in preaching. **1875** Sussex Gloss., *Death*, *deaf*, 'afflicted with deafness'.

So *Death v.* = DEAF *v.* to deafen.

**c. 1440** York Myst. xxxi. 186 Lo! sirs, he dethis vs with dynne!

**Death-bed** (de'pbed). Also 5-6 *ded-*, *dead-*; 6 *death's bed*. The bed on which a person dies; the bed of death. (In OE. the grave.)

*Beowulf* 5795 Nu is... dryhten Geata, deað-bedde fæst. **c. 1400** Gamelyn 24 On his deþ bed to a-bide Goddes wille. **a. 1500** Childe of Bristowe 100 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 115 On his ded bed he lay. **1550** COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xii. By him that lieth on his dead-bed. **1567** MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 29 When as he... lay vpon his deaðes bed. **1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 51 Sweet Soule, take heed, take heed of Periury, Thou art on thy death-bed. **1732** POPE *Ep. Cobham* 116 He dreads a death-bed like the meanest slave. **1874** STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. vii. 201 Canute's division of his dominions on his death-bed.

**b. attrib.**

**1691** 8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 185 Such a Death-bed charity is too near akin to a Death-bed repentance, to be much valued. **1816** SCOTT *Tales of Landlord* Introduct., To answer funeral and deathbed expenses.

**Death-bell** (de'pbel). Also *dead-bell* (*Sc. deid-bell*).

1. A bell tolled at the death of a person; a passing-bell.

**1781** C. J. FIELDING *Brothers*, The Village death-bell's distant sound. **1784** COWPER *Task* II. 51 A world that seems To toll the death-bell of its own decease. **1889** E. PEACOCK in *Cath. Household* 5 Jan. 13/3 The custom of ringing the death-bell at night.

**β. a. 1740** Barbara Allan viii. in *Child Ballads* (1886) iv. 277/2 She heard the dead-bell ringing. **18.** WHITTIER *Cry of Lost Soul* iv. The guide, as if he heard a death-bell toll, Starts.

2. A sound in the ears like that of a bell, supposed to be the superstitions to portend a death.

**1807** HOGG *Mountain Bard* 17 (*Jam.*) O lady, 'tis dark, an' I heard the death-bell, An' darena gae yonder for gowd nor fee.

**Death-bird.** A bird that feeds on dead bodies; a carrion-feeding bird; a bird supposed to bode death; a popular name of a small North American owl, *Nyctala Richardsoni*.

**1821** SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 340. **1822** — *Hellas* 1025 The death-birds descend to their feast. **1864** T. TAYLOR *Ballads of Brittany* (1865) 93 Sudden I heard the death-bird's cry.

**Death-blow.** A blow that causes death.

**1795** SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vii. 35 For the death-blow prepared. **c. 1813** Mrs. SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xiv. 118 It was her death-blow—down she dropped, and never spoke after. **1876** BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxii. 302 Never to receive the death-blow but with joy.

*fig. 1811* BYRON *Lines written beneath Picture*, The death-blow of my Hope. **1838** THIRLWALL *Greece* V. 103 That event... was generally considered as a death-blow to the Spartan power.

**Death-day.** Forms: see DEATH; also 7 *death's*.

1. The day on which a person dies.

**735** BÆDA *Death-song*, Huæt his gastae, godaæs aeththa yfaes, aester deoðthæge doemid uoeorthea. **1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. III. 104 Hennes to pi deþ day do so no more. **1389** in *Eng. Gilds* 121 At þe ded day of a broþer, euery couple to 3eunyn jii. penys. **c. 1450** St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 1540 My deed day comes at hand. **a. 1649** DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 124 The death-day of thy body is thy birth-day to eternity. **1882** J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 15 Your death-day need not come upon you as a surprise.

2. The anniversary of this day.

**1639** HORN & ROB. *Gate Lang.* Unl. xviii. § 664 Keeping a death's-day as well as a birth-day. **1817** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 234 The 7th of November was kept as a solemn anniverse by Lorenzo dei Medici... as the birth-day and death-day of Plato. **1855** THACKERAY *Newcomers* II. 332 The death-day of the founder... is still kept.

**Death-fire.**

1. A luminous appearance supposed to be seen over a dead body, etc.; = DEAD-LIGHT 3.

**1796** COLERIDGE *Ode Departing Year*, Mightry armies of the dead, Dance like death-fires round her tomb. **1818** SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* xi. xii. From the choked well, whence a bright death-fire sprung.

2. A fire for burning a person to death.

**1857** T. FLANAGAN *Hist. R. C. Church Eng.* II. 81 A large wooden statue of the blessed Virgin was brought... to make the death-fire.

**Deathful** (de'pful), *a.* [See -FUL.]

1. Full of death; fraught with death; mortal, fatal, destructive, deadly.

**a. 1240** Lofsong in *Cott. Hom.* 207 Bi his deaðfulle grure and bi his blodde swote. **1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 104



Manic deathfull torments. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 362 As Homer saies of the champions in their deathfull combat. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 23 The deathfull Scorpion's far-out-bending claws. 1742 COLLINS *Ode to Mercy* 7 Amidst the deathfull field. 1850 BLACKIE *Archylus* I. 154 The man, that dealt the deathfull blow. 1876 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* viii. 340 Man under sinful and deathfull conditions.

### 2. Subject to death, mortal. *arch. rare.*

1616 CHAPMAN *Homor's Hymn to Venus* (N.). That with a deathless goddess lay A deathfull man. 1887 MORRIS *Odys.* III. 3 Unto deathfull men on the corn-kind earth that dwell.

### 3. Having the appearance of death, deathly.

1656 [see DEATHFULNESS]. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* viii. (1831) 74 The deathfull hue of his countenance. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Vision of Poes* xcii. Deathfull their faces were. 1881 W. WILKINS *Songs of Study* 97 Her... white body spotted o'er With deathfull green.

### Hence Deathfully adv., Deathfulness.

1809 CAMPBELL *Gertr. Wyom.* I. xvi. Deathfully their thunders seem'd to sweep. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* IV. xxv. She was bleeding deathfully. 1856 *Artif. Handson.* 70 To adorn our looks, so as may be most remote from a deathfulness. 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* I. (1858) 116 There is nothing to break the deep deathfulness of the scene.

**Death-hunter, slang.** One who furnishes a newspaper with reports of deaths (*obs.*); a vendor of dying speeches or confessions (*obs.*); an undertaker; see also quot. 1816.

1728 (*title in Farmer*). Ramble through London, containing observations on Beggars, Pedlars... Death Hunters (*etc.*). 1776 POPE *Capuchin* II. Wks. 1799 II. 391 When you were the door of the Scandalous Chronicle, was not I death-hunter to the very same paper? 1816 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 4) 377a Death Hunters, followers of an army, who, after the engagement, look for dead bodies, in order to strip them. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Lab.* I. 228 (Farmer) The 'running patters', or death-hunters, being men engaged in vending last dying speeches and confessions.

### Deathify (de'pifai), v. *nonce-ud.* (See quot.)

1834 COLERIDGE in *Remains* (1836) II. 163 Warburton would scarcely have made so deep a plunge into the bathetic as to have deathified 'sparrow' into 'spare me!'

### Deathiness (de'pinēs), rare. [f. DEATHY a. + -NESS.]

The state or quality of being 'deathly'. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. (D.). It burns clear; but with the air around its dead ingredients mingle deathiness. 1843 SARA COLERIDGE in *Memo.* (1873) I. 275 The recumbent figure... looks deathly with too real and actual a deathiness.

### Deathless (de'ples), a. [see -LESS.]

#### 1. Not subject to death; immortal.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. Eden 741 Should (like our death-less Soule) have never dy'd. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* III. (1700) 19 Though Angels and humane Soules be Deathless. 1790 COWPER *Odyssey* IV. 582 The deathless tenants of the skies. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. 425 The faith that animals have immaterial and deathless souls.

#### 2. fig. Of things.

1646 CRASHAW *Sopet. d'Her.* III. The dew of life, whose deathless spring Nor Syrian flame, nor Borean frost deflow'rs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 775 Deathless pain. 1807 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 408 The deathless name of Godwine.

### Hence Deathlessly adv., Deathlessness.

1681 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 94 The deathlessness of the Soul. 1865 G. MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* xvi. (1889) 119 Our deathlessness is in what we do, not in what we are. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Vision of Poes* cxi. His brown bees hummed deathlessly.

### Death-light.

#### 1. = DEATH-LIGHT 3, DEATH-FIRE 1.

1823 JOANNA BAILLIE *Collect. Poems* 105 A death-light that hovers o'er Liberty's grave.

#### 2. A light burning in a death-chamber.

1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* I. 146 The two candles... reserved... to be her own death-lights.

### Deathlike (de'plik), a. [f. DEATH + -LIKE; formed after the OE. *deaplic* had become *deathly*.]

#### 1. Deadly, fatal, mortal; = DEATHLY 2. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, *etc.* *Erasm. Par. John* 77 b. The sickenes was not deathlike. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. i. 29 Death-like dragons here affright thee hard. 1621 LADY MARY WROTH *Urania* 418 Most cruel, and the death-like kind of ill.

#### 2. Resembling death.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. *Vocation* 616 A deep and death-like Lethargy. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* IV. 435 A death-like paleness. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* I. (1858) 24 The deathlike silence of a region where the fall of waters... is unknown.

### Deathliness. [f. DEATHLY a. + -NESS.] The quality of being deathly; resemblance to death.

1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* (1851) 349 The utter, total Deathliness in Life of Simon. 1861 MRS. STOWE *Agnes of Sorrento* xvii. 215 The utter deathliness of the scene.

### Deathling (de'plin), rare. [See -LING.]

#### 1. One subject to death, a mortal. Also attrib.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Imposture* 374 Alas fond death-lings! 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xiv. (1848) 151 Deathlings! on earth drink, laugh and love! 1886 WAY *Tr. Hlad* xii. Zeus... Who over the deathling race and the deathless bareth sway.

#### 2. pl. Young Deaths, the offspring of Death personified. (*nonce-use*.)

1730 SWIFT *Poems, Death & Daphne*. His realm had need That Death should get a num'rous breed; Young deathlings.

#### 3. Gogs deathlings: 'by God's death', an oath.

1611 CORRAE, *Mordienne*, Gogs deathlings; a foolish oath in Rabelais.

### Deathly (de'pli), a. Forms: 1-2 *deaplic*, 3 *deathlich*, *deplich*, 6 *deathlie*, -lye, 6- *deathly*.

[OE. *deaplic* = OHG. *todlich*: f. DEATH + -LY 1; cf. DEADLY.]

#### 1. Subject to death, mortal. *Obs.*

971 *Becket. Hom.* 21 Bið þonne undeaplic, þeah he ær deaplic wære. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Þu wæst deaplic, 3ef þu þes trowes westm 3eost. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 Mid ure deapliclie liue.

#### 2. Causing death, deadly.

1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Deapliche atter. 1548 UDALL, *etc.* *Erasm. Par.* 2 Cor. II. (R.). Vnholsome and deathlye to such as refuse it. 1555 *Cohabitation of Faithfull* 19 The byting of deathlie serpentes. 1568 T. HOWELL *Neue Sonnets* (1879) 119 When deathly seas compels weake hart to quail. 1861 TROLLOPE *North Amer.* I. 563 That deathly flow of hot air coming up... from the neighbouring infernal regions. 1885 W. DE GRAY *Birch Life K. Harold* v. 135 His wounds, many and deathly.

#### 3. Of the nature of or resembling death, deathlike; gloomy, pale, etc. as death.

1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 69 The deathly day in dole I passe. 1821 MRS. CARLYLE *Let. II.* 204 She, poor thing, looking deathly. 1865-8 F. PARKMAN *France & Eng. in Amer.* (1880) 57 A deathly stillness.

#### 4. Of or pertaining to death. *poetical.*

1850 MRS. BROWNING *Soul's Trav.* 176 That deathly odour which the clay leaves on its deathlessness alway. 1878 BROWNING *La Sainia* 65 As soul is quenchless by the deathly mists.

### Deathly, adv. In a deathlike. [See prec. and -LY 2. Cf. DEADLY adv. 1, 3, 4.]

#### 1. In a way causing or tending to death. *Obs.*

1240 *Lofung in Cott. Hom.* 211 Herþur ich deic þet spec er of swuche þinge and deapliche sunegi.

#### 2. To a degree resembling death.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1847) I. 185 Here and thus I lay, my face... deathly pale. 1884 C. F. WOOLSON in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 1897 It was 'deathly cold' in these 'stony lanes'.

#### 3. Death's-face. *Obs.* = DEATH'S-HEAD 1.

1623 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 616 A death's face in a ring.

#### Death's-head (de'psid), a. [See DEATH 1 c.]

1. The head of Death figured as a skeleton; a human skull; a figure or representation of a skull, *esp.* as an emblem of mortality.

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. ii. 55, I had rather to be married to a death's head with a bone in his mouth. 1597 — *2 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 255 Doe not speake like a Death's-head: doe not bid me remember mine end. 1884 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 19874 Several Jewels and Rings, one of which was Enamelled with a Death's-head. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 659 Hermits and holy men are described sighing over death's heads, sobbing and groaning at their being men and not angels. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xl. The old black flag, with the death's head and hour-glass. 1864 THACKERAY *D. Duralii*, His appearance... was as cheerful as a death's head at a feast. 1641 MAY *Old Couple* II. ii. (1810), As the two old death's-heads to-morrow morning Are to be joind together.

#### 2. A ring with the figure of a skull. *Obs.*

(About 1600 commonly worn by procuresses.) 1605 MARSTON *Dutch Courtesan* I. ii. Their wickednesse is always before their eyes, and a death's-head most commonly on their middle finger. 1607 DEKKER *Northward Hoe* IV. Wks. 1873 III. 50 As if I were a bawd, no ring pleases me but a death's head. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 8 Shall not I wear thy ring, who am so ready to wear a Death's-head to preserve alive the memorial of a dead friend?

2. A name given to a South American species of squirrel-monkey, *Chrysomys sciureus*, from the appearance of its face and features.

3. attrib. Death's-head Moth, a large species of hawk-moth (*Acherontia atropos*), having markings on the back of the thorax resembling the figure of a skull.

1781 BARBUT *Genera Insect.* 179 Death's-head moth. It has a grey irregular spot upon which are two black dots which very plainly represent a death's head, whence this insect takes its name. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 414 The bees... protected themselves from the attacks of the death's head moth... by closing the entrance of the hive. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* II. 50 The Death's head hawk-moth caterpillar feeds on the potato.

#### 4. Death's-herb. *Obs.* Deadly Nightshade.

1607 TOFFELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 99 Dwall or Nightshade, which is also called Deaths-herb.

Death-sick, a. [DEATH 18 d.] Sick unto death, mortally sick or ill. So Death-sickness, mortal illness.

1628 BP. HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 19 Apparitions... wherewith some of our death-sick gentlemen... have bin frighted into catholickes. 1661 *Pettit. E. Chaloner in 7th Rep. Hist. MSS. Commission* 147 During his imprisonment... he took his death sickness. 1846 MANNING *Serm.* (1848) II. ii. 33 After the partial cure of a death-sickness.

Deathsman (de'psmān), arch. A man who puts another to death; an executioner.

1599 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 90 Democles commanded the deathsman to doo his deuoyre. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* IV. vi. 263, I am onely sorry He had no other Deathsman. 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* II. vii. (1642) 104 Loath to have any other deaths-man but himselfe, he was found slaine by his owne hand. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* VI. xxiii. The very deaths-men paused to hear.

Death's-ring. *Obs.* A death's-head ring. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. vii. (1654) 360 The old posie of the death's-ring.

Death-struck, a. Also Death-stricken, +strucken. Smitten with death, i.e. with a mortal wound or disease.

1621 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* II. vii. 83 They see her death-strucken with that Plannet, and therefore adudge

their kill but vaine. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ii. (*heading*). A strange Example of one Death-stricken as he walked the Streets. 1688 *North's Lett.* III. 25 When all his Rational Faculties are as 'twere benumbed and death-struck. 1813 BAYNE *Ch. Hist.* I. lxviii. The death-struck, still his feeble frame he rears. 1855 ROBINSON *1000 Years in Diet. Nat. Hist.* IX. 422 It is only when he [Cecil] is death-stricken... that we find the curtain raised.

Death-throe. Forms: a. 4 *deþ* þrowe, 6 *Se. deitht thrau*, 7-9 *death-throe*; b. *Se. and north. dial.* 4 *ded thrau*, *deds þrawe*, 6 *dede-*, *deid-thraw*, 7 *dead-throe*, 9 *dead-thraw*, -*throw*. [f. DEATH + THROE; most frequent in the northern form *dele-thrau*, mod. *Se. deid-thrau*.] The agony of death, the death-struggle; also fig.

c. 1305 *St. Christopher* 172 in *E. E. F.* 1862 64 Put hire deþ þrowes were stronge. 1549 *Compl. Sect.* xvi. 121 Darinus was in the agony and deith thrau. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. I. xii. (1866) 210 The death-throes of Rome were long and terrible.

B. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2665 (Cott.) Quen ded thraus smites smert. 1535 SLEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 119 Sum in the deid-thrau la walterand in swoon. 1597 MONTGOMERY *Cherrie & Slae* 286 Like to an fische fast in the net, In deid-thrau vndeicst. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 279 In the death-throe. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* ix. Ye maun come hame, sir,—for my lady's in the death-thraw. 1836 E. IYING *Babylon* I. II. 144 While it is the death-throw, the last gasp and termination of life to the Papal Beast.

b. fig. (Sc.) 1808 JAMIESON *s.v.*, Meat is said to be in the death-thraw, when it is neither cold nor hot. 1822 HOGG, *Perils Man* III. 116 (Jam.) One of those... winter days... when the weather is what the shepherds call in the death-thraw, that is, in a struggle between frost and thaw.

Deathward (de'pwārd), adv. Forms: see DEATH. [See -WARD.] In the direction of death, towards death. a. orig. To (one's) deathward = towards one's death.

c. 1430 LYDC. *Bochas* I. ix. (1544) 18 b, Kind [= Nature] to his deathward, doth him dispose. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlviii. 202 (Harl. MS.). I sawe him go to depeward. c. 1530 LUT. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 129 Ye shall not go to your dewthward. 1876 SWINBURNE *Erechth.* 705 And wash to deathward down one flood of doom.

B. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 807 When he drawes to dedward. c. 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) xxi. 96 When paire frendez drawez to þe ded ward.

b. without to. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Poems, Lady Geraldine's Courtship* Concl. ix. So... Would my heart and life flow onward, deathward. 1887 SWINBURNE *Locrine* iv. l. 77 Our senses sink From dream to dream down deathward.

Deathwards, adv. (*adv.*) [See -WARDS.] = prec.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* v. (1848) 121 All mortal natures fall Deathwards. 1880 R. H. HUTTON in *Fraser's Mag.* May 665 The 'life-wards' or 'death-wards' tendency of our actions.

Death-warrant. Also 7-8 *dead-*. A warrant for the execution of the sentence of death.

1692 LUTHERELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 644 The dead warrant is come to the sheriff of London for the execution of 13 of the late condemned criminals. 1757 SWINMER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. IV. 398 The Lords of the Admiralty... signed the Dead Warrant appointing him to be shot. 1806 C. BULLOCK *Queen's Resolve* 51/1 Before Parliament relieved her of the necessity, she [Queen Victoria] had to sign the death-warrant of all prisoners sentenced to suffer capital punishment.

fig. 1814 SCOTT *Life of Swift* Swift's Wks. (1824) I. 250 It was her death-warrant. She sunk at once under the disappointment. 1874 MORELEY *Compromise* (1880) 232 An institution whose death-warrant you pretend to be signing.

Death-watch (de'hwot), a. Also 8 *dead-*.

1. The popular name of various insects which make a noise like the ticking of a watch, supposed by the ignorant and superstitious to portend death; *esp.* the small beetles of the genus *Anobium*, which bore in old wood, and a minute neuropterous insect *Atropos pulsatorius*, known as destructive to botanical and entomological collections.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. v. § 2. 127 Sheathed Winged Insects... That of a long slender body, frequent about houses, making a noise like the minute of a Watch... Death Watch. 1700 ASTLEY *St. Saviour's-Faxardo* II. 385 The Death-watch Spiders spread their curious Hair. 1764 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xc. I listened for death-watches in the wainscot. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 274 Both sexes, in the season of love, have the habit of calling one another by striking rapidly with their mandibles on the wood... This noise, similar to the accelerated beating of a watch, has occasioned... the vulgar name of Death-watch. 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chapl. of Fleet* I. 204 Last night I heard the death-watch. comb. 1710 E. WARD *Brit. Hud.* 60 Thy Melancholy Tick, That sounds, alas, so Death-watch like.

2. A watch or vigil by the dead or dying.

Death-worm.

1. = DEATH-WATCH 1. *Obs.*

1773 *Genl. Mag.* XLIII. 195 No ticking death-worm told a fancied doom.

2. *poet.* A 'worm of death'.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. i. 16 How like death-worms the wingless moments crawl! 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Roman of Margret* xxiv. Behold, the death-worm to his heart is a nearer thing than thou.

Death-worthy, a. Also 4 *ded-*. Worthy or deserving of death.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11967 (Cott.) Quat has it don þis bodi, ded worþe to be? 1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* VII. Wks. 780/a He was death worthy y<sup>e</sup> withdrew from god the money which himself had given to god. 1593 SHAKS. *Per.* 635 This guilt would seem death-worthy in thy brother.



1882 H. ST. CLAIR FEILDEN *Short Const. Hist. Eng.* iv. 157 One [of Alfred's laws] makes treason deathwound.

**Death-wound.** Forms: **DEATH**; formerly also **B. dedes**, **death's**. A wound causing death, a mortal wound.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3490 Smitheþ wið swerdes & spereð . . . and 3if hem dede wounde. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 562 He made him a grete wounde but no dede wounde. 1793 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* (1862) III. 122 Jacobinism is . . . more likely to receive its death-wound in the South of France than in Flanders. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Death-wound*, a law term for the starting of a butt end, or springing a fatal leak. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 3 The dealer of the death-wound to the spirit of Pharisaism was a Pharisee.

β. 1313 *Cursor M.* 7592 (Gött.) Mani feldd wið dedes wound [v. r. dedes wounde]. 1489 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxliii. 90 There he caught dedes wounde. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 465 An deidis wound in his heid. 1667 MILTON *P.* III. 252 Death his death's wound shall then receive. 1763 SCRATON *Indostan* (1770) 43 Mustapha Caun. . . received his death's wound from an arrow.

**Death** (dē'p), *a.* and *adv.* [f. **DEATH** + **-Y**.] **A. adj.** Of the nature or character of death; = **DEATHLY** *a.* 3, 4.

1801 [cf. **DEATHNESS**]. 1820 SHELLEY *Witch Atl.* lxx. A mimic day within that deathly nook. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale of Paraguay* iv. 38 A deathly paleness settled in its stead. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 665 The Raven dislikes all animal food that has not a deathly smack.

**B.** as *adv.* To a degree resembling death; = **DEATHLY** *adv.* 2.

1796 SOUTHEY *Ballads*, *Donica* xx. Her cheeks were deathly white and wan. 1811 SHELLEY *Moonbeam* ii. 1 Now all is deathly still.

† **Deaurate**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *deaurāt-us*, pa. pp. of *deaurāre* (late L.) to gild over, f. **DE** + **aurare** to gild, f. *aurum* gold.] Gilded, golden. c 1430 LYDG. *Compl. Bl. Knt.* lxxxvi. And while the twylyght and the rowes rede Of Phebus lyght were deaurate a lyte. c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B iii. The tree of this science with branches deaurate. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stoffe* (1871) 57 Of so eye-bewitching a deaurate ruddy dye is the skin-coat of this landgrave. 1616 BULLOKAR, *Deaurate*, gilded, glittering like gold.

**Deaurate** (dē'ōrēt), *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *deaurāt-*, ppl. stem of *deaurāre* to gild: see *prec.*] *trans.* To gild over. Hence *Deaurated* *ppl. a.*

1564 BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* 95 a. Golde is holsole to deaurate or gilde Losinges. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commu.* (1878) 54 To . . . deaurate and guild over his spots and sores with the tincture and dye of holynesse. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deaurate*, to gild or lay over with gold [also in BAILEY (folio) and JOHNSON]. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 62 She . . . to illuminate his pen, A deaurated thought inspires, But instantaneously retires.

Hence **Deauration**, the action of gilding.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Deauration*, a gilding over. 1706 — (ed. Kersey), *Deauration*, a gilding, or laying over with Gold: Among Apothecaries, the gilding of Pills to prevent ill Tastes. 1721 in BAILEY. 1755 in JOHNSON; and mod. Dicts.

**Deave** (dēv), *v.* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* In 4-6 (9) *deve*, (4-5) *dewe*, 6 *Sc. deiv* (e, 9) *deve*. [OE. *deafian* in *adaefian* (f between vowels = v) to wax deaf. The trans. type \**dēfian*, \**dēfan* to make deaf, corresp. to Goth. (ga) *daufjan*, OHG., MHG. *touben*, *touben*, Ger. (be) *täuben*, does not appear in OE., and the trans. seems to be an extension of the intrans. use in ME.: cf. **DEAD** v.]

† 1. *intr.* To become deaf. *Obs. rare.*

[c 1050 *Gen.* in Wr. Wülcker 179/25 *Obsurdit* adaeafede.] 13. . . in *Pol. Rel.* & L. *Poems* 224 Hyse eres shullen dewen, And his eyen shullen dymmen.

2. *trans.* To deafen; to stun or stupefy with noise (formerly also with a blow); to bewilder, worry, or confuse, esp. by 'dinning' in one's ears.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1286 þe dunte þat schulde hym deue. a 1400 *Cor. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 348 Wyttis ben revid, Erys ben deuid. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xxiii. Alle the Duseperis of Fraunce [are] with your dyn deuyt. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 285 Dewyt with speris dynt. 1500-20 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 360 Thow deuis the deuill, thynne eme, wyth dyn. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 671 He greuis vs and deues vs With sophistries and schiftis. 1792 BURNS *Willie's Wife* ii. She has . . . A clapper tongue weaue deave a miller. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v. Dinna deave me wi' your nonsense. 1825 in BROCKETT, *Deave*. 1874 DASENT *Tales fr. Fjeld* 31 It deaved one to hear. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Deave*, to deafen; to embarrass, to confuse. Also in Glossaries of Northumb., Cumbrid., Lanc., Cheshire, Cleveland, Whitley.

Hence **Deaving** *ppl. a.*

1832 MOTHERWELL in *Whistle-Binkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. i. 45 The deavin' dingsome tune. 1883 READE *Til for Tat* i. in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 251/2 A new peal of forty church bells, mounting . . . from a mufin man's up to a deaving dome of bell-metal.

**Deave**, *obs. inflex.* of **DEAF** *a.*

**Deavely**, *deafly*, *a. dial.* [The form suggests derivation from **DEAF** (like *goodly*, *sickly*, *weakly*), and the etymological sense may be 'where nothing is heard, silent'] Lonely, solitary and silent.

1611 COTGR., *Desolt*, desolate, deavely, desert. *Liexx destournez* . . . deavelye habitations, solitarie lodgings. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 14 *Deafly*, lonely, solitary, far from neighbours. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitley Gloss.*, *Deafly* or *Deafly*, lonely. 'They live in a far off deafly spot; retired from all noise, secluded. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Davely*, *Deavely*, *Deafly*, lonely. 'It's a davelly road.'

Hence **Deaveliness**.

1611 COTGR., *Solitude*, lonelinesse . . . want of companie, deaveliness. *Silence*, a deaveliness, or solitariness.

**Deavour**, var. of **DEVER**, **DEVOIR**. **Deaw**, *y*, *obs.* forms of **DEW**, **DEWY**.

† **De-awarren**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. **WARREN**: cf. *de-aforest*.] = **DISWARREN**.

1727 W. NELSON *Latius conc. Game* (1736) 32 Deawarred, is when a Warren is diswarrened, or broke up and laid in Common.

† **Deba'cchate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēbācchāri*, f. *Bacchus*: see **DE** + **I**. 3.] To rage or rave as a bacchanal. Hence † **Deba'cchation**.

1623 COCKERAM, *Deba'cchate*, to reule one after the manner of drunkards. 1633 PLYNNE *Histrio-M.* i. vi. xii. (R.), Who defile their holiday with . . . most wicked debacchations, and sacrilegious execrations. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deba'cchation*, a raging or madness. a 1751 in Bp. Lavington *Enthus. Method. & Papists* (1754) III. 93 Then falling into a Fit of Rage, Quarrelling, and Deba'cchation.

**Debace**, *obs. form* of **DEBACE**.

**Debacle** (dēbāk'l). Also *débâcle*. [a. F. *dēbâcle*, vbl. sb. from *dēbâcler* to unbar, remove a bar, f. *dē* = *des* (see **DE** + **I**. 6) + *bâcler* to bar.]

1. A breaking up of ice in a river; in *Geol.* a sudden deluge or violent rush of water, which breaks down opposing barriers, and carries before it blocks of stone and other debris.

1804 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 402 Valleys are so particularly constructed as to carry with them a still stronger refutation of the existence of a debacle. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 158 They could have been transported by no other force than that of a tremendous deluge or debacle of water. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 1 Feb. The debacle in the United States . . . Telegrams state that the breaking up of the ice is being attended with great damage.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A sudden breaking up or downfall; a confused rush or rout, a stampede.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxii. The Brunswickers were routed and had fled. 'It was a general débâcle. 1887 *Graphic* 15 Jan. 59/2 In the nightly débâcle [he] is often content to stand aside.

† **Debaid**, *Sc. Obs.* [Arising from mixture of *abaid*, *ABODE* with *debate*.] Delay.

1775 BARBOUR *Erice* x. 222 (Edinb. MS.) Than Bonnok . . . Went on hys way, but mar debaid [Camb. MS. *abaid*].

**Debait**, *obs. Sc. form* of **DEBATE**.

**Debar** (dēbār), *v.* In 6-7 *debarre*. [a. F. *dēbarrer*, in OF. *desbarer*, to unbar, f. *des* (see **DE** + **I**. 6) + *barer*, *barrer*, to BAR.]

1. *trans.* a. To exclude or shut out from a place or condition; to prevent or prohibit from (entrance, or from having, attaining, or doing anything).

c 1430 LYDG. *Flour of Curtisie* (R.) Man alone . . . Constrained is and by statute bound And debarred from all such pleasure. a 1557 Mrs. M. BASSET tr. *More's Treat. Passion Wks.* 1394/1 Viterlye to debarre from heauen all mankynde for euer. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 39 Poetry is not debarred from any matter, which may be expressed by penne or speche. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 195 To debarre true men from coming to them for trade. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hil.* iii. (1821) 243 His brother John was not debarred by the Law from the title. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax.* no Tyr. 42 The multitudes, who are now debarred from voting. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* ix. (1880) 144 The Huguenots were again debarred from holding public offices.

b. *const. of.* (Cf. *deprive of*.) *arch.*

1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII. c. 6 Eueri other person . . . be vterly excluded and debarred of their said suites. 1599 Bp. HALL *Sat.* v. iii. 49 The three bare clients poutie Debarres th' attorney of his wonted fee. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 34 Shall we debar youth of such an innocent and harmless recreation? c 1750 SHENSTONE *Ellegies* xxii. 41 Tho' now debar'd of each domestic tear. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. iii. (1869) 75 [To] debar themselves of their real strength and advantages.

c. with double object.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xxviii. I. That am debar'd the benefit of rest. 1630 WATSWORTH *Pilgr.* viii. 83 My Pension . . . was debarred me. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 413 He was afterwards debar'd the Library. 1754 J. HILDROP *Miscell. Wks.* II. 209 To debar him the prayers and Sacraments. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. iii. 619 Persons who profess the Popish religion or marry Papists are, by the Bill of Rights, debarred the Crown.

† d. with *infin.* *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLII. xxv. 1120 He was . . . debarred to leuie warre upon any confederate allies. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. ii. 3 Bishops . . . debarred by their Canons to be Judges of Lay-Peers in like cases.

† e. with simple object: To shut out, exclude.

1593 T. WATSON *Tears of Fancie* xlix. (Arb.) 203 If shee debarre it whither shall it go. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 400 That vitall spirit which giueth life vnto all things is debarred, stopped and choaked. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. III. iii. xlviii. Venus ord debars Not Mars, nor enters he with knocks and jars.

2. To set a bar or prohibition against (an action, etc.); to prohibit, prevent, forbid, stop.

1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 61 Somwhat I could enferre, Your consayte to debarre. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Matt.* v. 34 note. All superfluous othes are vterly debarred. 1597 DRAVTON *Mortimeriad* 115 Seldome aduantage is in wrongs debar'd. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 78 Even as the dore when it is shut, debarres all entrance. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. i. (1723) 169 Its Egress [would have been] vterly debar'd. a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* III. (1853) 401 Adherence to such a speculation debarres all Christian fellowship. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes*

(1879) 73 At the head of the glen is a low height which appears to debar the passage.

Hence **Debarred** *ppl. a.*, **Debar'ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1640 O. SEDGWICKE *Christs Counsell* 184 It is of singular good . . . to a debarred person. 1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 503 A law for the debarring of young men from the ministry. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 8 The door of the tabernacle was not of any hard or debarring matter, but a veil. 1709 W. STEUART *Collect. & Observ. Ch. Scott.* II. iv. § 14 (1802) 89 The minister and Session having . . . debarred persons from the Lord's Table . . . this doctrinal debarring may fear such from partaking.

† **Debar'rb**, *v.* *Obs.* — [f. **DE** + **I**. 2 + L. *barba* beard.] 'To deprive of his beard' (J.).

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Debarbed*, having his beard cut or pulled off.

**Debar'barize**, *v.* [**DE** + **I**. 1.] *trans.* To divest of its barbarous character, to render not barbarous. Hence **Debarbarization**.

1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Education* v. (1860) 103 Wherever law and intellectual order prevail, they debarbarize (if I may be allowed such a coinage) what in its elements might be barbarous. 1857 — *China Wks.* 1871 XVI. 241 No Asiatic state has ever debarbarized itself. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* II. iii. 72 Before society can be civilized it has to be debarbarized. 1848 WISEMAN *Ess.* (1853) III. 427 To bring . . . the blessing, not of civilization, but of debarbarization.

**Debarcation**, var. of **DEBARKATION**.

† **Deba're**, *v.* *Obs.* [**DE** + **I**. 3.] *trans.* To strip down, make quite bare. Hence † **Deba'red** *ppl. a.* So † **Deba're a., intensive of **BARE** *a.***

1567 DRANT *Horace's Arte of Poetrie* A ij. As wooddes are made deba're of leaues by turning of the year. c 1620 T. ROBINSON *M. Magd.* 223 Next her debarred breasts bewitch mine eyes.

**Debarg(e)**: see next.

**Debark** (dēbārk), *v.* 1 Also 7 *debarque*, *debarge* (e. [a. F. *dēbarquer*, f. *dē* = *des* (see **DE** + **I**. 6) + *barque* *BARK* sb. 2, ship. Cf. **DISBARK**. For *debarging* (quot. 1692) cf. **BARGE**.] = **DISSEMBARK**. *a. trans.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 69 Until he had debarqued all his Horse. 1762 *Genl. Mag.* 4 The Dutch debarqued 700 Europeans. 1880 K. JOHNSTON *Land. Geog.* 91 A refuge at which the slaves captured . . . were debarqued.

b. *intr.*

1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 249 The forces on board are to debarque. 1833 BURTON & CAMERON *To Gold Coast* I. iii. 76 A strip of beach upon which I should prefer to debarque.

Hence **Debarking** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 483 To row the new debarking vessels to Portsmouth. *Ibid.* 505 Well boates . . . for debarking soldiers. 1867 GARFIELD in *Century Mag.* Jan. (1884) 410/1 Three cheers for the ship, answered by our debarking friends with three more.

**Debark** (dēbārk), *v.* 2 *rare.* [f. **DE** + **I**. 2 + **BARK** sb. 1: cf. **DISBARK**.] *trans.* To strip of its bark, decorticate. Also *fig.*

1744-50 ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* IV. iii. 58 They de-bark their [hop] poles, that they may dry sooner. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. Notes 114 To debarck oak-trees in the spring. 1818 J. BROWN *Psyche* 46 Let us exemplify the matter Debarck'd of scientific chatter.

**Debarcation** (dēbārk'ē-jən). Also *debarca-tion*. [f. **DEBARK** *v.* 1 + **-ATION**.] The action of landing from a ship; disembarkation.

1756 *Genl. Mag.* XXVI. 324 They kept on their guard, and prevented the intended debarcation. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) II. xvii. 248 The construction of the Roman galleys gave great facilities for debarcation. 1859 LEWIN *Invas. Brit.* 81 So much controversy has been raised as to the place of [Caesar's] debarcation.

**Debar'ment**, *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + **-MENT**: cf. F. *dēbarquement*.] = *prec.*

1742 JARVIS *Quix.* i. iv. xii. (D.) Our troops ought to . . . have met the enemy . . . at the place of debarment.

**Debar'ment**, *rare.* [f. **DEBAR** *v.* + **-MENT**.] The act of debarring or fact of being debarr'd.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1679) 231 It may be a cause . . . of his debarrment. 1709 KENNET *Erasmus on Polly* 95 Add to this . . . their debarrment from all pleasures. 1866 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* (1889) 265 Thinking of my sad debarrment from the sight of Lorna.

**Debarrance** (dēbārāns), *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + **-ANCE**.] The action of debarring; *spec.* the formal debarring of unworthy communicants from the Lord's Table by the 'fencing of the table' in Presbyterian churches: see **DEBARRATION**.

1861 J. MACFARLANE *Life G. Lawson* II. (1862) 81 It is doubtful if these 'debarrances' (another name for this peculiar service) ever kept away one who had determined to communicate.

**Debarrass** (dēbārās), *v.* [a. F. *dēbarrasser*, f. *dē* = *des* (see **DE** + **I**. 6) + *barrasser* in *embarrasser* to **EMBARRASS**.] *trans.* To disembarrass; to disencumber from anything that embarrasses.

1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 97 So as to debarrass themselves of this. 1792 W. ROBERTS *Look-on* (1794) I. 390 To debarrass his motions, and to display its attractions. 1796 LD. SHEFFIELD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1862) III. 348 If the armies of France should be debarrassed from all their enemy enemies. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* x. I was debarrassed of interruption. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* 165 Jean Carnie, who debarrassed her of certain wrappers.

**Debar'ration**, *rare.* [f. **DEBAR** *v.*: see **-ATION**.] The action of debarring; = **DEBARRANCE**.

1882 G. W. SPOTT *Worship Ch. Scot.* III. 109 This



address came to be popularly known as the Fencing of the Table... its most prominent feature came to be a series of debarmentings beginning thus: 'I debar from the Table of the Lord' such and such a class.

**Debarrent.** *rare*—1. [f. DEBAR *v.*, after *debarrent*, etc.] Anything that debars.

1884 *Times* 8 Aug. 4/6 The Chinaman generally does not indulge in beer or wine—a great debarment being the cost when delivered from Europe.

**Debase** (dɪˈbeɪs), *v.* Also 6 **debase**. [Formed in 16th c. from DE- I. 1, 3 + BASE *v.*: cf. ABASE.]

†1. *trans.* To lower in position, rank, or dignity; to abase. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 69 The king hath debased himselfe ynough to the Bishop. 1611 II. 75 Debasing himselfe with great humilitie and submission before the sayde two Cardinales. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* III. iii. 190 Faire Cousin, you debase your Princely knees. To make the base Earth proud with kissing it. 1600 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* III. xvi. (1600) 121 Brutus debased Collatine and banished him the city. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* I. i. 4 The ancient Philosophers... refusing to debase the principles of that noble profession unto Mechanical experiments. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 990 God sent her to debase me. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 187 ¶ 4 A man (in Greenland) will not debase himself by work, which requires neither skill nor courage. 1857 POLLOCK *Course T.* v. Debased in sackcloth, and forlorn in tears.

†2. To lower in estimation; to decry, depreciate, vilify. *Obs.*

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 62 The Manichee... would so extol grace, and debase the nature of man. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. xxxvii. 341 Praising highly... the Samnites warres, debasing the Tuscanes. 1704 J. BLAIR in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 98, I have heard him often debase and vilify the Gentlemen of the Council, using to them the opprobrious names of Rogue, Rascal [etc.]. 1746 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 15 Why should we exalt ourselves or debase others?

3. To lower in quality, value, or character; to make base, degrade; to adulterate. *b. spec.* To lower the value of (coin) by the mixture of alloy or otherwise; to depreciate.

1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses, Urania* iii. Ignorance... That minds of men borne heavenly doth debase. 1603 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parv.* 54 Or els it may be changed in the value, as if a Floren, which was worth 4 li to be debased to 3 li. 1606 *State Trials, Gt. case of Impositions* (R.), That these staple commodities might not be debased. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 168 ¶ 4 Words which convey ideas of dignity... are in time debased. 1789 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* I. 16 Much of the Zaffre brought to England is mixed with matters that debase its quality. 1879 FROUDE *Caesar* xiii. 177 Laws against debasing the coin.

**Debaised** (dɪˈbeɪst), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Lowered in estimation (*obs.*), in quality, or character: see the verb.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* II. vii. (1611) 76 This so much despised and debaised authority of man. a 1839 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. V.* 3 A debased currency. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 9 One of a debased and degraded race.

2. *Her.* Of a charge: Borne upside down; reversed. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Hence **Debaseness**, debased character.

a 1720 W. DUNLOP in SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 59 The folly and danger of sin, the debasedness of its pleasures. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Symphonietta* xii. 189 The fettering debasedness of material cravings.

**Debasement** (dɪˈbeɪsmənt). [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action or process of debasing; the fact or state of being debased; lowering, degradation; *concr.* anything wherein this is involved.

1603 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parv.* 54 If the debasement were before the day of payment the debtor may pay the det in the coin embased. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 37 The Primitive Pastors of the Church... avoiding all worldly matters as clogs... and debasements to their high calling. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. (1868) I. 205 The great debasement of the silver coin, by clipping and wearing. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* I. viii. I weep for the debasement of my country.

†2. Abasement. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 32 It is abasement and a punishment to me to inuest and enrobe my selfe in the dregs and drosses of mortality. a 1721 KEN M. *Prayers* Wks. (1838) 388 With what abasement and dread ought I to appear before thy awful presence. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. vii. ii. 102 The history of Henry's abasement.

**Debaser** (dɪˈbeɪsər). One who debases.

1611 COTGR. *Abbaissur*, an abaser, debaser... humbler, bringer downe of. 1621-31 LAUD *Serm.* (1847) 102 To punish the debasers of 'justice'. 1794 SIR W. JONES *Laws of Menu* ix. 258 Debaser of metals. 1805 J. CARTWRIGHT *State of Nation* x. 53 A debaser of the character of our nation. 1847 R. E. YERWITT *Serm.* II. 378 The debasers of baptism.

† **Debash**, *v.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. DE- I. 1, 3 + BASH *v.*] To abash.

1610 NICCOLS *England's Eliza* Induct. (N.). But sillie I.. Fell prostrate downe, debash'd with reverent shame.

**Debash**, var. of DUBASH *Anglo-Ind.*, interpreter.

**Debasing** (dɪˈbeɪsɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEBASE.

1891 *Althumam* 3 Oct. 448/1 In the fatal debasing of the coinage.

**Debas'ing**, *pp. a.* [-ING 2.] That debases.

1775 in ASH. 1837 HT. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* III. 191 The misery of a debasing pauperism. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sh. I.* i. 198 Mahometanism... is as debasing... as it is false.

Hence **Debas'ingly** *adv.*

1847 in CRAIG. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 946. It indicated more ignorance of what is debasingly called Life than knowledge of it.

† **Debas'ure**. *Obs. rare*—1. [See -URE.] Debasement.

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 207 To propound a place that might look like a debas'ure and degrading of him.

**Debatable** (dɪˈbeɪtəbəl), *a.* Also 7-9 **debateable**. [a. OF. *debatable* (Cotgr.), *debatteable*, f. *debat* (t-re + -ABLE; med. (Anglo-)L. *debatibilis*.]

1. Admitting of debate or controversy; subject to dispute; questionable.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iii. (1887) 11 The difference of opinion is no proufe at all, that the matter is debatable. 1685 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2031 2 A Committee for considering the debateable Elections. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revist.* (ed. 4) 201 Observations on certain debateable points. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. i. 177 Doctrines, which degraded accepted truths into debateable opinions.

2. *esp.* Said of land or territory, *e. g.* on the border of two countries and claimed by both: applied to lands on the borders of England and Scotland, *esp.* a tract between the Esk and Sark, claimed (before the Union) by both countries, and the scene of frequent contests.

[1453, 1531-2 See BATABIE.] 1492 in RYMER *Fiedera* XII. 467/2 Terras debatabiles ibidem adjacentes. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 162 Gert contention betwix the Scottis and Pichtis, for certane debatabill landis, that lay betwix their realmes. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* viii. 74 Neutral men, lyk to the ridars that duellis on the debatable landis. 1604 *(title)*, A Booke of the suruaie of the debatable and border lands. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 11 Quhither the defender has any other land in the towne, quhere the debatable land lyes, or nocht. 1777 NICHOLSON & BURN *Hist. Westm. & Cumb.* I. p. lxvii. The Debateable Land... became a further bone of contention between the two snarling parties. c 1800 K. WHITE *Lett.* (1837) 338 The debateable ground of the Peloponnesians. 1800 SCOTT *Abbot* II. The Grames who then inhabited the Debateable Land. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. 129 Guarding a debatable frontier.

*b. fig.* Of regions of thought, etc.

1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* I. 31 Christianity is now looked upon as debateable ground. 1870 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iv. (1873) 118 The... debateable lands of the separate linguistic kingdoms.

† **B. as *sb.* The Debateable Land (on the border of England and Scotland: see 2 above); also *pl.* the residents on this land (sometimes *debatblers*).**

1551 EDW. VI. *Lit. Rem.* (Roxb.) II. 389 The lord Maxwell didd upon malice to the English debatable overrun them. *Ibid.* 390 Then shal the Scottis was their debatable, and we ours. *Ibid.* 407 The commissioners for the Debatable. 1568 in H. CAMPBELL *Love-Lett.* Mary Q. Scots App. (1824) 15 The controversy yerely arising by occasion of certain grounds upon the frontiers in the East Marches, commonly called the 'Threap-land', or 'Debatable'.

**Debate** (dɪˈbeɪt), *sb.* Also 4-5 **debaat**, 4-6 **debat**, 5-6 *Sc. debat*. [ME. *debat*, a. F. *debat* (13th c. in Littré) = Pr. *debat*, It. *dibatto*, Romanic deriv. of the verb: see DEBATE *v.*]

1. Strife, contention, dissension, quarrelling, wrangling; a quarrel. *At debate*: at strife, at variance. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6884 (Cott.) Bituix mi sisters es a debat. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 3473 To acorde þam þat er at debate. c 1386 CHAUCER *Priar's T.* ProL 24 Ye schold been heende And curteys. In company we wol haue no debaat. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxxxix. 263 Whan... alle the debates (had) been appeared that were among them. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* xii. 51 Thyneke ye that I am come to brynge peace upon earth—I tell you I may but rather debate. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 61 This rais an schamefull debat betwix their two brethir. 1612 ROWLANDS *Knave of Hearts* 24 To... set good friends and neighbors at debate. 1715 FORBES *Had* III. 321 To seal the truce and end the dire debate. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* I. 138 The spirit of debate is opposed to the spirit of love.

*comb.* c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 115 Debate maker, or baratour, *incentor*.

† **B. Physical strife, fight, conflict. *Obs.***

15... *Felon Sowe Rokeby* in R. Bell *Anc. Poems Peasantry* (1857), Hee wist that there had bin debate. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) R v b, Their debate was so cruell, that there was slaine v. capitaynes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. viii. 54 The whole debate, Which that straunge knight for him sustained had.

† **C.** To make debate: to make opposition or resistance. *Obs.*

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4380 Þe werwolf was ful glad of Williams speche. And made no more debat in no maner wice. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Freris of Berwick* 535 Se this be done and mak no moir debat. c 1565 LINDESEY (Pittcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1798) 10 Or else, if they made no debate, without consideration and pity would cut their throats.

2. Contention in argument; dispute, controversy; discussion; *esp.* the discussion of questions of public interest in Parliament or in any assembly.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 348 Tho was wasyeno my preast and me Debate and great perplexete. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1668) 21 He is of highe wordes... wherfor y prae you... that ye take no debate with hym. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 188 b, Wherefore the Commons after long debate, determined to send the speaker of the Parliament to the kinges highness. 1561 T. NORTON *Cabot's Inst.* iv. 56 If there happen debate about any doctrine. 1640 in RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 58 Thursday next is appointed for the Debate of the New Canons. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iii. 119 After much debate, they concluded unanimously that [etc.]. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 431 Sor-Apis had another meaning: and this

was the term in debate. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 155 An account... which gives a very high notion of his talents for debate. 1883 GILMER *Mungo* xviii. 207 Difficulties... welcomed rather as subjects for debate.

*b.* with *a* and *pl.* A controversy or discussion; *spec.* a formal discussion of some question of public interest in a legislative or other assembly.

c 1500 *Three Kings* 5195 These debates that were made, of good wille, and by noon hait. 1648 DE. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 245, I shall not trouble your Lo. now with the debates. 1709 *Stables* *Farther* No. 17 ¶ 1 A full Debate upon Publick Affairs in the Senate. 1860 M. CARTHY *Chm. Times* IV. lxiii. 391 The debate, which lasted four nights, was brilliant and impassioned.

† 3. Fighting for any one, defence, aid, protection. *Sc. Obs. rare.* (Cf. DEBATE *v.* 3.)

1581 *Nat. Poems Reform.* xliii. 61 Quha findis hir [Dame Fortune's] freindschip of fauour hes aneuch... How far may Darius bragge of her debait!

† **Debate**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. DEBATE *v.* 2] Lowering; depreciation; degradation.

c 1460 SIR R. ROS *A Little Dame* 456 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 67 Yf a lady doo soo grete outrage to shewe pyte, and cause hir owen debate.

**Debate** (dɪˈbeɪt), *v.* Also 4 **debat**, 6-7 *Sc. debat*. [a. OF. *debat-re*, in Fr. *desbatre*, *debatre*, Sp. *debatir*, Pg. *debatir*, It. *dibattere*, f. Romanic *batt-ere* to fight (see ABATE, COMBAT), with L. *de-*, occasionally replaced in Rom. by *des-*; the sense is rather from L. *dis-*: cf. *discuss*, *dispute*.]

† 1. *intr.* To fight, contend, strive, quarrel, wrangle. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5913 (Trin.) For he wol þus debate on me I shal him drenchen in þe see. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 157 His cote-armour... In which he wolde debate. 1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 9, I wyl not debate ne stryve ayenst the. 1530 PALSGR. 508 b, I debate, I stryve... I wyl nat debate with so small a mater. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. i. 6 Well would he tourney, and in lista debate. 1605 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Warres* 592 The Spanish General... together with his Officers, debate of the right thereof against all force.

fig. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 300 What shame it is to ben unkinde, Ayein the which resen debatheth. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xv, Wastefull time debateth with decay To change your day of youth to sullied night.

2. *trans.* To contest, dispute; to contend or fight for; to carry on (a fight or quarrel). *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 79, I have debated þe quarell ayenst the god of loue. 1597 T. BEARD *Theatre Gods* Judg. (1612) 486 As though they would debate a privat quarell before his presence. 1607 DRYDEN *Æneid* (T.), They see the boys and Latian youth debate The martial prizes on the dusty plain. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. xvi, In many a well debated field. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. Intro. 11 The cause of religion was debated with the same ardour in Spain, as on the plains of Palestine.

† 3. To fight for, defend, protect; also *absol.* (for *refl.*) to defend oneself. *Sc. Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxi. 32 Is non so armit in-to plait That can fra trouble him debat. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 46 The residew... fed to the montanis; and debaitit their miserabill liffis... with scars and hard fude. *Ibid.* I. 60 Exercit in swift running and wersling, to make thaim the more abill to debat his realme. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Devotional Poems* vi. 64 Then prayers, almesdeids, and tears... Shall mair avail than jakes and spearis, For to debat thee. a 1605 POLWART *Flying W. Montgomerie* 745 Now debate, if thou dow.

4. To dispute about; argue, discuss; *esp.* to discuss a question of public interest in a legislative or other assembly. (With simple obj. or obj. clause.)

c 1340 [see 5]. a 1439 in *Warkworth's Chron.* (Camden) Notes 60 The wyche comyns, after the mater debated... grawntyt and assentyt to the forseyd premisses. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxviii. 103 This matere... they sore debatyed among them self by many & dyverse oppynions. 1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Pet.* 2 Most weyghty matters... to be debated... in this present Parliament. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. I. 67 In debating which was best, wee shall part with neither. 1653 WALTON *Angler* II. 42 The question has been debated among many great Clerks. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. iv. 392 It was debated in the Greek Church. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 7. 333 The Lords debated nothing but proposals of peace.

*b. intr.* To engage in discussion or argument; *esp.* in a public assembly. *Const. upon, on, + of.*

1530 PALSGR. 508/1 They have debated upon this mater these fiftene dayes. 1548 [see DEBATING *vbl. sb.*] 1591 SHAKS. 2 *Hon. VI.* v. 1. 35 Your severall suites have bin considered and debated on. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iii. § 60 To grant or deny them [Convocations] committion to debate of Religion. 1808 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* I. xi. 307 The Commons... debated in an open committee on certain parts of these speeches. 1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* 183 Beattie... came up while we were debating.

5. *trans.* To discuss or consider (with oneself or in one's own mind), deliberate upon.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2179 Debatende with hym-self, quat hit be myst. 1530 PALSGR. 508/1, I wyl debate this mater with my selfe, and take counsaile of my pylowe. c 1530 H. RHODES *Pk. Nurture* 570 in *Babes Bk.* (1800) 98 Be not hasty, answer to giue before thou it debate. 1643 CONWAY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. III. 155 These tender considerations... his Majestie debated some dayes. 1899 TENNYSON *Enid* 1215 Enid... Debating his command of silence given... Held commune with herself.

*b. intr.* To deliberate, consider (with oneself).

1593 [see DEBATING *vbl. sb.*] 1599 SHAKS. *Hon. F.* IV. i. 31, I and my Bosome must debate awhile. 1654 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxix. 168 From this false doctrine, men are disposed to debate with themselves, [etc.]. 1733 SWIFT *Poems*,



On Poetry, A founder'd horse will oft debate Before he tries a five-barr'd gate. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. i. 371 She sat, Debating in her mind of this and that.

† *quasi-passive const.*: debating stands for *a-debating* = in debate, i. e. the vbl. sb. preceded by prep. *a-* = on, in.

1682 D'URFEE *Butler's Ghost* 149 What cursed Case is now debating? 1788 MRS. GHOST *Henry & Isab.* I. 86 This subject was still earnestly debating.

† **Debate**, *v.* *Obs.* [app. f. DE- I. 1, 3 + BATE, aphectic f. ABATE.]

1. *trans.* To abate; to beat down, bring down, lower, reduce, lessen, diminish.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4727 *Pat.*.. prayed for pardone of *pat* attaynt, *pair* mysyde to debate. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. iii. 35 *Thir* Rutillians. Gan at command debat thar voce and ceis. c 1537 *Thersites* in *Hazl. Dodsley* I. 414, I will debate anon. thy bragging cheer. 1564 J. RASSELL *Confut. Jewell's Serm.* 56 That body, which was.. with fast debate.

b. To depreciate, decry; = DEBASE 2.

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* vi. viii. (1622) 134 The Parthian put his soldiers in mind of.. the renowned nobility of the Arsacides: and.. debated Hiberius as ignoble.

c. To subtract, take away. (*absol.* in quot.)

1658 A. Fox *Wurtz' Surg.* ii. i. 48 To debate from the one, and to add to the other.

2. *intr.* To abate, fall off, grow less.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2506 (Dubl. MS.) *pe* more I meng our maiste *pe* more it debates. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2548 *pe* werkenes of hir sekens with in began to debate and blyn. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 94 Artes.. when they at the full perfection, doo debate and decrease againe. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 113 The strength of the symptoms being debated.

Debateable: see DEBATABLE.

† **Debateful**, *a.* *Obs.* [See -FUL]

1. Of persons: Full of strife, contentious.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 279 b/i Men full of nows & debateful. 1557 PAYNELL *Barclay's Fugurth* Biiij, Sowes of dyscord and debatful. 1611 COTGR., *Litt. genx.*.. litigious, debatefull, contentious.

2. Of things: a. Pertaining to strife or contention; b. Controversial, contentious.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 412 Her conscience.. still nourishing this debateful fire. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1320/2 In the triall of this debatefull question.

Hence † **Debatefully** *adv.*

1611 COTGR., *Contentiementem*, contentiously.. debatefully, with much wrangling.

† **Debatement** *1.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *debatement* (later *debattement*), f. *debat-re* + -MENT.]

1. The action of debating; debate, controversy, discussion, deliberation.

1536 *Articles about Relig.* Pref. 26 Our bishops.. assembled.. for the full debatment and quiet determination of the same. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 11 The matter requirith long debatment. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 45 Without debatment further. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 5 A serious question and debatment with my selfe.

2. Contention, strife. *rare* -1.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 39 He with Pyrochles sharp debatment made.

† **Debatement** *2.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. DEBATE *v.* 2 + -MENT.] = ABATEMENT.

c 1550 *Bale K. Johan* (Camden) 75 Sir, disconfort not, for God hath sent debatementes.. From thys heavy yoke delyverynge yow.

**Debater** (*dɪˈbeɪtər*). In 5 -our. [a. AF. *debalour* = OF. *debatoire*, -eur, agent-n. f. *debat-re* to DEBATE *v.* 1: see -ER 2 3.]

† 1. One who contends or strives; a quarrelsome or contentious person. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* i. 30 Detractours, hateful to God, debateris, proude. 1413 LVDG. *Pilgr. Soule* IV. xxxv. (1483) 83 Fyghters and debatores. c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* iv. 1579 A fals traytour.. debator and rebourer.

2. One who takes part in debate or public discussion; a disputant, controversialist. Often, one skilled in debate, an able disputant.

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1019 Debate where leisure serves with dull debaters. a 1773 CHESTERFIELD (T.). It is only knowledge and experience that can make a debater. 1843 BYRON *Yuan* xiii. xx, The Lord Henry was a great debater, So that few members kept the house up later. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 611 Their debates lasted three days.. Sir Patrick Hume was one of the debaters. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 277 Mr. C. is a debater.

**Debating** (*dɪˈbeɪtɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1] The action of DEBATE *vbl.* 1; discussion; deliberation.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 110 After long debating, the Commons concluded to graunte i.i.s. of the pound. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 274 Then childish feare auaunt, debating die. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* iv. § 2 The end of debating is to persuade. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 71 After a great deal of debating a resolution was passed.

b. *attrib.*, as in debating society, a society whose members meet for practice in debating.

1741 *Athen. Lett.* (1792) II. 28, I find myself in such a debating humour, that you must indulge me. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. ii. 146 Proceedings.. with respect to a debating-society at the house formerly the King's Arms tavern, in Cornhill. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 445 To answer every base attack on Vaccination, in Newspapers or in Debating Societies. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 394 In the middle of the 18th century debating societies sprang up among tradesmen. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 24 June 44 The new Government will be.. weak in debating power.

**Debating**, *ppl.* a. [-ING 2] That debates: see DEBATE *v.* 1

1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. ii. 665 Debating Senates. 1749 *Deity, A Poem* 30 As just the structure, and as wise the plan, As in the lord of all—debating man!

Hence **Debatingly** *adv.* *rare* -o.

1847 in CRAIG.

† **Debate**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. DEBATE *v.* 1 + -IVE. Cf. OF. *debatif* (14th c. in Godef.)] Relating to, or of the nature of, debate or discussion.

1606 G. WOODCOCKE *tr. Iustine* 25 b, They were driuen into a debate meditation. 1643 FULLER *Answ. Ferne* 14 If this decisive faculty, after the debate had passed upon the sence of the Law, were not some where resident in the Government.

† **Debatous**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. *debat*, DEBATE *sb.* + -OUS. (Possibly in AF.)] Quarrelsome, contentious.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 92 *Debatouse, contentious.* c 1550 *Treat. Galauant* (1860) 14 *Adventure and angre ben aye so debatous.*

**Debauch** (*dɪˈbɔːtʃ*), *v.* Forms: 6- debauch; 6-7 (9 Sc.) debosh, 7 debauch, debausch, deboscho, 7-8 deboash, 9 Sc. debush. [a. (c 1600) F. *debauch-er*, in OF. *desbaucher* (13-14th c.) to entice away from the service of one's master, seduce from duty, etc. Of obscure derivation. The original pronunciation after modern F., and its gradual change, are seen in the spellings *debosh*, *debaush*, *deboach*, *debauch* riming in 1682 with *approach*: see the *sb.* See also DEBOISE.]

F. *debaucher* is, according to Littré and Hatzfeld, derived from a *sb. bauche*, of which the precise sense and origin are according to the latter unknown; according to the former it is 'a place of work, workshop', so that *debaucher* would mean orig. 'to draw away from the workshop, from one's work or duty': so Diez. Cotgr. has *bauche*, 'course of stones or bricks in building', *baucher* 'to chip, hew, or square timber, etc.; also to ranke, order, array, lay evenly'; hence *debaucher* might primarily mean 'to disorder, bring into disarray or disorder'. The sense 'draw away from service or duty' appears however to be the earliest in French, though that of 'corrupt', had also been developed before the word was taken into English.]

† 1. *trans.* To turn or lead away, entice, seduce, from one to whom service or allegiance is due; e.g. soldiers or allies from a leader, a wife or children from husband or father, etc. (Usually with the connotation 'lead astray, mislead') Rarely with *against*. *Obs.*

a 1595 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Actions Low C.* (1618) 5 (T.) That Count Egmont would be deboshed from them by the Spanish instruments. 1614 LODGE *Seneca* 49 Not to have such a woman to his wife that was not debauched from her husband. 1677 G. HICKES in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. iv. 42 To debauch the military and gentry.. from their duty to his Majesty. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 80 He who had the Address to debauch away Helen from her Husband. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 72 Money debauches children against their parents. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. 1, He had hardly put up his sign, when he began to debauch my best customers from me. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. xvi. 211 He debauched prince John from his allegiance. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess. Taste Wks.* (Globe) 315/2 Thus debauched from nature, how can we relish her genuine productions?

† b. To entice, seduce, or gain over to a party or course of action, or to do a thing. *Obs.*

1667 PEYVS *Diary* 3 July, Two young men whom one of them debauched by degrees to steal their fathers' plate and clothes. 1694 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 459 The five Indian nations were now debauched to the french interest. 1765 GOLDSM. *Ess. Taste Wks.* (Globe) 313/2 Hence the youth of both sexes are debauched to diversion. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 100 Their amity is to debauch us to their principles.

† c. (Without const.) To seduce from allegiance or duty, induce to desert; to render disaffected; to pervert or corrupt in regard of allegiance or duty to others. *Obs.* (exc. as merged in the more general sense of 2.)

1643 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* I. iv. 25 To debosh and corrupt the subjects. 1651 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 285 Mr. John Cosin, son of the Dean, debauched by the priests. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 204 Persons dispersing Tyconells declarations to debauch our soldiers. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. App. 1, If a servant ran away, Jack had debauched him. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. II. 126 His army.. debauched by his factious officers. 1807 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* II. App. 51 The Spaniards were making such great exertions to debauch the minds of our savages. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. iv. 584 To betray their master and debauch his army.

2. To seduce from virtue or morality; to pervert, deprave, or corrupt morally; esp. to corrupt or deprave by intemperance, or sensual indulgence.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1613) 536 (T.) Young men, such as I imagine to be least debauched and corrupted by ill examples. 1611 COTGR., *Debaucher*, to debosh.. seduce, mislead; make lewd, bring to disorder, draw from goodness. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Pilled w. the Spirit* (1867) 40 Though Paul had been a grievous sinner.. yet he had not debauched his conscience. a 1694 TILLOTSON (J.), To debauch himself by intemperance and brutish sensuality. 1712 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 47 The young men.. had been lately so generally debauched with Rum. 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot* Wks. 1775 IX. 311 For fear of enervating their minds and debauching their morals. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 133 If a father debauches his children, is his family likely to be noted for subordination and respectability? 1829 LYTTON *Deceit* II. ii, Their humour debauches the whole moral system. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xii. 163 The seat of justice has been publicly debauched.

b. To seduce (a woman) from chastity.

(Closely related to 1: see quot. 1614, 1697 there; but eventually also associated with the notion 'corrupt'.)

1712 STRELE *Spect.* No. 151 P. 1 A young lewd Fellow.. who would.. debauch your Sister, or lie with your Wife. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 20 Mar. an. 1776, An abandoned profligate may think that it is not wrong to debauch my wife. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1039 A compensation in damages for debauching his daughter. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* II. iii, Debauching a country girl.

3. To deprave, vitiate (the taste, senses, judgment, etc.).

(In first quot. perhaps = mislead, *fig.* of 1-c.)

1635 COWLEY *Davidels* III. 700 Her Pride debauch'd her Judgment and her Eyes. 1664 EVELYN *Sylvia* (1679) 28 Acorns were heretofore the food of Men.. till their luxurious palats were debauched. 1686 FLOR *Staffordsh.* 151 Most other animals are nicer in their Senses (having no way debauch't them) than Mankind is. 1770 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 123 A mind not yet debauched by learning. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 51 Having never been debauched with applause, she set light by her own qualifications. 1805 *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 379 A person, whose understanding has not been debauched by superannuated prejudice. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xiii, They debauch the spirit of the ignorant and credulous with mystical trash.

† 4. To vilify, damage in reputation; to depreciate, disparage. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* v. iii. 206 He's quoted for a most perfidious slave, With all the spots a' th' world taint and debosh'd. 1632 HEYWOOD *2d Pt. Iron Age* iv. Wks. 1874 III. 396 Whil'st Cethus like a forlorn shadowe walks Dispis'd, disgrac't, neglected, and debosh't. a 1659 OSBORN *Misc.*, Pref. (1673) Qq ij b, It is contrary to my own Aphorism to debosh what I present, by saying it was writ before I was Twenty.

† b. To damage or spoil in quality. *Obs.* (Cf. DEBOIST 2.)

1633 *True Trojans* iv. iii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XII. 512 Last year his barks and galleys were debosh'd; This year they sprout again.

† 5. To dissipate, spend prodigally, squander.

1632 [see DEBOISE *v.*] 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 419 To.. give them in rent more thousands (to debosh and mispend) nor honest men hes hundreds. 1649 LD. FOORD in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) 399 Since her husband had debauched all, and left nothing to her.

6. *intr.* (formerly *refl.*) To indulge to excess in sensual enjoyment, esp. that of eating and drinking; to riot, revel. ? *Obs.*

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 73 Which causes the English to make no long sojourn here, except such as can drink and debauch. 1687 MONTAGUE & PRIOR *Hind & P. Trans.* A iv, 'Tis hard to conceive how any man could censure the Turks for Gluttony, a People that debauch in Coffee. 1689 *Minutes Kirk Session* in McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 10 Such as they find drinking there, or in any way deboshing. 1703 SAVAGE *Lett. Antients* cvii. 269 More proper for you, than to debauch with Sicilian Wine. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) I. 355 We, to grow hot, debosh ourselves in Beef. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* xiii. (1761) 203 That he neither drank, nor debauched; but was sober and regular in his business. 1825 JAMIESON, To debosh, to indulge one's self in the use of any thing to excess; as tea, snuff, &c.

*fig.* 1744 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 557 Hatred her brother has, as well as love, Where horrid epicures debauch in blood.

Hence **Debauching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1645 MILTON *Tetrachordon* I. (1851) 217 A most negligent and debauching tutor. 1660 — *Free Commu.* 428 To the debauching of our prime Gentrie both Male and Female. 1662 PETTY *Taxes & Contrib.* 48 If we should think it hard to give good necessary cloth for debauching wines.

**Debauch** (*dɪˈbɔːtʃ*), *sb.* (Also 7 *deboach*.) [a. F. *debauche*, f. *debaucher* to DEBAUCH. For the phonology, etc., see the verb.]

1. A bout of excessive indulgence in sensual pleasures, esp. those of eating and drinking.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 488 My debauches or excesses transport me not much. 1661 PEYVS *Diary* 3 Apr., My head akeing all day from last night's debauch. 1682 N. O. Boileau's *Lutrin* III. 203 Snoring after late Debauches, Nor dream'st what mischief now thy Head approaches. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. xii. 714 Extravagant and beastly debauches. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfe's R.* (1855) 125 The dissolute companions of his debauches. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* III. § 3. 126 The fever.. was inflamed by a gluttonous debauch.

2. The practice or habit of such indulgence; debauchery.

1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* IV. i, Masquerade is Vizor-mask in debauch. 1699 — *Ep. to J. Dryden* 73 The first physicians by debauch were made. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 470 A whiff Of stale debauch, forth-issuing from the styes That law has licensed. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 74 All debauch is incipient suicide.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 41 He flies out into a furious Debauch, and breaks the Windows. 1710 SHAFESB. *Advice to Author* II. § 2 (R.) Thro' petulancy, or debauch of humour. 1759 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 148 The gentle Damon.. inspires us with the same happy debauch of fancy by which he is himself transported. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 195 Such a debauch of initial assurances.

† II. 4. = DEBAUCHERY. *Obs.* [perh. for F. *debauché*, through the pl. in -és.]

1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* II. (1726) 452 A greater charge against these quibbling Debauches. 1689 JAS. CARLISLE *Fortune-Hunters* 6 He grew the Debauch of the Town. 1710 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) IV. 319 When Debauches of both Sexes, From Hospitals crept.

† **Debauch**, *debaush*, *a.* *Obs.* [perh. ad. F. *debauché*, with -e mute, or ? corruption of *debaucht*.] = DEBAUCHED. (Cf. DEBAUCHNESS.)







Government Debentures, 34 per cent. 1813 *Act 53 Geo. III.* c. 41 An Act for granting Annuities to satisfy certain Exchequer Bills, and for raising a Sum of Money by Debentures for the Service of Great Britain.

**3.** A bond issued by a corporation or company (under seal), in which acknowledgement is made that the corporation or company is indebted to a particular person or to the holder in a specified sum of money on which interest is to be paid until repayment of the principal.

Not occurring in the Companies Clauses Consolidation Act of 1845, but used shortly after in connexion with the loans raised by Railway Companies and the like, the name being evidently taken from sense 2. The term is in general use, especially for those bonds by which public companies raise money at a fixed rate of interest, with a prior charge on the assets of the company or corporation issuing them.

*Mortgage debenture:* a debenture the principal of which is secured by the pledging of the whole or a part of the property of the issuing company.

1847 *East Ind. Railway, Deed of Settlement* 9 Apr., Debenture, bond, Bill of Exchange, Promissory note, or other Security. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Debenture*. The term has now got to be applied to railway companies', municipal, and other bonds or securities for money loaned. 1861 *Larceny, &c. Act 24-25 Vict.* c. 96 § 1 The term.. valuable Security shall include... any Debenture, Deed, Bond, Bill, &c. 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* III. XV. 1865 *Mortgage Debenture Act 28-29 Vict.* c. 78 An Act to enable certain Companies to issue Mortgage Debentures founded on Securities upon or affecting Land. *Ibid.* § 26 Every Mortgage Debenture.. issued by the Company shall be a Deed under the Common Seal of the Company duly stamped. 1889 *CHITTY in Law Rep.* 36 *Chanc. Div.* 215 The term *debenture* has not, so far as I am aware, ever received any precise legal definition. *Ibid.* 215 In my opinion a debenture means a document which either creates a debt or acknowledges it, and any document which fulfils either of these conditions is a 'debenture'. It is not either in law or commerce a strictly technical term, or what is called a term of art.

**4.** attrib. and Comb., as *debenture goods*, *debenture-holders*; *debenture-bond*, a bond of the nature of a debenture; = *DEBENTURE* 3; *debenture-stock*, debentures consolidated into, or created in the form of, a stock, the nominal capital of which represents a debt of which only the interest is secured by a perpetual annuity.

1736 *BR. WILSON* in *Keble L. vii.* xxvii. (1863) 903 Shipping tobacco and other debenture goods into the running wheries. 1742 *FRANCIS Horace* II. vii. (R.), Yet, prithee, where are Caesar's bands Allotted their debenture-lands? 1863 *Act 26-7 Vict.* c. 118 § 24 The Interest on Debenture Stock shall have Priority of Payment over all Dividends or Interest on any Shares or Stock of the Company, whether Ordinary or Preference or guaranteed, and shall rank next to the Interest payable on the Mortgages or Bonds for the Time being of the Company. 1866 *Spectator* 1 Dec. 1331 That faith stands already pledged to the existing debenture-holders, who lent their money on the security of a legislative Act. 1870 *Daily News* 22 Nov., Vice-Chancellor Malins.. in the claim of the holders of debenture bonds issued by the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles.. decided that.. the bonds in question were virtually promissory notes, and that the holders were consequently entitled to recover in full. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 121 It is proposed to create £285,000 Six per cent. Debenture stock, or rather more than the existing debentures of the company. 1893 *Midd. Rail. Circular* Dec. 30 They all benefited.. by consolidation into one uniform 3 per cent. Debenture Stock.

**Debentured** (dēbēnti'ud), *a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Furnished with or secured by a debenture. *Debentured goods:* goods on which a custom house debenture for a drawback, etc., is given.

1805 *J. STEPHEN War in Disguise* 60 (L.) Official clearances were given, in which no mention was made that the cargo consisted of bonded or debentured goods.

**Deberry**, dial. var. of *DAYBERRY*, gooseberry.

**Debet** (ē, obs. f. *DEBIT*; var. *DEBITE Obs.*

**Debeth**, *v.* 3rd pers. sing. *Obs.* App. an adaptation of Latin *debet* owes, oweth.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 423 And so debeth to hym style xxli. 1534 *Crocombe Churchw. Acc.* (Somerset Record Soc.) 40 John Bolle for pewter vessels debeth 12<sup>d</sup>. *Ibid.* 41 Thos. Downe debeth unto the church for the rentte for the lamp viii<sup>d</sup>.

**Debile** (de'bīl), *a.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [a. F. *dēbile* (14-15th c.), ad. L. *dēbilis* weak, orig. wanting in ability or aptitude, f. *dē-* (DE- I. 6) + *habilis*, ABLE, apt, nimble, expert, etc.] Weak, feeble, suffering from debility.

1536 *LATIMER Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 372 He being so debile, so weak, and of so great age. 1599 *A. M. T. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 110/1 So debile, and feeble of stomacke. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* I. ix. 48 For that I have not.. foyld some debile Wretch. 1659 *BAXTER Key Cath.* xliii. 308 Where the fact or Proposition from the Light of Nature is more debile. 1788 *MAY in Pettigrew Life of Lettson* (1817) III. 278 She.. was still very restless, and extremely debile. 1808 *Med. Jmnl.* VIII. 111 Causes, which induce a debile frame. 1890 *E. JOHNSON Rise of Christendom* 158 In the form of a very debile old man of 202 years.

**b.** Bot. 'Applied to a stem which is too weak to support the weight of leaves and flowers in an upright position' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Debilitant**, *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *débilitant* or ad. L. *débilitant-em*, pr. pple. of *débilitare*: see *DEBILITATE v.*]

**A. adj.** Debilitating. **B. sb. Med.** (See quot.) 1857 *DUNGLISON Dict. Med.* s.v. *Debilitant*, Antiphlogistics are, hence, debilitants. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Debilitant*, remedies or means employed to depress the powers of the body, such as antimony and low diet.

**† Debilitate**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *débilitāt-us*, pa. pple. of *débilitare*.] Enfeebled; feeble.

1552 *HULOET*, *Debilitate*, or feble, or without synownes, enervis. 1737 *H. BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 41 Help and strengthen the Part that is debilitate.

**Debilitate** (dēbīlī'tāt), *v.* [f. L. *débilitāt-*, ppl. stem of *débilitare* to weaken, f. *débilis* weak.] *trans.* To render weak; to weaken, enfeeble.

1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 46a, Immoderate watch.. doth debilitate the powers animal. 1541 *PAYNEL Catheline* xiv. 71 To debylitate and cutte asunder theyr endowre and hope. 1605 *BEAUM. & FL. Faithful Friends* v. ii, If you think His youth or judgment.. Debilitate his person.. call him home. 1717 *BULLOCK Woman a Riddle* I. i. 8, I am totally debilitated of all power of elocution. 1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 57 The Sun shining.. would be apt to heat, debilitate, and spoil the Wine or other Liquors. 1829 *I. TAYLOR Enthus.* ix. 233 Whose moral sense had been debilitated. 1871 *NAPHEYS Prev. & Cure Dis.* I. L. 45 A feeble constitution, which he further debilitated by a dissipated life.

**† b.** *Astrol.* Cf. *DEBILITY* 4 b. *Obs.*

a 1625 *BEAUM. & FL. Bloody Bro.* iv. ii, Venus.. clear debilitate five degrees Beneath her ordinary power.

**Debilitated**, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Enfeebled; reduced to debility.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Debilitē*, debilitated, weakened, enfeebled. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* I. i. 3 Their debilitated posterity. 1803 *T. BEDDOES Hygieia* ix. 173 Those who exact efforts from the debilitated. 1841 *BREWSTER Mart.* Sc. vi. (1856) 91 His debilitated frame was exhausted with mental labour.

**Debilitating**, *vbl. sb.* [-ING<sup>1</sup>.] Enfeeblement, debilitation.

1539 *ELYOT in Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. II. 117, I no thing gate but the Colike and the Stone, debilitating of Nature. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 237/2 The debilitating of the affected part.

**Debilitating**, *ppl. a.* [-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That debilitates; weakening, enfeebling.

1674 *R. GODFREY Inf. & Ab. Physic* Pref., Their poisonous and debilitating Methods. 1805 *W. SAUNDERS Min. Waters* 500 A long and debilitating sickness. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* vi. 143 The.. debilitating effects of the climate.

**Debilitation** (dēbīlītā'jən), *a.* [a. F. *débilitation*, -acion (13th c.), ad. L. *débilitatīo-em*, n. of action f. *débilitare* to DEBILITATE.] The action of debilitating; debilitated condition; weakening.

1491 *CAXTON Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 247 a/2 Some sykens or debyltacyon of his bodye. 1544 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 93 For.. the debilitation and discomfort of thenemye. 1645 *BP. HALL Rem. Discont.* 25 How often doth sickness prevent the debilitations of age. 1875 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. i. ix. 168 The debilitation of the subterranean forces. 1876 *DOUSE Grimm's L.* § 10. 19 An accelerated phonetic debilitation.

**Debilitative** (dēbīlītīv), *a.* [f. L. *débilitāt-*, ppl. stem + -IVE.] Tending to debilitate; causing debilitation.

1682 *H. MORE Annot. Glanvill's Lux O.* 37 The deteriorating change in the Body.. is understood of a debilitative.. deterioration. 1810 *BENTHAM Packing* (1821) 153 The morbid and debilitative influence. 1886 *Lond. Med. Record* 15 Mar. 131/1 The debilitative effect of these preparations.

**† Deblite**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. F. *débilitē-r*, ad. L. *débilitare*.] = *DEBILITATE*.

1483 *CAXTON Cato* B viij, [Drinking] debylitheth and maketh feble the vertues of the man. 1489 — *Raytes* of A. iv. xvii. 279 A man debylithed and nyghe dede. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* 52 Ouer much heate debylitheth, weakeneth, and faynteth both the woman and the chyld.

**† Deblitude**, *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *débilitē* weak + -ITUDE.] Debility, weakness; also in *Astrol.*

1669 *W. SIMPSON Hydrol. Chym.* 125 From a debilitude of the womb. 1686 *GOAD Celest. Bodies* II. v. 221 Weaker Signs must be debilitates.

**Debility** (dēbīlītī). Also 5-6 debylī-, debilyte-, -tye, 6-7 -tie. [a. F. *débilité* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *débilitās*, f. *débilis* weak.]

**1.** The condition of being weak or feeble; weakness, infirmity; want of strength; esp. that condition of the body in which the vital functions generally are feebly discharged.

1484 *CAXTON Esop* v. xii, The grete feblenesse and debylite of thy lene body. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 556 For his feblenesse or debylite of age. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* H h vii, To help the debilitate of nature with cupping glassis. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Idleness* (1859) 517 By reason of age, debility of body, or want of health. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 105 By reason of the debility of his stomack. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. lv. 331 After full three hours ineffectual labour.. the men being quite jaded, we were obliged, by mere debility, to desist. 1867 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) II. 260 With the cure of stammering, nervous debility decreases. 1879 *HARLAN Eyesight* vi. 89 After long illness, the muscle of accommodation shares the debility of the whole system.

**† b.** Weakness of a material structure. *Obs.*

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 247/1 Either by the debility of the bridge, or subtiltie of the soldiors.. 3000 of them with bridge and all fell armed into the violent stream.

**2.** Weakness in a mental or moral quality.

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 65 For the debylite and feblenes of corage. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xi. 197 After the debylite of fragylite humayne. 1758 *H. WALPOLE Catal. Roy. Authors* (1759) II. 219 This Lord had much debility of mind, and a kind of superstitious scruples. 1805 *FOSTER Ess.* II. iv. 176 This debility of

purpose. 1829 *I. TAYLOR Enthus.* II. (1867) 33 A wretched debility and dejection of the heart.

**3.** Political, social, or pecuniary weakness.

1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. cccxxxvii [cccxxxiv] 738 The debylite of the realme of Englande. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 1 Wyllyng to releue and helpe his saide subiectes in their said necessities and debylite. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 139 Which B. could not have for the debility of his estate. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 182 The debility of the courts of Austria and France.

**† 4.** (with *ph.*) An instance of weakness. *Obs.*

a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E viij, The open honestie supplyeth many fautes and debylitees. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 61 They to garde us from humane passions, and the debilities of Nature. 1825 *T. JEFFERSON Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 82 Among the debilities of the government of the Confederation.

**b.** *Astrol.* Of a planet: A weakness or diminution of influence due to unfavourable position, etc.

1647 *LILLY Chr. Astrol.* To Rdr. 2, I would have him.. well to understand the Debilities and Fortitudes of every Planet. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v. Debilities are either Essential, when a Planet is in its Detriment, Fall, or Peregrine; or Accidental, when it is in the 12th, 8th, or 6th Houses; or Combust, etc. So that by each of those Circumstances, a Planet is more or less afflicted, and said to have so many or so few Debilities.

**† Debind**, *v. nonce-wd.* [DE- I. 1.] To bind down. (Put by Scott into the mouth of Baron Bradwardine.)

1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xli, A prisoner of war is on no account to be coerced with fetters, or debinded in *ergastulo*.

**Debit** (de'bīt), *sb.* Forms: (5) *dubete*, 6 *debitte*, *debette*, 6-7 *debet*, 8- *debit*. [ad. L. *dēbit-um* owed, due, *sb.* a debt. Cf. F. *débit* (1723 in Hatzfeld). In early use app. a further latinization of *debit*, from earlier *dette*, *det*: see *DEBT*.]

**† 1.** *gen.* Something that is owed, a debt. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Paston Lett.* xlix. I. 61 Of certain dubete that I owe unto you. 1515 *Plumpton Corr.* p. cxxi, Be yearly worth over all charges or debittes. 1547 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 32 Parcell of the debet that the churchc receiued in his dett. 1598 *R. QUINEY Let. to Shaks.* in *Leopold Shaks.* *Introd.* 105 In helping me out of all the debettes I owe in London. 1614 *T. ADAMS Devil's Banquet* 108 The Deuill tyeth his Customers in the bond of Debets.

**2.** *Book-keeping.* An entry in an account of a sum of money owing; an item so entered. **b.** The whole of these items collectively; that side of an account (the left-hand side) on which debits are entered. (Opposed to *CREDIT sb.* 12.)

1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 15/2 There are debits and credits between them in Bolankee Doss's books to a great amount. 1868, 1880 [see *CREDIT sb.* 12]. 1872 *BAGEHOT Physics & Pol.* (1876) 189 There is a most heavy debit of evil. *Mod.* This has been placed to your debit.

**b.** attrib., as *debit-entry*, -side (of an account).

1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 83/2 The debit side of my master's account. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 121 The year's operations show a debit balance of £42,000.

**Debit** (de'bīt), *v.* [f. *DEBIT sb.* Cf. F. *débiter* (1723 in Hatzfeld).]

**1.** *trans.* To charge with a debt; to enter something to the debit of (a person).

1682 *SCARLETT Exchanges* 203 He must and may debit the Principal for the said Value. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 621 Accounts are regularly kept, and every man debited or credited for the least farthing he takes out or brings in. 1809 *R. LANGFORD Introd. Trade* 26, I have debited your account with Lire 5000 Austriche. 1892 *Lancet* XCIV. 105/1 The bank were not entitled to debit the plaintiffs with the amount paid on the said cheques.

**2.** To charge as a debt; to enter on the debit side of an account.

1865 *MISS BRADDON H. Dunbar* i. 10 Pay the money, but don't debit it against his lordship. *Mod.* To whom is it to be debited?

**† Debite**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 *debet*, -ete, 5-6 *debyte*. [A corruption of *DEPUTE*: cf. *DEBITY*.] A deputy, lieutenant.

1482a in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 312 The Master.. every Purday to be at the common halle, or els a debet for hym. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* xxiii. 24 Felix the hye debite. 1535 *COVERDALE Dan.* II. 15 Aricho being then the Kynges debyte. 1549 *ALLEN Jude's Par. Rev.* 26 The vycar and debyte of Christ.

**† Debito**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēbit-us* owed, due: cf. *DEBT*.] That is owed or due.

1678 *GALE Crt. Gentiles* III. 5 Sin, as to its formal cause, is.. a privation of debite perfection.

**† Debitor**, *Obs.* Also 5 *debytour*. [a. OF. *dēbitor* (14th c.), *dēbiteur*, ad. L. *dēbitor*, agent-n. f. *dēbere* to owe. *Debitor*, -eur, was in French a learned term, the popular and proper F. form being *dettor*, -ur, -eur: see *DEBTOR*. In English, *debitor* no doubt owed its 16-17th c. use to its identity with the L.] A by-form of *DEBTOR*, current from 15th to 17th c., esp. in Book-keeping.

1484 *CAXTON Curiall* 4 Thenne art thou debytour of thy self. 1543 *(title)*, A profitable Treatise.. to learne.. the keepyng of the famous reconyngne, called in Latyn, Dare and Habere, and in Englyshe, Debitor and Creditor. 1588, 1660 [see *CREDITOR* 2]. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. iv. 171 Oh the charity of a penny Cord, it summes vp thousands in a trice: you have no true Debitor, and Creditor but it. 1660 *WILLS-FORD Scales Comm.* 209 By Debitor or Debtors in a Merchants books, is understood the account that oweth or stands charged, and.. so all things received, or the Receiver is alwayes made Debitor. 1689 *G. HARVEY Curing Dis.* by



*Expect. i. a* The Physician . . . doth commonly . . . insinuate, that the Patient is Debtor for his Life. 1795 WYTHE *Debit. Virginia* 15 A debtor who oweth money on several accounts. *altrib.* 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* C.v. This Debitor side of your Leager.

† **Debitory.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *debitus* owed, *debitor* debtor: see -ORY.] A statement or item of debt.

1795 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 259 Inventorie of all the goodes and cattells of Sir Edmond Smissons . . . Summa, vj<sup>th</sup>. The debitorie. William Wormley for tithes xv<sup>th</sup>-x<sup>th</sup> Dame Wormley, xx<sup>th</sup>. 1580 *Wills & Inq. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 432 The Resydewe of all my goodes . . . as well as all debitories to me Owinge, I doe geue and Bequeithe vnto my Sonne.

† **Debitrice.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. F. *debitrice* (16th c.), fem. of *debitur*, ad. L. *debitrix*, -icem, fem. of *debitor*.] A female debtor.

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr.* F.v b, And if [you buy] for ready money, make Creditrice the stocke, and Debitrice the shoppe.

Debitumize, -ation: see DE-II. 1.

† **Debity.** *Obs.* In 5-*te*, 5-6-*tee*, 6-*tie*, -*tey*, -*tytie*, -*ty*. Corruption of DEPUTY: cf. DEBITE.

1467 *Mann. & House. Exp.* 170, I was my lordes debyte at is desseyre. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 72 Hir debitees or commissioneris. 1535 COVERDALE *Esther* i. 3 The Debities and rulers of his countres. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* ix. 38 The Lieftenaunt of the cite, who was the debyte of King Aretas. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Jack Cade xxiii, Lieutenantes or debities in realmes.

† **Deblai** (de-blā). *Fortif.* [Fr., vbl. sb. f. *deblayer* for *déblair*, in OF. *desblair*, f. *des*—L. *dis*—+ *blā* (= *blad*, *blat*) wheat: orig. to clear from corn, hence to clear of any mass of material.] (See quot.)

1823 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Deblai*, the hollow space or excavation formed by removing earth for the construction of parapets in fortification. Thus, the ditch or fosse whence the earth has been taken represents the *deblai*.

Deblat, var. of DABLET *Obs.*, little devil.

1473 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 68 Item to thare ij deblatiss . . . 1494 *Ibid.* 239.

Deblaterate, *v. rare.* [f. L. *deblaterare* trans., to prate of, blab out, f. DE-I. 3 + *blaterare* to prate.] *intr.* (affected.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Deblaterate*, to babble much. 1893 R. I. STEVENSON in *Brit. Weekly* 27 Apr. 6 Those who deblaterate against missions have only one thing to do, to come and see them on the spot.

Hence **Deblateration.**

1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 470 (Caricaturing Sir T. Urquhart), Quisquiliary deblaterations.

† **Deblaze**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. DE- + BLAZE *v.*] = next.

1640 *York's Union Hon. Commend. Verses*, Who weare gay Coats, but can no Coat deblaze.

† **Deblazon**, *v. Obs.* [f. DE- + BLAZON: cf. *depict. describe*.] = BLAZON *v.* (in various senses).

1621 BRATHWAIT *Nat. Embass.* (1877) 34 Now more amply meane I to deblazon the forlorne condition of these vnnatural maisters. 1630 — *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 33 They no sooner became great, than they deblazoned their own thoughts. 1631 — *Whimsties, Traveller* 94 Cities hee deblazons as if he were their herald.

Hence † **Deblazoning** *ppl. a.*

1640 *York's Union Hon. Commend. Verses*, Those Coat-deblazning Windows.

† **Deblerie.** *Obs.*—1. [a. OF. *deablerie*, now *diablerie*, f. *diabole* devil.] *prop.* Demoniacal possession: but in quot. transl. a L. word meaning 'demon'.

a 1235 *Prose Psalter* cvij. 13 Hij sacrificden her sonen and her douters to debleries [*demoniis*].

Deblet: see DABLET.

Deblockade, *de. rare.* [DE-II. 2.] The removal of a blockade.

1871 *Daily News* 5 Jan., General Trochu . . . having formed in his own mind a plan for the deblockade of Paris.

Deboach, -boash, *obs.* forms of DEBAUCH.

Deboichee, -ery, Deboicht, -ness: see DEBAUCHEE, -ERY, DEBOIST, -NESS.

† **Deboise**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 deboyat, -boish, -boysh. [A by-form of *debosh* DEBAUCH, with which it is connected by various intermediate forms: see DEBOIST *ppl. a.* The phonetic history is not clear.]

1. *refl.* To leave one's employment; to take recreation. [= F. *se débaucher*, Littré.]

1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 44 Workemen . . . whom hee helde so close to their businesse that hee would not give them any leasure to deboyst themselves nor to idle sport by no means.

2. *trans.* To corrupt morally; to deprave by sensuality; = DEBAUCH *v.* 2. Also *fig.*

1654 CAYTON *Pleas. Notes* li. i. 35 Wicked wretch as I am, to be at such a late houre deboysing my selfe. 1654 Z. COKE *Legick* (1657) Aij b, Corruption of manners. . . doth deboish a people. 1656 in *Burn Poor Laws* (1764) 47 They do make if their trade . . . to cheat, deboyst (?deboyse), cozen, and deceive the young gentry. 1662 J. DAVIES *Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 333 To make a temperate use of the Philosophy of Aristotle. . . not deboysing himself.

3. To spend prodigally; to squander; = DEBAUCH *v.* 5.

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* iii. lxxv. (1664), One part to cloath our pride, Another share we lavishly deboise To vain, or sinful joyes.

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† **Deboise**, *a. Obs.* [Corruption of DEBOIST: cf. DEBAUCH *a.*] = next.

1632 RANDOLPH *Jealous Lovers* iii. ii. The deboisest Roasters in the cite. 1644 BULWER *Chiron*, 24 One Ponebolt a deboysie young man. 1667-9 BUTLER *Rem.* (1750) II. 205 (A clown) All the worst names that are given to Men . . . as Villain, Deboysie, Pravaunt, &c.

† **Deboist**, *ppl. a. (sb.) Obs.* Forms: 7 deboist, -oyst; -oysed; -oat; -oish; -oishd, -oishst, -oysht, -oysht, -oicht. [By-form of DEBAUCHED: cf. DEBOISE *vb.*]

1. = DEBAUCHED.

1604 [see DEBOISTEV]. 1612 WOODALL *Surge. Mate Pref.* Wks. (1653) 18 A general deboist and base kind of habit. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* i. viii. 31 Froathy, base and deboysed Creatures. 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 63 A very wicked, deboysht, and prophane man. 1639 R. JUNIUS *Sin Stigmatised* 359 (T.) Our deboysht drunkards, and deboysht swearers. 1657 W. BRADFORD *Plymouth Plant.* ii. (1856) 240 This wicked and deboste crue. 1694 CROWNE *Married Beau* iii. 27 Stand off, you base, unworthy, false, deboist man. 1722 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) iii. 217 Knowing him to be a deboist fellow.

2. Damaged. (Cf. DEBAUCH *v.* 4.)

1641 HEYWOOD *Priest Judge & Patente*, The price of French and Spanish wines are raised How ever in their worth deboyst and craisd.

3. Used as a sb. = DEBAUCHEE.

1637 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 21 For one woman that dyed, there were ten men; and the men were the greater deboystes.

Hence **Deboistly** *adv.*, **Deboistness**.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* ii. iii. § 3. 74 A multitude of Passions . . . breake out deboistly. 1628 PRYNNE *Love-locks* 24 Licentiousnesse, Deboistnesse, and the like. 1647 R. STAPFOLTON *Journals* 148 Nero's cruelty and deboichtnesse. 1671 *Westm. Drollery* 78 Tell me no more that long hair can Argue deboistness in a man.

† **Deboilish**, *v. Obs.* [Cf. DE-ABOLISH and DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To demolish, sweep away.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 214 The passage was soon after demolishd by assaulting seas.

**Debonair**, -bonnaire (de-bōnē-ā), *a. (sb.)* Forms: 3-4 debonere, 4 -eir(e, -ure, 4-5 -ar, 4-6 -er, -ayr(e, 6 Sc. -are, 4- debonaire, 5- debonaire, 7-9 debonnaire, 8-9 debonnaire). [a. OF. *debonaire*, prop. a phrase de *bonne aire* (11th c.) of good disposition. Very common in ME., but obsolescent from the 16th c., and now a literary archaism, often assimilated in spelling to mod. F. *débonnaire*.]

**A. adj.** † a. Of gentle disposition, mild, meek; gracious, kindly; courteous, affable (obs.); b. Pleasant and affable in outward manner or address; often in mod. quot. connoting gaiety of heart.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 186 Auh pet debonere child hwon hit is ibeaten, 3if þe ueder hat hit, cussede þe 3erd. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 174 So large he was & so hendie, & al so debonere. *Ibid.* 374 To hem, þat wolde his wyllie do, debonere he was & mylde. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. v. 22 Zepherus þe debonere wynde. c 1385 — L. G. W. 276 So good, so faire, so debonayre. 1375 BARBOUR *Brnce* i. 362 Wyss, curteis, and deboner. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* v. 13 Be thou debonere to here the wrd of God. c 1430 LYDG. *Chichev. & Byconne*, Patient wyfys debonayre, Whiche to her husbondes be nat contrayre. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Markynde* Prol. (1634) 6 By honest, sober, debonnaire and gentle manners. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. li. 23 Was neuer Prince so meeke and debonaire. 1685 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 216 He was a prince of many virtues, and many great imperfections: debonaire, easy of access. 1707 COLLIER *Ref. Ridic.* 379 He has too debonaire and free a Deportment with the Women. 1782 COWPER *Table T.* 236 The Frenchman, easy, debonaire, and brisk. 1812 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Vivian* ii. In spite of his gay and debonaire manner, he looked old. 1843 LYTTON *Last of Barons* i. vi. She became so vivacious, so debonnaire, so charming. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II. xvi. A carriage a degree too debonaire for his years.

**B. sb.** † 1. [the adj. used *absol.*] Gracious being or person. *Obs.*

c 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 6 Help and releue thou mihti debonayre. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 192 Trajan the worthy debonaire, By whom that Rome stood governed.

† 2. Graciousness of manner; = DEBONAIRTY.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* ix. 305 A serious Majesty attempted with such strokes of Debonaire, as won Love and Reverence. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 IV. 185 Shall my vanity extend only to personals, such as the gracefulness of dress, my debonnaire, and my assurance.

**Debonairly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a debonaire manner; meekly, gently, graciously, affably, etc.; see the adj.

c 1300 *Curior M.* 2387a (Edin.) He þat can mar þan anoper, debonairlik [i.e. de-bonerli, debonerly] . . . teche his broþer. c 1350 *Will. Palmer* 730 Mi hauteyn hert bi-houes me to chaste. And bere me debonureli. c 1365 CHAUCER *Meliu.* 98 Whan dame Prudence, ful debonerly and with gret patience, hadde herd al that hir housbond liked for to seye.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* i. lxi. (1865) 37, I am . . . thilike that debonairelike suffreth al pacientli. 1483 CAYTON *Cato Gvij* b, Thou oughtest to bere and suffre debonairely the wordes of thy wyf. 1597 TOTTIE *Alba Intro.* (1880) p. xxvii, Hoping your Honour will . . . debonairely accept of these trifles. 1633 FORD *Love's Sacr.* II. i. Your apparell sits about you most debonairely. 1785 H. WALPOLE *Lett. Cress Osmey* II. 214 My hand, you see, Madam, has obeyed you very debonairely. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* viii, 'Good morning, Mr. Barraclough,' said Moore, debonairely.

**Debonairness.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being debonaire: see the adj.

1382 WYATT *Th. adv.* [xv. 5] For trauthe, and debonairenesse, and rightnesse. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 548 That there should be all Kindness, Condescending, Benignity and Debonairness in them. 1753 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1754) VI. xxvii. 212 From which can speeche, can cheerfulness, can graciousness be expected, if not from a good man? 1768 STEVENSON *Sent. Journ.* 1778 II. 42 With all the gaiety and debonaireness in the world.

† **Debonairship.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] = next.

a 1240 *Wahunge in Cott. Hom.* 275 Penne þi debonaire-schipe mai make þe eiher lued.

† **Debonairty, debonairety.** *Obs.* Forms: 3-5 debonerite, -airte, 4 -eirete, 4-5 -airete, 5 -erte, -ayrte(e, -airty, -arte, -arete, 6 debonnairetie, 6-7 debonairetie, 7 -airitie, -ty, -arety, -erity, -arity. [ME., a. OF. *debonaireté*, -ereté (13th c.), f. *debonaire*: see -TY. Debonairty is a later assimilation to the type of *similarity*, etc.]

Debonair character or disposition; mildness, gentleness, meekness; graciousness, kindness; courtesy, affability.

a 1225 *Ancre. R.* 390 Puruh his debonaireté, lune heffe ouerumen hine. a 1240 *Wahunge in Cott. Hom.* 269 Debonairete of herte. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parz. T.* 7 466 This ire is with debonairete and it is wroth withoute bitterness. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf Manhode* iii. liii. (1865) 163 This cometh of youre debonairetye. 1491 CAYTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 209 a Pacyence, humylyte, debonairete, & wyllful obedience. 1600 HOLLAND *Litt. Hist.* xvi. 1089 The goodnature and debonairetie [*facilities*] of the two Censors. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* li. 3 A Prince of surpassing debonairety. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) i. viii. 95 The cheerful debonairety expressed therein. 1688 DR. S. PARKER *Eng. Reasons Abrogating Test* a He quickly repents him of that Debonairty.

† **Debonairous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. DEBONAIRE after words in -airous, f. L. *-ārius*, F. *-aire*.] = DEBONAIRE; cf. next.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1822) iii. 417 Your debonaire obedienss rayssyt me to tranquylete!

† **Debonary**, *a. Obs.* [f. DEBONAIRE after words in -ARY, an alteration of F. *-aire*, e.g. *ordinaire*, *ordinaire*.] = DEBONAIRE.

1402 HOCCELYN *Letter of Cupid* 347 They [women] be . . . ful of humylyte, Shamefaste, debonaire and amiable. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* (1558) II. v. 8 To her declaring with reasons debonaire [*time* vary]. 1630 *Finken of Turney* 46 Of a comely visage, courteous, gentle and debonaire.

**Debord**, *v. ? Obs.* Also 7 deboard, Sc. deboird. [a. F. *débord-er*, in 15-16th c. *desborder*, f. *des*—L. *dis*—(DE-I. 6) + *bord* border.]

1. *intr.* Of a body of water: To pass beyond its borders or banks, to overflow.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 316 As the Water groweth in the River, and so from it debording. *Ibid.* 317 Violent streames do ever deface, transplat, and destroy all that they debord upon. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* i. 24 Such as ake, why the Sea doth never deborde. 1859 R. F. BURTON in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 104 A wide expanse . . . over which the stream when in flood debords to a distance of two miles.

2. *fig.* To go out of bounds, deviate; to go beyond bounds, go to excess. *Obs.*

c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 77 That hence I from my duty not debord. a 1658 DURHAM *Ten Commandm.* (1675) 362 (Jam.) It is a wonder that men should take pleasure to debord in their clothing. 1671 *True Nonconform.* 401 Debording from common methods. a 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 113 Least . . . your passions sometimes debord where you would not have them.

Hence **Debording** *vbl. sb.* = next.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* ii. 66 Great debording of waters. 1654 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 225 Too great proness to such like debordings and youthful emancipations.

† **Debordment.** *Obs.* [a. F. *débordement*, f. *déborder*: see prec. and -MENT.] Going beyond bounds, excess.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 540 Against the ignorance and debordement of Magistrates. 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 88 The debordments and excesses of no beasts are so great as those of mankind. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 214 To cleanse it of all those debordments and debasements fain upon Christian Religion.

Deboah, -bosche, *obs.* or arch. f. DEBAUCH.

**Deboshed**, *ppl. a.* Also 7 debosht. An early variant of DEBAUCHED, representing the pronunciation of F. *débauché*; connected with the main form by *debaushd*, *debausht*. *Obs.* in Eng. before the middle of 17th c.; retained longer in Scotch; revived by Scott, and now frequent in literary English, with somewhat vaguer sense than *debauched*.

1599 JAMES I. BASIL. *Amor* (1603) 110 Ouer superfluous like a deboshed waister. 1605 SHAKES. *Leav. I.* iv. 263 Men so disorder'd, so debosh'd, and bold. 1644 HARWOOD *Gunaik.* ii. 16 One Herostratus, a wicked and debosht fellow. 1637-90 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 358 Ignorant and debosht ministers are tolerated. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* iii. Swash-bucklers, deboshed revellers, bloody brawlers. 1859 KINGSLEY *Plays & Purit.* Misc. II. 209 An utterly deboshed, insincere, decrepit, and decaying age. 1867 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. 55 Many deboshed younger brothers of . . . good families may have sought refuge in Virginia.

Deboshed, -ery, -ment, *obs.* ff. DEBAUCHEE, etc. Debost(e): see DEBOIST.



**Debouch** (dēbūʃ, debūʃ), *v.* Also **debouche**. [*mod. a. F. déboucher*, in 17th c. *desboucher*, OF. *desboucheir* (13th c.), f. *dē*:-*des*:-*l. dis-* (see DE-I. 6) + *bouche* mouth. Cf. It. *sbboccare* 'to mouth or fall into the sea as a river' (Florio).]

1. *Milit. (intr.)* To issue from a narrow or confined place, as a defile or a wood, into open country; hence *gen.* to issue or emerge from a narrower into a wider place or space.

[1665 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) III. 161 We have hardly any words that do so fully express the French... *ennui, bizarre, débouché*... Let us therefore... make as many of these do homage as are like to prove good citizens.] 1760 *London Mag.* XXIX. 177 We saw the column of infantry débouching into Minden plain. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 531/2 These two companies gave the... cavalry time to débouche. 1813 *Ibid.* 7 June 355/2 General Bertrand... appearing to intend débouching from Jasseltz upon the enemy's right. 1840 *BARHAM Inqul. Leg.* *Leach of Folkestone* (1877) 370 The travellers débouched on the open plain on Aldington Frith. 1839 *Times* 4 Oct., Mr. Labouchere débouches upon the cabinet.

2. *transf.* Of a ravine, river, etc.: To issue as at a mouth or outlet into a wider place or space.

1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* I. 168 This little stream that débouches from the lake. 1850 *B. TAYLOR Eldorado* xxii. (1862) 236 The ravine finally débouched upon the river at the Middle Bar. 1878 *H. M. STANLEY Dark Cont.* I. viii. 167 Nakidino Creek, into which an important stream débouches.

3. *trans. (causal)*. To lead forth into open ground; to provide an outlet for.

1745 *DUNCAN FORBES in Ellis Orig. Lett.* n. IV. 355 No more than a hundred and fifty or a hundred and sixty of the Mackenzies have débouched. 1844 *W. H. MAXWELL Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xxiii. (1855) 190 Huge outlets which débouche the waters.

**Debouch, sb.** *var.* Also **debouche**. [*f. prec. vb.*] = next (sense 1).

1813 *Examiner* 7 June 354/2 Fortified rising points, which defended the débouches from the Spree. *Ibid.* 3 May 274/2 The débouch from the Hartz. 1823 *SOUTHEY Hist. Penins. War* I. 656 The débouches of Villarcayo, Orduña, and Munguia.

† **Débouché** (debūʃe). [*Fr.*: f. *déboucher* (see above).]

1. *Milit.* An opening where troops débouch or may débouch; *gen.* a place of exit, outlet, opening.

1760 *London Mag.* XXIX. 171 The generals will take particular notice of the nine *Débouchés*, by which the army may advance to form in the plain of Minden. 1813 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1838) X. 545 Desirable to obtain possession of the *débouchés* of the mountains towards Vera. 1857 *J. W. CROKER Ess. Fr. Rev.* iv. 202 (Stanf.) One gate, as an additional *débouché* for the crowd.

2. *fig.* An opening, outlet, or market for goods. 1846 *WORCESTER cites RAWSON*.

**Debouchement**. Also **debouchement**. [*a. F. débouchement, f. déboucher* (see DEBOUCH *v.*) + -MENT.]

1. *Milit.* The action or fact of débouching.

1827 *J. F. COOPER Prairie* II. iii. 44 To unravel the mystery of so sudden a débouchement from the cover. 1871 *Daily News* 19 Sept., The débouchment of Stephenson's brigade through the railway arch.

2. The mouth or outlet of a river, a pass, etc.

1859 *BURTON Centr. Afr. in J. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 42 The coast... presents but three débouchments that deserve the name of rivers.

**Debouchure** (debūʃyūr). [*In form, French, f. déboucher* to DEBOUCH + -URE; but this sense is not Fr.] = DEBOUCHMENT 2, EMBOUCHURE 1.

1844 *KINGLAKE Eothen* xii. (1878) 168 Towards the débouchure of the river. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Jan. 41 Thence two railways would connect her with Zanzibar and the débouchure of the Zambesi.

**Debourse, var.** of DEBURSE.

† **Debout, v.** *Obs.* [*a. F. débouter*, in OF. *debouter* (10th c.), f. *dē*:- (DE-I. 2) + *bouter*, OF. *boter* to push.] *trans.* To thrust out, expel, oust.

1619 *Time's Storehouse* 208 (L.) Not able enough to débouter them out of their possessions. 1644 *HUME Hist. Ho. Douglas* 264 (Jam.) His fraud was detected... and he débouted, and put from that authority.

† **Deboutement**. *Obs.* [*a. OF. debotement, déboutement, f. débouter*: see prec. and -MENT.] A thrusting forth, expulsion.

1821 *CAXTON Myrr.* II. xxviii. 121 Deboutements and brekyng out of wyndes that mete aboute the clowdes.

† **Debowel, v.** *Obs.* [DE-II. 2.] = DISBOWEL, disembowel.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xl. 285 He debowalit was clenly, And bawmlyt syne full rychly. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* IV. ii. 25 The beistis costis, as thai debowal wer. a 1547 *SURREY Æneid* IV. 80 With giftes that day, and beastes debowled.

**Deboyse, deboyst, var.** DEBOISE *Obs.*

† **Debraid, v.** *Obs. rare.* In 4-5 debreyd. [*f. DE-I. 1 + BRAID *v.* 3 to snatch.*] To snatch down (rendering L. *decerpere*).

1388 [see DEBREAK].

† **Debranch, v.** *Obs. rare.* [*ad. F. desbrancher* (Palsgr. & Cotgr.), or *desbranche-r* (15-16th c. Godef.), f. *dē*:-*des*:- (DE-I. 6) + *branche* branch.] *trans.* To deprive of branches, to lop. Hence **Debranching** *vb.* *sb.*

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 538 After such pruning and debranching.

† **Debrea-k, v.** *Obs. rare.* [*f. DE-I. 1 + BREAK *v.**] *trans.* To break down (transl. L. *decerpere*).

1382 *WYCLIF Mark* i. 26 The onclene goost debreykunge [i.e. to-braydyng, 1388 debreydyng, to-breidyng] hym, and cryyng with grette vois.

† **Debris, débris** (debrī, dēbrī, debrī). [*F. débris*, *vb.* *sb.* from *obs. débrisier* (Cotgr.), OF. *debrisier*: see next.] The remains of anything broken down or destroyed; ruins, wreck: *a. orig.* (in Eng.) *fig.*; *b. in Geol.* applied to any accumulation of loose material arising from the waste of rocks; also to drifted accumulation of vegetable or animal matter (Page); thence, *c.* any similar rubbish formed by destructive operations.

1708 *COLLIER Eccl. Hist.* I. A.D. 685 To retire with the debris of the army. 1735 *SWIFT Lett. to Dk. of Dorset*, Your Grace is now disposing of the debris of two bishoprics. 1778 *H. WALPOLE Lett. to W. Mason* 18 July, The best they can hope for, is to sit down with the debris of an empire. 1802 *PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton* Th. 363 A temporary receptacle for the debris of the Alps. 1849 *MURCHISON Siluria* xiv. 356 The debris of the ancient rocks. 1851 *D. WILSON Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. 105 Accumulated rubbish and debris. 1858 *GEIKIE Hist. Boulder* ix. 176 The sandstone cliffs... are battered down and their debris carried out to sea. 1885 *Act 18-9 Vict.* c. 39 § 5 The sanitary authority shall remove the same and all foundations, debris, and other materials.

**Debruisse** (dēbrīʒ), *v.* *Forms*: 3-8 *debruse*, 4 *debrise*, 7- *debruisse*. [*a. ONF. debruisier, debruiser* = OF. *debrisier*, to break down or in pieces, crush, f. *dē*:- (DE-I. 1) + *brisier* to BREAK.]

† 1. *trans.* To break down, break in pieces, crush, smash. *Obs.*

1297 *R. GLOUC. (1724)* 298 Hii...stenede hym wyb stones As me stenede Seynt Steuene, and debrusede ys bones. a 1300 *Fragn. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 178 Thourou Louerd...debrusede helle gates. 1382 *WYCLIF Ezech.* xxiv. 27 When I shal debrise the chaynes of her 30c. 1618 *M. DALTON Country Justice* 195 Though it were lawfull to make the trenches, and to debruse the Nusans [a Weare on the Trent].

† 2. *intr.* To be dashed to pieces. *Obs.*

1297 *R. GLOUC. (1724)* 288 Je flor to brac vnder hem... And hii velle and debrusede somme anon to depe. *Ibid.* 537 He hupte & debrusede, & deide in an stounde.

2. *Her. (trans.)* To cross (a charge, esp. an animal) with an ordinary so as partially to hide it, and as it were press it down; usually in *pa. pple.* Debrused; also said of a serpent so bent or 'folded' that its head or tail is partly covered by its body. *Counter-debrused*: see quot. 1830.

1572 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* II. 114 His fiedle is de Argent, a Lyon salient Gules, debrused with a Barre de Azure. 1661 *MORGAN Sph. Gentry* II. 1. 10 Composed of the two bodies of trees laid crosse each other: but then one must Debruse and bear down the other. 1830 *ROBSON Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Counter-debrused*, when either the head or tail of a serpent in the bowing or embowing, is turned under, in a contrary direction the one to the other. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Engl.* I. 252 He... exhibited on his escutcheon the lions of England and the lilies of France without the baton sinister under which, according to the law of heraldry, they were debrused in token of his illegitimate birth.

*De-brutalize*: see DE-II. 1.

**Debt** (det), *sb.* *Forms*: 3-4 *dete*, 3-6 *dette*, 4-6 *dett*, *det*, *deytt*(e), 5-7 *debte*, 7- *debt*. [*ME. det, dette, a. OF. dete, dette*:—pop. L. \**debita* for L. *debitum* (pa. *ppl.* of *debere* to owe), lit. (that which is) owed or due, money owed, debt. Often made masc. in OF. after *debitum*, and from 13th to 16th c. sometimes artificially spelt *debte*, after which *debt* has become the English spelling since the 16th c.]

1. That which is owed or due; anything (as money, goods, or service) which one person is under obligation to pay or render to another: *a.* a sum of money or a material thing.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7642 David... wighli wan o bam his dete [i.e. dete, dett]. c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 293 3if a trewe man teche his pore man to paie his dettis. 14... *Merchant & Son in Halliwell Nugb. Poet.* 28 Then Wylliam payde hys fadur dettys. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Offices 20 To declare his debtes, what he oweth. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Gloucester* xxiii. To paye large vsury besides the due det. 1566 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* IV. iv. 24 Having com to Padua To gather in some debts. 1707 *HEARNE Collect.* 23 Aug., To pay his small debts. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 464 A debt of record is a sum of money, which appears to be due by the evidence of a court of record. 1845 *STEPHEN Lawus Eng.* II. 144 Whenever a man is subject to a legal liability to pay a sum of money to another, he is said to owe him a debt to that amount.

*b.* a thing immaterial.

c 13... *Cursor M.* 27808 (Cotton Galba) Rightwis es he, to gif ilk man his det. c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Prolog.* 330 Why sholde men elles in hir bookes sette That a man shal yelde to his wyf hire dette. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 534 This curtyse he clames as for clere det. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* II. xxxv. 343 Look upon what is done for you... as your debt to... Providence. 1832 *TENNYSON Miller's Daw.* 217 Love the gift is love the debt.

† 2. That which one is bound or ought to do; (one's) duty. *Sc. Obs.*

c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 135 The trewe Turtur has... Done dewlie his det. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* VIII. 546 It is my dett to do all that I can To fend our kynrik out of dangeryng.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ix. iii. 184 So douchtely we schaype to do our det. 1573 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 319, I have lang forget, Quhairfor indeid I have not done my det.

2. A liability or obligation to pay or render something; the condition of being under such obligation.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 250/345 He with-sok be giwes [= Jews] dette and was l-don to aue ope. c 1325 *Metr. Rom.* 18 And he... forgaf thaim thair dette bathe. 1388 *WYCLIF Rom.* iv. 4 And to hym that worthith mede is not arettid bi grace, but bi dette. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* II. 771 Neither king nor Pope can geve any place suche a privilege that it shal discharge a man of his debtes beyng able to pay. c 1532 *DEWES Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1064, I have herd say that promysse is dette. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* 5 He hath for euer bound the Church vnto him, in a debt of special remembrance and thankfulness. a 1699 *LADY HALKETT Autobiog.* (1875) 65, I was free of that Dept. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* III. 573 Debts contracted... as far back as 1796. 1883 *S. C. HALL Retrospect* II. 502 He considered he thus contracted a debt to the country.

*b.* *In debt*: under obligation to pay something; owing something, esp. money. (See also *c.*) *In any one's debt*: under obligation to pay or render something to him; indebted to him. *So out of debt, out of any one's debt; to fall or run into (or in debt; out of debt out of danger*: see DANGER, and cf. quot. 1551.

c 1314 *Guy Warw. (A.)* 462 'Pat dint', he seyde, 'was luel sett. Wele schal y com out of bi dett.' c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 280 Ther wite no man that he [the Marchant] was in dette. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxiii. 10 Ne neuer shal falle in dette. 1478 *Paston Lett.* No. 824 III. 237 For he seythe ye be xx<sup>is</sup> in hys dette. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* II. 770 Now unthriftis riot and runne in debt. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 104 Men, in whose debte and daunger they be not. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 434 Out of the debt of other men, and well able to pay. 1615 *SIR E. HOBY Curry-combe* 215, I see you meane not to die in Iabals debt for an Epigram. a 1624 *Br. M. SMITH Serm.* (1632) 5 Being our head and eares in debt. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* vi. (1841) I. 39 They are under no necessity of running deep into debt. 1763 *Gentl. Mag.* July 331 The black traders are often in debt to the chiefs. 1812 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Absentee* xiv, Lord Clonbrody, for the first time since he left Ireland, found himself out of debt, and out of danger. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* (1863) 155 To run in debt to the shopkeepers.

† 3. *Obligation to do something; duty. In debt*: under obligation, in duty bound. *Of or with debt*: as a matter of debt, as is due or right; as in duty bound. *Obs.* (Cf. *i. c.*)

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 23888 (Edin.) A besand he me taht to sette pat ik him ah to yeld wyt dette. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 261 We ere in dette, at nede to help be kyng. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 52 And as it were of pure dette They yive her goodes to the king. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Chron.* III. Prolog. 23 Oure Eldrys we sulde folowe of det. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces Fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 2 Prelates and persons... pat ere haldene by dett for to lere pame. 1488 *CAXTON Chast. Goddess Chylid.* 10, I... cannot thanke the as I ought of dette. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 35 This fatal stone... Quhair it was brocht in ony land or erd... Of verrie dett the Scottis thair suld ring.

3. *fig.* Used in Biblical language as the type of an offence requiring expiation, a sin.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 126 We sigged forjif us ure dettes, al so ase we uorjoued to ure detturs. a 1400 *Prynner* (1891) 20 Forgive us our dettes; as we forgave to our dettours. 1508 *FISHER Wks.* (1876) 242 Welche be our dettes? Truly our synnes. 1557 *N. T. (Genev.) Matt.* vi. 12 And forgoe vs our debtes [WYCLIF dettis, CRANM., *Rhemish* dettes, 1611 debts] euen as we forgave our debters. 1828 *TRENCH Parables* xvi, God is the creditor, men the debtors, and sins the debt.

4. *Phrases. a. Debt of honour*: a debt that cannot be legally enforced, but depends for its validity on the honour of the debtor; usually applied to debts incurred by gambling.

1646 *EVANCE Noble Ord.* 37 He is become a voluntary debtor... in a debt of honour. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* I. 98 He... is obliged to pay debts of Honour, that is, all such as are contracted by Play. 1839 *CATH. SINCLAIR Holiday House* xiii. 265 Pay your debt of honour, Master Harry!

*b. Debt of (or to) nature*: the necessity of dying, death; to pay the debt of (or one's debt to) nature: to die. [*Lat. debitum naturæ*.]

[c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 2 And his dethys dette yelde. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xix. 209 Hym worthit neyd to pay the dett That no man for till pay may tel.] 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* II. xli. 28 Fynally he payde the dette of nature. 1590 *MARLOWE Edw. II.* Wks. (ed. Rldg.) 212/1 Pay nature's debt with cheerful countenance. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* II. xiii, The slender debt to nature's quickly paid. 1727 *A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Ind.* II. iii. 265 He had paid his great Debt to Nature, without taking Notice of the small one due to me. 1812 *Examiner* 23 Nov. 747/1 One of them has... paid the debt of nature.

*c. Action of debt*: an action at law for recovering a debt.

1552 *in Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 152 The gournours... to haue an action of dett[er] for the same. 1603 *OWEN Pembrokehire* (1891) 192 A plaintiff in an action of dette. 1800 *ADDISON Amer. Law. Rep.* 111 The ground of an action of debt is the consideration or equivalent given by the debtor to the creditor.

† 4. *Bill of debt*: a promissory note, I.O.U., or other acknowledgement of indebtedness, in some countries used, like a bill of exchange, as a negotiable document. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 198/1 Byll of dette, *cedule*. 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 96 The most usual buying and selling of



commodities beyond the Seas, in the course of Traffick, is for Bills of Debt, or Obligations, called Billes Obligatoires, which one Merchant giveth unto another, for commodities bought or sold, which is altogether used by the Merchants Adventurers at Amsterdam, Middleborough, Hambrough, and other places. 1600 *Child's Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 16 If a law for transferring bills of debt should pass, we should not miss the Dutch money. *Ibid.* 139 In other Kingdoms and Countries abroad . . . transference of Bills of Debt is in use.

**Debt** (*debt*). A debt owing by a sovereign state to private individuals who have advanced money to it for the public needs; esp. that main part of the public debt, which has been converted into a fund or stock of which the government no longer seeks to pay off the principal, but to provide the annual interest; hence called *funded debt*, as opposed to the *floating debt*, which includes the ever-varying amounts due by the government and repayable on demand or by a certain time.

1653 CHIDLEY (*title*). Remonstrance concerning the Public Faith, Soldier's Arrears, and other Public Debts. 1721 A. HUTCHESON (*title*). Collection of Treatises, relating to the National Debts and Funds. 1752 HUME *Ess. Public Credit* (1875) I. 364. National debts cause a mighty confluence of people and riches to the capital. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ. Gr. Brit.* (New ed.) 210 The most efficient measure . . . was from . . . the floating debts, of the victualling, and of the ordnance departments. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVI. 100 The contracting of the National Debt cannot be said to have begun before the Revolution of 1688. 1860 KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VI. iii. 40 There was a floating debt of about ten millions. 1878 EDITH THOMPSON *Hist. Eng.* xxix. 275 The South Sea Company . . . for the purpose of reducing the National Debt, engaged . . . to buy up certain annuities. 1889 WHITTAKER'S *Alman.* 493 The French National Debt is the largest in the world. Public debt, funded £957,000,000; Public debt, floating, annuities, etc., capitalized £728,372,372.

**Small debt**: a debt of limited amount, for which summary jurisdiction is provided, in England in the *County Court*, in Scotland in the *Small Debt Court* held by the sheriff. Also *attrib.*

(In Scotland the limit of these debts was in 1788 £5, in 1837 £8 6s. 8d., and in 1853 £12.)

1603 *4 Act i. Jas. I. c. 14* (*title*). An Act for Recouerie of Small Debts. 1795 *Act 35 Geo. III. c. 23* (*title*). An Act for the more easy and expeditious Recovery of Small Debts. 1801 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 762 The Statute 30 and 40 Geo. III. c. 45, commonly called the *Small-Debt Act*. *Ibid.* 764 The sheriff's exclusive jurisdiction in small debts was introduced by 6 Geo. IV. c. 24. *Ibid.* 766 The sheriffs must, in addition to their ordinary small-debt courts, hold circuit courts for the purposes of this act. *Ibid.* 767 By the act 16 and 17 Vict. c. 80, 1853, the small-debt jurisdiction of sheriffs is extended to causes not exceeding £12.

**5. attrib. and Comb.**

1688 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 236 In mixed or Debt Exchanges the Drawer receives no Monies, but is Debtor, and gives Bills to his Creditor . . . for payment of his Debt. 1826 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 255 Large part of the rents must go to the Debt-Dealers, or Loan-makers. 1883 *19th Cent.* May 884 Punishment of debt-frauds as crimes.

**Debt**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *debt(e)*, 6-*debt*. [*ad. L. debit-us* owed (cf. *DEBITE a.*), conformed to *debt sb.*] Owed, due, owing.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxviii. 5 Zeldand til þef[e] dett [*v. r. duwe*] honur. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xl. That it is nefful to the d & dette for to traueyle soo. c 1555 RIDLEY *Wks.* (1843) 305 Promises so openly made, and so duly debt. 1576 J. KNEWSTON *Confut.* (1579) Qvija. That which is det and due on their behalfe. 1603 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 203 To pay our selues, what we owe ourselves is debt.

**Debt-able**, *a. Obs.* *rare* -1. [*f. DEBT + -ABLE*.] Under pecuniary obligation, chargeable.

1526 PLUMPTON *Corr.* 217 That your mastership should be debt-able to the King for the lordship of Plompton.

**Debt-bind**, *v. Obs.* *once-ud. trans.* To bind by obligation, render indebted.

1608 SACKVILLE *Dk. Buckingham* xliii. (D.), Banish'd by them whom he did thus debt-bind.

**Debt-book**. An account-book in which debts are recorded. Often *fig.*

1600 HOOKER *Serm.* Wks. 1845 II. 609 We dare not call God to a reckoning, as if we had him in our debt-books. 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 90 Forgiveness of sins is (as it were) the wiping out of a score, or the crossing of a debt-book. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* xxvii. (1841) II. 34 The proper method for a debt-book for a small tradesman.

**Debt-bound**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also *-bounden*.

1. Under obligation, bound by duty, obliged.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xl. iv. 62 This mysfourtoun is myne of ald thirghe, As tharto debund in my wrachit age. 1553 BALE *Gardiner's Devera Obed.* Pref. A iv. All true subiectes were dettbounden to defende . . . and upholde, the supreme autoritie of the crowne. 1597 MORLEY *Introd.* Mus. 28, I will . . . acknowledge myself debt bound to him. 1603 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. III. 73 note, I shall acknowledge myself exceedingly debt-bound to your Excellency.

2. Of things: Obligatory, due, bounden.

1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* 32 And daylie giwe dett-bound thanks to the for sua grante benefices.

**Debt-ed**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [*after OF. detté (DETTY): see -ED*; or apthetic form of *an-, en-, in-*debted (13th c.).]

1. Of things: Owed, due.

c 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints, Agnes* 171, & 57f he 3ald dettyt honoure *Tr. god* pat al things has in cure. 1388 WYCLIF *Deut.* xv. 2 To whom any thing is dettid, *ethir ovid.* c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. vii. The payne detted for the synne. 1552 ASP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 9

Obediens dettit til our natural fateris. 1599-16.. MAS-SINGER, etc. *Old Law* I. i. In my debted duty.

2. Of persons: Under obligation; indebted.

c 1245 WYNTON *Cron.* ix. xxviii. 207 In sic affynite Ilkane dettit we til uthire. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron.* Scot. (1891) I. 16 We ar dettit to you as faderis to their childrin. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. i. 31 Thre oddde Duckets more Then I can dett debted to this Gentleman.

**Debt(e)** (*debt*). [*f. DEBT-OR + -EE*.] One to whom a debt is due: a creditor.

1531 *Dist. on Law* Eng. I. xxix. (1638) 51 To appoint the libertie and judgement of Conscience. To the debtee then to the debtor. c 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* ix. (1636) 39 Where the debtor makes the debtee his executor. 1800 ADDISON *Amer. Law Rep.* 111 The consideration or equivalent given by the debtee to the debtor.

**Debtful**, *a. Obs.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5 *dettefull*, 5-7 *dettful*. [*f. DEBT sb. + -FUL*.]

1. Owed, bounden, due; dutiful.

c 1245 WYNTON *Cron.* vii. viii. 13 The Kyng of Frawns Hys Lord be detful Alegeawns. c 1440 *Foond. St. Bartholomew's* (E.E.T.S.) 54 Sum penyes, the whiche of a vowe were dettful to the Chirche of seynt Barthylmewe. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 176 And do 3ow homage and reuerence. With all dettfull Obedience. 1621 *Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot.* Pref. The obligation, whereby they are bound for dettfull obedience.

2. Indebted.

1649 LD. FOORD in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Dec.* I. 434 That . . . Patrick Keir . . . was debttful to him in greater sums. Hence *† Debtfully adv. Sc.*, duly, dutifully.

c 1245 WYNTON *Cron.* vii. viii. 104 Thare charge thair dyd nocht dettfully. 1478 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) 123 (Jam.) That our souverain lord . . . execut dettfully the panys of prosperieoun & tresoun aganis the saidis personis.

**Debtless** (*detlès*), *a.* [*See -LESS*.] Free from, or clear of, debt.

c 1286 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 582 To make him lyve by his propre good, In honour dettelles, but if he were wood. 1570 E. ROBSON in *Durham Depositions* (Surtees) 228 He is worth £30, debtless, of his own goods. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 103 Legacies to be paid out of the cleere debtless goods. 1766 G. CANNING *Anti-Lucretius* III. 184 Debtless to power, but Fortune's and it's own. 1848 *Tail's Mag.* 276 America, free and debtless, was there before their eyes.

**Debtor** (*detar*). Forms: *a.* 3 *dettor*, 3-5

*det(t)ur*, 4-6 *det(t)our*, -or, 5 *dettero*, 6-7 *detter*; *β.* 6-7 *debtor*, 7-our, 6--or. See also *DEBITOR*. [*ME. det(t)ur, -our, a. OF. det(t)or, -ur, -our* (later *detteur, débiteur*): -L. *dēbitōr-em*, acc. of *dēbitōr* (whence *OF. det(t)re*). In later

*OF.* often artificially spelt with *b*, after *L.*; in Eng. the *b* was inserted between 1560 and 1668, being first prevalent in legal documents, where it was probably assisted by the parallel form *DEBITOR*. (The Bible of 1611 has *dettter, debter*, each thrice: *debtor* twice, *debtour* once.)]

1. One who owes or is indebted to another: *a.* One who owes money to one or more persons: correlative to *creditor*.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 465/117 An vsurer . . . þat hadde dettours tweyne. 1387 TREVIS *Higden* III. 189 (Mätz.) Þe dettours mygte nougt pay here money at here day. 1464 *Mann. & Housch. Exp.* 102 Thomas Hoo is become dettor to my sayd masterye. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Kings* iv. 1 Now cometh the man that he was dettor vnto. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 360 The Admirall became debitor to them all. Suche summes of money as he was become debitor for. 1611 BIBLE *Luke* xvi. 5 So he called euery one of his lords detters vnto him [so all 16th c. *etc.*; WYCLIF *detteours*]. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 59 Dettors and delinquents may walk abroad without a keeper. 1745 *De Foe's Eng. Tradesman* v. (1841) I. 24 Acts of grace for the relief of insolvent debtors. 1865 DICKENS *Mul. R.* III. i. Pusey & Co., are so strict with their debtors. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* ix. 257 Execution against the person of a judgment debtor.

*b.* One who owes an obligation or duty.

a 1225 *Aner. R.* 126 Louerd, we sigged forgiſ us ure dettes, al so ase we ourgioued to ure detturs. 1362 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 12 Forgiue to vs our dettes as we forgiue to our dettours [1388 -ouris, COVERD., CRANMER, *Rhem.*, detters, Geneva, 1611, debtors]. — *Rom.* i. 14 To Grekis and barbarins. to wyse men and vnwyse men, I am dettoure. c 1535 MORE *De quat. Nouiss.* Wks. 91 To whom we be al dettours of death. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1155 When life is sham'd, and death Reproches detter. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1726) 10 Of joy ungrudg'd may each Day be a Debtor. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 38, I must be your Debtor. — for the rest of my promised discourse. c 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1716) II. 140 He being . . . master of all things and debtour to none. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* n. 334 Debtors for our lives to you.

**Debt debtor** (*U.S.*): One who, being imprisoned in a civil action for debt, is, under the laws of several States, entitled to be discharged after a short period, on proof of poverty, etc.

1831 W. L. GARRISON in *Liberator* I. 28 The Poor Debtor.

2. *Book-keeping.* Debtor (or *Dr.*) being written at the top of the left-hand or debit side of an account is hence applied to this side of an account, or to what is entered there.

[1543-1660: see *DEBITOR*.] 1714 (*title*). The Gentleman Accountant or an Essay to Unfold the Mystery of Accounts, by Way of Debtor and Creditor. 1745 [see *CREDITOR* 2]. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 164/1 Exacting . . . equilibrium between debtor and creditor in each entry.

*attrib.* [1588: see *DEBITOR*.] 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 549 P. 1 When I look upon the Debtor-side, I find such innumerable Articles, that I want Arithmetick to cast them up. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* V. 164/1 All the debtor accounts on one side, compared with . . . the creditor accounts on the other.

1866 C. W. HOLBROOK *Occas. Lit.* 133 Every human right, however absolute and a-titled, has its corresponding debtor-page of duty and obligation.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *debtor law*, *country*; *debtor side*, etc. (see 2); *debtor-like* adj.

1669 *Divides Typog.* *Law* v. i. Debtor-like, I dare not meet your eyes. 1810 MINCHIN (*title*). A Treatise on the Defects of the Debtor and Creditor Laws. 1881 H. H. GUNN *Possible Stand.* 68 The debtor country . . . will pay its debts in Silver.

Hence **Debt-ship**.

1798 H. T. COLLEBROOK *tr. Digest Hindu Law* (1801) I. 7 The debt-ship of others than women, or the like. 1859 G. MURDOCH *R. Feeder* I. ix. 173 Without incurring further debt-ship.

**Debu'ccinate**, *v. Obs.* -° [*f. L. débuccinare* to trumpet forth (Terull.), prop. *débuccinare*, f. *de-* (DE- I. 3) + *buccinare* to trumpet.] 'To report abroad' (Cockeram 1623).

**Debu'licate**, *v. Obs.* -° [Improperly *f. de-* (DE- I. 1) + *L. bulire* to boil. Cf. *f. debullitir*.] 'To bubble or seeth over' (BLOUNT 1656).

**Debullition**. *Obs.* [*n.* of action *f. L. debullire*: see *prec.*] A bubbling or boiling over.

1727 in *BAILEY* vol. II. 1730-6—folio. Whence in JOHNSON, ASH and mod. Dicts.

**Deburse**, *v. Obs. Sc.* Also 6 *debur*, -buroo, 7 *debourne*. [*a. F. débourse-r*, in *OF. desbourser*, *f. des-* -L. *dis-* (see DE- I. 6) + *bourse* -late pop. *L. bursa* purse.] To pay out, DISBURSE.

1529 W. FRANKLEYNE in *Fiddes Welsey* II. (1726) 167 Your grace should not deburse ow't of your coffers verry myche monye. 1561 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec.* Oxford 286 Suche . . . somes as they shall deburse. c 1610 SHK J. MEVILL *Mem.* 318. 1705 *Kirk-Sesson Rec.* in *St. Leander* 22 June 1888 Debursed upon thatching the schoolhouse £11 3s. 4d.

Hence **Debu'rsing** *vbl. sb.* = next.

1598 *Sc. Acts Jas. I.* (1814) 179 (Jam.) Necessar debursings in their hienes . . . maist honorabil effairs.

**Debursement**. *Obs. Sc.* [*a. F. déboursement*, *f. débourse-r*: see *prec.*] = DISBURSEMENT.

1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 153 Provying alwayes his debursments exceed not 400 merks. 1689 R. SINCLAIR in *Leisure Hour* (1883) 205/1 Account of debursments for my son Jhon.

**Debusscope** (*de'bōskōp*). [*f.* the name of the inventor M. Debus + *-SCOPE*, after *kaleidoscope*.] An optical contrivance consisting of two mirrors placed at an angle of 72°, so as to give four reflections of an object or figure placed between them and form composite figures for purposes of decorative design, etc.

1866 *Times Year-Bk. of Facts* 144 M. Debus has invented this new form of kaleidoscope. The debusscope may be made of any size. c 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ.* Sc. I. 43/1 In the Debusscope, any object placed between the mirrors is multiplied, so as to present a fourfold appearance.

**Début** (*debü*). [*F. vbl. sb., f. débüter* to make the first stroke in billiards, etc., lead off: see *Littre* and *Hatzfeld*.] Entry into society; first appearance in public of an actor, actress, or other performer.

1751 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cccxxviii. (1792) III. 88, I find that your *debut* at Paris has been a good one. 1806 BYRON *Occas. Prolog.* 15 To-night you throng to witness the *debut* Of embryo actors, to the Drama new. 1837 LD. BEACONSFIELD in *Corr.* *W. Sister* (1886) 78, I state at once that my *debut* [in House of Comm.] was a failure.

So **Début(e) v.** [*cf. F. débüter*], to make one's *debut*; to 'come out'.

1830 *Fraser's Mag.* II. 52 He debuted at Naples, about five years ago, and has since performed . . . in the principal theatres of Italy. 1885 F. ARTHUR COPACERNERS v. 69 The moment . . . is a proud one for the debuting youth. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Sept. 6/1 When a popular actor's son 'debuts' with a flourish of trumpets.

**Débutant** (*debütän*). [*F. pr. pple. of débüter*: see *prec.*] A male performer or speaker making his first appearance before the public. So **Débutante**, (*-tän* [*F. fem. of the same*]), a female appearing for the first time before the public or in society.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 282 The character was favourable to a debutant. 1826 DISRAELI *Fig. Grey* iv. i. Under different circumstances from those which usually attend most political debutants. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. II. 303 Gentlemen are apt to dismiss all serious thoughts in addressing a very young debutante.

**Debylite**, -yte: see *DEBILITE*.

**Debylle**, *obs. form of DIBBLE*.

**Debyte**, -tie, -ty, -tour: see *DEBITE*, etc.

**Dec.** Abbrev. of *DECEMBER*; in *Music* of *DECRESCENDO*; in *Med.* of *L. decoctum* (= decoction).

**Deca**, *dec*, *Gr. deka* -ten, an initial element in numerous technical words: see below. Also

1. **Decanathous** *a.* [*Gr. δέκα* *deka* *thorn*], having ten spines (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882). **Deca-carbon** *a. Chem.* in *decarbon series*, the series of hydrocarbon compounds containing *C<sub>10</sub>*, as *decane*, *decene*, *decine*, *decyl*, q.v. **Deca-cera** *sb. pl. Zool.* [*Gr. δέκα*, *deka* -horn], a name proposed by some naturalists for the ten-armed cephalopods, otherwise called *Decapoda*. **Deca-cerate** [*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882], **Deca-cerous** *a.*, ten-horned, pertaining to the *Decacera*. **Decada-ctylous** *a. Zool.*, having ten rays or fingers (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Decad-anome** *Math.* [*Gr.*



*διανομή* distribution, DIANOME], a quartic surface (dianoine) having ten conical points. **Decadid** *a.* [L. *fidus* -cleft] = DECEMFID (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Decalet** *nonce-ud.* [after *triple*], a stanza of ten lines. **Decalobate** *a.* [Gr. *λοβός* lobe], ten-lobed. **Decamerous** *a.* [Gr. *μέρος* part], consisting of ten parts or divisions, decempartite (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Decameter** *nonce-ud.* [Gr. *μέτρον* measure], a verse consisting of ten metrical feet. **Decangular** *a.* [L. *angulus*, corner], having ten angles = DECAGONAL. **Decantherous** *a.* Bot. [ANTHER], having ten anthers. **Decapartite** *a.* = decempartite: see DECEM-. **Decapetalous** *a.* Bot. [PETAL], having ten petals (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). **Decaphyllous** *a.* Bot. [Gr. *φύλλον* leaf], ten-leaved. **Decapterygious** *a.* Ichth. [περύγιον fin], having ten fins; so **Decapterygian** *a.* and *sb.* **Decasemic** (-sēmik) *a.* [cf. the Gr. comp. *τεσσαρεσκαδεκασμός*, *τῆ σήμα* mark, sign], consisting of ten units of metrical measurement as a 'decasemic colon'. **Decaspalous** *a.* Bot. [SEPAL], having ten sepals. **Decaspermial**, -*spermous* *a.* Bot. [Gr. *σπέρμα* seed], having ten seeds.

1874 SALMON *Analyst. Geom. Three Dim.* (ed. 3) 507 Decadionome. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* iv. § 4. 274 A flower with Ten carpels or Ten styles is Decagynous. 1882 VINES *Sachs's Bot.* 654 Whorls dimerous to octamerous, or pentamerous and decamerous. 1881 BLACKW. *Mag. X.* 387 They might have appeared as decameters, had that structure of verse pleased the eyes of the compositor. 18. LEE (cited by Webster 1828), *Decangular*. 1879 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 197 The vaulting, having its sides divided.. making in all a decapartite vault. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot. s.v.*, *Decaphyllus calyx*, a decaphyllous or ten-leaved calyx; as in *Hibiscus*. 1847 CRAIG, *Decapterygians*, a name given by Schneider to an artificial division of fishes, including such as have ten fins. *Ibid.*, *Decaspermial*, *Decaspermous*, containing ten seeds, as the berry of *Psidium decaspermum*.

2. *esp.* in the nomenclature of the French metric system, the initial element in names of measures and weights, composed of ten times the standard unit of the series in question. (Cf. DECI-) Hence, **Decagramme**, -gram (F. *décagramme*), the weight of 10 grammes (= 154.32349 troy grains, or .353 oz. avoird.). **Decalitre** (de'kālītrā), [F. *déca-*], a measure of capacity, containing 10 litres (= 61.028 cubic inches, or a little over 2½ gallons). **Decametre** (de'kāmītrā), [F. *déca-*], a lineal measure of 10 metres (= 32 ft. 9.7079 inches Eng.). **Decastere** (de'kāstērā), [F. *décastère*], a solid measure = 10 steres or cubic metres. Also † **Decare** (*obs.*), a measure of 10 ares = 1000 square metres. 1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 301-2. [Has *decagram*, *decalitre*, *decameter*, *decar*.] 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 417 Decastere signifies ten metres. *Ibid.* 419 Kiliare = Hectare. Decare. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 69. 448 A decalitre would contain a hundred thousand grains [of wheat]. 1890 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/3 He then brought up the dose of lymph to two decagrammes, a potent one.

† **Decachinnate**, *v.* *Obs.* -° [f. L. *decachinnare* (Tertull.) to deride (DE- I. 4).] 'To scorn' (Cockeram, 1623).

**Decachord** (de'kākōrd), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 -*corde*. [ad. L. *decachord-us*, -um, a. Gr. *δεκάχορδος*, -ov, ten-stringed, f. *δέκα* + -χορδή string.]

**A.** *adj.* Ten-stringed (cf. Ps. xxxii. 2 ἐν ψαλτηρίῳ δεκάχορδῳ). **B.** *sb.* A musical instrument with ten strings.

c. 1545 SKELTON *Rephyc.* 340 David, our poete, harped.. melodiously.. in his decacorde psautry. 1555 AMP. PARKER *P.* 1356 Aij, In Lute and Harpe rejoyce to sing, Syng Psalmes in decacorde. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Micro.* 23 It is called a Monochord, because it hath but one string, as.. a Decachord which hath tenne. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* Wks. 1684 IV. 1. 91 Decachord or instrument of ten strings. *Ibid.*, On a decachord Psalter. 1838 NEALE *Bernard de M.* 33 Whose everlasting music is the glorious decachord.

† **Decachordon**, *Obs.* (In 7 -*cordon*). [a. Gr. *δεκάχορδον*: see prec.] = prec. B. Also *fig.*

1602 W. WATSON (*title*), Decacordon of Ten Quodlibetical Questions concerning Religion and State. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.*, *Decacordon*, an instrument with tenne strings. † **Decacuminate**, *v.* *Obs.* -° [f. L. *decacuminare* to deprive of the top (DE- I. 6).]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decacuminate*, to take off the top of any thing. 1737 BAILEY *vol. II*, *Decacuminate*, having the Tops lopped off. (So in J. and mod. Dicts.)

**Decad** (de'kād), [ad. Gr. *δεκάς*, *δεκάδ*, collective sb. from *δέκα* ten.]

1. The number ten (the perfect number of the Pythagoreans).

1616 in BULLOKAR. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 379/2 The Decad comprehends every Reason of Number, and every Proportion. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. xi The Dekad, the full and perfect number. 1881 tr. Zeller's *Presocratic Phil.* I. 427 All numbers and all powers of numbers appeared to them [the Pythagoreans] to be comprehended in the decad.

2. *Mus.* A group of ten notes out of which may be formed the consonant triads, and all the discords possible without a modulation.

1875 A. J. ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz* 663 Decad.

3. An earlier spelling of DECADE, *q. v.*

**Decadactylous**: see DECA- *prefix* 1.

**Decadal** (de'kādāl), *a.* [f. L. *decas*, *decad-em*, a. Gr. *δεκάς*, *δεκάδ-a* DECADE + -AL.] Of or relating to the number ten; belonging to a decade or period of ten years.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Arithmetic*, *Decadal Arithmetic*, that performed by the nine figures and a Cypher. 1881 M. L. KNAPP *Disasters* 45 The decadal character of epidemics has been noticed.

**Decadarch**, *Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. *δεκάραρχος*, f. *δεκάδ-a* DECADE + *ἀρχός* chief.] A commander of ten, a decurion.

1794 T. TAYLOR tr. *Pausanias* III. 16 The Decadarchs, or governors of companies consisting each of ten men.

**Decadarchy**, *deka-*, *Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. *δεκάραρχία*: see prec.] A ruling body of ten. Cf. DECARCHY.

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxv. V. 547 He constituted an oligarchy of ten native citizens, chosen from among his partisans, and called a Dekarchy, or Dekadarchy. 1852 *Ibid.* II. lxxvii. X. 127 The oppressions exercised by the Spartan harpoxists and the dekadarchies.

**Decadary** (de'kādēri), *a.* [f. L. *decad-em* DECADE + -ARY, after F. *décadaire*.] Relating to a decade or period of ten days (in the French Republican calendar of 1793).

1801 DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 71 *Décadaire*.. A decadary festival dedicated to the Eternal. 1823 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 508 For the purpose of giving a religious character to the Decadary fêtes. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 454 The whole of the decadary days were kept, or ordered to be kept, as secular festivals.

**Decadation**, *Mus.* [f. DECAD 2 + -ATION.] The process of converting one decad into another in order to obtain a new series of consonant triads, etc. 1875 A. J. ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz* 665 This change of one decad into another is called decadation.

**Decade** (de'kād), Also 7-9 *decad*. [a. F. *decade* (14th c. in Littre), ad. L. *decas*, *decad-em*, a. Gr. *δεκάς*, *δεκάδα*, a group of ten, f. *δέκα* ten. Cf. DECAD.]

1. An assemblage, group, set, or series of ten.

1594 PLAT *Jewell* No. III. 81 Your subjectes must consist of Decades, whereof the first is a man, and the fifth a woman. 1612 R. SHELTON *Serm. St. Martin's* 41 Of which some bring into this Kingdom Decades of thousands. 1679 T. PIERCE (*title*), A decad of Caveats to the people of England. 1725 POPE *Ossay*, xvi. 265 Can we engage, not decades, but an host? 1830 GODWIN *Cloudesley* III. xv. 298 His prisoners were divided into two decades. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. xiv. 301 In two hours, our fervid innovator drew up that decad of propositions. 1872 O. SHIPLEY *Gloss. Eccl. Terms* s. *Beats* 61 The practice of saying fifteen decades of the Ave Maria, with one Our Father after each decade, was invented by St. Dominic.

2. *spec.* Short for 'decade of years'; a period of ten years.

1605 T. HUTTON *Reasons for Refusal* 121 So many tens or decades of years. 1709 J. PALMER *Latter Day Glory* 112 That Decad of Years in which the Empire ceased. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 296 The war.. might still have continued for another decade of years.

c. 1655 T. DUGARD in S. Ashe *Fun. Serm.* (1655) 71 His smoother brow.. made me hope that He might raise eight Decads to a Century. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. i. § 19 In the second decad of the 12th Cent. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 82 Since Averil was a decad and a half His elder. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 1 The last decad of that century.

b. A period of ten days, substituted for the week in the French Republican calendar of 1793.

1798 *Anti-Jacobin in Spirit Public* *Yrnl.* (1799) II. 43 In the course of the next decade I shall sail to the canal which is now cutting across the Isthmus of Suez. 1801 DUPRÉ *Neolog. Fr. Dict.* 71 Three decades make a month of thirty days.

3. A division of a literary work, containing ten books or parts; as the decades of Livy.

1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 53 I rede in the Romayns stories of Titus Livius, in the booke of the first decade. 1555 EDEN (*title*), The Decades of the newe worlde or West India. 1594 (*title*), Diana: or the excellent conceitful Sonnets of H. Constable. Deided into viij Decads. 1621 WALTON *Reliq. Wotton* (1672) 46 'Tis the first Epistle in his Printed Decads. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 394 He was a blockhead, and burned Livy's decads. 1840 MACAULAY *Ranke* Ess. 1851 II. 129 It is now as hopelessly lost as the second decad of Livy. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 726/1 (*Livy*), The division into decades is certainly not due to the author himself, and is first heard of at the end of the 5th century.

4. *Comb.* † decade-day = DECADI; decade-ring, a finger-ring having ten projections or knobs for counting the repetition of so many Aves.

1798 *Anti-Jacobin in Spir. Public* *Yrnl.* (1799) II. 124 When father had been keeping his Decade-day, as he calls it (for we had no Sundays now, though we did no work). 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 206 The decade rings of medieval times.. are readily known by their having ten projections like short cogs on their circumference, representing so many Aves, whilst the round head, engraved with I.H.S., stands for the Pater Noster.

† **Decade-decay**, *decad*, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcadē-ēre* DECAT.] To fall down, fail.

25. Aberdeen Reg. (Jamieson).

**Decadence** (de'kādēns, dīkē'dēns), In 6-7 *Sc. decadens*. [a. F. *décadence* (1413 in Hatzf.), ad. med.L. *decadentia*, Sp. Pg. *decadencia*, It. *decadenza* 'a decaying, a decaying' (Florio), f. *decadere* to decay, f. *de-* down + *cadere* to fall (the

Comm. Romanic repr. of L. *cadere* to fall; cf. Sp. *caer*, F. *choir*). The prevalent accentuation has been *decadence*, perh. after *decay* (see the dictionaries); *décadence* is now considered more scholarly.]

The process of falling away or declining (from a prior state of excellence, vitality, prosperity, etc.); decay; impaired or deteriorated condition.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* vii. 71 My triumphant stait is succumbit in decadens. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. xii. 177 Forewarning of the entire decadence of the Kingdom. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 185 Doth in Decadens fall and slack remaine. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 144 (1740) 406 The Decadence of all the good He had hoped, or could hope for, in the World. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xl. Every day produces some pathetic exclamation upon the decadence of taste and genius. 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* II. The old castle, where the family lived in their decadence. 1847 LD. LINDSAY *Chr. Art* I. 14 The eleventh century, commonly considered as marking the lowest decadence of Byzantine art. 1871 J. B. MAYOR in *Jrnl. Philol.* III. 248 'Decadence' seems to have made little way in England until the last quarter of a century, when.. it came into fashion, apparently to denote decline, and connote a scientific and enlightened view of that decline on the part of the user.

b. *spec.* Applied to a particular period of decline in art, literature, etc.

e.g. the Silver Age of Latin literature (chiefly a French use); in *Art*, the period subsequent to Raphael and Michael Angelo.

1852 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Madonna* Intro. (1857) 73 The style of art belongs to the decadence. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 615 The men of the decadence, not less than the men of the renaissance, were giants of learning.

c. *lit.* Falling down, falling off. *nonce-use*.

1812 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* I. 126, I fell to the ground in the dirtiest soil that could be selected by a man in a state of decadence. 1884 *Birm. Weekly Post* 15 Nov. 1/4 This process is said to prevent the decadence of the hair.

**Decadency** (de'kādēnsi, dīkē'dēnsi), Also 7 *decadency*. [f. as prec. with suffix -ENCY.] Decaying condition; also = prec.

1622 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 132 The infirmities and decadency of the King. 1685 F. SLENCE *House of Medici* 239 During the decadency and restauration of the Roman empire. 1777 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 189/2 The causes of the decadency of an empire. 1779 SWINBURNE *Trav. Spain* xlv. (T.), Burgos.. long since abandoned by its princes to obscurity and decadency. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXIV. 14 Of a cadaverous man the decay, of a palpitant man the decadency, is sensible. 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIX. 313 He enumerated all the causes of the Spanish decadency.

**Decadent** (de'kādēnt, dīkē'dēnt), *a.* [f. DECADENCE: see -ENT. So mod.F. *décadent* (Hatzf.).]

1. That is in a state of decay or decline; falling off or deteriorating from a prior condition of excellence, vitality, prosperity, etc.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. i. ii. Those decadent ages in which no Ideal either grows or blossoms? 1872 BLACKIE *Lays Highl.* Intro. 50 A grey, old town with an air of decadent respectability about it. 1885 MME. DARMESTER in *Mag. of Art* Sept. 477/2 To establish in his kingdom the already decadent and modern art of Italy.

2. Said of a French school which affects to belong to an age of decadence in literature and art. Hence *sb.* A member of this fraternity.

1885 *Figaro* 22 Sept., Le décadent n'a pas d'idées. Il n'en veut pas. Il aime mieux les mots. C'est au lecteur à comprendre et à mettre des idées sous les mots. Le lecteur s'y refuse généralement. De là, mépris du décadent pour le lecteur. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Oct. 417/2 M. Darmester has written in a style occasionally a little decadent and over-elaborate. 1890 *Ibid.* 22 Nov. 602/2 The very noisy and motley crew of younger writers in France.. naturalists, decadents, scientific critics, and what not. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/2 A wonderful piece of 'decadent' French, in a queer new style, as if Rabelais's Limousin had been reborn, with a fresh manner of being unintelligible.

Hence **Decadently** *adv.*

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Apr. 492/2 It is very prettily and decadently written.

**Decadescend** (dekādē'sēnt), *a.* *nonce-ud.* [f. assumed L. type *decadescere*, inceptive from med.L. or Romanic *decadere*: see DECADENCE and -ESCENT.] Beginning or tending to decay.

1858 *National Rev.* Oct. 351 Those perils of matrimony over which decadescend virgins sigh so affectingly.

3. **Décadi**. [Fr.: f. Gr. *δέκα* ten + -*dē* day in *Lundi*, etc.] The tenth day of the 'decade' in the French Republican calendar, superseding Sunday as a day of rest.

1795 BURKE *Lett. to W. Elliot* Wks. VII. 358 Annulling the Calvinistic sabbath, and establishing the decadi of atheism in all his states. 1801 H. M. WILLIAMS *Sk. Fr. Ref.* I. xxii. 323 The fossé, formed into a walk, furnishes a ball-room to the villagers on the decadi.

**Decadianome**: see DECA- *prefix*.

**Decadic** (dīkē'dīk), *a.* [a. Gr. *δεκαδικός*, f. Gr. *δεκάδ*: see DECADE] + -IC.] Belonging to the system of counting by tens; denary.

1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxvii. (1866) II. 42 We select the decadic scheme of numeration. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. vi. 293 The decadic system of numbers. 1883 *Times* 5 July 7/3 The reduction of a Decadic Binary Quantic.

**Decadist** (de'kādīst), *rare* -° [f. Gr. *δεκάδ*-DECADE + -IST.] One who writes in decades.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4), *Decadist*, a Writer of Decads, such was Titus Livius.



**Decadrachm, deka-** (de-kädräm). *Nomism.* [f. Gr. *dekádrachmos* of the value of ten drachmæ, f. *deka* ten + *drachmē* DRACHMA.] An ancient Greek silver coin of the value of 10 drachmas.

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 735/1 Pre-eminent amongst them was a decadrachm of Syracuse.

**Decasurize**, etc.: see DE- II. 1.

**Decafid**: see DECA- prefix 1.

**Decagon** (de-kägōn). *Geom.* [ad. med. L. *deca-gonum* sb., -us adj., a. Gr. *dekágonon*, -os, f. Gr. *deka* ten, and *gōnia* corner or angle, *gōnos* angled. Used at first in Latin form. Cf. *Decagone*, 1652 in Hatzfeld.] A plane figure having ten sides and ten angles. Also *attrib.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xxv. H h iij b, The superficies of an equiangle Decagonum. 1633 39 I. JONES in Leoni *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 46 A Circle without and Decagon within. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., If they are all equal to one another 'tis then called a Regular Decagon, and it may be inscribed in a Circle. 1838 Murray's *Handbk.* N. Germ. 226 The circular portion, or rather the decagon, was not finished till 1227. 1881 *Trans. Victoria Inst.* XIV. 195, I discovered a perfect decagon terra cotta cylinder.

**Decagonal** (dēkə'gōnāl), a. [f. med. L. *deca-gōn-um* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a decagon; of the form of a decagon; ten-sided.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. ix. Y j b, The decagonal corde of that circle wherein Icosaedron is framed. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 526 What remains is a decagonal building. 1879 Sir G. Scott *Lect. Archit.* II. 235 Its surrounding wall is not circular, but decagonal.

**Decagram**: see DECA- prefix 2.

**Decagynous** (dēkə'dzīnəs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *decagyn-us*, f. Gr. *deka* ten + *gynē* woman, female, taken by Linnaeus in sense of 'female organ, pistil'.] Having ten pistils.

So **Decagynia**, a name for an order of plants having ten pistils, in a class of the Linnæan Sexual System, as class *Decandria*, order *Decagynia*, genus *Phytolacca*: see Linnaeus *Spec. Plant.* ed. 1, 1753, Colin Milne *Bot. Dict.* 1770.

**Decahedral** (dekä'hēdrāl), a. [f. next + -AL.] Having the form of a decahedron; ten-sided.

1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. 404 Prismatic decahedral selenite, produced by the elongated octahedron.

**Decahedron** (dekä'hēdrōn). *Geom.* [Representing a Gr. *\*dekáedron*, neuter of *\*dekáēdos*, on the model of *ikáēdos*, f. *deka* ten + *ēdos* seat, base. Cf. F. *decâtre*, Haüy 1801.] A solid figure having ten faces.

1828 in WEBSTER.

**Decaid**: see DECADE v. (Sc.).

**Decairt**, var. of DECAST Obs., to discard.

**Decalcation** (dēkälkē'fōn). [f. L. *dē-* down (DE- I. 1) + *calcāre* to tread, to trample: see -ATION.] A treading or trampling down or hard.

1837 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 204 When it will bear the workmen's feet, it is ultimately finished, by a complete decalcation of the surface.

**Decalcify** (dēkäl'sifī), v. [f. DE- II. 1 + CALCIFY.] *trans.* To deprive (e.g. bone) of its lime or calcareous matter. Hence **Decalcified** *ppl. a.*; **Decalcifying** *vbl. sb.*; **Decalcification**, the action of decalcifying.

1847-9 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 564/1 No vestige of them can be traced in the decalcified shell. 1859 *Ibid.* V. 487/2 Decalcification brings to light no endoplasts in the 'cells'. 1859 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* (1873) 297 Decalcifying a tooth by the aid of a dilute mineral acid. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 105 The normal appearance of decalcified bone.

**Decalcomania**. Often in Fr. form. [ad. mod. F. *décalcomanie*, f. *décalquer* to transfer a tracing + *manie* mania, craze.] A process or art of transferring pictures from a specially prepared paper to surfaces of glass, porcelain, etc., much in vogue about 1862-4. Also *attrib.*

1864 *The Queen* 27 Feb. 164 There are few employments for leisure hours which for the past eighteen months have proved either so fashionable or fascinating as decalcomanie. 1865 *Morn. Star* 25 Aug., The potichomania... assumed a still more virulent craze when decalcomania was ushered into the world. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov. 215/1 Gilded scroll-work can be made to show through plain glass by the decalcomanie process.

**Decalcomanias**, one who practises this process. 1866 Miss BRADDON *Lady's Mile* 126 The most timid of the decalcomanias.

**Decalet**, -litre, -lobate: see DECA- I. 2.

**Decalogist** (dēkälōdžīst). *rare.* [f. L. *decalogus* DECALOGUE + -IST.] One who expounds the decalogue or Ten Commandments.

1650 Gregory's *Posthuma* Life 3 Mr. Dod the Decalogist. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 452. 1889 A. H. DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyt.* Eng. II. v. 241 John Dod (surname the Decalogist, from his book on the Ten Commandments).

**Decalogue** (de-kälōg). [a. F. *décalogue* (15th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *decalog-us* (Tertullian), a. Gr. *dekálogos* (orig. adj. *ē*, *dekálogos*, sc. *βίβλος*), in Clemens Alexand., *h.* *deka*, from the phrase of *deka* λόγοι the ten commandments, in LXX, Philo, etc. In Wyclif, prob. directly from Latin: cf. quot. 1563.

The word occurs repeatedly in the Latin version of Irenæus *adv. Hæres.*; and was probably in the Greek original.]

The Ten Commandments collectively as a body of law.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom. Prolog.* 299 The nombre of the firste mandementis of the decaloge. 1563 MAN *Muscular Comm.* 34 a. The precepts of the Decalogus hee called, the tenné wordes. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trans.* (Arb.) 84 They believe the Decalog of Moses. 1670 J. GOODWIN *Filled with the Spirit* To Rd. A iij a. The Second Table of the Decalog or Ten Commandments. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur's Wks.* 1737 IV. 111 Both the tables of the decalogus are broken. 1847 H. MILLER *Firist Impr.* iv. (1857) 55 The great geologic register, graven, like the decalogue of old, on tables of stone. *transf.* a 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Skianachia* Wks. (1711) 199 O new and ever till now concealed decalogue! a 1861 CLOUGH *Poems* (title), The Latest Decalogue.

**Decalvation**. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *dē-* *calcāre* to make bald, f. *dē-* (DE- I. 3) + *calvus* bald.] A making bald by removal of hair.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 48 All those ways of Decalvation practised by the Ancients. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. vi. For Decalvation, or leaving any part where hair grew, bald, was one great offence.

**Decalvinize**: see DE- II. 1.

**Decamalee** = DIKALI, an Indian gum.

**Decameron** (dēkāmērōn). [a. It. *Decamerone*, f. Gr. *deka* ten + *hēmera* day, after *Hexameron*, mediæval corruption of *Hexahemeron* or *Hexahemeron*, Gr. *ἑξαήμερον*.] The Greek form would be *dekahemeron* or *dekahemeron*. The title of a work by Boccaccio containing a hundred tales which are supposed to be related in ten days; used allusively by Ben Jonson. Hence **Decameronio** a., characteristic of or resembling Boccaccio's work.

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* i. iii. *Cler.* When were you there? *Daup.* Last night: and such a Decameron of sport fallen out! Boccaccio never thought of the like.

**Decamorous**, **Decametre**: see DECA- I. 2.

**Decamp** (dēkæmp), v. [a. F. *décamper*, earlier *descamper* (Cotgr. 1611); f. *dē-*, *dē-* (see DE- I. 6) + *camp*. Cf. It. *scampare* = *discampare*, DISCAMP.]

1. *intr.* (Mil.) To break up a camp; to remove from a place of encampment. Hence, said of other bodies or parties leaving a camping-place.

1676 [see b]. 1678 PHILLIPS, *To Decamp*, a term now grown much into use in Military Affairs, and signifies to rise from the present place of Incampment, in order to a removing and incamping in another place. 1692 *Siege Limerick* 2 Here we incamp'd, and lay till the 14th, on which day we decamp'd. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 312 The Spaniards' gentleman caused them to decamp, and march two days further into the mountains, and then they encamped again. 1803 WELLINGTON in Owen *Desp.* 408 We found on our arrival that the armies of both chiefs had decamped. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 290 The Count and his host had decamped.

b. *Const. from*, etc.

1676 Row *Suppl. Blair's Autobiogr.* x. (1848) 161 That powder had been laid there the year before, when the army decamped from Dunse-law. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arith.* vi. 429 Decamping thence, his arm'd Battalions gain... the fertile Plain. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III. 97 They were fain to decamp from their inhospitable bivouac before the dawn.

2. To go away promptly or suddenly; to make off at once, take oneself off: often said of criminals and persons eluding the officers of the law.

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* civ. He ordered them [servants] to decamp without further preparation. 1764 STERNE in *Trill Life* 87 Christmas, at which time I decamp from hence and fix my head-quarters at London. 1792 *Genl. Mag.* 17/2 Probably the fiasco is decamped; and where is your remedy? 1828 D'ISRAËLI *Chas. I.* I. iv. 76 An idle report that Prince Charles designed to decamp secretly from Spain. 1825 *Manch. Exam.* 29 June 5/2 The murderer had decamped, and taken with him 2,000 francs.

fig. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) ix. iii. Finding, as you sit down to an excellent dinner, that your appetite has secretly decamped. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems*, *Jenny* 310 So on the wings of day decamps My last night's frolic.

† 3. *trans.* To cause to break up a camp. *rare.* 1684 Scanderberg *Rediv.* v. 120 The next day decamp't his whole Army and followed them. 1733 MILLNER *Compend. Frnl.* 202 The Duke decamp'd our Army from Nivelle.

† 4. *catachr.* To camp. *Obs.*

1698 FRAYER *Acc. E. India* 42 They... being beaten from their Works near the City, had decamped Seven Miles off St. Thomas. 1745 Pococke *Descr. East II.* II. 11. 120 It leads to a plain spot on the side of the hill where the Urukus were decamping.

Hence **Decamped** *ppl. a.*, **Decamping** *vbl. sb.*

1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 567 We have the confirmation of the decamping of the Irish from before Derry. 1770 LAMHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 780/1 Caesar hoped, by his frequent decampings, to provide better for his troops. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Nov. 12/1 To inquire into the doings of the decamped bankrupt... and his associates.

**Decampment**, sb. [a. F. *décampement* (16th c.), f. *décamper*: see prec. and -MENT.] The action of decamping; the raising of a camp; a prompt departure.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Decampment*, a Decamping, or Marching off. 1733 MILLNER *Compend. Frnl.* 300 Both Armies march'd from their several Decampments Rightward. 1736 ELIZA STANLEY tr. *Hist. Pr. Tit* 122 Having by some few Decampments... drawn Ginguet's Army into a spacious Plain. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) IV. xc. 86 In consequence of this Decampment, the borrower had withdrawn himself. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbo.* (1861) 259 The vigilant Peter, perceiving that a moment's delay were fatal, made a secret and precipitate decampment.

**Decan** (de-kān). Also 5-6 decane. [ad. L. *decānus*, Gr. *dekanós*; cf. DEAN.]

† 1. A chief or ruler of ten. *Obs.*

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 1392 a, Moses did then appoint them... Centurians, Quinquagenarians and Decans.

2. *Astrol.* The chief or ruler of ten parts, or ten degrees, of a zodiacal sign; also this division itself. Cf. DECANATE 1.

1588 J. HARVEY *Discours. Probl.* 103 The great Conjunction of Saturne and Jupiter in the last Decane of Pisces. 1651 J. FLEAKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 391 Angels who might rule the signs, triplicities, decans, quaternities, degrees and stars. 1678 COTWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 317 *transl.* Porphyrius) Such of the Egyptians as talk of no other Gods but the planets... their decans, and horoscopes, and robust princes, as they call them. 1812 BUCHAN in Singer *Hist. Cards* 361 Each of these signs is divided into three decans or thirty degrees.

† 3. = DEAN 1. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) VII. 477 Symon... decan [1387 TREVISAN deen] in the same church. 1496 *Will of Hamerton* (Somerset Ho.), Decane of the Archde. 1538 *Letland Itin.* II. 40 Walsingham... There is also a Collegiate Chapel... There is a Decane, 4 Prestes, 6 Clerkes, and 4 Choristers.

**Decanal** (dēkänäl), a. [f. L. *decānus* DEAN + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a dean or deanery.

1707 *Land. Gas.* No. 4386/3 Libraries of 3 degrees, viz. General, Decanal or Lending, and Parochial. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 705/2 The specially Decanal virtues. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xi. 271 The decanal and prebendal estates.

2. Applied to the south side of the choir of a cathedral or other church, being that on which the dean usually sits.

1792 *Chron.* in *Ann. Rev.* 67/1 The Pall-bearers and executors in the seats on the Decanal side, the other noblemen and gentlemen on the Cantorial side. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 4 On the Decanal or Southern side.

Hence **Decanally**, also **Decanically**, *advbs.* (*nonce-uds.*), as a dean.

1862 PLUMPTRE in *Spectator* 8 Apr. 465/1 The twin-brother Deans, born decanally on the same day. 1892 A. K. H. BOYD 25 Years of St. Andrew's I. 286 A great Welsh preacher, though as Stanley said, a babe decanically, a very young dean.

† **Decanate** 1. *Astrol. Obs.* [f. DECAN + -ATE.] = FACE sb. 11 c.: see quot. 1696.

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* viii. 58 He [Saturn] hath also these [degrees] for his Face or Decanate. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot.* Jer. 23 It is in the last degree of the Decanate of Aries. 1696 PHILLIPS, *Decanate*, by some called *Decurie*, and in Astrology the Face, is one third part, or ten Degrees of each Sign, attributed to some particular Planet, which being therein, shall be said to have one Dignity, and consequently cannot be Peregrine.

**Decanate** 2. [ad. med. L. *decānātus*, f. *decānus* DEAN.] = DEANERY 2.

1835 DANSEY *Howe Dec. Rvr.* I. xxxiv. (*Contents*), Deans rural, general supervisors and censors of the inhabitants of their decanates.

† **Decandria**. *Bot. Obs.* [See next.] A plant having ten stamens; a member of the decandria.

1828 in WEBSTER.

|| **Decandria**. *Bot.* [mod. Bot. L. (Linnaeus) f. Gr. *deka* ten + *andria* man, male, taken as 'male organ, stamen'.] In the Sexual System of Linnaeus, the class of plants having ten stamens.

1775 in ASH. 1794 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 89 Decandria, which has ten stamens.

Hence **Decandrian** a. = next. 1828 in WEBSTER.

**Decandrous** (dēkændrəs), a. *Bot.* [f. AS prec. + -OUS.] Characterized by ten stamens.

1806 J. E. SMITH in *Trans. Linn.* Soc. IX. 244 (*title*) Specific Characters of the Decandrous Papilionaceous Plants of New Holland. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* n. 148 In some exotic allies the stamens are decandrous.

**Decane** (de-kān). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *deka* ten + -ANE 2 b.] The saturated hydrocarbon C<sub>10</sub> H<sub>22</sub>; one of the paraffins found in coal-tar.

1875 in WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 422.

**Decane**, *obs.* form of DECAN, DEACON.

† **Decanery**, -ary. *Obs.* [f. L. *decānus* DEAN + -ERY.] = DEANERY.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 29 The Church... is inappropriate onto the Decanerie of Saresbyri. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* I. xii. (1739) 23 Dioceses have also been sub-divided into inferior Precincts, called Deaneries or Decaneries, the chief of which was wont to be a Presbyter of the highest note, called Decanus.

**Decangular**: see DECA- prefix 1.

|| **Decani** (dēkänī). [L., genitive of *decānus* DEAN.] Of a dean, dean's; in phrases *decani side*, *stall* (of a choir): = DECANAL 2. In Music used to indicate the decanal side of the choir in antiphonal singing.

1760 BOWCE *Cathedral Music* I. 8. 1866 *Direct. Angl.* 353 *Decani Stall*, the first return stall on the right upon entering the choir. 1804 J. T. FOWLER (in letter), At Durham the Decani and Cantoris sides are reversed.

**Decanonize**, -ation: see DE- II. 1.

**Decant** (dēkænt), v. 1 [a. F. *décanter*, ad. med. L. *decānthāre* (a word of the alchemists), f. *dē-* down + *canthus* the angular beak or 'lip' of a cup or jug, a transferred use of Gr. *κάνθος* corner of the eye (Darmesteter).]

*trans.* To pour off (the clear liquid of a solution)



by gently inclining the vessel so as not to disturb the lees or sediment; *esp.* in *Chem.* as a means of separating a liquid from a precipitate.

1633 WOTTON *Let. in Rem.* 454 (T.) Decant from it [the vessel] the clear juice. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Having carefully decanted the Solution into a conveniently sized Retort. 1779 FORDYCE in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 32 Decant the fluid from the copper and iron with great care into another bason, so that... none of the copper be carried along with it. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem. s.v. Decantation*, It is only... from very heavy precipitates that a liquid can be thus decanted. (fig.) 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* iv. 121 If you are not decanted off from yourself every few days or weeks.

b. To pour (wine, etc.) from the ordinary bottle in which it is kept in the cellar into a decanter for use at table; also, *loosely*, to pour out (wine, ale, etc.) into a drinking vessel.

1730 SWIFT *Poems, Market-hill* 23 Attend him daily as their chief, Decant his wine, and carve his beef. 1789 Mrs. Pioszi *Journ. France* II. 35 Some of their wine already decanted for use. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxii. A sign, where a tankard of ale voluntarily decanted itself into a tumbler. 1873 Mrs. ALEXANDER *The Wooting* d'ix, Claret... ah, you decant it; that is a good sign.

c. *transf.* To pour or empty out (as from or into a decanter).

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 330 O'er our palates to decant Another vintage? 1823 BLACKW. *Mag.* XIV. 586 He... used to have eighty pails of water decanted over him daily. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. vi. 162 All the vegetables in the world are decanted into Covent Garden.

Hence Decanted *ppl. a.*

1788 CAVENTISH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 169 The decanted and undecanted parts. 1793 BEDDOES *Sea Scurvy* 91 The decanted water is to be boiled down.

† Decant, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcantā-re*; see next.] = DECANTATE *v.* Hence Decanted *ppl. a.*

[1546 O. JOHNSON in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* n. II. 176 Dr. Crome's canting, recanting, decanting, or rather double canting.] 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 4). Decant, to report or speak often, to sing, to enchant. 1711 FORBES in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Dec.* (1824) V. 79 Therefore this decanted notion, of a popular action, can never found a title in this country.

† Decantate, *pa. pple.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcantāt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *dēcantā-re*; see next.] Decanted.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horne Subs.* 195 Not to reiterate the so many and so much decanted vintages and praises of History. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 10 Augustines saying so much decantate by Dr. Twisse and others.

† Decantate, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *ppl.* stem of L. *dēcantā-re* to sing off, repeat in singing, sing or chant over and over again, f. DE- I. 3 + *cantā-re* to sing.]

1. *trans.* To sing or say over and over again; to repeat often.

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* Early Wks. (1843) 182 Not able sufficiently to decantate, sing, and set forth his praises. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 99 The very Elysian fields, so much decanted and celebrated by the Verses of Poets. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Unsurped Powers* 14 That late so much decanted Aphorisms, All Power... is from the People.

2. *intr.* To sing or speak often.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 99 These men... impetuously decantate against the Ceremonies of the Church.

Decantation (dēkantē'fōn). [ad. med. L. *dēcantatio*, in Fr. *décantation*, n. of action f. DE-CANT *v.* 1.] The action of decanting; *esp.* of pouring off a liquid clear from a precipitate or deposit.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 9 Decantation, is the pouring off of any liquor which hath a setting, by inclination. 1657 G. STARKIE *Helmont's Vind.* 196 This [sediment] to be severed from the other juice by decantation, and dried.

1758 ELABORATORY 377 The earth... will... form a sediment, that makes a decantation necessary. 1837 HOWITT *Riv. Life* vi. ii. (1862) 217 Inviting sounds of scraping plate and decantation. 1883 HARDWICH'S *Photogr. Chem.* 23 Decantation, is allowing the precipitate to fall by its own weight to the bottom of the liquid, and then pouring the latter off.

Decanter (dēkantēr). [f. DE-CANT *v.* 1 + -ER.]

1. One who decants.

1758 DUCHÉ, *Decanter*, one that pours or racks off liquor from the lees into other vessels. 1828 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

2. A vessel used for decanting or receiving decanted liquors; *spec.* a bottle of clear flint or cut glass, with a stopper, in which wine is brought to the table, and from which the glasses are filled.

[The Dictionaries have variously explained the word from the etymological point of view:

1715 KERSY, *Decanter*, a Bottle made of clear Flint-Glass for the holding of Wine, etc. to be pour'd off into a Drinking-Glass. 1755 JOHNSON, *Decanter*, a glass vessel made for pouring off liquor clear from the lees. 1775 ASH, *Decanter*, the vessel that contains the liquor after it has been decanted. 1818 TODD, *Decanter*, a glass vessel made for receiving liquor clear from the lees.]

1712 *London Gaz.* No. 5041/3 A pair of Silver Decanters of 20 Guineas value. 1773 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 162 ¶ 5 The Barmecide... then filled both their glasses out of an empty decanter. 1795 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 237 We had... water in large silver decanters, that held, at least, five quarts apiece; these stood in our chamber. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 44 Keep this liquor in a glass decanter well stopp'd. 1849 LYTTON *Caxtons* 46 In virtue of my growing years, and my promise to abstain from the decanters. 1862 G. MACDONALD *D. Elginbrod* I. 40 Away she went with a jug, commonly called a decanter, in her hand. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drodd* II. A dish of walnuts and a decanter of rich-coloured sherry are placed upon the table.

Hence Decanter *v.* *nonce-wd.*, to put wine in a decanter.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* II. 117 While the wine was decanting. 1885 PUNCH 16 May 230/2 They're catering and de-canting.

Decantherous, Decapartite, -petalous, -phyllous; see DECA- 1.

Decapillated, *ppl. a.* *rare*.-° [f. *pa. pple.* of late or med. L. *dēcapillā-re* to cut off the hair, f. DE- I. 6 + *capill-us* hair of the head.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Decapillated*, having the Hair pulled or fallen off.

Decapillary, *a.* *nonce-wd.* [f. as prec.: see -ORY.] Pertaining to the removal of hair from the head or face.

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI. 30 A primitive array of decapillary conveniences or rather necessities.

Decapitable, *a.* *rare.* [f. late or med. L. *dēcapitā-re* to DECAPITATE + -ABLE.] That can be decapitated.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 198 Thou,—not even 'natural'; decapitable.

Decapitalize (dēkæpitäliz), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + CAPITAL + -IZE.] *trans.* To reduce from the rank or position of a capital city. Hence Decapitalisation.

1871 *Daily News* 13 Apr. 5 Disarm Paris—bind her hand and foot—decapitalise her. 1889 *The Voice* (N.Y.) 26 Dec., Nor is it probable that decapitalization can be enforced by either sentiment or patriotism.

Decapitate (dēkæpitāt), *v.* [f. F. *dēcapiter* (1320 in Hatzf.), also desc- (14th c.), = Pr. *de-*, *decapitar*, It. *decapitare*, late or med. L. *dēcapitā-re*, f. DE- I. 6 + *caput*, *capit-* head. See -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To cut off the head of (a man or animal); to behead, kill by beheading. Also, to poll a tree, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Decapiter*, *Decapiter*, to decapitate, or behead. 1661 *Armway's Tablet* Adv. (T.), Charles the First... murdered, and decapitated before his own door at Whitehall. 1776 *Evelyn's Sylva* i. vii. § 2. 154 Hedgerow ashes may the oftener be decapitated, and will show their heads again sooner than other trees so used. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* iii. (1880) 50 They decapitated beautiful statues of stone, it is true; but the Guises had decapitated the living men. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 340 In a time when you are not imprisoned or hung or decapitated for holding unpopular opinions.

b. *Math.* In the symbolical method of calculating seminvariants: To remove the highest number of the symbol.

1884 CAYLEY in *Amer. Jnrl. Math.* VII. 1. 9 In every case we decapitate the symbol by striking out the highest number.

2. *U.S. politics.* To dismiss summarily from office.

1872 *Daily Tel.* 5 Jan., At the commencement of any fresh Presidency, hundreds of Democratic employes have their heads cut off to make room for Republicans who, in their turn, will be decapitated when the Democrats get the upper hand again. 1889 in FARMER *Americanisms* s.v.

Hence Decapitated *ppl. a.*, Decapitating *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1796 *Ess. by Soc. of Gentlem. Exeter* 228 A very ancient decapitated pillar. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. ii. § 67 A decapitated Frog... remains at rest until it is touched.

1827 STEUART *Plauter's G.* (1828) 76 The decapitating of them [trees] is utterly destructive of their health and growth. 1890 *Athenæum* 8 Mar. 310/1 The suppression of piracy and decapitating expeditions.

Decapitation (dēkæpitā'fōn). [a. F. *dēcapitation* = med. L. *dēcapitation-em*, n. of action f. *dēcapitā-re*; see prec.]

1. The action of decapitating; and the fact of being decapitated.

1650 ARNWAY *Alarum*, etc. (1661) 76 (T.) His decapitation for the clear truth of God. a 1794 SIR W. JONES *Sukrid-bheda* (R.), It is better to lose life by decapitation, than to desert a prince. 1839 JAMES LONIS *XIV*, IV. 355 The punishment for high treason committed by a person of noble family... was decapitation.

b. *Obstetr. Med.* of the foetus.

1876 LEISHMAN *Midwifery* xxx. (ed. 2) 565.

c. *Math.* (See DECAPITATE *v.* 1 b.)

1884 CAYLEY in *Amer. Jnrl. Math.* VII. 1. 10 By decapitation we always diminish the weight, but we do not diminish the degree.

2. *Zool.* The spontaneous division and detachment of the hydranths of tubularian Hydrozoa when mature. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882.)

3. *U.S. politics.* Summary dismissal from office.

1869 N. Y. *Harold* 5 Aug. (Farmer), The clerks in the Treasury Department begin to feel anxious, as the work of decapitation will soon make an end of them also. 1885 H. DAVIS *Amer. Const.* 35, I have already referred to Jackson's wholesale decapitation of the Federal officials upon his accession to the Presidency.

Decapitator (dēkæpitētōr). [f. DECAPITATE + -OR, alter L. type.]

1. One who decapitates.

1800 *Examiner* No. 630, 200/1 Disgrace at the decapitators and pity for the beheaded. 1892 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 2 Feb., Mr. S. will be remembered as the official decapitator of fourth-class postmasters under President Cleveland.

2. *Med.* An obstetric instrument for decapitation of the foetus.

1841 F. H. RAMSBOTHAM *Obstetr. Med.* (1851) 371. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| Decapité (dēkæ'pité), *a. Her.* [F. *dēcapité*, decapitated.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Decapité* (in Heraldry) signifies that the Beast has the Head cut off smooth, and is different from *cruciat*.

Decapod (dēkæpōd). *Zool.* [a. F. *dēcapode* (Latreille 1806), ad. mod. L. *Decapoda*; see next.]

A. *sb.* A member of the *Decapoda*; a ten-footed crustacean; also, a ten-armed cephalopod; in *pl.* = DECAPODA.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 520/2 The Decapods are... characterized by having a pair of fins attached to the mantle. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marvels Anim. Life* 169 I have never succeeded in capturing one of these beautiful decapods [Spirula] alive.

B. *adj.* Belonging to the *Decapoda*.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xv. 37 In most of the Decapod Crustaceans the anterior legs are become strictly arms. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 592 The Decapod family [of Cephalopods].

|| Decapoda (dēkæ'pōdā), *sb. pl.* *Zool.* [mod. L. (Latreille 1806), prop. *adj. pl.* neuter sc. *animalia*, a. Gr. *dekámoda*, neut. *pl.* of *dekámodos* ten-footed.]

1. The highest order of *Crustacea*, having ten feet or legs; it includes the lobster, crab, cray-fish, shrimp, etc.

[1866 LATREILLE *Gen. Crust. et Ins.* I. 9 *Crustaceorum Distributio generalis*. Legio Secunda Malacostraca. Ordo I. Decapoda, *Decapodes*.] 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 242 In most of the Decapoda, the number of gills is greatly increased. 2. The ten-armed *Cephalopoda* (order *Dibranchiata*), distinguished from the *Octopoda*. Called also *Decacera*.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 254 The 10-armed cephalopods, called *decapoda*.

Hence Decapodal *a.*; Decapodan *a.* and *sb.*; Decapodous *a.*; Decapodiform *a.*, having the form or shape of a decapod crustacean.

1852 DANA *Crust.* II. 1528 The two types, the Decapodan and Tetradeapodan. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 525/2 The locomotive appendages of the mantle in the Decapodous Cephalopods. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 101 The Decapodous Crustaceans.

Decapterygious; see DECA- prefix 1.

† Decapulate, *v.* *Obs.*-° [f. L. *dēcapulā-re*, f. *dē-* away + *capulā-re* to pour off (f. *capula* small vessel).]

1623 COCKERAM, *Decapulate*, to poure out from one thing to another. 1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Hence † Decapulation.

1681 tr. Willist' *Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Decapulation*, a pouring off.

Decarbonate, *v.* *rare.* [Cf. F. *décarbonater* and CARBONATE.] = DECARBONIZE.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 270 They [forks, common snuffers, etc.] are annealed, or, in other words, decarbonated in the requisite degree. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Decarbonated*, an old term applied to an oxide, such as quicklime, which has been formed by expelling the carbonic acid from a carbonate of the metal.

Decarbonization. [f. next; see -ATION.] The action or process of decarbonizing.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I. 276 To subject the cast steel... to the process of decarbonisation. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 428/2 Blood rendered black by defective decarbonization.

Decarbonize (dēkār'bōniz), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + CARBONIZE.] *trans.* To deprive of its carbon or carbonic acid. Hence Decarbonized *ppl. a.*, Decarbonizing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1825 E. TURRELL in *Philos. Mag.* LXV. 421 Engravings upon decarbonized steel plates. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 492/2 The liver is... the true decarbonising organ in the animal kingdom. 1876 HARLEY *Mac. Med.* 107 In Bessemer's process, liquid crude iron is decarbonised by forcing air through it by machinery.

Decarburiize, *v.* [Cf. F. *décarburer* and CARBURIZE.] = prec. So Decarburiized *ppl. a.*; Decarburiisation; Decarburation.

1856 W. FAIRBAIRN in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 553/2 The crude iron is... decarburised by the action of a blast of air. *Ibid.* 553/1 Difficulties have attended the decarburisation of iron containing so much carbon. *Ibid.*, Converted into malleable iron... by decarburisation in the refinery. 1881 J. RESSE in *Metal World* No. 22. 344, I first decarburize and desilicize the cast iron. 1880 W. C. ROBERTS *Introduct. Metallurgy* 33 For determining the point at which decarburization has ceased in the Bessemer converter.

Decarch, dek- (de'kark), *sb. Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. *dekarch-ns* or *\*dekarchos*, f. *deka* ten + *-arch-ns*, *-archos* ruler.] One of a ruling body of ten.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decarch*, the same with *Dearch* ['a Captain or Governor of ten']. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. (1862) VI. 350 As at Athens... the Dekarchs would begin by putting to death notorious political opponents.

Decarch, dek- (de'kark), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *deka* ten + *-arch* beginning, origin.] Proceeding from ten distinct points of origin: said of the primary xylem (or wood) of the root.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 350 In the two species mentioned [*Lycopodium clavatum*, *Alpinum*] the xylem is hexarch to dekarch, very often heptarch.

Decarchy, dek- (de'karki). *Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. *dekarchia*; see prec. *sb.*] = DECADARCHY.

a 1638 MEDE *Eph. Dr. Meddus* Wks. iv. 781 The Beast's Horns, that is, the 'eyed' and 'mouthed' Horn with that



Decarchy of Horns subject to him. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 155 A council of ten (a decarchy, as it was commonly called) nominated by himself, was the ordinary substitute for all the ancient forms of polity. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxv. The enormities perpetrated by the Thirty at Athens and by the Lysandrian decarchies in the other cities.

† **Decard**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. DE- II. 2 + CARD; cf. OF. *descarter* and DE- I. 6.] = DISCARD.

1. *trans.* To throw away or reject (a card) from the hand; also *absol.* Hence *Decarded ppl. a.* c 1550 *Manif. Detect. Diceplay* C viii. a. Stealing the stocks of the decarded cards. 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* in Hazl. *Dodley* X. 187 Can you decard, madam?

2. *gen.* To reject, set aside, get rid of, dismiss. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. viii. § 5. 34 That... they bee from thenceforth omitted, decarded, and not continued. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrims* IV. ii. (ed. 1647) You cannot sir; you have cast those by; decarded 'em.

**Decardinalize**, **decardualize**: see DE- II. 1.

**Decare**: see DECA- prefix 2.

**Decarnate** (dēk'ā-nāt), *a.* [ad. L. *dēcarnātus* divested or stripped of flesh, f. DE- prep. I. 6 + *carn-* *en* flesh.] Divested of incarnation, no longer incarnate. So *Decarnated ppl. a.*

1805 *Reader* 16 Dec. Logic Comte never liked, but it became to him at last a sort of devil decarnated. 1886 *Ch. Times* 29/1 The idea... that the Incarnate Word will ever become decarnate.

† **Decarnation**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. with reference to *incarnation*.] Deliverance from the flesh or from carnality.

1628 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ep.* II. ii. 13 Gods incarnation inablen him for his own decarnation, as I may say, and devature of carnality.

† **Decart**, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* Also *decart*. [a. OF. *descarter*, f. *des-*, *de-* (DE- I. 6) + *carte* CARD.] = DECARD, DISCARD.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 262 The articles of his beleve war; 'I Referr: Decarte yow' [etc.]. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxii. 87 Your vter ansuier courtously I crave, Quhom 3e will keep, or vhom 3e will decart. 1641 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jnals.* (1841) I. 303 He hes such a hand among the ministris and others that it was not thought meet to decart him.

**Decart** *v.*, to turn out of a cart: see DE- II. 2.

† **Decas**. *Obs. rare* -1. [a. OF. \**decas*, ad. med. L. *dēcāsus* falling down, decay.] Decay, ruin.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 32 The walle and al the citee withinne Stant in ruine and in decas [vine was].

**Decasemic**, **-sepalous**, **-spermal**, **-spermous**: see DECA- 1.

† **Decass**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [a. OF. *decasser*, *desquasser* to break or beat down, f. *de-*, *des-* (DE- I. 1, 3) + *casser* to break: see CASS v.] *trans.* To discharge, dismiss, cashier.

1579 FENTON *Gucciard.* 1170 They decassed hym from his charge.

**Decastellate** (dēk'ā-stēlāt), *v. rare*. [f. med. L. *decastellāre*, f. DE- I. 6 + *castellare* to CASTELLATE.] *trans.* To deprive of its castellation, take away the battlements of.

1880 A. TH. DRANE *Hist. St. Cath. Siena* 356 To sanction the dismantling, or rather decastellating of one of the fortresses.

**Decastere**: see DECA- prefix 2.

**Decastich** (dēk'āstīk). *rare*. [f. Gr. *dēka* ten + *stichos* verse.] A poem of ten lines.

1605 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 402 This Decasticon.] c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* 6 Oct. 1632 According to your friendly request, I send you this decastich.

**Decastyle** (dēk'āstīl), *a. Arch.* [mod. ad. L. *decastylus*, a. Gr. *dēkastūlos* having ten columns, f. *dēka* ten + *stūlos* column. Cf. F. *decastyle* (1694 in Hatzf.), *decastile* (1762 in Acad. Dict.).] Consisting of ten columns; (of a building) having ten columns in front. Also *sb.* A portico or colonnade of ten columns.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Decastyle*, in the antient architecture, a building with an ordonnance of ten columns in front.—The temple of Jupiter Olympius was decastyle. *Ibid.* s. v. *Hypæthros*, Of *hypæthrons*, some were decastyle, others pycnostyle. 1727 BAILLY vol. II. *Decastyle*, that has 10 pillars. 1832 W. WILKINS in *Philol. Museum* I. 543 We should have an octostyle and a hexastyle temple as illustrations of the hypæthral decastyle species.

**Decasyllabic** (dēkāsīlāb'īk), *a. (sb.)* [f. Gr. *dēka* ten + SYLLABIC. Cf. F. *decasyllabique* (1752 in Hatzf.).] Consisting of ten syllables. *b. sb.* A line of ten syllables.

a 1771 GRAY *Observ. Eng. Metre* Wks. 1843 V. 242 Spenser has also given an instance of the decasyllabic measure. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. viii. § 28 Every line is regularly and harmoniously decasyllabic. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 159 The decasyllabic quatrain. 1880 S. LANE-POOLE in *Macm. Mag.* No. 246. 408 Over four thousand lines of decasyllabics have not stifled his fervour.

**Decasyllable** (dēkāsīlāb'īl), *sb. and a.* [f. Gr. *dēka* ten + SYLLABLE. Cf. F. *decasyllabe* adj. and *sb.*] *sb.* A line of ten syllables. *adj.* Of ten syllables.

1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. viii. § 28 The normal type, or decasyllabic line. 1850 THACKERAY *Virgin.* lxxxix. I had rather hear Mrs. Warrington's artless prattle than your declamation of Mr. Warrington's decasyllables. 1892 *Academy* 17 Sept. 230/2 The decasyllabic couplet.

|| **Decasyllabon**. *Obs.* [a. assumed Gr. *dēka-sūllabos*, neuter of -os adj.: cf. prec. and Gr. *δυσούλαβος*, -ον, etc.] A ten-syllable verse.

1589 NASHE *Introd. Greene's Monopht.* (Arb.) 6 The spacious volubility of a drumming decasyllabon.

† **Decateassarad**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. late Gr. *dekateissarap* = *τίσσεσες καὶ δέκα* fourteen + -AD.] A poem of 14 lines.

1600 J. MELVILLE *Diary* (1842) 437 In memorial wharoff this Decateassarad was made.

**Decatholizize**, *v.* [DE- II. 6 + CATHOLICIZE.] *trans.* To deprive of catholicity or Catholicism; to divest of its catholic character.

1794 *Barruel's Hist. Clergy Fr. Rev.* (1795) 63 But then France would not have been decatholizised. 1867 *Ch. Times* 18 May 175/2 Means by which the Book of Common Prayer may be decatholizised. 1889 *Catholic Union* Gas. 27 note, If you wish to regenerate France, first decatholizise her.

**Decatyl** (dēkātīl). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *dēka* -os tenth + -TYL.] A synonym of DEOYL, the univalent hydrocarbon radical C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>21</sub>.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 333 We... consider this body as decatyl hydride, and as not belonging to the amyl group.

**Decaudate** (dēkō-dēt), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *cauda* tail + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To deprive of the tail. 1864 N. & Q. V. 165 The P. was originally an R. which has had the misfortune to be decaudated.

So **Decaudalise** *v. nonce-wd.*

1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII. 273 Puss... was decaudalised.

**Decay** (dēk'ē), *sb.* For forms see the verb. [f. DECAY *v.* Cf. med.L. *decheium* in Du Cange.]

1. The process of falling off from a prosperous or thriving condition; progressive decline; the condition of one who has thus fallen off or declined.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* xvi. The estate off be Romans... bath fallen alle synthyn into suche decay, þat none [etc.]. 1558 BP. WATSON *Sev. Sacram.* i. 3 He reparyeth all our decayes in grace. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.* Albanact lxvi. Discord brings all kingdomes to decay. 1621 BIBLE *Lev.* xxv. 35 If thy brother bee waxen poore, and fallen in decay with thee. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *7. Kettelwell* in. § 103. 439 Perceiving... a very Sensible Decay of his Spirits. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 9 At present, the decay of a town implies the decay of the trade of the town. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 2. 228 The decay of the University of Paris... had transferred her intellectual supremacy to Oxford.

† *b.* Formerly sometimes = Downfall, destruction, ruin; *poet.* fall, death. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cvij. 36 They worshipped their ymagis, which turned to their owne decay. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 48 In hope to bring her to her last decay. *Ibid.* II. ix. 12 Fly fast, and save yourselves from neare decay. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 516 To kill thine honour with thy liues decaye. 1595 — *John* iii. 154. a 1724 *Battle of Harlaw* xxv. in Ramsay *Evergreen*, Grit Dolour was for his Decay, That sea unhappilye was slain.

† 2. Falling off (in quantity, volume, intensity, etc.); dwindling, decrease. *Obs.*

1636 BLUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 46 The opinion of our decay in stature from our forefathers. 1662 STIRLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 6 The decay of many of them [springs] in hot and dry weather. 1660 A. BROWNE *Arts Pict.* (1675) 39 The shadows... being caused by the decay of the light. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxxiv. Complaints were brought to the Council-board, of the great Decay of that River. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 62 The decay of sound has been supposed by some to be nearly in the direct ratio of the distances.

3. Of material things: Wasting or wearing away, disintegration; dilapidation, ruinous condition.

1523 FITZGER. *Surt.* 1 Those castles... that be fallen in decay and nat inhabited. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlii. 9 Who lets so fair a house fall to decay? 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 248 That edifice, by length of time, fell to decay, and lay in ruins. 1839 KNIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 41 The decay of these sacred edifices.

† *b. pl.* Dilapidations; *concr.* ruined remains, ruins, debris, detritus. (Rarely in *sing.*) *Obs.*

1822 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 427 The Bayliffs... shall... make relation unto this howse what the decayes are. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 176 Beyond are the decayes of a Church. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 200 The decayes whereof being much semblable to... the stony heapes of Jericho. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 26. 82 Jehoida was careful to amend the decayes of the Temple. 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 313 A vegetable mould, mixed with volcanic decays.

*fig.* 1605 SHAKS. *Leas* v. iii. 207 What comfort to this great decay may come Shall be applid? 1662 *South Sermon* I. ii. Gen. i. 27 And certainly that must needs have been very glorious the decayes of which are so admirable.

*o. fig.* The gradual 'wearing down' of words or phonetic elements in language.

1874 SANCE *Compar. Philol.* I. 58 Contraction and decay may be carried so far as to become an idiosyncrasy of a particular language. 1877 PAVILLON *Man. Comp. Philology* iv. 36 The principle of 'Phonetic Decay', which plays so large a part in the history of language.

4. Decline of the vital energy or faculties (through disease or old age); breaking up of the health and constitution; formerly also (with *pl.*), effect, mark, or sign of physical decay.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xi. Age and could decay. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* II. i. She has been a fine lady... and paints, and hides Her decays very well. 1700 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 498 Notwithstanding my great age and decays, I am able to preach... in the largest meeting-house in Boston. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 ¶ 12 In the pains of disease, and the

languor of decay. 1860 HOOK *Lovers Alpr.* (1869) I. vii. 421 The archbishop... had begun to show symptoms of decay.

† *b. spec.* Consumption, phthisis; 'a decline'. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 190 A perfect Hectic, which inseparably accompanys Wastes, Decays, and Consumptions. 1746 BROWNE *Leas* v. iii. 207 Dropsies, decays, and other maladies. 1818 *Scott's Hist.* Mod. xviii. Her son that she had left at home weak of a decay.

5. The destructive decomposition or wasting of organic tissue; rotting.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* n. 49 One day, or two, before you feare the decay of your decoction, set the same on the fire. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy.* I. 138 Such Wood as is upon the Decay, but not yet become rotten. 1771 J. HUNTER *Hist. Teeth* 122 Fill the hole with lead, which prevents the pain and retards the decay. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangement*, The body ceases to live, and the members soon pass into putrefaction and decay. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. vii. i. 129 The decay of leaves. 1878 L. P. MCKEITH *Teeth* 115 The teeth will come together, and further decay will almost infallibly result.

† 6. A cause of decay; the 'destruction' or 'ruin of' anything. *Obs.*

1563 *Homilies* II. x. Pt. i. Som worldly witted men think it a great decaye to the quiete and prudent gouernynge of their commonwealthes to geue eare to the simple and playne rules... of our Saviour. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambr.* 21 This partition is the very decaye of great families. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxx. My loue was my decay. 1674 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 300 The decay of study, and consequently of learning, are coffy houses. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (ed. 4) 235 Trade, to which the high rate of Usury is a great prejudice and decay.

† 7. Failure of payment or rent; arrears. *Obs.*

[med.L. *decasus redditus*, *decatum*.]

1546 in *Eng. Gilda* (1870) 199 The possessions of the Gylde, wryth the decayes, ben yerly valed [etc.]. *Ibid.* Decayes and defaultes of Rentes. 1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surtees) III. 31 One Annual Rent... in decay and not payde.

**Decay** (dēk'ē), *v.* Forms: 5- decay; also 5-6 decay(e), deokay, 6-7 deokay, -alo. [a. OF. *decair*, *dekar* (subj. pres. *decaie*), var. of *decaoir*, *dechaoir*, *decheoir*, now *déchoir* — Sp. *decaer*, Pg. *decahir*, It. *decadere*, a Com. Rom. compound of *de-* down + *cadere* = L. *cadere* to fall. The F. forms in -*oir* correspond to the -*ere* type, those in -*ir* in OF. and Pg. have passed over to the -*ire* conjugation.] *I. intr.*

1. To fall off (in quality or condition); to deteriorate or become impaired; to lose its characteristic quality, strength, or excellence; to be in a failing condition.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. xciv. 69 The seruyce of God... by mean of ys Saxons was greatly decayed through all Brytayne. 1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 Preamb., Archieric... is right littell used, but dayly mynesheth decayth and abateth. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* n. (1882) 73 Whereby learning greaitle decayeth. 1602 ROWLANDS *Kind Gossips* (1609) 18 His loue to me now daily doth decay. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 49 Common Honesty is necessary for Trade, and without it Trade will decay. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* 1. 277 How Prologues into Prefaces decay. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* in. 273 Entranced there the Lovers gaze Till every human fear decays.

*b.* To decline from prosperity or fortune.

1483 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 12 § 1 The Artificers of this seid Realme... ben greatly empoverished and dailyl dekeyn. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* II. ij. It is seen seide the iuste to deokaye ne to haue neede. 1535 COVERDALE *Psalm* xi. 11 When the iust are in wealth, the cite prospereth; but when the vngodly haue the rule, it decayeth. 1663 PERYS *Diary* 15 May, The Dutch decay there [in the East Indies] exceedingly. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* i. Ancient... families... decayed into the humble vale of life.

† 2. To fall off or decrease (in number, volume, amount, intensity, etc.); to dwindle away. *Obs.*

1489 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 16 The which Isle is lately decayed of people. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops) *Job* xiv. 11 The fludde decayeth and dryeth vp. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 168 It became a hard question, whether my spirits or Gold decayed faster. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* p. xc. The Shipping and Number of our Seamen were decay'd about a third part. 1698 FAYER *Acc. E. Ind.* 67 The Water drank is usually Rain-water preserved in Tanks, which decaying, they are forced to dig Wells. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xii. 237 Till, dying off, the distant sounds decay. c 1790 LUSON *Sch. Art.* I. 126 The candle will burn a minute; and then, having gradually decayed from the first instant, will go out.

3. To fall into physical ruin; to waste away, wear out, become ruined.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* III. lvi. 36 Aruiraagus... with great diligence Repaired Cyties and Townes before decayed. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 283 This house, by that time... was decayed, either by age, or flame, or bothe. 1635 MILTON *On Hobson* ii. Made of sphere metal, never to decay Until his revolution was at stay. 1694 *Coll. Sen. Late Voy.* (1711) I. 45 There was Water over the Salt, which began to decay with the Rain and Weather being on it. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy.* I. 51 The Ice being inseparable, as it was very little decayed.

*b.* To suffer decomposition; to rot.

1580 BARET *Adv. D.* 176 That soone is ripe, doth soone decaye. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 319 As winter fruits grow mild ere they decay. 1771 J. HUNTER *Hist. Teeth* 122 When an opening is made into the cavity of the Tooth, the inside begins to decay. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 22 The parent-cell having arrived at its full development... dies and decays.

4. To fall off in vital energy; to lose health and strength (of body or faculties); also, to lose the bloom of youth and health.

1538 STARKE *England* I. ii. 48 Without the wych hys helth long can not be maynteynd; but, schortly, of necesste hyt must decay. 1655 CULPEPPER *Riccius* I. xi



38 His Imagination began to decay. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock v.* 25 But since, alas! frail beauty must decay. 1795 SOUTHWY *Joan of Arc* vii. 337 Feel life itself with that false hope decay. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 20 An author whose original powers are beginning to decay.

## II. trans.

†5. To cause to fall off or deteriorate. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1200/2 For feare of decaying the common wele, men are driven to put malefactors to pain. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 362 We have decayed no mans Power or right. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C. Warren* 299 His last five years had much decayed his Reputation. 1691 LOCKE *Lower. Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 38 A High Interest decays Trade.

†6. To cause to fall off (in number, amount, etc.); to reduce, cause to dwindle. *Obs.*

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 734 Yet can there nothyng My flocke more decaye. Then when hytelynges suffer My shepe go astraye. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* i. xlix. 35 a. When he had decayed the number of the nobles. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* iv. (1636) 23 If I do decay the game whereby there is no Deere.

†7. To waste or ruin physically; to disintegrate, dilapidate; to bring to decay or ruin. *Obs.*

1536 *Exhort. North in Furniv. Ballads* from MSS. I. 306 Downe streight to the grownde Many are besy then [abbeyes] to decay. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. viii. § 6 (1873) 72 Palaces, temples, castles, cities, have been decayed and demolished. 1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Poy. Levant* (1637) 46 Where there were any raine, it would settle. . . and decay the building. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 239 No time will impair or decay those Grey Kentish Bricks.

b. To destroy by decomposition; to rot.

1616 B. JONSON *Devell an Asse* iv. iii. [It] decays the fore-teeth. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 995 To lay that which you cut off to putrefie, to see whether it will decay the rest of the stock. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 210 Lime and Wood are insouciable, the former very much corroding and decaying the latter. 1803 MRS. A. ARNOLD in *Westm. Gas.* 27 Feb. 9/2 Is it probable that a blooming girl would defile her breath, decay her teeth, and damage her complexion [by smoking]?

8. To cause (the body or faculties) to fail in vital energy, health, or beauty.

1540-54 CROKE *Ps. (Percy Soc.)* 24 Ther is no tyme can the decaye. 1568 E. TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* C. j. b. Wine. . . if it be abused. . . decaying womens bewtie. a 1668 DENHAM *Of Old Age* 217 'But Age', 'tis said, 'will memory decay'. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 120 ¶ 7 Almost every thing which corrupts the soul decays the body. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress of Mar* 10 Mar. She had the remains of a fine face. . . more decayed by sorrow than time.

**Decayable** (dɪˈkeɪəbəl), a. [f. DECAY v. + -ABLE. Cf. OF. *decheable*.] Capable of, or liable to, decay; perishable.

1617 MORYSON *Itin.* ii. iii. i. 243 Such victuals as are decayable. 16. . . T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1801-2) III. 111 (D.) Were His strength decayable with time there might be some hope in reliction. 1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* iii. vii. 252 His truths are. . . not changeable by time, not decayable by age. 1899 *Voice* (N. Y.) 14 Mar., 13 dead cats, besides other decayable matter, were found.

**Decayed** (dɪˈkeɪd), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Fallen off, impaired, or reduced in quality, condition, health, freshness, prosperity, fortune, etc.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. Prol. 148 To have bene in welth and hartis blys, And now to be dekeit and in wo. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Idleness*. To reliefe such decayed men in syknesses. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1886) 100 b. For the comforting. . . of a decayed memorie. 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* Pref. Ep. A restitution of decayed intelligence. 1677 VARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 16 The neglected, and I may say decayed Trade of Fishing. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 164 ¶ 1 Theodosius was the younger Son of a decayed Family. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Eng. Wom.* (1767) II. viii. 29 A decayed beauty. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. viii. 97 It was contended that decayed boroughs ought to be disfranchised. 1893 *Bookman* June 83/1 A decayed civilization with many repulsive features.

2. Physically wasted or impaired; that has begun to crumble or fall in pieces or to rot; ruined.

1528 GARNIER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* i. xlvii. 89 The pope lieth in an old place. . . ruinous and decayed. 1599 BUTTES *Dyets Dry Dinner* D. v. b. Walnuts. . . repaire decayed teeth. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 247 Thence we came to the decayed lodging of Caiphas. a 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 147 Wine, tho' it be decayed. . . is nevertheless useful as Vinegar. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 80 Formed of decayed or rotten leaves. 1883 *Daily News* 17 May 6/1 Decayed gooseberry—a sickly, bluish lilac.

**Decayedness**. [-NESS.] Decayed condition. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb. v.* (1702) I. 544 Their lowliness, and decayedness of their fortunes. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* p. xx. The decayedness of the Trees.

**Decayer** (dɪˈkeɪə), [-ER.] One who, or that which, causes decay; a waster.

a 1541 WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 63 The enemy of life, decayer of all kinde. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 188 Your water is a sore Decayer of your horse dead body. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 8: This Sheathing is an extraordinary decayer of the Iron-work. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 73 Old Age is likewise a great Decayer of your Idol.

**Decaying** (dɪˈkeɪɪŋ), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DECAY.

1530 PALSGR. 212/1 Decaying of a thyng, ruine, decedence, decline. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* i. i. These [a leg and foot], indeed, wench, are not so subject to decayings as the face. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 396 This . . . has been in a state of thriving and decaying many times.

**Decaying**, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That decays; falling off, declining; falling into ruin; decomposing.

1530 PALSGR. 309/2 Dekayeng. *ruynens.* 1591 SHAKS. *Hen. VI.* ii. v. Kind Keepers of my weak decaying

Age. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. ii. 5 Imagination. . . is nothing but decaying sense. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772. 4 The castle is a decaying pile. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 629 Her decaying industry and commerce. 1884 LAW *Reports* 16 Q. Bench Div. 65 A house. . . situate in a decaying borough. *Mod.* An odour of decaying leaves.

**Decayless**, a. rare. [f. DECAY sb. + -LESS.]

Not subject to decay, undecaying.

1828 MOIR *Castle of Time* Wks. 1852 II. 399 For shadows . . . Left not a trace on that decayless sky. 1864 NEALE *Seaton. Poems* 155 Untended, decayless, Sleeping the infinite sleep, the monarch reposed.

**Decayue**, obs. form of DECEIVE.

Dece, obs. form of DAIS.

**Deceaph**, -ue, **Deceat**, obs. ff. DECEIVE, DECEIT.

**Decesse** (dɪˈsɛs), sb. Forms: a. 4 deces, doses, dises, 4-7 decess(e, 5 deces, dicece, 6 dicease, Sc. decessis, 7 decessye, 5- decessae. β. 4 decesses, Sc. decessis, 4-5 decessoe, 5 decessyae, dicease, -cees, -sece, -sees, dysces, -sees, -seys, -sease, 5-6 disease, dyssease, 6 Sc. disois. [ME. deces, etc., a. F. *décès*, ad. L. *decessus* departure, death, vbl. sb. f. ppl. stem of *dēcedere* to depart, go away. In OF. often also *deces* (see DE- pref. I. 6), hence also in ME. with *des-*, *dis-*, *dys-*, spellings which often confused it in form with DISEASE. See the vb.] Departure from life; death.

In its origin a euphemism (L. *decessus* for *mors*), and still slightly euphemistic or at least less harsh and realistic than *death*; it is the common term in legal and technical language where the legal or civil incidence of death is in question, without reference to the act of dying.

a. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 15 After his fader decesse. *Ibid.* 126 If pat Henry die, or Steuen mak his deses. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lv. 237 (Harl. MS.) After hir dicece, be Emperoure weddid anoper woman. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* II. 761 At the time of his fathers decesse. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 79 The decesse of one Pope. . . and entrance of another. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* lxviii. A groan which announced his decesse. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 289 In case his said daughter should die without issue of her body living at her decesse. 1849 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* (1855) I. vi. 188/2 The surname of 'the Confessor' was given to him [Edward] from the bull of his canonization, issued by Alexander III, about a century after his decesse.

β. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 254 After Blanche decesse. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4101 After mi descesoe. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xv. 49 After his decesse. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxxi. I. vi. 188/2 Words came to hym of his faders disease. 1580 LYL *Euphues* (Arb.) 293 A Lady. . . who after the decesse of hir Father hadde three sutors. γ. 1417 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 29 After be sesse [corruption of *decesse*] of her.

†b. Said of the death of many; mortality, slaughter. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. ix. 5 Sa feill and diuers slauchteris as war thair. And gret deces of dukis.

**Decesse** (dɪˈsɛs), v. Forms: a. 5 decess, -sease, 5-6 -sease, 5-7 -cease, 6 -cease, -sece, dicease, Sc. decessis, 6- decessae. β. 5 diceas, -ceyse, -sease, -sease, 5-6 -cease(e, -cease, 6 dicease, -cees, -sece, diceasce, dyscease, -cece, -secease, -sece, -sease, disease. [f. DECEASE sb.]

Taken as the Eng. repr. of L. *dēcedere* and F. *déceder*. In L. *dēcedere* and *dēcedere* were nearly synonymous in the sense 'depart, go away', and in med.L. *dēcedere*, *decessus*, were also used for *dēcedere*, *decessus* in senses 'die, death'; hence OF. *desce* = *decēs*, and the ME. and 16th c. forms in *des-*, *dis-*, *dys-*, some of which were identical with variant spellings of *disease*. Cf. the sb.] *intr.* To depart from life; to die.

a. 1439 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 123 Yf the saide John decesse withoute heires. 1513 MORE *Rich.* III Wks. 362 So decessed. . . this noble Kyng. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* ix. i. 356 Deceasing without children. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii. x. (1840) 132 Queen Sibyll who decessed of the plague. 1777 *Life Abb. Abbot* 41 He decessed at his palace of Croydon. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* iv. 103 If the good fat easy man. . . decessae. . . being childless.

β. 1439 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 123 If he decesse without heires. 1463 Bury *Wills* (1850) 28 As God dispoisith for me to discesse. 1530 PALSGR. 517/2, I discease, I dye or departe out of this worlde. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 41 Thys yere the good qweene Jane descedid the xxiiij. day of October.

†b. To decess this world (cf. to depart this life). *Obs. rare.*

1515 *Epitaph* in Wood *Ath. Oxon.*, James Stanley. . . who decessed this transitory worlde the xxii of March.

c. *fig.* To come to an end, perish; CEASE.

1538 Lichfield *Gold Ord.* 8 Bring the parties together that they may be made a good end, and discord clene descedd. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vii. (1641) 60/2 How often had this world decessed, except Gods mighty arms had it upheld and kept. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 93 This circle never corrupteth nor decesseth.

Hence † **Deces**, vbl. sb., death, decess.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Finimientio*, the dieng, the decessing, death. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Threefold Life* xviii. 313 At decessing of the Body.

**Decesed** (dɪˈsɛst, poet. dɪˈsɛsd), ppl. a. Forms: see DECEASE v.; also 7 decessat. [f. DECEASE v. + -ED 1.] From the intermixture of the prefixes *de-* and *dis-*, and of the letters *c* and *s*, it was frequently written *deceased*.]

1. That has departed this life, dead, 'departed'; esp. lately dead, 'late'.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 227 After that a man is ones decessed. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* i. cxlvii. 364 The bysshop of Wynchestre discessed. . . was chancelour of England. 1564 GRINDAL *Pun. Serm.* Pr. Ferd. Wks. (1843) 10 [He] highly commended the parties discessed. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 63 The decessed ghost of him that loved you. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxxviii. 242 Those decessed Giants. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xii. There. . . I shall see justice done to decessed merit. 1810 WORDSW. *Ess. Epitaphs* Wks. (1888) 814/1 The character of a decessed friend. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 82/1 The heir of a decessed licence-holder.

*fig.* 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. i. 81 Figuring the nature of the Times decess'd.

b. *Deceased wife's sister question*: the question of a widower's marrying the sister of his deceased wife, such a marriage being legal in some countries and illegal in others.

2. *absol.* † a. *pl.* The deceased: those who are dead, the dead (obs.). b. The person (lately) dead, or whose death is in question.

1625 MASSINGER *New Way v.* i. It might have argued me of little love to the deceased. 1648 MILTON *Ps.* lxxxviii. 42 Shall the decess'd arise? 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* civ. He. . . sealed up all the papers of the deceased. 1840 C. PELHAM *Chron. Crime* (1886) II. 349 An inquest was held upon the remains of decessed at the Dog and Gun. 1841 LYTTON *Nt. & Morn.* i. 1, Mr. Jones. . . promised to read the burial-service over the decessed.

† **Decesure**, *Obs. rare.* [f. DECEASE v. + -URE; corresp. to a L. type *\*decessura*.] Decease. 1580 LODGE *Forb. & Prisc.* (Shaks. Soc.) 97 To lament my decessure and her forward destinie.

**Deceave**, etc., obs. form of DECEIVE v.

† **Decede**, v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcedere* to go away, depart, remove, f. DE- I. 2 + *cēdere* to go. (French has had *décéder* in sense 'to die' since 15th c.).] *intr.* To depart; to secede; to give place, yield.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iii. § 25 To justify the English Reformation, from the scandal of Schisme, to shew, that they had x. Just cause for which, a. True authority by which they decessed from Rome. 1658 J. WEBB *tr. Cleopatra* viii. ii. 63 That violent passion, decessing to the pitty she conceived. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 262 With their Quantity and Figure acceding and decessing to the Individuum.

**Decedent** (dɪˈsɛdnt), sb. (a.) [ad. L. *dēcedent-em*, pr. pple. of *dēcedere* to depart, die.]

a. sb. One who retires from an office (obs.), deceases, or dies; a deceased person. *U. S.*, chiefly in *Law*.

1599 CRAWFORD *Hist. Univ. Edinb.* (1880) 52 Mr. Andrew Young . . . was appointed to succeed to the next decedent. 1730 BP. WILSON in Kettle *Life* xxi. (1863) 724 Taking care of orphan's and decedent's goods. 1828 WEBSTER, *Decedent*, a deceased person. *Laws of Pennsylv.* 1884 Boston (Mass.) *Jrnl.* Jan. In North Andover last year there were 65 deaths. Twenty-two of the decedents were more than 70.

† B. *adj.* (See quot.) *Obs.* -o

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Decedent*, adj. departing, going away.

**Deceife**, **Deceipt**, **Deceis** (s, obs. ff. DECEIVE, DECEIT, DECEASE.

**Deceit** (dɪˈsɛt). Forms: a. 4 deseit(e, 4-5

-sate(e, 4-6 -ceyt(e, 4-7 -ceite, 5 -sayte, -sate, 6 -ceat, -seite, -seyte, -saitte, -sette, 4- decoit. β. 5 decepte, 5-7 -ceipt, 5-6 -cept(e. γ. 4-6 desceit, -sayte, 5 desseit, -seyt(e, -sate, -sate, 6 desceyt. δ. 4 disseyte, -sate, -sayte, Sc. dissat, 4-5 disseit, -ceite, 5 dissayet, dysseyte, -satt, 5-6 dissait, -sate, dis-, dysceyt(e, 5-7 disceit, 6 -ceat(e, -sayt(e. ε. 6 dis-, dysceyt, -ceipte. [ME. *deceite*, *deseyte*, *desaite*, etc., a. OF. *deceite*, *eyte* (later *depoite*): sb. fem. from pa. pple. of *decevoir*, *décevoir*, with assimilation of vowel, as in *deceive*. (Cf. CONCEIT.)

In ME. and early mod. Eng. with many varieties of spelling, partly inherited from Fr., partly due to Eng. change of OF. *ei* to *ai*, and consequent interchange of *c* and *s*, whence arose such forms as *desait*, Sc. *desaite*. In OF. the spelling was sometimes assimilated to Latin *decepta*, as *decepte*, whence in Eng. *decepte*. But in both langs. the *p* was mute; the oldest Gower MSS. have *decepte*, *deceite*, but the word rimes with *streite* (*strait*); the ordinary 17th c. pronunciation rimed it with *-ait*, as in With a 1667 bait: *deceit*; cf. the common 16th c. spellings in *-sai*, *-sate*, *-ceat*. The narrowing of *p* to *f* came later. In OF. the prefix *de-* was sometimes changed to *des-* (see DE- I. 6), which became very common in ME., and was here, moreover, in the general alteration of the French form *des-* back to the Latin *dis-*, subjected to the same change, so as to give, in 15-16th c., such odd spellings as *dis-deat*, *dis-sait*, *dis-sate* (all meaning *dis-sat*): cf. DECEIVE.]

1. The action or practice of deceiving; concealment of the truth in order to mislead; deception, fraud, cheating, false dealing.

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 6157 By queyntise to don, other deseyte. c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* ¶ 703 Deceipt bitwixe marchant and marchant. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 378 And that he dide for deceipt, For she began to axe him streit. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 6 Dysseyte ne thet loke thou do non. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101 Dissaite, vbi desaitte. 1535 COVERDALE *Mal.* iii. 8 Shulde a man vse falsede and disceate with God? 1552 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 5780 Leif 3our dissait and crafty wylis. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 243 By violence? no. . . But by deceit and lies. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 170 The deceit,



knavery, and fraud of the European traders. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lamps* ii. § 6. 32 Gilding, which in architecture is no deceit, because it is therein not understood for gold.

**b. in Law.**

[1275 *Act 3 Edw. I.* c. 29. Nul manere deceyte ou collusion.] 1495 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 285 Action of deceit for breach of promise. 1531 *Diad. on Lat. Eng.* ii. xlii. (1638) 135 A false return whereupon an action of deceit lyeth. 1672 COWELL, *Deceit*. is a subtle, wily shift or device, having no other name. 1818 *Cruik. Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 294 All manner of deceit is hereby avoided in deeds.

† **c. Phr.** In deceit of: so as to deceive; so to the deceit of, upon d., under d. With no deceit, without deceit: without mistake, assuredly, certainly. *Obs.*

[1275 *Act 3 Edw. I.* c. 29. De fere la en deceyte de la Court.] 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3814 He durst come oute on no party Of all þe twelve monye wyþ no deseyt. c. 1350 *Wyll. Patene* 2041 Wipoute deseyte, I wold alle hire werk do þou wite soȝe. 1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* i. 77 Hus se sholde not be sent in deceit of þe puple. c. 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 32 Betwene dancastir and Poumefreyt this is þe way. euen strenght wip out deseyt. 1534 *Indictm. Eliz.* *Boeking in Hall Chron.* (1550) 221 To the great deceit of the prince and people of this realme. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xlii. 17 Yf ye come vpon deseyte, and to be mine aduersaries. — 1 *Macc.* vii. 10 Speaking vnto them with peaceable wordes: but vnder deseyte. a. 1565 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 8 Selling... things unwholsome, or ill made in deceit of tye people.

**2. (with a and pl.)** An instance of deception; an act or device intended to deceive; a trick, stratagem, wile.

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 807 (Fairf.) For þi dissayte at þou dede. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 104 Þe deuylis desceit. 14... *Piers of Fulham* 95 in Hazl. *E. P.* II. 5 The fowler with hys deseyttes bryngeth The gentyl fowles in to hys false craft. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, Al the deceytes of the worlde, the fleshe, and the deuill. 1559 *Cecil* in Robertson *Hist. Scott.* II. App. i. To avoid the deceptions and tromperies of the French. a. 1667 WITHER *Stedfast Shepherd* i. Thy painted baits, And poor deceits, Are all bestowed on me in vain. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & V.* Venus thought on a deceit. c. 1793 COLERIDGE *Autumnal Evening* ii. O dear deceit! I see the maiden rise.

**3. The quality of deceiving; deceitfulness.**

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12494 What droust þou byore þe prest and hast deseyt yn þy brest? c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3788 Ulexes... was... full of desceit. 1526 TINDALE *Rom. i.* 29 Full of envie, morder, debate, disseyte. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1599) 30 The care of this world and the deceipt of riches. 1845 MANNING *Serm.* i. ix. On Jas. i. 22 It is a vain and hurtful thing, full of deceit and danger, to hear and not to do.

† **Deceit, v. Obs. rare.** Hence 5 *desetyng* *vbl. sb.* [f. DECEIT *sb.*] To construct deceitfully, to forge (a document).

1484 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 43 Declaration concerning the disetyng of a fals testimonial [called p. 42 the forsaid forged, false testimonyall].

† **Deceitously, a. Obs. rare.** [f. DECEIT, with suffix fashioned after *righteous, courteous*: see -EOUS 3.] Deceitful. Hence **Deceitously adv.** 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 332 And all other ware... whiche is desceyteously wrought.

**Deceitful (dēsī'tfūl), a.** Forms: see DECEIT. [f. DECEIT + -FUL.] Full of deceit; given to deceiving or cheating; misleading, false, fallacious. (As said of things often = DECEPTIVE.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 97 Desatefull, *vbi* false. 1500-20 DENBAR *Flying* 75 Dissaitfull tyrand, with serpentis tung, vnstable. 1523 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. vii. 52 Throw the dern wold dyssaitfull and onplane. 1544 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 104 A deceitfull and Subtile man. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* i. iii. (1648) 39 Such deceitfull ballances may be discovered... by changing the weights. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* 20 Appearances are deceitful. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* ix. § 1. 123 They may be the most false and deceitful of human kind.

**Deceitfully, adv.** [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a deceitful manner; with intent to deceive. (In first quot.: By deceit or treachery.)

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE *vii.* 34 Desaitfully I may nocht se thaim hang. 1523 *Act 14-15 Hen. VIII.* c. 2 Workmanship... falsely and deceitfully made. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor.* iv. 2 Not walking in craftines, nor handling the word of God deceitfully. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii. ¶ 1 If this foundation be deceitfully laid, the superstructure must necessarily sink and perish. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* viii. 265 His allegory... must always show them [the clouds] deceitfully beautiful, spreading illusion over earth and sky.

**Deceitfulness.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being deceitful; disposition or tendency to deceive or mislead; deceptiveness.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) II. 223 Beware desceyfulness, All fraude and gyle take hede that thou despyce. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xiii. 22 The dissayfulness of riches. 1671 GLANVILLE *Disc. M. Stubbe* 21 The deceitfulness of Telescopes. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 64 O, the deceitfulness of the heart of man! 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* III. xv. 238 The deceitfulness of the people.

**Deceitless, a. rare.** [f. DECEIT + -LESS.] Free from deceit.

1630 BP. HALL *Old Relig.* § 2 (L.) So he that should call Satan an unclean devil, should imply that some devil is not unclean; or deceivable lusts, some lusts deceitless!

**Deceivability, rare.** [f. next + -ITY. OF. had *deceivablete*.] Capacity of being deceived. 1861 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Att.* III. cxlix. 142 The deceivability of the masses.

**Deceivable (dēsī'vāb'l), a.** Forms (about 40 variants): a with *de-* 4, b with *des-* 4-5, γ with *dis-* 4-6; variations of the stem as in DECEIVE. [a. OF. *deceivable*, f. stem of *decevoir* to DECEIVE + -ABLE.]

† **1. actively.** Having the quality or habit of deceiving; deceitful, deceptive. *Obs. (or arch.)*

(*Obs.* since c. 1688; exc. as used after the biblical *deceivableness*.)

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 471 So ben dremys deseynable. 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* xiv. 17 The deseyuable man is hateful. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxx. 135 A fantom and a desayuable thing to be sight. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 4 John Lyllyng had salde mykell swyk deseyvable tyn to bellemakers. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 6 Deceivable and untrewre Beames and scales. c. 1510 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxviii. I seik aboute this world onstable. To find, it is disavable. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Pet. i.* 16 We folowed not deceaueable fables. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* App. (Arb.) 59 Yf I should flatter your grace I were no freind, but a deceaivill trater. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 55 Deceivable speech. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* ii. 305 A wicked deceivable person, who endeavouring to chate others, chats himself. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westminster* Abb. xxxiii. 376 We may have proved them false and deceivable a thousand times, and yet they are still able to attract and to allure.

**2. passively.** Capable of being, or liable to be, deceived; fallible. Now rare.

1466 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* l. i. Man was not only deceivable in his integrity, but the Angels of light in all their clarity. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* iv. § 4. 38 As deceivable, and easie to be deluded. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 559 To deal with him, as if he were such a deceivable Creature as our selves. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 239 With such an ignorant and deceivable majority.

**Deceivableness.** Now rare. [-NESS.]

† **1.** The capacity of deceiving; deceitfulness, deceit; deceptiveness. *Obs. (or arch.* after N. T.)

1526 TINDALE 2 *Thess.* ii. 10 In all deceavableness of unrightewesnes [1611 with all deceivableness; 1881 R.V. with all deceit]. 1530 PALSGR. 213 *f.* Deceivableness, *deceivablete*. a. 1633 GUYGE *Comm. Heb.* iii. 14 Sin prevails the more by the deceivableness thereof. 1671 GLANVILLE *Disc. M. Stubbe* 26 The Discourse about the deceivableness of Opticks. 1866 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 439 They are deceived into false security by that mystery of deceptiveness. 1883 I. WILLIAMS *Serm. Epist.* (1875) I. xvii. 193 With all deceivableness and power of seduction.

**2. Liability to be deceived, fallibility.**

1674 *Govt. Tongue* viii. ¶ 11 His negligence and deceivableness.

† **Deceivably, adv. Obs. or arch.** [-LY 2.] Deceitfully, fraudulently, falsely.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 109 Aftirward he [Edwyne] was reconciled deceivably and i-layn. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 4 Castyng of fals tyn menged with lede and pewtre, and sellyng of yt deceivably for gude tyn. 1532 3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 Hydes... vntually, insufficiently and deceivably tanned. 1637 *Declat. Phyllograres Path* 3 When the one shall... deceivably lay imputations of error on the other. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* v. ii. § 3 If dower be deceptively [deceivableness] established.

† **Deceivance. Obs.** Forms: see DECEIVE.

[a. OF. *deceevance*, f. *deceevant*: see next and -ANCE.] Deceit, deception.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 133 Þe Kyng sister of France Henry allied him to, Here of a desceyvance þei consoid him to do. c. 1430 LYDGE *Bochas* i. i. (1554) 4 a. Beware the serpent, with his deceivance. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 129 Avenst the desceyvances of the fownd. 1486 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 57 Set[h] yat it is your citee not fild with dissavance.

† **Deceivante, a. and sb. Obs. rare.** (In 4 -ant.) [a. F. *decevant*, pr. pp. of *decevoir*, -oir = L. *deceptient-em*.] **A. adj.** Deceiving, deceitful, deceptive. **B. sb.** A deceiver.

1393 *Gower Conf.* I. 82 That þou ne be noȝt deceivaunt. *Ibid.* I. 222 The fourth deceivaunt, The whiche is cleped fals semblaunt. *Ibid.* II. 72 This Achelous was a Geaunt, A subtil man, a deceivaunt.

**Deceive (dēsī'v), v.** Forms: a. 4 *deseeu*, -sayue, -saife, -ceife, -oayue, dicayue, 4-5 *deseyue*, 4-6 *deceue*, 4-7 *deceyue*, 5-6 *desave*, (Sc. -sawe), 6 *deceaph*, 6-7 *deceause*, 5-6 *deceive*. β. 4 *deseeue*, 4-5 -ceyue, -sayue, 5 -saue, -sayfo, 5-6 -seyue. γ. 4 (Sc.) *dissaf*, 4-5 *disceyue*, -seyue, dysceue, -sauo, 4-5 (6 Sc.) *dis-sauo*, 4-6 *dyssayue*, 5 *disceue*, -saiue, -sayue, (Sc. -sayf, -sawe), dysseyue, 5-6 *dyssceue*, -seue, 6 *disceue*, -ceauo, Sc. -saif. [a. OF. *deceev-ir* (stressed stem *deceev-*), mod. F. *decevoir*: = L. *deceipere*, f. DE. I. 1 or 4 + *capere* to take. Cf. CONCEIVE.]

The stem was subject in ME. and 16th c. to the same variations as those mentioned under DECEIT, and the prefix varied in like manner as *de*, *des*, *dis*, whence came such curious spellings as *deseeue*, *dissave*, *dissaf*; the stem vowel has passed through the stages *ei*, *ē*, *i*. Quaries in 1635 (*Emblems* iii. ii.) rimed *deceiv'd thee*: *saw'd thee*.

(The literal sense of L. *deceipere* was app. to catch in a trap, to entrap, ensnare; hence, to catch by guile; to get the better of by fraud; to cheat, mislead.)

† **1. trans.** To ensnare; to take unawares by craft or guile; to overcome, overreach, or get the better of by trickery; to beguile or betray into mischief or sin; to mislead. *Obs. (or arch.)*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3172 (Gott) Þat þe child were noȝt perçayud, ar þe suord him had decayud. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 27214

(Fairf.), & queher he was þis desceyvud, some offer his creature he resceyvud. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. vii. 1452 418 Somtyme a tyme enchaure is. taughte to be gyle and to dysceyue wyde coloures and ledyly theym in to the furthest notte. c. 1450 *Morten* 4 The deuyll... deiced how he might best deceyve the thre daughters of this rich man. 1594 WILLIAMS *Arctia* I. j. b. Apply her still with dysceyve thynghes (For giftes the wysest will deceyve). 1611 CAXTON *Credulites* 2 A certayne Englishman, was deiced by those sands: for he was suddenly overtaken and overwhelmed with the waters. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 35 He it was whose guile, deiced The matter of mankind. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 170 As we deiced and hooked the poor carp, so was I betrayed by false baits. 1794 SHELLEYS *Poem Nat.* II. The mother of mankind, who was deiced by the serpent.

**2.** To cause to believe what is false; to mislead as to a matter of fact, lead into error, impose upon, delude, 'take in'.

c. 1340 *Seign Sag.* (W.) 109, I wald noȝt he decayud ware. 1375 BARBAR *Bruce* iv. 237 Thai mak ay thair answering I'llt dowill undirstanding, Till dissal thame that will thame trow. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xxiv. 11 Many false prophetis schulen ryse, and dysceyue many. c. 1460 Towneley *Myst.* Surtees 124 Or els the rewlis of astronomy Dyssayns me. c. 1483 CAXTON *Sonnes of Armon* xxi. 462 Soo dysceyved for to dysceyve us. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxiv. 69 By hys fayr langage he may dysceyve vs. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* civ. Mine eye may be deiced. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 189 Who [can] deice his mind, whose eye Views all things at one view? 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* 4 *F.* xxx. III. 179 Two statesmen, who laboured to deice each other and the world. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 98 Wolsey... was too wise to be deiced with outward prosperity. 1862 MRS. H. WOOD *Mrs. Huth* ii. xix. He denied it... and I believed he was attempting to deice me.

**b. absol.** To use deceit, act deceitfully.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* (1866) 3 If þou will nowthire be dysceyvuede ne dysceyue. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* (1893) xxi. 102 Qunhar fortun... dissavits With freynlyd symylings of ane hure. 1594 HOOKER *Pol.* I. xv. § 4 He con neither erre nor deice. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxv. 163 A moment of difficulty and danger, at which flattery and falsehood can no longer deice. 1808 SCOTT *Maria* vi. xvii. Ah, what a tangled web we weave, when first we practise to deice! 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 160 The makers of household implements... should be ashamed to deice in the practice of their craft.

**c. refl.** To allow oneself to be misled; to delude oneself. [F. *se tromper*.]

1382 WYCLIF *Jas.* i. 22 Be 3e doers of the word and not herers onely, deceyvunge you self. 1535 COVERDALE *Bel & Dr.* 7 Daniel smyled, and sayde: O kyng, deiceau not thyselfe. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* ii. I can no longer deice myself. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 27 Do not let us deice ourselves on that point.

**d. In pass.** sometimes merely: To be mistaken, be in error.

c. 1313 SHOREHAM 93 Ae many man desceyv'd hys. And weyneth that he be out of peryl. c. 1325 *Poem. Temp. Edw.* II. (Percey), Forsoth he is deiceyd, He weyneth he doth ful wel. a. 1450 *Nat. de la Tour* 33 We are soule deiced in you the tyme passed. 1553 ELMER *Treat.* *Nou Ind.* (Arb.) 41 He was not deiced in his opinion. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v. i. 111 That is the voice, Or I am much deiced, of Portia. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* III. i. 197 How much is the good Duke deiced in Angelo. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiv. vi. I am very much deiced in Mr. Nightingale, if... he hath not much goodness of heart at the bottom.

† **3.** To be or prove false to; to play false, deal treacherously with; to betray. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1894 (Cott.) Quen noȝe sagh... þat þis rauen had him deiced, Lett vt a doue. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE *vi.* 480 Thai swor that he had dissawit thair lord. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 6 The corrupible rycheesse of this worlde... forsaketh and deiceyeth hym when he weneth best. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* v. i. 11 You have deiced our trust. 1605 CAMDEN *Rom. Epitaphs* 53 Fame deceives the dead mans trust. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xv. § 26. 125 He that does not carefully look to his masters profit, deceives his trust.

**b. fig.** To prove false to; to frustrate (a purpose, etc.) *obs.*; to disappoint (hope, expectation, etc.).

1571 *Act 13 Eliz.* in Bolton *Stat. Tr.* (1621) 350 Which good meaning of that good lawe... is daylie... deiced by diverse evil disposed persons. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* lxxviii. Till... doubtful moonlight did our rage deice. 1697 — *Virg. Georg.* iii. 190 The weak old Stallion will deice thy Care. a. 1700 — (J.), Nor are my hopes deiced. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. vii. 89 Never was expectation more completely deiced.

† **4.** To cheat, overreach; defraud. *Obs.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 319 Þat mad be Tresorer þou has desceyv'd him. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Thess.* iv. 6 That no man ouer go nether desceyue his brother in chaffaring. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 322 Desceyteously wrought as in tanning, where-thurgh the kynges lege peopell scholde be deiceyud. 1533 *Gau Richt Fay* (1888) 16 That that sellis ald and ewil guidis for new and thair throw dissauis oders falshe. 1625 BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 563 That the Borders... be... Set with Fine Flowers, but thin and sparingly, lest they Deceite the Trees. 1666 — *Sylva* § 479 Where two Plants draw (much) the same Juycce, there the Neighbourhood hurteth; for the one deceiveth the other.

† **b. with of:** To cheat out of. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 8626 (Cott.) Soo þatweid, þat sco was of hir child deiced. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (188-73) Whanne þei be rauine & yporisie desceyuen hem of here goodis. 1525 *Wido Edyth*, The chit merye Jest: how this wydowe Edyth deiced a Draper... of a new Gowne and a new Kyttell. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Corners & Sheriffs* 62 To deice them of it and to gain it for themselves. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* c. 990 Childless thou art, Childless remain; no Death Shall be deiced his glut. a. 1762 OLDS in *D'Israeli Curr. Lit.* (1866) 563 [He] deiced me of a good sum of money which he owed me.



† 5. To beguile, wile away (time, tediousness, etc.). *Obs.* (Cf. CHEAT v. 5.)

1591 FLORIO *Sec. Fruites* 65 Let us do something to deceive the time, and that we may not think it long. 1663 Br. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* ii. 1668 5 To deceive the tediousness of the pilgrimage. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* x. (R.), This while I sung, my sorrows I deceiv'd. 1784 COWPER *Task* iii. 356 Happy to deceive the time, Not waste it. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. xxxvii. 36 Amusements to deceive away the time.

**Deceived** (dī'sēvd, poet. dī'sēvəd), *pp.* a. [f. *prec.* + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Deluded, imposed upon, misled, mistaken, etc.: see the verb.

1569 T. NORTON (*title*) To the Quenes Maiesties poore deceived Subjects of the North Countrey, drawn into rebellion. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xii. 16 The deceived and the deceiver are his. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. iii. 11 Speeches taken... from deceived Philosophers, and deceived, or deceiving Schoolmen. 1820 KEATS *St. Agnes* xxxvii, I curse not... Though thou forsakest a deceived thing.

b. *absol.*

1654 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 158 The Deceived, as well as the Deceivers. 1847 Sir W. HAMILTON *Let. to De Morgan* 5, I was wrong... in presuming you to be a deceiver, and not rather a deceived.

**Deceiver** (dī'sēvər). *Forms:* a. 4 deceiour, 4-5 deceyuour(e, -or, 5-6 -ar, 6 deoeuyner, deoeauer, 7- deoeiver. β. 4-6 dis-: see DECEIVE. [a. AF. *deceuvor* = OF. *deceuvor*, earlier *deceveor*, f. stem of *decevoir*; subsequently taking the form of an Eng. derivative of DECEIVE v.: see -ER<sup>1</sup> 2.]

1. One who (or that which) deceives; a cheat, impostor.

1382 WYCLIF a *John* 7 Many deceyuours [1388 disseyners] wenten out in the world. c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. i, What are all tempore pleges but deceyuours. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101 A Dissauer, *decepor*. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xii. 16 Both the deceiver, and him that is deceived. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 313 An Italian deoeauer who had before deluded the kynge of England and Portogale. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 596 Hence with thy brew'd enchantments, foul deceiver! 1732 LYTTON *Engene* A. i. v, The passions are at once our masters and our deceivers.

2. *Comb.*

1624 W. HALL *Man's Gt. Enemy* in Farr S. P. Jas. I (1848) 199 Deceiuer-like, hee said, Yee shall not dye.

**Deceiving** (dī'sēvɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING<sup>1</sup>] The action of the verb DECEIVE; deception.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1590 Withouten any deceiving. 1593 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 25 Than the Englishe lordes... for doute of deceyving... kept still the two trompettis pryvely. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops) 2 Pet. ii. 13 Delighting them selues in their deceivings. 1833 Mrs. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound* Poems 1850 I. 171 For in my mind Deceiving works more shame than torturing.

**Deceiv'g**, *pp.* a. [-ING<sup>2</sup>] That deceives; deceitful, misleading, fallacious.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xvii. 87 This fals dissavand warldis bliss. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. ii. 260 Manie deceyving promises of life. a. 1653 GOUCE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 5 Covetousnesse is a deceiving sin. c. 1793 *Telegraph* in *Spir. Publ. Frills* (1799) I. 26 The most deceiving tongue.

Hence **Deceiv'ingly** *adv.*

14. *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 143 Hydyngce de-ceyuauind wikkē wip medelyngē of good. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xiii. 140 At carpe to me dissayauindly. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 806 To listen appreciatingly even if deceiv'ingly.

**Decelticize**, etc.: see DE- II. 1.

**Decem-**, L. *decem* ten, used in combination, as *decemjugis* ten-yoked, *decempedālis* ten feet long, *decemplicātus* ten-fold, etc.; hence in various technical words: **Decemco'state** a. [COSTA], having ten ribs. **Decemdentate** a. [L. *dens* tooth], having ten teeth or points (Smart 1836). **Decemfid** a. [L. *fidus* cleft], divided into ten parts, segments, or lobes (*ibid.*). **Decemflorous** a. [L. *flor-us*, -flowered], 'having ten flowers' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882). **Decemfoliate**, -fo'liolate [L. *folium* leaf, *foliolus* leaflet], having ten leaves or leaflets. **Decemjugate** a. [L. *jugat-us* yoked], 'having ten pairs of leaflets or of other organs' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882). **Decemlo'cular** a. [L. *loculus* little bag], ten-celled, having ten little cells for seeds (Smart 1836). † **Decemnovenal** a. [L. *decem-novem* nineteen], of nineteen years = DECENNIVENNAL. **Decemnovenarian**, a man of the Nineteenth Century; hence **Decemnovenarianism**, the characteristics distinctive of a man of the Nineteenth Century; **Decemnovenarianize** v., to act the decemnovenarian. **Decempedal** a. [L. *decempedālis*, f. *pes*, *ped-* foot], (a) ten feet in length (*obs.*); (b) having ten feet. **Decempedate** a. = *prec.* b (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882). **Decempennate** a. [L. *penna* wing], having ten flight-feathers on the pinion-bone. **Decemplex** a. [L. *plex* -fold], tenfold (*S.S. Lex.*). **DecemPLICATE** a. [L. *plicatus* plaited, folded], 'having ten plaits or folds' (*ibid.*). **Decempunctate** a. [L. *punctum* a point], 'having ten points or spots' (*ibid.*). **Decemstriate** a. [L. *striatus* grooved], 'having ten striae' (*ibid.*).

1858 BENTHAM *Handbk. Brit. Flora* 7 *Decemdentate*... *Decemfid*... *Decemfoliate*... *Decemnovenal*. 1858 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 95 The Golden, decemnovenal, or Lunare

circle. 1698 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 187 That is, this is the Eighth Year of such Decemnovenal Cycle, or Circle of Nineteen Years. 1863 [DE MORGAN] *From Matter to Spirit* Pref. 6 We, respectable decemnovenarians as we are, have been so nourished on theories... that most of us cannot live with an unexplained fact in our heads. 1890 F. HALL in *N. Y. Nation* L. 316/1 Though a decemnovenarian, as some would call him, he is not to be allowed to decemnovenarianize in language. 1864 MISS CONNE *Studies New & Old* (1865) 359 We have all heard much concerning this 'Decemnovenarianism' for a long time before he received his formidable cognomen. *Ibid.* 379 Is it Steam which has made 'Decemnovenarianism', or 'Decemnovenarianism' which has created Steam? 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Proph.* (1844) I. 48 A yet future decempartite division of that Empire. 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decempedal*, of ten foot, or ten foot long. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lxiv. (1737) 262 The shadow is decempedal.

**December** (dī'sēmbər). Also 4-6 -brē, 4 -bir, desembre, 5 decembyr, 6 desember. Abbreviated Dec. [a. OF. *decembre*, *decembre*, ad. L. *December*, f. *decem* ten, this being originally the tenth month of the Roman year. The meaning of -ber in this and the names of the three preceding months is uncertain.]

The twelfth and last month of the year according to the modern reckoning; that in which the winter solstice occurs in the northern hemisphere.

[a. 1000 *Menologium* 220 (Gr.) Παινε folcum bringð morgen, to mannun monað to tune Decembris... ærra Jula.] 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 408 Pe endlefe day of December þe toun hi wonne so. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24916 (Cott.) Pat moneth þat man clepes... Decembre [v.r. -ber, -bir, -desembre]. 1450 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 20 Written at London 9 of December. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.*, *December's husbandrie*, O durtie December For Christmas remember. 1593 T. MORLEY *Madrigals*, 'April is my mistress face' Within her bosom is September, But in her heart a cold December. a. 1643 CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* i. ii, Don't you see December in her face? 1775 N. WRAXALL *Tour N. Europe* 88 The weather, which... was become in a few hours as cold and piercing as our Decembers. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* L. xli, Alike to him was time or tide, December's snow or July's pride. 1841 T. H. KEY in Smith *Dict. Antig. & v. Calendar, Roman*, The winter solstice at Rome, in the year 46 B.C., occurred on the 24th of December of the Julian Calendar. 1886 MISS BRADDOCK *Under Red Flag* vi, The Man of December and Sedan—it was thus Blanquists and Internationals spoke of the late Emperor [Napoleon III]—was dethroned.

*attrib.* 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 298 Or wallow naked in December snow. a. 1679 EARL ORREY *Gusman* iii, Were our Hearts as much mortified as those December-Lovers Looks! 1863 KINGSLEY *Water Bab.* iv. (ed. 2) 160 Pleasant December days.

Hence **December v. nonce-wd.**, (a) *trans.* to give the character of December to; (b) *intr.* to celebrate December (as the time of Christmas festivities). **Decemberish** a., † **Decemberly** a., resembling December in dreariness and darkness. **Decembrist**, one connected in some specific way with this month; see quot. 1882.

1876 J. ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 332 Now balls are deserted, and plays unremember'd, And all the May joys prematurely December'd. 1888 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 7 Dec. 7/1 The Cabinet was seeking a pretext for 'Decembering'. 1795 BURNS *Let. to Mrs. Dunlop* 15 Dec., As I am in a complete Decemberish humour, gloomy, sullen, stupid. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Skandv* VIII. ix, In the many bleak and Decemberly nights of a seven years widowhood. 1882 H. LANSEBURY *Through Siberia* II. 2 Certain of them called 'Decembrists', who in December 1825 tried to raise a revolt among the soldiers of Nicolas, and deprive him of his throne.

|| **Decemvir** (dī'sēmvər). [L., sing. of *decemviri*, originally *decem viri* 'the ten men'.]

*Rom. Antig.* (pl.) A body of ten men acting as a commission, council, college, or ruling authority; esp. the two bodies of magistrates appointed in 451 and 450 B.C. to draw up a code of laws (the laws of the Twelve Tables) who were, during the time, entrusted with the supreme government of Rome.

[1579 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 864 Cicero... did one day sharply reprove and inueigh against this law of the Decemviri.] 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iii. xxxii. 109 Agreed it was that there should be created Decemvirs above all appeale. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xlv, The Decemvirs, who sullied by their actions the honour of inscribing, on brass, or wood, or ivory, the Twelve Tables of the Roman Laws. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 253 A commission invested with such extraordinary powers as those committed to the decemvirs. 1868 SMITH *Sm. Dict. Rom. Antig.* 207/2 *Decemviri Litibus Judicandis*... Augustus transferred to these decemvirs the presidency in the courts of the centumviri.

b. *transf.* A council or ruling body of ten, as the Council of Ten of the Venetian Republic.

1615 R. COCKS *Diary* 2 Aug., I had much adowe with Zanzabars desemvery. 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* i. 188. I look forward to be one day of the decemvirs. 1832 tr. *Simond's Ital. Rep.* ix. 202 The decemvirs dared unblushingly propose to their colleagues, etc.

c. *sing.* A member of such a body.

1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* iv. i. (Jod.), He slew his only daughter To save her from the fierce Decemvir's lust. 1744 tr. *Livy* I. 272 (Jod.) C. Julius, a decemvir, appointed him a day for taking his trial. 1840 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxvii. (1862) VI. 351 Like the Decemvir Appius Claudius at Rome.

Hence **Decemvirship**, the office of decemvir.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 115 (R.) The decemvirship, and the conditions of his colleagues together, had so greatly changed.

**Decemviral** (dī'sēmvīrəl), a. [ad. L. *decemvīrāl-is*, f. *decemvīr*: see -AL.] Of or pertaining to the decemvirs.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* 127 (R.) The decemviral laws (which now are known by the name of the twelve Tables). 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 13 Three Senators... have power to summon the Decemviral Colledg. 1833 FURLWALL in *Philol. Museum* II. 477 The advantages of the consular over the decemviral form of government. 1852 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxvii. IX. 416 His decemviral governments or Dekarchies.

**Decemvirate** (dī'sēmvīrət), [ad. L. *decemvīrāt-is*, f. *decemvīr*: see -ATE<sup>1</sup>.] The office or government of decemvirs; a body of decemvirs.

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Subsec.* 233 After the Decemvirate, they returned againe to Consuls. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 369 The Decemvirate regarded neither Senate nor people, but cut off the most considerable Citizens of both sorts. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. xv. 302 The decemvirate seems indeed to have exhibited the perfect model of an aristocratical royalty, vested not in one person but in several.

b. *transf.* A body of ten rulers, councillors, etc., as the Venetian Council of Ten. Also *attrib.*

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 13 They read the letters addressed to the Decemvirat Colledg. 1653 Sir E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II. 12 The room... is now possessed by the Decemvirate or ten Worthies that now reign far more absolutely than ever any King did in England. c. 1776 Sir W. JONES *Let. Ld. Althorpe*, If such a decemvirate should ever attempt to restore our constitutional liberty by constitutional means.

**Decenary**, *improp. dece'nary*, a. and sb. [ad. med. L. *decenarius* (*decennarius*), f. med. L. *decēna* (*decenna*) a tithing: see DECENAR.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to a *decēna* or tithing.

1752 FIELDING *Causes Incr. Robbers* § 5 (R.) To prevent idle persons wandering from place to place... was one great point of the decenary constitution.

B. *sb.* = med. L. *decēna*, a tithing: see quot. 1881.

Apparently taken by the 17th c. antiquaries as formed on *decenar* DECENAR -y, and so accepted by later writers.

[c. 1250 BRACON III. II. x, Diligent erit inquirendum si [latro] fuerit in franco plegio et decenna, et tunc erit decenna in misericordia coram justitiariis nostris.] 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xviii. (1739) 84 View of free Pledges must be, to see that the Decennaries be full. c. 1670 HOBBS *Dial. Com. Laws* 201 The whole Land was divided into Hundreds, and those again into Decennaries. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 114 No man was suffered to be added in England above forty days, unless he were enrolled in some tithing or decennary. 1881 T. S. FRAMPTON *Hundred of Wrotham* 36 All males... should... be enrolled in a tithing, or decennary, which originally consisted of ten free families. [Cf. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. 66 He was registered in the decenna before he reached adolescence.]

† **Dec'ence**. *Obs.* [a. F. *décence* (13-14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *decēntia*: see next.] = next.

1678 SPRAT *Serm. Gal.* vi. 10 In good works... there may be goodness in the general; but decency and gracefulness can be only in the particulars in doing the good. 1683 W. CLAGETT *Ans. Dissenter's Object*, 7 When the Decence and Convenience of a thing is considered, we should attribute much to the Wisdom of Authority. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* x. 96 And must I own... my secret smart—What with more decency were in silence kept. [As confessedly Fr.: 1836 GREVILLE *Diary* 94 (Stanford) To the opera to see Tagliani dance... Her grace and decence are something that no one can imagine who has not seen her.]

**Decency** (dī'sēnsi). [ad. L. *decēntia*, f. *decēnt-em* becoming, fitting, DECENT.] The quality or fact of being decent.

† 1. Appropriateness or fitness to the circumstances or requirements of the case; fitness, seemliness, propriety: a. of speech, action, or behaviour.

1567 DRANT *Horace, Arte of Poetrie* (R.), Of sortes and ages thou must note the manner and the guise, A decencie for stirring youth, for elder folke likewise. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* iii. xxiii. (Arb.) 269 To spenow... we in our vulgar call it by a scholasticall terme [*decencie*] our owne Saxon English terme is [*seemlynesse*]. *Ibid.* 271 Your decencies are of sundrie sorts, according to the many circumstances accompanying our writing, speech or behaviour. 1636 HEALEY *Epictetus' Manual* lxv. 79 Thou neglectest another [function] which thou mightest execute with full decency. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 33/1 The king was always the most punctual observer of all decency in his devotion. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Divinity* 107 Why so concern'd about the fitness, and decency of his Interpretation? 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. v. § 4 The great Design of Prudence... is to determine and manage every Affair with Decency, and to the best Advantage. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. liv. 173 His discourse on the scaffold was full of decency and courage.

† b. What is appropriate to a person's rank or dignity. *Obs.*

1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 364 Reserving two things, that is to say his conscience, and also the decencie of his state. 1649 MILTON *Elion.* 17 With Scholastic flourishes, beneath the decencie of a king. 1661 MORGAN *Sphere Gentry* iv. v. 78 According to the Decency of the said Name of the Duke of Somerset and the nobility of his... estate.

† c. Fitness of form or proportion: Comeliness.

1620 GUILIM *Heraldry* III. xlv. (1660) 170 Neither can Art forme a fashion of more stately decencie, than she hath done on the Stage. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Builder* 80 For decency it will be requisite not to have the girders altogether so deep as ten inches in the second, third, and fourth Story.

† 2. Decent or orderly condition of civil or social life. *Obs.*

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* x. § 1. 148 In [the state of civil Government there is] the Dominion of reason, peace, security, riches, decency, society, elegance [etc.]. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 89 Decencie and order must presup-



pose laws and directions. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* 11. 121 God, as he is a God of Decency and Order, and not of Anarchy and Confusion [etc.].

**3. Propriety of behaviour or demeanour; due regard to what is becoming; conformity (in behaviour, speech, or action) to the standard of propriety or good taste.**

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* 1. (1843) 23/2 He [Wm. Earl of Pembroke]... lived towards the favourites with that decency, as would not suffer them to censure or reproach his master's judgment. 1688 NORRIS *Hierocles* 39 To bear... the loss of our goods with mildness and decency. 1708 Eng. *Theophrastus* 342 We do sometimes out of vanity or decency what we could do out of inclination and duty. 1738-3 SWIFT *Let. Mrs. Pilkington* 1 Jan. I cannot with decency show them, except to a very few. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. viii. If I had not the patience of fifty Jobs, you would make me forget all decency and decorum. 1798 WORDSW. *Old Cumbria. Beggar*, Many, I believe, there are who live a life of virtuous decency. 1855 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1891) 1. xi. 516 As I have got two letters from you to-day, I must write in decency before I go to sleep. 1883 GLADSTONE in *Times* 9 June, Less than that I cannot say in justice and in decency.

**b. esp. Compliance with recognized notions of modesty or delicacy; freedom from impropriety.**

1639 tr. *Du Bassy's Compl. Woman* Fiv. Peradventure they would... accuse him for not writing, as decency obliged him therein... Is there one sole word in all this work... to make one blush in reading it? 1684 EARL ROSCOM. *Ess. Transl. Verse*, Immodest words admit of no defence; For want of decency is want of sense. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) 1. 137 Sir Elisha Leighton... maintained an outward decency... yet he was a very vicious man. 1886 H. H. JOHNSTON *Kilimanjaro Exp.* ii. 28 The black glistering forms of the burly negroes on whom nakedness sits with decency. *Ibid.* xix. 433 Both sexes have little notion or conception of decency, the men especially seeming to be unconscious of any impropriety in nakedness.

**c. Conformity to the standard of living becoming one's position; respectability.**

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 166 ¶ 2 Those whom a very little assistance would enable to support themselves with decency. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* III. ix. There is a certain appearance, attendance, establishment, and mode of living, which custom has annexed to the several ranks and orders of civil life (and which compose what is called decency).

**4. pl. Decent or becoming acts or observances; the established observances of decent life or decorum; proprieties. (Rarely sing.)**

1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 601 Those graceful acts, Those thousand decencies that daily flow from all her words and actions mixed with love and sweet compliance. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr. à la Mode* Ep. Ded. They have copied... the delicacies of expression, and the decencies of behaviour from your lordship. 1700 — *Sigismunda & G.* 701 O ever faithful heart, I have performed the ceremonial part. The decencies of grief. 1723 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 204, I told her I thought it was a decency to the ladies. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 164 Virtue she finds too painful an endeavour, Content to dwell in decencies for ever. 1847 MACAULAY *Machiavelli* *Ess.* (1854) 49/2 He became careless of the decencies which were expected from a man so highly distinguished in the literary and political world.

**b. pl. The outward conditions or requirements of a decent life.**

1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 375 He may be... better able to command the decencies... of life. 1832 LEWIS *Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xiii. 111 In this sense the poor are those who... severally enjoy a less quantity of decencies and necessities. 1843 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxiv. 213 The little man was buttoning on a pair of black gaiters, the only serviceable decency he had at his command. 1894 H. SIDGWICK in *Times* 13 Jan. 11/4 It was not easy to distinguish decencies and comforts on the one hand and luxuries on the other.

**Decend, etc. : see DESCEND, etc.**

**Decene (dēsīn).** Chem. [f. Gr. *deka* ten + *-ENE*.]

The olefine of the decacarbon or DECEYL series, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>20</sub>. Also called *Decylene*. 1877 WATTS *Formed Chem.* 52.

**† De'cener.** Obs. Forms: 6 decenier, disoner, 7 deciner, -or, 7-8 decenner. [a. AngloFr. *decener* = OF. *decenier*, mod.F. *dixenier*, *dixenier*, *dixainier*, in med.L. *decenarius* (improp. *decenarius*), f. *decēna*, in OF. *decēne*, -aine, Pr. *desena*, Sp. *decena*, a group of ten, a tithing.]

**1. One in command of ten soldiers.**

1555 WATERMAN *Familie Facions* II. x. 211 Their capitaines over ten, which, by a terme borrowed of the Frenche, we calle Deceniers. 1589 IVE tr. *Du Bellay's Instr.* 80 The Souldiers [should exercise] by themselves euerie hollie day, with their Deceniers [*chefs de chambre*] Chiefs of squadrons, and Corporals. 1667 S. WARD *Serm.*, *Jethro's Justice*, From the Gouverneur of the thousand to the Centurion, from him to the Tithing-man or Decinor.

**2. a. The head of a decena or tithing; a tithing-man or borsholder; b. A member of a tithing.**

1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Deciners*... signifieth... such as were wont to have the oversight and checke of ten fiburgs for the maintenance of the king's peace. 1644 *Termes de la Ley* v.v. Deciner is now not used for the chiefe man of a Dozen, but for him that is sworne to the Kings peace. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* 1. xxvi. (1739) 43 All Free-men were Decenners, that is, ranked into several tens. 1755 FIELDING *Causes Incr. Robbers* § 5 (R). In case of the default of appearance in a decenner, his nine pledges had one and thirty days to bring the delinquent forth to justice. [1869 W. MOLYNEUX *Burton on Trent* 105 There was a staff of men six in number called 'Deciners', whose duty it was in modern times to assist the constables in preserving the peace of the manor and borough... The name commonly given to these officers was *decener*, and under it at the present day they are associated in many instances with municipal boroughs.]

**Decennial (dī'sēnāl), a. ? Obs.** [ad. L. *decennāl-is* of ten years, f. *decem* + *ann-us*. Cf. F. *décennal* (16th c. in Hatzf.)] = DECENNIAL.

1648 'MERCURIUS PRAGMATICUS' *Plea for King* 26 They... appointed Archons, or Decennial Governors, that is, one Prince for ten years. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 235 A Decennial Prescription.

**† Decennalian, a. Obs. = prec.**

1794 T. TAYLOR *Pansanias* 1. 376 The Medontidae still held the decennalian government.

**Decennary (dī'sēnārī), a. and sb.** [f. L. *decenn-ari-s* of ten years + *-ARY* : cf. DECENNAL.]

**A. adj.** Of or pertaining to a period of ten years; DECENNIAL.

1855 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVI. ii. 577 The average home-produce of wheat... during each of these decennary periods.

**B. sb.** A period of ten years; a decennium.

1823 W. R. HAMILTON in *Parr's Wks.* (1828) VIII. 34 The awful predictions of the Whigs during the last decennary. 1826 H. C. ROBINSON *Diary* (1869) II. 322 The fifth decennary of the nineteenth century. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N. S. Wales* 74 Dividing the decennary into two equal parts, it will be found that... during the earlier five years [etc.].

**Decennary : see DECENARY.**

**Decenniad.** [irreg. f. L. DECENNIIUM + *-AD*, after *triad*, *chiliad*, etc.] = DECENNIIUM.

1864 *Soc. Science Rev.* 239 The increase... was found in the ten years ending in 1851 to be less than it had been in any previous decenniad. 1882 *Athenaeum* 3 June 692/1 During three decennads of the latter half of the present century.

**Decennial (dī'sēnāl), a. (sb.).** [f. L. *decenn-ium* (see next) + *-AL* : cf. *centennial*. The L. adj. was *decennāl-is*, whence DECENNAL.]

**A. adj.** Of or pertaining to a period of ten years.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decennial*, belonging to or containing ten years. 1688 H. MORE *Paraphr. Prophet.* 91 At a complete decennial interval. 1758 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* IV. 111 The interest of a majority of the house... illegally to perpetuate its authority and vote itself decennial. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxv. 625 A table in which decennial averages may be stated. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iii. 52 The decennial return of income to be made by each college.

**b. Of persons : Holding office for ten years.**

1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 37 Charops, the first decennial Archon of the Athenians. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr. II.* v. 74 Seven decennial archons carried on the government till A.C. 683.

**B. sb.** A decennial anniversary or its celebration. U.S. 1899 in *Century Dict.*

Hence *Decennially adv.*, every ten years.

1874 *Daily News* 16 Feb. 5/5 Opportunity of decennially reviewing the progress throughout the world of fine arts.

**|| Decennium (dī'sēnīum).** Pl. -ia. [L., f. *decenn-ari-s* of ten years, f. *decem* ten + *annus* year : cf. *biennis*, *biennium*, and *CENTENNIIUM*.] A space of ten years, a decade (of years).

1685 H. MORE *Paraphr. Prophet.* 91 Reckoning on still by complete Decenniums. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XII. 550 To unteach all their lessons of the last decennium. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* I. 8 In the last decennia of the last century. 1881 *Census Eng. & Wales Prelim. Report* p. xii. The decrease of the population of Ireland... in each succeeding decennium.

**† Decennoval (dī'sēnōvāl), a. Obs.** [ad. L. *decennoval-is*, f. *decem-novem* nineteen : see *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to nineteen (years).

1681 HOOKE *Phil. Collect.* XII. 28 Dionysius Exiguus introduced the Decennoval Cycle (called the Golden Number) for the Celebration of Easter. 1694 HOLDER *Disc. Time* 75 Meton... constituted a Decennoval Circle, or of 19 years.

So **† Decennovaly, † Decennoveanal, = prec.**

1694 HOLDER *Disc. Time* 77 In this whole Decennovary Progress of the Epacts. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* I. ii. 1. ii. 57 An Interval of 1257 years, which make 66 Decennoval Cycles, and somewhat more. 1686 PIOT *Staffordsh.* 425 Through the whole Decennoval Cycle.

**Decension, -sor, obs. DESCENSION, -SOR.**

**Decent (dēsēnt), a.** [a. F. *décent* (15th c. in Hatzf.), or ad. L. *decēt-em*, pr. ppl. of *decēre* to become, to be fitting. It is used etymologically by Wynkyn de Worde (perh. as French) in

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R. v. xxix.* The syngres highte digit... of this worde decent [*Roll. MS. decere*], to saye in Englyshe seemly, for they ben seemly sette.]

**1. Becoming, suitable, appropriate, or proper to the circumstances or special requirements of the case; seemly, fitting. Obs. or arch.**

1539 [see b]. 1547 LATIMER 1st *Serm. bef. Edw.* 171 (Arb.) 33 It was not decent that the kings horses should be kept in them [abbeys]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xxiij. (Arb.) 279 Tell thine errand in such termes as are decent betwixt enemies. 1601 EVELYN *Diary* 30 Dec., The funeral of the Bishop of Hereford... was a decent solemnity. 1677 BARROW *Serm. Matt.* 1. 20 (Wks. 1716) II. 257 Decent it was that as man did approve so man also should condemn sin in the flesh. 1695 DRYDEN *Parall. Poetry & Paint.*, Since there must be ornaments both in painting and poetry, if they are not necessary, they must at least be decent, that is in their due place, and but moderately used. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 232 ¶ 2 After a decent Time spent in the Father's House, the Bridegroom went to prepare his Seat for her Reception. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. iii. So total a change... that we think it decent to communicate it in a fresh chapter. 1807 POLLOCK *Course T.* III. Showing, too, in plain and decent phrase. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 75 The founders of the Anglican Church had retained

episcopacy as an ancient, a decent, and a convenient ecclesiastical polity, but had not declared that form of church government to be of divine institution.

**† b. Appropriate with regard to rank or dignity.**

1539 *Ad. 31 Hen. VIII.* 6. 5 A goodly... without, decent and convenient for a king. 1547 LATIMER 1st *Serm. bef. Edw.* 171 (Arb.) 33 God teacheth what honour is decent for the king. 1640 VONNE *Amor Hon.* 77 The Tomb... is not so decent, nor convenient as his honour and acts deserved. 1657 J. SMITH *Myat. Rhet.* 67 He useth a decent and due epithet, thus, Honourable Judge. 1716 LAYTON M. W. MONTAGUE *Basset Table* 77 When kings, queens, knaves are set in decent rank. 1794 GIBSON *Autobiog.* 84 The court was regulated with decent and splendid economy.

**† 2. Of such appearance and proportions as suit the requirements of good taste; comely, handsome.**

1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 237 Most of their houses are but of one storie high, yet are they very decent, and have each one a garden. 1616 BULLOCKE, *Decent*, comely, handsome. 1685 BACON *Ess. Buildings* (Arb.) 559 An Inward Court... Which is to be... Cloistered on all Sides, upon Decent and Beautiful Arches, as High as the first Story. 1669 A. BROWNE *Arts Pict.* (1675) 4 It is impossible to make any decent or well proportioned thing, without this Symmetrical measure of the parts orderly united. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* XIII. 273 Her decent hand a shining jav'lin bore. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 268 He had five or six apartments in his house... two of them were very large and decent.

**3. In accordance with or satisfying the general standard of propriety or good taste, in conduct, speech, or action; esp. conformable to or satisfying the recognized standard of modesty or delicacy; free from obscenity.**

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* vii. 124 A fayer decent semely shewe of vtward deuotion. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. 145 For vertue, and true beaute of the soule, For honestie, and decent carriage. 1625 BACON *Ess. Praise* (Arb.) 357 To Praise a Mans selfe, cannot be Decent, except it be in rare Cases. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* 30 Oct., 'Twill not be decent for me to inquire into y<sup>e</sup> Affair. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 10 The regular decent life of a virtuous man. 1754 CHATHAM *Let. Nephew* iv. 30 Be sure to associate... with men of decent and honourable lives. 1770 GIBSON *On Aeneid* vi. Misc. Wks. 1796 II. 507 The laws of honour are different in different ages; and a behaviour which in Augustus was decent, would have covered Aeneas with infamy. 1830-2 CARLETON *Traits Irish Peasant*. (Tegg's ed.) 375 Are you ladin' a dacenter or more becominer life? 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 265 Much more than they had any decent pretence for asking. 1865 MILL in *Horn. Star* 6 July, would it have been decent in me to have gone among you and said, 'I am the fittest man?'

**b. of persons.**

1731 SWIFT *Poems*, *Strephon & Chloë*, Women must be decent, And from the spouse each blemish hide. 1886 H. H. JOHNSTON *Kilimanjaro Exp.* xix. 437 The Wa-Caga cannot be accused of indecency, for they make no effort to be decent, but walk about as Nature made them.

**4. Satisfying (in character, mode of living, behaviour, manners, etc.) the standard of one's position or circumstances; respectable.**

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 443 ¶ 7 Honestus... makes modest Profit by modest Means, to the decent Support of his Family. 1738 POPE *Epil. Sat.* II. 71 Even in a bishop I can spy desert: Secker is decent. 1771 MRS. HARRIS in *Pitt. Lett. Ld. Malinesbury* I. 229 Lord Herbert is at Wilton with his tutor... a decent well-behaved man. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* 1. 403 Next, with their boy, a decent couple came. 1831 T. L. PRACOCK *Crotchet Castle* III. *Captain F.*—Many decent families are maintained on smaller means. *Lady C.*—Decent families: ay, decent is the distinction from respectable. Respectable means rich, and decent means poor. I should die if I heard my family called decent. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Trist. Such* II. 27 Most of us who have had decent parents. 1882 SERJ. BALLANTINE *Esper. Barrister's Life* I. xxiij. 200, I remember a pantaloone... He was a very sober decent fellow.

**b. of appearance, dress, etc.**

1696 tr. *Du Mond's Voy. Levant* 45 Others go about in a pretty decent Garb. 1745 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* (1841) I. xxiij. 210 A well-furnished shop with a decent outside. 1773 JOHNSON *Let. Mrs. Thrale* 6 Sept., In the afternoon tea was made by a very decent girl in a printed linen. 1843 MRS. CARLYLE *Let. I.* 227, I am getting together one decent suit of clothes for her. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rem. Singer* I. 5 We made him look very decent.

**5. Satisfying a fair standard; fair, tolerable, passable, 'respectable'; good enough in its way.**

Distinct examples of this sense are late; within brackets are given some earlier quotes, which may belong to it. [c. 1644 TWYNE in *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 55 They were put into battell arraye, and skirmished together in a very decent manner. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg. Ded.* (1721) I. 180 If his Constitution be healthful, his Mind may still retain a decent Vigour.]

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 34 ¶ 10 At length, making a Sacrifice of all their Acquaintance and Relations, [they] furnished out a very decent Execution. 1773 J. BERRIDGE *Chr. World Unmasked* (1819) 20 Some debts I shall pay myself, a decent part of the shot. 1826 CORBETT *Ror. Rides* (1885) II. 27 The locusts... appeared... to be doing pretty well, and had made decent shoots. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 132 There was not another decent kitchen, or flower garden in the State. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* xi, She had just learnt enough English to write a decent letter. *Mod. (Oxford Tutor)* He ought to be able to write decent Latin prose.

**6. quasi-adv. Decently.**

1715-20 POPE *Thud.* vii. 513 Nor less the Greeks their pious sorrows shed, And decent on the pile dispose the dead. 1761 ELIZ. BISHOP *Ramifies of Frankly* (1797) II. 176 The woman was dressed neat and decent.

**7. Comb., as decent-lived, -looking.**

1800 MRS. HERVEY *Montray Fam.* II. 152 A small but



tolerably decent-looking house. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Apr. 6/1. I never stole any spoons, and am a decent-lived man as a whole.

**Decentish** (dĕ'sentĭsh), *a. colloq.* [f. prec. + -ISH.] Somewhat decent, pretty decent.

1814 DIBDIN 'Tom Tough' in *Unit. Songster* (1825) 83 Laid up at last in a decentish condition. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 298 The Jenkinsops had maintained a decentish sort of character. 1854 *Motley Corr.* 8 May, I have a decentish kind of room here, and I think I shall stop.

**Decently** (dĕ'sentli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

1. In a decent manner; with decency †suitably; †fittingly; becomingly; respectfully.

1552 HULOET, *Decentlye, decenter.* 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 39 To rewle his ryng In Godlie maner, decentlie. 1611 *Bible* 1 Cor. xiv. 40 Let all things be done decently [Vulg. honeste; WYCLIF, and all 16th c. vv. honestly] and in order. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. viii. (1840) 192 He also caused the corpses of the Christians. decently to be interred. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Churching of Women.* The woman . . shall come into the Church decently apparelled. 1733 *De Foe Col. Jack* (1840) 221 My wife . . treated me more decently than she had been wont to do. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 170 ¶ 2 My father was burthened with more children than he could decently support. 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* iii. There upon the ground Four bodies, decently composed, were laid. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 74 In England, Voltaire noticed, the peasant is decently clad.

2. In a fairly satisfactory way or measure; tolerably, passably.

1846 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 368, I cannot even steady my hand to write decently. 1859 DARWIN *Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 151 If I kept decently well.

† **Decentness.** *Obs.* [-NESS.] The quality of being decent; decency, propriety.

1561 *VERON Hunting of Purg.* 37 Shall they [our dead] be carried forth, without any decentness, as we be wont to carry forth dead horses? 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxviii. (1887) 178 There is a comeliness in eche kinde, and a decentness in degree. 1670 *EVELYN Diary* 6 Feb. The lawfulness, decentness, and necessitie of subordinate degrees and ranks of men.

**Decentralization** (dĕ'sentrālīz'jōn), [*n.* of action from next. So mod.F. *décentralisation* (1878 in *Acad. Dict.*.)]

The action or fact of decentralizing; decentralized condition; *esp.* in *Politics*, the weakening of the central authority and distribution of its functions among the branches or local administrative bodies.

1846 BASTIAT & PORTER *Gen. Interest* 40 An irresistible power of decentralization. 1872 M. D. CONWAY *Republ. Superst.* I. i. 10 The illustration of the dangers of extreme decentralization in a republic furnished by the history of the United States.

**Decentralize** (dĕ'sentrālīz), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + CENTRALIZE. Cf. mod.F. *décentraliser* (1878 in *Acad. Dict.*.)]

*trans.* To undo the centralization of; to distribute administrative powers, etc., which have been concentrated in a single head or centre. Hence *Decentralized, Decentralizing ppl. adjs.*

1851 *NICHOL Archit. Heav.* 91 These unconcentrated, or rather de-centralized masses of stars. 1859 *BRIGHT Sp. India* i Aug. What you want is to decentralize your Government. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 803/2 Decentralizing influences wax faint and few. 1875 *MERIVALE Gen. Hist. Rome* lxx. (1877) 575 During the last century the government of the empire had become completely decentralized.

† **Deceper**, *v. Obs.* [Illiterate spelling of *desepare* or *dessepare*, *a. OF.* *desseparer, deseparer*, *ad. late L. dis-sēparāre, f. dis- asunder + sēparāre* to SEPARATE, SEVER.] *trans.* To dis sever. Hence † **Deceperation** [*OF.* *deceperacion* (Godef.)], separation, severance.

1547 *BOORDE Brev. Health* 13 b, The one decepered from the other. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 98 Deceperacion of the loue be twene hem.

**Cephalize** (dĕ'sēfālīz), *v. Biol.* [DE- II. 1: cf. CEPHALIZATION (Gr. κεφαλή head).]

To reverse the cephalization of; to reduce, degrade, or simplify the parts of the head of (an animal). Hence **Decephalization**, the simplification or reduction of cephalic parts; reduction of the complexity or specialization of the head, as compared with the rest of the body; decephalized condition. (Introduced by Dana, in article cited.)

1863 *DANA in Amer. Jnrl. Science & Arts* 2nd Ser. XXXVI. 3 Examples of cephalization . . by a transfer of members from the locomotive to the cephalic series (or of decephalization by the reverse) occur in the two highest sub-kingdoms, those of *Vertebrates* and *Articulatæ*. *Ibid.* 5 The Entomostracans exemplify decephalization by degeneration.

**Deception**, *obs. f. DISCEPATION*, discussion.

† **Deceptible**, *a. Obs.* [? *a. obs. F. déceptible* or directly *f. L. type \*deceptibilis*: see -BLE.] Apt to be deceived.

1666 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* i Humane nature; of whose deceptible condition. . . perhaps there should not need any other eviccion. *Ibid.* i. iii. 8 An erroneous inclination of the people; as being the most deceptible part of mankind.

Hence **Deceptibility**.

1665 *GLANVILL Sceps. Sci.* i. 6 Considering the shortness of our intellectual sight, the deceptibility and impositions of our senses. 1837 *CARLYLE Diam. Necklace* Misc. Ess. (1889) V. 162 A fixed idea. . . has produced a deceptibility. . . that will clutch at straws.

**Deception** (dĕ'sepjōn). Also 6 *dis-*. [*a. F. deception* (13th c. in *Hatzf.*), *ad. L. deception-em*, *n.* of action from *decipere* to DECEIVE.]

1. The action of deceiving or cheating.

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (1840) 76 Hope dispeired, a gwerdonles gwerdone; Trusty disceyte, feythful deceptioun. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* F ij, p̄t ben harmedours & loveth falshode and descepcion. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xxvi. 95 What grete deceptions and iniuries she ymagyneth ayenst the. c 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servauntis* in *Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 4 Fle dyseceyte, gyle, and deceptioun. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 126 For greit disceptioun all this thing he did. a 1726 *SOUTH (J.)*, All deception is a misapplying of those signs which . . were made the means of mens signifying or conveying their thoughts. 1794 *S. WILLIAMS Vermont* 170 He was accustomed to no falsehood or deception. 1862 *DARWIN Fertil. Orchids* i. 45 These plants exist by an organized system of deception.

b. The fact or condition of being deceived.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* iii. iv. 113 Hee is surely greedy of delusion, and will hardly avoide deception. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xxxi. 144 The public has fallen into the deception. 1836 *HOR. SMITH Tin Trump.* (1876) 118 Deception—a principal ingredient in happiness.

2. That which deceives; a piece of trickery; a cheat, sham.

1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xx, There is some deception, some trick. 1833 *RITCHIE Wand. Loire* 176 Launching the anathemas of what we call taste against so paltry a deception. 1841 *MISS MITFORD* in *L'Estrange Life* III. viii. 130 There was no background to form a phantasmagoria deception.

Hence **Deceptionist**, one who performs feats of illusion; a juggler.

1883 *Society* 20 Jan. 22/1 'The American Deceptionist' . . with his marvellous juggling tricks.

**Deceptional**, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to deception; deceptive.

1830 *GALT Laurie T. v.* vii. (1849) 224, I played a deceptional part.

**Deceptions** (dĕ'sepjōs), *a. Now rare.* [*a. obs. F. deceptions, -cieux*, in med.L. *deceptios-us* (Du Cange), *f. deception-em*: see -OUS.] Of the nature of or characterized by deception; that tends to deceive, cheat, or mislead.

1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. v.* ii. 123 An esperance. . . That doth inuert th'astet of eyes and eares; As if those organs had deceptions flocks. 1789 *Bath Jnrl.* 20 July Advt. To puff off an old stock in a deceptive manner. 1824 *BENTHAM Bk. Fallacies* Wks. 1843 II. 437 Deceptions terms. 1. In the war department, —honour and glory. 2. In international affairs, honour, glory, and dignity. 1829 *Examiner* 706/2 False attacks, feints, and deceptive demonstrations. 1843 *Tail's Mag.* X. 622 Stripped of its deceptive summer verdure.

† **Deceptiously**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a way characterized by deception; in such a way as to deceive.

1797 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 582 She then appoints him deceptiously in the bathhouse. 1817 *BENTHAM Plan Parl. Reform* cxv, Circumstantially but deceptiously evidentiary.

**Deceptitious** (dĕ'septi'jōs), *a. rare.* [f. *L. stem decept-* (see next) + -itious (from *L. -ictus*).] Of a deceptive kind or character.

1827 *BENTHAM Ration. Evid.* Wks. 1843 VII. 15 Any deceptitious representation of psychological facts.

**Deceptive** (dĕ'septiv), *a.* [*a. F. déceptif, -ive* (1378 in *Hatzf.*), in med. or mod.L. *deceptivus, f. decept-* ppl. stem of *decipere* to deceive; see -IVE.] In English a recent word (not in *Shaks.*), which has taken the place of *DECEPTIOUS*.] Apt or tending to deceive, having the character of deceiving.

*Deceptive cadence* (Music): false or interrupted cadence: see FALSE *a.* 2 b.

1611 *COTGR., Deceptif*, deceptive, deceitfull, deceiuing. 1666 *in Bacon's Glossogr.* c 1780 *V. KNOX Remarks Gram. Schools* (R.), It is to be feared. . . that this mode of education . . is ultimately deceptive. 1787 *HARGRAVE Tracts, Case of Impositions* (R.), The deceptive verbal criticism from words no longer understood. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* (1858) 295 A mere shadow and deceptive nonentity. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 171 We see the same men. kneeling, rising, bowing, with deceptive solemnity.

† *b.* as *sb.* Deceiving faculty. *Obs.*

1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* 268 By learning the deceptive, and proving the experience, of the magical Art.

**Deceptively** (dĕ'septivli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a deceptive manner, so as to deceive.

1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 104 If he use the words, *right and obligation*, he does it deceptively. 1863 *BATES Nat. Amazon* I. 28 Two smaller kinds, which are deceptively like the little *Nemeobius* Lucina.

**Deceptiveness**. [-NESS.] The quality of being deceptive.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. v. vi, An Executive 'pretending', really with less and less deceptiveness now, 'to be dead'. 1873 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* VI. lxx. 201 A characteristic deceptiveness that must have comprehended self-deceit.

**Deceptivity** (dĕ'septiviti), [f. as *DECEPTIVE* + -ITY.] = *DECEPTIVENESS*; also *concr.* a thing of deceptive character.

1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr.* (1858) 230 A Deceptivity, a Sham-thing.

† **Deceptor**, *Obs.* In 5 -our. [*ad.* (through *Fr.*) *L. decipitor-em* deceiver, agent-n. from *decipere* to deceive. Cf. later *F. décepteur* (Littré).] A deceiver.

1484 *CAXTON Esop* iv. xl. (1889) 116 Ypocrytes and decep-tours of god and of the world.

† **Deceptory**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. decēptōri-us* deceitful, *f. decipitor-em* deceiver: see -ORY.] In *obs. F. déceptoire*] Apt to deceive.

c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* i. xi. (1554) 25 a, See how deceptorye Been all these worldly revolutions. 1727-30 in *BAILEY* vol. II, and folio; whence 1755 in *JOHNSON*.

**Deceptress**, *rare.* [*stem of DECEPTOR*, answering in sense to *L. decēptrix*: see -ESS.] A female deceiver.

1880 *M. CROMMELIN Black Abbey* II. viii. 139 The pretty deceptress woke refreshed.

† **Deception**, *Obs.* [*f. L. decēpt-* ppl. stem of *decipere* + -URE.] 'Fraud, deceit' (Halliwell).

**Decerebrize**, *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + CEREBR-UM + -IZE.] To deprive of the cerebrum; to pith.

**Decern** (dĕ'sērn), *v.* [*a. F. décerner* (1318 in *Godef.*), *ad. L. decernere* to decide, pronounce a decision, *f. DE- I. 2 + cernere* to separate, distinguish, decide: see CERN *v.* In *OF.* *decerner* was confused in form with *descerner, discernir*; the clear distinction between the two dates only from the 16th c.; hence, in English also, *decern* is found with the sense *DISCERN*.]

I. To decide, determine, decree.

† *1. trans.* To decide, determine (a matter disputed or doubtful). *Obs.* *a.* with simple obj.

c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. ii. 110 Be þe Text þai decerne all Tha casis. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 80 The controuersie shulde bee decerned by the bysshope of Rome.

*b.* with *inf.* or *object clause*.

1491 *CAXTON Vitae Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 220 a/1 Holy faders . . decerned & concluded that it sholde be buried with theyr mayster. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 162 Whan my noble prince . . had decerned to send me his oratour to France. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 521 This ilk Donald Decernit hes thairfor richt suddantie To gif battell. 1547 *Homilies* i. Charity i. (1859) 69 He shall not be deceived, but truly decern and judge. a 1619 *FOTHERBY Athcom.* i. v. § 2 (1622) 31 To make them decerne, there should be no God.

*c. intr.*

1553 *KENNEDY Compend. Tract.* in *Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 105 The Apostolis and Eldaris conuent to dispute and decerne upoun the question.

2. *trans.* To decree by judicial sentence. Now a technical term of Scottish judicature; the use of the word 'decerns' being necessary to constitute a DECREE: see quot. 1774 in *d.*

*a.* with simple obj.

c 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 182 She . . was denounced . . contumax, and a citation decerned for her appearance. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. viii. 181 But onely pronounce the sentence according to that which he who sitteth judge in the Court, hath decreed and decerned. a 1850 *ROSSETTI Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 118 Since thou, Death, and thou only, canst decern Wealth to my life, or want, at thy free choice.

*b.* that something be done.

1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* 274 The lordis of this present Parleament [1399] decerne and deme, That the dukes . . schal lese . . her dignite. 1515 *R. SAMSON in Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. i. 17 A commissioun to some men . . to decern [that] the same one exception and process . . were of no strength. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 21 It was decerned that . . shoe should be transportit to the fortilce of Lochlevin, and thair decernit to remaine in captivity.

*c.* a person, etc. to be or to do something. † *To decern in*: to mulct in by decree of court.

1526 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1814) 306 (Jam.) Decernit to haif incurrit the panis content in said actis. 1559 *Diurn. Occurr.* (1833) 52 The forthe of Aymouth decernit to be cassin down. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* Rich. II an. 23 II. 405 We . . by the power, name, and authoritie to us . . committed, pronounce, decerne [1494 FARBAN dyscerne] and declare, the same king Richard . . to be . . unworthy to the rule and governance. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm.* Min. Bk. (1855) 41 Roger Gordoun . . for his contumacie in not coming to the Committie . . is decernit in xx merks monie of fyne. *Ibid.* 43 Decerns Alexander Gordoun . . to content and pay to George Glendonyng . . the soume of xxij lib. xiijs. iiijd. 1682 *Lond. Gas. No.* 1682/1 The Lords Commissioners of Iusticiary, therefore Decerne and Adjudge the said Archibald Earl of Argyle to be Execute to the Death. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 283 They . . decern and adjudge the said James Stewart to be carried back to the prison. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 438 If a bastard might be decerned executor as next of kin to his mother.

*d. intr.*

1541 *PAYNEL Catiline* xvii. 29 b, When they suffre, they decerne: when they hold theyr peace, they crye aloud. 1588 *A. KING tr. Canisius' Catech.* 52 Authorite, in gouerning, iudging, and decerning. 1774 *Interlocutor* in *M. Kay Hist. Kilmarcnock* (ed. 4) 363 Therefore [the Lord Ordinary] suspends the letters *simpliciter*, and decerns. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* I. 437/1 The court below . . decerned in terms of the prayer of the complaint. 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.* s.v. *Debts*, If the sum decerned for . . do not exceed, etc.

*e. trans.*

1850 *Tail's Mag.* XVII. 106/1 One has said, 'It is not this': another avers, 'It is not that': one decerns it [a book] too elaborate.

II. To discern.

† *3. trans.* To distinguish or separate by their differences (things that differ, one thing from another). *Obs.*

a 1535 [see DECERNING]. 1546 *BP. GARDINER Declar. Art. Foye* 16 b, That belefe was a condicion which decerned them that shall enioye the fruite of Christes passion, and them that shall not. a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 188 We



must decerne the immaculat spous of Jesus Christ, from the Mother of confusion. 1586 I. B. *La Primauté. Pr. Acad.* 1. 99 That rule, whereby, he decerneth and chooseth good from bad. a 1649 *PRISM* OF HAWTH. *Disc. Impres's Wks.* (1711) 228 Things which cannot be decerned from others; as fowls like to others.

b. *intr.* To distinguish, discriminate between.

a 1535 SIR T. MORE *Wks.* 528 (R.) To decerne between the true doctrine and the false. 1892 A. R. WATSON *Geo. Gilfillan* iii. 38 With little skill to decern between the good and the evil in literature.

4. To see distinctly (with the eyes or the mind); to distinguish (an object or fact); to discern.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 9 Then all that we either by sight may decerne, or by arte conceive. 1595 *Blanchardine Pt. n. Ded.* You may well decerne, that my willing minde dooth bewraie my good meaning. c 1610 SIR J. MURVIL *Mem.* (1735) 94 A Princess who could decerne and reward good Service. a 1638 *MEDIE Apostolic Wks.* (1672) 54 The starres and lights therein should not easily be decerned. 1891 H. S. CONSTABLE *Horses, Sports, & War* 37 Differences, that cannot be decerned by the eye.

Hence **Decerning** *vbl. sb.*, † **Decernment**.

a 1535 SIR T. MORE *Wks.* 528 (R.) The decerning of the true word of God, from the countrefet woordes of man. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* ii. (Arb.) 125 marg. The decerning of punishment putte to the discretion of the magistrates. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 142 Judge by your owne decernment, how much. a 1679 I. GOODWIN *Wks.* III. l. 488 (R.) A yet more refined elective discretion or decernment.

**Decernable**, var. of DISCERNABLE.

† **Decernent**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *decernent-em*, pr. ppl. of *decernere* to DECERN.] Decerning; = DECERTORY I.

1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* II. iv. 341 The reasons of good and evil extrinsic to the Divine Essence are all dependent on the Divine Will either decernent or legislative.

**Decerniture** (dĕs'ni-ti-ur). *Sc. Law.* [f. DECERN *v.* (or its source); the formation is irregular, imitative of such pairs as *invest, investiture*. Cf. CERNITURE.] The action of decerning; a DECREE of a (Scotch) court of justice.

1634 *LITHGOW Trav.* ix. 380 Being urged to it by Captaine Wairds decernitour, I freely performed his Direction. 1666 in *Brown Suppl. Morrison's Decisions* (1826) I. 517 Sufficient to maintain his right of the stipend, and to infer decerniture against the heritors. 1885 D. BEVERIDGE *Cutross & Tulliallan* I. iv. 130 We find two decernitures in favour of Bessie Bur. 1885 LD. SELBORN in *Law Rep. to Appeal* 500 The first question... is, whether the decerniture in terms of the declaratory conclusions of the summons is... correct.

† **Decerp**, *v.* Obs. Pa. ppl. *decerp'd*, *decerp't*. [ad. L. *decerp-ere* to pluck off, crop, cull, f. DE- I. 2 + *carp-ere* to pluck, etc. With the pa. ppl. *decerp't*, cf. L. *decerp-tus*. (Cf. DISCERP: the two were often confused.)]

*trans.* To pluck off or out; to extract, excerpt.

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* iii. xxiv, Tulli saith... Mannes soule, beinge decerp't or taken of the portion of diuinitie called Mens, may be compared with none other thinge... but with god hym selfe. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* Ded. I. 2 Out of whom I decerp'd and chose (raftim) sondry proper and commendable Histories. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 255 Pluma, decerp'd from... different trees. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* 373 That God was a Mind passing through the whole Nature of things, from whom our Souls were, as it were, decerp'd or cut out.

¶ for DISCERP, to pull to pieces, divide.

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. ii. Howe this most noble Isle of the world was decerp't and rent in pieces.

† **Decerp't**, *v.* Obs. [f. L. *decerp-t*, ppl. stem of *decerp-ere*: see prec. Cf. EXCERPT.] = prec.

a 1612 *DONNE Banauros* (1644) 83 The rags of Fathers decerp'd and decerp'd by Gratian, and the glosses of these. 1651 *Ralegh's Ghost* 355 The soule of the world, from which... they... taught... that... the Soules of men, were decerp't.

† **Decerp'tible**, a. Obs. rare. -° [f. L. ppl. stem *decerp-t* (see prec.) + -IBLE: cf. *contemptible*.] 'That may be cropped off' (Bailey, vol. II, 1727).

† **Decerption**. Obs. rare. [n. of action f. L. *decerp-ere*: see DECERP and -ION.] 'A cropping off, or pulling away' (Phillips 1657); that which is plucked off.

1664 *GLANVILL Lux Orient.* iii. (1682) 25 If our souls are but particles and decerp'tions of our parents.

† **Decertation**. Obs. [ad. L. *decertation-em*, n. of action f. *decertare* to fight it out, contend, f. DE- I. 3 + *certare* to contend.] Contention, strife, contest; dispute.

1635 *HEYWOOD Hierarch.* vi. 334 Great hath the Decertation Bin amongst the Learned men, 'bout the Creation of blessed angels. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 213 A decertation between the disease and nature. 1661 *ARNWAY Tablet* 213 (L.) The day of decertation, 'pro aris et focis'.

**Deces, decese, decesse** (e), obs. ff. DECEASE.

**Decess** (dĕs's). rare. [ad. L. *decessus* going down, decrease, f. *decēdere* to go down, depart, etc.: cf. DECREASE.] Decrease, diminution.

1854 *SYD. DOBELL Balder* iii. 17 Whatever... from below Receives not of accession or decess. *Ibid.* xxiv. 167.

**Decession** (dĕs's-jən). Now rare. [ad. L. *decission-em*, n. of action from *decidere* see prec.: (Cf. OF. *decission* 15th c.)] Departure, withdrawal; secession; deviation from a given standard, 'coming down'; decrease, diminution (opp. to accession).

1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xv. xcvi. (1612) 387 The British

Church in primitive Profession Proceeded, till did Slaughter make therein a first Decession. 1611 *STEELE Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xvi. § 6 By rebellious decessions, and absolutions of himselfe. 1623 T. SCOT *Highw. God* 39 Succession of Persons without succession of Doctrine is a decession, a defection. 1635 W. SCOTT *Est. Drapery* 7 (1.) By the accession and decession of the matter. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iii. vi. § 48 By this... decession of the Jews. 1822 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) III. 336 In the event of Gifford's decession, or decense, a new 'Quarterly Review' has been talked of.

Hence **Decessionist**, an advocate of secession. 1866 *MORN. STAR* 20 Aug. 6/3 The Democrats, and... the decessionists.

† **Decessor**. Obs. [a. L. *decissor*: one who retires, a retiring officer, in late L. (Augustine, etc.) 'predecessor', agent-n. from *decidere* to depart, retire.] = PREDECESSOR.

1647 *JER. TAYLOR Lib. Proph.* vii. 128 The Popes may deny Christ as well as their Cheife and Decessor Peter. 1651-3... *Serm. for year* i. iv. 42 David... humbled himself for the sins of his Ancestors and Decessors.

**Decesse, -eyue, Decceyt** (e), obs. ff. DECEIVE, DECEIT.

**Decouer, Deceez**, obs. ff. DISSEVER, DECEASE.

† **Dechar'm**, *v.* Obs. [a. F. *décharmer*, in Cotgr. *decharmer* 'to vnccharme, vnspeil', f. *dé, des-, L. dis-* (see DE- I. 6) + *charmer* to charm.] *trans.* To undo the effect of (a charm or spell); to disenchant.

16... HARVEY (J.), He was... cured by decharming the witchcraft.

† **Dechay**, *v.* Obs. [ad. OF. *decha-cir, de-char-ir*; see DECA-.] By-join of DECAY *v.*

1549 *Compt. Scot.* i. (1873) 21 Al dominions altris, dechais, ande cummis to subuersione.

† **Deche**, *v.* Obs. [OE. *dēcan*: app. not known in the other Teut. langs.] To daub; to smear, to lute.

a 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* (Thorpe) II. 260 Hi bewundon his lic mid linenre scytan gedced mid wrytun. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 150 Dēc þonne anne clād þær of, lēge to ðam sære. *Ibid.* I. 182 lxxviii, Cneca mid ryle, and gedec anne clād þær mid (cf. lxxix, Smyre þonne anne clād þær mid, lēge to þære militan). c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 1124 Al thes comixt wol deche Every defeaute, and all the woundes leche. *Ibid.* i. 185 Oil-tempred lyme this joyntes shal seymet, Thenne yselis myxt with litel water renne Thorough, deching alle this holsum instrument.

† **Decheerful**, a. Obs. *nonce-wd.* [See DE- II. 3.] Void of cheerfulness, melancholy.

1607 *MIDDLETON Five Gallants* iv. vii, O decheerful 'prentice, uncomfortable servant.

**Dechemicalize, -ation, dechoralize, deciceronize**: see DE- II. 1.

**Dechenite** (dĕ-xĕn-ĭt, dĕ-k-). *Min.* [Named after the geologist von Dechen: see -ITE.] A vanadate of lead and zinc, occurring in red or reddish-yellow masses.

1851 *AMER. JRNAL Sc.* Ser. II. XII. 208 Dechenite comes from... Bavaria. 1884 in *DANA Min.* 604.

**De-christianize, v.** [DE- II. 1 (OF. had *dechristianiz-*)] *trans.* To deprive or divest of his Christian character; to make no longer Christian.

1834 *FRASER'S MAG.* X. 17 The Jew-bill has de-Christianised one branch of our legislature already. 1884 *DEAN BURGON in Pall Mall G.* 11 Dec. 1/2 To de-Christianize the place—to disestablish Religion in Oxford—was the great object of those individuals.

Hence **De-christianized** *ppl. a.*, -izing *vbl. sb.*, **De-christianization**.

1869 D. P. CHASE in *Standard* 27 Oct., The De-Christianizing of the Colleges of Oxford. 1884 *Church Q. Rev.* July 434 A dechristianized nation. 1882 W. S. LILLY in *Spectator* 25 Mar. 391 The dechristianisation and the demoralisation of that country [France] are proceeding *pari passu*.

**Deci-** (desi), shortened from L. *decimus* tenth.

1. In the French metric system, the initial element in names of measures and weights which are one tenth of the standard unit. (Cf. DECA-) Thus **Déclaire, Décigramme, -gram, Déclitre, Décimètre, Décistère**, the tenth part of the *are, gramme, litre, mètre, and stère* respectively. (The accents are generally omitted in Eng.)

1801 *DUPRÉ, Neol. Fr. Dict.* s. v. In dry measure, the... déclitre is equal to one eighth of the litron. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 363 It was about three decimetres in length. 1810 *Ibid.* XXIV. 301 Deciar = 2.63 square toises. *Ibid.*, Decimeter... déclitre... decistère... decigram. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* i. 14, 1 déclitre = 6.109238 cubic inches. 1883 *Daily News* 12 July 37 Cartridges of one decimetre in length each. 1890 *Ibid.* 14 Nov. 6/2 A decigram of liquid is used for each injection.

2. Rarely in technical terms, as † **deci-duodecimal a.** (a crystal) having the form of a ten-sided prism with twelve additional planes at the ends (six at each end).

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 206 *Sex-decimal*, when the planes that belong to the prism... and those which belong to the two summits, are the one six, and the other ten in number or *vice versa*... In the same manner, we say, *octo-decimal*, *octo-duodecimal*, and *deci-duodecimal*.

**Decidable** (dĕs-i-dā'b'l), a. [See -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being decided.

1594 *CAREW Huard's Exam. Wits* v. (1596) 52 What the vse... of them may be... is not easily decidable. 1638 *CHILCINGW. Reliq. Prof.* i. ii. § 156. 115 Controversies... about Faith, are either not at all decidable... or they may

be determined by Scripture. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Ct. Brit.* ii. ii. vi (1724) 166 All cases of trade... are there decidable. 1851 *CUNNINGHAM Starting met* (1871) 169 The thing not being decidable by that kind of weapon.

† 2. To be decided, open to decision. Obs.

1611 *STEELE Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xvi. § 62-70 It was a question decidable, whether of the kingdoms was first to be dealt with.

**Decide** (dĕs-i-dĕ), *v.* 1. Forms: 4-7 *decide*, 5 *decide*, 5-6 *decyde*, 6 *dissyde*, *discede*, 7 *discede*, 6- *decide*. [a. F. *decider* (1403 in Hatf.), ad. L. *decidere* to cut off, cut the knot, decide, determine, f. DE- I. 2 + *cadere* to cut. In OF. also *decider*, in Eng. *des-, dis-*: cf. DE- I. 6.]

1. *trans.* To determine (a question, controversy, or cause) by giving the victory to one side or the other; to bring to a settlement, settle, resolve (a matter in dispute, doubt, or suspense).

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 429 Before his cause were decided by twene wyse men. 1484 *CANTON Pables of Alliance* (1889) 4 The cause came before the kyng to be decided and playd. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 43 There is great controuersie touching the Earthes forme: which must be decided... or we can safely proceede further. 1594 *HOOVER Field. Pol.* ix. x. (1611) 146 Till it be... decided who have stood for truth. 1597 *SHAKES. 2 Hen. VI.* iv. i. 125 Either end in peace... Or to the place of difference call the Swords Which must decide it. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 303 Fit to decide the Empire of great Heav'n. a 1677 *BARROW Wks.* (1830) I. 363 Advocates plead causes, and judges decide them. 1860 *LYNDALL Glac.* i. xxiv. 170 The proper persons to decide the question. *Mod.* This day will decide his fate.

2. To bring to a decision or resolve.

1710 *STEELE Teller No. 141* P. 2 Have agreed to be decided by your Judgment. 1836 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) IV. 463 This 'Tasso' came in good time to decide me in a matter upon which I was hesitating.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* To settle a question in dispute; to pronounce a final judgement. *Const. between, in favour of, against*; also with *clause* (or its equivalent).

1732 *POPE h.p. Bathurst* i. Who shall decide, when Doctors disagree? 1749 *SMOLLETT Regicide* ii. ii. Let heaven decide between me and my foes. 1792 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. 265 To judge and to decide on the authority of historical monuments. 1844 *MARRIAT Privateerman* xvii. 124 You shall be the arbitress of her fate, and what you decide shall be irrevocable. 1854 T. D. HARDY *Mem. Ld. Langdale* to His father... had decided that he should be brought up to the medical profession. 1863 *GEO. ELIOT Romola* ii. xxii. Moments when our passions speak and decide for us.

4. *intr.* To come to a conclusion, make up one's mind; determine, resolve. *Const. inf., on, upon, against*.

1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* III. i. 8 An English monarch now decided to reign without a Parliament. 1837 C. J. ABBEY *Eng. Ch. & its Eps.* II. 54 Butler soon after this decided against Nonconformity. *Mod.* Have you decided on going? I have fully decided upon this course.

† 5. *trans.* To cut off, separate. Obs. rare.

1579 in *Fuller Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xix. 122 Again, our seat denies us traffick here, The sea too near decides us from the rest.

† **Decide**, *v.* 2. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *decid-ere* to fall down or off, f. DE- I. 1 + *cadere* to fall.] *intr.* To fall off.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 265 [The flowers of Hellebore] in whose middle when they are ready to decide, grow short husks.

**Decided** (dĕs-i-dĕd), *ppl. a.* [f. DECIDE *v.* 1.]

1. Settled, certain; definite; unquestionable.

1790 *Impartial Hist. War in Amer.* 319 Such various accounts have been given... that it is difficult to form any decided opinion. 1858 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 61 It was a most decided and complete success. 1879 *ROOD Chromatics* xviii. 315 Decided greens are not admitted except in small touches.

2. Resolute, determined, unhesitating.

1790 *PALRY Horn Paul.* Rom. ii. 17 They had taken a decided part in the great controversy. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* vii, Henry Smith spoke out boldly, and in a decided voice. 1840 *ALISON Hist. Europe* VIII. xlix. § 13. 14 He found them vacillating, he left them decided.

**Decidedly** (dĕs-i-dĕdli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

1. Definitely, in such a manner as to preclude question or doubt.

1790 *HAN. MORE Reliq. Fash. World* ed. 3146 The balance perhaps will not turn out so decidedly in favour of the times. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* i. 33 All the rustic dresses are not graceful, and... some are decidedly ugly. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. xxvii. 382 The lateral portions [of a glacier] are very decidedly laminated.

2. In a determined manner, with decision, unhesitatingly.

1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. xiv. 117 He decidedly answered, No. 1884 *SIR J. STEPHEN in Law Reports* 12 Q. Bench Div. 281 If the House had resolved ever so decidedly that [etc.]

**Decidedness**. [-NESS.] The quality of being decided; see the adj.

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 359 That decidedness of practical counsel which always accompanies clearness of intellect. 1827 J. AIKMAN *Hist. Scot.* IV. vii. 21 Decidedness of principle.

† **Decidement**. Obs. rare. [f. DECIDE *v.* 1 + -MENT: cf. *judgement*.] DECISION.

a 1625 *FLITCHER h.p. Prig.* ii. i, Decidements able To speak ye noble gentlemen.



† **Decidence** (de'sidēns). *Obs.* [f. as DECIDENT: see -ENCE. Cf. DECADENCE.] 1. Falling off. 1766 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. ix. 127 The decidence of their [deer's] horns.

2. Falling off in strength, vigour, etc.; decline. 1684 tr. *Bouet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 165 If the blood, constituted in this state of decidence, decay so far as [etc.]. *Ibid.* XVIII. 611 When Children are in a neutral state of decidence.

† **Decidency**. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] Falling, failing, subsidence.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 238 Flows not, till the ebb or decidency.

† **Decident**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *decident-em*, pr. pp. of *decidere* to fall down or off, f. DE-I. 1, 2 + *cadere* to fall: cf. DECADENT.] Falling.

1674 DURANT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 223 Decident lapidescent Waters.

**Decider** (dēs'idar). [f. DECIDE v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which decides (a controversy, question, etc.).

1592 WYRLLEY *Armorie* 23 The Scriptures of God, the decider of all controversies. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* L. Wks. 1799 J. 329 The paragon of poets, decider on merit, chief justice of taste. 1862 WILBERFORCE *Lett. in Life* III. 106 The danger of having... the Irish Bishops made the actual deciders of our doctrine.

b. *spec. in Racing.* A final race or heat which decides the contest; esp. an extra one run for that purpose, e.g. after a dead heat.

1883 *Standard* 18 June 2/4 He... disposed of Egerie in the decider. 1897 *Daily News* 8 June 6/5 This pair ran a dead heat last year... and in the decider Button Park proved... the better.

**Deciding** (dēs'idin), *vbl. sb.* [-ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb DECIDE; decision.

1576 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 382 For the decyding of the same matter. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiii. § 20 In decyding of Questions in Philosophy.

**Deciding**, *ppl. a.* [-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That decides; decisive.

1658-9 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) IV. 68 This is a very great question, and a deciding question. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. vii. 74 The deciding epoch of his [Behmen's] life.

Hence **Decidingly** *adv.*, decisively, by way of decision.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VII. xiii. 366 Herodotus... hath cleared this point... and so decidingly concludeth.

**Decidua** (dēs'iduā). [mod. or med. L. for *membrana decidua* deciduous membrane: see DECIDUOUS.]

1. *Phys.* A name given by Dr. W. Hunter to the membrane formed, in the impregnated uterus of certain orders of Mammalia, by alteration of the upper layer of its lining mucous membrane; it forms the external envelope of the ovum, and is cast off at parturition (whence the name).

1785 *Anat. Dialogues* (ed. 2) 356 There is the false or spongy chorion, which Dr. [W.] Hunter has found to consist of two distinct layers; that which lines the uterus he styles *membrana caduca* or decidua, because it is cast off after delivery... The decidua and decidua reflexa, differ in appearance from the true chorion. 1794 J. HUNTER *Wks.* 1837 IV. 57 The enlargement of the uterus, the newly formed vascular membrane, or decidua, lining the cavity... sufficiently prove conception to have taken place. 1841 E. RIGBY *Syst. Midwifery* I. iii. 27 To Dr. W. Hunter are we indebted for the first correct description of the decidua.

*attrib.* 1875 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* X. 335 The so called decidua cells.

2. *Path.* The lining membrane of the unimpregnated uterus discharged in some cases of dysmenorrhœa.

1864 F. CHURCHILL *Dis. Women* II. iv. (ed. 5) 211 Ovarian congestion, calling forth a sympathetic growth of the uterine glands, forming a false decidua. 1869 *New Syd. Soc. Biennial Retrospect* 378 The idea that it is a simple menstrual decidua.

**Decidual** (dēs'iduāl), *a.* *Phys.* [f. DECIDUA + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the decidua.

1837 OWEN *Note in J. Hunter's Wks.* IV. 69 The continuation of the uterine veins into decidual canals. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 653 These two decidual coats. 1889 W. S. PLAYFAIR *Treat. Midwifery* I. II. ix. 264 The decidual cells are greatly increased in size.

**Deciduary**, *a.* *rare.* [f. as DECIDUOUS + -ARY: not on L. analogies.] Deciduous.

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiii. 80 The shedding of the deciduary margins may be compared with the shedding by very young birds of their down.

|| **Deciduata** (dēs'iduātā), *sb. pl. Zool.* [mod. L. adj. pl. neut. (sc. *animalia*) of *deciduāt-us*: see next.] A term comprising all placental Mammalia which possess a decidua or deciduate placenta: with some systematists the *Deciduata* and *Non-deciduata* are major divisions of monadelphous mammals.

1879 tr. *Haeckel's Evol. Man* II. xix. 161 All Placental animals which possess this deciduous membrane are classed together as *Deciduata*.

**Deciduate** (dēs'iduāt), *a.* *Zool.* [ad. med. L. *deciduāt-us*, f. DECIDUA: see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] a. Possessing a decidua; belonging to the *Deciduata*. b. Of the nature of a decidua: said of a placenta which is cast off at parturition.

1868 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* III. xxxviii. 724 The deciduate type of lining substance. 1875 tr. *Schmidt's Desc. & Darw.*

273 As non-deciduate mammals, the Cetacea are held to be more closely allied to the Ungulata than to the Carnivora which are deciduate. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 474 The placenta is deciduate.

**Deciduity** (desid'uiti). *rare.* [f. L. type \**deciduāt-us*, f. *decidu-us*: see -ITY.] Deciduousness.

1846 WORCESTER cites KEITH.

**Deciduous** (dēs'idiuəs), *a.* [f. L. *decidu-us* falling down, falling off (f. *decid-ere*: see DECIDENT) + -OUS. Cf. mod. F. *decidu*.]

† 1. Falling down or off. *Obs.*

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 32 The Lightnings without Thunder are as it were the deciduous flowers of the Æstival Stars.

† b. Sinking, declining. *Obs. rare.*

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Garl.* I. 16 You round deciduous day, Tressed with soft beams.

2. *Bot. and Zool.* Of parts of plants or animals (as leaves, petals, teeth, horns, etc.): Falling off or shed at a particular time, season, or stage of growth. Opposed to *persistent* or *permanent*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 115/1 Deciduous leaf. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* II. II. § 1, Which some anatomists therefore call deciduous parts, such as the placenta uterina, and the different membranes that involve the fetus. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Deciduous*, is that which is apt or ready to fall... Thus the Botanists say, in some Plants the Perianthium or Calyx is deciduous with the Flower, i.e. falls from off the Plant with it. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* I. p. xxii, Upright branched horns, annually deciduous. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 468 Ere the beech and elm have cast their leaf deciduous. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* xii. 290 The first set of teeth, called deciduous or milk teeth. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv.* PL. xv. 353 The deciduous... scales of the leaf buds.

b. *Bot.* Of a tree or shrub: That sheds its leaves every year; opposed to *evergreen*.

1778 BR. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 144 The oak [and] the terebinth... being deciduous; where the Prophet's design seems to me to require an ever-green. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 176 The insects injurious to deciduous trees mostly leave the fir and pine tribes untouched. 1875 LYEALL *Princ. Geol.* I. II. xix. 459 The deciduous cypress.

c. *Zool.* Of insects: That shed their wings after copulation, as the females of ants and termites.

d. *Phys.* = DECIDUAL.

1829 BELL *Anat. Hum. Body* (ed. 7) III. 445 That the ovum... upon its descent gets entangled behind the deciduous membrane. 1868 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* III. xxxviii. 725 note, The normal canal of the uterus is obliterated by the accumulated deciduous substance.

3. *fig.* Fleeting, transitory; perishing or disappearing after having served its purpose.

1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* Ded., E'en Fancy's rose deciduous dies. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Love* Wks. (Bohn) I. 79 They discover that all which at first drew them together... was deciduous. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Dks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 177 There is much that is deciduous in books.

Hence **Deciduously**, **Deciduousness**.

1868 OWEN *Anat. Vert.* III. xxxviii. 725 The deciduously developed lining substance of the womb. 1787 BAILEY vol. II, *Deciduousness*, aptness to fall. 1871 EARLE *Philol.* viii. 395 This early deciduousness of our reflex pronoun.

**Decigram**, -gramme: see DECI-.

**Decil**, **decile**. *Astrol.* [Corresponds to F. *decile* also *dextil*, Littré], prob. med. L. \**decilis*, app. f. *decem* ten, after *quintilis*, *sextilis*.] The aspect of two planets when distant from each other a tenth part of the zodiac, or 36 degrees.

1674 S. JEAKE *Arith. Surv.* I. (1696) 11. Aspects... Semi-quintil or Decil. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xi. 30 The Quintile... the Bigintile... the Vigintile, and Quincidecile, and Decile, etc... We hope... we shall never be forced to own such Dribbles of Aspects.

**Decilitre**: see DECI-.

**Decillion** (dēs'ilyən). [f. DECI-, L. *decem* ten, on the analogy of *million*: cf. *billion*.] The tenth power of a million; a number which would be denoted by 1 followed by 60 ciphers. Hence **Decillionth** *a.* and *sb.*; **Decillionist** (*nonce-wd.*), one who deals in infinitesimal doses (of homeopathic drugs), such as the decillionth of a grain.

a 1845 HOOD *To Hahnemann* xii, Leave no decillionth fragment of your works. 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailm.* 21 Popular prescribers of decillionths of grains. 1865 *Athenæum* 11 Mar. 345 If the homeopathsists should finally carry the day, would a generation of decillionists have a right to call Jenner and Holland quacks?

† **Decim**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *decima*: see next.] A tenth part, tithe.

1638 SIR R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 19 It was so... in the best govern'd State [Rome] which let out their portions and Decims to the Publicans.

|| **Decima** (desimā). [L., for *decima pars*, tenth part, tithe, as a tax, offering, or largess.]

1. A tenth part; a tax of one-tenth, a tithe. a 1630 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. App. 14 Subsidies, Fifteens, and such like... are fit to be released... in recompence of the said Decima, which will yield your Majesty more. 1811 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* VIII. 299 Giving up the new decima in order to obtain means of transport.

2. *Mus. a.* The interval of a tenth. (Common in med. L. but rare in Eng.) b. An organ-stop sounding a tenth above the normal or 8-feet pitch; called also a double-tierce. *rare.*

1819 in REES *Cycl.* XI.

**Decimal** (desimāl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *decimal-is* of or pertaining to tenths or tithes, f. L. *decima* tenth, tithe; whence sense 2, and F. *décimal* in sense 'relating to tithes' (13th c. in Godef.); in mod. use, treated as derivative of L. *decimus* tenth, or *decem* ten, in which sense the F. word was admitted by the Academy only in 1762.]

1. Relating to tenth parts, or to the number ten; proceeding by tens.

*Decimal arithmetic*: the common arithmetic in which the Arabic or decimal notation is used; in a restricted sense the arithmetic of decimals or decimal fractions (see b). *Decimal numeration*, the numerical system generally prevalent in all ages, of which 10 forms the basis; i.e. in which the units have distinct names up to 10, and the higher numbers are expressed by multiples or powers of 10 with the units added as required. *Decimal coinage* or *currency*, a monetary system in which each successive division or denomination is ten times the value of that next below it; so *decimal system* of weights and measures, one in which the successive denominations rise by tens, as in the French metric system.

1608 R. NORTON tr. *Stevin* (title) *Disme*: The Art of Tenths, or *Decimall Arithmetike*, teaching how to performe all computations whatsoever, by whole numbers without fractions, by the four principles of common Arithmetike... Invented [1585] by the excellent Mathematician Simon Stevin. 1619 H. LYTE *Art of Tens or Decimall Arithmetike* 24 Here followeth two Tables of Decimall accounts for money. 1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puerp.* 154 Some Magistrates, void Cyphers we may call; Uselesse, but to make others Decimal. 1684 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1985/4 Cocker's Decimal Arithmetick: Shewing the nature and use of Decimal Fractions. 1782 Gouv. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1839) I. 273 It is very desirable that money should be increased in decimal ratio. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 245 The Hindús are distinguished in arithmetic by the acknowledged invention of the decimal notation. 1864 COLENSO *Arithmetick* (1874) 145 'Decimal Coinage', A Decimal Coinage... has been recommended for adoption by a Committee of the House of Commons.

b. *Decimal fraction* († *number*): a fraction whose denominator is some power of ten (10, 100, 1000, etc.); *spec.* a fraction expressed (by an extension of the ordinary Arabic notation) by figures written to the right of the units figure after a dot or point (the *decimal point*), and denoting respectively so many tenths, hundredths, thousandths, etc. The number of *decimal places* († *parts*) is the number of figures after the decimal point.

† *Decimal thirds*: the parts expressed by a decimal fraction to 3 places, i.e. thousandths; so *d. fourths*, etc. (For a historical sketch of the notation of decimal fractions, the introduction of the decimal point, etc., see W. W. R. Ball, *Short Hist. Mathem.* (1888) 176.)

1616 E. WRIGHT tr. *Napier's Logarithms* 19 Logarithms... to fall upon decimal numbers... which are easy to be added or abated to or from any other number. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 60, 100, which decimal fraction is 18. 1048 *Ibid.* 69, 1.060000... is a mixt decimal fraction. *Ibid.* 70 To finde Decimal Numbers for any parts of a year, as moneths, weeks. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 222 So 0.003125 divided by 0.125, shall make the Quotient Decimal Thirds. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Decimal*, There must be just as many Decimal Parts cut off by the Separating Point, from the Product, as there are Decimals in both Factors. 1706 W. JONES *Introduct. Math.* 103 A Figure in the 1st, 2d, 3d, etc. Decimal Place, is 10, 100, 1000, etc. times less than if it were an Integer. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 61 The number expressing the circumference of the circle has been determined to 140 decimal places. 1873 J. HAMELIN *Smith Arith.* (ed. 6) 79 Placing a decimal point at the end of the Dividend, and affixing as many zeros as we please. *Ibid.* 83 A Vulgar Fraction may be converted into a Decimal Fraction.

c. Of or relating to a decimal coinage, a decimal system of weights and measures, etc.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 13/2 The decimal project. *Ibid.*, During the progress of the decimal agitation.

† 2. Relating to tithes. *Obs.*

1641 'SMECTYNNUS' *Vind. Answ.* § 10. 106 Can one Bishop... discharge all businesses belonging to testamentary and decimall causes and suites? 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 377, I see them still so loth to unlearn their decimall Arithmetick, and still grasp thir Tithes. a 1662 HEYLIN *Hist. Presbyterians* (1670) 469 (D.) The jurisdiction of Ecclesiastical Courts in causes testamentary, decimall, and matrimonial.

b. *sb.* † 1. A tenth part. *Obs.*

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magicke* I. xiii. (1648) 89 As a decimall, or one tenth. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Cj b, And the inches... I subdivide into Decimals. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* IV. iii. 156 If you keep your Account by Arithmetick, by Decimals or 10 Parts.

2. A decimal fraction (see 1 b); in *pl.* often = the arithmetic of decimal fractions, 'decimal arithmetic' (see 1): cf. CONICS.

*Recurring decimal*: one in which the exact equivalent to a common fraction can be expressed only by the continual repetition of one or more decimal figures; called *repeating* when one figure recurs as .111 etc., written .1(=1/3), and *circulating* when two or more recur as .142857(=1/7).

1651 R. JAGER (title), Artificial Arithmetick in Decimals. 1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 83, I find the decimall... 171286. *Ibid.* 87 According to the rules of Multiplication in Decimals. 1706 W. JONES *Introduct. Math.* 109 When a Decimall... is to be multiplied by an Unit with Cyphers. 1805 SYD. SMITH *Elem. Mor. Philos.* (1850) 180 The decimall of a farthing. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 47 The force of the wind on a square foot, would have been 29 pounds and a decimall. 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 23 A portion... expressed by the decimall 0.03605.

b. *fig.* A 'fraction'; a (small) portion or part. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* (1889) 265 Beholding... faintest



decimal of promise. 1892 W. W. Pevton *Memorab. Jesus* I. 1. Fractions of doubts and decimals of guesses.

Hence **Decimality**, a decimal system or theory. **Decimality**, an advocate of a decimal system (of coinage, or weights and measures). **Decimality**, the process of decimalizing. **Decimality**, to render decimal, reduce to a decimal system, divide into tenths (*trans.* and *absol.*).

1864 **WEISTEIN**, *Decimality*. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 13/2 The ranks of the decimalists. 1887 *Ibid.* 11 June 83/2 The decimalists... pester the general community with mils... and dimes and half dimes. 1855 R. SEATER (title), Inquiry into the Principles involved in the Decimality of the Weights, Measures, etc., of the U.K. 1887 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 517 The subject of our coinage and its decimalisation. 1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 231/2 If we begin with the sovereign, and decimalize downwards, we come first to the florin. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 13/2 The decimalizing opinions of the 'Standard' Commissioners. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* IV. 19 There would be no advantage in decimalizing the penny; the halfpenny and farthing are all we want.

**Decimally** (de'simālī), *adv.* [*LY* 2.] In a decimal manner; by tens or tenths; into tenths.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 2.v. *Decimal*, An Cyphers set on the right Hand of Integers do increase the Value of them Decimally, as 2, 20, 200, etc. So when set on the left Hand of Fractions, they decrease their Value Decimally, as .5, .05, .005, etc. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 82 The edge of the rule is commonly divided decimally, or into tenths. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 13/1 To have weights and measures decimally divided.

b. In the form of a decimal fraction.

1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* n. xvi. 125 The Weight... is 7 Pound 5 Ounces, (or Decimally) 7.31.

† **Decimate**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*ad. med. L. decimat-us* tithing, area whence tithes is collected, f. *L. decimare* to tithe.] Tithing, tithe.

1641 Heywood *Reader here*, etc. 1 That not with their due Decimates content Both Tythe and Totall must encrease their rent?

**Decimate** (de'simāt), *v.* [*f. L. decimā-re* to take the tenth, f. *decim-us* tenth: see -ATE 3. Cf. *F. decimer* (16th c.).]

† 1. To exact a tenth or a tithe from; to tax to the amount of one-tenth. *Obs.* In *Eng. Hist.*, see DECIMATION 1.

1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* 1657 MAJOR-GEN. DESBROWE *Sp. in Parlt.* 7 Jan. Not one man was decimated but who had acted or spoken against the present government. 1667 *Dryden Wild Gallant* II. i. I have heard you are as poor as a decimated Cavalier. 1670 PENN *Lib. Conc. Debated Wks.* 1726 L. 147 The insatiable Appetites of a decimating Clergy. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Parlt.* IV. 96 That all who had been in arms for the king... should be decimated; that is pay a tenth part of their estates. a 1845 [see DECIMATED].

† 2. To divide into tenths, divide decimally. *Obs.* 1749 SMETHURST in *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 22 The Chinese... are so happy as to have their Parts of an Integer in their Coins, &c. decimated.

3. *Milit.* To select by lot and put to death one in every ten of (a body of soldiers guilty of mutiny or other crime): a practice in the ancient Roman army, sometimes followed in later times.

1600 DYMOK *Treat. Ireland* (1843) 42 All... were by a martial court condemned to dye, which sentence was yet mitigated by the Lord Lieutenants mercy, by which they were only decimated by lot. 1651 *Relig. Wotton*. 30 In Ireland... [he [Earl of Essex] decimated certain troops that ran away, renewing a piece of the Roman Discipline. 1720 OZELL *Verto's Rom. Rep.* I. iii. 185 Appius decimated, that is, put every Tenth man to death among the Soldiers. 1840 NAPIER *Penins. War* VI. xxii. v. 293 The soldiers could not be decimated until captured. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 577 Who is to determine whether it be or be not necessary... to decimate a large body of mutineers?

4. *transf.* a. To kill, destroy, or remove one in every ten of. b. *rhetorically* or *loosely*. To destroy or remove a large proportion of; to subject to severe loss, slaughter, or mortality.

1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 385 The... Lord... sometimes decimates a multitude of offenders, and discovers in the personal sufferings of a few what all deserve. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIX. 181 An expurgatory index, pointing out the papers which it would be fatiguing to peruse, and thus decimating the contents into legibility. 1848 C. BRONTE *Lett. in Mrs. Gaskell Life* 276 Typhus fever decimated the school periodically. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlii. 466 The whole animal Creation has been decimated again and again. 1877 FIELD *Killarney to Golden Horn* 340 This conscription weighs very heavily on the Mussulman... who are thus decimated from year to year. 1883 L. OLIPHANT *Hayfa* (1887) 76 Cholera... was then decimating the country.

Hence **Decimated**, **Decimating** *ppl. adjs.*

1661 MIDDLETON *Mayor of Q. Pref.* Now whether this magistrate fear'd the decimating times. 1667, 1670 [see 1. a 1845 Syd. Smith *Wks.* (1850) 688 The decimated person.]

**Decimator**: see DECIMATOR.

**Decimation** (desimā'tiōn), [*ad. L. decimā-tiō-em* the taking of a tenth, tithing, n. of action from *decimare* to DECIMATE.]

1. The exaction of tithes, or of a tax of one-tenth; the tithe or tax itself.

Popularly applied to the tax levied by Cromwell on the Royalists in 1655: see *Calendar Domestic St. Pap.* 1655, 347. Cf. DECIMATE 2. 1.

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 165 Their doctrine was... but of Lotions [*mispr.* Lotions], of decimations of anets seade, and Cummyne. c 1630 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. App. 14 The first means... to increase your

Majesty's revenues... I call it a Decimation, being so termed in Italy... importing the tenth of all Subjects Estates to be paid as a yearly Rent to their Prince. 1655 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 227 This day came forth the Protector's Edict, or Proclamation... with the decimation of all the royal party's revenues throughout England. 1657 MAJOR-GEN. DESBROWE *Sp. in Parlt.* 7 Jan. I think it is too light a tax, a decimation; I would have it higher. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* vii. § 1 (1682) 111 One that would not improve a very good piece of ground... with Fruit-trees, because the Parson would have the decimation of it. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Parlt.* IV. 123 To sequester such as did not pay their Decimation. 1857 POLLOCK *Constr. T.* II. 669 The priest collected tithes, and pleaded rights of decimation, to the very last. 1869 W. MOLYNEUX *Burton on Trent* 40 This decimation was under a punishment of excommunication by Pope Alexander IV.

2. *Milit.* The selection by lot of every tenth man to be put to death, as a punishment in cases of mutiny or other offence by a body of soldiers, etc.

1620 NORTH *Plutarch* (1696) 768 Antonius... executed the Decimation. For he divided his men by ten Legions, and then of them he put the tenth Legion to death. 1617 COLLINS *Def. R. R.* 11. 39. 1717 Dr. FOR MEATH. *Ch. Scol.* III. 155 After the Decimations and Drafts made out of them for the Gibbet and Scaffold were over, these were sentenced to Transportation. 1827 MACAULAY *Macaulay's Ess.* (1854) 39/2 Whether decimation be a convenient mode of military execution.

b. The execution of nine out of every ten. *rare.* 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. App. 674 A systematic decimation of the surviving male adults. By decimation is here meant the slaying, not of one out of ten, but of nine out of ten.

† c. The selection of every tenth member for any purpose. *Obs. rare.*

1632 J. LEE *Short Surv.* 36 The foot forces are culled and pickt out from among the choicest youth... by decimation, or taking every tenth man. 1742 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) XI. 155 Of a hundred arguments from reason and authority... he has not ventured so much as at a decimation.

3. *transf.* a. The killing or destruction of one in every ten. b. *loosely*. Destruction of a large proportion; subjection to severe loss, slaughter, or mortality.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* 65 The mercy of God hath singled out but few to be the signals of His justice... But the inadvertency of our natures not well apprehending this merciful decimation, etc. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 267 The population is prostrated by... pestilence, and by the decimation which their riot brought upon them. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept. In situations where their decimation by smart fire practice would be almost a foregone conclusion.

**Decimator**, -or (de'simā'tor), [*a. med. L. decimator* tithe-taker, n. of action from *decimare* to DECIMATE; or f. DECIMATE + -ER 1. In *F. decimateur*.]

† 1. An exactor or receiver of tithes, or of taxes to the amount of one-tenth. *Obs.*

1673 RUDYARD & GIBSON *Tythes ended* 13 Why then do not the Decimators take their Tenth themselves? a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* 30 Jan. (T.) We have complained of... sequestrators, triers, and decimators.

2. One who decimates: see DECIMATE 2. 3, 4. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlv. 355 The decimator of the Senate.

† **Decime** 1. *Obs.* [*ad. med. L. decima* tenth, tithe, tithing. Cf. next.] A tithing as a division of the hundred in the English counties.

1611 SPEDD *Theat. Gt. Brit.* II. 3/2 Elfred ordained Centuries, which they terme Hundreds, and Decimes, which they call Tithings. c 1630 RISSON *Surv. Devon* Title in orig. MS., The Decimes or a Corographical description of the County of Devon.

|| **Decime** 2 (desim'm). [*F.*, *ad. L. decima* tenth.] A French coin of the value of one-tenth of a franc.

1810 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 302 Decime = 2 Sols. 0.3 Deniers.

**Decimestrial** (desime'striāl), *a. rare.* [*f. L. decimēstri-s*, var. reading of *decemniēstri-s* (f. *decem* ten + -niēstri, deriv. of *mensis* month; cf. *menstruus* monthly) + -AL.] Consisting of ten months.

1824 SMITH *Diet. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* s.v. *Calendar*. The decimestrial year still survived long after the legal government had ceased. 1852 G. C. LEWIS *Astron. Ancient's* i. 9 Varro is also stated to have accepted the decimestrial year of Romulus.

**Decimeter**, -metre: see DECI-

**Decimo-sexto**. ? *Obs.* [*for L. sexto decimo*, ablative case (due to original occurrence with *in*) of *sextus decimus* sixteenth.] A term denoting the size of a book, or of the page of a book, in which each leaf is one-sixteenth of a full sheet; properly SEXTO-DECI-MO (usually abbreviated 16mo.). Also applied *fig.* to a diminutive person or thing.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* I. i. How now! my dancing braggart in decimo sexto! charm your skipping tongue. 1608 MIDDLETON *Free Gallants* I. i. Neither in folio nor in decimo sexto, but in octavo. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* 75 (Our stature... if shrunk to a dwarfishness and epitomized to a Decimo-sexto. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. of Sea* 286 The little decimo sextos that be both in the Sea and Land... the small fish... as well as... the great folios of the Whale, and Elephant. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 4 Feb., As in Octavo's and Decimo-Sexto's.

† **Decinary** 1. *a. Obs.* Properly decenary. [*f. med. L. decenāri-us*, f. *decina* body of ten; cf. *deciner*, var. of DECENER.] Divisible by ten.

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 88 That so in a Decinary number, which is a perfect number, the whole Work may be consummate. *Ibid.* 92.

**Decinary** 2. -ner: see DECENARY, -NER.

**Decine**, *Chem.*: see DECYL.

**Decipher** (desoi'fai), *v.* Forms: 6-7 *des-*, *discipher*, -*cypher*, (6 *discifer*, -*sipher*, 7 *decyfer*), 6-*decipher*, -*cypher*. [*f. CIPHER*, after *F. déchiffrer*, in 15th c. *deshiffrier*, f. *des-*, *de-* 1. 6, + *chiffre* cipher. Cf. *It. deciferare* (Florio.)]

1. *trans.* To convert into ordinary writing (what is written in cipher); to make out or interpret (a communication in cipher) by means of the key.

1545 EARL HERTFORD *Lett. Hen. VIII* in *Tyler Hist. Scott.* (1864) II. 404 A letter in cipher... which we have deciphered. 1554 ASCHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 12 Seeing our letters fully deciphered. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xvi. § 6 The virtues of them [ciphers]... are, that they are impossible to decipher. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* 2. (1843) 595/2 The following letter was sent him by the Lord Jermyin, in whose Cipher it was writ, and deciphered by his lordship. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 24 Nov., Mr. Blincoe, being her Majesty's Officer in deciphering Letters, when there is occasion. 1839 JAMES LOUIS *ATV*. I. 9 The Queen was too closely watched to put the correspondence in cypher herself, or to decipher the answers she received. [See also CIPHER 5b. and 2.]

2. *transf.* To make out the meaning of (characters as difficult as those of a cipher): a. of obscure or badly-formed writing.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 101 p. 5 With much ado I deciphered another Letter. 1799 C. DUNSTON *Willis's Rep. Pref.* 4 The necessity of deciphering and transcribing myself the manuscripts of the learned Chief Justice which are in a character peculiar to himself. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. ii. § 21 In deciphering bad hand-writing there is scope for identifying sameness in diversity.

b. of hieroglyphics, or writing in a foreign alphabet. Also *fig.*

1682-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 264 When our Saviour came into the World he unveiled the Jewish Religion, and deciphered all those mystical Characters wherein its spiritual Sense was expressed. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 19 p. 11, I have found him... deciphering the Chinese language. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 361 Coins... with legends in a character not to be deciphered by the antiquaries of Europe. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 175 He deciphered the hieroglyphics. 1858 F. HALL in *Frml. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 217 The Khaira inscription... has been partially deciphered.

3. To make out the meaning of (anything obscure or difficult to understand or trace): a. of things *fig.* treated as writings; b. of other things.

a. 1605 DANIEL *Philotas*. These secret figures Nature's message bears Of coming woes, were they deciphered right. 1862 C. P. HODGSON in *Guardian* 30 Apr. 424 The history of the 'Ainos' also is a singular book to decipher. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxv. 535 Attempting to decipher the testimony of the rocks.

b. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. vi. 33 Learned Bochart... does thus decipher this riddle. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* vi. § 2. 141 We may at last decipher the law of nature. 1874 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* lxxiv. 6 Probably there is here a local allusion, which will never be deciphered. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 367 A structure which at the first glance is difficult to decipher.

† 4. To find out, discover, detect. *Obs.*

1528 GARINER in *Pocock Rev. Ref.* I. 1. 104 To the intent we might the better decipher the very lett and sticking. 1574 DEE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 37 Yf by such a secret... Threosor hid may be deciphered in precise place. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 8 That you are both deciphered, that's the newest, For villains learn with rape. 1599 SIR R. WROTHER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* II. iii. 181, I have appointed sun especial spayll of them to bewray them and to know them... and I hope in time to have them discifared.

† 5. Of actions, outward signs, etc.: To reveal, make known, indicate; to give the key to (a person's character, etc.). *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soules Wks.* 329/1 If he would nowe... believe those .iij. or .iiij. naughty persones, against those .iij. or .iiij. C. good and honest men: he then should well decipher himself, and well declare thereby, etc. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. ii. 10 What needs either your Mum or her Budget? The white will decipher her well enough. a 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Fam. Epist. Wks.* (1721) 143 Crosses serve for many uses, and more than magistracies decipher the man. 1793 HOLCROFT *Lavater's Physiog.* xxxviii. 197 Each man has his favorite gesture which might decipher his whole character.

† b. Of persons: To reveal. *Obs.*

1594 J. DICKENSON *Arriabas* (1878) 37 I have a secret to disclose, a sorrowe to disciphre.

† 6. To represent verbally or pictorially; to describe, delineate, portray, depict; = CIPHER 2. 3.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 191 Thane begane he to dissipher the lyves of diverse Papes, and the lyves of all the schevelinges for the most parte. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. of Abuse* (Arb.) 19 Whether he were better with his ear to decipher the life of ye Nimphie Melia, or Cadmus encounter with the Dragon, or [etc.]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 145 First I will decipher the medicinale vertues of trees. 1607 TOPSELL *Fennys Beasts* (1698) 112 Those Painters which could most artificially decipher a Dog... were greatly revered among the Egyptians. 1636 MASSINGER *Rom. Actor* I. i. On the stage Decipher to the life what honours wait On good and glorious actions. 1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 613 p. 8 Decyphering them on a carpet humbly begging admittance. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Bosque's Accompl. Woman* I. The fancied Loves which these romantic Tales decipher.

† 7. To represent or express by some kind of character, cipher, or figure; = CIPHER 2. 2. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1605) 144 One termed by the name of Friendship, and this other challenging only to be deciphered by Love. 1644 BUTLER *Chym.* 15 The ancient Masters of the Hieroglyphiques... used to decipher



a distinct and articulate voice by a Tongue. 1720 WATERLAND 8 *Serm.*, The Son being decipher'd and figur'd under those names or Characters. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver*, *Brodingnag* vi. Of these hairs I likewise made a neat little purse, with her majesty's name decyphered in gold letters.

Hence **Deciphered** ppl. a.

1845 GRAVES *Rom. Law* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 776/1 A copy of the deciphered text.

**Decipher**, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] The decipherment or translation of a cipher.

1545 EARL HERTFORD *Let. to Hen. VIII* in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 404 A letter in cipher... which we have deciphered, and send both the cipher and the decipher to your majesty herewith. 1571 *State Trials*, *Dk. of Norfolk* (R.), Baker brought me a decipher, telling me, That forty was for me, and thirty for the Queen of Scots. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 22 His Majesty had pointed at no person, nor disclosed his meaning by any decipher or intimation. 1812 WELLINGTON in *Gurw.* IX. 280, I wish that the Marques had sent the ciphered letter here, or at least an accurate copy of the decipher. 1878 N. Pocock *Harpfield's Divorce* *Hen. VIII* Notes 324 The passage is in cypher, and runs as follows in the decipher given by Mr. Brewer.

† b. Description, delineation. *Obs.*

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. 220 (D.) A Lord Chancellor of France, whose decipher agrees exactly with this great prelate, sometimes Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

**Decipherable** (dɪsɪˈfəbəl), *a.* [f. DECIPHER v. + -ABLE. Cf. F. *déchiffrable* (17th c.).] Capable of being deciphered, made out, or interpreted.

1607 DEKKER *Knt.'s Conjur.* (1842) 67 In his countenance there was a kind of indignation fighting with a kind of exalted joy, which by his very gesture were apparently decipherable. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1850) II. 334 The form which affairs in Europe may assume, is not yet decipherable by those out of the cabinet. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 135 Half-effaced but still decipherable characters.

Hence **Decipherably** *adv.* *nonce-wd.*, in a decipherable manner.

1890 Temple Bar Mag. Aug. 480 [They] still tell their curious faint tale decipherably.

**Decipherage**, *nonce-wd.* Decipherment.

1851 H. TORRENS *Print. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 42 This is due to the decipherage of the Behistun and other inscriptions.

**Decipheration**, *nonce-wd.* = prec.

1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 235 Our strongest microscope and concentrated powers of decipheration.

**Decipherer** (dɪsɪˈfɜːr), *[f. DECIPHER v. + -ER: cf. F. *déchiffreur* (16th c. in Hatzf.).]* One who decipher; one who makes out the meaning of what is written in cipher, or in indistinct or unknown characters.

Formerly the title of a government official.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* Pref. 9 Anatomists or Decipherers of nature; such as Pythagoras, Plato, Aristotle. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xv. § 6 Suppose that cyphers were well managed, there be multitudes of them which exclude the decipherer. 1715 *Hist. Register, Chron. Diary* 63 John Keil, Esq.; appointed his Majesty's Decipherer. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. xvi. 100 The message came in an imperfect state. Part of it was... beyond all the power of the decipherer.

**Decipheress**, *rare* -1. [See -ESS.] A female decipherer.

a 1763 BYROM *Astrologer* 6 And thou, O Astrology, Goddess divine, Celestial decipheress.

**Deciphering** (dɪsɪˈfɜːɪŋ), *vbl. sh.* [-ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb DECIPHER in various senses.

1554 ASCHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 13 And because I perceive this in siphering, I think other may perhaps light upon the same in dissiphering. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 439 He... understood the Art of Deciphering tolerably well. 1883 *Athenæum* 17 Nov. 629/3 Much of it is actually due to his own deciphering.

**Decipherment** (dɪsɪˈfɜːmənt), [DECIPHER v. + -MENT: a modern word, not in Craig 1847. Cf. F. *déchiffrement* (16th c. in Hatzf.).] The action of deciphering; esp. interpretation of hieroglyphics or of obscure inscriptions.

1846 in WORCESTER [who cites *For. Q. Rev.* and notes it as *rare*]. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. 287 Inscriptions more elaborate and difficult of decipherment. 1862 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) I. v. 122 His later decipherments of the Cuneiform inscriptions. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* App. 392 The decipherment of the records of Assyria and Babylonia.

**Decipium** (dɪsɪˈpiəm), *Chem.* [mod. irreg. f. L. *decipere* to deceive, with ending of *sodium*, *potassium*, *cerium*, etc.] A supposed rare metallic element of the cerium earth group.

Its oxide, *Decipia*, was discovered by Delafontaine in 1878 in the samarskite of North Carolina, and the iodate, sulphate, and other salts have been prepared. On the supposition that decipia, of which the molecular weight is 390, is Dp<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, it is inferred that decipium is a triad element of atomic weight 171. (See *Comptes Rendus* LXXXVII. 632 and XCII. 63, and *Watts Dict. Chem.* (1882) VIII. 2156.)

**Deciple**, *pel*, *obs.* forms of DISCIPLE.

† **Decircinate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *decircinā-re* to round off, f. DE- I. 2, 3 + *circin-us* circle.] To round off, form into a circle.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [but wrongly explained]. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. v. 14 He [the Sun] imprinteth his Face on the Roscid Cloud, and decircinates the Iris with his Pencil. *Ibid.* II. xiii. 337 If the ☽ decircinates the Circle. 1721 BAILEY, *Decircinate*, to bring into a compass or roundness; to draw a Circle with a pair of Compasses.

Hence † **Decircination**.

1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Decise**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *decis-*, ppl. stem of *decidere* to DECIDE: cf. *excise*, *incise*.] = DECIDE v.1. Hence **Decided**, **Decisive** ppl. adjs.

1538 BALE *Brefe Comedy in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 210 Such virtuous men to despise As the lawes of God to hys people doth decyse. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II. Pref., In deciding some controwersy of religion. 1570 LEVINGS *Manip.* 148/1 To decise, *decidere*, *discutere*. 1641 R. BAILLIET *Let. & Frmls.* (1841) I. 360 To make that short, decised and nervous answer. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 325 A Judge finds not so much difficulty in deciding the differences of a Province, as [etc.].

**Deciser**: see DECISION.

**Decision** (dɪˈsɪʒən). Also 5 **decysion**, 6 **-sion**, **decisioun**, **decision**. [a. F. *decision* (14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *decisiō-em* cutting down, decision, n. of action from *decid-ere* to DECIDE.]

1. The action of deciding (a contest, controversy, question, etc.); settlement, determination.

1490 CAXTON *Encydis* vi. 23 He hath not rendred the reason or made any decysion. 1538 STARKEY *England* II. ii. 192 Thys causythy sutyts to be long in decysion. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xviii. 91 The decision of Controversies. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* I. 9 In the decision of private causes. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vii. 73 For the decision of questions daily arising.

b. (with a. and pl.) The final and definite result of examining a question; a conclusion, judgement: esp. one formally pronounced in a court of law.

1554 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 5 The decisions and determinations of general counsalls. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 11 Then his word were an Oracle, his opinion a decision. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xlii. 311 To compell men to obey his Decisions. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 95, I have not been able to discover more than one dictum and one decision in favour of the distinction. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. iii. 35 The decisions of the clergy were more satisfactory to themselves than to the laity.

2. The making up of one's mind on any point or on a course of action; a resolution, determination.

1886 ST. GEORGE STOCK *tr. Aristotle's Ethics* III. i. 43 It is hard at times to decide what sort of thing one should choose... and still harder to abide by one's decisions. *Mod.* Let me know your decision. Decision for Christ.

3. As a quality: Determination, firmness, decidedness of character.

1781 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 438 We want courage and decision of mind. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* II. (title), Decision of Character. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Trails* Wks. (Bohn) II. 30 On the English face are combined decision and nerve.

† 4. Cutting off, separation. *Obs.*

1584 R. SCOT *Discon. Witcher.* IV. ii. 50 Without decision of seed. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. lvi. (1612) 246 By... decision of the Lymme whence all the bayne did flow. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 827 (R.) From rocks and stones along the sea... there be decisions pass of some parcels and smal fragments. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* I. 231 Human generation... is performed by derivation or decision of part of the substance of the Parent.

**Decisional**, *a.* *rare*. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, or of the nature of, a decision.

1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 503/2 These opinions of the minority can have no decisional effect.

**Decisive** (dɪsɪˈsɪv), *a.* (sb.) [ad. med.L. *decisiv-us*, f. *decis-*, ppl. stem of *decidere*: see -IVE. Cf. F. *décisif*, -ive (1413 in Godef. Suppl.).]

1. Having the quality of deciding or determining (a question, contest, etc.); conclusive, determinative.

1611 COTGR., *Decisif*, decisive, deciding, determining, fit or able to end a controversie. 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 147 That sure decisive dart. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 255 Notions... unsupported by decisive experiments. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vii. 260 Tisamenus was slain in the decisive battle. 1892 L. W. CAVE in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 199/a The case... is really decisive of the point raised.

2. Characterized by decision; unhesitating, resolute, determined; = DECIDED 2.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vii. 355 To determine at once with a decisive air. 1858 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) III. iii. 68 The age... was not an age of decisive thought or decisive action. 1861 DICKENS *Gr. Expect.* v. 20 The sergeant, a decisive man, ordered that the sound should not be answered.

3. That is beyond question or doubt, that cannot be mistaken; hence often = DECIDED 1.

1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 160 Operate with a decisive influence to give them new force. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* II. 38 A decisive leaning toward what is most simple and intelligible. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* III. 71 The sustained vivacity and emphasis of the style give it [Pope's Iliad] a decisive superiority over its rivals.

† *ellipt.* as *sb.*

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii. § 64 (1740) 63 The Roman Catholic Peers were so many, as nearly if not wholly made a Decisive, for they went altogether as one Man.

**Decisively** (dɪsɪˈsɪvli), *adv.* [-LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a decisive manner.

1. Conclusively; so as to decide the question.

1621 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 121 The Authority of Synods in matters of Faith is... declarative, and not decisively judicial. 1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 491, I... cannot determine decisively about it, till the whole be cleared by digging. 1854 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 5 Seneca disposed rapidly and decisively of the objection.

2. With decision; unhesitatingly, resolutely.

1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 129 Major Cartwright has expressed himself as decisively, and with as much warmth, against [etc.]. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer.* Bd. II. xii. 95 It was now time... to act decisively.

3. In a manner beyond question or doubt; unmisstakenly, decisively.

1792 YOUNG *Trav. France* 257 It is fine sun-shine weather, decisively warmer than ever felt in England at this season. 1800 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 126 Decisively Calvinistic. 1893 *British Weekly* 8 June 105/5 Poe is decisively the first of American poets.

**Decisiveness** (dɪsɪˈsɪvnis), [-NESS.] The quality of being decisive; conclusiveness; resoluteness, decision.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1797 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 45/a They knew the decisiveness of his temper. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. II. vi, The Mutineers pronounce themselves with a decisiveness, which to Bouillé seems insolence. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 23 The King, with swift decisiveness, annihilated the incipient treason.

† **Decisor**, *-er*. *Obs.* [a. med.L. *decisor*, agent-n. from *decidere* to decide.] One who decides causes or controversies; a decider, arbiter.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 68b, Thys King [Hen. II], to whom other Princes dyd so resort, as to their arbiter and deciser. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* I. 9 Two whome they called Tribuni plebis... to be peculiar deciders and determiners of their causes. 1888 B. PICK in *Libr. Mar.* Mar. 245 They were called *Saboraim*, 'Decisors', 'Opinionists'.

† **Decisory**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* -o. [ad. med.L. *decisori-us*, f. *decisor*: see prec. and -ORY. In F. *décisore* (14th c. in Godef. Suppl.).] Decisive.

1611 COTGR., *Decisore*, decisorie, deciding; fit, used, or able, to decide controversies. 1755 in JOHNSON.

**Decistere**: see DECI-

**Decitizenize**: see DE- II. 1.

**Decivilize** (dɪsɪˈvɪlaɪz), *v.* [DE- II. 1: in mod.F. *déciviliser* (Littre).] To divest of civilization, to degrade from a civilized condition. Hence **Decivilized** ppl. a., **Decivilizing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; **Decivilization**, the process or condition of losing civilization.

a 1859 DE QUINCEY *has decivilized* (F. Hall). 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* § 71 We have but to imagine ourselves de-civilized. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 27 Aug. 246/1 He was barbarized, de-civilized, and enslaved. 1899 *Ch. Times* 15 Feb. 150/1 The decivilising effect of the wars. 1898 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 447 General harm, and decivilization, of the people. 1885 E. W. BENSON in *Law Times* LXXVIII. 328/1 If it might stem by even its own ruin the process of decivilisation.

**Deck** (dek), *sb.* Also 5 **dekke**, 6-7 **decke**. [In sense 1, app. of Flemish or LG. origin.]

In sense 1, prob. a. MDu. *dec* (neuter) roof, covering, cloak, pretext (app. from *decke*: ?OEt. *þakjo*), from same root as DECK v.: cf. Kilian '*decke* operimentum, lodix = *decksel* operimentum, opertorium, tegumen, tegumentum, tegmen, stragulum'; also mod.Du. *dek* bed-covering, horse-cloth. But in the nautical sense, 2, the word is not known in Du. before 1675-81, when *dek* (neuter) appears as a synonym of *verdek*, quoted in the nautical sense in 1640, but recorded by Kilian, 1599, only in the general sense 'tegumen, velamen'. Thus, *dek* in the nautical sense, appears to be known in Eng. 160 years earlier than in Dutch. It may be simply a specific application of the general sense 'covering', or it may come more immediately from the MDu. sense 'roof'.

† 1. A covering. *Obs.*

In quot. 1466 app. some material used for covering; with 1712 cf. Du. *dek* 'horse-cloth'.

1466 *Mann. & Housh. Exp.* 348 My mastyry paid to John Delawe, for xij. yerdes of dekke for the spyngas, ijij. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Fols* (1874) I. 38 Do on your Decke, Slut, I mean your Copenytnanke. 1712 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4997/4 A red Saddle with 2 Ovals in the Skirt, and the under Decks edged with blue.

2. *Naut.* A platform extending from side to side of a ship or part of a ship, covering in the space below, and also itself serving as a floor; formed of planks, or (in iron ships) of iron plating usually covered with planks.

The primary notion was 'covering' or 'roof' rather than 'floor': see quots. 1550 and 1624, and cf. 1466 in sense 1, where the 'dekke for the spyngas' or pinnace, may have been a covering of canvas, tarpaulin, or the like. In early craft there was a deck only at the stern, so that 16th c. writers sometimes use *deck* as equivalent to *poop*. In Elvot (1538), whence in Cooper, Huloet, and Baret, *deck* is erroneously made the equivalent of *prora*, instead of *puppis*.

1513 ECHYNGHAM *to Wolsey* 5 May (MS. Cott. Calig. D. vi. ff. 110), And bycause I hade no Rayles upon my dek I coyled a cable rounde a [boutte the] dek brest hys and likewise in the waste. 1531 C. MORRES *Inw. Great Bark* (Cott. MS. App. xviii), In primis, the shype with oon overlop. Item, a somer castell & a cloos tymber deck made from the mast forward whyche was made of laet. Item aboute the somer castell A deck from the mayne mast aftward. 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* (tr. Seyssel's Fr. version of Valla's Lat.) 191 They covered the former parte, and the mooste parte of their deckes [Fr. la plus part du couvert de leurs navires] wt copper [F. cuir, leather]. c 1585 ? J. POLMON *Famous Battles* 192 (Seafight at Cape of Orso, 1528) Philippino... levelling the first shotte of his Basilisco, with piercing the *Emperiall Admirall*, passed from the stemme to the decke, slaying thirtie men. *Ibid.* 193 The Moore hitting the decke, strake off the rudder. *Ibid.* 320 (Battle of Lepanto) The decke of this galley... chequered and wroughte marvellous fayre with diuers colours and hystories... ingraued and wrought in golde.

1587 W. BOURNE *Arte of Shooting* 59 It is very evil for to have the Orlop or Deck too low under the port. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 197 Now on the Beake, Now in the Waste, the Decke, in euery Cabyn. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. 63 In a broad Bay, out of danger of their shot... we vntyed our Targets that couered vs as a Deck. 1692 DELAVAL in *Land. Gaz.* No. 2769/3, 15 Capital Ships, to whereof are of 3 Decks. 1720 DE FOR CAPT. SINGLETON II. (1840) 36 A boat with a deck and a sail. 1840 R. DANA *Bef. the Mast* xxxiii. 125 The captain walked the deck at a rapid stride.



## b. With qualifying words.

The largest ships of the line had *main-deck, middle and lower deck*; also the *upper or spar-deck*, extending from stern to stern over the main-deck, and the *cripp deck* (which carried no guns) below the lower deck; they had also a *foop-deck*, or short deck in the after part of the ship above the spar-deck, and sometimes a *forecastle deck*, or similar short deck in the fore-part of the ship, sometimes retained in merchant ships and called the *top-gallant forecastle*. See also *HALF-DECK, HURRICANE-DECK, QUARTER-DECK*, etc.

1598 FLORIO *Dict.* To Reader 9, I was but one to sit at sterne, to prick my cards, to watch upon the vpper decke. c. 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1835) 12, I see a man that's in the lower deck. 1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. 6 A Flush Decke is when from stem to sterne, it lies upon a right line fore and aft. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal Ship* 45 She hath three flush Deckes, and a Fore-Castle, an halfe Decke, a quarter Decke, and a round-Decke. a. 1644 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* iii. 246/1 They make close the Fore-castle and Half-Deck. 1836 MARRIAT *Midsh. Easy* xii, Easthupp would constantly accost him familiarly on the forecastle and lower deck. 1847 xiii, He then proceeded to the quarter-deck. *Ibid.* xxvi, To comply with the captain's orders on the main deck.

c. In phrases, as *above deck* (also *fig.*), *BETWEEN-DECKS*, *on deck*, *under deck(s)*; to *clear*, *sweep the decks* (see *CLEAR v.*, *SWEEP v.*).

On *deck fig.* (U.S.): at hand; ready for action; in *Baseball*, next at the bat, with the right or privilege of batting next.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. 1. 94 F. He be sure to keepe him above decke. P. So will I; if hee come vnder my hatches, Ie neuer to Sea againe. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. (1843) 297/2 Committed to prison on board the ships... where they were kept under decks. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. of Sea* 470 Nowhang the lighted Lanthorns betwixt decks and in the Hold. a. 1679 GURNALL in Spurgeon *Treat. Dav. Pa.* lrv. 3 Poor Christian, who thinkest that thou shalt never get above deck. 1720 Dr. FOR *Capt. Singleton* xi. (1840) 194 The rest ran, down between decks. 1857 R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* iv. 110 [He] left the banquet to be discussed by his officers and men, who... soon cleared the decks.

3. *Mining.* (See *quot.*)

1888 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* (ed. 3) 31 *Deck*, the platform of a cage upon which the tubs stand when being drawn up or lowered down the pit.

4. In U.S. 'A passenger-car roof, particularly the clear-story roof' (*Standard Dict.*).

II. 5. 'A pack of cards piled regularly on each other' (J.); also the portion of the pack left, in some games, after the hands have been dealt. Since 17th c. *dial.* and in U.S.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 44 But whiles he thought to steal the single Ten, The King was slyly finger'd from the Deck. 1594 J. GREENE *Selimus* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 251 If I chance but once to get the decke, To deale about and shuffle as I would. 1594 BARNFIELD *Sheph. Cont.* viii, Pride deales the Deck whilst Chance doth choose the Card. 1609 ARMIN *Two Maids Morelache* (N.), I'll deal the cards, and cut you from the deck. 16... GREW (J.), The Selenites, of parallel plates, as in a deck of cards. 1777 BRAND *Pop. Antig.* (1849) II. 449 In some parts of the North of England a pack of cards is called to this day... a deck of cards. 1860 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1884 BRET HARTE *Gentl. La Porte in Flap*, etc. 135, I reckon the other fifty-one of the deck ez as poety. 1884 *Chess. Gloss.*, *Deck* *v.* cards, a pack of cards. 1885 *Century Mag.* XXIX. 548/1 An old ratty deck of cards.

† 6. A pile of things laid flat upon each other. 1625 F. MARKHAM *Be. Hon.* ii. vi. 5 Any whose Pedigree lyes so deepe in the deck, that few or none will labour to find it. 1631 *Celestina* xix. 185 Subtil words, whereof such as shee are never to seeke, but have them still ready in the deck. 1634 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 287 So long as these things should hang upon the file, or lie in the deck, he might perhaps be safe. 1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* II. 394 A certain Declaration... which you have kept in deck until this season.

† 7. Of a cannon: see *quot. Obs.*

1672 W. T. COMPLEAT *Gunner* i. iv. 5 The Pamel or Button at her Coyl or Britch-end is called the Casacabel or Deck.

III. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (from sense 2), as *deck-chair*, *-cleat*, *-flat*, *-officer*, *-passenger*, *-plank*, *-pump*, *-seat*, *-stool*, *-swabber*, *-transom*, *-watch*; also, *deck-beam*, one of the strong transverse beams supporting the deck of a ship; *deck-bridge*, (a) a narrow platform above and across the deck of a steamer amidships; = *BRIDGE sb.*; (b) a bridge in which the roadway is laid on the top of the truss (opp. to a *through bridge*); *deck-cargo* = *deck-load*; *deck-collar* (U.S.), the iron collar or ring through which the stove-pipe passes in the roof of a railway carriage; cf. *deck-plate*; *deck-flats* (see *FLAT sb.*); *deck-hand*, a 'hand' or workman employed on the deck of a vessel; *deck-head*, a name for the slipper limpet (*Crepidula*); *deck-hook*, 'the compass timber bolted horizontally athwart a ship's bow, connecting the stem, timber, and deck-planks of the fore-part; it is part and parcel of the breast-hooks' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); *deck-house*, a 'house' or room erected on the deck of a ship; *deck-light*, a thick glass let into a deck to light a cabin below; *deck-load sb.*, hence *deck-load v.*, to load with a cargo upon the deck; also *fig.*; *deck-nail*, 'a kind of spike with a snug head, commonly made in a diamond form' (Smyth); *deck-pipe*, 'an iron pipe through which the chain cable is paid into the chain-locker' (Smyth); *deck-plate* (see *quot.*); *deck-*

*sheet*, 'that sheet of a studding-sail which leads directly to the deck, by which it is steadied until set' (Smyth); *deck-stopper*, 'a strong stopper used for securing the cable forward of the capstan or windlass while it is overhauled; also abast the windlass or bitts to prevent more cable from running out' (Smyth); *deck-tackle*, a tackle led along the deck, for hauling in cable, etc.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Deck-beams*. 1876 DANIS *Pol. Exp.* i. 29 New deck-beams of increased size were put in. 1881 Chambers' *hinged*, s.v. *Cargo*. The term 'deck-cargo' is given to the commodities on the deck of a ship, which are not usually included in the policy of insurance. 1886 J. H. McCARNEY *Doom* 9 The group comfortably arranged on 'deck-chairs'. 1887 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Deck-plats*, pieces of wood temporarily nailed to the deck to secure objects in bad weather. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 604 Wood ships with wood beams have their 'deck-flats' formed by planking laid upon and fastened to the beams. 1885 GEN. GRANT *Perf. Mem.* xxi. 1. 288 From captain down to 'deck-hand'. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 656/1 Deck of jingles or amber-shells... 'deck heads'... linperts, and other rock-loving mollusks. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 101 The breast-hooks that receive the ends of the deck-planks are also called 'Deck-Hooks'. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. 2. 106 Ohlsen and Petersen building our 'deck-house'. 1882 *Daily News* 24 May 1/1 Good accommodation is... provided for second-class passengers in a commodious 'deck-house'. 1840 LONGFELLOW in *Life* (1891) I. 357 Horrible negligence, — a 'deck-load of cotton! 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Deck-load*, timber, casks, or other cargo not liable to damage from wet, stowed on the deck of merchant vessels. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/7 We are determined... not to 'deck-load our Franchise Bill. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchase* 126, 211 'Deck-nails... are proper for fastening of Decks in Ships. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggars Boy* 114 Among the 'deck passengers' there was a man and his wife with seven children. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 55 The hawse boxes, or 'deck pipe. 1884 Sir E. J. REED in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 620 The steel decks... being... covered with 'deck-plank of teak or of pine. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Deck-plate*, a plate around the chimney of a marine-engine furnace to keep the same from contact with the wood of the deck. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 56 A 'double wall' or 'deck stopper-knot. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ix, In ten minutes, the parade of 'deck swabbers had passed. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Deck-transom*, a horizontal timber under a ship's counter. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xvii. 201 One of our 'deck-watch', who had been cutting ice for the melter.

*Deck* (dek), *v.* Also 5/7 *decko*, 6 *dek*, *dekko*. [Not known before 16th c.: app. then of recent adoption from Flem. or Low Ger.; cf. Du. *dekk-en*, MDu. *deken*, *decken* to cover. The latter is = MLG. MHG. *decken*, OHG. *dachjan*, *dechhan* = OTent. *bahjan* (whence ON. *pejka*, OFris. *thekka*, OE. *peccan* to cover, roof over) a derivative verb from an ablaut-stem *pek-, pak-*, Indog. *teg-* to cover, whence ON. *pak*, OHG. *dah*, Ger. *dach* covering, roof, OE. *þæc*, THATCH. In branch II a derivative of DECK *sb.*: cf. to *roof*, *floor*, etc.]

I. +1. *trans.* To cover; *esp.* to cover with garments, clothe. *Obs.*

1533 DOUGLAS *Eneis* x. xiii. 106 Ene, That... hys sovrit targe erekkit, And thar vndre hym haldis cloyly dekkyt. *Ibid.* xlv. 92 Queyn Amathia... Dekkis and defendis hym with wordis sle. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) Cij/1 This lusty Codrus was cloked for the rayne And dogle decked with huddes one or twayne. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 759 Denke your hofte. 1535 COVERDALE *Haggai* i. 6 Ye decke [1611 *clothe*] your selues, but ye are not warme. 1594 CAGEW *Tasso* (1881) 1 No place is vnder sky so cloyly deckt, Which gold not opees. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* iii. xviii. 461 Take away the barke... and after inuest and decke vp therewith some shoote that is of the like thicknes with the graft.

2. To clothe in rich or ornamental garments; to cover with what beautifies; to array, attire, adorn.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyshe* (Percy Soc.) lxvii, Then is he decked as poe laureate. 1535 COVERDALE *A Kings* ix. 30 She coloured hir face, and decked hir heade. — Ps. ciii. 2 Thou deckest thyself with light as it were with a garment. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 268, I thought thy Bride-bed to haue deckt (sweet Maid), And not t' haue strew'd thy Graue. 1628 PRYNN *Love-locks* 35 Much lesse, may we Curle, Die, or ouer-curiously decke our Haire. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Jordan* i, Curling with metaphors a plain intention. Decking the sense. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* i. xxvii, The scallop shell his cap did deck. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minst.* II. 63 Daisies deck the green. 1825 *March. Exam.* 9 July 4/7 The shipping... was profusely decked with flags.

b. with *out*, +1 *up*.

1587 HARRISON *England* ii. vii. (1877) l. 169 In decking up of the body. 1640 Sir R. BAKER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxvi. 11-15 To serve for a jewel in the decking up of God's cabinet. 1745 *De Fed's Eng. Tradesman* v. (1841) I. 34 Decked out with long wigs and swords. 1886 B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recoll. Mil. Serv.* II. xv. 64 Every vessel being gaily decked out with flags.

† 3. To array, fit out, equip. *Obs.*

1715. *Agreement* 90 in Hazl. E. P. I. 97 The wastes decked with serpentyne strange, Saynt Georges streamers sprede ouer hede. 1548 HALL *Chron.* an. 25 Hen. VIII (1809) 798 The kyng... decked and vntailed dyers shippes of warre and sent them to the North seas to defende his subiectes.

II. 4. *Naut.* To cover as with a deck; to furnish with a deck; to *deck in*, *over*, to cover in with the deck, in ship-building.

1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 175 At last it was concluded, to deck their long boat with their ship hatches. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryd's Voy.* 6 Flat Boats... tho' small, yet so close Deck't, that in a rough Sea they will go quite under the

waves and retain no water. 1774 GODESM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 256 The five-men-boat is decked at each end, but open in the middle. 1874 J. DEARY in *Lanc. Times Rep.* XXXI. 231/2 The vessel... was... decked over, fore-and aft. 1893 R. KIRLING *Many Invent.* 121 Your ship has been built and designed, closed and decked in.

5. *Mining.* To load or unload (the tubs upon the cage). (See *DECK sb.* 3.) Chiefly U.S.

1893 GREELEY *Gloss. Coal-mining* 76 *Decking*, the operation of changing the tubs on a cage at top and bottom of a shaft.

† *De'ckage*. *Obs. rare.* [f. *DECK v.* + *-AGE*.] Adornment, embellishment.

1642 LIGHTFOOT *Obser.* *Genesis* i. Wks. 1822 II. 333 The Earth... had not received as yet its perfection, beauty and deckage.

*Decked* (dekt), *pp. a.* [f. *DECK v.* + *-ED*.]

1. Adorned, embellished, set out: see the verb.

1 a. 1500 *Chesler Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 4 See that you fourth bringe In well decked order, that worthe storie Of Balaam and his asse. 1593 Q. ELIZ. *Beth.* 16 The decked wide seak not when thou violets gather. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 307 The well-decked and well-plenished dwellings.

b. *Her.* Applied to an eagle or other bird when the edges of the feathers are of a different tincture. In mod. *Dicts.*

2. Having a deck, or decks (as in *two-decked*).

1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 78 By the passage-packet, a decked vessel, to Honfleur. 1837 MARRIAT *Dog-fend* iii, On board of a two-decked ship. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 28 Such tackling as decked ships carry.

*Decker*¹ (de'kar). [f. *DECK v.* + *-ER*¹.] One who decks or adorns.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* ii. viii. 167 The Yndians are... greate deckers and trimmers of their selues. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Afeyador*, a barber, a trimmer, a decker. 1803 *Pie Nic* No. 2 (1806) I. 53, I am but a sort of table-decker.

*Decker*² (de'kar). [f. *DECK sb.* + *-ER*¹.]

1. A vessel having (a specified number of) decks, as in *two-decker*, *three-decker*, etc., q.v. b. *transf.* Applied to a kind of oven: see *quot.* 1884.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 25 July 2/4 Admiral Hotham's large ships, that is, the three deckers. 1805 in *Naval Chron.* XV. 204 The *Santissima Trinidad*, the Spanish four-decker. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 120/3 Mason's Patent Hot-Air Continuous Baking Two Decker Oven. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 'Extra' 24 July 3/2 Patent continuous-baking 'decker' ovens—i.e., ovens piled upon each other, which are heated by one furnace.

2. A gun belonging to a particular deck of a ship of war; as in *lower-decker*, a gun belonging to the lower deck.

1781 ARCHER in *Naval Chron.* XI. 287 Double breech'd the lower deckers. 1809 *Ibid.* XXII. 344 Having only fourteen of her main-deckers mounted.

3. a. A workman employed on the deck of a ship. b. A deck-passenger. *collog.*

1800 COLQUHOUN *Com. Thames* iv. 180 The Deckers, or persons who hoist up the Cargo upon deck. 1866 *The Colonist* (Belize), May 2/1 Passengers arrived. In the Packet—Mr. and Mrs. D... and 79 deckers.

*Decking* (de'kin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *DECK v.* and *sb.* + *-ING*¹.]

1. The action of the verb *DECK*; + *concr.* that with which something is decked (*obs.*); adornment, embellishment, ornament.

1531 ELVOT *Gow* ii. iii, Semblable deckynge oughte to be in the house of a nobleman or man of honour. 1522 J. SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 38 Sumptuous and magnificient ornaments and deckings. c. 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1835) 157 Spending on decking many precious houre. 1673 *Lady's Child* i. 3/1 P. 26. 10 Their most exquisit deckings are but like the garlands on a beast design'd for sacrifice.

2. The work or material of the deck of a ship; planking or flooring forming a deck.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.*, *Le tillac d'une navire*, the decking of a ship. 1879 BUTCHER & LANG *Odyssey* 81 Fashion a wide raft... and lay deckings high thereupon. 1887 *Daily News* 26 June 6/2 The building is considered to be absolutely fireproof, the floors being all of steel 'decking' and solid brick concrete.

*Deckle* (de'kle). Also *deckel*. [a. Ger. *deckel* in same sense, prop. 'little cover, lid, tympan', and in other technical applications, dim. of *decke* cover.]

1. A contrivance in a paper-making machine to confine the pulp within the desired limits, and determine the size or width of the sheet: a. in hand paper-making, a thin rectangular frame of wood fitting close upon the mould on which the pulp is placed; b. in a paper-machine, a continuous band or strap on either side of the apron. Hence used as a measure of the width of paper, as '50-inch deckle paper', and short for *deckle-edge*.

1810 [see *Deckle-strap* in 2]. 1816 *Specif. Camerons' Patent* No. 4002. 2 The deckle being attached to the carriage, falls on the bottom of the mould. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Deckle*,... also the rough or raw edge of paper. 1888 N. & Q. 7th Ser. V. 277 It seems as if the deckle, fitting on the mould, should produce a sheet of paper with a smooth and even edge.

2. *Comb.* *deckle edge*, the rough uncut edge of a sheet of paper, formed by the deckle; also *attrib.* = next; *deckle-edged a.*, having a rough uncut edge, as hand-made paper; *deckle-strap*, see 1 b. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. The uncut edge of paper is known as the 'deckle edge'. 1884 *Bookseller* 6 Nov. 176/2



The deckle edges are left at the side and bottom, the top edge alone being cut. 1887 *Nimmo's Catal.* Oct., One Hundred Copies on fine deckle-edge royal 8vo paper. 1870 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts XXVIII.* 193 The "deckle-edges" are made perfectly smooth and true. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts III.* 490 We have to notice the deckle or boundary straps... which regulate the width of the paper.

**Deckless** (dek'les), *a. rare.* [-LESS.] Without a deck.

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul but Jesus* 328 In a deckless vessel. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 558/1 Deckless and cabinless.

**Declaim** (dē'klā'm), *v.* Also 5-7 -olame, 7 -olame, -olayne. [Formerly *declame*, ad. L. *dē-clāmāre*, f. DE- I. 3 + *clāmāre* to cry; subseq. assimilated to *claim*. Cf. F. *declamer* (1549 in Hatzf.).]

#### I. intr.

1. To speak aloud with studied rhetorical force and expression; to make a speech on a set subject or theme as an exercise in public oratory or disputation. b. To recite with elocutionary or rhetorical effect (chiefly U.S.).

1554 HULOET, Declame or exercise fayned argument in playdyng, vsed among lawers called mootyng. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 83 When you and I declaimed together last. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. xi. I offered at my first exercise in the Hall, and answered my opponent: and upon the 17th following, declaimed in the Chapel before the Master, Fellows and Scholars, according to the custom. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 11 A Weakness of Voice; which he cured by frequently declaiming on the Sea-Shore, amidst the Noise of the Waves. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, First Visit Wks.* (Bohn) II. 10 Wordsworth, standing apart, and reciting to me... like a schoolboy declaiming.

2. To declaim against; to speak in an impassioned oratorical manner in reprobation or condemnation of; to inveigh against.

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* iv. ii. What are his mischiefs, consul? You declaim against his manners, and corrupt your own. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vi. 21 Thus is it the humour of many heads to extol the dayes of their forefathers, and declaim against the wickedness of times present. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. ii. ix. 230 They loudly declaimed against the King's insincerity. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* viii. 196 A generous patriot declaiming against the growth of luxury.

3. To speak aloud in an impassioned oratorical manner, with appeals to the emotions rather than the reason of the audience; to harangue.

1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-thinking Math.* § 33 Instead of giving a reason you declaim. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xi. Let him declaim as pompously as he chooses upon the subject. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* ii. 27 Tom Webster bustled and declaimed, while Sergeant Rayne quietly argued. 1884 R. GLOVER in *Christian World* 9 Oct. 766/3 To declaim is more easy than to convince.

#### b. quasi-trans. with extension.

1755 *Monitor* 16 Aug. ¶ 2 Some late patriots... declaimed themselves into power.

#### II. trans.

4. To discuss aloud; to debate. *Obs. rare* -1. (The early date of the quotation, so long before the verb is otherwise known in Eng. or French, as well as the sense, is notable.)

CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1198 As þey declamede [4 MSS. 1410-25; *Harl.* 3943 declarid] þis matere, Lo Troilus... Come ryndende.

5. To speak or utter aloud with studied rhetorical expression; to repeat or recite rhetorically.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 49 Werieng you with the declaimyng of my poore skill in the tilling of the feelde. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. 82 (T.) Whoever strives to beget, or foment in his heart, such [malignant] persuasions concerning God, makes himself the devil's orator, and declaims his cause. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* i. He then declaimed the following passage rather with too much than too little emphasis. 1885 R. L. STEVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* 555 In declaiming a so-called iambic verse, it may so happen that we never utter one iambic foot.

6. = Declaim against; to decry, denounce. *Obs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 42 This Banquet then... is at once declared and declaimed, spoken of and forbidden. 1623 COKERAM, *Declame*, to speake ill of.

#### Hence Declaiming vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1577 [see 5]. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 931 He used otherwhiles to goe downe to the water side... for to exercise himselfe in declaiming. 1656 *Artif. Handm.* 95 Humane fallacies and declaimings. 1701 ROWE *Ans. Step-Moth.* iv. i. 1684 Yield much matter to declaiming flatterers. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-thinking Math.* § 11 In the same manner as any declaiming bigot would defend transubstantiation.

**Declaimant**, *rare* -1. [f. prec. + -ANT, after *claimant*, etc.] = DECLAMER.

1763 SHENSTONE *Ess.* 28 The company was a little surprised at the sophistry of our declaimant.

**Disclaimer** (dē'klā'maj). [f. DECLAIM + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who disclaims; one who speaks with rhetorical expression, or as an exercise in elocution; one who harangues, or speaks with impassioned force.

1432-50 *fr. Higden* (Rolls) IV. 401 Iulius Gallo, a noble declamer. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treat. Fr. Tong.* Declamateur, a mooter. 1640 G. WATTS *tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* iv. ii. (R.) A certain declaimer against sciences. 1722 STEELE *Spect.* No. 521 ¶ 1 The Declaimers in Coffee-houses. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 202 ¶ 2 The pompous periods of declaimers, whose purpose is only to amuse

with fallacies. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* i. iii. § 2 Such... is the labour of the musical performer, the actor, the public declaimer or reciter.

**Declaration** (dē'klām'āshən). [ad. L. *dē-clāmātiō-em*, n. of action from *dē-clāmāre* to DECLAIM, or ad. F. *déclaration* (15th c. in Hatzf.).]

1. The action or art of declaiming; the repeating or uttering of a speech, etc. with studied intonation and gesture.

1554 HULOET, Declaration often heard, and tedious to the hearers, *crambe repetita*. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 86 Your plainsong is as it were your theme, and your descendant as it were your declaration. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. xxiv. 680 He publicly professed the arts of rhetoric and declamation. 1834 MACAULAY *Pitt* Ess. (1854) I. 294 That which gave most effect to his declaration was the air of sincerity, of vehement feeling, or moral elevation, which belonged to all that he said.

attrib. 1806 BYRON *Thoughts College Exam.* 25 The declaration prize.

b. *Musical.* The proper rhetorical rendering of words set to music.

1876 in STAINER & BARRETT.

2. A public speech or address of rhetorical character; a set speech in rhetorical elocution.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* (R.), Olde Quintillian with his declamations; Theocritus with his Bucolic relations. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) xi. Theams more fit for scholars declamations. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 55 The Orations and declamations... of these Sophists, who make show of their eloquence. 1782 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. xiii. 381 Able to compose Essays, Declamations, and Verses, in Greek, in Latin, and in English. 1830 DRURY in *Moore Life Byron* (1866) 201/1 He suddenly diverged from the written composition... I questioned him, why he had altered his declaration?

3. Declaiming or speaking in an impassioned oratorical manner; fervid denunciation with appeals to the audience.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 42 The more accurately the Scriptures describe sinnes, the more absolutely they forbid them: where wickednesse is the subject, all speech is declamation. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 ¶ 3 (Not so universal) as some have asserted in the heat of declamation. 1789 BENTHAM *Princ. Legis.* i. § 1 But enough of metaphor and declamation. 1794 GIBSON *Autobiog.* 90, I was conscious myself that my style, above prose and below poetry, degenerated into a verbose and turgid declamation. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 53 Exacerbated declamation in favor of ancient dogma against modern science.

4. A speech of a rhetorical kind expressing strong feeling and addressed to the passions of the hearers; a declamatory speech, a harangue.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* III. viii. (1611) 98 The cause why such declamations prevail so greatly, is, for that men suffer themselves to be deluded. 1631 WEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 23 But this was but one of Caesars rodamantadoes, or hounding declamations. 1688 PENTON *Guardians Instr.* 47 The constant Declamations against us those intruding members. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) II. 216 It was only an insolent declamation... full of fury and indecent invectives. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, First Visit Wks.* (Bohn) II. 4 On this, he [Coleridge] burst into a declamation on the folly and ignorance of Unitarianism.

† **Declamator**. *Obs.* [a. L. *dē-clāmātor*, n. of action from *dē-clāmāre* to DECLAIM.] One who practises declamation; a declaimer.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 401 Iulius Gallio... was [the] best declamator of alle. 1530 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xiii. They whiche do onely teache rhetoricke... ought to be named rhetoriciens, declamatorys, artificiall spekers... or any other name than oratorys. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 590 Sir Declamator, you vsurpe Radamantus his office. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal. Introd.* 7 Was ever any Declamator's Case so extravagantly put? 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 56 ¶ 1 Who could, I say, hear this generous Declamator without being fired by his noble Zeal?

**Declamatory** (dē'klām'atōri), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *dē-clāmātōri-us*, f. *dē-clāmātōr-em*: see prec. and -ORY.] Of or pertaining to rhetorical declaiming; of the nature of, or characterized by, declamation.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* x. (1887) 57 To pronounce... orations and other declamatory argumentes. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. vi. iii. To leaue all declamatory speeches in praise of divine Musick. 1639 WOTTON (J.), This... became a declamatory theme amongst the religious men of that age. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* i. 5 That peculiar species of Music, which may be called declamatory. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. iii. vii. 393 note. This pretended charter is very suspicious: its style is too declamatory. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iii. 75 It is in the true declamatory passages that Pope is at his best.

† b. Characterized by declamation against something; denunciatory. *Obs.*

1589 NASHE *Greene's Menaphon* Ded. to Least in this declamatory vaine, I should condemne all and commend none.

† B. sb. A declamatory speech. *Obs.*

1688 L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* III. 12 Then's the Time for Declamatorys, and Exaggerations.

Hence **Declamatoriness**, the quality of being declamatory.

1844 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 351 The general characteristics of Linguet's oratory are declamatoriness and paradox. † **Declarable**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dē-clārā-re* + -BLE; viewed also as f. DECLARE + -ABLE.] Capable of being declared, shown, or made known.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. iv. 112 This is declarable from the best and most professed Writers. *Ibid.* iv. xiii. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 23 Right Reason is of two sorts... Of which the Divine is inexpressible, but the Humane declarable.

**Declarant** (dē'klār'ant). [f. F. *déclarant* or L. *dē-clārānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dē-clārāre* to DECLARE: see -ANT.] One who makes a declaration: esp. in Law.

1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* II. 296 Declares, that [etc.]... and that this was after the Declarant's renouncing of her Baptism. 1752 J. STEWART in *Scots Mag.* June (1753) 285/2 The declarant was at Edinburgh. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* viii. The declaration farther set forth that... he, the said declarant, was informed that they were of the worst description. 1888 *Times* 29 Oct. 5/3 The object of requiring the signature of the declarant is to fix liability for false declarations.

**Declaration** (dē'klār'āshən). Also 4-5 -acioun, 4-6 -acion. [a. F. *déclaration* or ad. L. *dē-clārātiō-em*, n. of action f. *dē-clārāre* to DECLARE.]

† 1. The action of making clear or clearing up (anything obscure or not understood); elucidation, explanation, interpretation. *Obs.*

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. x. (Camb. MS.) 71-2 Thyse geometryens when they han shewyd hyr propousicions ben wont to bryngen in thynges þat they clepen porysmes or declaraciouns of forseyd thynges. c1391 - *Astrol.* I. § 4 And for the more declaracioun, lo here the figure. 1527 R. THORNE in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 253 For more declaration of the said Card (= map). 1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII. c. 5 For the declaration of the whiche ambiguyte and doubt. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Pall.* (1676) 57 This Table is so plain, that it needs no declaration.

† 2. The setting forth or expounding of a topic; exposition, description, relation. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xvii. 18 He shal discriue... a declaracioun of this lawe [deuteronomium legis huius] in a volum. 1450 CARGRAVE *Chron.* 17 The children of Noe... of whos issew here schal be a declaration. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 95 A description or an evident declaration of a thyng as though we sawe it even now doen. 1619 *Mirr. Mag.* Title-p. With a Declaration of all the Warres, Battels and Sea-fights, during her Reigne. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 437. 189 O Dower 'ad ostium ecclesie' a good declaration hath beene made by Master Littleton in his first book.

3. The action of stating, telling, setting forth, or announcing openly, explicitly or formally; positive statement or assertion; an assertion, announcement or proclamation in emphatic, solemn, or legal terms.

1340 HAMFOLE *Pr. Cons.* 2606 Pan sal he deme ilka nacyon, And mak a fynal declaracyon Of alle þe domes byr shewed. 1426 in *Surtess Misc.* (1890) 9 Apon þis declaration made. 1547 in *Vicary's Misc.* (1888) App. iii. 161 Crosses to be sett vpon mens dores for the declaration of the plague. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. ii. (1611) 5 His promises are nothing else but declarations what God will do for the good of men. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxi. 114 If he dye... without declaration of his Heyre. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 152 ¶ 3 Declarations of fidelity. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 33 In spite of Marianne's declaration that the day would be lastingly fair. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 262 The pope made a public declaration with respect to the dispute. 1881 BAGEHOT *Biog. Studies* 290 The first declaration of love was made by the lady.

4. a. *Declaration of war*: formal announcement or proclamation by a Power of the commencement of hostilities against another Power. Also *declaration of peace*.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 243 When þe Romaynes wolde werry in eny lond, schulde onen goo... and clerliche declare... þe matire and cause of the werre, and þat declaracioun was icleped clarigatio. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 207 She was sent... with a plain overture and declaration of peace. 1762 *Univ. Mag.* Feb. 99 The following is a Declaration of War by Spain against Great Britain dated the 16th of January. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 389 Declarations of war and peace, when presented by the executive to the legislative body, are to be adopted [etc.]. 1828 NAPIER *Hist. Penins. War* I. 137 The invasion of Napoleon produced a friendly alliance between those countries without a declaration of peace. 1845 POLSON in *Encycl. Metrop.* 728/1 The custom of making a declaration of war to the enemy, previous to the commencement of hostilities, is of great antiquity, and was practised even by the Romans... Since, however, the peace of Versailles, in 1763, such declarations have been discontinued, and the present usage is, for the state with whom the war commences to publish a manifesto within its own territories.

b. *Declaration of the poll*: the public official announcement of the numbers polled for each candidate at an election. Hence *attrib.* in *declaration day*.

1863 H. COX *Inst.* I. viii. 114 Upon the closing of the poll, the poll-books are sealed, and kept under seal until the declaration of the poll. 1892 *Daily News* 14 Oct. 6/1 On the morning of declaration day, there arrived reports about some districts in which the polling had been large.

5. The action of declaring for or against (see DECLARE v. 8).

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 53 The natural fear... which restrains from such crimes, is a declaration of nature against them.

6. A proclamation or public statement as embodied in a document, instrument, or public act.

*Declaration of Indulgence*: see INDULGENCE.

*Declaration of Rights*: the Parliamentary declaration of 1689: see RIGHT.

*Declaration of Independence*: the public act by which the American Continental Congress, on July 4th, 1776, declared the North American colonies to be free and independent of Great Britain; the document in which this is embodied.

*Declaration of Paris*: a diplomatic instrument signed by the representatives of the powers at the Congress of Paris in 1856, settling and defining important points of maritime law affecting belligerents and neutrals in time of war.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parvula Iron Age* 208 A petition from some Lords in England, conformable in the main points to a



Declaration of the Scots, which they called the intention of their Army. 1660 MARVELL *Conf. vi. Wks. 1672-11. 25* To morrow the bill for enacting his Majesty's Declaration in religious matters is to have its first reading. 1776 *Ann. Reg.* 261 A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, July 4. 1780 *Impartial Hist. War Amer.* 315 These Articles, as well as the Declaration of Independence, were published in all the Colonies. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvii. The declaration of Indulgence issued by Charles II. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1834) II. 209 The principal abuses that had characterized the government of the two preceding reigns, were also enumerated and digested into an instrument, called a Declaration and Claim of Rights, presented and assented to, by the new sovereigns.

7. **Law. a.** The plaintiff's statement of claim in an action; the writing or instrument in which this is made.

1483 *Act i. Rich. III. c. 6 § 1* The Plaintiff... [shall] make Oath... that the Contract... comprised in the same Declaration [etc.]. 1579 W. RASTELL *Terms of Law, Declaration* is a shewing forth in writing of the grief and complaint of the demandant or plaintiff, against the tenant or defendant. 1644 PERKINS *Prof. Bk. II. § 151* The declaration shall abate. 1672 WYCHERLEY *Love in Wood* Ded. No man with papers in 's hand is more dreadful than a poet; no, not a lawyer with his declarations. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm. III.* 203 As soon as this action is brought, and the complaint fully stated in the declaration. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 783 The first count in the declaration.

b. A simple affirmation allowed to be taken, in certain cases, instead of an oath or solemn affirmation.

1834 *Act 5-6 Will. IV. c. 62*. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 164 By 5 & 6 Wm. IV. c. 62, for the abolition of unnecessary oaths, any justice... is empowered to take voluntary declarations in the form specified in the act. And any person willfully making such declaration false, in any material particular, shall be guilty of a misdemeanour.

c. In the Custom-house; see DECLARE *v.* 100.

1853 *Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 107 § 186* The master of the ship in which such goods shall be laden shall before clearance make and subscribe a declaration before the proper officer of customs. 1876 *Act 39 & 40 Vict. c. 36 § 58*.

d. The creation or acknowledgement of a trust or use in some form of writing; any writing whereby a trust or use is constituted or proved to exist.

1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Comm. Law* xiv. (1636) 56 Declarations evermore are countmandable in their natures. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 449 The only point for which they contended was, that the articles... under which they claimed, amounted to a good declaration of the uses of recovery. *Ibid.* 463 A declaration of trust requires no particular form, provided it be proved or manifested in writing. 1849 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 75 There being no declaration of the trust of the money beyond the life of the wife, it resulted to the heir.

e. **Scots Law.** In criminal proceedings the account which a prisoner, who has been apprehended on suspicion of having committed a crime, gives of himself on his examination, which is taken down in writing' (Bell *Dict. s.v.*).

**Dying declaration:** a declaration made by a person on his deathbed, which is admitted as evidence in a prosecution for homicide.

**Judicial declaration:** the statement, taken down in writing, of a party when judicially examined as to the particular facts in a civil action.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl. xxiii. It.*... usually happens that these declarations become the means of condemning the accused, as it were, out of their own mouths. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 256 The magistrate's proper duty is distinctly to inform the prisoner not only that it is optional for him to make a declaration or not as he pleases, but also that what he says may afterwards be used against him on his trial.

8. In the game of bezique: see quot.

1870 *Mod. Hoyle* 153 Declaration is the act of declaring a score by the process of placing certain cards upon the table. *Ibid.* 148 The last declaration must be made before the last two cards are drawn.

**Declarationist, nonce-wd.** One who joins in or signs a declaration.

1892 *Times* 7 Jan. 10/5 We are indebted to the declarationists for bringing this controversy again before the public.

**Declarative** (dēklār'atīv), *a. (sb.)* [a. *F. déclaratif, -ive*, or ad. *L. declarativus*, f. ppl. stem of *declāre* to DECLARE: see *IVE*.] Characterized by declaring (in the various senses of the vb.).

†1. Making clear, manifest, or evident. *Obs.*

a 1536 *Cindale Wks.* 67 (R.) Notwithstanding y<sup>e</sup> sonne is the cause declarative wherby we know that the other is a father. 1644 BULWER *Chirof.* 1 All the declarative conceits of Gesture. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Cont.* IV. 337 These kind of promises... are declarative, making manifest who be those true believers to whom the life promised... doth belong. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 329 Holy and zealous impressions upon the hearts... of men may be declarative of their being filled with the Spirit of God. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genes.* 43 The declarative evidences... whether or no he was among the trees of righteousness.

†b. That manifests itself or is capable of manifestation. *Obs.*

1642 T. HODGES *Glimpse* 36 Every thing whereby the declarative highness of this great God is advanced. a 1679 GURNALL in Spurgeon *Treat. Dav. Ps. cii.* 16 His declarative glory then appears, when the glory of his mercy, truth and faithfulness break forth in his people's salvation.

2. Characterized by making declaration; of the nature of a declaration or formal assertion. *Declarative act, statute, etc.* = DECLARATORY act, etc.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 113 A declarative, or pronouncing sentence. 1646 S. BOLTON *Tractatum. De iur. & Ministerial.* declarative, subordinate Judges. 1661 BUSHNELL *Jur. i. Ind.* III. 31 Whether the Act or Statute... were operative or declarative, creating new right, or manifesting, or restoring old right. 1692 BR. PATRICK *Anst. Pechstone* 97 The only Question is, Whether their Absolution be only declarative, or also operative? 1755 CARTER *Hist. Eng.* IV. 335 It was a declarative law. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* ed. 5. I. 270 The best method of discovering the proper case of the pronoun, in such phrases... is, to turn them into declarative expressions.

b. **Const. of.**

1642 CHAS. I *Anno. Declar. Both Houses* 1 July, According to the Common Law (of which the Statute is but declarative). 1774 PENNAET *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 16 An inscription, declarative of his munificence towards the church. 1866 GROSART in *Lismore Papers* Introd. 12 Much of the record... is declarative of a wish on the part of the Founder of the History to win the ear of posterity.

†3. Of a person: Declaring oneself, declaring or uttering one's opinion; communicative. *Obs.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. vi. (1739) 14 The times were too tender to endure them to be declarative on either part. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xli. 240 He was still more declarative afterwards.

B. *sb.* A declaratory statement or act.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. x. (1739) 57 Not as an Introduction of a new Law, but as a Declarative of the old. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* III. i. 201 As declaratives of natural consequence.

**Declaratively**, *adv.* [f. prec. + *LY*.] In a declarative manner; by way of declaration or distinct assertion; †by way of manifestation.

1625 USSHIER *Anst. Jewell* 132 [They] doe discharge that part of their function which concerneth forgiveness of sinnes, partly operatively, partly declaratively. 1652 *Englands Commonwealth* 20 A man whom... this State had declaratively disclaimed. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. of Life* xii. 55 Not only declaratively or by way of manifestation. a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* IV. (1853) 175 Still more declaratively is the connexion told.

†**Declarator**, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* [a. *L. declarator*, agent-n. from *declārare* to DECLARE.] One who declares or makes manifest; an informer.

a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* 1633 100 The other part to the Declarator, Detector or Informer.

**Declarator** (dēklār'atōr), *sb.* 2. *Sc.* [representing *F. déclaratoire* (acte, sentence déclaratoire), med. *L. declaratorius*, -a, -um; see DECLARATORY.] A declaratory statement, 'a legal or authentic declaration' (Jam.). (*Action of*) declarator (*Sc. Law*): a form of action in the Court of Session, in which something is prayed to be declared judicially, the legal consequences being left to follow as a matter of course.

1567 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 28 (Jam.) Desyring our soueraine lord, etc., to gif declarator to the said William Dowglas... that he has done his dutifull diligence. 1599 JAS. I BACON *Amor* (1603) 17 Your pronouncing of sentences, or declarator of your will in judgement. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II. c. 50 § 3* The citation in the general declaration of non-entry. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 13 June, The Scotch courts have a kind of action called a declarator of marriage, in which they affirm or negative the abstract proposition that two persons are married persons. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. i. 92 They raised a summons of declarator against the Council concluding that Elgin Academy was a public School. 1884 *Law Reports* 9 App. Cases 305 The present action was brought... for declarator of his right to one-half of the heritable estate.

**Declaratorily** (dēklār'atōrī), *adv.* [f. DECLARATORY + *LY*.] In a declaratory manner; in the form of a declaration.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 103 The resolution of Cyprianus Leontius... is declaratorily delivered in the end of this Proposition. 1616 JAS. I *Sp. in Starre-Chamber* 20 June 10, I took this occasion... here in this Seate of Judgement, not judicially, but declaratorily and openly to give those directions. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. VII. xvii. 376 [They] have both declaratorily confirmed the same.

**Declaratory** (dēklār'atōrī), *a. and sb.* [ad. *L. type declaratorius*, -a, -um, f. *declarator* -em a declarer: see *ORY*. Cf. *F. déclaratoire* (16th c.).] Having the function of declaring, setting forth, or explaining; having the nature or form of a declaration; affirmatory.

**Declaratory act or statute:** one which declares or explains what the existing law is. **Declaratory action** (*Sc. Law*) = Action of DECLARATOR. **Declaratory judgement or decree:** one which simply declares the rights of the parties or the opinion of the court as to what the law is.

1587 FLEMING *Contm. Holmshud* III. 1562 The explication or meaning of the bull declaratorie made by Pius the fifth against Elisabeth. a 1631 DONNE in *Select* (1840) 67 Neither would this profit without the declaratory justification. 1648 in Clarendon *Hist. Reb. xi.* (1843) 679/2 A recital in a new law, which was not a declaratory law of what the law was formerly in being. 1699 BURNET *39 Art. xxv.* (1700) 276 The power of pardoning is only declaratory. 1767 J. BARLOW *Orations* 4 July 7 That declaratory Act of Independence, which gave being to an empire. 1845 POLSON in *Encl. Metrop.* 852 1 Actions known to Scottish law... Declaratory actions, wherein the right of the pursuer is craved to be declared, but nothing is claimed to be done by the defender. 1857 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xliii. 74 The case is not one of divorce at all, but of a declaratory process where the marriage had been originally null. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wichly* viii. 257 With regard to Penance and Absolution, he holds the view of the Church of England, that the office of the priest is declaratory.

b. **Const. of.**

1660 R. CHASE *Power & Subj.* 227 That the Statute... should be but declaratory of the ancient and common Law of this Land. 1791 MONTESQUIEU *Prind. Gouvern.* Wks. ed. III. 26 Resolutions declaratory of adherence to their former decrees. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* III. 243 The doctrine was declaratory of the boundary. 1884 *Law Reports* 9 App. Cases 95 The Bills of Exchange Act, 1882... is declaratory of the prior law.

†B. *sb.* A declaratory order; a declaration. *Obs.*

1571 *State Trials, bk. of Norfolk* (R.) A summary cognition in the cases of controversy, with a small declaratory to have followed. 1691 *Agreement w. Denmark* (MS. Treaties 96) His Majesty... has thought fit to issue out a Declaratory or Ordinance... concerning the Shipping and the carrying on of their Commerce with France.

†**Declarature**, *Obs. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. declarare* to DECLARE + *URE*.] = DECLARATION.

1729 *Wadlow Corr.* (1843) III. 440 That deposition was not the fit state of the vote, but acquiesce and harmony if possible in the declaration.

**Declare** (dēklē's), *v.* Also 4-5 *declar*, 6 *declair*, -ayro. [a. *F. déclarer*, ad. *L. declarā-re* to clear up, make clear or evident, f. *DE* I. 3 + *clār-us* clear, *clārare* to make clear. OF. had *declairer*, f. *des-de* (*DE* I. 6) + *clair* clear, which was gradually brought, through *declairir*, *declairer*, into conformity with the *L. type*.]

†1. *trans.* To make clear or plain (anything that is obscure or imperfectly understood); to clear up, explain, expound, interpret, elucidate.

1325 *R. E. Alth.* P. B. 1618 And 1613 be mater be merk... He shal declare hit also, as hit on clay stande. c 1400 *Lanfrank's Cirurg.* 72 Declaryng and openyng doutis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* W. de W. 1531 56 Yf I shoulde release them... excepte I shoulde also declare them, they shoulde not moche profyte. 1530 *Palmer* 58/2 It is no need to declare it, the mater is playne ynough. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 12. 58 That those [things] which are obscure should remain obscure, untilt he please to declare them. a 1691 BOYLE (J.) To declare this a little, we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth.

†2. To manifest, show forth, make known; to unfold, set forth (facts, circumstances, etc.); to clear up, describe, state in detail; to recount, relate. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Hampole Poese* Tr. 23 I shalle telle and declare to the litle of this more opynly. c 1400 MAUNDREY (1839) v. 53 For to declare you the other weyes, that drawn toward Babiloyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* W. de W. 1531 1 The cause... shall be more playnly declared in the seconde booke. a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Hum. xlii.* 140 He declared to them the delict of his brother. 1581 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xx. 27 For I have not spared to declare vnto you all the counsel of God. 1606 HOLLAND *Sweton* 76 He wrote... somewhat of his owne life: which hee declared (*L. exposuit*) in thirty books. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 237 I will declare their Method of Working.

†3. *intr.* To make exposition or relation of.

1393 GOWER *Conf. III.* 128 Of other sterres how they fare, I thinke heceter to declare. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Remy) xvi. 72 Here hafe I talde how and declared of be Holy Land and of cuntrees pr aboute. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 528 He... To thaim declare off all this paynfull case. 1526 TINDAL *Acts* xvii. 2 And there sabbath dayes declared of the scriptures unto them. a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Hum. cxxv.* 452 The whiche he shewyd to syr Barnarde, and declaryd of the fountayne and gardayne.

4. *trans.* Of things: To manifest, show, demonstrate, prove.

In later quots there is association with 5.

c 1286 CHAUCEUR *Knt.'s T.* 1498 The fires which that on myn auter burne shulle thee declare... Thyng aventure of l'ne.

c 1391 *Astron.* I. § 6 3if any degree in this zodiak be dirk, his nadire shal declare him. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1559) 57 b, Suche maner of vomite declareth corruption. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps. xviii.* [xix.] 1 The very heuens declare the glory of God. 1568 E. TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* Cij, Much babling declareth a foolish head. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 300 His fair large Front and Eye sublime declar'd Absolute rule. 1668 CLEVELAND & COKE *Barthol. Anat.* IV. ii. 338 Many Skeletons... declare that the *Curtillago scutiformis*... is changed into the hard substance of a Bone. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xxv. Nor track nor pathway might declare That human foot frequented there.

5. To make known or state publicly, formally, or in explicit terms; to assert, proclaim, announce or pronounce by formal statement or in solemn terms.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 314 Per foure at Rome ware, to areson be pape, be right for to declare. 1397 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 378/2 As it is more pleyneche declared in the same Commission. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2147 Owen the kyng had his counsell declare to the ende. 15... 3 DUNBAR *Wks.* (1853) 264/3 His name of confort I will declare, Welcom, my awin Lord Thesaurair! 1648 DR. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 234 You shall declare in name of this kingdom that they nor their forces will not admit... the excepted persons. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 165 A testator, after declaring his intention to dispose of all his worldly estate. 1866 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 111 The parliament itself declared in formal language that they would resist any attempt.

b. with *compl.*: a person, etc. (to be) something. 1538 STARKIE *England* I. iv. 124 To decayre penytent heartys... to be absolyd from the faute therof. 1640 *State Trials, Earl Strafford* (R.) No man hath ever been declared a traitor, either by king or parliament, except [etc.]. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 265 The Chancellor declared him Major, as being entered into the fourteenth year of his age. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 728 That thou in me well pleas'd declarst thy will Fulfill'd. 1765 J. BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xvi. (1793) I. 578 When a woman... declares herself with child. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 115 [He] declared himself a member of the Church of Rome. 1874 *Green Short* *Hist.* VI. § 4. 312 The end of all punishment he declares to be reformation.



c. To declare war: to make formal and public proclamation of hostilities against (+ to) another power.

1552 HULOET, Declare warres, *arma canere, bellum indicere*. 1681 SALGADO *Symbiosis* 6 Of Angels... some declared war against God. 1761 CHESTERF. *Lett.* IV. cclcx. 178, I have now good reason to believe that Spain will declare war to us. 1763 *Gentl. Mag.* Mar. 108 Before the war just now concluded was declared. 1827 *Examiner* 422/1 France... has formally declared war against Algiers. 1831 *Ibid.* 321/1 The Duke... had declared war.

d. To declare a dividend: to announce officially a (specified) dividend as payable.

6. To state emphatically: to affirm, aver, assert. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 135 ¶ 1 He declares, he would rather be in the Wrong with Plato, than in the Right with such Company. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 199 ¶ 15 One young lady... declared that she scorned to separate her wishes from her acts. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 136 Spenser... declared that the language of Chaucer was the purest English. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. x. 67 Who at first declared four guides to be necessary.

b. Used as a mere asseveration.

1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cities & Gertr.* i. 8, I declare to goodness. 1839 CATH. SINCLAIR *Holiday House* xv. 300, I declare poor Frisk is going to be sick! 1849 LONGF. *Kavanaugh* Prose Wks. 1886 II. xxix. 408 Well, I declare! If it is not Mr. Kavanaugh! 1889 EARL OF DESART *Lit. Chateleine* II. xxiii. 107, I declare, I long to see your niece.

7. To declare oneself: a. to avow or proclaim one's opinions, leanings, or intentions; b. to make known or reveal one's true character, identity, or existence; also fig. of things.

c. 1599 WOLSEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. II. 5 So declaring your self therein that the world may perceive [etc.]. 1626 BACON (J.), In Caesar's army somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet they would not declare themselves in it, but only demanded a discharge. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 237 As Thistles wear the softest Down, To hide their Prickles till they're grown; And then declare themselves and tear Whatever ventures to come near. 1719 ADDISON (J.), We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion, would not fail to declare ourselves. 1883 *Standard* 7 Sept. 4/6 A politician who could hardly declare himself with frankness without... alienating one or other of the sections of which his Party was composed. 1884 *Weekly Times* 7 Nov. 2/4 Wherever a spark fell... a little fire promptly declared itself.

c. with *for* or *against*, etc. Cf. 8.

1631 BRAUVELLE *Lett. in Cr.* & *Times Chas.* I (1848) II. 155 The circle of the Lower Saxony have now declared themselves for him. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. Intro. p. vi, I... now declared myself on the side of those that were Out-voted. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 303 Alexander... declared himself for Cassander. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* ix. 144 Protestant children were invited to declare themselves against the religion of their parents.

8. *intr.* (or *refl.*) To declare *for* (in favour of), or *against*: to make known or avow one's sympathy, opinion, or resolution to act, for or against.

16. J. JER. TAYLOR (J.), The internal faculties of will and understanding, decreeing and declaring against them. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 216 Poyer, and Powell, formerly for the Parliament, declared against them. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 3 Apr., A Man... for siding with both Parties... and not declaring... for either. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 23 The adhering... to false and dangerous notions, only because one has declared for them. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Rel.* He declareth against fish. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 642 Wexford had declared for King William. 1881 HENRY *Cornet of Horse* xvii. 175 Rupert naturally declared at once for the journey to Paris.

† b. To declare *for*: to declare oneself a candidate *for*; to make a bid *for*. *Obs.*

1666 PEYTS *Diary* (1879) VI. 44 To discourse of the further quantity of victuals fit to be declared *for*. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 385 These Fancies led one Severus... to declare for the Empire. 1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* (1786) II. 456 Those who at first instigated him to declare for the throne.

9. To declare *off*: to state formally that one is 'off' with a bargain or undertaking; to break off an engagement, practice, etc.; to withdraw, back out. *collog.* (Rarely *trans.*)

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. ix, Propose marriage... and she will declare off in a moment. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiii. No, I declare off; I'll fight no more. 1791 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 19, I contrived to get clear by declaring off from being a candidate. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 188 Many declared off their bets. 1876 G. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* viii. lxiv. 573 When it came to the point, Mr. Haynes declared off, and there has been no one to take it since.

10. *Law.* a. *intr.* To make a declaration or statement of claim as plaintiff in an action. Also with *that*.

1512 *Act & Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 2 If... any of them be non-sute in any of the said Appells after they have appeared and declared in the same. a. 1666 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* iii. (1636) 20 Her demand is of a moiety, and she declares upon the custom of the Realm. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* ii. § 151 If an action of debt be brought by administrators and they declare that [etc.]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 123 The party applying for the prohibition is directed by the court to declare in prohibition.

b. *trans.* To make a formal statement constituting or acknowledging (a trust or use).

1677 *Act 29 Chas. II.* c. 3 § 7 That all declarations or creations of trusts or confidences... shall be... proved by some writing, signed by the party who is by law enabled to declare such trust. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 363 If these deeds are made previous to the fine or recovery, they are called

deeds to lead the uses; if subsequent, deeds to declare them. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 392 Where the trusts and limitations were expressly declared.

c. To make a full and proper statement of or as to (goods liable to duty); to name (such and such dutiable goods) as being in one's possession. *trans.* and *intr.*

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 158 Without declaring and reporting thereof, and paying the Duties and Customs which they are so subject to. 1762 *Univ. Mag.* Feb. 99 All merchants who shall have in their possession any cod, or other fish... shall... declare the same and deliver an account thereof. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* 279 'Perhaps we'd better declare some of these things'... 'I won't declare a thread!'. *Mod. (Revenue Officer)* 'Have you anything to declare?'

11. In the game of bezique: To announce (a particular score) by laying down the cards which yield the score; to lay the cards face up on the table for this purpose. *trans.* or *absol.*

1870 *Mod. Hoyle* 147 (*Beziq*) The winner of the trick now declares, if he has anything to declare.

† 12. *trans.* To clear (a person) of a charge or imputation. *Obs.*

1460 PASTON *Lett.* No. 347 I. 508 [We were] mistrusted to our great vilany and rebuke, weche must be answered the causes why, and we declared. 1453-4 PLIMPTON *Corr.* p. lxx, Our welbelovd William Plompton Kt. hath truly, sufficiently, & clearly declared himself of all manner matters that have been said or surmised against him, & so we hold him thereof for fully excused & declared.

Declared (dɪkleɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] Openly or formally made known by words or something equivalent; openly avowed, professed.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 163 Harmes inflicted upon one that is a declared enemy. 1722 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 661, I was glad to observe a declared inclination to write the lives of our remarkably learned men. 1783 GIBSON *Decl.* & *F.* III. 92 Declared and devout Pagans. 1888 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxv, A declared lover. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Sept. 8/1 The present condition of affairs is most trying, and a declared state of war would be preferable.

Declaredly (dɪkleɪdli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a declared manner; with formal declaration; professedly, avowedly, etc.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Imoc. Triumph.* (1645) 44 Many by being declaredly inag'd for such or such an opinion. 1664 MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xiii. 42 They aptly and declaredly profess that there is only one true God. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. To Had not her uncle brought him declaredly as a suitor to her? 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 130 The states... were not declaredly at war.

Declaredness, *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The state of being declared.

1846 WORCESTER *Cites* MORE.

† Declarement, *Obs.* [f. *DECLARE* v. + -MENT. Cf. OF. *declairement* (*desclairiement*, *declairiement* 14-15th c.; but this was app. *obs.* when the Eng. word was formed.)

1. The act of showing or setting forth; exposition, explanation, manifestation, declaring.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. 1, The frequent errors, we shall our selves commit, even in the expresse declarement hereof. 1665 GLANVILLE *Steps. Sci.* xiv. 78 For the Declarement of this, we are to observe [etc.].

2. Declaration, express or formal statement; the act of declaring against anything.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 3 When by our comfortable declarations, we have testified our assurance of blessedness. 1679 'TOM TICKLEFOOT' *Trial Wakeman* 7 A declaration against shedding innocent blood.

Declarer (dɪkleɪə), [f. *DECLARE* v. + -ER.]

1. One who declares: † a. One who expounds, explains, or interprets. *Obs.*

1527 R. THORNE in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 258 That I be the declarer or glosser of mine owne worke. 1530 PALSGR. 212/1 Declarer, expounder, declarer, *exposuer*. a. 1714 J. SHARP *Serm.* VII. iv. (R.), To be the infallible declarers and interpreters of the sense of Scripture to all the Christian world.

b. One who (or that which) exhibits, sets forth, or makes known; one who proclaims or publishes.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xviii. (R.), He became... an open declarer of Gods goodness. 1632 *State Trials*, *W. Pryne* (R.), He is not the declarer of his intentions. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 96 Such as are His peculiar servants, and declarers of His mind and doctrine. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* iii. (1887) 89 The declarer of some true facts or sincere passions.

2. One who makes or signs a declaration.

1649 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* II. 144 The Declarers play the Orators in behalfe of the felicity of Government. 1817 CORBETT *Pub. Reg.* 8 Feb. 173 This is declaration for declaration. 'But, my worthy Declarers, I am not going to stop here.

3. One who declares at bezique.

1870 *Mod. Hoyle* 153 (*Beziq*) The declarer cannot declare Sequence and Royal Marriage at a blow.

Declaring (dɪkleɪɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb *DECLARE* in its various senses; declaration.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. x. (Camb. MS.) 72 Clepe it as thou wilt, be it porisme... or declarynges. c. 1386 - *Monk's T.* 94 Lo, this declaryng ought y-nough suffice. 1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Declaryng of armes, *blason*. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Macc.* vi. 17 And nowe will wee come to the declaryng of the matter in few words. 1612 BREREWOD *Lang. & Relig.* xii. 108 For the better declaring of which point. 1667 J. CORBETT *Disc. Relig.* Eng. 40 their hazardous declaring against the designed death of our late Sovereign.

Declaringly, *adv. rare.* In a manner that declares, manifests, or demonstrates.

1581 NOWELL & DAY in *Confer.* I. (1584) E iv, *Fides justificat apprehensio*, faith doth iustifie apprehending, *opera iustificat declaratiue*, workes doe iustifie declaringly.

Declass (dɪk'læs), *v.* [a. mod.F. *déclasser*, f. *dé-*, *des-* (see *DE* I. 6) + *classe* class, *classer* to class.] *trans.* To remove or degrade from one's class. Hence *Declassed ppl. a.* (= F. *déclassé*).

1888 *Pall Mall Budget* 5 July 30/2 Mrs. E., who declares herself once for all by painting her face. 1891 *New Review* June 563 The declassified Judith Marsett.

Declassicize, declassify: see *DE* II. 1.

Declension (dɪkleɪnsən), [Represents L. *dēclīnatiō-em* (n. of action f. *dēclīnare* to DECLINE), F. *déclinaison* (13th c.). The form is irregular, and its history obscure: possibly it came from the F. word, by shifting of the stress as in *comparison*, *orison*, *benison*, and loss of *y*, as in *venison*, *ven'son*, giving *declin'son* (cf. 1565 in 4), with subsequent assimilative changes; the grammatical sense was the earliest, and the word had no doubt a long colloquial existence in the grammar schools before the English form appears in print. Cf. *CONSTER*.]

1. The action or state of declining, or deviating from a vertical or horizontal position; slope, inclination; a declining or sinking into a lower position, as of the sun towards setting; the dip of the magnetic needle (= DECLINATION 8 a). ? *Obs.*

1640-4 LD. FINCH in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 13 To make us steer between the Tropicks of Moderation, that there be no declension from the Pole of Security. a. 1659 OSBORN *Q. Elia* Epist. D div b, The ignorant Traveller may see by the Dial, the Time is in a declension. 1684-90 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* (J.), Allow as much for the declension of the land from that place to the sea. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* I. iii. *note*, The declension of the needle was discovered A.D. 1492 by Columbus. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russ. Emp.* I. 67 The northern part... has a sensible declension towards the White Sea. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) II. 301 This elevated ridge extends, with gradual declensions... towards the sea.

2. *fig.* Deviation or declining from a standard; falling away (from one's allegiance), apostasy.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. vii. 189 A Beautie-waining... Widow... Seduc'd the pitch, and height of his degree, To base declension, and loath'd Bigamie. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1843) 432/1 A declension from his own rules of life. c. 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 336 All their prudent declensions saved not the lives of some nor the estates of others. 1814 CARY *Dante, Parad.* IV. 69 That... is argument for faith, and not for heretic declension. 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.* xii. 344 The declensions of Israel had not checked the outward zeal with which Jehovah was worshipped.

3. The process or state of declining, or sinking into a lower or inferior condition; gradual diminution, deterioration, or decay; falling off, decline.

1603 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 149 He... Fell into a Sadnesse... thence into a Weaknesse, Thence to a Lightnesse, and by this declension Into the Madnesse whereon now he raues. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Communion* II. § 1. 115 In the greatest declension of Religion. 1677 *Gent. Venice* Ep. Ded. 1 The State of Venice is at this day in its declension. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 1 The causes of their declension and fall. 1874 MAURICE *Friendship Bks.* II. 55 Symptoms of declension or decay.

b. Sunken or fallen condition.

1648 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 214 It hath... come to so low a declension, as it can scarce stand alone. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xviii. 345 Till Sparta sunk to her last declension. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. xi. I. 213 The declension of Spain is not, perhaps, so great as is commonly imagined.

II. 4. *Gram.* a. The variation of the form of a noun, adjective, or pronoun, constituting its different cases (see *CASE* sb.<sup>1</sup> 9); case-inflection. b. Each of the classes into which the nouns of any language are grouped according to their inflections. c. The action of declining, *i.e.* setting forth in order the different cases of, a noun, adjective, or pronoun.

1565-76 COOPER *Thesaurus* Intro. d, Substantives may be perceived by their gender and declension. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 10 Rules of Declensions. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. i. 76 Show me now (William) some declensions of your Pronouns. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 58 The several terminations of every case in every Declension. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* VI. i. (R.), Ancient languages were more full of declensions, cases, conjugations, tenses, and the like. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* 187/1 Those inflections, which grammarians call declensions and conjugations. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. 113 § 334 The ordinary division of nouns substantive was into five declensions. *Ibid.* 116 § 344 Ordinary declension of -o stems.

† d. Formerly, in a wider sense: Change of the form or of the ending of a word, as in derivation. (Cf. *note* under *CASE* sb.<sup>1</sup> 9.) *Obs. rare.* [So L. *declinatio* in early use.]

1578 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 324 The God... was called not *Bellum* but *Bellona*... not *Cena* but *Cunina*... At other times, this was done without any Declension of the Word at all.

III. 5. The action of declining; courteous refusal, declination. *rare.*

1817 BYRON *Lett. to Murray* 21 Aug., You want a 'civil... declension' for the... tragedy? 1886 *Echo* 13 Nov. 3/1 Prince Waldemar's declension.



**Declensional** (dēklenʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or belonging to grammatical declension. 1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 461/2 The Albanian declensional inflections. 1875 *Whitney Life Lang.* x. 200 Conjugational and declensional inflections.

Hence **Declensionally** *adv.*

1888 *Ruys Hilbert Lectures* 69 This *tavan* does not correspond declensionally to *Tanais*.

**Declericalize, declimatize** : see **DE-CL.** II. 1.

**Declinable** (dēkloinəbəl), *a.* [a. F. *declinable* (14th c.), ad. L. *declinabilis* (Priscian), f. *declinā-re* to DECLINE : see -BLE.] Gram. Capable of being declined; having case-inflections.

1530 *Palsgr.* 135 Any word declinable in this tongue. 1659 *Pearson Creed* (1839) 242 The latter with a Greek termination, declinable. 1871 *Roby Lat. Gram.* I. § 795 Declinable adjectives of number.

**Declinal** (dēkloinəl), *sb.* rare -1. [f. DECLINE *v.* (sense 13) : cf. *denial* and -AL.] The action of declining; courteous refusal, declinature.

1837 *Sir F. Palgrave Merch. & Friar* (1844) 2 The declinals were grounded upon reasons neither unkind nor uncomplimentary.

† **Declinal**, *a.* *Obs.* rare -1. [irreg. f. DECLINE.] = DECLINABLE.

1509 *Hawes Past. Pleas.* v. xxvii. A nowne substantive with a gender is declynall (*rime* substantive).

**Declinant** (dēklinənt), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *déclinant*, pr. pp. of *decliner* to DECLINE.]

**A. adj.** 1. *Her.* 'Applied to a serpent borne with the tail straight downwards' (Robson, *Brit. Herald*, 1830).

2. Declining, *nonce-us.*

1893 *National Observer* 20 May 17/2 Auriga...drooped declinant, perilously near the horizon.

† **B. sb.** One who is declining (in fortunes, etc.). a 1734 *North Lives* II. 64 The aspirant dealt with all imaginable kindness and candour to the declinant.

**Declinate** (dēklinət), *a.* Bot. [ad. L. *declināt-us*, pa. pp. of *declināre* to bend away or down.] Inclined downwards or leaning to one side.

1870 *W. Roxburgh in Asiatic Res.* XI. 346 Zinziber Zerumbet...Stems declinate. 1870 *Hooker Stud. Flora* 235 Stamens...erect or declinate.

† **Declinated**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] = prec. 1757 *Pultney in Phil. Trans.* L. 66 The Atropa comes in among those, that have declinated stamina.

**Declination** (dēklinəʃən), [a. OF. *declination*, ad. L. *declinatio-nem*, n. of action f. *declināre* to DECLINE. In some senses perh. a direct adaptation of the L. word.] The action of declining.

† 1. A turning aside, swerving, deviation from a standard; turning aside (from rectitude, etc.); falling away; = DECLENSION 2. *Obs.*

1533 *More Answ. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1035/2 Declination into foule and filthy talking. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* II. 128 The declinations from Religion. 1659 *Hammond On Ps.* cl. 3. 496 The least declination from the rules of justice. 1673 *Lady's Call* I. § 3. 24 The declinations to any vice are gradual. 1814 *Southey Roderick x. Poems* IX. 94 The slight bias of untoward chance Makes his best virtue from the even line, With fatal declination, swerve aside.

† 2. An inclination or leaning (away from or towards anything); a mental bias. *Obs.*

a 1605 *Stow Q. Eliz.* an. 1581 (R.). Letters...signifying the queen's declination from marriage, and the people's unwillingness to match that way. 1622 *Donne Sermon*. (1624) 15 Saint Augustine himself had, at first, some declination towards that opinion.

3. A leaning, bending, or sloping downwards; slope, inclination from the vertical or horizontal position.

1594 *Plat Jewell-ho.* II. 16 Let it settle...then by declination pour away the clearest. 1616 *Bullock's Declination*, a bending downward. 1662 *Stillington, Orig. Sac.* III. II. § 16 For this purpose he invented a motion of declination...he supposed...the descent not to be in a perpendicular right line, but to decline a little. a 1742 *Bentley (J.)*, This declination of atoms in their descent, was itself either necessary or voluntary. 1816 *Scott Antiq.* xiii. A declination of the Antiquary's stiff backbone acknowledged the preference. 1846 *Joyce Sci. Dial.* x. 23 A small declination...would throw the line of direction out of the base.

† 4. A sinking into a lower position; descent towards setting; = DECLINING *vb.* *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1503 *Hawes Examp. Vert.* I. 5 In Septembre in fallynge of the life When phebus made his declinacyon. 1630 *J. Taylor (Water P.) Trav.* Wks. III. 84/2 Being a man famous through Europe, Asia, Africke, and America, from the Oriental exhalation of Titan, to his Occidental declination.

† 5. The gradual falling off from a condition of prosperity or vigour; decline; decay. *Obs.*

1533 *More Apol.* xviii. Wks. 878/2 In this declination of the world. 1589 *Peterham Eng. Poet.* I. vi. (Arb.) 27 Then abouts began the declination of the Roman Empire. a 1638 *Mede View.* Apoc. Wks. (1621) v. 923 His Declination and Ruine we see is already begun. 1673 *H. Strunk Vind. Dutch War* 82 The declination of antient Learning. 1799 *Washington Lett. Writ.* (1803) XIV. 191 Although I have abundant cause to be thankful for...good health...yet I am not insensible to my declination in other respects.

† 6. The withholding of acceptance; non-acceptance, modest or courteous refusal; declinature. ? *Obs.*

1612-5 *BP. Hall Contempl. O. T.* XII. v. A modest declination of that honour, which he saw must come. *Contempl. N. T.* IV. x. A voluntary declination of their familiar con-

versation. 1824 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 5 (The author) must excuse our declination to accept as possible characters in any possible social system, people so unnatural.

7. **Astron.** The angular distance of a heavenly body (north or south) from the celestial equator, measured on a meridian passing through the body; corresponding to terrestrial latitude. Formerly also the angular distance from the ecliptic. (The earliest and now most usual sense.)

*Circle or parallel of declination* : see **CIRCLE** 24, **PARALLEL** 1386 *Chaucer Frankl.* I. 518 Phobus...That in his height declination Shoon as the burned gold with stremes brighte. c1391 — *Astrol.* I. § 17 In this heved of Cancer is the greatest declination northward of the Sonne. *Ibid.* II. § 17 Al be it so bat fro the Equinoxial may the declination or the latitude of any body celestial be rikned...riht so may the latitude or the declination of any body celestial, save only of the sonne...be rikned fro the Ecliptic lyne. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* VI. 47 The moyung, eleuation, and declinatione of the sonne, mune, and of the sterne. 1594 *Blundevill Exerc.* II. (ed. 7) 113 The greatest declination which is 23 degrees 26'. 1794 *Sullivan View Nat.* I. 390 In consequence of the different declinations of the sun and moon at different times. 1816 *Playfair Nat. Phil.* II. 7 The arch of that circle intercepted between the star and the Equator is called the Declination of the star. 1871 *Proctor Ess. Astron.* I. 2 To Herschel astronomy was not a matter of right ascension and declination.

8. Of the magnetic needle : † a. Formerly, the DIP or deviation from the horizontal (*obs.*) ; b. the deviation from the true north and south line, *esp.* the angular measure of this deviation; also called **VARIATION**.

1635 *N. Carpenter Geog. Del.* I. iii. 66 The Declination is a magnetical motion, whereby the magnetical needle converts it self vnder the Horizontal plane, towards the Axis of the Earth. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 61 The Inclination or Declination of the Loadstone; that is, the descent of the needle below the plane of the Horizon. 1865 *Livingstone Zambesi* vi. 133 Magnetical observations, for ascertaining the dip and declination of the needle. 1878 *Huxley Physiol.* I. 20 The divergence of the position of the magnetic needle from the true north-and-south line is called its declination, or by nautical men, its variation.

9. **Dialling.** Of a vertical plane (e.g. that of a wall) : The angular measure of its deviation from the prime vertical (the vertical plane through the east and west points of the horizon), or from the meridian (that through the north and south points).

1593 [see **DECLINE** 2. b]. 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* VII. VI. 11 The Declination of a Plane is the Azimuthal Distance of his Poles from the meridian. 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 314 If it do not point directly either East, West, North, or South, then so many degrees is the Declination of the Plane. 1737-51 *Chambers Cycl.*, Declination of a plane, or wall, in dialling.

† 10. **Gram.** = DECLENSION 4. *Obs.*

c1440 *Cagrave Life St. Kath.* I. i. 259 To teche hir of rethoryk and gramer the scole...The declinations, be per-sonnes, the modys, be tens. 1530 *Palsgr. Introd.* 29 Pro-nounes of the fyrst declination. 1603 *Florio Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 85 We did tosse our declinations, and conjugations to and fro. 1751 *Smollett Per. Pic.* (1779) I. xii. 105 A perfect ignoramus, who scarce knows the declination of musa.

11. **attrib.** and (*comb.* as *declination-circle, -needle*. 1854 *Moseley Astron. ix.* (ed. 4) 41 Declination-circles are those great circles which pass round the heavens from one pole to the other. 1870 *R. M. Ferguson Electr.* 19 Instruments for determining magnetic declinations are called declination needles or declinometers.

**Declination-al**, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Relating to declination.

1881 *J. G. Barnard in Smithsonian Contrib. Knowl.* No. 310. 15 Absence of right ascension and declination motions of the attracting body.

**Declinator** (dēklinətōr), [agent-n. on L. type I. L. *declināre* to DECLINE. F. *declinateur*.]

† 1. One who declines or refuses; a dissident; also = DECLINER 2. *Obs.*

1606 *BP. W. Barlow Sermon*. (1607) Aiva, Declinators from their lawful Princes tribunal. a 1670 *Hacket Lett. Williams* II. (1692) 65 The votes of the declinators could not be heard for the noise.

2. **Dialling.** An instrument for determining the declination of planes.

1727-51 *Chambers Cycl.*, Declinator or Declinatory, an instrument in dialling, whereby the declination, inclination, and reclination, of planes is determined.

† **Declinator** 2 (dēklinətōr), *a.* and *sb.* *Sc. Law.* *Obs.* Also 7-our. [Sc. repr. of F. *déclinateur* : see DECLINATORY.]

**A. adj.** In exception declinatory = B. **B. sb.** A written instrument declining the jurisdiction of a judge or court.

1609 *Skene Reg. Maj.* 113 Exceptions declinatorys against the Judge. 1629 (*title*) Declinator and Protestation of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Scotland. 1681 *Land. Gas.* No. 1651/4 The same day were likewise past, An Act against Protections, An Act against Declinators. 1733 *Neal Hist. Perit.* II. 324 The Bishops Declinator being read, was unanimously rejected.

**Declinatory** (dēklinətōr), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *declinātorius* (f. ppl. stem *declināre* to DECLINARE : see -ORY), in the legal expression *exceptio declinatória*, in F. *exception déclinatoire*. French has also the *sb.* use (1381 in *Hatzf.*)]

**A. adj.** That declines (sense 13); expressing refusal, Declinatory plea (*Law*) : a plea intended

to show that the party was exempt from the jurisdiction of the court, or from the penalty of the law; abolished in 1826.

1673 *Maclell Corp. Cont. Wks.* 1672-3 II. 412 Return an answer...in a writt but declinatory way. 1705 *Blackstone Comm.* IV. 327 Formerly...the benefit of clergy used to be pleaded before trial or conviction, and was called a declinatory plea. 1848 *Wharton Law Lex.*, Declinatory plea, a plea of sanctuary, also pleading benefit of clergy before trial or conviction.

**B. sb.** 1. **Law.** A declinatory plea.

a 1693 *Urquhart Rabelais* II. XXXII. 326 Declinatorys [Fr. *declinatorys*], Anticipatorys. a 1734 *North Lives* (1826) I. 342 They had a declinatory of course : viz. 'That matters of Parliament were too high for them'.

† 2. **Dialling.** = DECLINATOR 1 2. *Obs.*

1703 *Moxon Arch. Exerc.* 311 If the Situation of the Plane be not given, you must seek it...the readiest and easiest [way] is by an Instrument called a Declinatory. 1727-51 [see DECLINATOR 1 2].

**Declinature** (dēklinətūr), [f. L. type *declinātura*, f. ppl. stem *declināre* : see -URE. In sense 1 perhaps a 'rectification' of DECLINATOR 2.]

1. **Sc. Law.** A formal plea declining to admit the jurisdiction of a court or tribunal; *spec.* 'the privilege which a party has in certain circumstances to decline judicially the jurisdiction of the judge before whom he is cited' (Bell) : = DECLINATOR 2, DECLINATORY *sb.* 1.

1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 321 He had given in a declination, containing reasons why he could not acknowledge that judicatorie to be lawful. 1639 *Baillie Let. to W. Spang* 28 Sept. To passe from his declinatione of the Generall Assemblies. 1754 *Eskine Princ. Sc. Law* (1806) 19 The defender pleads a declination, which is repelled. 1861 *W. Bell Dict. Law Scot.* 258/2 The relationship of the judge to one or both of the parties is a ground of declination. 1883 *Gardiner Hist. Eng.* I. 60 Black...having once more declined its jurisdiction, a formal resolution was passed to the effect that...the Court refused to admit the declination.

2. *gen.* The action of declining or refusing; courteous refusal.

1843 *Alison Hist. Europe* (1853) XIV. xciv. § 20. 104 This second declination irritated the government in the highest degree. 1882 *A. B. Bruce Parab. Teaching* (1889) 504 It was nothing more than a declination to be burdened with their neighbours' affairs. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 June 5/5 The reported declination of office by the Marquis of Salisbury.

**Decline** (dēkloin), *sb.* Also 4 *declyn*, 5 *de-olyn*. [a. F. *declin*, f. *decliner* to DECLINE.]

1. The process of declining or sinking to a weaker or inferior condition; gradual loss of force, vigour, vitality, or excellence of quality; falling off, decay, diminution, deterioration. *On the decline* : in a declining state; declining, falling off.

a 1327 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 154 Al hit cometh in declyn this gigeletes geron. c1430 *Lyng. Thebes* II. (R.). The high noblesse shall draw to decline Of Greeces blood. 1638 *C. Allyn Hist. Hen. VII.* 138 When Bodies cease to grow, 'tis the presage Of a decline to their decrepit Age. 1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 78 ¶ 4 The Lady had actually lost one Eye, and the other was very much upon the Decline. 1766 *Goldsm. Vic. W.* xxviii. The decline of my daughter's health. 1776 *Gibbon (title)*, History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. 1844 *H. H. Wilson Brit. India* III. 436 The ascendancy, decline, and final overthrow of the Marhattas. 1892 *Law Times* XCII. 138-1 It is said that reading in barristers' chambers is on the decline.

b. Fallen or sunken condition. *rare.*

1705 *Stanhope Paraphr.* I. 108 In the lowest Decline of Oppression and Disgrace, he was in no degree less worthy of Veneration than when in his highest Glory.

c. A gradual failure of the physical powers, as in the later years of life.

1770 *Langhorne Plutarch* (1879) I. 85 1 Numa...wasted away insensibly with old age and a gentle decline. 1801 *Med. Trul. V.* 545 A gradual decline had apparently begun.

d. Any disease in which the bodily strength gradually fails; *esp.* tubercular phthisis, consumption.

1783 *Gentl. Mag.* LIII. II. 1066 [Died] at his brother's at Enfield, of a deep decline, by bursting a blood-vessel in coughing. 1790 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* Dec. A general opinion that I was falling into a decline. 1845 *S. Austin Rank's Hist. Ref.* I. 285 He fell into a rapid decline, and died prematurely. 1847 *Hughes Tom Brown* II. i. She said one of his sisters was like to die of decline. 1885 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Decline...applied to the later stages of phthisis pulmonalis. Also, a term for the condition formerly called *Tuberc.*

e. *Comm.* A downward movement or gradual fall in price or value.

1885 *Manch. Guardian* 20 July 5/5 The decline in the value of labour has not hitherto kept pace with that of commodities and property. 1897 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 2/6, 5/6 bags Demerara syrups at 6d decline. 1893 *Ibid.* 25 Dec. 7/3 The Market was weak, but declines were unimportant.

2. Of the sun or day : The action of sinking towards its setting or close.

14. *Epiph. in Tundale's Vis.* 103 Westrying or drawing to decline. 1590 *Greene Orat. Fur.* (1861) 111 Where Phobus...kisses Thetis in the days decline. 1607 *Milton P. L.* IV. 792 This Evening from the Sun's decline arriv'd. 1817 *Pollok Course T.* x. At dawn, at mid-day, and decline.

b. In the decline of life there is a mixture of senses 1 and 2.

1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 2 ¶ 5 A Gentleman who according to his Years should be in the Decline of his Life. 1848 *Manch. Lay Hist. Eng.* I. 260 The king and his heir were nearly of the same age. Both were approaching the decline of life.



3. A downward incline, a slope. *rare*.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* II. 46 Farington, standing in a stony Ground in the Decline of an Hill. 1844 *Mech. Mag.* XL. 397 The frightful precipitation of a railway train down a decline. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in J. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 237 § 1 On the declines, more precipitous than Swiss terraces, manioc and cereals grow luxuriantly.

**Decline** (dē'kline), *v.* Also 4-6 **declayne**.

[a. F. *declinere* (Chans. Roland 11th c.), ad. L. *declinare* to turn or bend away or aside from the straight course, etc., f. DE- I. 2 + *clināre* (in comb.) to bend, cognate with Gr. *κλινειν* to bend, and Teut. \**hlinōjan*, OSax. *hlinōn* to lean. In the sense-development the prefix *de-* has also been taken in the sense 'down', of which there is little trace in L. *declinare*.]

I. Intransitive senses. \* *To turn aside, deviate*.

† 1. To turn or bend aside; to deviate (from the straight course); to turn away. *Obs.*

c 1325 E. E. *Alit.* P. A. 333 Now rech I neuer for to declayne, Ne how fer of folde pat man me flem. 14. *Epiph. in Tundale's Vis.* 122 No thyng may be hyd from thy presence Ne from thyne eye declayne ne astart. 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg.* 65/4 David said what have I doo., and declayned for hys brother to other of the peple. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 1 Colonus directynge his visage towards the weste .. declaying somewhat towards the left hande, sayled on forwards xxxiii. dayes. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* vi. 291 Againe night we declayned towards Gaza. 1691 RAY *Creation* 1. (1704) 62 A line... much declining from the Object. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Ferns.* (1732) 57 Here we began to decline from the Sea-Coast. 1778 Bp. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* (ed. 12) 55 Turn aside from the way; decline from the straight path. 1839 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 4) XI. 286 The few individuals who ventured abroad... when they met, declined on opposite sides, to avoid the contact of each other.

† 2. To turn aside from (anything) so as to avoid it: cf. the trans. sense in 12. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 b We can not beare y<sup>e</sup> presence of our neyghbour... but declayne from his company. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 723 b Naturally eury creature declineth gladly from that thyng which goth about to hurt it.

† 2. a. *Astron. and Geog.* To deviate, diverge, or fall away from the equator (formerly also, from the ecliptic); to have DECLINATION (sense 7). *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 Pat on half [of the Zodiac] declineth southward, & pat other northward. *Ibid.* II. § 17 The Ecliptic lyne: for which lyne alle Planetes som tyme declinen north or south. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 200 Java is an Ile... declining seven degrees from the Equator towards the Antarctic Pole. 1726 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 331 At London the least Twilight is when the Sun declines from the Equator towards the South 64°.

† b. *Dialling.* Of a vertical plane: To have an aspect oblique to the prime vertical or to the meridian; to have DECLINATION (sense 9). *Obs.*

1593 FALE *Dialling* 4 The East and West are not said to decline, because the declination is accounted from the south and North to the direct East and West points. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. x. 15 AB is a Wall or Plane declining East... so much as the Wall bendeth from the East Azimuth, so much doth his Pole at P decline or bend from the Meridian. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 311 The South Erect Plane, declining more or less towards the East or West.

† c. Of the magnetic needle: To deviate from the true north and south line; cf. DECLINATION 8. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 180 In that place the needle declin'd 22 degrees from the North, towards the West. 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. v. 215 The magnetic needle not only declining in many places from the true points of N. and S. but... varying in tract of time its declination in the self-same place.

† 3. *fig.* To turn aside in conduct; *esp.* to swerve or fall away (from rectitude, duty, allegiance, instructions, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. vii. 145 Of hem pat eschewen and declinen fro vices and taken be weye of vertue. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xx. 24 Ner lete hem not litly decline to outwards consolacions. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 1 § 2 Persones... which shall hereafter declayne from... their seid allegiance. 1507 *Communyn.* B. iii. Alas why... so unkyndly from hym declayne That is our god so gracyous. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 31 Frome the highest to the lowest, all were declined from the. 1580 *Farrant's Anthem.* 'Lord, for thy tender mercies sake'. Give us grace to amend our sinful lives, to decline from sin and incline to vertue. 1611 BIBLE Ps. cxix. 157 Yet doe I not decline from thy testimonies. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* vi. 352 They declined from the worship of this Eternal Invisible God. 1749 F. SMITH *Voy.* II. 201 He had formed a Design... of declining from his Instructions.

† b. To turn aside from the subject, in speaking or writing; to digress. *Obs.*

1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) N v b, Here I have declined by occasion, but now to our intent. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* IX. xvii. 325 a, I have nothing less sought... than to digresse and decline [declinarem] more than was needfull, from the order and course of mine historie.

† c. Of things: To diverge, deviate (in character, excellence, etc.) from. *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 12 There is a Bannia, which little declines from the state of a Temple. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 174 Nor doth thy last alleaged excuse... decline any whit from their other reasons.

† 4. *fig.* To incline or lean to. *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, It is set in the myddes of the brest, nat declynynge to one parte more than to another. 1580 FRAMPTON *Monardes' Med. agst. Venome* 127 The Bezaar stone is... full of spottes, declining to the colour of a sad blew. — *Dial. Yron* 151 b, Yron... doth more decline to be hot than colde. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. II. 44 Your weeping sister is no wife of mine... Farre

more, farre more, to you doe I decline. a 1636 HOLLAND (Webster), That purple luster... declineth in the end to the color of wine. 1671 tr. *Palafox's Cong. China* xi. 230 It was quickly perceived to which side the victory declined.

† Not to consent or agree (to do something); to refuse. See sense 13.

\*\* *To slope, incline, or bend downward.*

5. To deviate from the horizontal or vertical position; to have a downward inclination, to slant or slope downward.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* I. 208 On south and este se that it [the land] faire encline. But from the colde Septemprion declayne. 1607 TOSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 159 Some plain place... declining by the space of some four or five furlongs. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 152 The ground on each side declining gently. 1725 De Foe *Voy. round World* (1840) 258 The way... having first mounted gently a pleasant slope declined again. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 5 Table land which... gradually declines in the higher latitudes of the north.

6. To bend down, bow down, droop.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2289 (Dubl. MS.) 'Mylovely Lord', quod be lede, and law he declaynes. 1598 ROWLANDS *Betraying of Christ* 4 As a fruitful tree the more it is fruited, the more it declineth. a 1612 DONNE *Biathan.* (1644) 100 Our heads decline after our death by the slackness of the sinews and muscles. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* II. 49 The wearisome creatures of the world declining to their rest. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vi. viii, His eyes were eagerly fixed on Sophia, and hers declining towards the ground. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. 10 Declining from his sitting position... [he] stretched himself... among the daisies.

† 7. To come down, fall, descend, sink. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2714 (Ashm. MS.) He pat enhans him to heje, be helidre he declaynes. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. II. 500 His Sword which was declining on the Milkie head Of Reuerend Priam, seem'd 'd' the air to stick.

† b. To descend in lineage. *Obs. rare.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 98 On th' one side Dukes most excellent decline, And from the other scepter, throne, and crowne.

8. Of the sun or other heavenly body: To descend in the sky after culmination; to sink towards setting.

c 1430 *LYDG. Compl. Bl. Knt.* xcii, Er that thy bemes go up to declayne, And er that thou now go fro us adoune. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. xiv. 194 Be this the son declaynt was almost. 1607 ROWLANDS *Fam. Hist.* 22 The Sun declines, day ancient grows. 1822 WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxx. 299 As the Moon, having passed the meridian, declines. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* I. II, The sun was beginning to decline.

9. *transf.* Said of the day (evening, etc.), also *fig.* of one's life: To draw towards its close. (Often with mixture of sense 10.)

1697 [see DECLINING *pp.* a. 3]. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 108 When People decline in Years, there are some extraordinary Means requisite. 1724 De Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 146 The day declined. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 152/1 The summer was now declining. 1871 R. ELLIS *Callulus* lxi. 94 The day declines. Forth, fair bride.

† 9. *fig.* To fall morally or in dignity, to sink (to evil courses, etc., or to an unworthy object). (Now only literary, and after Shaks.)

[c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxiv. 279 (Add. MS.) But that in no wise from hens forward he declyn to synne agayn. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 485 Many of the elect do decline to vices.] 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 50 Oh Hamlet, what a falling off there was, From me, whose loue was of that dignity... and to decline Vpon a wretch, whose Naturall gifts were poore To those of mine. 1667 MILTON P. L. XII. 97 Yet sometimes Nations will decline so low From vertue. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* xx. 30 The direful shameful state Adam declined into. 1708 SWIFT *Sent. Church of Eng. Man.* He declines... from his office of presiding over the whole, to be the head of a party. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 43 Having known me—to decline On a range of lower feelings and a narrower heart than mine!

10. *fig.* To fall off or fail in force, vigour, or vitality; to decay, wane, diminish, decrease; to fall from prosperity or excellence, to deteriorate.

1530 PALSGR. 508/2 When thynges be at the hyghst, than they begyn to declayne. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 515 After the subversion of Hierusalem the Romane Empire began to decline. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 182 Your health, which I feare is already declining. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. i. 107 Who's like to rise, Who thrives, and who declines. 1687 WALLER (J.), That empire must decline, Whose chief support and sinews are of coin. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 435 When Autumnall Warmth declines. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* v. 517 She grants, indeed, a lady may decline (All ladies but herself) at ninety-nine. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. viii. 675 The net territorial revenues... instead of increasing, had actually declined. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxvi, Eva after this declined rapidly: there was no more any doubt of the event. 1888 M. ROBERTSON *Lombard St. Syst.* iv, Mr. Alldis had declined considerably in his estimation.

## II. Transitive senses.

\* *To cause to turn aside, to avert; to turn aside from, avoid, refuse.*

† 11. To turn aside (*lit.* and *fig.*): a. To avert.

c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* vi. iv. (1554) 151 a, For remedies... Was provided theyr malice to declayne. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* Annot. 25 Counterfeiting a woman, thereby to decline suspicion. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* v, Thanks to the juster Deities for declining From both the Danger, and from me the Sin. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 422 Here Johnson lies: could physic fence Death's dart, Sure death had been declined by his art. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 31 ¶ 5 Subterfuges and evasions are sought to decline the pressure of resistless arguments.

† b. To turn (a person) aside from or to a course of conduct, from duty, etc.; to divert. *Obs.*

a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 230 Of them which decline their ear from hearing the law of God. 1610 DONNE

*Pseudo Martyr* 185 The immenseness... averts me from beleueing it to bee just, so doeth this also decline me from that they will not be brought to tell vs, etc. 1617 BEAUM. & FL. *Valent.* III. I, Nor any way decline you to discredit. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts* 175 When I w<sup>d</sup> doe good I am in the meane while declined to evill. c 1634 STRAFFORD in *Browning Life* (1890) 129 This alliance shall not decline me from those more sovereign duties I owe my master. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 207 Sundry disputes with sinewy Arguments to decline my opinion.

† c. In physical sense: To cause to deviate, deflect (from a straight course, etc.). *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. II. 59 Contrary poles or faces attract each other, as the North the South, and the like decline each other, as the North the North. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* II. 71 A Byas, that may decline it a little from a straight Line. *Ibid.* 137 How can he conceive, that any parcel of dead matter can spontaneously divert and decline it self from the line of its motion.

† d. *refl.* To withdraw oneself, turn away. *Obs.*

a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 49 Rawleigh... undertook a new peregrination, to leave... the Court... and, by declining himself, and by absence, to expell his, and the passion of his enemies.

† 12. To turn aside from; to get or keep out of the way of; to avoid, shun. *Obs.* (or merged in 13.)

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4263 All pat ouire mesure is to mekill emell we declayne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 9 What company to vse, & whome to declayne and eschewe. 1607 TOSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 452 Except they meet them in some path way where the man cannot decline the Beast, nor the Beast the Man. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vii. 13 Certain dangerous rocks... carefully to be declined. 1705 PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 145 In Autumn, when the Sun declines us, and its Tendency is towards the Southern Hemisphere. a 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 49 Guilty sinners, self-condemnd, Despairing to decline their Fate. 1761 *New Companion Fest. & Fasts* xx. § 2, 177 When the fire of persecution breaks out among us, we have our Lord's permission by all prudent and honourable methods to decline it.

13. To turn away from (anything suggested or presenting itself) as from a thing which one is unwilling to take up, undertake, or engage in; to withhold oneself from; not to consent to engage in, practise, or do. Now only with nouns of action: to decline a discussion, contest, challenge, etc.: cf. c.

1631 *Star Cham.* Cases (Camden) 58 That St Arthur Savage should humbly acknowledge that he had committed a great offence. St Arthur declined this acknowledgement. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 6, I have no Genius to disputes in Religion, and have often thought it wisdome to decline them. 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 320 Declining all military means of settling and securing Ireland in peace and plenty. c 1750 JOHNSON, Melissa... gained the victory by declining the contest. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxviii. 206 What must the man have been that had declined his aid in a distress so alarming. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II. 187 Bristow, declining the violent attempt on the life of Almas Ali, deceitfully ordered by the said Warren Hastings. 1793 — *Conduct of Minority* *ibid.* I. 637 To throw an odium upon those who were obliged to decline the cause of justice from their impossibility of supporting a cause which they approve. 1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 11 The fisherman... at one moment was on the point of setting out for Brighton immediately, and the next declined it till the morning. 1824 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 407, I decline all newspaper controversy. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv, They far more readily forgave a commander who loses a battle than a commander who declines one.

b. Not to consent or agree to doing, or to do (something suggested, asked, etc.); hence, practically=REFUSE: but without the notion of active repulse or rejection conveyed by the latter word, and therefore a milder and more courteous expression. (Constr. *vbl. sb.*, *inf.*; also *absol.* or *intr.*)

a 1691 BOYLE (J.), That would not be to render a reason of the thing proposed, but, in effect, to decline rendering any. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 288, I cannot reasonably decline giving Credit to a Thing... so often confirm'd. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 143 ¶ 14 Provided he declines to tread in their footsteps. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gl.* VI. xvi. xv. 314, I decline satisfying his curiosity. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Jan. 3/2 The Archbishop... declined to accept their apology. *Mod.* He was invited, but declined. Shall we accept or decline?

c. Not to accept (something offered); implying polite or courteous refusal.

c 1712 ADDISON (J.), She generously declined them [the glories of this world], because she saw the acceptance of them was inconsistent with religion. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (L.), The squire said they could not decently decline his visit. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vii. 84 Being aware of this, Allen would have declined the gift. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiii. 312 Arias declined the offer of the Greeks. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. 18 Writing magazine articles... which were invariably declined with thanks.

† 14. *Sc. Law.* To refuse, disown, or formally object to the jurisdiction of (a judge or court). Cf. DECLINATOR 2, DECLINATURE 1. ? *Obs.*

c 1450 HENRYSON *Tale of Dog* 49 Thairfoir as juge suspect, I yow declayne. 1638 *Short Relat. State Kirk Scotl.* 11 The Supplicants declined the Bishops from being their Judges, as being now their parties. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 193 He would not appear, but declined the King and his council, who, he said, were not proper judges of matters of doctrine. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 18 A judge may be declined, i.e. his jurisdiction disowned judicially, 1. *ratiōne causæ*, from his incompetency to the special cause brought before him. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Declinature*, A judge who is a partner in a trading company may be declined in a question where the interest of that company is concerned.



+15. To abandon, forsake, give up (a practice).  
 1672 PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 368 As for the interest of these poorer Irish, it is manifestly to be transmuted into English... so as to decline their language. 1699 PARNAS *Addr. Prot.* II. 74 The Christians had declin'd the Simplicity of their own Religion and grew Curious and Wanton. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 217 Herodotus, Dionysius Halic. etc. had great reason to decline the use of their vernacular Tongue, as improper for History. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV. viii. Having acquired a very good fortune, he had lately declined his business.

\*\*\* To cause to bend down, descend, or slope.

16. To bend down, bow down, lean.  
 a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5322 And hither on ilk side his heued he declines. a 1547 SURREY *Amid* IV. 239 No doth decline to the swete sleeper her eyes. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Absu.* I. (1879) 55 As they can verie hardly eyther stoupe downe, or decline them selues to the ground. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* IV. v. 1715 202 Another Token of Dejection was, to decline their Heads upon their Hands. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xvii. He sat with folded arms and head declined Upon his breast. 1895 BRYANT *Poems, Summer Wind* 11 The clover droops... and declines its blooms.

+b. To move or direct obliquely downwards.

15. SPENSER *J.* And now fair Phœbus 'gan decline in haste, His weary waggon to the western vale. 1795 POPP *Odyss.* IV. 145 His good old Sire with sorrow to the tomb Declines his trembling steps.

+17. To lower, bring down, depress, bring low, degrade, debase. *lit.* and *fig.* Obs.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2334 I bar pompe and faire pride to poudre declined. 1599 DANIEL *Let. Octavia* Wks. 1717 I. 72 For I could never think the aspiring Mind Of worthy and victorious Anthony, Could be by such a Syren so declin'd. 1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princess* I. i. A dull labour that declines a gentleman. a 1640 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. I.* Wks. (1711) 15 To decline the rank growth of these usurpers. 1699 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 131 The more they run Northward, the more they raise the Septentrional Pole, and decline the Austral. c 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* I. 236 To elevate or decline the glass according to the sun's altitude.

18. To cause to slant or slope, incline downwards.  
 1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 30 Those partes beyng also flat... but somewhat inward declined with all. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 149 Built on a plain pretty much declined towards the street. 1849 RUSKIN *Sev. Lambs* IV. § 23. 113 The uprightness of the form declined against the marble ledge.

+19. To undervalue, disparage, depreciate. *Obs.*  
 1599 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XI. ix. She can not decline The noble science, whiche, after povertie, Maye bring a man agayne to dignitie. 1626 SHIRLEY *Brothers* I. i. Unless you disaffact His person, or decline his education. 1649 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I. 143 What is here said is not with intention to undervalue or decline y<sup>e</sup> Presbyterians.

\*\*\* To infect grammatically.

20. Gram. To infect (a noun, adjective, or pronoun) through its different cases; to go through or recite in order the cases of. (Cf. DECLENSION 4.)  
 Also used more widely, or loosely, of verbs (for which the proper word is CONJUGATE).

1387 TREVISAN *Higen* (Rolls) I. 327 (Mätz.) Jif þou canst decline þilke tweye names and speke Latyn. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. xc. (1495) 839 Rincoceron is declined, hic Rincoceron, huius Rincoceronis. 1530 PALSGR. 65 Of whiche [ix partes of speche] v be declined, that is to say varie the last letters: article, nowne, pronowne, verbe and participle. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* vi. (1627) 56 Of these eight parts, the four first only are such as may be declined. 1654 TRAFER *Comm. Ps.* xvi. 4 It was the Serpents grammar that first taught man to decline God in the plural number. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* (1862) 40 That verb is eternally being declined. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* I. § 339 The substantive stems in -a (chiefly feminine), and the feminine form of those adjectives which have stems in -a, are declined alike.

+b. *transf.* To say or recite formally or in definite order. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* IV. iv. 97 Decline all this, and see what now thou art. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 55 He declin the whole question. 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* 201 That you no harsh, nor shallow rimes decline, Vpon that day wherein you shall read mine.

**Declined** (dɪk'ləɪnd, *poet.* dɪk'ləɪnɪd), *ppl.* a. [f. DECLINE v. + -ED.] Turned aside, deflected; sloped, oblique; brought low, debased, decayed; advanced towards its close: see the verb.

1591 *Declar. Gt. Troubles* in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 210 Now in his declined yeeres. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1705 My low declined Honor to aduance. 1667 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. To their declined Motions. 1792 MRS. C. SMITH *Desmond* I. 129 Ecclesiastics... whose declined authority... you regret. 1798 WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* (1893) XIV. 38 My earnest wish, that the choice had fallen on a man less declined in years.

Hence Declinedness.

1648 BR. HALL *Select Thoughts* § 68 The common fault of age, loquacity, is a plain evidence of the world's declinedness.

+Declinement. *Obs. rare.* [f. DECLINE v. + -MENT.] = DECLINATION.

1680 *Privy Council Proc. Edin.* in *Cloud of Witnesses* (1870) 30 The causes of his declinment are, because they have usurped the supremacy over the church... and have established idolatry, perjury, and other iniquities.

**Decliner** (dɪk'ləɪnə). [-ER.] One who or that which declines.

+1. One who turns aside, deviates, or falls away (from his duty or allegiance, or from an approved standard of conduct or belief). *Obs.*

1601 DENT *Pathw. Heaven* 259 Backsliders, Decliners, and cold Christians. 1651 BANIER *Int. Bapt.* 193 Censured as decliners or erroneous. 1684 RENNICK *Serm.* IV. (1776) 41 All that join with decliners in an ill time.

2. One who refuses or waives; in *Sc. Law*, one who declines the jurisdiction of a judge or court.

1639 R. BAILLIE *Let. I.* 161, A chief decliner of the Assembly. 1641 FARLAIN *Diary* 1871 20 My Father... who was one of the greatest decliners of it. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. liv. 301 Do not... be so very melancholy a decliner as to prefer a shroud, when the matter you wish for is in your power.

3. *Dialling.* A plane which (or a dial whose plane) 'declines' or deviates from the meridian or prime vertical, and therefore does not pass through any of the four cardinal points.

[1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xvi. 25 For these East Decliners be in very deep South Decliners to those that live 90 deg. from us Northward or Southward.] 1684 *Ibid.* (ed. 3) VII. vi. 118 Direct Dials have their Poles in the Meridian or prime Vertical, Decliners have their Poles in some other Azimuth. 1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 311 Of Decliners there are infinite; and yet may be reduced into... 1. The South Erect Plane, declining more or less towards the East or West. 2. The North Erect Plane, declining more or less towards the East or West.

**Declining** (dɪk'ləɪnɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING.] The action of the verb DECLINE, q.v. (Formerly frequent as a sb.; now usually gerundial.)

1. Turning aside, falling away; = DECLENSION 2.

1566 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 34 b. Our general labour must stande in... declynynge from euyl, and in dylygent workynge of good. 1574 W. TRAVERS (title), Full and plaine Declaration of Ecclesiastical Discipline and off the Declining off the Church of England. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Court.* IV. 347 In times of general declining. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Unusurped Powers* 39 Partiall and temporary declining in men from their said integrity.

2. Avoidance *Obs.*; non-acceptance; refusal.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 111 If any fall or sit down on the ground and cast away his weapon, they bite him not; taking that declining for submissive pacification. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* v. i. There is now No contradiction or declining left: I must and will go on. 1786 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 7 Aug. To save myself from more open and awkward declining.

3. Gradual sinking or descent; downward slope or declivity.

1601 CORNWALLIS *Disc. Seneca* (1631) 7 Being once brought to that declining, they never leave rolling until they come to the bottom of unhappiness. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 145 b. Upon the declining of a hill the house is seated. 1612 BREWER *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 139 Pliny, in the derivation of water, requirith one cubit of declining in 240 foot of proceeding. a 1793 POMFRET *Poet. Wks.* (1833) 9 A short and dubious bliss On the declining of a precipice.

4. Of the sun, etc.; Descent towards setting; hence of the day, one's life, etc.; Drawing to its close; = DECLINE sb. 2.

1588 A. KING tr. *Cantius' Catech.* I viij. Ye hicht and declining of ye sone. a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* xxvii. (1636) 92 The going downe of our strength, and the declining of our age. a 1662 HEYLIN *Laud* I. 64 In the declining of the year 1616.

5. Falling off, decay, decreasing, waning, etc.; = DECLINE sb. 1.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. i. 131 Yf the sonne and thether were of one lyke grettesse, this shadowe shold haue none ende, but shold be all egal without declynynge. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. 187 139 Ali that... write of the declining and ruine of the Romain Empire. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xix. (1748) 333 Rest content, nor our declining rue. 1645 MILTON *Teirach.* (1831) 203 The next declining is, when law becomes now too straight for the secular manners, and those too loose for the cincture of law.

6. Gram. = DECLENSION 4; formerly in wider sense: Inflection, including conjugation.

1565-78 COOPER *Thesaurus* Introd., Nownes and verbes maye be knowne by their declining. 1599 MISSIRE *Span. Gram.* 35 The verbes Irregular (in which is found hardnes and difficultie to the learner for their declining). 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 108 There are certain Adjectives which have two manner of endings and declining. both in *us* and *is*. 1740 J. CLARKE *Edw. Youth* (ed. 3) 82 The Article is of no Manner of Use for the Declining of Nouns.

**Declining**, *ppl.* a. [-ING.] That declines: see the verb.

1. Having a downward inclination, sloping downwards; oblique.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 14 It standeth in a place somewhat declining. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* III. Q. b. This perpendicular... in directe solidis falleth within the body, and vpon the base, but in declining solidis, it falleth without the bodies and bases. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 9/2 The height of the great Pyramid... is by its perpendicular... 499 Feet, by its declining ascent, 693 Feet. 1792 *Copper-plate Mag.* No. 1 The mansion... is approached by a circular sweep through a declining lawn. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas' Trav.* (1812) I. 61 The Volga, which flows... through a gradually-declining valley.

b. *Dialling.* Deviating from the prime vertical or meridian: see DECLINATION 9.

1593 FALK *Dialling* 4 All such plats as behold not some principall part of the world directly, are called Declining. The quantity of their declination is found out thus. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* II. (1707) 165 In all declining Dials, the Elevation of whose Pole is less than the Sun's greatest Declination. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* VII. xvi. 25 All Declining Planes lie in some Azimuth, and cross one another in the Zenith and Nadir. 1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 311.

2. Bending or bowing down; drooping.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 119 With... tempting kisses, And with declining head. 1767 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 605 Pedicles declining, Flower-scales cloyen. 1816 BYRON *Siege Cor.* xix. Declining was his attitude.

3. Of the sun: Sinking towards setting; *transf.* of the day: Drawing to its close.

a 1620 T. ROBINSON *M. Magd.* 375 The Sun seem'd in with his declining rays. 1697 DRYDEN *Vire. Georg.* IV. 273 Nor end their Work, but with declining Day. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Farinford* § 5. § 143 The beams of the declining sun glistening on the heaving surface. 1834 S. ROGERS *Poems* 126 Till declining day, Thro' the green trellis shoots a crimson ray.

4. Falling off from vigour, excellence, or prosperity; becoming weaker or worse; failing, waning, decaying (in health, fortunes, etc.); in a decline.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. i. 240 In this declining Land. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* Introd. The long and still declining state of the Christian Commonwealth. 1745 *De Foe's English Tradesman* (1841) I. vii. 53 I speak it to every declining tradesman. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* 402 The declining health of the emperor Constantius. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sh.* I. i. iii. 121 This desolation is no accident of a declining empire.

b. Of a person's age, life, years, etc. (Mixture of senses 3 and 4.)

1615 LAHAM *Falconry* (1633) 31 Towards their declining age. 1697 DRYDEN *Amid* IV. 638 Thus looks the prop of my declining years! 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 18 Apr. Declining life is a very awful scene. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 9) V. 7 Such a sadness was the natural effect of declining years and failing powers.

5. That declines (jurisdiction); that refuses to accept, etc.

1639 BAILLIE *Let. & Trals.* I. 155 A present excommunicating of all the declining Bishops.

**Declinist.** *nonce-adj.* [f. DECLINE sb. + -IST.] (See quot.)

1831 WHWELL in *Todhunter Acc. Whwell's Writ.* (1876) II. 122 [Dr. Brewster] has now chosen to fancy that we are all banded together to oppose his favourite doctrine of the decline of science; though the only professor who has written at all on the subject is Babbage, the leader of the Declinists.

**Declinograph** (dɪk'ləɪnɒɡrəf). [irreg. f. L. *declinare* (as etymon of *declination*) + -GRAPH, Gr. *-γραφος* writing.] An astronomical instrument or arrangement for automatically recording the declination of stars with a filar micrometer.

1883 D. GILL in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 256 It is found with this declinograph on the Berlin equatorial, that the observed declinations have only a probable error of  $\pm 0.9'$ .

**Declinometer** (dɪk'ləɪnɒmɪtə). *Magn.* [irreg. f. as prec. + -METER, Gr. *μέτρον* measure.]

1. *Magn.* An instrument for measuring the variation of the magnetic needle.

1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade.* 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 19 Instruments for determining magnetic declination are called declination needles or declinometers. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 112 The declinometer gives the declination at every instant.

2. *Astr.* An instrument for observing and registering declination.

1883 D. GILL in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 255 Bond's mica declinometer.

[Declinuous, Declivant: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Declivate**, a. [irreg. f. L. *declivis*: see DECLIVE.] 'Descending; declining; inclining downward' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1881.

+Declive (dɪk'ləɪv), a. *Obs.* [a. F. *déclive* (Paré 16th c. in *Surg. sense*), ad. L. *declivis* sloping downward, f. DE- L. + *clivus* slope, hill.]

Sloping downwards.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 188 The waters coming down from the Caspian hills settling themselves in those declivie and bottomie places where the said Sea is. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xx. (1658) 228 An easier and more declivie bed. 1666 W. SIMMONS *Hydroel. Chym.* 284 Declivie currents out of brooks.

+Declived, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *declivis* (see prec.) or ? error for *declined*.]

1575 BANISTER *Chyrurg.* II. (1585) 373 Open the skull in the most bending or declived place.

**Declivitous** (dɪk'lɪvɪtəs), a. [f. L. type \**declivitos-us*, f. *declivitis*: see DECLIVITY and -OUS: cf. ACCLIVITOUS.] Having a (considerable) declivity or slope; steep.

1799 R. WARNER *Walk* (1800) 94 The approach to Culbone church is by a small foot-path, narrow, rugged, and... declivitous. 1802 BRAY *Jrnl.* in *Mrs. Bray Descr. Devon* (1835) I. 237 The declivitous sides of this tor. 1802 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 454 In descending the next declivitous hill.

**Declivity** (dɪk'lɪvɪtɪ). [ad. L. *declivitas*-em, f. *declivis*: see DECLIVE and -ITY. Cf. F. *declivité* (Dict. Acad. 1762).]

1. Downward slope or inclination (of a hill, etc.).

1612 BREWER *Lang. & Relig.* xiv. 147 It is the property of water ever to fall that way, where it findeth declivity. 1666 Phil. *Trans.* I. 361 With what declivity the Water runs out of the Euxine Sea into the Propontis. 1818 BRAY *Ch. Har.* IV. lxxvii. Upon a mild declivity of hill. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jrnl.* II. 301 The declivity of most of the streets keeps them remarkably clean.

2. *concr.* A downward slope.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* VI. (1723) 280 They will not flow unless upon a Declivity. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I. A grove which stood on the brow of a gentle declivity. 1860 TYNDAL *Chm.* I. viii. 58, I could see the stones... jumping down the declivities.



**Declivous** (dēklī'vəs), *a.* [f. L. *declivus*, rare var. of *declivus* (see DECLIVE) + -ous: cf. ACCLIVOUS.] Having a downward inclination; sloping, slanting. (Now rare exc. as in b.)

1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* v. 141 Pus, may this way better run out, because of the more declivous site of the opening. *a* 1722 LISLE *Hush.* (1752) 173 On a ground declivous from the sun. 1786 GILPIN *Pict. Beauty Cambrid.* (1808) I. xiv. 217 We left the Derwent in its declivous course between two mountains. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* I. 251 This hurries along as the gap deepens, and becomes, at every step, more declivous.

*b. spec. in Zool.* Sloping downwards.

1847 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. 228 Rostrum long, tapered, porrect, declivous. 1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* iv. 99 Frontal profile. . . strongly declivous.

† **Declivvy**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *declivus*: cf. CLIVY.] Sloping downwards.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* vii. xii. 143 There is a steepe decliv way looks downe.

† **Declōse**, *v. Obs. rare.* [See DE-I 6.] = DISCLOSE.

14. *Prose Legends in Anglia VIII.* 115 It maye not be perceyued pat she holdith þe sacramente in hir moupe . . or swolowes or decloseth hit in her moupe.

† **Deco'ct**, *sb. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *decoctum* sb., prop. neuter of pa. pple. *decoct-us*: see next.] A decoction.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. (1568) Oij a. To gyue the decoct or broth of it wyth wyne vnto nurses, when they want mylke.

† **Deco'ct**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *decoctus*, pa. pple. of *decoqu-ere* to boil down or away. In earlier use, both as pple. and adj., than *DECOCT v.*, after the introduction of which this continued for some time as its pa. pple., till gradually superseded by the regular *decocted*.]

1. Decocted; subjected to heat; digested, etc.: see the verb.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* I. 650 Puls decoct and colde. 1505 FISHER *Penit. Ps. Wks.* (1876) 177 The hete of thy charyte whereby we may be decocte and made harde as stones. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 9a, Matter decocte or boyled in the stomacke. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* II. vi. (1634) 122 Wine in which is decoct Motherwort. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xxii. 434 The root decoct in water purgeth Flegm and Choller.

2. Bankrupt. [L. *decoquere* to run through one's estate, become bankrupt.]

1559 WOLSEY *To Ambassadors at Rome* (MS. *Cott. Vit. B.* xi. f. 83). The banker of Venice, to whom ye wer assigned by Anthony Vialde for vij<sup>m</sup> ducates is decoct.

**Deco'ct** (dēk'kt), *v.* [f. *DECOCT ppl. a.* or L. *decoct*, ppl. stem of *decoqu-ere* to boil down or away, f. DE-I. 3 b + *coquere* to boil, cook.]

† 1. To boil down or away; to concentrate by boiling. *Obs.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 111 The Wychmen use the Commodity of their Sault Springs in drawinge and decocting the Water of them onely by 6 Monthes in the Yeare. 1548 VICARY *Englishm. Treas.* (1626) 177 Let all these be decocted to the forme of a Syrope. 1620 VENNEN *Via Recta* (1650) 141 This being the third time diluted and decocted.

*fig.* a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. ii. 7 A Proverb is much matter decocted into few words.

† 2. *fig.* To diminish, consume, waste. *Obs.* [So L. *decoquere*.]

1620 N. CARPENTER *Achitophel* iii. 54 To haue decocted his fortunes and an ancient family. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 130 Had he wasted and decocted his Treasure in luxury and riot. *a* 1677 BARROW *Serm. Wks.* 1716 I. 123 When the predominant vanities of the age are somewhat decocted.

† 3. To prepare as food by the agency of fire; to boil, cook. *Obs.*

c 1420 [see *DECOCT ppl. a.*]. 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* cccxxv. 108 b. As the fyre doth decocte the meates and the broth in the pot, so doth the liuer vnder the stomake decoct the meat in mannes body. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 66 Flesh is decocted at the fire on a spit.

† *b. transf.* To warm up, as in cooking. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. v. 20 Can sodden Water . . Decoet their cold blood to such valiant heat?

† 4. To digest in the stomach. (Regarded as a kind of cooking; cf. CONCOCT *v.* 4.) Also *fig.*

1533 [see *DECOCT ppl. a.*]. 1542 BOORDE *Dietary* ix. (1870) 250 A surfeit is whan . . the lyuer, whiche is the fyre vnder the pottle . . can not naturally nor truly decocte, defye, ne dygest, the superabundance of meate & drynke the whiche is in the pottle or stomacke. 1547 [see prec.]. 1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* xii. ii. (1714) 64 There she decocts, and doth the Food prepare. 1608 S. HERRON and F. Gedy *Ministers' Reas. Refus. Subscription* 121 More greedily disposed to deuoure and swallowe . . then to decocte and retaine.

† 5. To prepare or mature (metals or mineral ores) by heat. (Pertaining to old notions of natural science: cf. CONCOCT *v.* 2.) *Obs.*

1505 [see *DECOCT ppl. a.*]. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vi. (1660) 126 Metals are bodies imperfectly liuing, and are decocted in the veins of the Earth. 1653 H. COGAN *Diod. Sic.* 231 The iron which is made of these stones decocted in furnaces, they diuide into pieces.

† 6. *fig.* To prepare, devise, CONCOCT. *Obs. rare.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonie's Rev.* iv. iii. What villanie are they decocting now? 1613 T. MILLES *Treas. Annc. & Mod. Times* 718/4 A word to win Laughter must be quickly decocted, working upon some sudden and unexpected thing.

7. To boil so as to extract the soluble parts or principles; to prepare a decoction of.

1545 [see *DECOCT ppl. a.*]. 1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's *Bk. Physicke* 79/1 Decocte a vificiente Elele, in a pot of water, skimme therof the axungietie of the Elele, reserve the same, & let it stand a certayn time. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1679) 29 Young red Oaken leaves decocted in wine, make an excellent gargle for a sore mouth. 1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 101 The common Way of infusing and decocting Herbs a long Time, is injurious to Health.

Hence *Deco'cted ppl. a.*

a 1593 MARLOWE *Ignoto*, To do thee good, I'll freely spend my thrice-decocted blood [cf. CONCOCTION 1 bl. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi. 2770 Fine gellies of decocted sparrows bones. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Sallet*, Some few tops of the decocted Leaves may be admitted.

**Deco'ctible**, *a. rare* -o. [f. L. *decoct*-ppl. stem: see *DECOCT* and -BLE.] Capable of being decocted.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decoctible*, easie to be sodden or boyled. 1730-6 in BAILEY (tofo). Hence in JOHNSON, etc.

**Decoction** (dēk'kshən). Also 4-5 -cyon, 5-6 -cioun, 6 decoekien. [a. OF. *decoction*, *coccium* (13th c.), ad. L. *decoction-em*, n. of action f. *decoquere* to DECOCT.]

1. The action of decocting; *esp.* boiling in water or other liquid so as to extract the soluble parts or principles of the substance.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 82 (Mätz.) The coke by mesour selesyn his potages . . By decoccioun to take theyr auantages. 1502 AKNOLDE *Chron.* 165 Moysted w<sup>t</sup> water of the decockioun of benes. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. vi. 24 The airy . . parts . . are separated by decoction. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 112 This Plant affords a very soft mucilaginous Substance in Decoction. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 357 Catechu . . is a substance obtained by decoction and evaporation from a species of mimosa which abounds in India.

† *b. Digestion. Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 8 b. By insufficient decoction in the second digestion. 1658 A. FOX *Wurtz' Surg.* I. ix. 36 The stomack hath a decoction to digest the meats he feedeth on.

† 2. Maturing or perfecting by heat; *esp.* of metals or mineral ores. *Obs.*

(Pertaining to old notions as to the composition and formation of metals: cf. CONCOCTION 2.)

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxiii. To white he tourneth with his beames shene Both sede and graine by decoction. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 334 By the helpe of fermentation and decoction of the mineral heate. 1577-87 HARRISON *England* III. xi. 237 The substance of sulphur and quicksilver being mixed in due proportion, after long and temperate decoction in the bowels of the earth . . becommeth gold. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* iv. 73 According to the variety of the degrees of decoction and alteration, into divers metallick forms.

† 3. Reduction by evaporation in boiling, boiling down; *fig.* reduction. *Obs.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. II. viii. 174 The body of his men remaining was still too big, and must pass another decoction. 1655 — *Ch. Hist.* III. v. § 34 Four and twenty prime persons were chosen . . which soon after (to make them the more cordiall) passed a decoction, and were reduced to three.

4. A liquor in which a substance, usually animal or vegetable, has been boiled, and in which the principles thus extracted are dissolved; *spec.* as a medicinal agent.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. ciii. (Tollem. MS.), *Pis ton* [lapis lazuli] schal not be zeue with decoction.

c 1400 *Lanfranz's Chirurg.* 216 Waische þe place wip a decoccioun of camomille. 1563 T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 8 Decoctions . . be liquors and other thynges boyled together and then strayned. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1673) 332 A 'decoction' is . . the broath of certain hearbs or simples boyled together in water till the third part be consumed. 1741 BERKELEY *Let. Wks.* 1871 IV. 266 The receipt of a decoction of briar-roots for the bloody flux. 1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling*, Lines . . tinted by a decoction of oak bark.

**Deco'ctive**, *a. rare* -o. [f. L. *decoct*-ppl. stem + -IVE.] Pertaining to decoction; having the quality of decocting.

1727 BAILEY *Vol. II*, *Decoective*, easily sodden. 1775 in ASH. 1848 in WEBSTER. Hence in JOHNSON, etc.

† **Deco'ctor**, *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *decoctor*, agent-n. f. *decoquere* to DECOCT.] One who wastes or squanders; a ruined spendthrift.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 37 Wee . . may wothly be accounted decoctors and prodigals, if we keepe not our Patrimony together. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 224 The Ciuitians . . haue attributed vnto this kind of people, the name of Decoctor . . otherwise called disturbers or consumers of other mens goods in the course of traffike.

† **Deco'cture**, *Obs.* -o. [ad. L. *decoctura*, f. *decoct*: see *DECOCT* and -URE.] = DECOCTION 4.

1727 BAILEY *Vol. II*, *Decoecture*, a Decoction, a Broth or Liquor wherein things have been boiled. Hence in JOHNSON, and mod. Dicts.

† **Deco'gnize**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DE-I 6 + COGNIZE.] *trans.* To cease or fail to recognize.

1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 275 There was no recognition to King Charles, and no need of it . . I can deco'gnize Charles Stuart and that family, but recognize I cannot.

**Deco'ri**, -ment, variants of DECORE, -MENT.

**Decoit**, *Decoity*: see DACOIT, -Y.

† **Deco'll**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *decoller*, or ad. L. *decollā-re*.] *trans.* To behead; = DECOLLATE. Hence *Deco'lling vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1648 *Parliamentary Hist.* (R.), By a speedy public dethroning and decolling of the King. 1649 FRYNE *Vind. Liberty Eng.* 19 In the King's own case, whom they decoll'd. 1653

E. CHISENHALL *Cath. Hist.* 462 The only decolling instrument of Principality and Temporal Power.

† **Decollate**, *ppl. a. Obs. or arch.* [ad. L. *decollāt-us*, pa. pple. of *decollāre*: see next.] Beheaded: in early use as *pa. pple.*

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LXX. iii. He was heded with swerd and decollate. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* XII. 268 All five, to-day, have suffered death . . he, Decollate by mere due of privilege, The rest hanged decently and in order.

**Decollate** (dēk'plēt, dēk'plēt), *v.* [f. L. *decollāt*, ppl. stem of *decollā-re* to behead, f. DE-I. 6 + *collum* neck. As adaptation of L. *decollāt-us*, *decollate* as *pa. pple.* was in use before any other part of the verb: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To sever at the neck; to behead.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's *Bk. Physicke* 30/2 With on blow beheaded, or decollated. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* VII. 474 A statue with three heads . . two of them were quite beat off and the Third was much bruised but not decollated. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1676) 257 Sir Walter Raleigh decollated. 1782 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 720 The murderer . . is instantly decollated. 1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 223 Upon taking off the cloth he beheld a human head just decollated.

2. *Conch.* To break off the apex of (a shell).

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 56 The inner courses of this shell probably break away or are 'decollated' in the progress of its growth.

**Decollated** (see prec.), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Severed at the neck; beheaded, decapitated.

1662 OGILBY *King's Coronation* 3 A Trophy with decollated Heads. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* Introd. 23 A fine piece of a decollated head of St. John the Baptist was shewn to a Turkish emperor. *a* 1845 BARHAM *Inglol. Leg.* *Jerry Jarvis's Wig*, Speaking of the decollated Martyr St. Dennis's walk with his head under his arm.

2. *Conch.* Of a spiral shell: Truncated at the apex.

This occurs normally in some univalve molluscs; in the course of growth, the animal ceases to occupy the apex, and throws a partition across, when the dead part breaks off.

1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 909 A shell thus deprived of its apex is said to be decollated. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* IV. (1856) 45 The deserted apex is sometimes very thin, and becoming dead and brittle, it breaks away, leaving the shell truncated, or decollated.

**Decollation** (dēk'plē'shən). [a. F. *decollation* (13th c. in Hatzfeld), ad. L. *decollation-em*, n. of action f. *decollāre*: see prec.]

1. The action of decollating or beheading; the fact of being beheaded; *spec. in Obstetric Surg.*, severance of the head from the body of a foetus.

*Feast of the Decollation of St. John the Baptist*: a festival in the Roman, Greek, and other Christian churches in commemoration of the beheading of St. John the Baptist, observed on the 29th of August.

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls. IV. 345 Ober men telleþ þat it is nouȝt þe feste of þe decollacioun. *Ibid.* V. 49 (Mätz.) Of the decollacioun of Saint John. 1485 CAXTON *St. Heneff.* 13 The lyf whiche she after hyr decollation lyued by the space of 15 yere. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* III. 462 In this xxv. yere, aboute the feast of the Decollation of Seynt Iohn Baptist.

1647 WHARTON *Ireland's War Wks.* (1683) 262 The Decollation of Mary Queen of Scots. 1654 VILVAIN *Ephl. Ess.* VII. 31 A fourth is added of King Charles decollation. 1793 W. HODGES *Troy, India* 91 The grand sacrifice was preceded by the decollation of a kid and a cock, the heads of which were thrown upon the altar. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacred & Leg. Art* (1850) 131 The decollation of St. Paul. 1884 SALA *Journey due South* I. i. (1889) 18 [He] strenuously denied the painlessness of decollation by the guillotine. *fig.* 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ii. 7 He by a decollation of all hope annihilated his mercy.

2. *Conch.* The truncating or truncated condition of a spiral shell: see DECOLLATED 2.

1866 TATE *Brit. Molluscs* IV. 185 The decollation of the upper whorls of the shells.

**Decollator** (dēk'plētər). [agent-n. in L. form from *decollāre* to DECOLLATE.]

1. One who decollates; a decapitator.

1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 522 The Sans-culottes . . would have raised you by acclamation to the dignity of Decollator of the royal family.

2. *Surg.* An obstetric instrument for performing decollation of the foetus; a decapitator.

1871 BARNES *Lect. Obst. Oper.* 217-8 If Braun's decollator be used the movement employed is rotatory from right to left.

† **Decolleté** (dēk'plēt), *ppl. a.*; fem. -ée. [Fr., pa. pple. of *decoller* to expose the neck, etc., f. *de-*, *des-* (DE-I 6) + *collet* collar of a dress.]

*a.* Of a dress, etc.: Cut low round the neck; low-necked.

*b.* Wearing a low-necked dress.

1831 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo.* IV (1875) II. xiii. 106 The Queen is a prude, and will not let the ladies come *decollétées* to her parties. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlviii. A stout countess of sixty, decollétée. 1884 *West. Daily Press* 16 Dec. 7/4 Englishwomen will imitate their French sisters in . . the excessively decolletéd bodices . . they patronise.

**Decolorant** (dēk'plētər), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *decolorant*, pr. pple. of *decolorer*, repr. L. *decolorant-em*: see DECOLOUR.]

*A. adj.* Decolorizing.

1886-8 in *Encycl. Dict.*

*B. sb.* A decolorizing agent.

1864 in WEBSTER.

**Decolorate** (dēk'plētər), *a.* [ad. L. *decolorāt-us*, pa. pple. of *decolorare*.] 'Having lost its colour' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).



**Decolorate** (dēkōlōrēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. decolorare* to DECOLOUR.] + *a.* = DISCOLOUR (*obs.*). *b.* To deprive of colour, decolour.

1623 COCKERAM, *Decolorate*, to stain. *a* 1846 *Phil. Mag.* (cited in WORCESTER). In mod. Dicts.

**Decoloration** (dēkōlōrāshən). Also -colour-. [a. *F. décoloration*, ad. *L. decolorātiō-em*, n. of action from *decolorare* to DECOLOUR.] Deprivation or loss of colour; + discoloration.

1623 COCKERAM, *Decoloration*, a staining. 1640 E. CHILMEAD tr. *Ferrand's Love Melancholy* 121 (T). We must not understand by this word *pale* a simple decoloration or whiteness of the skin. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Decoloration*, a staining or marring the colour. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment*. 113 If we now add a fresh quantity of the reducing fluid until the second decoloration.

**Decolorimeter** (dēkōlōrīmētēr). [f. *L. decolor-em* deprived of colour + *Gr. μέτρον* measure: see -METER.] An instrument for measuring the power or effect of a decolorizing agent.

1863-72 in *Watts Dict. Chem.* II. 308.

**Decolorize, -ourize** (dēkōlōraiz), *v.* [f. DE-I. 1 + COLORIZE.] *trans.* To deprive of colour.

1336-9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* II. 503/a Chlorine passed through a solution of hæmatosine decolorizes it. 1870 P. M. DUNCAN *Transf. Insects* (1882) 170 The leaves, and even the variegated flowers, are in this way often completely decolourised. *fig.* 1887 F. ROBINSON *New Relig. Med.* 78 Temperament plays a part, colouring or decolourizing present and future.

Hence **Decolorisation, -izing**, the action of depriving of its colour; **Decoloriser**, an agent that decolorizes; **Decolorizing ppl. a.**

1871 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 251 The decolorization of flowers and leaves by electrical discharges. *c* 1865 LETHBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 125/2 The charcoal is very valuable as a decoloriser and disinfectant. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 160 Its decolorizing properties.

**Decolour, -or** (dēkōlōr), *v.* [a. *F. décolorer*, or ad. *L. decolorare*, to deprive of its colour, discolour, f. DE-I. 6 + *colorare* to colour. Cf. DISCOLOUR.] + *1. trans.* To discolour; *fig.* to stain. *c* 1618 E. BOLTON *Hypercritica* (1722) 210 That Herb, with which the Britanni are reported to have painted and decoloured their Bodies. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 198 I remember with what character that proud Cardinal was decoloured.

2. To deprive of colour, decolorize. Hence **Decolouring ppl. a.**

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 196 To which are added manganese and oxide of cobalt as decolouring substances. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. III. 160 Animal charcoal is used for the purpose of decolouring various liquids.

+ **Decoloured, ppl. a.** *Obs. rare* -1. [For *decoloured*.] Cut low in the neck; low-necked. *c* 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. civ. (1869) 113 To nekke and breste white a coote wel decoloured (*escholtees*) to be wel biholde.

**Decomplex** (dēkōmpleks), *a.* [f. DE-I. 5 + COMPLEX, after *decomposite*, *compound*.] Repeatedly complex; compounded of parts which are themselves complex.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. i. 77 The Varieties of the Associations hinder particular ones from being so close and permanent, between the complex Parts of decomplex Ideas, as between the simple Parts of complex ones. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* I. Wks. 1890 X. 150 This monster model of sentence, bloated with decomplex intercalations .. is the prevailing model in newspaper eloquence.

+ **Decompose, v. Sc. Obs.** -1 [ad. med. *L. decomponere*, back-formation from *decompositus*: see DECOMPOSITE.] = DECOMPOUND *v.* 1. Hence + **Decomposit ppl. a.** = DECOMPOUND *a.*

1522 VAUS *Rudiment*. Dd iij b (Jam.). How many figures is there in an pronoun? Thre. Quibk thre? Ane simple, & ane componit, and ane decomposit. The simple as is, the componit as *idem*, the decomposit as *identidem*.

**Decomponent** (dēkōmpōzēnt). ? *Obs.* [Formed on a *L.* type *de-componēt-em*, f. *de-componere*, not in ancient *L.*, but inferred from *decompos*, *decomposition*: see DE-I. 6.]

A decomposing agent.

1797 HENRY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 409 That the decomponent of the water, is not a metallic body, will appear highly probable. 1800 *Ibid.* XC. 189 The action of the electric fluid itself, as a decomponent.

**Decomposable, a. rare.** [f. assumed *L. decomponere* (see prec.) + -ABLE.] Capable of being decomposed or resolved into its elements.

1899 H. COLEBRIDGE in *Philol. Soc. Trans.* 10 The word is decomposable in that language into simpler elements.

**Decomposability** (dēkōmpōzābīlītī). Also -ibility. [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or property of being decomposable.

1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* I. iv. (ed. 2) 64 A proof of the decomposability of the granite rock. 1881 LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 617. 397 This decomposability of the terrestrial elements.

**Decomposable** (dēkōmpōzābīl), *a.* Also -ible. [f. next + -ABLE; so *F. décomposable* (1790 in HATZ.).] Capable of being decomposed, or separated into its constituent elements. (Usually in reference to chemical decomposition.)

1764 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 180 Plumbago cannot be supposed decomposable by red precipitate. 1800 HENRY *Phil. Chem.* (1808) 419 Decomposable substances. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 73 This white light will possess

the remarkable property of being decomposable only by absorption. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* IV. 83 Animal matter of a highly decomposable character.

**Decompose** (dēkōmpōz), *v.* [a. *F. décomposer* (16th c. in LITTRÉ), f. *dē-, des-* (DE-I. 6) + *composer* to COMPOSE.]

1. *trans.* To separate or resolve into its constituent parts or elements. (Of the separation of substances into their chemical elements, of light into its constituent colours; also of force or motion. Cf. DECOMPOSITION 2.)

*a* 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Ess. i. Hum. Knowl.* (R.) The chemist who has decomposed a thousand natural, and composed as many artificial bodies. 1805 *Med. Jnl.* XIV. 272 Attempts to decompose water by the Galvanic pile. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. § 66. 72 We have therefore by absorption decomposed green light into yellow and blue. *c* 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* I. 28, I can decompose this marble and change it.

*b.* To disintegrate; to rot. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 19 The seasons decompose its cliffs.

*c.* *fig.* of immaterial things.

1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 61 Analytical legislators, and constitution-venders, are quite as busy in their trade of decomposing organization. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* i. Were I compelled to decompose the motives of my worthy friend. 1846 MILL *Logic* Intro. § 7, I do not attempt to decompose the mental operations in question into their ultimate elements.

+ *d.* **Printing.** To distribute (type that has been set up or composed). *Obs.*

1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 153 Go and take out the pieces from the press, and decompose them.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To suffer decomposition or disintegration; to break up; to decay, rot.

1793 BEDDOES *Calculus*, etc. 215 The mucus, contained in great quantities in the lungs, and which is continually decomposing. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar. 269/1 These broken armies decompose into bands of roving marauders. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 156 Such compounds as abound in the mineral world, or immediately decompose into them. *Mod.* Soon after death the softer parts of organized bodies begin to decompose.

**Decomposed** (dēkōmpōzēd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Subjected to organic decay, rotten.

1846 *Nonconfr.* VI. 28 Why should decomposed potatoes be more objectionable than decomposed partridges?

**Decomposer.** [-ER 1.] Something that decomposes; a decomposing agent.

1821 *Examiner* 10/1 The turn for parody seems.. to be, in its very essence, a decomposer of greatness. 1850 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* 135 The soil is a slow decomposer of manure.

**Decomposable, -ibility:** see DECOMPOSABLE, -ABILITY.

**Decomposing, ppl. a.** [-ING 2.] That decomposes; usually *intr.* undergoing decomposition, in process of organic decay.

1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Museum* II. 546 The decomposing hand has grown tired of its work. 1862 ANSTED *Channel Isl.* II. x. (ed. 2) 263 Veins of soft clay and some of decomposing greenstone. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* viii. 153 These plants die, and form by their decomposing remains a rich and fertile mould.

**Decomposite** (dēkōmpōzīt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. late *L. decompositus*, a Latin rendering of *Gr. παρὰ-σύνθετος* used by Priscian in the sense 'formed or derived from a compound word', by mediaeval and modern *L.* writers as 'further or more deeply compounded'. Cf. DECOMPOSE. Hence a series of senses, found also in *decomposed*, *decomposition*, in which *de-* is used differently from the more ordinary sense in *decompose* and derivatives. See DE-I. 5.]

*A. adj.* Further compounded; formed by adding another element or constituent to something already composite.

1655 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* Epist. Simple, compound, or decomposite notions. 1869 LATHAM *s.v.* The decomposite character of such words is often concealed or disguised.

*B. sb.* A decomposite substance, word, etc.; a compound formed from something already composite.

1622 T. JACKSON *Judah* 48 That elegant metaphorical decomposite of the Apostle unto Timothy [2 Tim. i. 6, ἀνασχυρῶν 'rekindle']. *a* 1626 BACON *Minerals* Wks. 1857 III. 807 The decomposites of three metals or more, are too long to enquire of. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Decomposite*, a term in Grammar, signifying a word equally compounded, that is by the addition of two other words, as *Indispositio*. 1706 — (ed. Kersey), *Decomposite* (in Grammar), a Word doubly compounded; as *Indispositio*; also, a Term used by Apothecaries, when a Physical Composition is encased. 1848 LATHAM *Eng. Lang.* § 299 Compounds wherein one element is Compound are called Decomposites. 1863 W. SMITH tr. *Curtius's Gr. Gram.* Eng. Index, *Decomposit*, Augment in, § 239 [Some verbs, which are not merely compounded with prepositions, but derived from already compound nouns (*Decomposita*), have the Augment at the beginning].

**Decomposition** (dēkōmpōzīshən). [n. of action f. DECOMPOSE and DECOMPOSE, with the respective senses of the prefix in these words: cf. *decomposite*. *Mod.F.* has *decomposition* in sense 2, of date 1694 in *Acad. Dict.*, whence perhaps the English uses.

For the adventitious association of *compose* and *compositio*, see these words.]

1. Allied to DECOMPOSITE: with DE-I. 5.

+ 1. Further composition or compounding; compounding of things already composite. (Cf. DECOMPLEX, DECOMPOUND.) *Obs.*

1659 O. WALKER *Instruct. Oratory* 52 The English.. hath an elegant way of expressing them [Epithets].. in a dexterous decomposition of two, or three words together. *AS:* Tasting-pleasing-fruits. 1674 BOYLE *Corpus. Philos.* 11 The almost innumerable diversifications, that compositions and decompositions may make of a small number, not perhaps exceeding twenty, of distinct things. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. IV. § 9 The many Decompositions that go to the making up the complex Ideas of those modes.

2. Allied to DECOMPOSE: with DE-I. 6.

2. The action or process of decomposing, separation or resolution (of anything) into its constituent elements. *a.* Used of the separation of substances into their chemical elements, of light into the prismatic colours. *Decomposition of forces*, in Dynamics = RESOLUTION of forces.

1762 *Univ. Mag.* Jan. 12 If then the vinegar be used for precipitating it, there will be scarce any further decomposition of this magistry. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xii. 119 The decomposition of forces into parallelograms. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 53 Hydrogen gas.. is always produced in the greatest purity by the decomposition of water. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 142 Called the decomposition, or the resolution of forces. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 66 In the decomposition and recombination of white light. 1866 THOMSON in *Bowen Logic* x. 348 Chemistry.. the science of the decomposition and combinations of the various substances that compose and surround the earth.

*b.* The natural dissolution of compound bodies; disintegration; the process or condition of organic decay; putrescence.

1777 PRIESTLEY *Mat. & Spir.* (1782) I. xvii. 200 Death, with its.. dispersion of parts, is only a decomposition. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 77 This ancient rocky substance, and the sand produced by its decomposition. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* (1852) 164, I am inclined to consider that the phosphorescence is the result of the decomposition of the organic particles. 1865 LUBBOCK *Fresh. Times* iv. (1869) 91 The bones were in such a state of decomposition, that the ribs and vertebrae crumbled into dust.

*c.* *fig.* of immaterial things.

1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 81 Allegoric personages are a poor decomposition of human nature. 1793 BURKE *Policy of Allies* Wks. 1842 I. 599 In France, in the decomposition of society. 1874 SAVER *Compar. Philol.* vi. 240 It is very possible that the Aryan roots are capable of still further decomposition.

Hence **Decompositionist**, an advocate or supporter of decomposition, *e.g.* that of an empire, confederation, etc.

1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 756 'But,' say the decompositionists, 'we seek not the destruction of this empire—we agitate not for its abolition.'

+ **Decomposure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DECOMPOSE; see -URE.] Decomposition, resolution (of forces).

1740 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLI. 420 There will be no Decomposure, and the Force IC will not change into a Force that has the Radius OC for its Direction.

**Decomound** (dēkōmpaund), *a.* and *sb.* [f. DE-I. 5 + COMPOUND *a.*: after late and med. *L. decompositus* DECOMPOSITE in same sense.]

*A. adj.* Repeatedly compound; compounded of parts which are themselves compound; *spec.* in *Bot.* of compound leaves or inflorescences whose divisions are further divided (*L. decompositus*, Linnaeus).

*a* 1691 BOYLE (J.), The pretended salts and sulphur are so far from being elementary parts extracted out of the body of mercury, that they are rather, to borrow a term of the whole grammarians, decomposed bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menstruum, or other additaments employed to disguise it. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot. s.v.* Decomposed to disguise it. *folium decompositum*, when the primary petiole is so leaf, *folium decompositum*, when the primary petiole is so leaf, divided that each part forms a compound leaf. 1835 LINDELL *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 360 Decomposed, having various compound divisions or ramifications. 1857-8 Sir W. HAMILTON *Logic* xv. (1866) I. 275 Erroneous to maintain.. that a reasoning or syllogism is a mere decomposed whole, made up of concepts. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. 145 The lobed leaf passes by various stages into the compound, decomposed, and supra-decomposed.

*B. sb.* A decomposed thing, word, etc.; a compound further compounded, or of which one or more elements are themselves compound.

1614 BR. ANDREWS 96 *Serm.* (1641) 472 *Super-exaltavit* is a de-compound. There is, *Ex* and *Super* (both) in it. 1622 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* (1627) 466 That the English language is a decompound of Dutch, French, and Latine, I hold. 17.. ARBUTHNOT, etc. (J.), No body should use any compound or decomposed of the substantial verbs. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxi. (1859) II. 19 To use the word to *cognize* in connection with its noun *cognition*, as we use the decompound to *cognize* in connection with its noun *recognition*. 1881 CHANDLER *Gr. Accent.* § 429 Decomponents, or words consisting of more than two factors.

**Decomound** (dēkōmpaund), *v.* [f. DE-I. 5, II. 1 + COMPOUND *v.*: cf. prec., and DECOMPOSE.]

1. Connected with DECOMPOUND *a.* and DECOMPOSITE.

+ 1. *trans.* To compound further; to form by combining compound constituents, or by adding another constituent to something already compound. *Obs.*



1673 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6110 The resulting White... was compounded of them all, and only de-compounded of those two. 16... (J.), If the intercepted colours be let pass, they will fall upon this compounded orange, and, together with it, decompound a white. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. ix. § 6 A very complex Idea that is compounded and decompounded. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xv, The common Method of compounding and decompounding Medicines can never be reconciled to common sense.

II. Connected with DECOMPOSE.

2. To separate the constituent parts or elements of; to DECOMPOSE.

Johnson 1755 says—'This is a sense that has of late crept irregularly into chymical books.'

a 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Ess. i. Hum. Knowl.* (R.), If we consider that in learning... the specification of these names, we learn to decompound them. 1766 CAVENTISH in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 102 To decompound 161 grains of earth. 1793 J. BOWLES *Real Ground War w. France* (ed. 5) 25 Other States are to be broken up and decompounded. 1830 HERSCHTEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. ii. (1851) 92 The chemist in his analysis, who accounts every ingredient an element till it can be decompounded and resolved into others.

Hence **Decomposable** *a.*, capable of being decompounded.

1797 *Brit. Crit.* Jan. IX. 58 Discoveries... which shew the universal dominion of air of different kinds, and that all nature seems to be decompounded into fluidity.

**Decomposed**, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 1.]

I. Further compounded; made up of compound constituents: *spec. in Bot. and Zool.* = DE-COMPOUND.

1674 BOYLE *Corpusc. Philos.* 26 Amel is manifestly not only a compounded, but a decompounded body, consisting of salt and powder of pebbles or sand, and calcined tin. 1794 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot. xix.* 268 The leaves being decompounded. 1852 DANA *Crust.* I. 205 The areolation is very deep and the areoles not decompounded.

II. 2. Separated into its constituent parts, decompounded.

1797 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 152 The oxygen and hydrogen gas of the decompounded water. 1807 VAN-DOVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 22 Composed of the decompounded shale. 1841 HOR. SMITH *Moneyed Man* II. ix. 309 The very dust... may consist of decompounded human hearts.

† **Decompt.** *Sc. Obs.* -1 [Cf. F. *descompt.*, an account given for things received; a backe-reckoning' (Cotgr.).] Account, reckoning.

1824 *Sc. Acts Gas.* VI (1814) 325 (Jam.) Their obligations and decompnt respectue, meid be their commissaris deput be thame to that effect, particularly thairvpon will testifie.

**Decon**, *obs.* form of DEACON.

**Deconcatenate**, **Deconcentrate**, -*ation*, etc.: see DE-II. 1.

† **Deconcert**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *déconcert* (16th c.), f. *dé-*, *des-* (DE-I. 6) + *concert*.] *trans.* To put out of concert or agreement, disarrange; = DISCONCERT I.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 322 A more heterogene Metamorphosis, capable of deconcerting the closest Union and Interest.

† **Deconcoct**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DE-I. 3 or 5 + CONCOCT *v.*] According to earlier physiological notions: To reduce (imperfectly concocted humours or ill digested food) by further digestion: cf. CRUDITY 2. (In quot. *fig.*)

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. i. 267, I doubt not but since these Benedictines have had their crudities deconcocted, and have been drawn out into more slender threads of subdivisions.

**Deconsecrate** (*dik'nsi'kre't*), *v.* [f. DE-II. 1 + CONSECRATE *v.*] *trans.* To undo the consecration of; to deprive of sacredness, secularize. Hence **Deconsecrated** *ppl. a.*; **Deconsecration**, the action or ceremony of deconsecrating.

1867 *Ch. & St. Rev.* 16 Feb. 150 The last new... word 'de-consecration'... intended to convey to the public mind the fact, without the unpleasant associations, of what has hitherto been known under the title of 'desecration'. 1876 *City Press* 21 Oct. 4/6 This Church was deconsecrated on Thursday. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 438 The bare deconsecrated Nature which our author offers us as the substitute for God.

**Deconsider**, *v. rare.* [a. mod.F. *déconsi-dérer*: see DE-II. 1 and CONSIDER.] *trans.* To treat with too little consideration. Hence **Deconsideration**.

1881 *Med. Review* Apr., *Med. Profession & Morality*, In the Army and Navy, the surgeons, long unfairly deconsidered, now haughtily claim equally unreasonable precedence. 1882 MISS COBBE *Peak in Darien* 219 Women are... actually much deconsidered by men. *Ibid.*, Would not their deconsideration be reflected on Religion itself were they to become its authorized ministers?

**Deconstruct**, *v.* [f. DE-II. 1 + CONSTRUCT, after F. *déconstruire*.] *trans.* To undo the construction of; to take to pieces. Hence **Deconstruction** [also in F.].

1882 M'CARTHY in *19th Cent.* 859 A reform the beginnings of which must be a work of deconstruction.

† **Decontract**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DE-I. 3 or 5 + CONTRACT *v.*] *trans.* To contract further.

1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse Th.* (1847) 93 This also seems too long: I decontract and abridge the abridgment of my prayers, yea... too often I shrink my prayers to a minute.

**Deconventionalize**, **decopperize**, -*ation*: see DE-II. 1.

† **Decoped**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. OF. *décopé*, mod.F. *décopé*, cut down, minutely cut, slashed.] Cut in figures; slashed; cf. COUP *v.* 2. 1. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 843 And shode he was with grete maistrie, With shoon decoped.

|| **Decor** (*de'kôri*). *Obs.* [a. L. *decor* (*decôr-*), seemliness, comeliness, grace, beauty. Earlier Eng. had *decūr*, *decour*, *decōre* app. through French: see DECORE *sb.*] Comeliness, beauty, ornament.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decor*, comeliness or beauty. 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 117 For the apt Distribution, Decor and fitness. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* vi. 179 Riches are the Political glory and decor of any Kingdom.

**Decorable** (*de'kôräb'l*), *a. rare.* [f. L. *decoräre* to DECORATE + -BLE. So in mod.F. (Litté.)] Capable of decoration.

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Jan. 6/1 The 'deorable' parts of the church were still adorned with evergreens.

**Decorament** (*de'kôrämēt*). *rare.* [ad. L. *decorämēt-um* (Tertull.), f. *decoräre* to DECORATE: see -MENT.] Decoration, ornament.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Decorament*, an Ornament, an adorning. 1730-6—(folio). 1755-73 in JOHNSON. 1826 SCOTT *Trial* 24 Mar., It is foolish to encourage people to expect mottoes and such-like decoraments. [1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Gloss.* 189 'Thick there thing idn no decorment.']

**Decorate** (*de'kôrēt*), *ppl. a. Obs. or arch.* [ad. L. *decorät-us* adorned, beautiful, pa. *ppl.* of *decoräre*: see next. For some time after the adoption of the vb., *decorat*, -*ate* continued to serve as the pa. *ppl.*, until superseded by *decorated*, which has also taken its place in ordinary use as adjective.] Adorned, decorated; ornate.

1460 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 81 Heyle flece of gedion, with vertu decorat. 1491 CAXTON *Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xlviii. 92 b/2 They sawe a chirche decrat and ornate aboute alle pyssaunce humayne. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 3248 The place was decorat with myracles many. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald's* (1877) § 203 Consider the magnificence and decorate churches [of London]. 1876 J. ELLIS *Cæsar in Egypt* 56 Riggs'd in gay colours, decorate with flowers. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (abr. ed.) I. 102 A fair hall and richly decorate.

**Decorate** (*de'kôrēt*), *v.* [f. L. *decorät*, *ppl.* stem of *decoräre* to adorn, beautify, f. *decus*, *decor*-grace, honour, embellishment. As in other verbs of similar formation, the L. pa. *ppl.* was first adapted as a *ppl. adj.* (see *prec.*), and subsequently the same type was taken as the stem of a vb.]

1. *trans.* To adorn, beautify, embellish; to grace, honour. *Obs. or arch.*

1530 PALSGR. 509/1, I decorate, I make fayre or gay, *je decore*. You have decorate our assembley with your presence. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 37 The same... with goodli and parkely parkes... to beautifie adorne and decore. 1577-89 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.*, *Malcolm* (R.). His familie... is decorated with the office of the marshalship of Scotland. 1624 W. BALL *Caveat for Subjects* 15 The name of the House of Austria decorateth their dominions. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* lxviii. VI. 282 His mother has been decorated with the titles of Christian and princess. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 245 War and plunder were decorated by poetry as the honourable occupation of heroic natures.

2. To furnish or deck with ornamental accessories: *a. said of the personal agent.*

1782 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 26 Oct., I... was then decorated a little, and came forth to tea. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 87 The head was decorated with a cocked hat. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. vi. 207 The custom of decorating churches with flowers at certain seasons is very ancient.

b. *said of the things serving as ornaments.* 1870 E. PEACOCK *Rail Skirl.* III. 193 The old armour which decorated its walls. 1887 *Times* 7 Mar. 9/3 In ages... more robustly conscious of the difference between evil and good their heads would have decorated the City gates.

3. To invest (a person) with a military or other decoration, as the badge of an order, medal of honour, or the like.

1816 [see DECORATED]. 1878 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxiii. 7 Prince Charles of Roumania has decorated two printers in his dominions.

Hence **Decorating** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.* 1877 *Athenæum* 3 Nov. 571/3 An apprenticeship to a decorating carver. *Mod.* In the decorating of the church.

**Decorated** (*de'kôrēt*), *ppl. a.* [f. DECORATE *v.* + -ED.] Adorned, embellished; furnished with anything ornamental; invested with a decoration.

1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Decorated*, beautified, adorned. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) p. xlvii, Disturbances... caused by decorated officers attempting to make the passers-by cry *Vive l'Empereur*. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* v. 76 The least decorated pieces of ancient Greek armour.

b. *Archit.* Applied to the second or Middle style of English Pointed architecture (which prevailed throughout the greater part of the 14th c.), wherein decoration was increasingly employed and became part of the construction.

'The most prominent characteristic of this style is to be found in the windows, the tracery of which is always either of geometrical figures, circles, quatrefoils, etc., as in the earlier instances [hence called *Geometrical Decorated*], or flowing in wavy lines, as in the later examples' (Parker *Gloss. Archit.*). 1812 RICKMAN *Styles Goth. Archit.* (1817) 44 Decorated

English, reaching to the end of the reign of Edward III in 1377. *Ibid.* 71 Of the Third, or Decorated English Style. 1847 *Hand-Bk. Eng. Ecclesiology* 3 Second, or Middle Pointed (which has been known by the name of *Decorated*). 1848 POOLE *Ecc. Archit.* 245 Geometrical or very early Decorated. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* II. II. iii. 347 The exquisite Decorated church of Wymington in Bedfordshire. 1874 PARKER *Goth. Archit.* I. v. 161 The change from the Early English to the Decorated style was... very gradual.

**Decoration** (*dek'ôrē'jān*). [ad. late L. *decorätio-em*, n. of action from *decoräre* to DECORATE: *perh. a. F. décoration* (1393 in Hatzf.).]

1. The action of decorating; embellishment, adornment, ornamentation.

*Decoration day* (U.S.): the day (now May 30th) kept in memory of those who fell in the civil war of 1861-65, on which their graves are decorated with flowers.

1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 65 It is also meit, for the better decoration of the verse to vse sumtyme the figure of Repetitioun. 1589— in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. III. 29 Ornamentes requisit for decoration of our marriage. 1611 COTGR., *Decorat*, a decoration, beautifying, bedecking, adorning, garnishing, trimming, gracing. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* 189 ¶ 12 She... applied all her care to the decoration of her person. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 295 To facilitate the decoration of land and dwellings. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 475/1 On Decoration day he met them on their way to a neighbouring cemetery.

b. The fact or condition of being decorated.

c. † The quality of being decorated; ornateness. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 68 Amazement... for the manner and decoration of one thing and another. *Ibid.* 43 The beauty and Decoration of the things we found in Hierusalem. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* I. iv, The fashion of its ornament and decoration was foreign to that adopted by the Moors of Granada.

2. That which decorates or adorns; an ornament, embellishment; *esp.* an ornament temporarily put up on some special occasion; formerly used (after the French) of scenery on the stage.

a 1678 MARVELL *Wks.* II. 208 (R.) Our church did even then exceed the Romish in ceremonies and decorations. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Decorat*, an Ornament, Imbellishment, or Set-off; as The Decorations of the Stage. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Pope* 14 Sept., No [opera] house could hold such large decorations. 1760 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (1772) I. 63 Mariposas or butterflies... differing visibly in figure, colours, and decorations. 1769 MRS. RAFFAEL *Eng. Housekpr.* (1778) 199 A pretty decoration for a grand table. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1880) I. 17 Basilicas... more remarkable for the richness of their decorations than for beauty of architectural proportions. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. i. 2 When its history is stripped of the remote antiquity and other fabulous decorations.

3. A star, cross, medal, or other badge conferred and worn as a mark of honour.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) p. xiii, To sport the decoration of the Legion of Honour. *Ibid.* 204 All the young men who had not military decorations. 1882 CUSANS *Her.* 252 The Royal Order of Victoria and Albert... The Decoration of the Order consists of an onyx cameo, bearing a profile likeness of the late Prince Consort.

**Decorat** (*de'kôrēt*), *v.* [f. *prec.* + -IST.] A professional decorator.

1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 192 Which the more cunning Decoratist... may have selected. 1829 *Ibid.* I. 276 If the tailor and decoratist do their duty.

**Decorative** (*de'kôrētiv*), *a.* [f. L. *ppl.* stem *decorät*: (see DECORATE *v.*) + -IVE. Cf. F. *décoratif*, -ive in Academy's Dict. of 1878, but also occurring in OF. in 15th c.] Having the function of decorating; tending to, pertaining to, or of the nature of decoration.

1791 SIR W. CHAMBERS *Civil Archit.* (ed. 3) 17 The orders... may be considered as the basis of the whole decorative part of architecture. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 130 note, To have the piece elegantly printed in quarto with decorative engravings. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 237 A decorative arch is formed on the west wall. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. iv. § 27 In the fancies of decorative art, nature has very little place.

Hence **Decoratively** *adv.*, in a decorative manner, in reference to decoration; **Decorativeness**, the quality of being decorative.

1822 SALA *America Revis.* (1885) 55 A New York hack coupé is superior structurally, decoratively, and locomotively to one of our four-wheelers. 1847 CRAIG *Decorativeness*. 1890 *Times* 5 Feb. 9 Nowhere, in shape, decorativeness, and certainty of effects for eye, ear, and touch is there the least superfluity or deficiency.

**Decorator** (*de'kôrētär*), [agent-n. in L. form from *decoräre* to DECORATE: see -OR. In F. *décorateur* (c1600 in Hatzf.).] One who decorates; *spec.* one who professionally decorates houses, public buildings, etc., with ornamental painting, plaster-work, gilding, and the like.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1787 SIR J. HAWKINS *Life Johnson* Wks. I. 373 note, James and Kent were mere decorators. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (1850) 154/1 The ornamental painter and decorator's journeyman. 1885 *Law Reports* 14 Q. Bench Div. 600 They carried on... the business of upholsterers, house painters, and decorators.

**Decoratory** (*de'kôrätör*), *a. rare.* [f. L. *decorät*-*ppl.* stem (see DECORATE) + -ORY.] Pertaining to decoration; decorative.

1889 J. HIRST in *Archæol. Inst.* No. 181. 34 Creations of the decoratory and representative Arts.

† **Decore**, *sb. Obs.* Also *6 decur, decoure*. [app. a. AngloFr. \**decour*, ad. L. *decor*, *decorem*: see DECOR. Littre has mod.F. *décor*, in 16th c.



*decōre* masc., as a deriv. of *decorer* to DECORATE.] Grace, honour, glory, beauty, adornment.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburga* II. 337 With great worship, decore and dignite. She was reueyed. *Ibid.* II. 1925 In worship, praisynge, beaute and decur. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) 49 Quhaids decore cheiflie does consist in Nobilitie of gentile men, etc. 1616 LAMIE *Sgr.'s T.* 43 He fraught theare minde with faire decore Of truth, iustice (twins), groundes of virtues lore.

† *Decore*, a. Sc. Obs. Also 6 *decoir*. [ad. L. *decōr-us* becoming, comely, f. *decor*, -ōrem becomingness, f. *decere* to become.] Comely, beautiful. 1500-80 DUNBAR *Ballad of our Lady* 49 Hail, more decore, than of before, And sweter be sic sevyne. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. 300 Ane sweit nimphe maist faithfull and decoir.

† *Decore*, v. Obs. or arch. Also 6-7 *Sc. decoir*. [a. F. *decōre-r* (14th c.), ad. L. *decōrā-re* to DECORATE.] To decorate, adorn, embellish.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. (1890) 24 The name thenne and Royallme of Fenyce hath be moche hiely decored by merueyllous artes and myrifyke. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 59 To decore and beautifye the House of God. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abs.* I. (1879) 64 The Women of Ailgna use to colour their faces . . . whereby they think their beauteie is greatly decored. 1603 *Philotus* xlviii, Deck vp and do thyself decoir. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 129 Decored and trimmed as a bride. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. 6 Which Church he decored with many Ornaments and Edifices. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* ix. 'Without the saddle being decored w<sup>th</sup> the brodered sumpter-cloth.'

Hence † *Decoring* vbl. sb.

1618 JAS. I. *Decl. Lawful Sports* in Arb. Garner IV. 515 Leave to carry rushes to the church for the decoring of it.

† *Decoremēt*, Obs. Also 6-7 *Sc. decoir*, *decoir*. [a. OF. *decorement* (15th c.), f. *decorer* to DECORATE: repr. L. *decorāmentum*.]

a. Decoration, ornamentation. rare. b. concr. An ornament, an embellishment.

1587 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI (1814) III. 506 Very commodious and convenient for the . . . decoirment of his realme. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 42 The decoirments of their beautiful Palaces. 1635 HEYWOOD *Lond. Sinus Salutis* Wks. 1874 IV. 288 The Decoiments that adorne the Structure, I omit. 1681 JAS. STEWART in *Cloud of Witnesses* (1810) 156 What brethren did cast upon him as a shame was his glory and decoirment. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* I. i. (1738) 4 The Main, Tail, and Foretop . . . of a Horse . . . are a suitable Decoiment to a creature of so much Fire and Mettle.

*Decorist*, nonce-wd. [f. DECOR-UM + -IST.] One attached to artistic properties.

1839 POE *Assignment* Wks. (1864) I. 381 Properties of place and especially of time are the bugbears which terrify mankind from the contemplation of the magnificent. Once I was myself a decorist.

*Decorous* (dēkōr-ūs, dekōr-ūs), a. [In form ad. late L. *decōr-ūs* elegant, beautiful (It. *decoroso* decorous, decent), f. *decus*, *decor*: see DECORATE; but in sense corresp. to L. *decōr-us* becoming, seemly, fitting, proper, f. *decor*, *decōr-em* becomingness, f. *decere* to become, befit. In harmony with this Johnson, Walker, and Smart 1849 pronounce *decōr-ous*. Bailey 1730 and Perry 1805 have *de-cōr-ous*; Craig 1847 and later dictionaries record both. The word is not very frequent colloquially.]

† 1. Seemly, suitable, appropriate. Obs.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 225 That decorous embellishment in the external Cortex of the Prophecy [is] punctually observed. 1680 - *Apocal. Apoc.* 75 So decorous is the representation. 1691 *Rav. Creation* I. (1704) 57 It is not so decorous with respect to God, that he should immediately do all the meanest and triflingest things himself, without any inferior or subordinate minister.

2. Characterized by decorum or outward conformity to the recognized standard of propriety and good taste in manners, behaviour, etc.

1673 *Rules of Civility* 144 It is not decorous to look in the Glass, to comb, brush, or do any thing of that nature to ourselves, whilst the said person be in the Room. 1792 V. KNOX *Serm.* ix. (R.), Individuals, who support a decorous character. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 291 Their language . . . is cool, decorous, and conciliatory. 1811 BYRON *Vis. Judg.* xcv, Some grumbling voice, Which now and then will make a slight inroad Upon decorous silence. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Grnls.* I. 293 Washington, the most decorous and respectable personage that ever went ceremoniously through the realities of life. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* III. 40 In a great city everything has to be made outwardly decorous.

b. Of language: Exemplifying propriety of diction.

1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 234 A treatise of permanent value for philosophic statement and decorous English.

¶ Explained in the sense of L. *decōr-ūs*.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Decorous*, *Decord's*, fair and lovely, beautiful, graceful, comely.

*Decorously* (see prec.), adv. [-LY.] In a decorous manner; with decorum.

1809 HAN. MORE *Catechs* I. 189 (Jod.) Oh! if women in general knew . . . with what a charm even the appearance of modesty invests its possessor, they would dress decorously. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 566 He endured decorously the hardships of his present situation.

*Decorousness* (see prec.). [-NESS.] The quality of being decorous; † seemliness, fitness (obs.); propriety of behaviour.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* L. v. 874 The will of God is Goodness, Justice, and Wisdom; or Decorousness, Fitness.

1834 CAMPBELL *Life Mrs. Siddons* II. iii. 72 The decorousness of the national character.

† *Decorporate*, v. Obs. [DE- II. 1 + L. *corpus*, *corpor-* body.] (See quot.) Hence *Decorporation*.

1660 HEXHAM, *Ontlijven*, to Decorporate, Kill or make Bodylesse. - *een Ontlijvende*, a Decorporation, or a making Bodylesse.

† *Decorre*, v. Obs. Also *deccorre*. [? a. OF. *deccorre*, *decorre* 'to runne downe, to haste or hy apace' (Cotgr.): - L. *dēcurrere* to run down.]

*intr.* To run or flow away, pass or haste away. (But the sense of the passage quoted is uncertain.) 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 193 Of pompe and of pruyde be parchemyn [of his patent] decoreth [v. r. *deccorre*] And principallie of alle peple, but bei be pore of herte.

*Decorugative*, a. [f. DE- II. 1 + CORRUGATIVE.] Tending to remove wrinkles.

a 1765 M. COLLINS *Pen Sketches* (1879) II. 175 Seeing that wrinkles are not unknown in these days, it might be worth inquiry whether bean-flower has any decorugative effect.

*Decorticate*, a. [ad. L. *decorticāt-us*, pa. pple. of *decorticāre*: see next.] Destitute of a cortex or cortical layer: spec. applied to those Lichens which have no cortical layer.

1874 LIGHTON *Lichen-Flora* Gt. Brit. p. xxiii.

*Decorticate* (dēkōr'tikēt), v. [f. ppl. stem of L. *decorticāre* to deprive of its bark, f. DE- I. 6 + *cortex*, *cortic-em* bark.] *trans.* To remove the bark, rind, or husk from; to strip of its bark.

1611 CORVAT *Cruditities* 472 Decorticating it [hemp] or as we call it in Somerseshire, scaling it with their fingers.

1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* v. 90 Wheat decorticated, and boyled in milke, commonly call'd Frumentie. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 763 Black and white Pepper . . . are the same, only the latter is decorticated. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Cork*, The Manner of decorticating, or taking off the Bark of the Cork-tree. 1860 BERKELEY *Brit. Fungol.* 8 An oak-trunk . . . felled and decorticated.

b. fig. To divest of what conceals, to expose. c. To 'flay'.

1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 28 Arms ought to have analogie and proportion to the bearer, and in a great Measure to decorticate his nature, station, and course of life. 1862 *London Rev.* 16 Aug. 148 It is impossible to 'decorticate' people, as the writer now and then does, without inflicting pain.

d. *intr.* To peel or come off as a skin.

1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 496 The scabs will decorticate and peel off from the scalp.

Hence *Decorticated* ppl. a.

1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 12 Decorticated oats, cut groats, dried peas. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* viii. (1872) 208 A cement . . . with which he had covered decorticated trees. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 581 The decorticated seeds of the common barley, the pearl barley of commerce.

*Decortication* (dēkōr'tikā'shən), n. [ad. L. *decorticāt-ion-em*, n. of action from *decorticāre* (see prec.).] The action of decorticating.

1623 COCKERAM, *Decortication*, peeling. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renov's Disp.* 119 They do ill that extract oil of almonds before decortication. 1816 KEITH *Phys. Bot.* II. 482 The decortication of a tree, or the stripping it of its bark.

*Decorticator* (dēkōr'tikēt-ər), [agent-n. in L. form from *decorticāre* to DECORTICATE: see -OR.] He who or that which decorticates; a machine, tool, or instrument for decortication.

1874 KNIGHT in *Dict. Mech.*

*Decorum* (dēkōr'm), [a. L. *decōrum* that which is seemly, propriety; subst. use of neuter sing. of *decōr-us* adj. seemly, fitting, proper. So mod. F. *decorum* (since 16th c.).]

1. That which is proper, suitable, seemly, befitting, becoming; fitness, propriety, congruity.

† a. esp. in dramatic, literary, or artistic composition: That which is proper to a personage, place, time, or subject in question, or to the nature, unity, or harmony of the composition; fitness, congruity, keeping. Obs.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 139 Who soever hath bene diligent to read aduisedlie ouer, Terence, Seneca, Virgil, Horace. he shall easilie perceiue, what is fitte and decorum in euery one. 1576 FOXE *A. & M.* 990/1, I . . . lay all the wyte in maister More, the authour and contriuer of this Poetical booke, for not keepynge *Decorum personarum*, as a perfect Poet should haue done. *Ibid.*, Some wyll thinke . . . maister More to haue misse some part of his *Decorum* in makynge the euill spirite . . . to be messenger betwene middle earth and Purgatory. 1611 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. vi. iv, If that Decorum of time and place . . . be observed. 1644 MILTON *Edm. Wks.* 1738 I. 140 What the Laws are of a true Epic Poem, what of a Dramatic, what of a Lyric, what Decorum is, which is the grand master-piece to observe. 1686 AGLI-ONEY *Painting Illust.* II. 67 Simon Sanese began to understand the Decorum of Composition. *Ibid.* III. 119 The second part of Invention is Decorum; that is, that there be nothing Absurd nor Discordant in the Piece. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 132 Neither is a just Decorum always obseru'd, for he sometimes makes Blockheads and Barbarians talk like Philosophers. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. i. 5 Complaints. [which] when uttered by the inhabitants of Greece, haue a decorum and consistency, which they totally lose in the character of a British shepherd.

b. That which is proper to the character, position, rank, or dignity of a real person. arch.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 303 Our soueraign Lady (keeping alwaies the decorum of a Princely person) at her first comming to the crowne, etc. 1594 J.

DICKENSON *Aristides* (1878) 187 The minde of man degenerating from the decorum of humanitie becomes monstrous. 1666 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. ii. 17 Majesty to keepe *Decorum*, must No lesse begge then a Kingdome. 1683 CAVI *Euchariisti.* *Athanasius* 171 He was a Prince of a lofty Mind, careful to preserve the Decorum of State and Empire. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 130 He, did not always observe the decorum of his post. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 280 It was necessary to the decorum of her character that she should admonish her erring children.

c. That which is proper to the circumstances or requirements of the case; seemliness, propriety, fitness; = DECENCY I. arch.

1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* I. 171 A waie how to frame all things according to that which is decent or seemly, which the Latines call *decorum*. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 147 She deemd it no decorum to blemish her yet-during pleasures with not auailing sorrow. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 10 Temperance formally consistes in giving all persons and things their just decorum and measure. 1809 MATHIAS in *Gray's Corr.* (1843) 16 There was a peculiar propriety and decorum in his manner of reading. 1858 TRENCH *Parables* (1860) 126 They argue that it is against the decorum of the Divine teaching, that, etc.

2. Qualities which result from sense I: † a. Beauty arising from fitness, or from absence of the incongruous; comeliness; grace; gracefulness.

1613 R. C. Table *Alph.* (ed. 3). *Decorum*, comeliness. 1618 DEKKER *Owles Almanack*, A coloured cloutie will set the stampe of decorum on a rotten patchment. 1635 SWAM *Spec. M.* vii. § 3 (1643) 320 To shew the due decorum and comely beauty of the worlds brave structure. 1799 SHEL-VOCKE *Artillery* v. 324 The Decorum and Gracefulness of any Pile, the making the whole Aspect of a Fabric so correct.

† b. Orderly condition, orderliness. Obs.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* XII. xiv. 442 Whose wisdomed reacheth from end to end, ordering all in a delicate decorum. *Ibid.* XXII. xiv. 847 And brings the potentiall formes into such actuall decorum. 1664 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 132 The first orders of things are more perfect and regular, and this decorum seems to be observ'd afterwards.

† c. Orderly and grave array. Obs.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 238 In this Decorum they march slowly, and with great silence [at a funeral].

3. Propriety of behaviour; what is fitting or proper in behaviour or demeanour, what is in accordance with the standard of good breeding; the avoidance of anything unseemly or offensive in manner.

1572 tr. Buchanan's *Detect. Mary Mijja*, To obserue decorum and comely conuenience in hir pait. sche counterfeitheth a mourning. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 93 She resolved to keep within the Decorum of her sex. 1668 DRYDEN *Evening's Love* Epil. 19 Where nothing must decorum shock. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* 1711 143, I can't see any breach of Decorum, if a Lady . . . should ride on Horse-back. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* III, The lady-abbess was a woman of rigid decorum and severe devotion. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* IX. 442 A spirit of levity and wrangling, wholly inconsistent with the grave decorum due to the investigation and decision of a philosophical subject. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1811) 81 My father . . . would never wish his grown-up daughters to be acting plays. His sense of decorum is strict. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxvii. (1878) 475 If the mothers . . . are shocked at the want of decorum in my friend Judy.

4. (with a. and pl.) † a. A fitting or appropriate act. Obs.

1601 A. C. Answ. to *Lat. Jesuited Gent.* 114 (Stanf.) It had bin a decorum in them, to haue shewd themselves thankfull unto such kind office. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evermont's Ess.* 372 The Laugh, the Speech, the Action, accompanied with Agreements and Decorums. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* 21 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 532 The tragedy of Caligula, where, amongst other decorums, Harlequin . . . was very familiar with the Emperor himself.

b. An act or requirement of polite behaviour; a decorous observance; chiefly in pl., proprieties.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kind. & Comm.* (1632) 245 The Spanish nation . . . using a certaine decorum (which they call an obey-sance or . . . a compliment or ceremonious curtesie). 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* I. i. Tell not me . . . of your Decorums, supercilious Forms, and slavish Ceremonies. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Exam.* I. i, My Lady Stately longs to see you, had paid you a Visit but for the Decorums: She expects the first from you. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxx, No decorums could restrain the impatience of his blushing mistress to be forgiven. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxvi. 202 The dignity of his military character was hedged round by formalities and decorums.

*Decoun*, obs. form of DEACON.

† *Decount*, v. Obs. rare. [f. DE- + COUNT v.: cf. *depict*, *describe*.] *trans.* To set down in a reckoning or account; to reckon.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 23 He was afterwards decounted a denizen, and the correspondent duties were required of him.

† *Decouple*, v. Obs. rare -1. [a. F. *dē-couple-r* to uncouple: see DE- I. 6.] To uncouple.

1602 2nd Pt. *Rechners fr. Paruss.* II. v. (Arb.) 32 Another company of hounds . . . had their couples cast off and we might heare the Huntsmen cry, horse, decouple, Auant.

|| *Découplé*. *Her.* [F.: see prec.] (See quotes.)

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Découplé*, in heraldry, the same as uncoupled, i.e. parted, or severed. Thus, a chevron decouplé is a chevron wanting so much towards the point, that the two ends stand at a distance from each other. 1830 in ROSSON *Brit. Herald.*

*Decoure*, *Decourre*, var. DECORE, DECORRE.

|| *Decours*. *Her.* [F.: see next] = DECUREMENT I. c.

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, A moon-decreasing or en-de-cent.



† **Decourse.** *Obs.* [a. F. *décours* (12th c.) :— *L. decursum* a running down, *f. decurrere* to run down : cf. *DECURSE* and *COURSE*.] Downward course, descent. Also *fig.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy. Turke* iv. xx. 134 b, The Euphrates . . in the channell and decourse whereof are founde many pretious stones. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 213 In the decourse of many generations.

† **Decourt.** *v. Obs.* [f. DE- II. 2 + COURT *sb.*] *trans.* To expel or banish from court.

c 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Memo.* (1683) 198 He was accused . . and . . for a time decourted. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 4 If the king's favourite be forever decourted and banished. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 462 Middleton is thus decourted and all his places taken from him.

† **Decovered.** *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. DE- II. 1 + COVERED : cf. F. *découvert*.] Uncovered.

1658 J. WEBB tr. *Cleopatra* viii. ii. 19 His face remained almost quite decovered.

† **Decoy.** *sb.* *Obs.* [Derivation and history unknown.] A game of cards played in the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century.

c 1550 *Deplaye* C viij a, Primero now as it hath most use in courts, so is there most deceit in it . . At trump, saint, & such other like, cutting at y<sup>e</sup> neck is a good vantage so is cutting by a bum card (finely) vnder & oer . . At decoy, they draw easily xx hands together, and play all vpon assurance when to win or lose. 1592 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* (1592) 4 Ile play at mumchance, or decoy, he shal shuffle the cards, and ile cut. 1608-9 DECKER *Belman Lond.* f. iij (N.), Cardes are fetcht, and mumchance or decoy is the game.

**Decoy** (dī'koi'), *sb.* <sup>2</sup> Also 7 decoyo, dequoy, de quoy, duckquoy, 7-8 duckoy, duck-coy, ducooy. [Decoy, in all its senses (exc. 4 a) and combinations, was preceded by a simple form COY *sb.* (known in 1621), a. Du. *kooi* of the same meaning. Thus senses 1 and 3 are identical with 1 and 3 of COY; sense 2 is a *fig. use* of 1; 4 b. and 5 are closely related to 3. The combinations decoy-bird, -dog, -duck, -man, etc., were preceded generally by the forms coy-bird, -dog, -duck, -man, etc. It is thus evident that *de-coy* is a derivative, compound, or extension, of COY *sb.*; but the origin of the *de-* is undetermined.

It has been variously conjectured to be the prefix DE-, the Dutch article in *de kooi* 'the coy' or 'decoy', the second half of Du. *ende* in *ende-kooi* 'duck-coy', and an obscuration of *duck* itself in *duck-coy*, which is indeed found in the 17th c., and (what is notable) not merely as the *sb.*, but as the *vb.* (see below). Yet we do not find it as the earlier form, which suggests that it is really a later spelling of popular etymology. The likelihood that *decoy* is the Du. *de kooi* has been forcibly urged by C. Stoffel in *Englische Studien* X. (1887) 180. But direct evidence is wanting. And, since *Decoy sb.* appears to be an entirely distinct word, being much older in the language than either this word or *coy* itself, and was probably still in use when *coy* was introduced from Dutch, it is possible that the latter was made into *decoy* under the influence of that earlier word. It is to be noted also that the sense 'sharper', 4 a below, actually appears earlier than any other, literal or figurative, and may possibly not be a sense of this word at all, but an independent and earlier cant or slang term; if so, it may also have influenced the change of *coy* to *decoy*.]

1. A pond or pool out of which run narrow arms or 'pipes' covered with network or other contrivances into which wild ducks or other fowl may be allured and there caught.

1625 [See DECOY-DUCK 2]. 1626-41 SPELMAN in Payne-Gallwey *Bk. Duck Decoys* (1886) 2 Sir W. Wodehouse (who lived in the reign of James I., 1603-25) made among us the first device for catching Ducks, known by the foreign name of a *koye*. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Sept., We arrived at Dort, passing by the Decoys, where they catch innumerable quantities of fowle. 1665 - 29 Mar., His Majesty was now finishing the Decoy in the Parke. 1676 WORLIDGER *Bees* (1678) 23 Allured . . as Ducks by Dequoys. 1678 RAY *Willoughby's Ornith.* (1680) 286 Piscinas hasce cum allectatibus et reliquo suo apparatu Decoyis vocant, allectatrices coy-ducks. 1679-88 *Serv. Money Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camden) 82 A kennel for the dogs, and a new duckquoy in the park. 1714 *Flying-Post* 4-7 Dec., Keeper of New Forest in Hampshire, and of the Duckoy there. 1750 R. POCOCKE *Trav.* (1888) 94 The duckoy close to the Fleet, where the swans . . breed, as well as wildfowl. 1839 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 68 The decoy has superseded all those ancient methods of taking water fowl. 1846 M-CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 179 Decoys for the taking of wild ducks, teal, widgeons, etc. were . . at one time, very common in the fens; but a few only exist at present. 1886 PAYNE-GALLWEY *Bk. Duck Decoys* 17 A Decoy is a cunning and clever combination of water, nets, and screens, by means of which wildfow, such as Widgeon, Mallard, and Teal, are caught alive.

2. *fig.* A place into which persons are enticed to the profit of the keeper.

1678 OTWAY *Friendship in F.* iv. i. (R.), You who keep a general decoy here for fools and coxcombs [a brothel]. a 1839 PRAED *Poems* (1864) I. 197 The place was cursed with an evil name, And that name was 'The Devil's Decoy!'

3. A bird (or other animal) trained to lure or entice others (usually of its species) into a trap.

1661 *Humane Industry* 170 Wilde Ducks, that are tamed and made Decoys, to entice and betray their fellows. 1663 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* (1666) 132 Man is to man . . a treacherous Decoy, and a rapacious Vulture. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. vii. xii. 235 A number of wild ducks made tame, which are called decoys. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. viii. v. 366 A display of dry humour in the

manner in which the decoys thus played with the fears of the wild herd [of elephants].

4. Applied to a person :

† a. A swindler, sharper; an impostor or 'shark' who lives by his wits at the expense of his dupes. *Obs.* (It is, from the early date and sense, very doubtful if this belongs to this word. In the 'character' by Brathwait (quot. 1631), there is no reference explicit or implicit to the action of a decoy-duck. It rather looks as if this were a slang term already in use when *coys* and *coy-ducks* were introduced into England, and as if *coy-duck* were changed into *decoy-duck* with allusion to this.)

1618 MYNSHUL *Ess. Prison* 30 Iaylors . . are . . indeed for the most part the very off-scum of the rascall multitude, as Cabbage-carriers, Decoys, Bum-bayliffes, disgraced Pursuants, Botchers, . . and a rabble of such stinkardly companions. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* I. 71/1 To Sharke, Stales, Nims, Lifts, Foysts, Cheats, Stands, Decoys. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimzies, Char.* Decoy 25 A Decoy Is a brave metall'd Blade, as apt to take as give. *Ibid.* 31 Which simplicitie of his our Decoy observes and workes upon it.

b. One who entices, allures, or inveigles another into some trap, deception, or evil situation; = DECOY-DUCK 2.

1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* v. i, I foster a decoy here [his niece, a strumpet]; And she trowls on her ragged customer, To cut my throat for pillage. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parmass.* 168 These were the true de quois, or call-ducks, which tied in the scum of the city. 1667 *Decoy Chr.* Piety xviii. p. 5 To lead captive silly women, and make them the duck-coys to their whole family. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* 308 Some tough dram-drinker, set up as the devil's decoy, to draw in proselytes. 1843 DICKENS *Mart. Chuz.* xli, I want you, besides, to act as a decoy in a case I have already told you of. 1849 JAMES WOODMAN xxxii, I have the pretty decoy [a girl] in my own hand, I can whistle either bird back to the lure.

5. Anything employed to allure and entice, especially into a trap; an enticement, bait, trap.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. iii. § 24 Intending only a short Essay, and to be (let me call it) an honest Decoy, by entering on this subject to draw others into the compelling thereof. 1679 PENN *Addr. Prot.* II. 178 She that makes her Pretences to Religion a Decoy to catch the World. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 45 Antelope, not to be taken but by a Decoy made of Green Boughs, wherein a Man hides himself. 1705 HICKCRINGILL *Print-cr.* (1721) I. 27 [By] the Duckoy of a Wedding . . trepan'd to Death and Murder'd. 1665 LUBBOCK *Frsh.* *Times* xiv. (1869) 500 A decoy roughly representing the head and antlers of a reindeer has been put up. 1893 A. K. GREEN *Hand & Ring* xx, The note had been sent as a decoy by the detective.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as decoy-bird, -dog, -goose, -place; decoy-man, decoyman, one whose business it is to attend to a decoy for wildfowl.

1643 *Sovereigne Salve* 39 Some decoy indulgence may be used towards them to draw others, till all be in [their] power. 1711 KING tr. *Naudé's Refined Pol.* v. 195 The Bird-catchers, to succeed in their sport, make use of decoy birds. 1775 *Epit. in Birm. Weekly Post* 17 Jan. (1821) 11/1 Andrew Williams . . lived under the Aston family as Decoyman 60 years. 1778 *Sportsman's Dict.*, Decoy-duck . . by her allurements draws [wild ones] into the decoy-place. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Rus.* *Emp.* III. 83 The Ostiaks . . placed at some distance several decoy-geese. 1830 STONEHOUSE *Axholme* 68 Screens, formed of reeds, are set up . . to prevent the possibility of the fowl seeing the decoy man. *Ibid.*, The decoy birds resort to . . the mouth of the pipes, followed by the young wild fowl. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxii. (1884) 164 The decoy-dog . . was a retriever of reddish colour. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 2/8 The prisoner had used his shop as a decoy place for poor little girls.

**Decoy** (dī'koi'), *v.* [See prec.]

The *vb.* is considerably later than the *sb.*, and its earliest examples are spelt *ducoy*; it was evidently formed directly from the *sb.*, of which it reflects the contemporary varieties of spelling.]

1. *trans.* To allure or entice (wildfowl or other animals) into a snare or place of capture: said usually when this is done by, or with the aid of, another animal trained to the work.

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 303 The Wild Elephants are by the tame Females of the same kind as 'twere duckoy'd into a lodge with trap-doors. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 168 Their Hogs . . at night come in . . and are put up in their Crawl or Pens, and yet some turn wild, which nevertheless are often decoyed in by the other. 1735 *Sportsman's Dict.*, Decoy-birds . . are usually kept in a cage and from thence decoy birds into the nets. 1788 REID *Act. Powers* III. li. iv. 505 The arts they use . . to decoy hawks and other enemies. 1835 W. IYING *Tour Prairies* 170 A black horse on the basis . . being decoyed under a tree by a tame mare. 1845 YARRELL *Hist. Birds* (ed. 2) III. 266 The outer side . . is the one on which the person walks who is decoying the fowl.

2. To entice or allure (persons) by the use of cunning and deceitful attractions, into a place or situation, away, out, from a situation, to do something.

1660 HICKCRINGILL *Jamaica Pref.* (1661) A ij b, To allure and Duckoy the unwary world. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xl (1888) § 195 Rolph answered, that the King might be decoyed from thence, and then he might easily be despatched. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 59 p. 1 That they may not be decoyed in by the soft Allurement of a Fine Lady. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 261 Two of whom the mariners decoyed on ship-board. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. v. li. 365 [They] may sometimes decoy a weak customer to buy what he has no occasion for. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines* iv. 63 They would not be decoyed away by a false alarm. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Werewolves* vi. 81 This wretched man had decoyed children into his shop.

Hence **Decoy'er, Decoy'ing** *vb.* *sb.*

1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxii. (1884) 162 Decoy-ing was the only item of the wild life still existing in the

Broad district with which we had not made ourselves acquainted.

**Decoy-duck** (dī'koi-dək). [f. DECOY *sb.* + DUCK. Cf. Du. *kooide* in same sense.]

1. A duck trained to decoy its fellows.

1651 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* III. 34 These . . are rewarded like Decoy Ducks for their pains. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxii. (1884) 167 These decoy ducks are kept in the decoy, and trained to come in for food whenever they . . hear a low whistle from the decoy-man.

2. *fig.* A person who entices another into danger or mischief.

1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* iv. ii, You are worse than simple widgeons, and will be drawn into the net by this decoy-duck, this tame cheater. 1688 SHADWELL *Sqr. Alsatia* Dram. Personæ, Shamwell . . being ruined by Cheatly, is made a decoy-duck for others. 1887 *Daily News* 11 July 3/1 At Monte Carlo . . he was employed as a decoy duck.

**Decra'ssify, v. rare.** [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *crassus* thick, gross + -FY.] *trans.* To divest of what is crass, gross, or material.

1855 BROWNING *Bp. Blougram's Apol.* Wks. IV. 267, I hear you recommend, I might at least Eliminate, decra'ssify my faith. 1885 COULPLAND *Spirit Goethe's Faust* vi. 202 Our attempt to decra'ssify this symbol, to see in it the wonderful power of the creative human brain.

**Decrease** (dī'krēs, dī'krīs), *sb.* Forms: 4 decreases, 4-7 discrease, 5 decrease, 6- decrease. [a. OF. *decreis*, *decreis* (later *des*, *de-crois*, now *decroit*), verbal *sb.* f. stem of *de-*, *decreis-tre* (*de(s)creiss-ant*) to DECREASE.]

The process of growing less; lessening, diminution, falling off, abatement; the condition which results from this. (Opposed to INCREASE *sb.*)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 154 That none honour fall in decrees [v.r. discrease]. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen VIII.* c. 1 To decrease and destruction of your lyvelode. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 119 They see the seas by increase and decrease to flowe and reflowe. 1665 PERYS *Diary* 28 Nov., Soon as we know how the plague goes this week, which we hope will be a good decrease. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. vii. 24 Notes of Diminution or Decrease. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th. v.* 717 While man is growing, life is in decrease. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 168 The steady decrease in the number of the greater nobles.

† b. *spec.* The wane of the moon. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 626 Such Fruits . . you must gather . . when the Moon is under the Earth, and in decrease. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 29 The same taken in the decrease of the moon . . helpeth the fits of quartans. 1746 HERYEV *Medit.* (1818) 266 The moon in her decrease prevents the dawn.

**Decrease** (dī'krīs), *v.* Forms: a. 4-5 discrease, 5 discrease, -crease, dyscrease, -arece, 6 discrease, dyscrease; β. 4-5 decrease, 4-6 decrease, 5 -orece, -orece, 5-6 -crease, 6 Sc. diorece, 6- decrease. [f. OF. *de-*, *decreiss-*, *ppl. stem* of *decreistre* (later *decreistre* (Cotgr. 1611), now *decroître*) = Pr. *decreisser*, Cat. *decreixer*, Sp. *decrecer*, It. *decrescere*, which took in Romanic the place of L. *decrēscere*, f. *dē-* down + *crēscere* to grow : see DE- I. 6. Under the influence of the L., *decreistre* was an occasional variant in OF., and under the same influence, *de-crease*, found beside *decrease* in ME., eventually superseded it. An AngloFr. *decreaser*, influenced by Eng. *decrease* or L. *decrescere*, is found in the Statutes of Hen. VI.]

1. *intr.* To grow less (in amount, importance, influence, etc.); to lessen, diminish, fall off, shrink, abate. (Opposed to INCREASE *v.*)

a. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 189 Knowend how that the feith discreeth. a 1400 *Conv. Myst.* (1841) 224 Oure joy wyllle sone dyscrease. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prolog. 2 The mone . . euer wauerynge, wekyng one season and waneth & dyscreaseeth another season. 1526 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2545 Now cbbre, now fawne, nowe increase, nowe dyscrease. 1530 PALSGR. 518/2, I decrease, I growe lasse or dymynyshe. β. 1328 WYCLIF *Gen.* viii. 5 The watres zeden and decreeseden [1388 decredesen] vnto the tenthe moneth. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 23 Pan begynnes Nilus to decrease. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 92 To Decrease (A. Decrese), *decrecece*. 1530 PALSGR. 509/1, I decrease, I waxe lesse, or vanysshe awaye. 1534 TINDALE *John* iii. 30 He must increase : and I must decrease. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. ii. 85 Tyrants' fears Decrease not, but grow faster than the years. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* ii. (1838) I. 36 The number of citizens gradually decreased. 1824 BREWSTER *More Worlds* iv. 68 The temperature . . decreases as we rise in the atmosphere.

2. *trans.* To cause to grow less; to lessen, diminish.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xvi. vii, For couetyse his brother to discrease. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, Cordila xlv, He first decreast my wealth. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrove* II. 119 His Lands and goods, Which I haue bettered rather then decreast. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 80 Yet the Father knew very well that age decreaseth strength. c 1718 *Prior Am. Epistol.* 42 Nor cherish'd they relations poor, That might decrease their present store. 1865 MILL in *Even. Star* 10 July, That did not decrease in the least the hundreds of miles which London was distant from Edinburgh.

Hence **Decreasing** *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Decreasingly** *adv.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. ii. (1495) 298 In the whyche waters . . it makyth encreaseynge and decreasyng. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Decrecremento*, decreasing. 1623 FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* ix. l. 134 Which yet increases more with the decreasing day. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 277 [Quakers] hold that . . baptism with water belonged to an inferior and decreasing dispensation. 1825 *Examiner* 219/1



Glaring on its contiguous objects, and decreasingly gleaming to the foreground. *Mod.* Food was decreasingly scarce.

† **Decreation** (dĕkrĕ'ā-shŏn). *Obs.* [*f.* DE- I. 6 + CREATION. (In sense of 'diminution' *dĕcrĕātiō* is found in 14th c. F.)] The undoing of creation; depriving of existence; annihilation.

1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 47 As he is a creature, hee fears decreation. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. i. § 37. 45 More Reasonable. . . then the continual Decreation and Annihilation of the souls of Brutes.

† **Decreator**. *Obs.* [*f.* DE- I. 6 + CREATOR, implying a vb. *decreate*: see *prec.*] One who uncreates or annihilates.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 25. 426 Not only the Creator of all the other gods, but also. . . the Decreator of them.

**Decree**, *obs.* form of DECREASE.

**Decree** (dĕkrĕ'), *sb.* Also 4-6 *decre*. [*a.* OF. *dĕcrĕt*, var. of *dĕcret* (in *pl.* *dĕcreta*, *dĕcreta*) = *Pr. decret*, Sp., It. *dĕcret*, ad. L. *dĕcrĕtum*, subst. use of neuter of *dĕcrĕtus*, pa. pple. of *dĕcernĕre* to decree: see DECEARN.]

1. An ordinance or edict set forth by the civil or other authority; an authoritative decision having the force of law.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1745 Pen watz demed a de-cree bi þe duk seluen. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 122 At London þei wer atteynt, decre was mad for þate. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 92 A Decree, decretum. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. i. 102 There is no force in the decrees of Venice. 1637 (title), A Decree of the Starre-Chamber concerning Printing. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 7 The dire Decrees Of hard Euristheus. 1796 *H. HUNTER tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 639 The Constituent Assembly. . . abolished, by it's decree of September 1791, the justice which it had done to persons of colour in the Antilles. 1811 *J. Q. ADAMS in C. Davies Metr. Syst.* iii. (1871) 140 This report was sanctioned by a decree of the assembly. 1851 *TENNYSON To the Queen* ix, To take Occasion by the hand, and make The bounds of freedom wider yet By shaping some august decree.

fig. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* i. ii. 20 The braine may deuise lawes for the blood, but a hot temper leapes ore a colde decree. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 289 Whether by Nature's Curse, Or Fate's Decree.

2. *Ecll.* An edict or law of an ecclesiastical council, usually one settling some disputed or doubtful point of doctrine or discipline; in *pl.* the collection of such laws and decisions, forming part of the canon law. (*Cf.* DECRETAL.)

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 4640 Hyt ys forbode hym, yn þe decree, Myracle for to make or se. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xv. 373 Doctours of decrees and of diuinite Maistres. 1393 *GOWER Conf. I.* 257 The pope. . . hath made and yowe the decree. 1531 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* 95 Master Morgan Johns, bachelor of decrees. 1564 (title), A godly and necessarie Admonition of the Decrees and Canons of the Counsel of Trent. 1621 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* i. 20 He was. . . admitted to the extraordinary reading of any Book of the Decretals, that is to the degree of Bach. of Decrees, which some call the Canon Law. 1796 *AYLIFFE Parergon* p. xxxvii, A Decree is an Ordinance which is enacted by the Pope himself, by and with the advice of his Cardinals in Council assembled, without being consulted by any one thereon. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 189/1 The king and the queen-mother promised. . . that they would accept the decrees of the Council [of Trent]. 1893 *P. T. FORSYTH in Faith & Criticism* 106 If that infallibility be carried beyond Himself, there is no logical halting-place till we arrive at the Vatican Decrees.

3. *Theol.* One of the eternal purposes of God whereby events are foreordained.

1570 *B. GOODE Pop. Kingd.* i. (1880) x All the Devils deepe in hell, at his decrees doe quake. 1648 *Assembly's Larger Catech.* Q. 12 God's Decrees are the wise, free, and holy acts of the counsel of his will, whereby from all eternity, he hath, for his own glory, unchangeably fore-ordained whatsoever comes to passe in time. a 1711 *KEN Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 108 Her Conscience tells her God's Decree Full option gave, and made her free. 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 4 Philip stood enfeoffed, by divine decree, of. . . possessions far and near.

4. *Law.* A judicial decision. In various specific uses: a. *Rom. Law.* A decision given by the emperor on a question brought before him judicially.

1776-81 *GIBBON Decl. & F.* xlv. The rescripts of the emperor, his grants and decrees, his edicts and pragmatic sanctions, were subscribed in purple ink. 1880 *MURHEAD Gains I.* § 5 An imperial constitution is what the emperor has established by decree, edict, or letter. It has never been disputed that such a constitution has the full force of a *lex*.

b. *Eng. Law.* The judgement of a court of equity, or of the Court of Admiralty, Probate, and Divorce. But since the Judicature Act of 1873-5, the term 'judgement' is applied to the decisions of courts having both common law and equity powers.

*Decree* is still used in *Admiralty* cases. In *Divorce* cases, a *decree* is an order of the Court declaring the nullity or dissolution of marriage, or the judicial separation of the parties. *Decree nisi*: the order made by the court for divorce, which remains conditional for at least six months, after which, unless cause to the contrary is shown, it is made absolute. In *Ecclesiastical* cases, *decree* is a special form of citation of the party to the suit.

1622 *CALLIS Stat. Sewers* (1627) 231 A Decree is. . . only a Sentence or Judgement in a Court of Justice, delivered or declared by the Judges there. 1735 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 30 But two Causes, and both by Consent, have been brought to a Decree. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 451

When all are heard, the court pronounces the *decree*, adjusting every point in debate according to equity and good conscience. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex.* s. v., Courts of equity may adjust their decrees so as to meet different exigencies. . . whereas courts of common law are bound down to a fixed and invariable form of judgment. 1873 *Act* 36 § 37 *Vict.* c. 66 § 100 In the construction of this Act. . . the several words herein-after mentioned shall have, or include, the meanings following: (that is to say). 'Judgment' shall include Decree. 1873 *PHILLIMORE Eccles. Law* 1254 These decrees or citations are signed by the Registrar of the Court. 1892 *GEARY Law of Marriage* 334 A decree of judicial separation may be subsequently turned into a decree for dissolution. 1893 *BARNES in Law Rep.* Probate Div. 154 The decree I make will be: that the crew other than the captain shall receive salvage according to their ratings. *Mod. Newspr.*, A decree *nisi* was pronounced. The decree was made absolute.

c. *Sc. Law.* The final judgement or sentence of a civil court, whereby the question at issue between the parties is decided; strictly, a judgement which can be put in force by containing the executive words 'and decerns': cf. DECERNITURE.

Decrees are said to be *condemnatory* or *absolutor* according as the decision is in favour of the pursuer or the defender. A *decree in absence* is a decree pronounced against a defender who has not appeared and pleaded on the merits of the cause = 'Judgement by Default' in English Common Law. *Decree of Registration* is a decree *fictioe juris* of a court, interposed without the actual intervention of a judge, in virtue of the party's consent to a decree going out against him. *Decree arbitral*: an award by one or more arbiters: see ARBITRAL. *Decree dative*: see DATIVE. *Decree of Locality, Modification, and Valuation of Teinds*: various decisions of the Teind Court. (Bell, *Dict. Law Scot.* 1861.) Cf. earlier DECREE I b.

1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 484 Before hording could pass on the decree of an inferior judge, the decree was, by our former practice, to have been judicially produced before the Session, and their authority interposed to it by a new decree. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* s. v., The decree issued by the Court of Session in aid of the inferior court decree, was called a *decree conform*. 1877 *MACKAY Practice Cr.* Session I. 581 The term *decree* is now sometimes used interchangeably with *interlocutor*, though it might be convenient to apply the former to a final determination by which the whole or a substantive part of the cause is decided, and the latter to an order pronounced in its course.

**Decree** (dĕkrĕ'), *v.* Also 6 *decre*, *decrey*. [*f.* DEGREE *sb.*: cf. F. *dĕcrĕter*, *f. dĕcret*.]

1. *trans.* To command (something) by decree; to order, appoint, or assign authoritatively, ordain.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 424/1 [Their] Commissaries. . . declared and decreed, and adjudged yowe fore to be deposed and pryved. . . of the Astate of Kyng. 1538 *STARKEY England* i. i. 20 No particular mean by cnylle ordynance decreed. 1590 *MARLOWE Edw. II.* Wks. (Rüd.) 104.2 The stately triumph we decreed. a 1627 *MIDDLETON Mayor of Q.* iv. ii, Upon the plain of Salisbury A peaceful meeting they decreen. 1637 *Decree Star Chamber* § 11 It is further Ordered and Decreed, that no Merchant, Bookseller. . . shall imprint. . . any English bookes [etc.]. a 1758 *Rowe (J.)*, Their father. . . has decreed His sceptre to the younger. 1828 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 13 The English parliaments were. . . decreeing the dissolution of the smaller monasteries. 1876 *J. H. NEWMAN Hist. Sk.* i. iii. i. 309 The cities sent embassies to him, decreeing him public honours.

b. *fig.* To ordain as by Divine appointment, or by fate.

c 1580 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* (1823) CXIX. B. iii, What thou dost decree. 1594 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* i. ii. (1611) 4 Wherewith God hath eternally decreed when and how they should be. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* i. v. 330 What is decreed, must be: and be this so. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joas of Arc* vi. 68 For Heaven all-just Hath seen our sufferings and decreed their end. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. xiii.1 Give me patience, O Allah, to bear what Thou decreest.

2. *Law.* † To pronounce judgement on (a cause), decide judicially (*obs.*); to order or determine by a judicial decision; to adjudge; *absol.* to give judgement in a cause.

1530 *PALSGR.* 509/1, I shall decree it or it be to morowe noone. 1570 *LEVINS* 46/39 To Decree, decreere. 1621 *ELING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 112 He decreed the cause not hearing any one wytnesse. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 469 It was decreed to be a resulting trust for the grantor. *Ibid.* VI. 489 Lord Bathurst decreed accordingly. 1891 *Law Reports* Weekly Notes 43/1 The Court would not decree specific performance of a contract of service.

3. To decide or determine authoritatively; to pronounce by decree.

a 1571 *JEWEL Serm. Haggai* i. 4 Our fathers in the Councill holden at Constance. . . have decreed. . . that, to minister the Communion to a lay man under both kinds, is an open heresie. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxii. 116 What-soever that Assembly shall Decree. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* I. v. ii, The Third Estate is decreeing that it is, was, and will be nothing but a National Assembly.

† b. *To decree (a person) for*: to put him down as, pronounce him to be. *Obs. rare.*

1616 *BRAM. & FL. Scornful Lady* iv. i, Such a Coxcomb, such a whining Ass, as you decreed me for when I was last here.

† 4. To determine, resolve, decide (*to do something*). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 86 b, Decreeing with them selfe. . . to beare and suffre all thynges. 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* i. iii. 35, I have decreed not to sing in my cage. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 333 When thou hast decreed to seize their Stores. 1754 *FIELDING Jon. Wild* iv. viii, Here we decreed to rest and dine. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* viii. 17 Who decrees to live thine own?

5. *absol.* or *intr.* To decide, determine, ordain.

1591 *SPENSER Ruines of Rome* vi. 11 So did the Gods by heavenly doome decree. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* i. ii. 111 As the destinies decrees. 1647-8 *COTTELL Duval's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 3 Laws, decreed of in the fields [of battle]. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* III. 173 As my Eternal purpose hath decreed. Hence *Decreed* *ppl. a.*, *Decreeing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi. Par. Phil.* ii. (R.) Suche was the decreed wyll of the father. 1591 *SPENSER Ruines of Time* 35 Bereft both by Fates vniust decreeing. 1618 *BOLTON Florida* III. xxi. 242 Hee laboured by the law of Sulpitius to take from Sulla his decreed employment. 1876 *SELLEY Stein* II. 133 The decreeing and executing Power not being combined.

**Decreeable** (dĕkrĕ'ābl'), *a. rare.* [-ABLE.] Capable of being decreed.

1846 *WORCESTER Cites* VERNON.

† **Decreement**. *Obs.* [-MENT.] A decreeing, a decree.

1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 5/1 These. . . expresse decrements of general counceils. 1601 *IB.* W. BARLOW *Defense* 197 The sole. . . iudge of all writings and decrements.

**Decreement**, *obs.* (erron.) *f.* DECREMENT.

**Decreeer** (dĕkrĕ'ēr), [-ER.] One who decrees.

1666 *H. MORE Myst. Godl.* vii. ii. 283 The word naturally signifies a Commander or Decreeer. 1664 - *Myst. Iniq.* 285 A Decreeer of idolatrous practices. a 1679 *T. GOODWIN Wks.* I. iii. 103 (R.), The first decreeer of it.

**Decrees, decreesse**, *obs.* forms of DECREASE.

**Decreet** (dĕkrĕ't), *sb.* *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 4-5 *decret*, 5-7 *decretit*, *decrete*, 6- *decreet*. [*a.* F. *dĕcrĕt*, or ad. L. *dĕcrĕt-um*: see DEGREE *sb.*]

† 1. An earlier form of the word DEGREE, entirely *Obs.* in English, and in *Sc.* retained only as in *b.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* i. iv. 17 Porus her decretit and hire iugementis. c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. v. 172 He gert þaine bare decretit retere, And all tyl wido þaire sentens. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 108 b/1 Lyke as it is had in the decreet. 1552 *ASP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 5 The decreet maid in our provincial counsaile. 1571 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xxviii. 78 Aganis thair Cannoun Law they gair decretit. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xxxii. 10 Nane dou reduce the Destinies decretit.

b. *Sc. Law.* = DEGREE 4 c. (The vernacular form in *Sc.*; now *arch.*)

1491 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 30 Within twentie daies after the decretit of the deliberance be given there vpon. 1584 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 139 All decretis giuen be quhatsumeer Judges. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 21 The effect of ane decretit giuen be Arbiters is, that it sall be obeyed, quhither it be just or nocht. 1752 in *Scots Mag.* June (1753) 287/a He had procured a sist. against the decret. 1812 *CHALMERS Let. in Life* (1851) I. 273 The only effect of this decretit of the Court of Teinds. 1844 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch. ii. It went. . . just like a decretit in absence. 1833 *Act* 3-4 *Will. IV.* c. 46 § 70 Such summary decreets and warrants.

† 2. A decision, determination. *Obs. rare.*

c 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 101 Change þi decret, & do not þis þat þu hast vovid unwarily. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 630 This decret that wit among thaim fand; Gyff Wallace wald upon him tak the croun, To gyff battail thaisuld be redy houn.

† **Decreet** (dĕkrĕ't), *v.* *Obs.* Forms: see *prec.* [*a.* F. *dĕcrĕt-er*, *f. dĕcret* DEGREE. Only *Sc.* after 15th c.]

1. *trans.* To decree, order, ordain.

c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vi. iv. 72 He Decreetit hym þar Kyng to be. 1457 *Sc. Acts Jas. II* (1814) II. 48/1 It is decreit & ordainyt þt wapinshewings be baldin be þe lords. 1491 *CAXTON Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlix. 97 a/1 It is decreit by sentence duyne. c 1505 *LINDSEAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (1728) 62 It is also. . . decreit that all faithful men shall lay to their shoulders for expelling of their common enemies. 1633 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1817) V. 44/2 Quhat they sall decretit and determine.

2. To decide, determine, resolve (*to do something*).

1528-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 138 He decretit to pas hame, and to leaue the Regent's company.

3. *intr.* To pronounce a decision or judgement.

1563 *WINSET Wks.* (1890) II. 30 Paradiutur he. . . hes brestit out erar of a manlie passion, than decretit be heuillie ressoun. 1597 *MONTGOMERIE Cherie & Sine* 1324 Since 30 yoursells submit To do as I decretit. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 21 Be consent of the parties, the Arbiters may decretit as they please. *Ibid.* 65 Arbiters. . . may not decretit vpon ane halie day.

Hence *Decreeted ppl. a.*, decreed.

172 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 558 A Decreeted Non-juror. 1761 *HUME Hist. Eng.* II. xxx. 168 The more to pacify the king he showed to him. . . the decreted bull.

**Decrement** (dĕkrĕ'mĕnt). [*ad.* L. *dĕcrĕment-um*, *f. dĕcrĕ-* stem of inceptive *dĕcrĕ-sc-ĕre* to DECREASE: see -MENT.]

1. The process or fact of decreasing or growing gradually less, or (with *pl.*) an instance of this; decrease, diminution, lessening, waste, loss. (Opposed to *increment*.)

1621 *MOUNTAGU Diatriba* 310 The decrements of the First-fruits. 1631 *BRATHWAY Whimies* 93 Hee would finde his decrements great, his increments small: his receipts come farre short of his disbursements. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxi. 251 The greater decrement of the pressure of the Air. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* v. (1723) 253 Rocks. . . suffer a continual Decrement, and grow lower and lower. 1774 *J. BRYANT Mythology* I. 339 A society. . . where there is a continual decrement. 1840 *J. H. GREEN Vital Dynamics* 81 Signs of the decrement of vital energy.

† b. *spac.* Bodily decay, wasting away. *Obs.*

1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Persu. Ep.* vi. iv. 289 Our decrement accelerates, we set apace, and in our last dayes precipitate



into our graves. 1692 RAY *Dissol. World* III. v. (1732) 340 There is a Decrement or Decay both of Things and Men.  
c. The wane (of the moon); *spec. in Heraldry.*  
1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. iii. (1611) 91 Her divers denominations in Heraldry, as her increment in her increase, her decrement in her waning and her detriment in her change and eclipse. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 292 The Moon, defining the month through her increments, and afterwards by her equal decrements.

d. *Decrement of life*: in the doctrine of annuities and tables of mortality: The (annual) decrease of a given number of persons by death.

1752 Phil. Trans. XLVII. liii. 335 The decrements of life may be esteemed nearly equal, after a certain age. 1755 BRAKENRIDGE *ibid.* XLIX. 180 It will be easy to form a table of the decrements of life. 1851 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. 178 The decrement of life, or the law of mortality.

e. *Crystallography.* 'A successive diminution of the layers of molecules, applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are supposed to be produced' (Webster).

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 146 The decrements on the edges occur with those in the angles to produce the same crystalline form. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 18 When the additions do not cover the whole surface of a primary form, but there are rows of molecules omitted on the edges, or angles of the superimposed plates, such omission is called a *decrement*. 1858 BUCKLE *Civilis.* II. vii. 402 The secondary forms of all crystals are derived from their primary forms by a regular process of decrement.

2. The amount lost by diminution or waste; *spec. in Math.* a small quantity by which a variable diminishes (*e. g.* in a given small time).

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* [What] the obtained powder amounts to over and above the decrement of weight. 1758 I. LYONS *Fluxions* 90 Let *y* be the decrement of *y*. 1812-6 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 227 The decrements of heat in each second. 1846 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) I. 202 Admitting increase or diminution by infinitely small increments or decrements. 1893 *Economist* 15 Sept. If the unearned increment is to be appropriated by the State... The undeserved decrement, as perhaps it may be called, would surely claim compensation.

†3. Applied to certain college expenses at Oxford: see quot. 1726. *Obs.*

[1433 in Arnold *Chrom.* (1811) 271 Item in decrements, iij. li. vii. s. i. d. i.] 1726 R. NEWTON in *Reminiscences* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 64 Decrements, each Scholar's proportion for Fuel, Candles, Salt, and other common necessities: originally so call'd as so much did, on these accounts, *decrease*, or was discounted from a Scholar's Endowment.

†Decrepidity. *rare* -1. [*f. decrepid*, variant of DECREPIT, after *timidity*, etc.] = DECREPITUDE.

1760 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 190/2 Age pictured in the mind is decrepitude in winter, retiring in the evening to the comfortable shelter of a fire-side.

**Decrepit** (dɪkreˈpɪt), *a. (sb.)* Also 6 decrepute, decreaped, 6-7 decrepite, -et, 7 -ate, 7-9 decrepid, 8 decrepid, -ed, decreppid. [a. F. *décépité* (16th c.), in 15th c. *décépé*, ad. L. *décépitus* very old, decrepit, *f. dē-* down + *crepit-*, ppl. stem of *crepāre* to crack, creak, rattle. The final -it has had many forms assimilated to pa. pples., adjs. in -id, etc.]

1. Of living beings (and their attributes): Wasted or worn out with old age, decayed and enfeebled with infirmities; old and feeble.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Praise of Age* 2 Ane auld man, and decrepit, hard I sing. 1511-2 Act 3 Hen. VIII. c. 3 § 1 Every man... not lame decrepote or maymed. 1550 CROWLEY *Inform. & Petit.* 463 To sustayne their parents decrepety age. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XIV. lxxxix. 361 A fourth farre older decrepate with age. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Health & Long Life* Wks. 1731 I. 273 With common Diseases Strength grows decrepit. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* (1775) X. 4 Poor old decrepit people, who are incapable of getting a livelihood by work. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xx. 283 Some poor old pensioner, decrepit and feeble-eyed. *B. decrepid*, etc. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Lit. Fr. Lawyer* I. 1, Thou shalt not find I am decrepid. 1696 DRYDEN *Let. Mrs. Stewart* 1 Oct. Wks. 1800 I. ii. 66 How can you be so good to an old decrepid man? 1719 D'URFELY *Pills* (1872) IV. 317 Decrippid old Sinners. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 216 A poor decrepid old woman. 1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 204 An old, decrepid... animal.

2. *fig. of things.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 23 The decrepite Churches in contention beyond sea. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 264 Decrepit superstitions. 1780 BURKE *Sp. Econ. Reform* Wks. III. 261 The poor wasted decrepid revenue of the principality. 1863 D. G. MITCHELL *My Farm of Edgewood* 124 The decrepid apple trees are rooted up. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. i. 116 The military administrations of surrounding nations were singularly decrepit and corrupt.

*B. sb.* One who is decrepit. *Obs. or local.*  
1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* I. 25 In men full of dayes, and such decrepities as old age hath long arrested. 1887 S. CHESHIRE *Gloss.* *Decrippit*, a cripple, lame person.

†Decrepit, *v. Obs.* -1 [*f. prec.*] To make decrepit (see quot.).

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 310/2 The Tying Neck and Heels, is a Punishment of decrepitting, that is benumbing the Body, by drawing it all together, as it were into a round Ball.

†Decrepitage, Decrepitancy. *Obs.* Irregular formations = DECREPITUDE.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 176 Of his goodness and decrepitage (*bonté & decrepité*). *Ibid.* III. ii. 302 His age... his infirmities, and decrepity.

**Decrepitate** (dɪkreˈpɪtɪt), *v.* [*f. med. or mod. L. decrepitare*, *f. dē-* down, away + *-crepitare* to crackle, freq. of *crepāre* to crack. Cf. F. *décépiter* (1690 in Hatzf.).]

1. *trans.* To calcine or roast (a salt or mineral) until it no longer crackles in the fire.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 87 And so will it come to passe in a pot of salt, although decrepitated. 1684 BOYLE *Porous. Anim. & Solid Bod.* viii. 125 A pound of Dantzick Vitriol and a pound of Sea Salt, after the former had been very lightly calcined, and the latter decrepitated. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 379 Decrepitate them, *i. e.* dry them till they crack, in a pan, crucible, or clean fire shovel. 1822 G. R. PORTEK *Porcelain & Gl.* 82 The salt purified and decrepitated,—that is, subjected to the action of heat until all crackling noise has ceased.

2. *intr.* Of salts and minerals: To make a crackling noise when suddenly heated, accompanied by a violent disintegration of their particles.

This is owing to the sudden conversion into steam of the water enclosed within the substance, or, as in some natural minerals, to the unequal expansion of the laminae which compose them. Watts *Dict. Chem.*

1677 PIOT *Oxfordsh.* 54 Put in the fire, it presently decrepitates with no less noise than salt itself. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 331 If transparent calcareous spar be exposed to a sudden heat, it decrepitates and loses its transparency. 1849 DANA *Geol.* v. (1850) 324 note. It decrepitates... but does not fuse.

Hence Decrepitated ppl. *a.*, Decrepitating vbl. *sb.* and ppl. *a.*

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 101. 165 Let thy salt stand mealy red till it will crack no more, and that is called decrepitating. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 84/2, I. take equal parts of decrepitated salt and nitre. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* v. 53 Decrepitating salts with fury crack. 1874 GROVE *Contrib. Sc. in Corr. Phys. Forces* 304 A brilliant combustion, attended with a decrepitation noise.

**Decrepitation** (dɪkreˈpɪtɪʃən). [*n.* of action *f. DECREPITATE*; see -ATION. Also mod. F. (1742 in Hatzf.), and prob. in 16-17th c. Latin.] The action of the verb DECREPITATE: *a.* The calcining of a salt or mineral until it ceases to crackle with the heat. *b.* The crackling and disintegration of a salt or mineral when exposed to sudden heat.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 142 Unless the hydropick moisture... be exhausted by flagration or decrepitation. 1685 Phil. Trans. XV. 1061 In the decrepitation of common Salt. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* v. 160 Decrepitation is generally occasioned by the expansion of the outer portions before the interior has had time to heat. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 242 Said to contain nitre, a proof of which is shown by their frequent decrepitation when thrown on the fire.

**Decrepitly** (dɪkreˈpɪtli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a decrepit manner.

1828 LOWELL *Sir Launfal* II. i. And she rose up decrepitly For a last dim look at earth and sea.

†Decrepitness. *Obs.* Also 7-8 decrepid-  
[NESS.] = DECREPITUDE.

1601 CORNWALLYSE *Ep.* x. Before decrepitness and death catch me. 1677 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* II. i. Wou'dst thou make me the Staff of thy Age, the Crutch of thy Decrepit-ness? 1703 J. SAVAGE *Leti. Antients* viii. 49 The Decrepit-ness of extreme Old Age.

**Decrepitude** (dɪkreˈpɪtɪd). [*a. F. décrepitude* (14th c.), prob. repr. a med. L. \**décépitudine*, *f. décrepitus*, or on the model of similar formations; see -ITUDE.] The state or condition of being decrepit; a state of feebleness and decay, *esp.* that due to old age. *lit. and fig.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xix. (1632) 37 She... dies in her decrepitude. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 151 ¶ I. The several stages by which animal life makes its progress from infancy to decrepitude. 1784 COWPER *Task* II. 489 Praise from the riv'd lips of toothless, bald Decrepitude. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxi. 161 Still when hoary decrepitude... Nods a tremulous Yes to all. 1875 MERVILLE *Gen. Hist. Rome* lxxv. (1877) 627 Paganism thus stricken down in her decrepitude never rose again.

†Decrepity. *Obs.* [*a. OF. décrepité* (15-17th c. in Godef.), ad. med. L. *décépitis*, -tatem (Du Cange), *f. L. décrepitis*.] = DECREPITUDE.

1576 NEWTON tr. *Lemni's Complex.* 30 a. The first entrance and steppe into Olde Age, which is the nexte neighbour to decrepitye and dotage. 1598 FLORIO, *Decrepitū*... olde age, decrepitye. 1603—Montaigne II. xxix. (1632) 394 Being demanded what his studies would stead him in his decrepity. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* Plays 1873 I. 160 A true Loadstone to draw on Decrepity.

**Decrescence** (dɪkreˈsɛns). *rare.* [*ad. L. dē-* decreasing, waning, *f. dē-* decreasing to DECREASE; see -ENCE.] Waning state or condition.

1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 809 They have attained their maximum of development, and, by inevitable sequence, have begun their decrescence.

|| **Decrescendo** (dɪkreˈsɛndə). *Mus.* [*It.* = decreasing.] A musical direction indicating that the tone is to be gradually lessened in force or loudness; = DIMINUENDO. *As sb.*: A gradual diminution of loudness of tone.

1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s.v., A decrescendo of 48 bars from *ff*.

**Decrescent** (dɪkreˈsɛnt), *a. and sb.* Also 7-8 decressant. [*ad. L. dē-* decreasing-*em*, pr. ppl. of *dē-* decreasing to DECREASE; see -ENT. For the earlier spelling, cf. CRESCENT.]

*A. adj.* Decreasing, growing gradually less.

Chiefly of the moon: Waning, in her decrement; in *Her.* represented with the horns towards the sinister side. In *Bot.* applied to organs which decrease gradually from the base upwards.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. iii. (1660) 111 He beareth Azure, a Moon decressant Proper. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* I. (1696) 30 Then draw the Decrescent Lunular, or Separatrix. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Decrement*, The moon looking to the left side of the escutcheon is always supposed to be decressant. 1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* II. 167 A dozen specimens, which presented a decrescent progression, with regard to the size of the grain. 1872 TENNYSON *Garth & Lyn.* 518 Between the increscent and decrescent moon.

*B. sb.* The moon in her decrement or wane: used in *Her.* as a bearing. (Opposed to *increscent*.)

1616 BULLOCKAR, *Decressant*, the Moone in the last quarter. 1620 FELTHAM *Resolves* xxviii. (1st ed.) 88 Thus while he sinnes, he is a Decressant; when he repents, a Cressant. 1691 *Land. Gas.* No. 2674/4 A Cross Mobile between a Increscents and Decressants. 1831 J. B. HUMS *Poems, Glenfinlas* 162 The wane-decressant's slanting beams.

**Decresse**, **decresse**, *obs.* forms of DECREASE.

**Decresion**, var. of DECRETION *Obs.*, decrease.

**Decretal** (dɪkreˈtəl), *a. sb.* Also 4-7 -ale, -all(e), (7 decreetall). [*a. F. décretal*, -ale (13th c.), ad. L. *dēcretālis* of or containing a decree, whence med. L. *dēcretāles* (sc. *epistolæ*) papal letters containing decrees, *dēcretāle* a decree, statute, constitution.] *A. adj.*

1. Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing, a decree or decrees. *a.* Pertaining to the papal decrees: see B. 1. † *Decretal right*: canon law.

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. v. 175 After the decretall and cyuill ryght. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* IV. vii. 43 The decretall epistles heade together by Gregorie the ix. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 5/1 Decided by certeine new decretal or rather extradecretal and extravagant constitutions. a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 28 The word inspired by the Holy Ghost; not apocryphal, not decretal, not traditional. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* v. 165 That impudent Forgery of the Decretal Epistles. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 59 The canon laws, or decretal epistles of the popes, are... rescripts in the strictest sense. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 193 Campeggio had read the decretal bull to him and his minister.

*b.* Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a decree of Chancery or other civil court.

1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 253 Pursuant to a Decretall order of y<sup>e</sup> Provinill Judges. 1714 *Land. Gas.* No. 5253/4 A Decretal Order made in the High Court of Chancery. 1819 SWANSTON *Reports* (Chancery) III. 238 The bill could not be dismissed by motion of course. That order was decretal, and necessarily retained the cause. 1884 *Weekly Notes* 20 Dec. 242/2 Such an order is decretal only and not a final foreclosure judgment.

†2. Having the force of a decree or absolute command, imperative. *b. transf.* of the person who commands. *Obs.*

a 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man.* lxxiv. (1636) 95 To observe all these as decretall laws, never to be violated. 1610—*St. Aug. Cite of God* xxlii. viii. (1620) 793 What more decretall law hath God laid upon nature. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* II. ii. (1713) 192 When he [the Almighty]... seems to have been most peremptory and decretal in his threatenings.

†3. Decisive, definitive. *Obs. rare.*

1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* Plays 1873 II. 319 So heer's a most decretall end of me. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vii. 252 The decretal Battel at Pharsalia.

*B. sb.*

1. *Ecll.* A papal decree or decretal epistle; a document issued by a Pope, containing a decree or authoritative decision on some point of doctrine or ecclesiastical law. *b. pl.* The collection of such decrees, forming part of the canon law.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 337, & if þe decretal ne were ordeyned for þis, þe clerkes our alle ne rouht to de amys. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 428 Ac in canon ne þe þe decretales I can nougte rede a lyne. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* I. v. 26 They... go lerne anon the lawes or decretals. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 191 That... the Pope would sign a Decretall drawn out for his purpose. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1821) 358 To uphold his opinion, by Canons, and Gregorian decretals. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Ecll. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 69 The Name of Decretals is particularly given to the Letters of the Popes which contain Constitutions and Regulations. 1818 HALLAM *Med. Ages* (1841) I. vii. 524 Upon these spurious decretals was built the great fabric of papal supremacy over the different national churches. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. ix. 312 The first decretal, which was withheld by Campeggio, in which he had pronounced the marriage with Catherine invalid. 1860 *Lit. Churchman* VI. 304/2 The false decretals of Isidore.

¶ The *sing.* was occasionally used instead of the *pl.* in sense *b* above. *Obs.*

1531 *Dial. Lawes Eng.* II. xxvi. (1638) 110 They that be learned in the law... hold the decretall bindeth not in this Realme. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 307 They brought forth a Decretal, a Book of the Bishop of Rome's Law, to bind me to answer.

2. *transf.* A decree, ordinance.

1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 3 To phlebotomie, to fomentations, and such medicinall decretals. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 171 Which are not the eternal dictates and decretals of the divine nature. 1828 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 86 A repeal of the decretals of Eternity.

† **Decretaliarch**. *Obs.* [*F. décretalierche*.] *A* word of Rabelais: the lord of decretals, the Pope. 1656 in *Blount Glossogr.* [from *Cotgrave*]. 1708 MORTEUX *Rabelais* IV. liv. The blessed Kingdom of Heaven, whose Keys are given to our good God and Decretaliarch.



† **Decretaline**, *a. Obs.* [f. DECRETAL + -INE.] Of or belonging to the Decretals.

1600 O. E. *Repl. Libel* ii. iii. 59 They have . . received a new decretaline law, wherein they walke more curiously, then in the law of God. *Ibid.* ii. iv. 90 Their decretaline doctrine is neither sound, nor holy. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xlix. (1737) 199 Our old Decretaline Scholastics.

**Decretalist** (dĕkrĕtālĭst). [mod. f. DECRETAL (B. 1) + -IST: cf. F. *décristaliste* (14th c.), and DECRETIST.] One versed in the Decretals. † **b.** One who holds the Calvinistic doctrine as to the decrees of God (cf. DECRETAL *a.* 2).

1710 D. WHITBY *Disc. Five Points* vi. i. (1817) 400 If these Decretalists may take sanctuary in the fore-knowledge God hath of things future, the Hobbists and the Fatalists may do the same. 1874 R. JENKINS in *Archæol. Cant.* VIII. 66 note, Apostasy according to the decretalists is a threefold crime.

**Decretally**, *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a decretal way, by way of decree.

1621 W. SLATER *Tythes* (1693) 213 Doctrinally, or rather decretally, its delivered by Urban. 1646—*Expos. a Thess.* (1690) 104 When were these dogmatized and decretally established for catholic doctrine? 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 43 The Suprem. Divinity of Jesus Christ, as decretally Pre-existing in the Hypostatic Union.

† **Decretary**. *Obs.* [f. L. *dēcrēt-um* DECREE + -ARY.] One versed in the Decretals.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 358 b, For Evangelists, cruel Canonists, Copistes, Decretaries.

**Decrete**. 1. = DECREE 4 a. [A special adaptation of L. *dēcrētum*.]

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xxviii. 534 The most important . . of these special constitutions were those decrees and rescripts which were made by the Emperors . . a decree being an order made on a regular appeal from the judgment of a lower tribunal.

2. *Obs. var. of DECREE.*

† **Decretion**. *Obs.* Also 7 *decrecion*. [n. of action from L. *dēcrēt-*, ppl. stem of *dēcrēscere* to DECREASE; cf. *accretion*, *concretion*. (Not used in L., which had a different *dēcrētio* from *dēcrēscere* to decree.)] Decrease, diminution.

1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iv. § 2 (1643) 68 The clouds . . by descending make no greater augmentation then the decrecion was in their ascending. 1659 PEARSON *Cred.* (1839) 73 By which decrecion we might guess at a former increase.

**Decretist** (dĕkrĕtĭst). [ad. med. L. *dēcrētista*, f. *dēcrētum* DECREE: see -IST. So OF. *décrististe* (1499 in Godef.), earlier *décrististe* (see next).] One versed in the Decretals; a decretalist.

c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 75 Pe decretists, pa are Israelitis . . as to be part of sciens pat þey han tane of Godis lawe, & Egipcians, as to be part þat þey haue of worldly wysdam. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decretist*, a Student, or one that studies the Decretals. 1726 AYLIFFE *Pargerson* xx, The Decretists had their Rise and Beginning, even under the Reign of the Emperor Frederick Barbarossa. 1871 VAUGHAN *Life St. Thomas* 352 To attend the lectures of the decretists.

† **Decretistre**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *décrististre* (13th c. in Littré), ad. med. L. *dēcrētista*: see -ISTRE:] later *décrististe* (see prec.)] = prec.

1303 LANGL. P. PL. C. xvi. 85 This doctor and diuinour, and decretistre of canon, Hath no pite on vs poure.

**Decretive** (dĕkrĕtĭv), *a.* [f. L. *dēcrēt-*, ppl. stem of *dēcrēscere* to DECREASE + -IVE.] Having the attribute of decreasing; = DECREMENTAL.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 170 Either discretive . . or directive . . and thirdly decretive, which is in the Prince, either affirmatively to binde those within his compass [etc.]. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 269 To distinguish between event and duty; the Decretive and Legislative will of God. 1770 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 195 Both the choice of the former, and the decretive omission of the latter were owing . . to the sovereign will . . of God. 1874 H. R. REV. NOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 3. 205 They are . . too specific and too decretive in their essence.

Hence **Decretively** *adv.*

1610 HRALEY *St. Aug. Citie of God* 808 The thousand years are decretively meant of the devils bondage only.

† **Decretorial**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dēcrētōri-us* DECRETORY + -AL.]

1. = DECRETORY 3.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 25 The great Climactericall, Hebdomaticall, Scalary, Decretoriall yeere. *Ibid.* 93 Is it therefore impossible . . that any of those should see as far into Decretoriall numbers? 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 212 The medicall or Decretoriall month.

2. = DECRETORY 1.

1778 FARMER *Lett. to Worthington* i. (R.), That I . . overrule the Scripture itself, in a decretorial manner.

† **Decretorian**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] Decisive, critical; = DECRETORY 2, 3.

1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pardoned* iii. ii. (1713) 289 There is no decretorian battle, nor is the business decided upon a push. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* ii. *Diss. Physick* 54 The ancient Greek Physicians made . . Astrology or Astroonomy, with their Critical and Decretorian Days, a considerable Part of their Medicinal Studies.

**Decretorily**, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [f. next + -LY 2.] In a decretory manner; positively, decisively.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* ii. ii. rule vi. § 33 All which speak . . decretorily and dogmatically and zealously. 1684 J. GOODMAN *Wint. Ev. Conf.* iii. (T.), Deal concisely and decretorily, that I may be brought . . to the point you drive at.

**Decretory** (dĕkrĕtōri), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēcrētōri-us*, f. *dēcrēt-* ppl. stem of L. *dēcrēscere* to determine, DECREASE: see -ORY.]

1. Of the nature of, involving, or relating to, a decree, authoritative decision, or final judgement.

a. 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 83 We banish . . all imaginary fatality, and all decretory impossibility of concurrence and co-operation to our own salvation. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Examp.* ii. vii. 37 Those decretory and final words of S. Paul: He that defies a Temple, him will God destroy. 1673 BAXTER *Lett. in Answ. Dodwell* 82 You appropriate the Decretory Power to your Monarch; and communicate only the executive. 1737 J. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. v. 128 Jesus, knowing they had passed a decretory sentence against Him. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græca* i. xvi. 77 The decretory sentence was passed.

† **b.** Of persons: Characterized by pronouncing a definite decision or judgement; positive, decided.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. xi. 136 They that with . . a loose tongue are too decretory, and enunciate of speedy judgement. 1655 — *Unum Necess.* vii. § 1, I will not be decretory in it, because the Scripture hath said nothing of it. 1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett. Advice* (1691) 105 If I may seem decretory in resolving positively some things controverted among learned men.

† 2. Such as to decide the question; decisive, determinative. *Obs.*

1674 EVELYN *Navis & Comm.* Misc. Writ. (1805) 644 That decretory battle at Actium. 1692 M. MORGAN *Poem on Victory over Fr. Fleet* 7 In which was struck this decretory Blow. 1718 BP. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* (1720) 172 They tried . . their Claims to Land, by Combat, or the Decretory Morsel. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus* Diss. 103 There is one particular Observation . . that seems to me to be decretory.

† 3. *Old Med. and Astrol.* Pertaining to or decisive of the final issue of a disease, etc.; also *fig.* of a course of life; = CRITICAL 4. *Obs. or arch.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Herubach's Husb.* (1586) 78 b, The third of Maie which is the laste decretorie daie of the Vine. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 500 The four decretorie or critical daies, that give the doome of Olive trees, either to good or bad. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xii. 213 The medical month; introduced by Galen . . for the better compute of Decretory or Critical daies. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iii. iv. vii. (1823) 610 When the decretory hour of death overtakes you. 1890 E. JOHNSON *Rise Christendom* 104, I look intrepidly forward to yonder decretory hour [of death].

† **Decrew**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. OF. *dēcreu*, now *dēcrū*, pa. pple. of *dēcreistre*, *dēcroistre* to DECREASE: cf. ACCRUE.] To decrease, wane.

1566 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. vi. 18 Sir Arthegall renewed His strength still more, but she still more decrewed.

**Decrial** (dĕkrĭāl), *rare.* [f. DECRY *v.* + -AL 5.] The act of decrying; open disparagement.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* Misc. v. i. (1737) III. 266 The Decrial of an Art, on which the Cause and Interest of Wit and Letters absolutely depend. *Ibid.* v. ii. (R.), A decrial or disparagement of those raw works.

**Decried** (dĕkrĭd), *ppl. a.* [f. DECRY *v.* + -ED.] Cried down, disparaged openly, etc.: see the verb.

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silvæ Scint.* l. (1858) 36 Prayer was such A decryed course, sure it prevailed not much. 1793 BURKE *Report Affairs India* Wks. 1842 II. 6 A suspected and decried government. 1818 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Italy* (1859) II. 372 A decried effort since the edict of Dr. Johnson.

**Decrier** (dĕkrĭar), *One* who decries.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* A iij b, It is a Justice only intended my Country against its Decriers. A 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VII. ii. (R.), The late fanatic decryers of the necessity of human learning. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* v. 103 Dryden's principal decrier.

† **Decriminate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. med. L. *dēcrimāre* (Du Cange), f. DE- I. 3 + *crimāre* to accuse of crime.] To denounce as a criminal, to accuse. Hence **Decriminating** *ppl. a.*

1670 Tryal *Rudyard, etc. in Phenix* (1721) I. 398 A whole sea of their Decriminating and Obnoxious Terms.

† **Decro'tt**, *v. Obs. none-wid.* [a. F. *décrotter*, in 12th c. *descroter*, f. *de-*, *des-* (DE- I. 6) + *crotte* dirt.] *trans.* To clean from dirt, remove dirt from. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* l. xx, To decro'tt themselves in rubbing of the dirt of either their shoes or clothes.

**Decrown** (dĕkrāun), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. DE- II. 2 + CROWN *sb.* Cf. F. *décrouner* 'to uncrown' (Cotgr.), OF. *descoroner* (12th c.); also *dethrone*.] *trans.* To deprive of the crown, to dis crown.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 153 Authoritie to de-Throan and de-Crowne Princes. 1644 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 56 Throning and dethroning, crowning and decrowning them. 1778 *Phil. Surv.* S. *Irel.* 322 If the Pope had not arrogated a right to dethrone and decrown Kings. 1835 LYTTON *Riensi* i. iii, How art thou decrowned and spoiled by thy reicant and apostate children.

Hence **Decrowning** *vbl. sb.*

a. 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 212 The decrowning of Kings.

**Decrustation** (dĕkrĕstāshən), *rare* -*o*. [n. of action f. L. *dēcrust-* to peel off (an outer layer or crust), f. DE- I. 6 + *crusta* CRUST, *crustāre* to CRUST: see -ATION.] The removal of a crust or incrustation.

1611 Cotgr., *Decrustation*, a decrustation, or vncrusting; a paring away of the vppermost part, or outmost rind. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 in PHILLIPS. 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts. 1882 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Decry** (dĕkrĭ), *v.* Also 6-7 *decrie*. Pa. t. and pple. *decried*. 1. *f. F. decrier*, in 14th c. *descrier*, f. *des-*, *de-* (see DE- I. 6) + *crier* to cry. In Eng. the prefix appears always to have been taken in sense 'down': see DE- I. 4.]

1. *trans.* To denounce, condemn, suppress, or depreciate by proclamation; = cry down (CRY *v.*

17 a); chiefly said of foreign or obsolete coins; also to bring down the value (of any article) by the utterance or circulation of statements.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. iii. vi. 289 Having a singular Art to draw all foraine coynes when they want them, by raising the value, and in like sort to put them away, when they have got abundance thereof, by decrying the value. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* iv. (1821) 267 The calling down, and decrying of all other Monneys whatsoever. 1697 EVELYN *Numerus* vi. 204 Many others [medals of Elagabalus] decried and called in for his infamous life. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* (1758) 80 Next year . . the . . gold . . was left without refining, which utterly decried those Ducats. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 278 The King may . . decry, or cry down, any coin of the kingdom, and make it no longer current. 1844 *Acc. 7-8 Vict.* c. 24 § 4 Spreading . . any false rumour, with intent to enhance or decry the price of any goods.

2. To cry out against; to disparage or condemn openly; to attack the credit or reputation of; = Cry down (CRY *vbl.* b).

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. 1. 75 We goe . . to law one with another (which S. Paul so decryed). 1660 R. COKE *Justit. Vind.* Pref. i All men . . have with one voice commended Virtue, and decried Vice. 1665 PERRY *Diary* 27 Nov. The goldsmiths do decry the new Act. 1796 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* i. Pref., 'Who is this', says one, 'that is come to decry our waters?' 1867 LEWIS *Hist. Philos.* II. 105 He does not so much decry Aristotle, as the idolatry of Aristotle. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 371 The zeal with which the Church decried the taking of interest or usury.

Hence **Decrying** *vbl. sb.*

1633 (see 1. above). 1637 *State Trials*, John Hampden (R.), There hath been a decrying by the people and they have petitioned in parliament against it. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) i. vi. 84 A general decrying of arms.

† **Decry**, *sb. Obs. rare* -1. [f. prec. vb.] The decrying (of money); decial.

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* i. 9 The English were the Procurers of this Decry. For had that Money continu'd Currant, their Trade had been ruin'd.

**Decrystallization** (dĕkrĭstālĭzāshən), [f. DE- II. 1.] Deprivation of crystalline structure.

1860 *Sal. Rev.* X. 83/1 The decrystallization of ice by the solar rays. 1876 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 56 Developed by the breaking-down or decrystallisation of the ice.

† **Decubation**. *Obs. rare.* [n. of action f. L. *dēcubare* to lie away (from one's own bed), taken in sense of L. *dēcumbere* to lie down.] The action of lying down.

1664 EVELYN *Sylvæ* (1776) 613 At this Decubation upon boughs the Satyrists seems to hint, when he introduces the gypsies (Juv. Sat. vi. 543-5).

**Decubital** (dĕkūbĭtāl), *a.* [f. next + -AL.] Pertaining to or resulting from decubitus.

1876 BRAITHWAITE *Retrospect Med.* LXXXIII. 4 Dr. Handfield Jones on decubital inflammation.

† **Decubitus** (dĕkūbĭtūs), *Med.* [mod. L. f. *dēcumbere* to lie down, after *accubitus* and other parallel forms. Used also in French from 1747.]

1. The manner or posture of lying in bed.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 190 The dorsal decubitus should not be constantly maintained; changes of position are important. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xxx. (1880) 245 The decubitus is rarely on the healthy side.

2. 'Also, a synonym of *Bedsore*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*; see BED *sb.* 19).

† **Deculcate**, *v. Obs.* -*o* [f. late L. *dēculcare* -ATE 3: cf. *inculcate*.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Deculcate*, to tread something vnder foot.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deculcate* . . to tread or trample upon.

† **Decult**, *v. Obs.* -*o* [ad. L. *dēcultare* (rare and doubtful) = *valde occultare*.] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Decult*, to hide prudly.

**Decultivate**: see DE- II. 1.

**Decuman** (dĕkūmān), *a.* Also 7-8 *-ane*. [ad. L. *dēcumān-us*, var. of *dēcūmān-us* of or belonging to the tenth part, or the tenth cohort, f. *dēcim-us* tenth: see -AN; also, by metonymy, considerable, large, immense.]

1. Very large, immense: usually of waves.

(As to the vulgar notion that the tenth or decuman wave, *fluctus decumanus*, is greater and more dangerous than any other: see Sir Thos. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xvii. 2, De Quincey *Pagan Oracles* Wks. 1862 VII. 183.)

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 30 To be overwhelmed and quite sunk by such decumane billows as those small vessels have no proportion to resist. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. xliii. (1737) 97 That decumane Wave that took us fore and aft. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 122 The tenth, or decuman, is the last of the series of waves, and the most sweeping in its operation. 1870 FARRAR *Will. Hist.* i. (1871) 5 Confidence, that even amid the decuman billows of modern scepticism it (the Church) shall remain immovable.

*absol.* 1870 LOWELL *Poems, Cathedr.*, Shocks of surf that clomb and fell, Spume-sliding down the baffled decuman.

2. *Rom. Antig.* Belonging to the tenth cohort: applied to the chief entrance to a camp, or that farthest from the enemy *porta decumana*.

1854 WRIGHT *Cell, Roman, & Saxon* (1861) 148 The decuman gate.

† **Decumanal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] prec. 1.

1651 URQUHART *Yemel Wks.* (1834) 229 The decumanal wave of the oddest whimsy of all.

**Decumbence** (dĕkūmbēns), [f. DE-CUMBENT: see -NCE.] Lying down; = next.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. l. 105 If . . they lye not downe and enjoy no decumbence at all. 1882 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Decumbence*, the state or attitude of lying down.







**Decurvation** (dēk'vāsh'jōn). [n. of action f. L. *dē*-down + ppl. stem of *curvare* to bend, *CURVE*; see -ATION.] The action or process of decurving; the condition of being bent downwards.

1881 A. NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 358/2 There are *Trochilidae* which possess almost every gradation of decurvation of the bill.

**Decurvature** (dēk'vāsh'jūā). [f. as prec. + -URE: cf. *curvature*.] = prec.

1887 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittes* 376 Constant jarring... would tend to a decurvature of both inferior and superior adjacent end walls.

**Decurve** (dēk'vay), *v. rare*. [f. L. *dē*-down + *curvare* to CURVE.] To curve or bend down. Hence *Decurved* ppl. a., curved downwards.

1835 KIRBY *Lab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 274 An incipient decurved spire. 1852 *Athenaeum* 18 June 795/4 The upper mandible (of a parakeet) was so abnormally decurved.

**Decury** (de-kiūri). Also 6 decure. [a. OF. *decurie* or ad. L. *decuria* a division or company of ten, f. *dec*-em ten, after *centuria* CENTURY.]

*Rom. Hist. and Antig.* A division consisting of ten men, a company or body of ten; applied also to larger classes or divisions (e.g. of the *judices*, *scribæ*, etc.).

1833 BELLENDEN *Literary* I. (1882) 30 The faderis, quihik war ane hundreth in nowmer, devidis thaimself in ten decuris, ilk decure contening ten men in nowmer. 1863-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros Wks.* (1892) 8 The regent sal. assigne thaimne place in hys classe diuidit in decuris. 1886 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* I. 643 The Pretors... took a certain number of judges... who... were distributed by decuries or tens. 1895 KENNETH *Par. Antig.* (1818) II. 340 In the larger houses, where the numbers amounted to several decuries, the senior dean had a special preeminence. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxii. IV. 169, 5000 of these citizens were arranged in ten panels or decuries of 500 each.

**Decus** (dēk's), *slang*. [From the Latin motto *decus et tutamen* on the rim.] A crown-piece.

1888 SHADWELL *Sgr. Alsatia* II. Wks. (1720) IV. 48 To equip you with some Meggs, Smelts, Decus's and Georges. 1882 SCOTT *Nigel* xxiii. 'You see,' he said, pointing to the casket, 'that noble Master Grahame... has got the decuses and the smelts.'

**Decuss** (dēk's), *v. rare*. [ad. L. *decuss-are* to divide crosswise, or in the form of an X, f. *decussis* the number ten (X), also a ten-as piece, and so supposed to be f. *dec*-em, *assir*.] = DECUSATE *v.*

1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 25 A double row of... fibres decussing one another.

**Decussant**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *decussant-em*, pr. pple. of *decussare*: see prec.] Decussating, intersecting.

1868 H. MORE *Para. Prophet.* 462 Placed on those produced decussant Lines.

**Decussate** (dēk'sāt), *a.* [ad. L. *decussat-us*, pa. pple. of *decussare*: see DECUS.]

1. Having the form of an X.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1538 The letter X, styled a cross decussate. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 85 The decussate cross now known as the cross of St. Andrew.

2. Bot. Of leaves, etc.: Arranged on the stem in successive pairs, the directions of which cross each other at right angles, so that the alternate pairs are parallel.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) II. 382 *Decussate*, arranged in pairs that alternately cross each other. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 259 The stem has four angles, and bears decussate pairs of opposite leaves.

Hence **Decussately** *adv.*, in a decussate manner. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 329 Folia... transversely coalescent or intersecting one another (decussately aggregated).

**Decussate** (de-kō'set, dēk'vō'set), *v.* [f. L. *decussat-*, ppl. stem of *decussare*: see DECUS.]

1. *trans.* To cross, intersect, lie across, so as to form a figure like the letter X.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* iii. 53 The right and transverse fibres are decussated by the oblique fibres. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 221 These Rainbows did not... decussate one another at right angles. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 58 The inner (fibres) always decussate or cross the outer. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 583/4 Their medullary fibres... converge and decussate each other.

2. *intr.* To cross or intersect each other; to form a figure like the letter X.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. vii. 153 The Fibres of the external and internal Interostals decussate. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 551/1 Sometimes they (ligaments) cross or decussate with each other. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 198 Optic nerves, commissurally united, not decussating.

**Decussated** (see prec.), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Formed with crossing lines like an X; crossed, intersected; having decussations or intersections.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* i. 37 The decussated characters in many consular cyrrus. 1686 PIOT *Staffordsh.* 430 A decussated cross. 1755 JOHNSON, *Network*, any thing reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections. 1841 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 267 Shell... spirally ridged with fine decussated striae in the interstices.

b. *Rhet.* Consisting of or characterized by two pairs of clauses or words, those in each pair corresponding to those in the other, but in reverse order; chiasmic.

1806 WEBSTER *s.v.* In rhetoric, a decussated period is one that consists of two rising and two falling clauses, placed in alternate opposition to each other.

**Decussating**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] Crossing, intersecting.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 680/1 These decussating fibres. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 9 Arranged in decussating curves like the arches in Gothic architecture.

**Decussation** (dēk'sāsh'jōn). [ad. L. *decussat-ion-em*, n. of action f. *decussare*: see DECUS and -ATION.] Crossing (of lines, rays, fibres, etc.) so as to form a figure like the letter X; intersection.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* i. 37 The Letter X, that is the Emphatical decussation, or fundamental figure. 1660 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 90 Performed in single and masterly strokes, without decussations, and cross hatchings. 1672 NEWTON in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1842) II. 344 By the iterated decussations of the rays, objects will be rendered less distinct. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. ii. 95 A Coalition or Decussation of the Optick Nerves. 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 480/1 The point at which the decussation [of nerve-fibres in the brain] takes place is about ten lines below the margin of the pons Varolii.

b. *Rhet.* An arrangement of clauses, etc. in which corresponding terms occur in reverse order; chiasmus.

1841 TAIT's *Mag.* VIII. 561 They have... become weary of these pretty grammatico-metrical cuttings and decussations.

¶ Erroneous use, app. for DECUSION, striking off.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 117 He yielded his head to decussation, to the striking off.

**Decussative**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *decussat-*, ppl. stem of *decussare* + -IVE.] Characterized by decussation; crossing. Hence **Decussatively** *adv.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* iii. 56 By decussative diametrals, Quincunciall Lines and angles. *Ibid.* i. 38 The High-Priest was anointed decussatively or in the form of a X.

**Decussion**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *decuss-ion-em*, n. of action f. *decutere* to shake down, beat down, etc., f. *DE*-I. 1 + *quatere* to shake.] A shaking down or off.

1664 EVELYN *Pomona* (1720) 94 Making a Quantity of Cider with Windfalls, which he let ripen in the Hoard, near a month interceding between the time of their Decussion, and that which Nature intended for their Maturity. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decussion*, a striking or shaking off; a beating down.

¶ **Decussorium**, *Surg.* [mod. L. f. *decuss-*, ppl. stem of *decutere*: see prec. and -ORIUM. In mod. F. *decussoire*.] 'An instrument for keeping down, or separating to a sufficient extent, the dura mater in the operation of trepanning, to protect it from injury, and to facilitate the discharge of matters from its surface' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1882).

† **Decute**, *v. Obs.* -o [ad. L. *decutere* (see above).]

1683 COCKERAM, *Decute*, to cut off.

† **Decutient**, *a. Obs.* -o [ad. L. *decutient-em*, pr. pple. of *decutere* (see above).]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Decutient*, that shakes or beats down.

**Decyl** (de-sil). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *dēka* ten + -YL.] The tenth member of the series of hydrocarbon radicals having the formula  $C_n H_{2n+1}$ ; the monatomic alcohol radical  $C_{10} H_{21}$ ; also called *Decatyl*. Used attrib. in *decyl series*, compounds, chloride, etc.

Hence derivatives as **Decylene**, the olefine of the decyl series  $C_{10} H_{20}$ ; **Decyllo**, of or pertaining to decyl, as in *decylic alcohol*, *hydride*, etc. So **Decoline**, the liquid hydrocarbon  $C_{10} H_{18}$ , the ethine or acetylene member of the decyl series. Cf. *DECANE*, *DECENE*.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 1090 Decyl, Rutil, Capryl, ...  $C_{10} H_{21}$ . Hydride of Decyl. Chloride of Decyl. 1872 *Ibid.* VI. 542 *Decylic compounds*... derived from the fundamental hydrocarbon  $C_{10} H_{22}$ , decyl hydride... *Decylene*,  $C_{10} H_{20}$ . 1875 *Ibid.* VII. 423 *Decene* and *Decine*.

**Decypher**, *obs. form* of *DECRYPTER*.

**Ded**, *obs. form* of *DEAD*, *DEATH*, *DREAD*, *DED* (see *DO* v.).

**Dedain**, early form of *DISDAIN*.

**Dedal**, **Dedalian**, etc.: see *DADAL*, etc.

**Dedane**, var. of *DEDEIGN* v. 2

¶ **Dedans** (dēdān'). *Tennis*. [F. *dedans* gallery of a tennis court, special application of *dedans* inside, interior, subst. use of *dedans* adv. inside, f. *de* of, from, by, with, etc. + *dans* within:—OF. *dens*, itself f. *de* + *ens*:—L. *intus* inside, within.] The open gallery at the end of the service-side of a tennis-court.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1878 J. MARSHALL *Ann. Tennis* 36 At Lord's... the net, instead of being equidistant from each end of the Court, is nearer to the dedans than to the other end by 1 ft. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 11/1 The forcing for the dedans and the stopping were magnificent.

1890 *Athenaeum* 21 June 794/3 Let any young man... go into the 'dedans' of a tennis court while a good match is going on.

**Dedayn**, -o, early forms of *DISDAIN*.

**Dedbote**, var. of *DEEDBOTE* *Obs.*

**Dedd** (e, dede, obs. ff. *DEAD*, *DEATH*, *DEED*).

**Dede**, *obs. pa. t.* of *DO*.

† **Dedecorate**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēdecorat-us*, pa. pple. of *dēdecorare* to disgrace; see next.] Disgraced, disgraceful.

15. *Phylogamus* in *skelton's Wks.* (1843) I. p. cxvi, O poet... Dedecorate and indecent, Insolent and insensate.

**Dedecorate** (dē'dēkōrēt'), *v.* [f. L. *dēdecorat-*, ppl. stem of *dēdecorare* to disgrace, f. *dē*-down, *decor-* disgrace, f. *DE*-I. 6 + *decus*, *decor*, grace, etc. In sense 2, f. *DE*-II. 1 + *DECORATE*.]

1. *trans.* To disgrace, dishonour. *Obs.*

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roods* 12 (D.) Why lett'at weake Wormes Thy head dedecorate With worthless briars, and flesh-transpiercing thornes? 1623 COCKERAM, *Dedecorate*, to dishonor, or shame one.

2. To disfigure; to do the opposite of decorating.

1804 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* xi. (1850) 137 If a tradesman... were to slide down gently into the mud, and dedecorate a pea green coat. 1807 *Spectator* 25 June 867/1 The vulgar and misleading caricatures which de-decorate these admirable chapters.

**Dedecoration**, *rare* -o. [ad. L. *dēdecorat-ion-em*, n. of action f. *dēdecorare*: see prec.] 'A disgracing or dishonouring' (Phillips 1658); hence in Bailey, Johnson, and mod. Dicts.

† **Dedecorous**, *a. Obs.* -o [ad. L. *dēdecorōs-us*, later synonym of *dēdecorus* disgraceful, f. *DE*-I. 6 + *decōrus*: see *DECOROUS*.] Disgraceful, unbecoming. So † **Dedecorose** *a.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dedecorose*, full of shame and dishonesty. *Dedecorose*, uncomely, unseemly, dishonest. 1725 JOHNSON, *Dedecorose*, disgraceful, reproachful, shameful. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

† **Dedeign**, **dein**, **deyne**, *sb.* and *v.* 1 Early form of *DISDAIN*.

† **Dedeign**, *v.* 2 *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 4-6 dedeyn3e, dedein3e, 5 dedyne, 6 dedeyne, dedenye, deden(e, dedane, deding. [A derivative of *DEIGN* v., in which the prefix *dē* appears to be taken in the sense 'down' (*DE*-I. 1), so as to strengthen the notion of condescension; or which may have arisen by confusion of *dedeign* (= *dis-dain*) with *deign*. It seems to be confined to Scotch, and to have no analogies in French or Latin.]

1. = *DEIGN* v. 1. (In first quot. *impers.*)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 376 He wes in all his dedis lele; For him dedeyneit nocht to dele With trechery. 1423 JAS. I. *Kings* (o. clxvii, Madame... bot that your grace dedyne, Off your grete myght, my wittis to enspire. 14... Hoccleve *Mother of God* 51 For Christ of the dedeynt [Ph. MS. hath dyened] for to take Bothe flesche and blood. c. 1500 *Lancelot* 240 And in his body... The tronsione of o brokine sper that was, Quich no man out dedeynt to aras. 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* I. 618 That wald deding with his auctoritie Ws to support in oure necessitie. 1513-33 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* I. vi. 53 (ed. 1553), I dedein3e [v.r. den3e] not to ressaue Sic honour.

2. To lower.

1536 BELLENDEN *Crou. Scot.* (1821) I. 123 The Romans wald nocht dedenye thair majeste, to satefy the desire of barbar pepill.

**Dedely**, *obs. form* of *DEADLY*.

**Deden** (e, var. of *DEDEIGN* v. 2; obs. pa. t. pl. of *DO*).

**Dedentition** (dēdenti'shōn). *Phys.* [f. *DE*-II. 1 + *DENTITION*.] The shedding of the teeth; esp. of the first set.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Parad. Ep.* iv. xii. 216 In the first (Septenary) is Dedentition or falling of teith. 1857 DOUGLISON *Dict. Med.* s. v. *Dentition*, Dedentition begins about the age of 6 or 7. 1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Dedenye**, **dedeyn** (e, etc., var. *DEDEIGN* v. 2, and early ff. *DISDAIN*).

**Dedican** (dēdikānt). [ad. L. *dēdicānt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēdicare* to DEDICATE.] One who dedicates.

1881 HÜBNER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 127 (*Rom. Inscriptions*). The proper form of the dedication... also the name of the dedicants... and the formulae of the offering.

† **Dedicate**, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4-6 *dedicat*. [ad. L. *dēdicat-us* consecrated, formally devoted, pa. pple. of *dēdicare* (see next). Used both as pa. pple. and adj., but now only as an archaic synonym of *dedicated*.] Dedicated.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Parz. T.* 7890 In chirche, or in chirche-hawe, in chirche dedicate, or noon. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. ii. 9 An old Temple dedycat in the honour of... Diana. 1535 COVERDALE *Beek. xlv.* 29 Every dedicate thinge in Israel shall be theirs. 1565 CALPHILL *Answer. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 5 You have dedicate your book to the Queen's highness. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* vii. (1851) 35 Every true Christian... is a person dedicate to joy and peace. 1646 P. BULWER *Gospel Court.* III. 275 The dedicate things which should have been to the honouring of God. 1798 COLERIDGE *Nightingale*, Like a Lady vow'd and dedicate To something more than Nature in the grove. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* x. I vow'd, A virgin dedicate, to pass my life Imured.

**Dedicate** (dēdike't), *v.* [f. L. *dēdicat-*, ppl. stem of *dēdicare* to declare, proclaim, devote (to a deity) in a set form of words, to consecrate, f. *DE*- + *dicare* to say, proclaim, make over formally by words, a weak vb. from stem *dic-* of *dicere* to say, tell; cf. the adj. formative *-dicus* -saying, -telling; also *abdicare*. For the pa. pple., *dedicate* (see prec.) has been used, and in 16th c. the same form was used for the pa. t., as if short for *dedicated*.]



1. *trans.* To devote (to the Deity or to a sacred person or purpose) with solemn rites; to surrender, set apart, and consecrate to sacred uses.

(The leading sense, which more or less colours the others.) 1530 PALSGR. 509/1, I dedicate a church. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Publ. Baptism*, Whosever is here dedicated to thee by our office and ministerie. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 73 To whom he buylded and dedicate a chapel and an altare. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. XXXIV. 247<sup>n</sup> Any Edifice dedicated by Christians to the worship of Christ. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 223 Many are the enemies of those persons who dedicate themselves unto his service. 1822 K. DIGBY *Broadst. Hon.* (1846) II. 337 (*Tancredus*), The 20th of September has been dedicated to St. Michael and all Angels ever since the fifth century. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Jan. 10/2 The precedent set by the Bishop of St. Albans in dedicating a cemetery, in lieu of consecrating it in a strictly legal way.

b. *fig.* 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. Chor. 37 Nor doth he dedicate one lot of colour vnto the wearie and all-watched Night. 1605 — *Tr. & Cr.* III. II. 110 Well Vnckle, what folly I commit, I dedicate to you. 1678 SALMON *Lond. Disp.* 578/1 A Pectoral Decoction . . . is Dedicated to the Lungs.

2. *transf.* To give up earnestly, seriously, or wholly, to a particular person or specific purpose; to assign or appropriate; to devote.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 3 We must dedicate our myndes wholly to folowe the moste wise and learned menne. 1595 SPENSER *Col. Clout* 472 To her my thoughts I daily dedicate. 1653 WALTON *Angler Ep. Ded.* 3 When you . . . devote your self of your more serious business, and . . . dedicate a day or two to this Recreation. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 818 It bid her . . . dedicate her remnant life To the just duties of an humble wife. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlix. 257 The remainder of the summer shall be dedicated to your amusement. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 504 The dukes of Savoy were . . . completely dedicated to the French interests. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* I. 236 It assumed the title of the Via Triumphalis, from the processions to which it was dedicated.

3. To inscribe or address (a book, engraving, piece of music, etc.) to a patron or friend, as a compliment, mark of honour, regard, or affection.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary Pref.* (1870) 227 And where I have dedycated this boke to your grace[etc.]. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 9 The ancient custom was to dedicate them only to private and equal friends, or to entitle the books with their names. 1737 FIELDING *Hist. Reg. Ded.* Asking leave to dedicate, therefore, is asking whether you will pay for your dedication, and in that sense I believe it is understood by both authors and patrons. 1832 W. L. GARRISON *Thoughts African Colon.* p. iii, I dedicate this work to my countrymen. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair*, To B. W. Procter this story is affectionately dedicated.

† b. To address (a letter or other communication) to. *Obs. rare.*

1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 236 That some things of that Nature had been proposed and Dedicated to y<sup>e</sup> proprietor, by himself . . . to which he believed he should receive his Answer by y<sup>e</sup> first Shipping hether. 1776 BLACK *Lett. to Adam Smith* 26 Aug. I heard that he had dedicated a letter to you, desiring you not to come.

4. *Law.* To devote or throw open to the use of the public (a highway or other open space).

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 153/2 It is necessary that the party dedicating should have a sufficient interest in the land to warrant such dedication.

b. To open formally to the public; to inaugurate, make public.

1892 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 21 Oct. 5/4 President Harrison cannot visit Chicago to dedicate the World's Fair.

**Dedicated** (de'dikēit), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] Sacredly, solemnly, or formally devoted; wholly given up, etc.; inscribed (as a book).

c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxij. 3 The dedicated words which writers use Of their fair subject, blessing every book. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Kings* xii. 4 All the money of the dedicated things. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* Ep. Ded. (1675) 2 In the dedicated book. 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* IV. Wks. (1888) 261/2 That I should be . . . A dedicated Spirit.

**Dedicatee** (de'dikēit), *a.* [A modern formation from DEDICATE v. + -EE, correlative to *dedicator*.] One to whom anything is dedicated.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* I. Intro. iv, The writer and his patron, the dedicatore and the dedicatee. 1802 SYD. SMITH in *Edin. Rev.* I. 22 The worthy dedicatees, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* 108 Assiduous visits to patrons and dedicatees.

**Dedicating** (de'dikēit), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEDICATE; dedication.

1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* iii. 3 The dedicatyng of y<sup>e</sup> ymage. 1611 BIBLE *Num.* vii. 11 The dedicating of the Altar.

**Dedicating**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That dedicates. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Lett. Thanks* 32 He is Mr. Stillingfleets dedicated and dedicating friend.

**Dedication** (de'dikēit), *a.* [OF. *dedication*, -ion (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *dedicatio*-em, n. of action from *dedicare* to DEDICATE.]

1. The action of dedicating, the fact of being dedicated; a setting apart and devoting to the Deity or to a sacred purpose with solemn rites.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* vii. 88 Thes thinges ben offrid in the dedicacioun of the auter, whanne it is anyont. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* VII. 351 Kyng William . . . commaunde de nyh alle be bisschoppes of Engeland pat bey schulde come to pat dedicacioun be fifteenpe day of May. 1460 CAYNGRAVE *Chron.* 165 William . . . afur tyme that he had biggid the Chereh ageyn, desired that the Kyng schuld come to the dedication. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* viii. (1652) 292 Dedication is when I give a thing out of my own power, for a pious use, that I can-

not make use of for any thing again. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 256 The Monks . . . shave the upper part of their head by way of distinction from the Laity and for dedication. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. L.* xvii. 444 The founder prepared to celebrate the dedication of his city.

b. The form of words in which this act is expressed.

1520 Caxton's *Chron. Eng.* IV. 38/1 He ordeyned the dedycacyon of the chyrche every yere sholde be sayd. 1607 TOSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1673) 264 Metellus the Macedonian raised two porches . . . without inscription or dedication.

c. The commemoration of such an act; the day or feast of dedication (of a church).

*Feast of the Dedication*: the annual commemoration of the purification of the Second Temple by Judas Macca-bæus.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xix. 87 When grete festez com-mez . . . as be dedicioun of be kirk. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 93 Dedication, *dedicatio, enenia.* 1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Dedication a feestfull day, *dedicace.* 1635 KENNETT *Par. Antig.* (1818) II. 305 The dedication of churches should in all places be celebrated on the first Sunday of the month October.

2. *fig.* The giving up or devoting (of oneself, one's time, labour, etc.) to the service of a person or to the pursuit of a purpose.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* v. i. 85 His life I gaue him, and did thereto adde My lone without retention or restraint, All his in dedication. 1611 — *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 577 A Course more promising, Then a wild dedication of your selues To vnpath'd Waters. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess., Experience* Wks. (Bohn) I. 177 We need change of objects. Dedication to one thought is quickly odious. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 345 The dedication of himself to the improvement of his fellow-citizens.

3. The dedicating of a book, etc.; the form of words in which a writing, engraving, etc., is dedicated to some person.

1598 FLORIO *Dict. Ep.* Ded. 1 This dedication . . . may haply make your Honors muse. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 9 Neither is the modern dedication of books and writings, as to patrons, to be commended. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 136 ¶ 6 Nothing has so much degraded literature from its natural rank, as the practice of indecent and promiscuous dedication. 1887 BOWEN *Virgil, Eclogue* VI. Arg't., The Eclogue opens with a dedication to the Roman general Varus.

† 4. Special appropriation. *Obs.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 225 It should seeme by the dedication of the name [Sheppey], that this llande was long since greatly esteemed either for the number of the sheepe, or for the finenesse of the flees.

5. *Law.* The action of dedicating (a highway, etc.) to the public use.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s. v. *Highway*, A street built upon a person's own ground is a dedication of the Highway so far only as the publick has occasion for it, viz. for a right of passage. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 153 The dedication of a way to the public may be by writing or by words. 1883 E. P. WOLSTENHOLME *Settled Land Act* 28 Dedication to the public is a term generally applied to the act of throwing roads open to the use of the public.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *d. feast, festival; dedication cross*, a cross painted or carved on a church or altar at its dedication; *dedication day*, the anniversary of the dedication of a church, observed as a festival.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 323 b, The feastes . . . of the patron of the church, dedication day, and Relick-sunday. 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antig.* (1818) II. 306 The primitive fair in Oxford was on the day of St. Frideswide, because it was the dedication day of the chief conventual church. *Ibid.* 308 The dedication feasts fell on those days. 1848 B. WEBB *Contin. Ecclesiast.* 57 Remains of . . . a dedication-cross. 1882 BLOXAM *Gothic Arch.* II. 155 We sometimes meet with dedication or consecration crosses imbedded in the external walls of churches.

**Dedicational**, *a.* [f. *prec.* + -AL.] Of or pertaining to dedication.

1884 *Springfield Wheelmen's Gaz.* Nov. 103/2 The members . . . met at the new rooms . . . to witness the dedicational exercises.

**Dedicative** (de'dikēitiv), *a.* [ad. L. *dedicativus*, f. *dedicāt*, ppl. stem of *dedicare* to DEDICATE: see -IVE.] Having the attribute of dedicating.

1655 tr. *Francion* xi. 14 Which is . . . not dedicative, but it is rather a negative Epistle. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 79 Here is a temple of Mars with a dedicative inscription. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 28 The religious nature and dedicative force of the marriage vow.

**Dedicator** (de'dikēit), *a.* [a. L. *dedicator*, agent-n. f. *dedicare* to DEDICATE.] One who dedicates; *esp.* one who inscribes a book to a friend or patron.

1596 W. BARLEY *New Bk. Tabliture* A ij b (Stanf.), The first of these causes doth shew a greedie minde in the Dedicator. 1663 DAVENANT *Siege of Rhodes* Ded., The ill manners and indiscretion of ordinary Dedicators. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 593 Leave dangerous truths to unsuccessful Satyrs, And flattery to fulsome Dedicators. 1793 H. WALPOLE *Lett. Montagu* clxxxii, It is usual to give dedicators something. 1855 LEWIS *Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* I. ix. 312 Here they dedicate some brazen bowls . . . with the names of the dedicators.

**Dedicatorial** (de'dikēitōriāl), *a.* [f. as DEDICATORY + -IAL.] = DEDICATORY.

1844 J. W. DONALDSON *Varronianus* 131 Tuscan inscriptions . . . of a sepulchral or dedicatorial character.

**Dedicatorily** (de'dikēitōriāl), *adv.* [f. DEDICATORY a. + -LY 2.] In a dedicatory manner.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 200 The Thomas Hoar, who writes so dedicatorily to Louisa from Duchess Street.

**Dedicatory** (de'dikēitōri, -kēitōri), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type \**dedicātōri-us*, f. *dedicātōr-em* DEDICATOR: see -ORY. Cf. mod. F. *dedicatoire*.]

A. *adj.* Relating to, or of the nature of, dedication; that has the attribute of dedicating, serving to dedicate. Used chiefly of literary dedication, as in *epistle dedicatory*.

1565 *Randolphes Phantasye* (in *Satir. Poems Reform.* (1890) i), The Epistle dedicatorie . . . to Mr. Thomas Randolphe. 1604 DEKKER *Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873 II. 121 Whose face is as ciuill as the outside of a Dedicatorie Booke. 1611 BIBLE, The Epistle Dedicatorie. To the Most High and Mightie Prince, James, etc. 1717 *BERKELEY Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 514 The epistle dedicatory is full of respect to the pope. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* II. 108 We read of similar dedicatory offerings in the Bible.

† B. *sb.* A dedicatory inscription or address.

1598 YONG *Diana*, As Collin in his French dedicatorie to the Illustrious Prince Lewis of Lorraine at large setteth downe. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 259 Neere a kin to him who set forth a Passion Sermon with a formal Dedicatorie in great letters to our Saviour. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) Ep. A v, Commended in the Dedicatorie as being [etc.].

**Dedicature** (de'dikēitiū), *rare.* [f. L. *dedicāt*, ppl. stem + -URE.] The act of dedication.

c. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Sabbath Morning at Sea* viii, I would not praise the pageant high Yet miss the dedicature.

† **Dedie**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *dedie-r* (12th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dedicare* to DEDICATE.] To dedicate.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* I. xv. (1869) 12 Whan thou dediest and halwdest and blisdest the place. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 16 Yf thou haddest dedied hym to my goddes he wold alyoue. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* Ep. 7 The quhilk tracteit i hef dediet and direktyt to 3our nobil grace.

† **De'dify**, *dedefy*, *v. Obs.* [app. a confused form from F. *dedier*, or L. *dedicare*, to DEDICATE, and *edify* († *edefy*), F. *edifier*, L. *edificare*.] To dedicate (a building). Hence *De'difying vbl. sb.*

1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 30 The awter that is dedified and halowd in the worships of seynt laurence. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 194/2 Saynt remyge dyd halowe and dedefy hit. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 93 Dedifye, *dicare, dedicare, sanctificare.* 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxxxii. 115 Any further busynesse touchyng the dedifying of y<sup>e</sup> sayd Church.

† **Dedignation**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *dedignation* (Godef.), ad. L. *dedignatio*-em, n. of action from *dedignare*, -āri to reject as unworthy, DISDAIN, f. DE- I. 6 + *dignāri* to think worthy, f. *dignus* worthy.]

1. Disdain, scorn, contempt.

c. 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 298 Manie men have dedignacioun for to worche wih her hondis. c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. lxlii, Wo to hem pat haue dedignation to meke hem self wilfully wip male children. 1633 I. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* II. 3 Not only with a dedignation of good works, but also with an indignation against good workers. 1716 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* II. 270 The Socinians reject the Imputation . . . with the utmost Horror and Dedignation.

2. Displeasure, anger (= DISDAIN *sb.* 2); *pass.*, state of being under a person's displeasure, disfavour.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 33 Wainflete was very great with Henry the vi. wherby he was in great Dedignation with Edward the iiii.

† **Dedigne**, *v. Obs.* -o [ad. L. *dedignare* (see *prec.*)]

1623 COCKERAM, *Dedigne*, to disdain.

† **Dedignify**, *v. Obs.* [f. DE- II. 1 + DIGNIFY v.] *trans.* To deprive of dignity or worthiness; to disparage, flout.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. xi. 151 What greater affront could he put upon himself, then to dedignifie his countenance, as not worthy to be look'd on by a Lady.

|| **Dedimus** (de'dimūs), *Law.* [From the words of the writ, *dedimus potestatem*, Lat. 'we have given the power'.] A writ empowering one who is not a judge to do some act in place of a judge.

1489-90 *Plumpton Corr.* 92 Afore Easter, send up your pardons, wrytes of *dedimus*. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* I. vii, He talks of nothing but . . . Wryts of Error, Actions of Trover and Conversion, Trespasses, *Precipes et Dedimus*. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 26 June, He . . . found means to obtain a *Dedimus* as an acting justice of peace. 1800 BENTHAM *Method of Census* Wks. (1843) X. 353/1 Acting justices . . . who have taken out their respective *dedimuses*.

**Deding**, var. of DEDEIGN v. 2 *Sc.*

**Dedir**, *obs. form* of DIDER v. 2, to tremble.

**Dedist**, *obs. form* of DIDST: see DO v.

**Deditician** (dediti-fān), *sb.* and *a.* *Rom. Law.* Also -itian. [f. L. *deditici-us*, orig. an alien enemy who had surrendered unconditionally, then a freedman of the class described below; f. *dedit*, ppl. stem of *dedere* to surrender: see -ICIOUS and -AN.] A freedman who, on account of some grave offence committed during his state of slavery, was not allowed the full rights of citizenship. Also *attrib.* or *as adj.*

1880 MURHEAD *Ulpian* i. § 11 Those freedmen are ranked as dediticians who have been put in chains by their owners as a punishment, or branded, or put to the torture because of some offence and thereof found guilty, or given up to fight either with the sword or with wild beasts, or cast into a gladiatorial training-school or into prison, and have afterwards been manumitted, no matter how. *Ibid.* vii. § 4 A woman of deditician condition.



Hence **Dediticiancy**, the condition or state of a deditician.

**Dedition** (dēdī'shən). Now rare or Obs. [ad. L. *dedition-em*, n. of action from *dedere* to lay down, give up, f. DE- I. 3 + *dare* to give, to put.] Giving up, yielding, surrender.

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 135 For dedition of their places townes and strengthes to the Kinges subjection. 1659 HAMMOND *On P.* c. 7. 566 Eastern Princes... in token of dedition extracted from subjugated provinces Earth and Water. 1667 *Decay of Chr.* Picty xiii. § 1. 334 (They) make an entire dedition of themselves, and submit to the severest and ignoblest vassalage. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 578 He disputes not the... Dedition made by his Faction. 1851 GALLENGA *Italy* 367 He insisted upon distinct and positive terms of dedition.

† **Dedititious**, a rare-<sup>o</sup>. [f. L. *deditici-us*, -itius (see above) + -ous.] (See quot.)

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dedititious*, yielding, or delivering himself up into the power of another.

**Dedly**, obs. form of **DEADLY**.

† **Deductor**. Obs. nonce-wd. [cf. DE- II. 3; agent-n. f. L. *deducere* to cause to unlearn, to teach the contrary of, f. DE- I. 6 + *ducere* to teach; cf. **DOCTOR**.]

1666 HOBBS *Six Lessons vi. ad fin.*, Deductors of morality. **Dedoggerelize**, **dedogmatize**: see DE- II. 1.

**Dedolation** (dēdōl'at'shən). Med. [n. of action from L. *dedolere* to hew away, f. DE- I. 2 + *dolere* to chip, hew.] 'The shaving off of a portion of the skin or other part of small importance by an oblique cut' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* s. v., It is commonly on the head that wounds by dedolation are observed.

† **Dedolate**, v. Obs.-<sup>o</sup> [irreg. f. L. *dedolere*: see **DEDOLENT**.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Dedolate*, to end ones sorrow or griefe.

† **Dedolence**. Obs. [ad. L. *dedolentia* abandonment of grief, ceasing to grieve, f. *dedolere*: see **DEDOLENT**.] Absence of grief or sorrow; insensibility, callousness.

1666 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 10 Our Heroik burials... wherein the toutting of trumpets, trampling of steades, and trouping of men, may sufficiently testifie the dedolence of men. 1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* II. 127 This chases away the cloudes of dedolence and impenitency. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* iii. 15 There is a dedolence, to be in pain and not to feel it.

† **Dedolentia**, Obs. [f. L. *dedolentia*: see next and -ENCY.] = prec.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Coloss.* (1634) 100 That is a blockish head which can... goe on in a Stoical dedolentia. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* v. (1669) 32/2 Riches & treasures in their Coffers, numness and dedolentia in their Consciences.

† **Dedolent**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *dedolent-em*, pr. pple. of *dedolere* to give over grieving, f. DE- I. 6 + *dolere* to grieve.] That feels sorrow no more; feeling no compunction; insensible, callous.

1633 ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* II. 23 With an insensible, dedolent heart, with a dead benumbed spirit. 1647 WARD *Simp. Colbr* 20 Men... accursed with indelible infamy and dedolent impenitency. 1668 R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 46 His Forehead is Brass double gilt and his Understanding... Callous and Dedolent.

**Deducate** (dēdū'kāt), v. (See quot.) So **De'ducated**, **Deduction**, **Deducator**.

1667 FURNIVALL *Pref. to Hymns to Virgin* p. viii, Many educated (or deducated) persons. Note. We sadly want some word like this *deducate*, *deducation*, &c., to denote the wilful down-leading into prejudice and unreason... Let any one think of the amount of education attempted about the Repeal of the Corn Laws... &c., and then see how hard the deducators still are at their work!

**Deduce** (dēdū's), v. Also 6-7 *erron.* **diduce**. [ad. L. *deducere* to lead down, derive, in med. L. to infer logically, f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *ducere* to lead. Cf. **DEDUCT**. In 16-17th c. there was frequent confusion of the forms of *deduce* and *diduce*, q. v.

(The sense-development had already taken place in Latin, and does not agree with the chronological data in English.)

1. *lit. trans.* a. To bring, convey; *spec.* (after Lat.), to lead forth or conduct (a colony). *arch.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 71 If any of the wayes deducyng cholere, come vnto the bottome of the ventricle. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. of Drayton* § 17 (R.) Advising him he should rather deduce a colony. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* i. 5 The Romans began to deduce Colonies, to settle Magistrates and Jurisdictions here. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 340 Sagacious nature may from thence deduce it [the blood] through all the members. 1866 J. B. ROSS *Virgil's Georg.* 88 Still Ausonian colonists rehearse, Deduced from Troy, the incoherent verse.

b. To bring or draw (water, etc.) from. Obs. 1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 54 By that meane he deduced water out of the earth. c 1630 RISON *Serv. Devon* § 107 (1810) 104 Conduits... nourished with waters deduced from out of the fields.

c. To bring or draw down. Obs.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* XII. (1626) 244 Orions mother Mycale, eft-soone Could with her charmes deduce the struggling Moone.

2. *fig.* a. To lead, bring. Obs.

1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* Ded. A. iv, Christ himself doth... deduce us unto the readings of thys booke. 1585 J. HILTON in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 27 That... we be... made partakers of his Testament, and so deduced to the knowledge of his godly will. 1706 COLLIER *Ref. Ridic.* 25 He continually deduces the conversation to this topic.

† b. *Law.* To bring before a tribunal.

1612 BACON *Ess. Judicature* (Arb.) 458 Many times, the thing deduced to Iudgement, may bee *meum et tuum* [etc.].

† c. To lead away, turn aside, divert.

1541 Act 33 *Hen. VIII.* c. 32 The vicar... wolde deduce them from their said most accustomed parishes church of Whitegate, vnto his said church of Ouer. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrolog.* clxviii. 720 The force of a Direction may continue many years, untill the Significator is deduced to another Promittor.

† d. To bring down, convey by inheritance.

1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 483 If Abraham... had this land given to him for his inheritance, how much more may wee, his seed, (to whom it is deduced)... challenge a due interest in it. 1641 'SMECTYMUUS' *Answer* § 6 (1653) 32 How this should have bene deduced to us in an uninterrupted Line, wee know not.

3. To draw or obtain from some source; to derive. Now somewhat rare.

1665-78 COOPER *Thesaurus* Introd., Whether the word be a Primitive or derivative deduced of some other. 1596 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* l. 15 He, of Nothing, created Something... whereout, All other Creatures were to be deduced. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 232 A ceremony deduced from the Romans. 1665 *Ibid.* (1677) 181 Rivers that deduce their Springs near each other. 1790 COWPER *My Mother's Picture* 108 My boast is not, that I deduce my birth from loins enthron'd, and rulers of the earth. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* i. (1873) 20 The attempt to prove that all languages were deduced from the Hebrew.

b. *intr.* To be derived. *rare.* (Cf. *to derive*.) 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* Notes 240 The former notion of a bird... may deduce from the eastern word Gaph. 1889 COURTNEY *Mill* 20 The very first principles from which it deduces, are so little axiomatic that, etc.

4. *trans.* To trace the course of, trace out, go through in order (as in narrative or description); to bring down (a record) from or to a particular period. † Formerly, also, To conduct (a process), handle, treat, deal with (a matter).

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* i. l. 115 Considering how the process might be after the best sort deduced and handled. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* vi. 61, I will deduce the business from the beginning. 1659 BR. WALTON *Consid. Considered* 259 These things are largely deduced and handled in the same Prolegomena. 1685 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Brit.* iii. 88 Having deduced the Succession of the British Churches down to... the first Council of Arles. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 577 Lend me your song, ye nightingales... while I deduce, From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings, The symphony of Spring. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & Fall* i. 296 The general design of this work will not permit us... to deduce the various fortunes of his private life. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* i. (1840) i. 2 To deduce to the present times a history of... the British transactions, which have had an immediate relation to India. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* i. 149 All the optical history... is elaborately deduced.

5. To trace the derivation or descent of, to show or hold (a thing) to be derived from.

a 1536 TINDALE *Wks.* 21 (R.) Deducyng the loue to God out of fayth, and the loue of a man's neighbour out of the loue of God. 1579 W. FULKE *Ref. Rastell* 715 They could not deduce the beginning from y<sup>e</sup> Apostles. 1628 USSHER *Annals* 593 They deduced themselves from the Athenians. 1676 HODGSON in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 766 Those... who deduce the Scurry from the use of Sugar. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 114 He cannot deduce his descent wholly by heirs male.

6. To derive or draw as a conclusion from something already known or assumed; to derive by a process of reasoning or inference; to infer. (The chief current sense.)

1520 MORE *Dyaloge* iii. Wks. 215/2 Y<sup>e</sup> case once graunted, ye deduce your conclusion very surely. 1621 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 87 It must be [known] rationally by deducing it from some premises. 1666 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 184 The knowledge of Causes is deduc'd from their Effects. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 4. 83 Rules... deduced from the particular cases before determined. 1818 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* p. viii, It was deduced from an indirect experiment. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* i. (1867) 2 This inference has been deduced from positive observation. 1895 LEUBESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 277 From this we deduce a method for the construction.

b. Less commonly with *obj. clause*.

1531 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 461/2 We deduce thereupon that he wil not suffer his church fall into y<sup>e</sup> erroneous belief of anie damnable vntrouthe. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. vi. 243 That the custome of feasting upon beds was in use among the Hebrewes, many diduce from the 23. of Ezekiel.

† 7. To deduct, subtract. Obs.

1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 14 The principal sal deduce sa mekle of hys gages. 1614 BR. HALL *Recol. Tract.* 514 The more we deduce, the fewer we leave. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* ii. 1, A matter of four hundred To be deduced upon the payment. 1662 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sac.* i. v. § 3, 1177, which being deduced from 3940 the remainder is 2823.

† 8. To reduce (to a different form). Obs.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 101/1 By this meanes the whole land, which is now diuided into five prouinces or portions, maie be deduced and brought into one. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 56 After that my Morning Lecture was reduced, or deduced rather, to the ordinarie hour in most places. 1749 J. MILLAN (*title*), Coins, Weights, and Measures, Ancient and Modern, of all Nations, deduced into English on above 100 Tables.

Hence **Deducing** *vbl. sb.*, deduction.

1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Deducyng, *discours*. 1531 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 461 2 Termes... of drawing oute & deducynges and depending upon scripture. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxv. 133 Consisting in a deducing of the benefit, or hurt that may arise, etc. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (1837) 258 The deducing of an inference from those facts.

**Deduceable**, obs. var. of **DEDUCIBLE**.

† **Deducement**. Obs. Also 7 (*erron.*) **diducement**. [f. *DEDUCE* + -MENT.]

1. A deduction, inference, conclusion.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 7, 104 If I would have broken them and illustrated them by deducements and examples. a 1631 BOWNE *Serm.* xii. 114 All the Deducements and Inferences of the Schooles. 1682 DAVIES *Relig. Laici* Pref. (Globe ed.) 186 Those deducements, which I am confident are the remote effects of Revelation.

2. A tracing out (see **DEDUCE** 4). *rare.*

1820 BLACKW. *Mag.* VII. 362 A regular deducement of the Batavian line through all the varieties of place and fortune.

**Deducible** (dēdū'sib'l), a. Also 7 (*erron.*) **diducible**, 7-8 **deduceable**. [f. L. *deducere* to *DEDUCE* + -BLE.]

1. That may be deduced or inferred.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* i. iii. 126 Nothing is deducible out of his doctrine, which fauours the Popedome. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* xii. § x. 451 There [is] not any difference or ground for it visible in the Text, or deducible from it. 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* i. 14 These are consequences justly deducible from our principles. 1867 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 66 Precept is not deducible from precept.

b. as *sb.* That which is deducible; an inference that may be drawn.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 511 Yet since it is from Truth, and her Secretaries (the Casuists), heare their deducibles. 1861 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* etc. (1891) II. 435 As if they were deducibles from the primary spiritual truth. 1881 CASEY *Sequel to Euclid* 16 A large number of deducibles may be given in connexion with... Prop. xlviii.

† 2. That may be or is to be deduced. Obs. *rare.*

1613 F. ROBERTS *Revenue of Gospel* 94 Before I come to define the charge deducible.

Hence **Deducibility**, **Deducibleness**, the quality of being deducible.

1846 WORCESTER *Cites Coleridge* for *deducibility*. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk. N. T.* Introd. § 67 The easy deducibility, direct or indirect, of all their readings from a single text. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deducibleness*, capableness of being deduced.

**Deducive**, a. *rare*-<sup>o</sup>. [f. *DEDUCE* + -IVE: cf. *conductive*.] (See quot.)

1755 JOHNSON, *Deducive*, performing the act of deduction. *Dict.*

† **Deduct**, *vbl. a.* Obs. [ad. L. *deduct-us*, pr. pple. of *deducere*: see next. After the formation of *deduct* vb., used as its pr. pple. till superseded by *deducted*.] **Deducted**.

1439 *Rolls of Parl.* 5 After the summes in the said Commissions to be deduce. 1465 Act 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 61 § 1 After all ordinary charges deduce. 1532 FRITH *Mirror or Glass* (1829) 273 The poor, which... are the owners, under God, of all together, the minister's living deduce.

**Deduct** (dēdū'kt), v. [f. L. *deduct*, pr. pple. of L. *deducere* to lead or bring down or away, lead off, withdraw, f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *ducere* to lead, draw. Cf. **DEDUCE**: the two verbs were formerly to a great extent synonymous, but are now differentiated in use, by the restriction of this to sense 1.]

1. *trans.* To take away or subtract from a sum or amount. (The current sense.)

Now said usually of amounts, portions, etc., while *subtract* is properly said only of numbers; but *deduct* was formerly used also of the arithmetical operation.

1524 *Ch. Accts. Kingston-on-Thames* in Lysons *Environ. of London* I. 226 Rec'd at the Church Ale and Robyn-hode, all things deducted, 31. 10s. 6d. 1530 PALSGR. 599/1, I deduce, I abate particuler sommes out of a great somme. *Je rabats*. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1578) 107 Deducte the digit from the figure that is ouer him, and write the remainder. 1621 GOWGE *God's Arithmet.* § 18, 430 His Master might buy him bow, and arrows, and deduct the price out of his wages. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. ii. 182 Deducting the weight of that five pound. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 108 ¶ 2 When we have deducted all that is absorbed in sleep. 1820 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 115 The royal fifth was first deducted, including the remittance already sent to Spain. 1874 MASSON *Milton* (Gold. Treas. ed.) I. p. xi, If we deduct the two Psalm Paraphrases... Milton's literary life may be said to begin exactly with the reign of Charles I.

*absol.* 1824 *Examiner* 641/1 Every shilling squandered by Ministers... deducts from the value of their property.

† 2. To lead forth, conduct (a colony); = **DEDUCE** 1 a. Obs.

1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Phil. Arg.*, A people deducted oute of the citie of Philippus. 1582 [see **DEDUCTING**]. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* Pref. 3 Venice was a Colonie deducted and drawne from thence. 1667 [see **DEDUCTED**].

† 3. To draw or convey (a streamlet) aside (from the main stream). Obs. *rare.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. 10 Which as a rillet is deduced from that maine channell of my other studies. c 1636 *Pick of Devon* II. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* II. 31 A riolet but deducted from the mayne Channell.

† 4. To derive; to trace the derivation or descent of; = **DEDUCE** 3, 5. Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 17 All suche wordes as be deducted out of Latin wordes. 1565 T. STABLETON *Fortr. Faith* 48 For more safety to deduct that succession from the See of Rome. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 9/1 Touching the name Ibernia, historiographers are not yet agreed from whence it is deducted. a 1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 1642/108 In deducting the Maccabees from Iudah. 1649 GAGE *West Ind.* xx. (1655) 174 From whence commonly in the Church of Rome the Texts and subjects of Sermons are deducted. 1660 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem.* Asserted ii. 1662/10 All authority... is derived and deducted from the King's Majesty.



†5. To trace out in order; to bring down from or to a particular period; = DEDUCE 4. *Obs. rare.*

1545 LELAND *New-year's Gift* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. cxviii. 330 The first boke, begynnynge at the Druides, is deducted vnto the tyme of the comynge of S. Augustine.

1586 MARY Q. SCOTS *Let. to Babington* 12 July in Howell *St. Trials* (1809) I. 1177 For divers great and importunate considerations which were here too long to be deducted.

†6. To derive by reasoning, infer, deduce. *Obs.*

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 850 b. This parte he deducted and proued by sundry ensamples, and similitudes. 1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. to T. Higgins* 37 Which by Logically consequence is not Necessarily deducted out of the Premises.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* 1. iii. 32 A conception . . . deducted from sober influence of reason. 1889 *Cape Law Jnl.* 203 To take all the circumstances into consideration and to deduct therefrom . . . the act of desertion.

†7. To reduce. *Obs.* (Cf. DEDUCE 8.)

1599-16. MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* III. i. Clerk. 'Tis but so many months, so many weeks, so many— Gnotho. Do not deduct it to days, 'twill be the more tedious.

Hence DEDUCTED *ppl. a.* DEDUCTING *vbl. sb.*

158a *Divers Voy.* (Hakluyt Soc. 1850) 9 The deducting of some Colonies of our superfluous people into those temperate and fertile partes of America. 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Love* 106 Man . . . haueing yet in his deducted spright, Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fyre. 1598 YONG *Diana Ded.* It befall to my lot . . . to performe the part of a French Oratour by a deducted speech in the same toong. 1687 MAY *Lycan* IV. 434 Though no deducted colony.

**Deductible** (dɪdʌktɪbəl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *deduct-* (see *prec.*) + *-BLE*.] Capable of being deducted.

1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. (1888) 71 Not one found honestly deductible from any use that pleased him.

**Deductile**, *a. rare* -o. [ad. L. type *deductil-is*, f. *deduct-* DEDUCT.]

1707 BAILEY vol. II. *Deductile*, easy to be deducted.

**Deduction** (dɪdʌkʃən). Also 5 *deduxion*, 5-6 *deduccion*, 6 *deduccion*. [In some senses a. F. *deduction* (Oresme 14th c.), but in most ad. L. *deduction-em*, n. of action from L. *deducere*: see DEDUCT, DEDUCE.] The action of deducting.

1. The action of deducting or taking away from a sum or amount; subtraction, abatement.

1483 in *Arnold Chron.* (1811) 110 The sayde Rl. shall be chargeable for the hoole somme . . . wythout any deduction.

1496-7 *Act 12 Hen. VII.* c. 12 § 4 Any deduction or abatement beforetime allowed. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. IV. xii. 217 He dyed in the day of his nativity, and without deduction justly accomplished the year of eighty one.

1776 SMITH *W. N. I.* viii. (1869) I. 68 His rent . . . makes the first deduction from the produce of the labour which is employed upon land. 1857 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 55 The interest given to them was exclusive of, and with a deduction of, that sum. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1872) II. vii. 33 Charges of this kind must always be taken with certain deductions.

b. That which is deducted or subtracted.

1546 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 197 Wyth the yerely Resolutes and deductions going out of the same. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* X. j. For subtraction your numbers are sette downe after the common manner, firste the totall, and then the deduction. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 55 In taking out the Deductions for the Doors and Windows.

2. A leading forth or away (*spec.* of a colony); conduct. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* VI. 455 Take such way, That you yourself may compass . . . Your quickness by my father's grace. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. x. 228 Deductions of Colonies, and new Plantations. 183a *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 574 The solemn deduction (to use the technical term) of a legitimate Roman colony.

†b. *fig.* A leading up to something, introduction. *Obs. rare.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 61 (R.) He sodainly lefte the matter, with which he was in hand, and without any deduction thereunto . . . began to repete those wordes again.

†3. The action or result of tracing out or setting forth in order; a detailed narration or account.

*Obs.* (Cf. DEDUCE 4, DEDUCT v. 5.)

a 153a *Remedie of Love* (R.). Ordinately behoveth these first to procede In deduction thereof [this werke]. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. ix. (1632) 17 A long counterfet deduction of this storie. 1670 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 222 A solemn deduction and true state of all affairs and particulars.

1748 CHESTERF. *Let.* II. clix. 71 It . . . gives a clear deduction of the affairs of Europe from the treaty of Munster to this time. 1826 C. BUTLER *Life Grotius* 34 We have thus brought down our historical deduction of the German Empire to the accession of the Emperor Charles.

†4. *Mus.* The succession of notes forming a HEXACHORD; the singing of these in order. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Now for the last tryall of your singing in continuall deduction sing this perfectly. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Micro.* 26 There are . . . three Deductions of this kinde. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms.*

†5. The process of deducing or deriving from some source; derivation. *Obs.*

161a DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* ix. Notes 145 Affirming that our Britons from them . . . had deduction of this national title. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. ii. 12 The deduction of the Greek Letters from the Hebrew. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict.* *Grammar Eng. Tongue*, Etymology teaches the deduction of one word from another.

b. *concr.* That which is derived. *rare.*

a 1835 RICKMAN *Archit.* 30 There may be some doubt, whether the modern Ionic capital is not rather a deduction from the Composite than the contrary.

6. The process of deducing or drawing a conclusion from a principle already known or assumed;

*spec.* in *Logic*, inference by reasoning from generals to particulars; opposed to INDUCTION.

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. xiv. (1611) 42 And show the deduction thereof out of Scripture to be necessary. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* III. § 26 The deduction of these Lawes is so hard, that [etc.]. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi. 308 A matter of deduction and inference. 1789 BELSHAM *Ess.* I. i. 4 It follows by easy and inrefragable deduction. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Law* Th. § 113 Deduction the process of deriving facts from laws, and effects from their causes.

a 186a BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 291 By deduction we descend from the abstract to the concrete.

b. *transf.* That which is deducted; an inference, conclusion.

153a MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 461/2 Yet if he would . . . neither vse false deduccions of hys owne, nor refuse our deduccions yf we deduce them wel. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* I. 9 From all this we shall only draw these Deductions. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. ii. 35 It is not so much a Deduction of Reason, as a Matter of Experience. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxii. 21 The whole evidence . . . bears out the general deductions which I have made.

†7. Reduction. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. DEDUCT 7.)

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 172 The Deduction and Moderation of their Excreescence.

**Deductional**, *a. rare.* [f. *prec.* + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of deduction.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Poridge's Mystic Div.* 44 As for Doctrines Traditional, Superstitional, and Deductional, these are (world i) without end.

**Deductive** (dɪdʌktɪv), *a.* [ad. L. *deductivus*, f. *deduct-*, *ppl. stem* of *deducere* to DEDUCE: see *-IVE*. Cf. mod. F. *deductif*, *-ive*.]

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by the use of, deduction; *spec.* in *Logic*, reasoning from generals to particulars; opposed to *inductive*.

1665 GLANVILL *Scopsis Sci.* xxiii. § 1 All knowledge of causes is deductive. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* D. The rational or deductive Faculty. 1846 MILL *Logic* II. iv. § 4 Geometry is a Deductive Science. a 186a BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 7 Women naturally prefer the deductive method to the inductive.

b. Of persons: Employing the method of deduction; reasoning deductively.

1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* iii. 378 Of all the divines of his time, none was more bold, or deductive. 1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* II. 153 The mathematical cultivators of Physics and the deductive cultivators of Philosophy.

†2. Derivative.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. I. x. 38 He labours to introduce a secondary and deductive Atheisme, that although they concede there is a God, yet should they deny his providence.

†3. *sb.* Deductive reasoning; a deduction.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* To Rdr., If there be any Errors . . . in my Deductives, Inferences, or Applications.

**Deductively** (dɪdʌktɪvli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In a deductive manner; by deduction, inferentially; + by derivation or descent.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 132 Holinesse . . . deductively pass from himselfe to others, members and parts of his body mystical. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. I. x. 39 Yet doth it deductively and upon inference include the same. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 114 Which trace deductively the results. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. viii. § 73 The truth as arrived at deductively, cannot be inductively confirmed.

**Deductory** (dɪdʌktɒri), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *deductorius*, f. *deductor*, agent-n. from *deducere* to DEDUCE: see *-ORY*.]

†1. *Law.* Having the effect of bringing a matter before a court (see DEDUCE 2 b). *Obs.*

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 490 Being not diductory to bring any matter into plea or solemne action, but only Commandatorie or Prohibitorie.

2. = DEDUCTIVE a.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. viii. § 3 A consequential and deductory felonie. 1889 J. D. HUNTING in *National Rev.* XIV. 219 Ascertained by fair deductory evidence.

†Deduit, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 3-4 *deduit*, 4 *dedute*, *dedwt*, 4-5 *deduit*, 5 *deduyt*. See also DUTE. [a. F. *deduit* (12th c. in Littré) = L. *deductum*, subst. use of *pa. ppl.* of *deducere* in sense of 'divert'. In Prov. *desdouch*, *desdoui*, from *desduire*, *desdurs* = F. *deduire*, L. *deducere*.]

Division, enjoyment, pleasure.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 564 [Hy] were in hor dedut, iwend an hontinge. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4998 Pan drive bei forþ be day in dedut and in murþe. 1393 Gower *Conf.* III. 371 In which the yere hath his deduit Of grass, of lefe, of floure, of fruit. c 1450 *Mertyn* 307 This Dionas loved moche the deduit of the wode and the river. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xi. xiii. I [Venus] am lady of all courtoisie and of al deduyt. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 119 b/1 All the delytes and deduytes of the world.

†Deduit, -e, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *deduit*, -ite, *pa. ppl.* of *deduire* = L. *deducere*: see DEDUCE.] Drawn out.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 26 He had the face deduyte in lengthe.

**Deduplication** (dɪdʌplɪkəʃən), *Bot.* [a. F. *deduplication*, latinized deriv. of F. *dédoubler* (*desdoubler*, 1429 in Hatzf.) to separate what is double, divide into two halves, f. *des-*, *de-* (DE-I. 6) + *doubler* to double.] Congenital division of one organ into two (or more); = CHORISIS.

1835 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 332, I thought I might extend the primitive meaning of the word *deduplication*,

and consider it synonymous with separation, disjunction. 1848 *Ibid.* 333 The theory of deduplication has its supporters among French Botanists of eminence. 1850 GRAY *Let.* I. 365. 1880 — *Struct. Bot.* VI. § 3. 202 Chorisis or Deduplication . . . the division of that which is morphologically one organ into two or more (a division which is of course congenital), so that two or more organs occupy the position of one.

**Dedur**, *obs. form* of DIDER *v.*

**Dedut(e)**, *deduyt(e)*, var. DEDUIT *Obs.*

**Dedye**, **Dedyne**, var. **DEDIE** *v.* and **DEDEIGN** *v.*

**Dedyn**, *obs. pl.* of *did*, from *Do v.*

**Dee** (dī), *sb.* Name of the letter D; applied to a D-shaped iron or steel loop used for connecting parts of harness, or for fastening articles to the saddle: cf. D I. 2.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. 145 The Collar-Dee, an iron ring in the form of a D, sewed in the front of the collar, for the pole-piece to loop through; there are various other dees used about some harness, but of a small size, and mostly plated. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 164 (*Bush Life Queensland*) The pommel was also furnished with strong iron dees driven firmly into the woodwork. 1884 W. WESTALL in *Contemp. Rev.* July 69 The cheeks are furnished with 'dees' for holding bridle and curb chain. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Gloss.*, Dee, an iron shaped like letter D. Such an iron is used in cart-harness to connect the leather of the breeching with the chains.

b. *Comb.* **dee-lock** (see *quot.*)

1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Gloss.*, *Dee-lock*, a very common, cheap kind of padlock, used for gates, etc. It is a simple piece of iron in the shape of letter D, having a joint at one angle and a screw working in a short pipe at the other.

**Dee** (dī), *v.* Pronunciation of d —, euphemistic for *damn* (see D I. 3); usually in *pa. ppl.*

*deed* (also *deeded*) = d — d, *damned*.

a 1845 BARHAM *Inglol. Leg.*, *The Poplar*, We'll be Deed if it isn't an O! 1859 READE *Love me little* iii. 25 Your three graces are three deed fools. 1854 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 61 A satirist . . . whose works were long ago dead and (I fear) deeded to boot.

**Dee**, **d'ee**, earlier way of writing *d'ye* = *do ye*?

do you?

1611 CHAPMAN *May Day Plays* 1873 II. 344 And how dee Sir? 1625 FLETCHER *Fair Maid* III. i. De'e forsooth? 1632 BROME *Northern Lasse* I. ii. Dee hear?

**Dee**, var. of **DEY**; *obs.* or *dialect* f. **DIE**.

**Deea-nettle**: see **DEA-NETTLE**.

**Deed** (dēd). Forms: 1 *W. Sax.* *dēd*, *Anglian* *dēd*; 2-3 *dēd*, 2-5 *dēd*, 2-6 *dēde*, (3 *dead*, *dade*, 4-5 *dide*, 4-6 *deid* (e), 5 *deyd* (e), 5-7 *deede*, (6 *deade*), 5-*deed*. [OE. *dēd*, *dēd* = OFris. *dēde*, OSax. *dād* (MDu. *daet* (*dāde*), Du. *daad*), OHG., MHG. *tāt* (Ger. *that*, *tat*), ON. *dād* (Sw. *dād*, Da. *daad*), Goth. *dēds* = OTeut. *\*dēdi-z* = *\*dēhtis*, f. verb root *dēh-dēh*, OTeut. *dē-dē*; see *Do v.* The second *d* from original *t*, is in accordance with Verner's Law: cf. **DEAD**.]

The early ME. was *dēde*, from the OE. acc. *dēde*, *dēde*. The OE. *pl. dēda*, *dēda*, regularly became *dēde* in 12-13th c. But this was identical with the sing., whence, for distinction, new plurals came into use after other OE. types, viz. *dēden* in the south, *dēdes* in the midl. and north; the former was still used c 1320 (*Castel of Love*), but, as in other words, the -s form (found c 1200 in *Ormulum* and *Trin. Coll. Hom.*) eventually prevailed.]

1. That which is done, acted, or performed by an intelligent or responsible agent; an act.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxiii. 10 [lxiv. 9] And ondreord oghwelic mon, & sezdun wer godes, & dede his ongetun. 971 *Blickl.* Hom. 23 We sceolon . . . þæt ondgit mid gōdum dædum gefyllan. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 § 5 þe land was al fordon mid sulice dædes. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 9 Hit is riht þa we forleten and forsaken nithliche deden. 161d. 15 To done þe six dede. 161d. 131 Godes pades ben ure gode dedes. c 1205 LAY. 7024 His deden [c 1175 *deades*] weoren for-cude. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2983 And quane þe king wurd wā his dead. c 1300 *Curaor M.* 1085 (Cott.) Quen caym had don þat dredi [dēde] [v. r. dede], Til his fader hamward he zeide. c 1320 *Cost. Love* 938 Bi-hold now . . . his deden hou heo beoþ dīht. 1340 HAMFOLLE *Pr. Cons.* 2498 Our gud dedis pur gud er noght. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 278 He had done many thankfull dede. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 115 Dede, or werke, factum. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 4 The said Warrant is not the dede of hym that is named to be the maker of the said Warrant. 1570 *Sc. Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 5 O cursit hour! O del of felonie! 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 216 They that have done this Deede, are honourable. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 256 And one bad act with many deeds well done Mayst cover. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend I.* (1837) 37 What are noble deeds but noble truths realized? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 52 Their deeds did not agree with their words.

b. An act of bravery, skill, etc.; a feat; *esp.* in *deed of arms*, and the like.

*Beonuf* [5668 Th.] þeah ðe he dæda gehwæs dýrstýg wære. 1340 *Aenb.* 163 By playtinge me ne prouep naxt þet he by gūd knýxt ac be moche dede of armes. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 18 The dedys Of stalwart folk that lywyt ar. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 262 Desyring nothing so much as to have dedes of Armes. 1570 *Sc. Satir. Poems Reform.* x. 60 3it we his hart with Martiall dedis dotit. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* clxxvi. Thousands . . . Whose dedes some nobler poem shall adorn. 1859 TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 46 And Arthur yet had done no deed of arms. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 357 Deeds of such high glory Scamander's river avoucheth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 609 Many great and wonderful deeds are recorded of your State.

†c. *Deeds of the Apostles*: the Acts of the Apostles. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 195 Peter saip in dedis of



apostlis . . . bat to him neijer was gold ne siluer. 1382 — *Acts (title)*, Heere begynnen the Apostles Dedes. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* (1888) 37 In ye xx c. of the dedis of the Apostlis.

2. (without a or ph.) Action generally; doing, performance. (Often contrasted with *word*.)

c 1000 *Aldric Gram.* xix. (L) 122 *Deponetia verba signi-*  
*fiant actum* pa aliegedendian word getacnadj dede. c 1300  
*Trin. Coll. Hom.* 187 pe man be nissstedestef on dade ne on  
speche ne on bonke. 1897 K. GLOUC. (1724) 501 Ower dede  
ne may be no word, than ower word is. a 1300 *Cursor Mf.*  
3402 (Cott.) His suns dughti were o dede. c 1386 *CHAUCER*  
*Par. T.* p 282 Panne wol I sle him with my hond in dede of  
dede Make we heuen & erth. c 1500 *Melusine* 371 In som  
cas the good wyll of a man is accepted for the dede. 1667  
MILTON *P. L.* v. 549 To be both will and deed created  
free. 1871 *RUSKIN Fors. Clav.* I. ii. 5 The strength of  
Hercules is for deed not misdeed.

b. collect. Doings; ado, to-do. *dial.*

1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorks. Gloss.*, Deed, doings;  
*what dead, great to-do.* 1828 *Craven Dial.*, Deed, doings;  
'There's sad deed, I'll uphodo.' 1855 *ROBINSON Whitty*  
*Gloss.*, 'Here's bonny deed!' great to do. 'Great deed  
about nought', large stir about trifles. 1867 *WAGN Home*  
*Life Factory Folk* xvi. 145 (*Lanc. Dial.*) 'Aw consider we'n  
had as hard deed as anybody livin'.

3. Thing to be done, work (in contemplation);  
the task or duty of any time or person. *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 354 On to þrenge þerþurc  
[a city] watz þre dayes dede. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 274 Some  
he dresst to his dede & no dyn made. And made vp  
a mekyl ship. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 57 To dyke and delf,  
bere and draw, and to do all vnhonest dede. 1580 *North*  
*Plutarch* (1676) 812 You shall . . . set the poor distressed City  
of Syracusa again on foot, which is your deed.

4. Law. An instrument in writing (which for this  
purpose includes printing or other legible representation  
of words on parchment or paper), purporting to effect some legal  
disposition, and sealed and delivered by the disposing party or parties.

Signature to a deed is not generally required by English  
law, but is practically universal; and in most jurisdictions  
outside England where English law or legal forms prevail,  
signature has been substituted for or made equivalent to  
sealing. *Delivery* (q.v.) is now a moribund formality.  
Contracts of most kinds, as well as dispositions of property  
*inter vivos*, may be made by deed, and in common practice  
are often so made.

c 1300 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 69 Edward . . . suore . . . to me  
. . . his heyre suld I be. þerof he mad me skrite. & for to  
sikere his dede, set þer to his seale. *Ibid.* 259 Bituex him  
& þe was mad a priue dede. . . Forto fesse him ageyn in þat  
tenement. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. ii. 81 In þe Date of þe  
deuel þe Deede was a-sele, þe siht of sir Symoni and  
Notaries signes. 1435 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 358 For ye ex-  
change of Heyberd Stener be a ded under ye seel of his  
armes. c 1500 *MARLOWE Faust.* v. 35 And write a deed of  
gift with thine own blood. 1566 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. ii. 1  
Enquire the lewes house out, giue him this dede. And let  
him signe it. 1613 *Bury Wills* (Camd. Soc.) 162 As I and  
the said Edmond longe agoe did giue vnto her by a jointe  
deede of gift. 1642 *PERKINS Prof. Bk.* ii. § 130. 58 A writing  
cannot be a deed if it be not sealed. c 1767 *BLACKSTONE*  
*Comm. II.* 295 A deed is a writing sealed and delivered by  
the parties. . . it is called a deed. . . because it is the most  
solemn and authentic act that a man can possibly perform,  
with relation to the disposal of his property. 1844 *WILLIAMS*  
*Real Prop.* (1877) 148 The sealing and delivery of a deed  
are termed the execution of it. 1893 *SIR J. W. CHITTY in Law*  
*Times Rep.* LXVIII. 430/1 The Statute . . . requires a deed  
in cases where formerly a mere writing would have sufficed.

5. Phrases. † a. With the deed: in the act. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Erle Tolous* 523 Of myrthe schalt thou not mys; Thou  
schalt take us with the dede. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xx.  
ii. And it be soke as ye saye I wold he were taken with the  
dede. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy. Turkie* iv.  
xxxiii. 156 The Adulterer being found with the dede.

b. In deed: in action, in actual practice.

c 1340 *Cursor Mf.* 13830 (Trin.) þe lif þat he ledeþ in dede  
Hit is ageyn oure lede. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 9138  
*Ariadne*, And every poynt was performed in dede. c 1440  
*Gesta Rom.* i. 2 (Harl. MS.), I am redy to fulfillle alle in  
dede þat þou wolt sey vnto me. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.*  
(1580) 29, I trust that not only all men will commend  
justice in worde, but also will live justly in dede. 1613 *SIR*  
*H. FINCH Law* (1636) 202 Offering to beat one, though he  
doe not beat one in dede. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) I.  
vii. 130 Graven images. . . set up in deed or in word.

c. In deed, in very deed, † of very deed (Sc.):

in fact, in effect, in reality, in truth: hence INDEED.  
c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Prolog.* 659 But wel I woot he lyed right in  
dede. 1525 *COVERDALE A Chron.* vi. 18 For thinkest thou  
that God in very dede dwelleth amonge men vpon earth? 1549  
*Compt. Scot.* xv. 123 Thai ar my mortal enemies of  
verray deid. 1581 W. FULKEIN *Confess. III.* (1584) Sijj, They  
eate not the body of Christ in dede. 1615 *BENWILL Moham.*  
*Imp.* iii. § 97 They are in very deed holy bookes. 1862 L.D.  
*BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* app. iii. 458 Making all principles  
be treated in very deed as the counters wherewith the game  
of faction was to be played. 1862 *STANLEY Jew. Ch.* (1877) I.  
xiv. 273 The chiefs became the chiefs in deed as well as  
in name.

6. Comb., as † deed-doer, † doing; deed-achieving,  
worthy adjs.; deed-box, a box, usually of tin-plate, for keeping  
deeds or other documents in; deed-offering, Coverdale's word in  
some instances for the 'peace-offering' of the 1611 version. Also  
DEED-BOTE, DEED POLL.

1607 *SHAKS. Cor. II.* I. 190 By \*deed-achieuing Honor  
newly nam'd. 1835 *MARRVAT Jew. Faithful.* xxii, Taking  
with him the tin-box it was what they called a 'deed-box'.  
1858 L.D. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xiv. 85 It  
is advisable to keep your own securities in your own deed-  
box at home. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 90 b, They would be lokers  
on and no \*dede doers. 1663 *SPALDING Troub. Chas. I.*

(1792) I. 272 (Jam.) But the deed doer was fled. c 1380  
*WYCLIF Wks.* (1860) 70 þe \*dede doyng is profit of loue, as  
gregory seip. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 430 One  
of his horse-keepers . . . taking him at the deed doing . . . be-  
stowed so many blowes on him . . . that he left him half dead.  
1535 *COVERDALE 2 Sam.* vi. 17 And David offered burnt offer-  
ynges and \*deed offerynges before ye Lorde. 1865 J. GROTE  
*Treat. Moral Ideas* viii. (1876) 103 \*Deedworthy conduct,  
or the faciendum.

Deed (did), v. U. S. [f. DEED sb.] trans. To  
convey or transfer by deed. Also fig.

1816 J. PICKERING *Vocabulary* 76 To deed. . . We sometimes  
hear this word used colloquially; but rarely, except by  
illiterate people. . . None of our writers would employ it.  
1828 *WEBSTER* *Deed*, to convey or transfer by deed;  
a popular use of the word in America; as, he deeded all his  
estate to his eldest son. 1865 *Morn. Star* Sept. A. . . complete  
farm. . . In Connecticut has been deeded over to his wife. 1890  
*Century Mag.* Jan. 475/1 The act of 1864, deeding to that  
state the Yosemite Valley and the Mariposa Big Tree Grove.

Deed, adv. In 6 dede. Aphetic form of i'deed,  
INDEED; now chiefly Sc.

1547 *COVERDALE Old Faith Pro.* A vij. a, Let vs be true  
scollers of the same; and dede, let vs euen entre in to the  
nature and kynde therof. 1456 *SCOTT Antiq.* xxxvi, 'Deed,  
sir, they haue various opinions.' 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair*  
225 'Deed and she will', said O'Dowd. 1868 *RAMSAI*  
*Kentin*, 183 'Deed', said the laird. 'I wad ha' wondered if  
ye had.'

Deed, -o, obs. forms of DEAD.

† Deedbote. *Obs.* Also daedbote, dead-  
debote. [OE. *deed* deed + *bót*, *BOOT* sb. 1 10,  
amends, expiation.] Amends-deed, penance, re-  
pentance.

c 1000 *Ang. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 2 Doð ded bote. c 1160  
*Hatton G.* *Ibid.* Doð dedbote. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Mid  
sodde dedbote his sunne bi reowsumnesse. c 1200 *ORMIN*  
9101 Sannit Johan . . . bigann to spellen þa Wiþ fulluht off  
dedbote. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 372 Bircoungne and dedbote  
uor sunne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 33 Amendinge and dedbote. 13. .  
*Verses Palm-Sunday in Rel. Antiq.* II. 243 Wyth sorwthe  
of herte and schryft of mouthe, Doth dedbote this tyme  
nouth.

† Deedded, a. *Obs.* [f. DEED sb. + -ED.]  
Characterized by deeds (of such a kind).

1666 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* 377 Well educated of the king, and  
proving nobly deedded.

Deedded: see DEE v.

Deedful (dīd'fūl), a. [f. DEED sb. + -FUL.] Full  
of deeds, active, effective.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 150 He is a trusty and deedful  
friend to that bold . . . insurgent. 1842 *TENNISON To—* A deedful  
life. 1879 J. TODD *Hunter, Alectis* 3 That fair past,  
Bright with our deedful days, is all our own.

Hence Deedfully adv., actively, effectively.

1615 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 9 It is not yet enough to go  
speedfully and heedfully except also deedfully.

Deedily (dīd'ilī), adv. *dial.* [f. DEEDY + -LY 2.]  
Actively, busily.

1813 *JANE AUSTEN Lett.* II. 173 They are each [busy]  
about a rabbit net, and sit as deeds to it, side by side, as  
any two Uncle Franks could do. 1815 — *Emma* (1870)  
II. x. 204 Frank Churchill . . . most deedily occupied about her  
spectacles. 1859 BURTON in *Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 241  
They row in 'spirits', applying deedily to their paddling.

† Deeding, vbl. sb. *Obs. rare* — 1. [f. DEED sb.  
+ -ING 1.] Actual doing, carrying out in deed.

1666 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xvi. ciii. 407 And in the Deeding  
none more tough.

† Deedle. *Obs.* or *dial.* An alteration of *devil*.

1653 *URQUIHART Rabelais* i. xii, What a deedle [quediantre],  
you are it seems but bad horsemen.

Deedless, a. Without action or deeds.

1598 *ROWLANDS Betray. Christ* 28 Thy deedless words,  
words vnconfirmed by truth. a 1605 *FLETCHER Bloody Bro.*  
iv. iii, Th' undaunted power of Princes should be Con-  
fined in deedless cold calamity. 1890 *BLACKIE To Mr.*  
*Gladstones in Pall Mall G. Mar.*, And to dull length of  
deedless days retire.

b. Of persons: Performing no deeds, doing  
nothing, inactive; also *dial.*, incapable, helpless.

1666 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 98 Firme of word, Speaking  
in deedes, and deedlesse in his tongue. 1621 G. SANDYS  
*Ovid's Met.* vii. (1626) 140 The generous Horse. . . Grones at  
his mangle, and there deedlesse dyes. 1718 *POPE Iliad* v.  
796 What art thou, who, deedless, look'st around? 1855 *ROBIN-*  
*SON Whitty Gloss.*, *Deedless*, helpless, indolent. 'A deedless  
sort of a body.' 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. ii. 503 As  
deedless men there they must sit.

Deed poll, deed-poll. Also 6 poll deed.  
[See POLL.] Law. A deed made and executed by  
one party only; so called because the paper or  
parchment is 'polled' or cut even, not indented.

[1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* 90 Estates made of free lands by  
polle dede or dede indented.] 1588 *FRANCE Lawiers Log.*  
ii. iii. 89 b, The nature of a dede indented and a dede  
polle. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 229 A Deed poll is that which  
is plaine without any indenting, so called, because it is cut  
euen, or polled. 1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 226. 226  
*CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 357 George Everinden by deed-  
poll . . . did giue, grant, and confirm, to his two daughters,  
all the rents and profits of two tenements. 1847 C. G. ADDISON  
*Law of Contracts* i. l. § 2 (1883) 22 Deed poll.

Deeds, *dial.* form of *deads* (see DEAD a. B. 4),  
waste material from an excavation.

1802 C. FINLATER *Agric. Surv. Peebles* 131 (Jam.) What is  
taken out of the ditch (vernacularly *the deads*) [to be] thrown  
behind this facing to support it. 1825 *BROCKETT A. C.*  
*Words, Deeds*, rubbish of quarries or drains.

Deed-sicke, -sleyer: see DEAD a. D. 2.

De-educate: see DE-II. 1.

Deedy (dēdī), a. *dial.* [f. DEED sb. + -Y 1:  
found first in the combination ILL-DEEDY.]

1. Full of deeds or activity; active.

[c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 320 Riche and ille-deedy, Gederand  
and gredy. 1535 *LYNDESEY Satyre* 4028 Lake quhat it is to  
be evil-deedie.] 1615 J. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 7 In a mes-  
senger. . . is required. . . that he be speedy, that he be heedie,  
and that he be deedy. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 77 The  
horse of that Country are . . . more deedy, and full of metal.  
1721 *CIBBER Double Gallant* III. l. 1, If she is not a Deedy  
Tit at the Bottom, I'm no Jockey. 1767 *GROSE Provenc.*  
*Gloss.*, *Deedy*, industrious, notable. *Berksh.* 1876 J. ELLIS  
*Casir in Egypt* 135 A deedy conclave were we. 1883 G.  
MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* I. xvii. 263 Griznie was live as  
the new day, bustling and deedy. [Also in *Glossaries of*  
*Mid-Yorks., Whitty, Berks., Hampshire*, etc.]

2. Actual, real. *Obs. rare.*

1761 *COWPER Let. to Newton* 18 Mar., There are soldiers  
quartered at Newport and at Olney. These . . . performed  
all the manœuvres of a deedy battle, and the result was  
that this town was taken. 1768 — *Let. to Lady Hesketh*  
27 June, Retirement indeed, or . . . what we call deedy retire-  
ment.

Deef (f, deefe, obs. forms of DEAF.

† Deeful, defull, var. of, or error for *daisful*,  
DOLEFUL.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 4208 'Alas!' said he. . . 'his is a deeful  
þyng!' c 1460 *Emare* 606 Seres this ys a fowle case, And  
a defull dede.

Deeken, obs. form of DEACON.

Deek(e, obs. ff. DEAL, DEIL (DEVIL), DOLE.

De-electrify, de-electricize: see DE-II. 1.

Deem (dēm), v. Forms: 1 déman, 1-2 déman,  
2-4 demen, 2-7 deme, (3-6 deame, 4-5 dem,  
deyme, 5 dyme, 6 Se. deim, 7 dim), 4-7 deemo,  
5- deom. *Ps. l. and ps. pple.* deemed: 1 démde,  
démde, 3-7 dempt. [A Common Teut. derivative  
vb.: OE. *dēman*, *dēman* = OFris. *dēma*, OS.  
*a-dēman* (Du. *doemen*), OHG. *tuomian*, *tuomen*  
(MHG. *tüemen*), ON. *dēma* (*dēma*); (Sw. *dēma*,  
Da. *dømme*), Goth. *dōmjan*; — OTeut. \**dōmjan*, f.  
*dōmo-z*, Goth. *dōm-s*, judgement, DOOM. Cf.  
*DEME* sb., DOOM v.]

† 1. *intr.* To give or pronounce judgement; to  
act as judge, sit in judgement; to give one's deci-  
sion, sentence, or opinion; to arbitrate. *Obs.*

In OE. construed with a dative of the person, 'to pro-  
nounce judgement to, act as judge to', equivalent to the  
trans. sense in 2.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ii. 10 Alle ða ðe doemað eorðan. 971  
*Blick. Hom.* 111 He cymep to demenne cwicum & deadium.  
c 1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 2 Witodlice ðam ylcan dome þe  
ge demað, eow byð ge demed. — John viii. 15 Ge demað  
after flesce, ic ne deme nanum man [c 1160 *Hatton G.*,  
Ich ne deme nane man]. a 1300 *Cursor Mf.* 17415 (Cott.), If  
yee þan rightwisli wil deme, Yelid vs ioseph þat yee suld  
yeme. 1393 *GOWER Conf. I.* 304 They . . . toke a iuge ther-  
upon. . . And bede him demen in this cas. c 1440 *CANTRAVE ST.*  
*Kath.* III. 1464 She . . . Spak and commaunded, bothe dempte  
and wrot. 1556 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 262 To  
arbitrate, deme, and iudge betwixt the said Citie and . . .  
John Wayte. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 137 Neuer  
dempt more right of beauteye I weene The shepheard of Ida  
that iudged beauties Queene.

† 2. *trans.* To judge, sit in judgement on (a per-  
son or cause). *Obs.*

The construction with a personal object takes, in Northum-  
brian and ME, the place of the OE. const. with dative in 1.  
c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. vii. 2 In ðem dome xie domes  
ge biðon geodemed [*Rushw. Gl.* ge beop doemede]. — John  
viii. 15 Ic ne doemo zenigne monno. c 1200 *Trin. Coll.*  
*Hom.* 171 Ure drihten cumeð al middeneard to demen.  
*Ibid.* 225 Þat sal deme be quica and þe deade. a 1300  
*Cursor Mf.* 21065 (Cott.), In þe first he com dempt to be.  
1324 *WYCLIF John* xii. 11 The prince of this world is now  
demed. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 59/2 Moyyses satte &  
juged & demed the peple for moryng vnto cunyng. 1566  
*SPENSER F. Q.* iv. iii. 4 At th' one side sixe iudges were dis-  
posid, To view and deeme the deedes of armes that day.  
1605 *HEYWOOD 1st Pt.* If you know not me Wks. 1874 I.  
203 Deeme her offences, if she haue offended, With all the  
lenity a sister can. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 121 Thou Judge  
be ware, for as ye deme, so sall be demed.

† b. To rule (a people) as a judge. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor Mf.* 7283 (Cott.), Fourti yeur dempt he israel.  
c 1320 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 280 Edward now he wille,  
þat Scotland be wele jemed, And streitly in skille þorgh  
wise men demed.

c. To administer (law). *arch.*

1393 *LANGT. P. Pl.* C. v. 75 By leel men and lyf-holy my  
lawe shal be demyd. 1728 Br. WILSON in *Kebble Life* xii.  
(1863) 397 That . . . the 24 Keys may be called, according to  
the statute and constant practice to deem the law truly.  
1877 *HALL CAIRN Deemster* viii. 54 The Deemster was  
a hard judge, and deemed the laws in rigour.

† d. To decide (a quarrel). *Obs.*

1494 *FABIAN Chron.* v. cxv. 105 To suffre his quarell to  
be demyd by dyn of swerde atwene them two.

† 3. To sentence, doom, condemn (to some  
penalty, to do or suffer something). *Obs.*

a 1000 *Elene* 500 (Gr.) Swa he, to ewale monize Cristes  
folces demde, to deape. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 73 He wurd  
idemed to bolien waue mid dovelen in helle. c 1200 *Trin.*  
*Coll. Hom.* 223 þe sulle þan to deaðe idemd. a 1300 *Cursor*  
*Mf.* 15343 To-morn dai sal I be dempt On rode tre to hang.  
c 1366 *CHAUCER Somer.* T. 276 For which I deme the to  
deith certayn. 1426 *AUBREY Poems* 12 Leve he is a lyere,  
his dedis that he hym demde. 1520 *RASTELL Pastime*  
(1811) 243 For whiche rebellyon they were there demyd to  
dethe. 1602 in J. MILL *Diary* (1889) 180 John Snelcar . . .  
is dempt to quyt his guddis.



† **b. fig.** To pass (adverse) judgement upon; to condemn, censure. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28148 (Cott.) Oþer men dedis oft i demy. 1488 *Caxton Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 21 Many thynges they deme and blame. 1500-30 *Dunbar Poems* xviii. 36 Wist thir folkis that vthir deme, how that thair sawis to vthir semis. 1555-86 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxvii. 33 Do quhat þe do, detracturis ay will deme þou. 1598 *D. Ferguson Scot. Prov.*, Dame, deem warily; ye watna wha wytes yersell.

† **4.** To decree, ordain, appoint; to decide, determine; to adjudicate or award (a thing to a person).

a 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* iv. xxix [xxviii.] (1891) 368 Ne was ða hweðe sona his halgung gedemed. a 1000 *Exeter Bk.* vii. 16 Næfre God demed þæt ænig eft þæs earm geweorðe. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 He demað stiðne dom þam forsnede. c 1205 *LAY.* 460 He habbed idemed þæt ich am duc ofer heom. *Ibid.* 22116 He hæhte alle cnihtes demen rihte domes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 21445 (Cott.) Þe quen has biden us to deme to be al þæt to riht e queme. c 1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's T.* 109, I deme anon this clerk his serraunt have. 1399 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 450/1 The Lordes..deme and auggen and decreen, that [etc.]. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 606 Whatever ye deme me to do. 1464 *Paston Lett.* No. 493 11. 166 Fynes therefore dempt or to be dempt. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 72/2 In demyng of rightful domes. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 38 Preamble, It was enacted established ordeyned demed & declared.. that [etc.]. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 13 The Epistle, in the which Gregory.. demed that the Church of Yorke and of London should be even Peres. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 373 Syne duelle they deemde, what deat it could die.

† **b.** To decide (to do something). Obs.

a 1340 *Gauv. & Gr. Knt.* 1089 3e han demed to do þe dede þat I bidde.

† **5.** To form or express a judgement or estimate on; to judge, judge of, estimate. Obs.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 290 Euer bihold hire wurð þet he paide uor hire, and dem þerefor pris. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. (A.)* 312 To leue no tale be true to tryse, Bot þat has one skyl may dem. 1388 *Wyclif Matt.* xvi. 4 Thanne 3e kunne deme the face of heuene, bot 3e moun not witte the tokens of tymes. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2200 A cherle is demed by his dede. 1533 *ELVOT Cast. Helthe Proem* (1541) A iv b, I desyre men to deme well myne intente. 1596 *SPENSER Hymne Love* 168 Things hard gotten men more dearly deme.

† **b.** To judge between (things), to distinguish, discern. Obs.

1530 *Palsgr.* 511/1 A blynde man can nat deme no coulours. 1581 *Rich Farewell* (1846) 67 He is not able to deme white from blacke, good from badde, vertue from vice. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q. V.* i. 8 Thus she him taught In all the skill of deeming wrong and riht.

† **c. intr.** To judge of, to distinguish between.

1340 *Ayenb.* 82 Þet hi ne conne ykname þane day uram þe ny3t, ne deme betuene grat and smal. a 1542 *Wyat Of Courtiers Life* 94 Nor Flaunders cher lettes not my syght to deme Of blacke and white. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 27 Here, by judging of our estate, thou maist accordingly deme of our pleasures. *Ibid.* ii. 111 Conversing among such as have discretion to deme of a Gentleman.

† **6.** To form the opinion, to be of opinion; to judge, conclude, think, consider, hold. (The ordinary current sense.)

**a. intr. or absol.** (Now chiefly parenthetical.)

a 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 410 Censeo, doema. c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* i. xvi. [xxvii.] (1890) 86 Þæs þe ic demo [ut arbitror]. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxvi. (L.) 155 Censeo ic deme oððe ic asmeage. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1244 (*Didio*) And demede as hem liste. c 1386 — *Clerk's T.* 932 For sche is fairer, as thay demen alle, Than is Grisild. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1867) 20 To fele and with resone to deme. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 15 He is not.. here in the country, but as I deme and you have enformed, about London. 1725 *Pope Odys.* III. 61 He too, I deem, implores the power divine.

**b. with obj. and complement (sb., adj. or pple., or infin. phrase; † formerly often with for, as).**

a 1205 *LAY.* 22140 Pene þe king demde for-lore. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 120 Þet tu schalt demen þi suluen wod. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26814 (Cott.) It mai nan him for buxum deme. 1240-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 218 Oure doctourus dere, demed for wise. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 102, I demede him for deed. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5163 þat demed it better all' to dye. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 191 b, What so ever jeoperty or perill might be construed or demed, to have issued. 1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 35 A vertue which you deeme yourselfe to have. 1628 *DIGBY Voy. Medit.* 51, I deemed it much my best and shortest way. 1681 *P. RYCAUT Critick* 201 He went to the House of the World, which was always deemed for a Deceiver. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* i. 9 For never can I deem him less than God. 1754 *SHEBBEAR Matrmony* (1766) I. 45 Deemed as very unjust in Gaming. 1781 *JARMAN Powell's Devices* II. 293 A general permission.. appears to have been deemed sufficient. 1825 *MISS YONGE Cameos* I. xxxii. 277 Harold.. deemed it time to repress these inroads. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 398 Works.. which have been deemed to fulfil their design fairly.

**c. with that and clause.**

a 1205 *LAY.* 24250 Men gunnen demen þat nes i nane londe burh nan swa hende. c 1286 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 940, I ought to deme.. That in the salte see my wyf is de. c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* i. ii. (1544) 52, Nembroth.. Dempt.. He transcended al other of noblesse. c 1450 *Merlin* lo She demed that it was the enemy that so hadde hir begiled. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. i. (1611) 184 We may boldly deme there is neither, where both are not. 1739 *MELMOTH Fitzosb. Lett.* (1763) 291 Nor dempt he, simple wight, no mortal may The blinded god.. when he list, foresay. 1887 *BOWEN Virgil Æneid* II. 371 (1886) 126 Deeming we come with forces allied.

† **7. intr.** To judge or think (in a specified way) of a person or thing.

c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* II. 88 Thow demest of thy selfe amys. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2198 Of hem noon other deme I can. c 1440 *Generydes* 4710 Wele I wote in hym ye demyd amys. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 24 Let vs see how the Greekes named it (Poetry), and howe they deemed of it. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 146, I shall.. give you so good occasion to deme well of me. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* VIII. 599 Though higher of the genial bed by far, And with mysterious reverence I deem. 1762 *BLACKSTONE* in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* II. 362 These capital mistakes.. occasion'd the Editor.. to deem with less reverence of this Roll. 1814 *SCOTT Wav. lxi.* Where the ties of affection were highly deemed of. 1860 *J. P. KENNEDY Horse Shoe R.* ix. 105, I cannot deem otherwise of them.

† **8.** To think to do something, to expect, hope.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 51 Symon Magus.. was reprod of Petre, for he demid to possede þe jef of God bi money. 1619 *BYRON Æneid* II. cxxii, A creature meant To be her happiness, and whom she deem'd To render happy.

† **9. trans.** To think of (something) as existent; to guess, suspect, surmise, imagine. Obs.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 528 Ne deme no dishoneste in your derfe hert, þof I put me þus pertly my purpos to shewe. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. xxvi, As Kynges mark redde these letters, he demed treson by syr Tristram. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 114 Your imaginations doe already deme the matter I must utter. 1598-9 *Parismus* I. (1661) 15 All the companie began to deme that which afterward proued true.

**b. intr.** To think of, have a thought or idea of.

1814 *CARY Dante* (Chandos) 302 The shining of a flambeau at his back lit sudden ere he deem of its approach. 1828 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. cxxviii, Something unearthly which they deem not of.

† **10. trans.** To pronounce, proclaim, celebrate, announce, declare; to tell, say, utter. Also *intr.* with of. [An exclusively poetic sense, found already in OE., probably derived from sense 4. Cf. also ON. *dæma* in poetry, to talk.]

a 1000 *Fat. Apost.* (Gr.) to þær hie dryhtnes æ deman sceoldon, reccean fore rincum. a 1000 *Guthlac* (Gr.) 498 Þæt we æfstra dæde demen, scegen dryhtne lof ealra þara bisena. c 1205 *LAY.* 23055 Elles ne cunne we demen [c 1275 telle] of Arðures deden. c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 119 Dyngne David.. þæt demed þis speche, In a psalme. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 154 Alle þer lymmes, how þai besemed, In his buke has Dares demed, Both of Troie & of Grece. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 151 Hire deþ was neig dist, to deme þe soþe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1231 Þan he dryfes to be duke, as demys [*Dubl. MS.* tells] þe textis. a 1547 *SURREY Æneid* II. 156 Then some gan deme to me The cruell wrek of him that framde the craft [*crudele canebant artificis scelus*].

† **b. with double obj.** To celebrate as, style, call, name. *poetic.* Obs.

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1020 Forþy þe derk dede see hit is demed euer more. *Ibid.* 1611 Baltazar.. þæt now is demed Danyel of demne coninges.

† **Deem** (dīm), *sb.* Obs. [f. DEEM *v.*] Judgement, opinion, thought, surmise.

1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* 1986 And he quhylum was borne pure of his deme. 1666 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iv. iv. 61 How now? what wicked deme is this? 1629 *GAULS Holy Madn.* 163 Honour what is it; but an imposed.. Hight, and Deeme? 1648 *SYMMONS Fint. Chas. I.* 292 Much wrong should they have in the world's deme.

**Deeme**, obs. form of DIME.

**Deemed** (dīmd), *ppl. a.* [f. DEEM *v.* + -ED.] Judged, thought, supposed.

1667 *H. MORE Divine Dial.* II. xxviii. 346 Then with pure Eyes thou shalt behold.. That deemed mischiefs are no harms. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* i. 21 And with them came From Nazareth the son of Joseph deemed.

**Deemer** (dīmər), *Forms:* 1 dōemer, 1-5 dēmer, 3 dēmare, 3-5 dēmer, 5-6 dēmar, 5- dēmer. [OE. *dēmere*, f. *dēman* to DEEM: see -ER 1.] One who deems.

† **1.** A judge. Obs.

c 950 *Landisf. Gosp. Matt.* xii. 27 Ða dēmeras [*indices*] biðon iuera. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 306 Let skile sitten ase demare upon þe dom stol. 1382 *WYCLIF Ps.* vii. 12 God ristwis demere [1388 just iuge]. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxiii. 142 So schall bothe heuen & helle Be demers of þis dede. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 118 Demar (P. or domes man), *judicator.* c 1580 *CRESS PEMROKE Ps.* cxix. V ii, Then be my causes deemer.

† **2.** One who deems, judges, or opines; † one who censures or (unfavourably) criticizes others.

c 1420 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* xv. 37 (Gibbs MS.) þat þowe be not a presumptuous and temerarie deemer of oþer men. 1500-30 *DUNBAR Poems* xviii. 42 To wrik vengeance on ane demar. 1557 *SIR J. CHEKE* in T. Hoby *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* (1561) ad fin., Counted ouerstraight a deemer of things. 1610 *BARROUGH Meth. Physik* Ep. Ded. (1639) 2 Plato that most grave and wise deemer of the state tyrannical. 1854 *TRENCH Synon.* N. T. xi. 44 Our profound English proverb, 'Ill doers are ill deemers'.

† **b.** One that distinguishes or discriminates. Obs. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 29 Ne þe skyn of þe syngris endis.. ne schelde nougt be a good deemer in knowynge hoot, cold [etc.]. 1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* II. (1888) 23 The Skinne.. is made temperate, because he should be a good deemer of heate from colde.

**Deeming** (dīmɪŋ), *ubl. sb.* [-ING 1.]

† **1.** Judging, judgement. Obs.

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 1495 3yf he demep pytyfully At hy demyng getyþ he mercy. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 118/1 Demynge or dome, *judicium.* c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 1197 This wise shall crist.. the day of his demyng.

† **2.** The forming or expressing of a judgement or opinion; thinking, opining; † censure; † a surmise or suspicion.

1340 *Ayenb.* 27 Þe venimouse herte of þe enuouse zene- 3ep.. ine ualse demynges. 1476 *SIR J. PASTON in Lett.* No. 771 111. 152 If I had hadde any demyng off my lordys deithe iij howrs or he dyed. 1500-30 *DUNBAR Poems* xviii. 25 God send thame a widdy wyth, That can not lat sic demyng be. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* x. ix. i Nane incertane rumor nor demyng, Bot sovyt bodword can thar. 1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Souspecon*, suspition, deeming. 1697 *J. SERGEANT Solid Philos.* 418 Doubts, Deemings, and Uncertainties. 1821 *BYRON Sardan.* II. i. 379 You may do your own deeming.

**Deemster** (dīmstər), [One of the modern representatives of ME. *dēmostre*, in form fem. of *dēmere* DEEMER, judge; the other (and, phonetically, more regular form) is DEMPSTER, q.v. The form *deemster* is that proper to the Manx judges, and has been used in the general sense as a historical archaism by some modern writers.]

† **1.** A judge. Obs. or arch. in general sense.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5585 (Fairf.) Prest & demestre [*v. rr.* demister, demmepster, domes man] forsothesay I.—For other examples see DEMPSTER. 1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VI. xlix. 206 The deemster, or judge, delivers to the woman a rope, a sword, and a ring. 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIV. 192 King Sigurd.. craved that the deemsters should pronounce sentence of outlawry. 1857 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* II. 258 The decree was the Deemsters' 'Breastlaw'.

† **2.** The title of each of the two justices of the Isle of Man, one of whom has jurisdiction over the southern, the other over the northern division of the island.

1611 *SPEED Theat. Gt. Brit.* xlii. (1614) 91/1 All controversies are there [Man Island] determined by certain judges.. and them they call Deemsters and chuse forth among themselves. 1666 *J. CHALONER Descr. I. of Man in Dr. King Vale Royall* iv. 30 There are four Merchants.. chosen.. and sworn by the Deemsters. 1863 *KEBLE Life Bp. Wilson* v. 163 The steward was assisted in these trials by one or both of the Deemsters. 1883 *Birm. Weekly Post* 15 Dec. 3/5 His honour Richard Sherwood, her Majesty's Northern Deemster, or second judge of the island. Deemster Sherwood was appointed one of the judges of the island in March last.

**Deen** (ē, obs. forms of DEAN 1, DIN.

**Dee-nettle:** see DEAN-NETTLE.

**Deep** (dēp), *a.* Forms: 1 dīop, dēop, 2-3 deop, 2-5 dep, (3 dop, deap, dup, 4 dipe, dupe, duppe, (*Ayenb.*) dyep), 4-6 depe, (5 deype, 5-6 Sc. deip, 6 deape, diep(e)), 5-7 deope, 4- deop. *Compar.* deeper; in 1 dēopore, 4 deppere, 4-6 depper. *Superl.* deepest; in 1 dēopost, 4 depperste, 4-5 deppest(e), 5 deppist, dyppost. [A Com. Teut. adj.; OE. *dīop*, *dīop* = OFris. *dīop*, *diap*, *diep*, OS. *dīop*, *diap* (MDu., Du., LG. *diep*), OHG. *tīof* (MHG., mod. Ger. *tief*), ON. *djūp* (Sw. *djup*, Da. *dyb*), Goth. *dīups* = OTeut. \**dēupo-*, -ā, -ōm, belonging to an ablaut series *dēup*, *daup*, *dūp*, whence OE. *dyppan* (= *dupjan*) to DIP; pre-Teut. root *dhub*: *dhub*. The regular early ME. form was *dēp*; the forms *dipe*, *dūp*, *dūpe*, *dyep*, correspond to an OE. by-form *diepe*, *dype*, with ablaut; perh. taken from *dīepe*, *dype*, DEEP *sb.*]

† **I.** Literal senses.

1. Having great or considerable extension downward.

854 *Chart. in Cod. Dipl.* V. 111 Of lusan þorne to deopan delle. c 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John iv. 11 Þes pytt is deop. c 1205 *LAY.* 617 He lette makien enne dic þe was wnderliche deop [c 1275 swiþe deap]. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 6 Grante-brugge and Hontyndone [have] mest plente of dup fen. c 1300 *St. Brandan* 574 Ich caste him in a dupe dich. 13.. *Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 578 Schip is more siker in luitel water þen in þe deope see. 1340 *Ayenb.* 264 Helle is.. dyep wyþ-out botme. c 1420 *Avon. Arth.* xvii. In a dale depe. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1679 Twa bestes come fra þe depe see. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmog.* *Glasge* 44 The grete deope valles. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. i. 4 In the deope bosome of the Ocean buried. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* v. 232 Wee buried the slayne people in deep graves. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 380 Holes.. so deep as not to be fathomed. 1819 *SHELLEY Fragn. Serpent* 4 Through the deep grass of the meadow. 1860 *TYNDALL Glaciers* i. vii. 55 [The stream] had cut a deep gorge in the clean ice.

† **b.** Having great or considerable extension inward from the surface or exterior, or backward from the front.

a 1000 *Riddles* lvii. 4 (Gr.) Heaðoglemma feng, deopra dolga. c 1250 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 214 His wond dop ant wide. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1923 (Cott.) He.. yode in-to depe desert. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1876 Depe woundes to the deth. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vii. viii. 2 Mony wyl beistis den and deip caveerne. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 88 She presented me a Handkercher.. with a deep frindge. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 182 A deep Convex-glass. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 127 Make the Rooms next the Front deeper, or shallower. 1775 *WRAKALL Towr North. Europe* 303 Very deep and gloomy woods, of twenty English miles in length. 1820 *SHELLEY Summer & Winter* 12 When birds die In the deep forests. 1822 *TENNISON Morte D'Arthur* 5 His wound was deep.

† **2.** Having a (specified) dimension downward.

The depth is sometimes indicated by prefixing a word giving the equivalent of a measure, as *ankle*, *knee*, *deep*. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1398 (Gr.) Fifteþa stod deop ofer dunum flod elna. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 207 Two foote depe is good for corne tillage. 1576 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 386 He penned the water but one foote deepe. 1608 *MIDDLETON Mad World* III. This puts me in mind of a hole seven foot deep; my grave. 1696 *WHISTON Th.*



*Earth* ii. (1722) 221 The Waters might cover the Earth in general about 50 Miles deep. 1865 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxviii. Long grass... almost ankle-deep in dew. 1872 *Examiner* 44/4 The ditch... was eight feet deep. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XVI. 750/4 The mud was everywhere ankle-deep.

b. Having a (specified) dimension inward from the surface, outer part, or front; *spec.* (with simple numeral prefixed) of persons, chiefly soldiers, having (so many) ranks standing one behind another.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 63 The pleasure is but skin deepe. 1668 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 107 The first File... was as deep as the Street would admit. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 127 The Front-Room is 25 Foot, and the Back-Room 15 Foot deep. 1780 LANGTON in Boswell *Johnson* (1848) 646/4 The company began to collect round him... (four) if not five deep. 1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) I. 133 Five regiments... drawn up in line, three deep. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xxiii. 280 The Thebans... stood five-and-twenty deep.

3. Placed or situated far (or a specified distance) down or beneath the surface; of a ship, low in the water. b. Far in from the margin, far back.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* cxiv. 8 Pu mine sawle... offer deopum deape zeladdest. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 8 Pu bat has synned mare sall be deapest in hell. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (1839) xxiv. 235 This Lond of Cathay is in Aye de deape. 1641 Bp. of LINCOLN in Cobbett *Parl. Hist.* 1807 II. 738 Yet shall you find St. Paul... intermeddle, knuckle deep, with Secular Affairs. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 11 It is a hot Ship, but deep and foul... a Prize worth fighting for. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* Georg. iii. 548 The frozen Earth lies buried there... seven Cubits deep in Snow. 1780 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 246 We were now a very deep ship, having near two hundred tons of goods on board. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 334 The deep veins are situated among the deeper structures of the body. 1883 GEN. GRANT *Personal Mem.* i. xxi. 297 A portion of the ground... was two feet deep in water.

4. Of physical actions: Extending to or coming from a depth; also *transf.* of agents.

1283 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 437 b/1 He maketh a depe enclynacion. 1289 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 15 To be compted high fliers and deepe swimmers. 1632 J. HAYWARD in *Biondi's Eromena* 106 Fetching a deepe sigh. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 250 P. 8, I here fetched a deep sigh. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 64 Fearful of too deep a plunge. 1866 HUXLEY *Physiol.* iv. (1869) 102 In taking a deep inspiration.

† 5. Of ground or roads: Covered with a depth of mud, sand, or loose soil. *Obs.*

c. 1286 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 243 Deep was the way, for which the carte stood. c. 1470 HENRY *Wallace* v. 285 His hors stuffy, for the way was depe and lang. 1593 *Act* 14-15 *Hen. VIII.* c. 6 Many other common wales... be so depe and noyous, by wearyng and course of water. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* vi. 253 We... incourted with such deep sandy ground. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* viii. To walk upwards of three hundred miles through deep roads. 1888 C. CHOKER *Fairy Leg.* 167 The roads were excessively deep, from the heavy rains. [We now say 'deep in mud, dust, etc.']

II. Figurative senses.

\* Of things, states, actions, etc.

6. Hard to fathom or 'get to the bottom of'; penetrating far into a subject, profound.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* xcii. 4 Weran sine gepancas þearle deope. c. 1200 ORMIN 5501 Off all þe boc i Goddess hus þe deope dighelnesse. *Ibid.* 7205 Bisschoppes off dep lare. c. 1325 E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 1600 For his depe diuinité & his dere sawes. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1533 Pai left all depe questyouns. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xcii. 5 Thy thoughtes are very depe. 1600 J. PORY in *Leo's Africa* ii. 315 A man of deepe learning. 1611 BIBLE i. Cor. ii. 10. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. of Sterne* i. 5 They suppose a work to be deep, in proportion to its darkness. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Painters* V. vii. iv. 150 A deep book... for deep people. 1875 HELPS *Anim. & Mast.* iv. 86 In this work... hopeful that I should find something very deep, and very significant.

b. Lying below the surface; not superficial; profound.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Char. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 60 It is in the deep traits of race that the fortunes of nations are written. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 6 In all that belongs to its deeper significance. 1874 — *Compromise* (1886) 28 Of these deeper causes, the most important... is the growth of the Historic Method.

† 7. Solemn; grave: a. of oaths, protestations, etc. *Obs.* (In OE. also of divine messages, etc.: Awful, dread, stern.)

a. 1000 *Cuthbert's Exod.* 518 (Gr.) Moyses sæxðe halige spræce, deop ærende. c. 1000 *Guthlac* 641 (Gr.) Purið deopne dom. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* cxxxi. 11 þus deopne 4þ Drihten aswor. 1297 R. GLOUCE. 1724/233 Grettore on non nys, Pan þe þe olde chyrche of Glastynburj (þ)w so dep on nome. 1297 TURBEREV. *Trag.* T. (1837) 117 To swear by deepe And very solemne names. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vii. 25 Nor are the deepest sacraments... of any force to persuade. 1649 Bp. HALL *Cases Consc.* 39 Beleeving the sellers deepe protestation.

† b. Of grave consequence or effect; grave, serious, weighty, important. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. i. Hen. IV. i. iii. 190 He reade you Matter, deepe and dangerous. 1605 — *Macb.* i. iii. 156 The Instruments of Darknesse... Winne vs with honest Trifles, to betray's In deepest consequence. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* i. vi. This is a deep and serious verity. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 267 6 A View of Nature in her deep and solemn Scenes.

8. As an attribute of moral qualities or of actions in which sinking or abasement is present.

a. Of sin, crime, guilt (into which one may fall or sink): Grave, heinous.

a. 1000 *Guthlac* 830 (Gr.) Onguldon deopra firena. a. 1000 *Juliana* 301 (Gr.) Purið deopne gedwolan. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll.*

*Hom.* 73 Þanne þe sinfulle man beoð bifallen on depe sinne. a. 1400—50 Alexander 1866 A depe dishonoure 3e do to 3oure name. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* ii. ii. 28 And with a virtuous Vizor hide deepe vice. 1605 — *Macb.* i. vii. 80 The deepe damnation of his taking off. *Mod.* He is in deep disgrace.

b. Of humility, or of things humble or lowly.

a. 1225 *Anor.* R. 246 Auh habbe 3e dope diol of deope elmodnesse. 1240 *Ayeb.* 211 He swel to god grede mid dyepe herte. [1843] CARYLE *Past & Pr.* (1858) 159 Letters... answered with new deep humilities.

9. Deep-rooted in the breast; that comes from or enters into one's inmost nature or feelings; that affects one profoundly.

a. 1400—50 Alexander 265 With deepe desire of delite. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iv. 69 If my deepe prayres cannot appease thee. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 451 Deep Hottour seizes ev'ry Humane Breast. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 389 A deep sense of Honour. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 107 P. 1, I saw in his Countenance a deep Sorrow. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* ix. 13 Through every fibre a deep fear Crept shivering. 1824 Ht. MARTINEAU *Demerara* i. 7 Alfred... yet entertained a deep dislike of the system. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 107 The matter, they said, is one... in which every Englishman... has a deep interest. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 72 John's feelings were too deep for words.

10. Said of actions, processes, etc. in which the mind is profoundly absorbed or occupied.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 127 From the deep consideration and hard suppose of my present evils. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Intro. In the Deep Discovery of the Subterranean World. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* v. Gazing on her with that deep attention which marks an enamoured mind. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 85 He passed the next night in deep study.

† 11. Said of things involving heavy expenditure or liability; expensive; heavy. *Obs.*

1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 616 Ye Merchants lode them with deepe and unreasonable prices. 1649 — *Cases Consc.* 43 The deep expence he hath bene at. 1655 FULLER *C. Hist.* II. vi. § 3 The people paid deep Taxes. 1750 SWIFT *Frat. to Stella* 29 Sept. I have the first floor, a dining-room and bed-chamber, at eight shillings a week; plaguy deep. 1798 VAMBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* ii. 1 Overjoy'd for winning a deep Stake. 1781 COWPER *Exposition* 608 Chargeable with deep arrears.

b. Of drinking, gaming, or other practices.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 131 Deep swearings, not only needlesse, but also hurtfull. 1709 SWIFT *Adv. Relig.* That ruinous practice of deep gaming. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 4 She took a turn towards expensive Diversions, particularly deep Play. 1807 SCOTT *Frat.* 8 Jan. He could not resist the temptation of deep play. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xlii. 220 Deep drinking was customary among the Thracians. [Here there is a mixture of senses.]

12. Of conditions, states, or qualities: Intense, profound, very great in measure or degree. Of actions: Powerfully affecting, mighty, influential.

1605 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Vows* ii. § 5 Without a deepe check to my selfe for my backwardness. 1616 tr. *De Dominis' Motives* 13 This consideration... hath in deepe measure seized upon mee. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 11 If the Lord having man at a deepe, yea infinite advantage. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* i. 188 That influence... [gave] a deep and remarkable bias, first to the American Revolution, and a dozen years afterwards to the French Revolution. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Dis. Women* xx. (ed. 4) 162 And in order to their examination, the deep influence of an anesthetic is necessary.

b. Said esp. of sleep, silence, and similar conditions, in which one may be deeply plunged or immersed.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* (1587) 34 A, The 83. Chapter doth shew of a terrible and deepe slepe. c. 1585 J. POLMON *Famous Battles* 262 They may be wrapped in deepe silence. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 84 Drowned in deepe and thicke darkenes. 1611 BIBLE i. Cor. viii. 2 Their deepe poetrie aboundeth unto the riches of their liberality. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvii. 345 Which at last ended in deep concumptions. 1805 WORDSW. *Waggoner* i. 6 In silence deeper far than that of deepest noon. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 279 Now comes the deep stillness after it.

c. Used of the intense or extreme stage of winter, night, etc., when nature is 'plunged' in darkness or death.

a. 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 323, I would be very loth, now this deep winter... to take such a journey. 1593 SHAKS. i. Hen. VI. i. iv. 10 Deepe Night, darke Night, the silent of the Night. 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 459 In the deepest cold weather he cometh into the Mountains of Norway. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Par. Hist.* To Rdr. 3 In her deepe and declining age. 1707 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vii. It was deep night before he left Naples. 1806-7 J. BRESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) v. iii. During the deepest part of the tragedy. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg.* *Columbus* xlii. But when the deep eclipse came on. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Wonder Bk.* *Gorgon's Head* (1879) 87 It was now deep night.

13. Of colour (or coloured objects): Intense from the quantity of colour through or on which one looks; highly chromatic. The opposite of *faint*, *thin*.

1555 EDEM *Decades* 236 Iacinthes... are best that are of deepest colour. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* iv. 5 The canker-blooms have fall as deep a dye As the perfumed tincture of the roses. 1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 74 All manner of Blues, from the faintest to the deepest. *Ibid.* As the liquor grew thicker and thicker, this tincture appeared deeper and deeper. 1668 *Excell. Pen & Pencil* 81 In putting the deep and dark shadows in the Face. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* i. 394 According as you would have it deeper or lighter. a. 1839 FRANK *Black* (1864) i. 6 Like the glow of a deep carnation. 1873 BLACK *Pr. of Thule* x. 164 Deeper and deeper grew the colour of the sun.

b. Qualifying names of colours.

Orig. with obs. of colour, as 'a deep blue' (F. *un bleu fon*); when the colour word is used as an adj., *deep* becomes functionally an adv., and is sometimes hyphenated: cf. *DEEP* adv. 3, b.

1597 SHAKS. *Lower's Compl.* 213 The deepe greene Emerald. 1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 73 Of a deep Scarlet colour. 1776 WILKINSON *Brit. Plants* 1766 II. 485, Details. deep orange. 1831 BREWSTER *Optica* xi. 97, Deep crimson red. 1883/4 *Pool Courier* 25 Sept. 4/6 Glittering on the deep blue dome.

9. Deep mourning: complete or full mourning: that which symbolizes deep grief.

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6284 6 The Coachman in deep Mourning. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* xviii. P. 6 A lady dressed in the deepest mourning. 1863 Mrs. CARYLE *Lett.* III. 167 [She] was very tall, dressed in deep black.

14. Of sound (or a source of sound): Low in pitch, grave; full-toned, resonant.

1591 SHAKS. i. Hen. VI. ii. iv. 12 Between two Dogs, which hath the deeper mouth. 1610 — *Temp.* iii. iii. 98 That deepe and dreadful Organ-Pipe. 1699 MILTON *Ode Nativity* xlii. And let the base of heaven's deep organ blow. 1704 PORE *Autumn* 20 And with deep murmurs fills the sounding shores. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ii. 'Why, so I can' said one of the deepest voices that ever answered question. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept. 14/1 He possesses a very fine deep bass voice.

b. with mixture of senses. Cf. 7, 9.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 27 Curses, not lowd, but deepe. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vii. vii. They began to breathe Deep curses.

† 15. Far advanced (in time), late. *Obs. rare.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. i. I marle how forward the day is... 'alright, 'tis deeper than I took it, past five.

\*\* Of persons, and their faculties.

16. 'Having the power to enter far into a subject' (J.), penetrating, profound; having profound knowledge, learning, or insight.

c. 1200 ORMIN 7084 Þatt hafðenn dep innsiht and witt. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 927 Of wit noble, Depe of discrecion. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 432 A deepe clerke, and one that read much. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* ii. vii. 75 Meditating with two deepe Divines. c. 1600 MIDDLETON, etc. *Widow* I. ii. I shall be glad to learn too, Of one so deep as you are. 1640 Bp. HALL *Epic.* i. v. 30 Wise Frigivellus (a deep head, and one that was able to cut even betwixt the league, the Church, and the State). a. 1666 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 212 He was no deep seaman. 1749 FIELDRIDGE *Tom Jones* xv. vi. The deepest politicians, who see to the bottom. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 741 The World grown old her deep discernment shows, Claps spectacles on her sagacious nose. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* i. Wks. (Bohn) II. 9 He (Carlyle) was clever and deep, but he defied the sympathies of every body. 1873 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 19 There is none of Plato's writings which shows so deep an insight into the sources of human evil.

17. Profound in craft or subtlety; in *mod. slang*, profoundly cunning, artful, or sly.

1513 MORSE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 758 He was close and secret and a deepe dissimuler. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 776 Oh deepe and wretched dissimulation. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* ii. i. 38 Deepe, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. l. 743 There is a Machiavelian plot... And deep design in't. 1688 SHADWELL *Ser. Aulonia* iii. (1720) 63 Fools! nay there I am sure you are out: they are all deep, they are very deep and sharp. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 485 P. 8 Which is the deeper man of the two. 1861 DICKENS *G. Ex.* xxiii. You're a deep one, Mr. Pip. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.* s.v. 'He's as deep as a well', and 'He's as deep as Wilkes', are common expressions to indicate subtlety and craft.

18. Of an agent: Who does (what is expressed) deeply, profoundly, gravely, excessively.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 242 b. Amonge the most deepe synners. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. ii. 73 Two deepe enemies, Foes to my Rest. 1615 STEPHENS *Satyr.* Ess. (ed. 2) 378 Yet she is a deepe idolater. 1722 DE FOE *Col. Jack* (1840) 279 She had been the deepest sufferer by far. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i. 1875 9 Shakespeare was no deep reader. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wictif* ii. 28 A great favourite with deep thinkers.

19. Much immersed, involved, or implicated (in debt, guilt, ruin, drink, etc.); far advanced, far on. Often passing into the advb.

1567 *Damon & P.* in Hazl. *Dostley* IV. 76 For all their high looks, I know some sticks full deep in merchants' books. 1587 R. HOVENDEN in *Collectanea* (Oxford Hist. Soc.) i. 215 Being... deepe in your Lordships debt. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iv. 220 For in that sinne, he is as deepe as I. 1600 — A. Y. L. iv. i. 250 How deepe I am in love. 1638 JONES *Painting of Anc.* 58 Comming from a drink feast... deepe in drinke. 1664 HOBBS *Consid.* (1680) 6 To his damage some thousands of pounds deep. 1771 T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) I. 53, I shall be at as great a loss, being that sum deep with my banker already. 1782 COWPER *Boadicea* 16 Rome shall perish... Deep in ruin as in guilt. 1794 — *Task* v. 494 The age of virtuous politics is past, And we are deep in that of cold pretence. 1856 MACLEOD in Crump *Banking* I. 9 The Plebeians... got deeper and deeper into debt.

b. Greatly immersed, engrossed, absorbed (in some occupation).

1735 PORE *Ep. Lady* 63 Now deep in Taylor and the Book of Martyrs. 1746 GRAY *Lett. to J. Chute* Wks. 1881 II. 131, I was in the Coffee-House very deep in advertisements. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* i. 3 Still the Signory is deep in council. 1855 BROWNING *By the Fireside* iii. There he is at it, deep in Greek.

III. Examples of the comparative and superlative. Cf. also DEEPEMOST.

a. 1000 *Cuthbert's Exod.* 364 (Gr.) Done deopestan drencfoda. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wals.* (Rolls) 6567 In deppest flod. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sec. Wks.* III. 344 þe depperste place of helle. 1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. iv.



(Tollem. MS.), *Pe depper* [1495 *deper*] *pe diche* is withinne. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 21 To be deepest place. 1503 *HAWES Examp. Virt.* xiii. 278 Then went we downe to a deepe vale. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* viii. v. 760 Still waters are deepest. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iii. xxxviii. 242 As well the Grave, as any other deepe place.

b. The superl. is used *absol.* = deepest part.

a1400-50 *Alexander* 712 Into be dypppest of be dyke bothum. c1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aynon* iv. 115 They wente and dwelled in the deepeste of the foreste of Ardeyne. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) c. From the deepest of the earth unto the greatest height of the heaven. a1861 *CLOUGH Song of Lamech* 92 And in his slumber's deepest he beheld . . our father Cain.

IV. Comb. a. Attributive uses of phrases, as *deep-mouth* (= DEEP-MOUTHED), *deep-water*, DEEP-SEA.

1795 J. PHILLIPS *Hist. Inland Navig.* 324 A deep-water canal at this place would be essentially useful. 1806 *Sporting Mag.* XXVIII. 192 A deep-mouth Norman hound. 1890 *Nature* 10 Apr. 547 There will be no deep-water channel into the river.

b. Parasynthetic derivatives, forming adjectives, as *deep-bellied* [*deep belly* + *-ed*], having a deep belly, *brained*, *browed*, *cheasted*, *coloured*, *ditched*, *eyed*, *flowed*, *nosed*, *piled*, *sighted*, *thoughted*, *throated*, *toned*, *vaulted*, *voiced*, *waisted*, etc.

1624 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1744/4 A dark brown Mare . . fat, and 'deep-bellied'. 1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 209 'Deep-brained sonnets. a1821 *KEATS Sonnet, Chapman's Homer*, 'Deep-browed Homer. 1838 *JAMES Robber* i. He was both broad and 'deep-chested'. 1770 *HAMILTON in Phil. Trans.* LXI. 22 'Deep-coloured flames burst forth. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 56 No stronger wall'd then 'depe ditched. 1818 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* i. li. Sculptures like life and thought; immovable, 'deep-eyed'. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chas. I.* 286 The 'deep-flew'd Hound Bred up with Care. 1845 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) i. 219 All light sharp-nosed dogs will always be much more inclined to riot than deep-flew'd dogs. 1859 *YARRELL Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) ii. 406 The 'Deep-nosed Pipe-fish is immediately recognised by the compressed form of the face. 1876 *Rock Text. Fabr.* 67 A dark blue 'deep-piled velvet. 1622 *MASSINGER Virg. Mart.* ii. i. Pimpled, 'deep-scarletted, rufified, and carbuncled faces. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 128 A long, a large, and 'deepe sided body. a1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo.* III (1845) i. viii. 117 Wholesome and 'deep-sighted advice. 1668 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 272/4 A 'deep skirted Saddle of red Cloth. 1884 *Times* 27 June, English woools . . of the 'deep-stapled class. 1839 J. R. DARLEY *Introd. Beaux.* & *Fl. Wks.* (1839) i. 17 Johnson . . repaid both with the following 'deep-thoughted lines. 1844 *Mrs. BROWNING The Dead Pan* xxi. The hoarse 'deep-throated ages Laugh your godships unto scorn. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Rrr.* 605 Strike on the 'deep-toned chord the sum of all. 1876 *ELIOT Dan. Der.* III. xxvii. 86 With deep-toned decision. 1842 *TENNISON Gardener's Dan.* 45 Fields . . browsed by 'deep-udder'd kine. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* i. 113 Hell's 'deep-vaulted den. 1847 *LONGF. Ev. II. v.* 247 The 'deep-voiced . . ocean. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Encastille*, 'deep-waisted, or frigate-built; as opposed to galley-built.

**Deep** (dēp), *sb.* Forms: 1 *diope*, *dýpe*, 4 *deope*, 4-6 *depe*, 4-7 *deese*, 5-6 *Sc. deip(e)*, (8 *dip* (sense 8)), 6- *deep*. [OE. *deop*, neuter of *deop* a., used subst.; also *deipe*, *dýpe*, in non-WSax. *deope* depth, deepness = OS. *diupf*, *diopft*, OHG. *tiuf* (Ger. *tiefe*), ON. *dýpi*, Goth. *diupēi* = OTeut. *diupēn*, *diupēn*, f. *deupo* = DEEP.]

†1. Depth, deepness. *Obs. rare*. c1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xiii. 5 Hix næfdon þære corþan dypan [c1600 *HATTON G. deopan*]. 1624 *BACON New Atlantis* Wks. (1656) 259 Caves of several deeps. 1635 L. FOXE *N.-W. Voy.* 128 Hee lessed his deepe 3 fathom.

2. The deep part of the sea, or of a lake or river (opposed to *shallow*); deep water; a deep place. a1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 281 (Gr.) Ic sloh garceges deop. c1000 *Ag. Ps.* lxviii. 14-15 Admo me of deope deoces wæteres. . . Ne me huru forswelges sæ-grundes deop. 1483 *CAXTON Glos. Leg.* 58/2 And sancke down in to the depe of the see. c1500 *Melusine* 273 They had take the deop of the porte. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 325 The Frenchmen . . passed by and took the deepe of the Sea. 1681 *CHETHAM Angler's Vade-m.* xxxiii. § 1 Dib in the still deeps. 1700 S. L. fr. *Tryke's Voy.* 265 Till we were quite out of the deep, and in full sight of the Land. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* i. iv. Some silent, high-encircled mountain-pool, into whose black deeps you fear to gaze. 1855 *KINGSLEY Heroes* v. ii. (1868) 155 They sailed on through the deeps of Sardinia. 1865 J. G. BERTRAM *Harvest of Sea* (1873) 108 The best places for this kind of fishing are the deeps at Kingston Bridge, Sunbury Lock. *Mod.* A ship crossing Boston deeps.

3. The deep: a. The deep sea, the ocean, the main. *poetic and rhetorical* (without pl.). c1000 *Ag. Gosp. Luke* v. 4 Teoh hit [scip] on dypan [c1600 *HATTON G. deopan*]. c1315 *SHOREHAM* 146 Fisches in the depe. c1386 *CHAUCER Mon. of Lancelot* T. 357, I schal drenchen in be deope. a1400-50 *Alexander* 64 Dromonds dryfes ouer be depe. 1590 *SHAKS. Mid. N.* iii. i. 161 They shall fetch thee Iewels from the deepe. 1674 B. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 442 The swelling waves of the Deepe. 1662 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Burial at Sea*, We therefore commit his body to the Deep. 1713 *STEELE Englishman* No. 26, 171 Monsters of the Deep. 1801 *CAMPBELL Mariners of Eng.* iv, Britannia needs no bulwark, No towers along the steep; Her march is o'er the mountain waves, Her home is on the deep. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* i. ii. 65 Barks To cross the dark blue deep.

†b. Formerly also in *pl.* in same sense. *Obs.* 1598 *CHAPMAN Iliad* i. 310 They . . cast The offal of all to the deeps. 1659 D. PELL *Improv. Sea Ep.* Ded. A iij b, Among the Lords wonders in the Deepes. 1725 *Pope Odys.* ii. 372 The dangers of the deeps he tries. *Ibid.* iii. 410 The monstrous wonders of the deeps.

c. The abyss or depth of space. (Sometimes a fig. use of a.)

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* iii. i. 52 *Glend.* I can call Spirits from the vastie Deepe. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 168 Boundless the Deep, because I am who fill Infinite, nor vacuous the space. 1794 *BLAKE Songs Exper.*, *Tiger* 5 In what distant deeps or skies Burnt the fire of thine eyes? 1820 *SHELLEY Skylark* 9 The blue deep thou wingest. 1830 *TENNISON Poems* 114 And thunder through the sapphiry deeps. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iv. 192 That boundless deep of space.

4. A deep place in the earth, etc.; a deep pit, cavity, valley; an abyss; a depression in a surface.

1393 *GOWER Conf. II.* 200 They go by night unto the mine. . . A wilde fire into the depe Thei caste amonge the tymer-werke. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 719 A thousand in the myre, Off hors with men, was plungit in the deipe. 1576 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 189 Newendene is such, as it may likely enough take the name . . of the deepe and bottome. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 76 And in the lowest deep a lower deep Still threatening to devour me opens wide. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* i. 331 The madding prophethess . . Who in a deep of cliff the fates doth chant. 1891 *COTES 2 Girls on Barge* 161 Noting the deeps and curves of the curious pensive face.

b. *Cornish Mining*. 'The lower portion of a vein; used in the phrase to the deep, i.e. downward upon the vein' (Raymond *Mining Gloss.* 1881).

5. The remote central part, the 'depths'. *rare*.

c1400 *MAUNDREY* (1839) vii. 79 He wan . . all the other kyngdoms unto the depe of Ethiope. 1879 *BROWNING Ivanovitch* 17 In the deep of our land 'tis said, a village from out the woods Emerged.

†6. The middle (of winter, of night) when the cold, stillness, or darkness is most intense; the 'depth'. *Obs.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 543/1 In the depe of wynter, all flowers be faded quite awaye. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* iv. iv. 40 Many that do feare In deepe of night to walke by this Hernes Oake. a1661 *HOLIDAY Juvenal* 13 An hour at the deop of winter, being but a twelfth part of their shortest day. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* 80 The Captains also, in the deop of this Winter, did send . . a summons to Mansoul.

7. fig. A deep (i.e. secret, mysterious, unfathomable, or vast) region of thought, feeling, or being; a 'depth', 'abyss'. *poet. and rhet.*

1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 631 Hee is happily waded out of those deepes of sorrowes, whereof our conceits can finde no bottome. 1632 *LITGOW Trav.* x. 485 Low plunge my hopes, in dark deepes of despair. 1781 *COWPER Retirement* 135 To dive into the secret deeps within. 1820 *SHELLEY Ode Liberty* ix, From the human spirit's deepest deep. 1832 *TENNISON Palace of Ari Vi.* God, before whom ever lie bare The abyssal deeps of Personality.

8. *Naut.* A term used in estimating the fathoms intermediate to those indicated by marks on the 20-fathom sounding-line. Formerly also *dip*.

The marks are at 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 13, 15, 17, 20 fathoms; the 'deeps' or 'dips' are therefore 1, 4, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) M m iv, As there is no mark at 4, 6, 8, &c., he estimates those numbers, and calls, 'By the dip four, &c.' c1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 42 How many marks and deeps are there in a 20-fathom lead line? Nine marks and eleven deeps. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk., Hand-line*, a line bent to the hand-lead, measured at certain intervals with what are called marks and deeps from 2 and 3 fathoms to 20. 1882 *NARES Seamanship* (ed. 6) 17 If he judges that the depth corresponds with a deep, [the leadman calls] 'by the deep 8 or 9, etc.'

9. Comb., as *deep-commanding*. c1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* xi. 112 Hell trembled at my deep-commanding spells.

**Deep** (dēp), *adv.* Forms: 1 *diope*, *dýpe*, 3 *diep*, 3-6 *depe*, 4 *dep*, *dipe*, 5-7 *deese*, 6- *deep*. *Comp. deeper, superl. deepest*; also 2 *deopppe*, 4 *deppere*, 4-5 *depper*, 5 *deppir*; 4 *deppest*, *depperst*. [OE. *diope*, *dýpe* = OS. *diopo*, *diapo*, OHG. *tiuf* (MHG. *tiefe*, Ger. *tiefe*).]

1. *lit.* Deeply; to, at, or with, a great, or specified depth; far down, in, etc.

a1000 *Riddles* liv. 6 (Gr.) Deope gedolgod, dumb in bendum. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Heo deluoc deihwamliche heore put deoppere and deoppe. a1300 *Cursor M.* 494 (Cott.) Pan fell þai depe. c1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 344 Þes ben depperst dampned in helle. c1489 *CAXTON Aynon* iv. 116 They . . wente in to the forest of Ardeyn, soe deepe in it. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 190 Waters do ebbe as deepe as they flow. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 201 That they may stumble on, and deeper fall. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* iii. i. 178 My sloop was so deep laden that she sailed very slow. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Shirl.* i. 33 His hands were stuck deep into the waistband of his breeches.

b. *transf.* in reference to time: Far on.

1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xviii, The Abbess . . died before her munificent patroness, who lived deep in Queen Elizabeth's time. 1871 *DIXON Tower* III. xx. 211 The three men sat up deep into the night. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* III. xxx. 137 The work ran us deep into the afternoon.

c. In to lie deep and the like, the adv. approaches the adj.

a1704 *LOCKE (J.)*, If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies deep, the mind must stop and buckle to it. 1803 *WORDSW. Ode Intim. Immort.* xi, Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears. 1812 *Mrs. HEMANS Graves of Housh.* iv, The sea, the blue lone sea hath one, He lies where pearls lie deep. *Prov.* Still waters run deep.

2. *fig.* Deeply (in various figurative senses); profoundly, intensely, earnestly, heavily, etc.

As qualifying an adj. (cf. *quots.* 1600, 1602) *deep* is obs. (exc. with words of colour, as 'deep-red stain', where *deep* is historically an adj.; see DEEP a. 13 b); qualifying a verb, it is generally superseded in prose use by *deeply*, although still used in particular cases; cf. *quots.* 1810-75.

a1000 *Desc. Hell* 108 (Gr.) Nu ic þe halsie deope. c1000 *Ag. Ps.* civ. 26 Gedrefede ða deope syndan. a1300 *Cursor M.* 8269 (Cott.) Fere and ðe vmbi-thoght, Hu þat has it suld be wrought. c1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1234 *Dido*, And swore so depe to hire to be trewe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfr.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 b, Anone they ouerthrowe hym as depe in aduersite. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 31 That Fooles should be so deepe contemplative. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 197, I am deepe sad. 1621 *ELSLING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 90 That for honour's sake Yelverton be fyned deepe. 1709 *Pope Ess. Crit.* 216 A little learning is a dangerous study; Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring. a1715 *BURNETT Own Time* (1823) I. 436 The King was so afraid to engage himself too deep. 1762 *GOLDSM. Nash* 53 To tie him up . . from playing deep. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. iii, A hundred dogs bayed deep and strong. 1823 *LAMB Elia Ser.* ii. *Old Margate Ho.*, The reason . . scarcely goes deep enough into the question. 1833 *THIRLWALL in Philol. Mus.* II. 538 Moral inquiries . . were those in which he engaged the deepest. 1866 *KINGSLEY Hereward* iii. 77 They drank deep of the French wine. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 417 The thoughts of Socrates . . have certainly sunk deep into the mind of the world.

3. Comb. Frequent in combination with *pres.* and *pa. pples.* (in which *deeply*, not hyphenated, may usually be substituted); as *deep-going*, *-lying*, *-questioning*, *-reaching*, *-sinking*, *-thinking*, *-trenching*, *deep-cut*, *-felt*, *-grown*, *-sunk*; DEEP-DRAWN, -LAID, -SET, etc. In poetical language, especially, these combinations are formed at will, and their number is unlimited, e.g. *deep-affected*, *-affrighted*, *-biting*, *-brooding*, *-buried*, *-crimsoned*, *-damasked*, *-discerning*, *-drawing*, *-drunk*, *-dyled*, *-engraven*, *-laden*, *-persuading*, *-searching*, *-sunk*, *-sworn*, *-throbbing*, *-worn*, *-wounded*; DEEP-ROOTED, DEEP-SEATED, etc. It is sometimes difficult to separate these from parasynthetic combinations of the adj. such as *deep-vaulted*: see DEEP a. IV. b.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. i. *Imposture* 305 Sweet, courting, 'deep-affected words. *Ibid.* ii. i. *Furies* 581 'Deep-affrighted Sadness. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* App. iii. ix, By Nemesis 'deep-biting whips well urged. 1776 *MICKLE Tr. Camoens Lusid* 339 'Deep-brooding silence reign'd. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* i. 142 *Wealth* . . broodeth over his 'deep-buried gold. a1826 *LONGF. Antimall* 19 The . . woods of ash 'deep-crimsoned. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. viii. 59 Streams . . rushing through 'deep-cut channels. 1820 *KEATS St. Agnes* xxiv, The tiger-moth's 'deep-damask'd wings. 1844 *MARG. FULLER Wom.* in 10th c. (1862) 51 Deep-eyed 'deep-discerning Greece. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr. Pro.* 12 The 'deep-drawing barks do there disgorge. 1593 = *Lucr.* 1100 She, 'deep-drenched in a sea of care. 1703 *ROWE Ulys.* ii. i. 954 Mounting Spirits of the 'deep-drunk Bowl. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. xxviii, Gently flows The 'deep-dyed Brenta. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 47 'Deepe-ingrauen and indelible characters. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* i. 52 'Deep felt sorrows. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 178 A 'deep-going error. 1883 *Daily News* 17 Sept. 2/3 'Deep-growing English woools are still out of fashion. 1845 *LONGF. Belfry Bruges* xii, With 'deep-laden argosies. 1864 *MARSH Man & Nature* 439 The 'deep-lying veins. 1876 *GO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* iii. xxviii. 215 The deep-lying though not obtrusive difference. 1594 *BARNFIELD Compl. Castille* vii, Gold is a 'deepe-persuading Orator. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 213 Moods of egotistic introspection and 'deep-questioning contemplation. 1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* ii. v. 196 For Flavius was a knaue, A damnd 'deep-reaching villain. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 362 The truth is really . . more wide and 'deep-reaching than the Aberglaube. 1776 *MICKLE Tr. Camoens Lusid* 125 'Deep-settled grief. 1858 *LYTTON What will he do* i. vi, Under the 'deep-sunk window. c1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* ii, Within thine owne 'deepe-sunken eyes. 1845 *LONGF. To a Child* ii, Far-down in the deep-sunken wells Of darkness mines. 1852 E. ARNOLD in *Fraser's Mag.* July 113 Unto us, thy 'deep-sworn votaries. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 613 To deal with the sagacious and 'deep-thinking, one must go to the bottom of things. 1845 G. MURRAY *Isaford* 126 When this 'deep-reaching whirl shall be, behold. 1862 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* iv. xx. (ed. 2) 475 The 'deep-trenching plough . . turning up a thickness of a foot of subsoil. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. Y., Holy Innocents*, The 'deep-worn trace of penitential tears. 1590 *SPENSER F. O.* i. ii. 24 A virgin widow; whose 'deepe-wounded mind With love long time did languish.

b. *Deep* was also formerly used with adjectives (see 2), and these were (or are by editors) sometimes hyphenated (to make the grammatical construction clear), as *deep-naked*, *deep-sore*, *deep-sweet*: cf. *deep contemplative* in 2. So still sometimes with adjs. of colour, as 'deep-blue sea', 'deep-green grass': see DEEP a. 13 b.

1502 *SHAKS. Ven. & Adon.* 432 *Eur* the deep-sweet music, and heart's deep-sore wounding. a1618 *SYLVESTER Tobacco Battered* 377 Chaprones . . with broad deep-naked Breasts.

c. with another *adv.*, as *deep-down adv.* and *adj.*

1822 *TENNISON Lotus-eaters* 35 His voice was thin. And deep-asleep he seem'd. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Iceberg* 108 If he [iceberg] move, he dashes a foot against the deep down stones. 1876 *TENNISON Harold* ii. ii. (1877) 35 And deeper still the deep-down oubliette, Down thirty feet below the smiling day. 1890 *Daily News* 3 Feb. 5/3 These deep-down curseys are reported to be now coming into common use abroad.

d. with verbs (*rare*), as *deep-fish* [*f. deep fishing, fisheries*], to fish in the DEEP SEA (q.v.).

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scoll.* xvi. (1855) 148 A fleet of boats had gone out to deep-fish.

**Deep** (dēp), *v. rare*. [OE. *dlepan*, *dýpan* trans., OFris. *diupa* (Du. *diepen*), MHG. *tiefen*, Goth. *ga-diupjan*. The intr. would correspond to an OE. \**deopjan*, Goth. \**diupōn* to be deep, but is app. an analogical form of later age.]



†1. *trans.* To make deep, deepen. *Obs.*

c930 *Laws of Æthelstan* iv. § 6 We cwearðen be ðam blas-serum, ðæt man dypte ðone aþ be fryfældum. c1205 *LAV.* 15473 Þa þe die we idoluen & allunge ideoued. 1616 *MSS.* Acc. St. John's Hosp., *Cauter.* For the deeping of it, iijij.

2. *intr.* To become deep, deepen. *rare.*

1593 *HAKLUYT Voy.* l. 436 Vse your leade oftener . . noting diligently the order of your depth, and the deepening and shodding. 1849 *KINGSLEY Miss.* N. Devon II. 254 Nature's own glazings, deepening every instant there behind us.

†3. To go deep, penetrate. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 288 Þer waxed wunde & deopeð into þe soule.

†4. *trans.* To plunge or immerse deeply (*lit.* and *fig.*); to drown. *Obs.*

c1380 *WYCLIF Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 13 It is noo nede to depe us in his story more þan be gospel tellith. a 1541 *WYATT Poet. Wks.* (1861) 173 And deep thyself in travail more and more. 1578 *Chr. Prayers in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 444 A droopy night ever deepeth the minds of them.

**Deep-drawn** (dēp'drōn), *ppl. a.* [*DEEP adv.*

3.] Drawn deeply or from the depths (*esp.* of the breast).

1813 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 224 They can never suppress the deep-drawn sigh. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* l. xvi. 107 The hollow cave resounded to the deep-drawn snore. 1870 *BRYANT Iliad* II. xvi. 114 With a sigh Deep-drawn.

**Deepen** (dēp'n), *v.* [Like most verbs in -en,

a comparatively modern formation from *DEEP a.*,

taking the place of the earlier *DEEP v.* See -EN 5.]

1. *trans.* To make deep or deeper (in various senses); to increase the depth of.

a 1605 *Stow O. Eliz.* an. 1601 (R.) He . . heightened the ditches, deepened the trenches. 1612 *PRITCHAM Gentl. Exerc.* xxiii. 80 You must deepen your colours so that the Orpiment may be the highest. 1665 *HOOK Microgr.* 75 Nor will the Blues be diluted or deepened after the manner I speak of. 1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 43 To widen and deepen the River Stort. 1828 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 226 The ship will have passed the shoal and deepened her water to 9 fathoms. 1870 *RUSKIN Lect. Art II.* (1875) 43 Means of deepening and confirming your convictions.

2. *intr.* To become deep or deeper.

1699 *DAMPIER Voy. New Holland* (R.) The water deepened and shoalened so very gently. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 234 We shall find . . the shades gradually to deepen. 1801 *CAMPBELL Hohentinden.* The combat deepens. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 851 The colour gradually deepens by exposure to the air. 1863 *GO. ELIOT Komola* i. xx. The evening had deepened into struggling starlight.

**Deepened** (dēp'nd), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED 1.*

Made deep or deeper; see *DEEPEN v.*

1598 *CHAPMAN Iliad* i. 418 In the ocean's deepen'd breast.

1873 *TRISTRAM Moab Pref.* 4 Read with deepened interest.

**Deepener** (dēp'nar), [*f. as prec. + -ER 1.*

One who or that which deepens.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 487 A deepener of her sorrows.

1845-6 *TRENCH Huls. Lect. Ser.* II. ii. 168 The deepener of the curse.

**Deepening** (dēp'ning), *vbl. sb.* [*-ING 1.*

1. The action of the verb *DEEPEN*, *q.v.*

1785 J. PHILLIPS *Treat. Inland Navig.* 45 The cleansing and deepening would be exactly the same . . expence. 1802 *PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton* III. 360 The draining off of the water, by the deepening of the outlet. 1884 *Athenæum* 1 Nov. 558/5 The gradual deepening of the mystery.

*Attrib.* 1877 *Specif. Drowned Patent* No. 872 A certain instrument or tool called a deepening tool.

†2. *Painting.* The process of intensifying colour

or shadow; a shaded part of a picture. *Obs.*

1622 *PRITCHAM Compl. Gent.* 114 White Lead for the heightening, and Smalt for your deepening, or darkest shadow. 1638 *JUNIUS Painting of Anc.* 275 To add unto their workes some shadowes and deepnings. 1669 A. BROWNE *Ars Pict.* (1675) 34 The strong touches and deepnings.

3. A depression in a surface.

1869 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Yrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 314 The bridge of the nose is . . not without a deepening in the interorbital portion. 1880 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* vii. 192 Dints, marks, spatial deepenings and elevations.

**Deepening**, *ppl. a.* [*-ING 2.*] That deepens;

becoming deep or deeper; see *DEEPEN v.*

1762 *FALCONER Shipwr.* i. (R.) Ere yet the deepening incidents prevail. 1791 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Rom. Forest* II. The deepening gloom. 1867 *MISS BRADDON Aur.* Floyd i. 5 Against the deepening crimson of the sky.

Hence **Deepeningly adv.**

1878 *GROSBART in H. Mori's Poems*, *Introd.* 19/2 The same impression is inevitable in reading More . . and deepeningly as you ponder his Poetry.

**Deep-fetched**, †-fet (dēp'fētst, -fet), *ppl. a.*

[*DEEP adv.* 3.] Fetched from deep in the bosom,

or from far below the surface of things; far-fetched.

1562 *COOPER Answ. Priv. Masse* (1850) 130 O profound and deep-fetched reason. 1593 *SHAKS. a Hen. VI.* II. iv. 33 To see your teares, and heare my deepe-fet groanes. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 30 Vomiting out some two or three deepe-fetch Oaths. a 1618 *SILVESTER Panaretus* 465 And sending forth a deep-fet sigh. 1647 *H. MORE Poems, Resolution* 109 By deep-fet sighs and pure devotion. 1708 *OZZELL tr. Boileau's Lutrin* 10 With deep fet'd Bellows the noble Beast Exhales his Spirits.

**Deeping** (dēpin), [*f. DEEP v. + -ING 1.*] Each

of the sections (a fathom deep) of which a fishing-net is composed.

1615 E. S. *Brittain's Buss* in *Arb. Garner* III. 690 Each net must be in depth seven deepings. Each deeping must be a fathom, that is two yards, deep. 1879 E. ROBERTSON in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 251/2 They (twine drift-nets) are . . netted by hand, and are made in narrower pieces called deepings, which are laced together one below the other to make up the required depth.

VOL. III.

**Deep-laid** (dēp'lāid), *ppl. a.* [*DEEP adv.* 3.]

Deeply laid; planned with profound cunning.

1768-74 *TUCKER LL. Nat.* (1852) II. 104 Any deep-laid scheme or fine spun artifice. 1763 *MISS BALTIMORE* i. 74 He is a deep-laid villain after women. 1846 *GEOTE Greece* I. xv. (1862) I. 241 The deep-laid designs of Zeus. 1869 *TROLOPE He Knew* xxiii. (1878) 130 He himself had many very deep-laid schemes in his addresses to Colonel Osborne.

**Deeply** (dēpli), *adv.* Also *depe-, depe-, diepe-,* -lio. [*OE. dioplice, dioplice, adv. f. dioplic adj.,*

deriv. of *deop*, *DEEP*: see -LY 2.]

1. To a great or considerable depth; far down-

wards, inwards, etc. (See 7.)

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1366 (Dubl. MS.) Þai . . Dryves dartzet at owt dukez deþly þaim wound. 1573 *TUSSER Husb.* xlviii. (1878) 104 Three poles to a hillock . . est deeple and strong. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* I. i. (1611) a Prejudices deeply rooted in the hearts of men. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* i. xlv. (1633) They . . who have deeplest waded in this sea of simples. 1647 *MAY Lucan* vii. 725 All people there Are deeper waded than our age can beare. 1707 *SLOANE Jamaica* I. 96 The leaves were thinner, deeplier, and more regularly cut. a 1717 *PARNELL Gift of Poetry* (R.) I . . sink in deep affliction, deeply down. 1845 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 3 It is a tendency deeply seated in the mind of our age. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* l. xvi. 118 The glacier was deeply fissured.

b. In reference to drinking; also to sighing.

(Here other notions than the literal enter in.)

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Mark* viii. 12 Then he syghed deeþly in his spirite. 1695 *LD. PRESTON Boeth.* iv. 176 They deeþly tasted of th' infected Bowl. 1697 *DAYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 610 When the Kids their Dams too deeþly drank. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* l. vi. Deeply he drank, and fiercely fed.

2. *fig.* With deep thought, insight, knowledge, etc.; profoundly, thoroughly.

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxv. § 1 Swa hwa swa wille dioplice spirigan æfter ryhte. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Colloquy* (Wright's *Facet*, 12c) . . uorle deeþlice (þu) spricst. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 154 Isac . . uorle þenchen deeþlic (þe) souhte onlich stude. c 1400 *MAUNDRELL* (1835) xiii. 144 He preached & spak so deeþly of Dyvynyte. 1523 *Act* 14-15 *Hen. VIII* c. 5 Persons . . lerned, and deeþly studied in Philosophie. 1561 T. NORTON *Catkins's Inst.* III. 329 To search deeþly of vnkownen things. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* II. ii. 30 Consider it not so deeþly. 1798 *FERRIER Iliad. Sterne* II. 35 He was deeþly read in Beroalde. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 22, I should like to consider the matter a little more deeþly.

b. With profound craft, subtlety, or cunning.

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iv. 42 Both dissemble deeþly their affections. 1617 *FLETCHER Valentinian* v. vi. Either you love too deeþly, Or deeþly you dissemble. *Mod.* The plot was deeþly laid, but it has been discovered.

†3. With deep seriousness, solemnly. *Obs.*

c 1300 *Havelok* 1417 Deþlike dede he him swere. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1186 Þat me was done many day deþly to swere. 1503 *PLUMPTON Corr.* p. lxiiv. And, yf ne þe, deþly depose afore the Kyng & hys counsell, that yt is matter of trawth. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburga* i. 2881 Charged full deþly their offyce to execute. 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* II. 22 And this I dare most deeþly take mine oath on. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. ii. 234 'Tis deeþly sworne. 1671 H. M. *Erasm. Colloq.* 401 Even when he had deeþly sworn to it.

4. Gravely, seriously, heavily; *esp.* in reference to being involved in guilt, liability, obligation, or the like.

1382 *WYCLIF Hos.* ix. 9 Thei synneded deþly. 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 343 F. G. who is so deeþly in your bookes of accountes. 1586 *LEIT. Earl Leicester* 33 For which I count my selfe the deeþlyest bounde to give him my humblest thanks. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kind. & Commu.* (1603) 17 Henry . . left the kingdom deeþly indebted. 1621 *SANDERSON 12 Serm.* (1632) 51 And stoutly maintaine Gods truth, when it is deeþlyest slandered. 1700 S. L. *tr. C. Fryke's Voy.* 76 Now the other Buffel was deeþly engaged too. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 658 Of all the enemies of the government he was . . the most deeþly criminal. 1883 *FROUDE Short Stud.* IV. l. ix. 103 The archbishop had committed himself so deeþly that he could not afford to wait.

†b. In reference to fines: Heavily. *Obs.*

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 36 If it had not been that this man hath suffered as he hath I should have sentenced him deeþly. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. § 20 The Starr-Chamber deeþly fined Sir Richard Knightly . . for entertaining and receiving the Press Gentlemen.

5. With deep feeling, emotion, etc.; in a high degree, profoundly, intensely, extremely.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1673 Sire, þis I deþly disire, durst I it neyn. *Ibid.* 1698 Summe . . deþly þam playnt Quant . . euill þai suffrid. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 111 With them the said Pope had bene so deþly offended. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* II. iii. 14 He straight declind, droop'd, tooke it deeþly. 1624 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 120 They curst him deeþly. 1781 *COWPER Hope* 333 His soul abhors a mercenary thought, And him as deeþly who abhors it not. 1851 *DIXON W. Penn* xv. 1872/131 All this was deeþly interesting to Penn. 1857 *BUCKLE Civilis.* I. xiv. 850 Of these short-comings I am deeþly sensible.

6. Of physical states or qualities: a. Profoundly,

soundly, with complete absorption of the faculties.

b. With deep colour, intensely. c. With a deep,

grave, or sonorous voice.

1631 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biandi's Evromena* 122 Deeply plunged in a profound sleepe. 1605 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arith.* III. 706 Some deeþly Red, and others faintly Blue. 1820 *SHELLEY Vision of Sea 77* Smile not, my child, But sleepe deeþly and sweetly. a 1845 *HOOD Ruth* II. On her cheek an autumn flush Deeþly ripened. 1883 *HARPER's Mag.* Nov. 948/5 A pack of hounds came . . baying deeþly.

†7. *Comb.* Deeply (mostly in sense 1) qualifying a pple. is now usually hyphenated when the pple. is used attributively, preceding its sb., but not

when it follows; as 'the leaf is deeply serrated'.

'a deeply-serrated leaf'. 1816 J. SCOTT *First Para Pref.* 15 Deeply-bottomed bravery. 1854 J. S. C. ARBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. xxvii. 424 Deeply-rooted popular prejudices. 1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* xix. 205 That deeply-serrated block of steel. 1879 S. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 166 Loftly and deeþly-receding jambs.

**Deepmost**, a. (*superl.*) rare. [*f. DEEP a. +*

-MOST. Cf. *topmost, inmost, etc.*] Deepest.

1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* II. xx. From her deeþmost glen.

1841 *LADY F. HASTINGS Poems* 233 Shout, echo! from thy deeþmost cell.

**Deep-mouthed** (dēp'mauðd, -mauðt), a. [*f. deep mouth + -ED 2.*]

1. Having a deep or sonorous voice: *esp.* of dogs.

1595 *SHAKS. John v.* II. 173 And mocke the deeþe mouth'd Thunder. 1599 . . *Hen. V.* v. Proh 11 Out-voyce the deeþ-mouth'd Sea. 1662 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* III. I, A Serenade of deeþ-mouth'd Curra. 1666 *Land. Gas.* No. 3204/4 A Pack of deeþ-mouth'd Hounds to be sold. 1725 *POT Odds.* xix. 504 Parnassus . . With deeþ-mouth'd hounds the hunter-troop invades. 1818 *BYRON Juan* I. cxxiii. 'Tis sweet to hear the watch-dog's honest bark Bay deeþ-mouth'd welcome. 1822 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* II. The sound . . awoke the deeþ-mouth'd dogs around the house.

2. *lit.* Having a deep or capacious mouth. *rare.*

1844 *MRS. BROWNING Wine of Cyprus* II. Some deeþ-mouth'd Greek exemplar Would become your Cyprus wine.

**Deepness** (dēpnēs), *n.* Now rare; displaced by

*DEPTH*. Forms: see *DEEP a.*, and -NESS; in ME.

4-5 *deþnes* (see). [*OE. diopnes, diopnes, f. deop DEEP*: see -NESS.]

1. The quality of being deep, or of considerable extension or distance downwards, or inwards; depth.

1382 *WYCLIF Matt.* xiii. 5 For thei hadde nat deþnesse of erthe. c 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 89 Þou3 þat þei acorden togidere in deþnes & in streitnesse of þe moup. 1530 *PALSGR.* 213/1 Deþnesse of any thyng, *profundill*. 1653 H. COGAM *tr. Pinto's Trav.* XLII. 169 A river . . which for the breedth and deeþness of it is frequented with most shipping. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 121 Seeds, many of which, from their deeþness in the earth, will not vegetate. 1803 *SCOTT Peveril* IV. The deeþness of his obeisance.

†b. Of ground or roads: cf. *DEEP a.* 5. *Obs.*

1603 *KNOLLES (J.)*, By reason of the deeþness of the way and heavyness of the great ordinance. 1633 *LITWICH Trav.* vi. 292 The deeþness of the Way. 1780 *Impart. Hist. War Amer.* 240 [The troops] had suffered excessively from the severity of the climate, the deeþness of the roads.

2. Measurement or dimension downwards, inwards, or through; depth.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10, 312 Fyue fot hit hap of deþnes. 1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* v. xiv. (1483) 107 Ther is no body þarfit withouten three dimensions that is breede lengthe and deþnesse. 1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* 1. Defin. As I take it here, the deþnesse of his bodie is his thickness in the sides. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 252 The deeþness of the Sea usually answers to the height of Mountains. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 138 In deþness they were four wayes each.

3. *fig.* Of thought, knowledge, etc.: Depth; penetration; profundity.

a 1000 *Hymns* III. 33 (Gr.) Swa þæt ænig ne wat eorðbuedra ða deþnesse Drihtnes milita. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 980 Þis is nu þe derfschipe of þi dust onware, and te deþnesse. 1340 *AYENB.* 105 Þe dyþnesse of his roþpene. c 1440 *Secretes* 127 Þe clernesse of þoure wyt & þe deþnesse of þoure conyng þe paxys all men. 1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* Ep. Ded. (1888) 7 We who . . practise in Surgerie, according to the deeþnes of the Arte. 1653 *MANTON Exp. James* I. 25 Deþness of Meditation. a 1730 *SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckham) Wks.* (1753) I. 271 Deþness of thought.

†b. In bad sense: Deep cunning or subtlety.

1526 *TINDALE Rev.* II. 24 Vnto you . . which have not known the deþnes of Satan. 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* xxvi. (T.) The greatest deeþness of Satan.

4. Of moral qualities, feelings, etc.: Depth, intensity; gravity.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 Þes pat bitacned deþnesse of sunne. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) H vi. The deþnesse of good wylls ought to be wonne with the deþnes of the heart. 1632 *LITWICH Trav.* III. 114 In the deþnesse of sorrow.

5. Of physical qualities, etc.: a. Of sound; Sonorousness, or lowness of pitch. b. Of colour, etc.: Intensity.

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 852 Heat also dilateth the Pipes, and Organs, which causeth the Deþnesse of the Voice. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 11 For Deþness of Cry, the largest Dogs having the greatest mouths. 1711 *BUTLER's Spect.* No. 116 P 3 These [sounds] . . by the Deþness of their Mouths and the Variety of their Notes. 1822 *SCOTT Pirate* xx. Her glowing cheek . . in the deþness of its crimson.

†6. *concr.* A deep place or cavity, an abyss; a deep part of the sea, etc. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Lamb. Ps.* lxviii. 3 (Bosw.) Ic com on deþnyesse sæc. c 1000 *God. Nicod.* 24 (Bosw.) On ðere hellican deþnyesse. a 1300 *E. E. F.* *Palmer* lxviii. 16 Ne outerswelye he deþnes. 1382 *WYCLIF Ps.* cxlviii. 7 Dragonnes, and alle deþnesses. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 118 Deþnesse of watur, *gurgies*. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 201 In heuen & in erthe & in see and in all deþnesses. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* W. de W. 1506/1. ii. 10 The destruction and the fallynge into deþnes of al the townes, castelles and cytees of yf world.

†b. *fig.* A depth of thought, feeling, or being. 1340 *AYENB.* 211 Þe bene þet comþ of þe dyþnesse of þe herte. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Cor.* II. 10 All thynges eye euen the deþnesses of the Godhead. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* i. 21 The iugement of gode . . is aue profound unknaue deþnes.



**Deep-read** (dēp'rēd), *ppl. a.* [DEEP *adv.* 3.] Deeply read; skilled by profound reading.

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* iv. i. A deep-read man.  
1790 BURNS *The Whistle* vi. Gallant Sir Robert, deep-read in old wines.  
1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 286 Great scholars, Deep-read—full to a plethora with knowledge.

**Deep-rooted** (dēp'rūtēd), *a.* [DEEP *adv.* 3.] Deeply rooted or implanted; chiefly *fig.*, of feelings, opinions, prejudices, etc.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxxiv. 228 Where Virtue is deep-rooted, occasions work little upon them.  
1672 OTWAY *Titus & B.* i. ii. So long establish'd and deep-rooted Love.  
1834 PRINGLE *African Sk.* x. 314 The Governor's jealousy . . . was too deep-rooted.  
1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 70 A deep-rooted reverence for truth.

Hence **Deep-rootedness**.

1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 90 The strength and deeprootedness of the soul in grace.

**Deep sea, deep-sea.** Also 7 dipsie, dipsy. The deeper part of the sea or ocean at a distance from the shore. Used *attrib.* or as *adj.*: Of or belonging to the deep sea.

*Deep-sea lead, line*, a lead and line used for soundings in deep water. *Deep-sea fisheries*, fisheries prosecuted at a distance from land, in which the fishermen are absent from home for a lengthened period.

1666 CAPT. SMITH *Acid. Yng. Seamen* 29 Heave the lead, try the dipsie line.  
1697 — *Seaman's Gram.* ix. 43 The Dipsie line . . . is a small line some hundred and fifty fadome long, with a long plummet at the end . . . which is first marked at twenty fadome, and after increased by tens to the end.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 13 Heaving our Dipsy-lead we were in soundings eighty fathom depth.  
1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Sonder*, to sound: to heave the hand-lead, or deep-sea-lead.

1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* iv. 55 We now sounded with the deep-sea lead every two hours.  
1853 HERSCHEL *Pop. Lect. Sc.* ii. § 2 (1873) 48 Among deep-sea fishes.  
1875 J. H. BENNET *Wetter Medit.* i. v. 128 The pioneer of deep-sea dredging, the late Edward Forbes.

1880 WYVILLE THOMSON in *Rep. Challenger Exp. Zool.* i. 50 Fauna which have successively occupied the same deep-sea.  
1887 E. J. MATHER (*title*), Nor'ard of the Dogger: the story of . . . the Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen.

**Deep-searching** (dēp'sēr'fīn), *ppl. a.* [DEEP *adv.* 3.] That searches or penetrates deeply.

1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* i. i. 174 O for some deep-searching Corycean.  
1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* ii. iii. He's nois'd about for a deep-searching head.  
1844 MARG. FULLER *Wom.* 19th C. (1862) 19 The only sermons of a persuasive and deep-searching influence.

**Deep-seated** (dēp'sētēd), *a.* [DEEP *adv.* 3.] Having its seat far beneath the surface.

1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 5 The deep-seated kind of Paronychia.  
1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 375 A deep-seated abscess.  
1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 190 The conversion into steam of water which . . . obtains access to the deep-seated molten rocks.

1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xlv. (1862) IV. 13 Causes, deep-seated as well as various.  
1887 JESSOP *Arcady* ii. 35 The deep-seated faith in charms and occult lore.

† **Deep-seen**, *a.* *Obs.* [DEEP *adv.* 3.] That sees or has seen deeply into things.

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat.* iv. i. 170 Some nose-wise pedant . . . whose deep-seene skill Hath three times construed either Flaccus ore.

**Deep-set** (dēp'sēt), *ppl. a.* [DEEP *adv.* 3.] Deeply set.

1832 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* xiii. The deep-set windows, stain'd and traced.  
1877 BLACK *Green Past.* iv. (1878) 28 Deep-set keen grey eyes.

† **Deepship**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 3 deopschipe. [f. DEEP *a.* + SHIP.] Depth, profound mystery.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1341 Ha [=she] Crist cleopeede . . . and schawde seodden suteliche þe deopschipe and to derne run of his deað on rode.

**Deepsome** (dēpsūm), *a.* *poetic. rare.* [f. DEEP *a.* or *sb.* + SOME. Cf. *darksome, gladsome.*] Having deepness or depths; more or less deep.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* iv. 769 He dived the deepsome watery heaps.  
1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* i. 133 The hollow vales are filled and deepsome glades.  
1861 I. 218 He plunged him with a bound into the deepsome sea.

**Deer** (dīr). *Forms:* 1 dīor, dēor, 2-3 deor, (2 dōr), 2-4 der, (2-3 dor, 3 dier, 3-4 duer, 4 dur, 5 dure, deure), 4-6 dere, (4-7 deere, 5, 7 diere, 5- (Sc.) deir, 6-7 deare), 4- deer, (5 theer). *Pl.* 1-9 normally same as sing.; also 2 deore, deoran, 2-3 -en; 3-4 deores, dueres, 7-9 occas. deers. [A Comm. Teut. sb.: OE. *dior*, *dior* = OS. *dier*, OFris. *dīar*, *dier* (MDu. and Du. and LG. *dier*), OHG. *tior* (MHG. *tier*, Ger. *tier*, *thier*) = WG. *dior*, ON. *\*djūr* (Icel. *dýr*, Sw. *djur*, Da. *dýr*); Goth. *dīus*, *dīuz* = OTeut. *deuzom* = pre-Teut. *dheusom*.]

Generally referred to a root *dhus* to breathe (cf. *animal* from *anima*), and thought by some etymologists to be the neuter of an adj. used subst. Cf. *DEAR* *a.* (Not connected with Gr. *thō* 'wild beast'.)

† 1. A beast: usually a quadruped, as distinguished from birds and fishes; but sometimes, like *beast*, applied to animals of lower orders. *Obs.*

c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Luke xviii. 25 Se camal þæt micla deor.  
a 1000 Boeth. *Met.* xxvii. 24 Swa swa fuzl oððe dīor.  
c 1000 ÆLFRED *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 118/31 *Fera*, wild deer. *Bellua*, rede deer. *Unicornis*, anhyrne deer.

O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 1135 Pais he makede men & deer.  
c 1200 ORMIN 176 Shep iss. stille der. *Ibid.* 1312 Lamb iss soffte & stille deer.  
a 1250 Owl & Night. 1321 Al swo deth mani dor and man.  
c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 4025 Aleoun

is mīhtful der. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 18 The rybaud and the felle dīere here I se hym comen.

*β. plural.*

c 1000 ÆLFRED *Gen.* i. 25 And he siz ofer þa deor. c 1175 Lamb. Hom. 43 Innan þan ilke sea weren un-aneomed deor, summe fetherfoted, summe al bute fet. *Ibid.* 115 þene bið his er ihened. . . on wilde deoran. c 1300 Trin. Coll. Hom. 177 Oref, and deor, and fishes, and fugeles. *Ibid.* 209 Hie habbed geres after wilde deore. *Ibid.* 224 Of wilde dīere. c 1250 Gen. & Ex. 4020 On ilc brend eft twin der. *Ibid.* 4032 Efte he sacrede deres mor. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xiii. 44 Deores with huere derne rounes. *Ibid.* xiv. 45 In dounes with this dueres plawes. c 1340 Gav. & Gr. Kt. 1151 Der drof in þe dale. . . bot heterly pay were Restayed with þe stabley.

2. The general name of a family (*Cervidæ*) of ruminant quadrupeds, distinguished by the possession of deciduous branching horns or antlers, and by the presence of spots on the young; the various genera and species being distinguished as *rein-deer*, *moose-deer*, *red deer*, *fallow deer*; the MUSK DEER belong to a different family, *Moschidæ*.

A specific application of the word, which occurs in OE. only contextually, but became distinct in the ME. period, and by its close remained as the usual sense.

[c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Ores.* i. i. (Sw.) 18 He [Othhere] hæfde þa ȝyt ða he þone cynīng sohte, tamra deora unbeohtra sȝx hund. Þa deer hi hatað hranas.] a 1131 [see *der fald* in 4]. c 1205 LAY. 2586 T. huntien after deoren [c 1275 after deores]. 1397 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9047 He let [make] þe parc of Wodestoke, & der þer inne do, c 1325 *Song on Passion* 59 (O. E. Misc.). & der was todrawe so dur islawe in chace. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 497 [He] went. . . to purchase venyson. For than the deer war in sesoun. c 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* (Camden) i. They felle to the female deer, feyful thyk fold. 1464 *Mann. & Housh.* Exp. 195 A pyro breganderys cūeryd with whyte deris leder. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. lxi. He chased at the reed deer. 1538 STARKY *England* i. iii. 98 A dere lounth a lene barren. . . ground. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. i. 209 Like a Deere, strocken by many Princes. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 10 A goodly Parke . . . wherein there is Deere. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 80 An hog, an ox, a goat, or a deer. 1855 LONGF. *Hiau.* iii. 169 Where the red deer herd together.

*b. occasional plural deers.*

c 1275 [see 1205 in prec.]. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* ii. (1677) 58 The reasons why Harts and Deers do lose their Horns yearly. 1769 HOME *Fatal Discov.* iii. Stretch'd on the skins of deers. c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* II. 89 The place of rendezvous, to which the deers were to be driven.

† *c. Deer of ten*: a stag of ten, i. e. one having ten points or tines on his horns; an adult stag of five years at least, and therefore 'warrantable' or fit to be hunted. *Obs.*

1621 MASSINGER *Emp. of East* iv. ii. He will make you royal sport, He is a deer of Ten, at the least.

3. *Small deer*: a phrase originally, and perhaps still by Shakspeare, used in sense 1; but now humorously associated with sense 2.

14. . . *Sir Beues* (1885) p. 74/2 (MS.C.) Ratons & myse and soche small dere, That was hys mete that vil ye. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* iii. iv. 144 But Mice, and Rats, and such small Deere, Hauē bin Toms food, for seuen long yeare. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Colin Clout's Calendar* 14 Live mainly upon worms, slugs, and other hardy small deer.

*transf.* 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* x. 11 The small deer that were herded together by Johnson as the most eminent of English poets.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *deer bed, herd, -hide, -keeper, kind, life, -sinew, -snaring*, etc.; *deer-like, deer-loved* adjs. [Several already in OE., as *deor-fald* an enclosure or cage for wild beasts in the amphitheatre, or for beasts of the chase, a deer-park, *deor-edisc* deer-park, *deor-net* net for wild animals, etc.]

1835 W. IRVING *Tour Prairies* xi. The tall grass was pressed down into numerous 'deer beds', where those animals had couched. a 1000 *Agg. Gloss.* in Wr.-Wülcker 201 *Cauca, domus in theatro*, 'deorfald'. a 1131 O. E. Chron. an. 1133 Se king rad in his der fald [æt Wudestoke].

1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour.* 123 Peaks . . . where the scattered remnants of the great 'deer herds can repose in security.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iii. xix. Goat-skins or 'deer-hides o'er them cast. 1849 JAMES Woodman vii. I have got my 'deer-keepers watching. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xxxix. 359 Animals of the 'deer kind. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour.* 122 The shepherds . . . see a good deal of 'deer life.

1840 MRS. NORTON *Dream* 127 The dark, deer-like eyes. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iv. liv. 114 Deer-like shyness.

1831 LYVTON *Godolph.* 23 The 'deer-loved fern. c 1000 ÆLFRED *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 167 *Cassid*, 'deornet'. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. vii. 70 To walk up Mary River Ravine until we reach the 'deer-plains. 1866 KINGSLEY *Hereu.* i. vi. 178 Sea-bows of horn and 'deer-sinew. 1862 S. ST. JOHN *Forests Far East* II. 34. I have been out 'deer-snaring in this neighbourhood.

*b. Special comb.*: *deer-brush*, an American shrub in Arizona; *deer-cart*, the covered cart in which a tame stag to be hunted is carried to the meet; *deer-dog* = *DEER-HOUND*; *deer-drive*, a shooting expedition in which the deer are driven past the sportsman; so *deer-driving*; *deer-eyed* *a.*, having eyes like deer, having soft or languid eyes; *deer-fence*, a high railing such as deer cannot leap over; *deer-flesh*, venison; *deer-forest*, a 'forest' or extensive track of unenclosed wild land reserved for deer; † *deer-goat*, an old name for the capriform or caprine antelope; *deer-grass*, species of *Rhexia* (N.O. *Melastomaceæ*);

*deer-leap*, a lower place in a hedge or fence where deer may leap; *deer-meat* = *deer-flesh*; *deer-neck*, a thin neck (of a horse) resembling a deer's; *deer-park*, a park in which deer are kept; † *deer-reeve*, a township officer in New England in the colonial days, whose duty it was to execute the laws as to deer; *deer-plain*, a plain inhabited by deer; *deer-saddle*, a saddle on which a slain deer is carried away; *deer's eye* = *BUCK-EYE* (the tree); *deer's foot* (*grass*), the fine grass *Agrostis setacea*; *deer's hair* = *DEER-HAIR*; *deer's milk*, a local name of the wood spurge, *Euphorbia amygdaloides*; *deer's tongue*, *deer-tongue*, a N. American Cichoraceous plant, *Liatris odoratissima*; *deer-tiger*, the puma or cougar; *deer-war*, an open spot where deer herd, and where the ground is trodden by them.

1883 W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 50a/2 The 'deer brush' resembles horns. 1840 Hood *Up the Rhine* 186 The hearse, very like a 'deer-cart. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxiii. Many a 'deer-dog howl'd around. 1860 G. Society 21 Oct. 191/1 Setting out for a 'deer-drive. 1882 H. K. *Vac. Tour.* 143 Mr. Scrope. . . was a great hand at 'deer-driving. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 14 The gate of the 'deer-fence. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3603 (Cott.) If þou me 'dere flesse [v.r. venison] an gete. 1854 *Act* 17-8 *Vict.* c. 91 § 42 Where such shootings or 'deer forests are actually let. 1892 E. WESTON *Bell Scot. Deerhound* 80 Probably not more than twenty deer forests, recognized as such, were in existence prior to the beginning of the present century. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 93 Of the first kind of Tragulaphys which may be called a 'Deer-goat. 1693 Sir T. P. Blount *Nat. Hist.* 30 The Deer-Goat . . . being partly like a deer partly like a goat. 1866 *Treas.* Bot. 97a/6 Low perennial often bristly herbs, commonly called 'Deer-grass, or Meadow-buffy, [with] large showy cymose flowers. 1540-2 *Act* 31 *Hen. VIII.* c. 5 To make 'dere leapes and breakes in the sayde hedges and fences. 1838 JAMES Robb i. In front appeared a 'deer-park. 1860 G. H. K. *Vac. Tour.* 179 It is no light business to get our big stag . . . on the 'deer saddle. 1762 J. CLAYTON *Flora Virginica* v. *Æsculus floribus octandris* Linn. . . 'Deer's Eye, and Bucks Eyes. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 383 Among the lily-pads, 'deer-tongue, and other aquatic plants. 1880 7th *Rep. Surv. Adirondack Reg.* N. Y. 159 We reached an open forest plateau on the mountain, where we were surprised to find a 'deer-yard'. Here the deep snow was tramped down by deer into a broad central level area.

**Deerberry** (dīr'ber-ri). A name given to the berry or succulent fruit of several North American procumbent shrubs or herbs, esp. of *Gaultheria procumbens* (N.O. *Ericaceæ*), commonly called Winter-green in U.S. Also of *Vaccinium stamineum*, also called Squaw Huckleberry, and *Mitchella repens* (N.O. *Cinchonaceæ*), a creeping herb, widely distributed in America. The name is also sometimes applied to the plants themselves.

1862 Chambers' *Encycl.* 649. 1866 *Treas.* Bot. 522 The berries [of *Gaultheria*] are known by various names, as Partridge-berry, Chequer-berry, Deer-berry, Tea-berry, Box-berry, and afford winter food to partridges, deer, and other animals.

**Deer-coloured**, *a.* Of the colour of a deer; tawny-red.

1611 COTGR. *Blond.* bright tawny, or deer-coloured. 1688 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2408/4 A brown Gelding [with] . . . Deer-coloured Haunches. 1746-7 Mrs. DELANY *Autobiogr.* (1861) II. 447 A flower'd silk . . . on a pale deer-coloured figured ground.

**Deer(e)**, *obs. f.* *DEAR*, and *DERE v.*, to injure.

**Deer-hair, deer's hair.**

1. The hair of deer.

1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 19 Cushions, stuffed with Horse hair. . . Deers-hair, and Goats-hair.

2. The common name in Scotland and north of England of a small moorland species of club-rush, *Scirpus cespitosus*.

1772-8 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) II. 1080 (App.) *Scirpus cespitosus* Deer's Hair *Scotis australibus*. a 1802 LEYDEN *Ld. Soutis* lxvii. And on the spot, where they boild the pot, The spread and the deer-hair ne'er shall grow.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* i. Moss, lichen, and deer-hair are fast covering those stones. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Nat. Hist. E. Borders* 203 *Deer's Hair*. Abundantly on all our moors.

† **Deer-hay**. *Obs.* [f. *DEER* + *HAY*, a net set round an animal's haunt.] A net set for the capture of deer.

1503 *Act* 19 *Hen. VII.* c. 11 The greatest Destruction of Red Deer and Fallow. . . is with Nets called Deer-hays and Buck-stalls. 1598 MANWOOD *Laws Forest* xviii. § 9 (1615) 135. 1796 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 177 Taking a buck in a deer-hayes, or net, is not unfrequent in parks.

**Deer-hound.** A dog of a breed used for hunting red-deer, a stag-hound; particularly, one of a Scottish breed, a large variety of the rough greyhound, standing 28 inches or more.

[1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxiii. Two grim and half-starved deer greyhounds.] 1818 W. H. SCOTT *Brit. Field Sports* 384 Few Packs of Deer Hounds are now kept. 1838 W. SCROPE *Deerstalking* xii. 260 The deerhound is known under the names of Irish wolfhound, Irish greyhound, Highland deerhound, and Scotch greyhound. 1858 JESSE *Anecd. Dogs* (Bohn) 121 The Highland greyhounds, or deerhounds as they are called in the Highlands, have a great antipathy to the sheep-dogs. 1892 E. WESTON *Bell (title)*, The Ancient Scottish Deerhound.

**Deericide**, *nonce-wd.* [f. *DEER* + *-CIDE*.] The killing or killer of a deer.



1832 J. R. HOPE-SCOTT in R. Ormsby *Mem.* (1834) I. 41 The second [day] crowned with the above-mentioned deericide.  
**Deer-kin.** *Obs.* In 2-3 -cyn, -oon. [See **KIN.**] Beast-kind as distinct from man.

a 1775 *Cott. Hom.* 221 Niatenu and deer-cen and fuzel-cyn.  
*Ibid.* 225 Of diercynne and of fuzel cynne. c 1250 *Gen. & E.* 55 And ouer-flowed men & deres-kin.

**Deerlet** (di-ri-lét). [See -**LET.**] A little or tiny deer. In mod Dicts.

**Deer-lick.** A small spring or spot of damp ground, impregnated with salt, potash, alum, or the like, where deer come to lick.

1876 R. L. PRICE *Two Americas* (1877) 217 A deer-lick is a small spring of saline or sulphur-impregnated water, to which, all the deer in the country for miles and miles will come to 'liquor up'. 1890 HALLETT *1000 miles* 362 The place is a deer-lick, and the caravans of cattle which passed, so enjoyed licking the puddles, that they could hardly be driven from the place.

**Deer-mouse.** The popular name of certain American mice; esp. the widely-distributed white-footed mouse (*Hesperomys leucopus*) brown above and white beneath; also the common jumping-mouse (*Zapus hudsonius*), so called from its agility.

1884-90 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* III. 111 The white-footed, or Deer Mouse, is perhaps the best known of all the species, and its varieties, or rather local permanent races, are distributed all over the continent of North America.

† **De-err**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *deerrare* to wander off, f. **DE-I** 2 + *errare* to wander, stray.] *intr.* To go astray, diverge.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 108 That it may deerre into the breast.

**Deerskin.** The skin of a deer, especially as a material for clothing. Also *attrib.*

1396 *Will of Wodehouse* (Commissary Crt.), Meam togam blod cum furre & vii deriskyn. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 187 p. 3 [She] laid aside that hour her white deer skins. 1850 SCOTT *Monast.* xiv. In his home-spun doublet, blue cap, and deerskin trousers. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxxiv. 362 Dressed each in a large deerskin.

**Deer-stalker.** [See **STALK v.**]

1. One who stalks deer; a sportsman who furiously approaches the deer, so as to get within shooting-distance without being discovered.

1875 J. H. BENNETT *Winter Medit.* i. vii. 189 Reached by Scottish deer-stalkers and hardy mountaineers. 1885 BLACK *White Heather* ii. The smartest deer-stalker and the best trainer of dogs in Sutherlandshire.

2. Name given to a low-crowned close-fitting hat fit to be worn by deer-stalkers.

1881 *Chap. Career* 135 In the winter a 'billycock' or 'deer-stalker' is considered quite dressy enough.

So **Deer-stalking** *vbl. sb.*

1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ii. On his return from deer-stalking. 1885 *New Bk. Sports* 30 There is no sport in the world about which more nonsense is talked than deer-stalking. 1885 BLACK *White Heather* i. Clad in a smart deer-stalking costume.

**Deer-stealer.** A poacher who kills and steals deer. So **Deer-stealing** *vbl. sb.*

c 1640 J. SMITH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 296 Old notorious deer-stealers. 1670-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camden) 75 To discover deer-stealers and trespassers within the said forest. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bee* (1715) I. 175 He promises never to be a deer-stealer, upon condition that he shall have venison of his own. 1710 *London Gas.* No. 4702/2 Leave... to bring in a Bill to prevent Deer-stealing. 1818 SCOTT *Hrv. Midl.* xxxiii. Among smugglers and deer-stealers.

**Deerth**, *obs. form of DEARTH.*

**Deese**, *v. dial.* A place where herrings are dried.

1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 67 That they be suddenly put into the Deese, and well or sufficiently Deessed. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Deer*, a place where herrings are dried, *East Sussex*. 1875 PARISH *Sussex Gloss.*, Deese, a place where herrings are dried, now more generally called a herring-bang, from the fish being on sticks to dry.

**Deese**, *v. dial.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To dry (herrings). Hence **Dee-thing-room**.

1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 66 The worse sort... are deessed over a Wood-fire, and are thereby dried and rendered... Red-Herrings. *Ibid.* 124 Dried... on Racks in a Fire or Deeing-room.

† **Deesse**, *deesse*. *Obs.* [a. F. *déesse* (12th c.), variant, influenced by L. *dea*, of *déesse*, fem. of *dieu* god. Cf. Pr. *deussa*, *dînessa*, Sp. *diosa*, Pg. *deosa*. See -**ESS.**] A goddess.

1549 *Compt. Scot. Prot.* 11 *Ene* fayr ymage of the deesse iuno. 1685 Br. H. CROFT on *Burnet's Th. Earth* Pref. A vij (T), He does so much magnify Nature... that he hath made her a kind of joint deess with God. 1698 VANBRUGH *Æscop* 1. 285 Wks. (1893) I. 169 The Deesse who from Atropos's breast preserves The names of heroes and their actions.

**Dees** (ae), *obs. forms of DAIS, DICE.*

**Deet**, *Sc. f. died*: see **DIE v.**

**Deeth**, *obs. form of DEATH.*

**De-ethicize**, *v.* [**DE-I** 1.] *trans.* To deprive of its ethical character; to separate from ethics. Hence **De-ethicized** *ppl. a.*, **De-ethicizing** *vbl. sb.*, **De-ethicization**.

1887 BOYD CARPENTER *Perm. Elem. Relig.* v. 82 (1891) 188 Religionism is the shadow of religion... its effect is to de-ethicize religion. 1890 W. S. LILLY *Right & Wrong*. The newspaper press... has done more than any thing else to de-ethicize public life. 1890 *Guardian* 30 Apr. 717/3 Suspicion

of that demoralising (or de-ethicising) tendency. 1893 FAIRBAIRN *Christ in Mod. Theol.* 405 The invariable tendency in Metaphysics is to the de-ethicization of deity.

**Deeve**, *obs. form of DEAF, DEAVE v.*

**Deevil**, *dial. var. of DEVIL.*

**Deewan**: see **DEWAN.** **Def**, *obs. f. DEAF.*

**Deface** (dî-fâs), *v.* Also 4 **defaas**, 5 **defaace**, **defaso**, **defafce**, 6 **dyfaace**. [a. obs. F. *defacer*, earlier *defacier*, orig. *desfacier*, f. *des-*, **de-** (**DE-** 6), + *face* FACE *sb.* Cf. It. *sfaciare*.]

1. *trans.* To mar the face, features, or appearance of; to spoil or ruin the figure, form, or beauty of; to disfigure.

To **deface coin** includes the stamping on a legally current coin of any name or words other than those impressed on it; made illegal by Act 16 & 17 Vict. c. 102.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 915 And clepe A-yen be beute of your face, That ye with salte Teeris so deface. 1430 *Lyde. Chron.* Troy iii. xxvii. But in her rage to the kinge she ran... So defaced and reweful of her sight that by her hewe knoweth her no whyt. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 48 The hole worke... defaced with blotten and interlynynge. 1570 *Livy Euphrates* (Arb.) 39 One yron Mole, defaceeth the whole peice of Lawne. 1661 in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 7 Lucas... cut downe all the trees about the Castle, which utterly defaced the seat. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* 10 Oct. (1887) I. 130 There are some few heads of ancient statues; but several of them are defaced by modern additions. 1818 CAUSSE *Digest* (ed. a.) IV. 497 A deed... is cancelled, by tearing off the seals, or otherwise defacing it. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 160 Fine works of art and curious remains of antiquity, were brutally defaced.

b. *fig.* (of things immaterial).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Gratias* 70 in E. E. P. (1862) 126 Pi vertues let no fulpe defaas. c 1450 *Crt. of Love* iii, Minerva, guide me with thy grace, That language rude my matter not deface. 1509 FISHER *Fin. Serm.* *Cress Richmond* Wks. (1876) 290 A nobleness of maners, withouten whiche the nobleness of bloode is moche defaced. 1656 HOBBS *Liberty, Necess.* & *Chance* (1841) 286 Those readers whose judgments are not defaced with the abuse of words. 1706 ADDISON *Poems*, *Rosamond* 1. iv, How does my constant grief deface The pleasures of this happy place! 1876 P. BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* i. 5 Every religion... will be more or less defaced by error.

† 2. To destroy, demolish, lay waste. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxx. 178 The cytie of Maynchester, that sore was defaced with warre of the Danys. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 751 They woulde... race, and clerely deface the walles, toures, and portes of the Castell. 1575 CHURCHWARD *Chippes* (1817) 148 Now cleane defaste the goodly buildings fayre. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* 1. 29 The Portugals erected a fortresse, which their king afterward commanded them to deface. 1632 LITWOG *Trav.* II. 47 Croatia... then by lawlesse, and turbulent soldierys, was miserably defaced. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxvi. 12 Hotly the King to deface outer Assyria sped.

3. To blot out, obliterate, efface (writing, marks).

1340 *Ayenb.* 191 Hi lokede... ine haw testament and hi 223 he pouend pond defaced of hire write. c 1400 MAUNDV. (Roxb.) xxv. 117 When his monee as waxen alde, and be prynte heroff defaced by cause of vsyng. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 332/2 The Lyon... defaceth his traces and stappes with his taille when he sleeth. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1372/1 To deface a letter, which he was then in writing... in cipher. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. i. iv. To deface the print of a cauldron in the ashes. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* i. 4 In Characters that can never be defaced. 1830 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. vii. 100 The beginning of this letter is irreparably defaced.

b. *fig.* To blot out of existence, memory, thought, etc.; to extinguish.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 454 This wyl is in myn herte and ay shal be No lengthe of tyme or deeth may this deface. c 1430 *Lyde. Min. Poems* (1840) 198 (Mätz.) Than comyth a storm and doth his lichte deface. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Novel's Catech.* (1853) 160 Defacing with everlasting forgetfulness the memory of our sins. 1681 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. ii. For want of issue they [families] are defaced in an instant. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 25 By false learning is good sense defaced. 1796 [See **DEFACTOR**].

† 4. To destroy the reputation or credit of; to discredit, defame. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 1. Wks. 109/1 To deface that holy worke, to the ende, that they might see to haue some iust cause to burne it. 1548 UDALL *Erasm.* Par. Pref. 11 To bryng hym out of credite, to deface hym. 1570 LEVINS *v. 16* To Deface, *dehonestare*. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Constaggio* 223 Reasons to deface the Dukes merits. 1641 FRYMME *Autip.* p. x, John White... would have defaced Queene Elizabeth gladly, if hee durst, in his Funerall Sermon of Queene Mary, whom hee immoderately extolled.

† 5. To put out of countenance; to outface, abash. *Obs.*

1537 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 143 There stode... Parret... and his face flat agaynst to deface me. c 1570 LADY HUNGERFORD to W. Darrell in H. Hall *Eliz. Soc.* (1887) 253 Seeke out what possabill may be to deface and disprove those varietes that soo vily hath yoused us.

† 6. To outshine by contrast, cast in the shade.

c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* xvi. 48 So rich and fair a bud, whose brightness shall deface proud Phoebus flower. 1639 tr. *Du Bross's Compl. Woman* Cij, Women who... put on many diamonds... make them contemplate their jewels... The luster of the flash they give, defaceeth that of their own hue. 1766 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 148 The Aurora borealis... not to be defaced even by the splendour of the full moon.

† **Defa-co**, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec.] Defacement.

1556 J. HENWOOD *Spider & F.* lxi. 5 That trewth trewlie might appere without deface. 1563 SACKVILLE *Compt. Dk. Buckham* xns. Wks. (1859) 130 Yet God... At last describes them to your sad deface, You see the examples set before your face. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* (1876) 61 His fathers Coate, his Mothers Countries grace, His honors Badge, his cruell foes

deface. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilud vi.* 298 He hath been born, and bred to the deface, By great Olympus, of Troy.

**Defaceable** (dî-fâ-sâ'b'l), *a.* [-**ABLE**.] Liable to or capable of defacement.

1889 *Bookeller* Feb. 146/2 A nickel coin... [is] not so easily defaceable as ordinary bullion.

**Defaced** (dî-fâ-s't), *ppl. a.* [-**ED**.] Disfigured, marred, destroyed, blotted out, etc.: see **DEFACTOR**.

1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. l.* v. (1866) I. 43 One-and-twenty worn and defaced shillings. 1796 BURKE *Regin. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 83 With defaced manufactures, with a ruined commerce. 1845-6 THURNHILL *Hud. Lect. Ser.* i. iv. 57 The idea of a... defaced and yet not wholly effaced image of God in man. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* i. ix. 61 Defaced statuary.

Hence **Defa-cesness**.

1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 109 To recover the defacedness of God: to be again made like him, as once I was.

**Defacement**. [f. **DEFACTOR v.** + **-MENT**.] The action or process of defacing; the fact or state of being defaced; *concr.* a disfigurement.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. xi. (1634) 38 It cannot be done without some defacement of his glory. 1682 BACON *Hen. VII.* 55 In defacement of his former benefits. 1630 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 64 Modesty in me forbids the defacements of Men departed. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 566 Such disorderly breaches are a great defacement of the lustre of the Protestant Reformation... which... was the special work of God. 1796 BURKE *Regin. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 310 Amidst the recent ruins and the new defacements of his plundered capital. 1876 P. BAYNE *Pur. Rev.* i. 8 The removal of their excrescences and defacements. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 23 May 5/1 The defacement of French copper coins... by having an advertisement stamped upon them.

**Defacer** (dî-fâ-s'z), [f. as prec. + **-ER**.] One who or that which defaces.

1534 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* ix. 11. 320 The most cruellest capital heretic, defacer and treader under foot of Christ and his church. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. (1632) 625 Clippers and defacers of his Coyne. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v. iii. 41 Nor is there living... A man that more detests... Defacers of a publique peace then I doe. 1876 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* 120 A defacer and disfigurer of moral treasures which were once in better keeping.

**Defacing** (dî-fâ-s'ing), *vbl. sb.* [-**ING**.] The action of the verb **DEFACTOR**; defacement.

c 1400 *Test. Love* i. (1560) 273/1 The defacing to you is verily imaginable. 1543-4 *Id.* 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 10 For satisfaction of any such breaking and defacing of the ground. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 50 Proclamation... against defacing of Monuments. a 1728 PESS *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 686 To preserve them from the Defacings of Time. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxviii. 171 So your household names no rust nor seamy defacing Soil this day.

**Defacing**, *ppl. a.* [-**ING**.] That defaces; disfiguring; destroying, etc.

1583 M. ROYDON *Commend. Verses* in Watson *Poems* (Arb.) 35 Reproofe with his defacing crewe Trades vnderfoote that rightly should aspyre. 1866 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 176 The defacing mound [at Waterloo] was not then built. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 10/2 He asks for a removal of the defacing advertisements.

Hence **Defa-cingly** *adv.*, in a defacing manner.

1847 in CRAIG.

**De facto**: see **DE I** 3.

† **Defa-de**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 **diff**, 5 **dyff**. Pa. t. and *pple.* in *St. defaid*, *-fayd*. [prob. representing an OF. or AF. *\*defader*, f. *des-*, **de-** (**DE-** I. 3, 6) + OF. *fader*: see **FADE v.**]

1. *intr.* To lose freshness or fairness; to fade away.

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 8 in E. E. P. (1862) 133 Pei wene heore honoure and heore hele Schal ever last and neuer diffade. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3304 Now es my face defadide, and foule is me hapened. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur's* lxxvii. 4 Palomydes... why arte thou dyffaded thou that was wonte to be called one of the fayrest knyghtes of the world. 1513 DOUGLASS *Æneis* xl. ii. 34 His schene colour, and figur glaid Is nocht all went, nor his bewte defayd. 1570 LEVINS *v. 16* To Defade, *deficere*.

2. *trans.* To cause to fade; to deprive of lustre, freshness, or vigour; cf. **FADE v.** 3.

1423 JAS. I. *Kingis Q. clxx.* All thing. That may thy youth oppresen or defade. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xii. Beholde me not that I am swart for the sonne hath defaded me. 1461 *Liber Placid.* xl. viii. (Hist. Scot. VII. 383).

**Defecate**, *-cation*: see **DEFECCATE**, **-CATION**.

**Defaict**, *obs. form of DEFEAT, DEFECT.*

**Defaik**, *obs. Sc. form of DEFAIK.*

† **Defai-l**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *defaillir* (Ch. de Roland, 11th c.) = Pr. *defalhir*, Ocat. *defallir*; f. **DE-** 3 + *failire*, Rom. repr. of L. *fallere*: see **FAIL v.**]

1. *intr.* Used in various senses of **FAIL v.** (the prefix adding little to the force of the word): a. To be or become absent or wanting (to a person, or with *dative*); b. To lose vigour, become weak, decay; c. To *defail* of: to lack, want.

13. SHORRHAM *Ps. xliii* (i) in *Wyclif's Bible* I. Pref. 4 Nothing shal defailen to me. 1340 *Ayenb.* 33 Efterward comþ werieth þat makeþ þane man weri and wori uran daye to daye al huet he is al recroyd and defayled. 1384 WYCLIF *Dent.* xxviii. 32 Thin eyen... defaylyng at the sist of hem al day. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 3525 Whether supposeth thou bette that noblesse Begynne in me, or noblesse and honour Defaile in the? c 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. 126 If all othir for-sake þe I schall neuere fayntly defaile þe. 1481 CANTON *Myrr.* III. vi. 140 What the more... cometh right bytwene xs and the sonne, thenne the mone taketh and retygneth the lyght of the sonne on hye, so that it semeth to vs that it is defaylled. 1490 — *Eneydos* xiii. 48 Her speche defaillleth alle soodely and



can not kepe purpos ne countenance. 1556 Aurelio & Isab. N iv, I forcede of love, defailinge of goode jugemente, discover myne illes to her.

2. *trans.* To cause to fail; to defeat.

1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knight* 1. (1633) B iv. Which to withstand I boldly enter thus, And will defaile, or else prove recreant.

Hence † Defail ling *vbl. sb.*

1508 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxix. 331 The fourth lettynge is dyffaylynge of wytte humayne. 1580 HOLYBAND *Treas.*, Defaillance & languour, defayling, languor.

† Defailance, -failance. *Obs.* Also 7-8 -fail(1)ance. [a. F. *defaillance*, f. *defaillir* : see -ANCE.] Failing, failure.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. vi. (1632) 207 So great a. defaillance of senses [as in fits]. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 55 He had a fayre Title, by the defaillance of issue. a 1668 SIR W. WALLER *Div. Medit.* (1839) 42 In the defaillance of all these transitory comforts. a 1677 BARROW *Serm. Wks.* 1716 II. 57 By transgression of his laws and defaillance in duty. 1757 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II. xxxviii. 206 Those Eastern Desperadoes are very faithful where. Covenants are duly observed when made with them, but in Defaillance, they are revengeful and cruel.

† Defailancy. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. with suffix -ANCY.] Failure.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* II. viii. 71 Our life is full of defaillances. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 144 Neither can the others defaillancy [printed defaillancy] be excused, in the bad managing of the turpitude.

† Defailment. *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *defailement* (Cotgr.), f. *defaillir* : see -MENT.] Failure.

1612 *Proc. Virginia in Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 89 All the world doe see a defailement. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* III. xi. 88 We. . . sent him for England, with a true relation of the causes of our defailements. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* To Rdr. (1674) A iiij. After the defailement of his Projects.

† Defaileure. *Obs. rare.* [f. DEFAL *v.* after failure : see -URE.] Failure.

a 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 272 Why may not the Successor of Peter, no less than the Heir of Adam, suffer a defaileur of Jurisdiction? 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Bosq's Accompl. Woman* II. 69 Who is there that thinks he shall die by defaileure of strength?

Defaillance, obs. form of DEFEASANCE.

Defait(e, obs. forms of DEFEAT.

Defaite, defeat, ppl. a. *Sc.* [Sc. form of defeat for defeated : cf. DEFEIT.] Defeated, vanquished.

1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1255 For he esteeme his faes defeat, Quhen anes he fand them fald. 1814 Saxon & Gael I. 96 (Jam.) A' defaite thegither.

† Defalcable, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. med.L. *defalcāre* (see below) + -BLE.] Liable to be deducted.

1622 SIR R. BOYLE *Diary* (1886) II. 43 He had paid and disbursed for me defalcable on his account 714<sup>l</sup> 17<sup>6d</sup>.

† Defalcate, ppl. a. *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *defalcāt-us*, pa. pp. of *defalcāre* : see next.] Curtailed, diminished.

1531 ELYOT *Gov. II. x.* All though philosophers in the description of vertues haue deuised to set them as it were in degrees . . . yet be nat these in any parte defalcate of their condigne praises.

Defalcate (*difæl'kæt*), *v.* Also 6-7 -at. [f. *defalcāt-*, ppl. stem of med.L. *defalcāre* (see Du Cange), f. DE- I. 1, 2 + L. *falx*, *falc-em* sickle, reaping-hook, scythe. Cf. F. *defalquer* (14th c. in Littré), Sp. *defalcar*, It. *defalcare*.]

† 1. *trans.* To cut or lop off (a portion from a whole); to retrench, deduct, subtract, abate.

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 25 He shall defalcate that that semeth superfluous. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. § 54 Rather . . . then to defalcate any jot of their courteous demands. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 496 To defalcate a substantial part. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James* II. 10 Man is not . . . to defalcate and cut off such a considerable part of duty at his own pleasure. 1711 STURVEY *Eccle. Mem.* II. xxiv. 450 Those that had accounts to make to the king . . . used to defalcate a part and put it into their own pockets. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 439 Defalcating from the Money due to the English, the Sum which his Subjects demanded for their Indemnification. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 195 The least desire to see defalcated any the least particle of abuse from a system composed wholly of abuse. 1817—*Plan of Park Reform* cccxvi.

† 2. To take or deduct a part from; to curtail, reduce. *Obs.*

a 1690 E. HOPKINS *Exp. Ten Commandm.* (R.), To . . . defalcate, and as it were to decimate the laws of the great God. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 90 Such an one shall . . . be defalcated all those Particulars in his Account, where the Fraud appears. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* No. 66 ¶ 2 If it [the mind] were defalcated and reduced. 1817 BENTHAM *Ch.-of-Englandism* (1818) 386 Let all pay . . . be defalcated, and applied to the real exigencies of the State.

b. To diminish or lessen in luminosity, heat, etc. 1808 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 156 Both phases appear to me sufficiently defalcated, to prove that the comet did not shine by light reflected from the sun only.

3. *intr.* To commit defalcations; to misappropriate property in one's charge.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1883 *Daily News* 23 July 5/1 Head clerks have defalcated. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 19/1 The secretary of the society having defalcated, and being threatened . . . with criminal proceedings.

Defalcation (*difæl'kæt-jən*). [ad. med.L. *defalcation-em*, n. of action from *defalcāre* : see prec. So mod.F. *defalcation* (18th c. in Hatzf.).]

† 1. Diminution or reduction by taking away a part; cutting down, abatement, curtailment. *Obs.*

1476 *Will of Sir J. Crosby*, An equal defalcacion or diminucion pounde poundlike penny pennylike and rate ratelike of all the legates aforesaid. 1506 *Househ. Ord.* 139 To be corrected . . . by the checking and defalcation of their wages. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xii. (1632) 685 This treasonable defalcation and weakening of the royall meanes. 1650 FULLER *Fisheh* 412 In such defalcation of measures by Cyrus allotted, he shewed little courtship to his master the Emperour. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 488 ¶ 2 The Tea Table shall be set forth every Morning with its Customary Bill of Fare, and without any manner of defalcation.

b. *spec.* Reduction of an account, claim, etc., by the amount of a counter-account or claim, allowed as a set-off.

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 117 The Factor is to have the benefit of the Salt in defalcation of the said freight. 1830 C. HUSTON in *Houk v. Foley* 2 Pen. & W. (Pa.) 250 (Cent.) Defalcation is setting off another account or another contract—perhaps total want of consideration founded on fraud, imposition, or falsehood, is not defalcation; though, being relieved in the same way, they are blended.

2. The action or fact of cutting or lopping off or taking away; deduction. *arch.*

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 471 The defalcation of one kind is against the integrity of the substance of the Eucharist. 1652 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 145 If we be still our self selves . . . without defalcation of our corruptions, without addition of Grace. 1673 *Esses Papers* (Camden) I. 147 To allow twelve thousand Pds to y<sup>e</sup> Farmers, by way of defalcation, out of their Rents for y<sup>e</sup> Customs. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* 1. 285 If these deductions and defalcations be made. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 440 His Majesty . . . will order the Defalcation of the Sum adjudged to his Subjects. a 1832 BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X. 69 The stock of knowledge . . . from which, after a certain period [of life], large defalcations are every minute making by the scythe of Time.

b. A deduction; a diminution or abatement to which an amount (income, etc.) is liable, on account of debts or expenses. *arch.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. 63 To defray this charge of wars, as also all other public defalcations, expenses, fees, pensions. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* II. iv. 55 After his debts and defalcations are paid. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* II. 20 This inward Recompense is received, not only without any Defalcations, but with great improvements. 1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 9 Repairs, risques, damages by fire and other defalcations. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* p. iii, A reprint . . . but with some defalcations, additions, and alterations.

3. Diminution suffered or sustained; falling off. *arch.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* xi. i. § 9 Nothing but a very great defalcation or ruin of a man's estate will . . . justify such a controversy. 1792 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 27 The brightness of the moon, notwithstanding the great defalcation of light occasioned by the eclipse. 1793 *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* II. 514 The duty, which last year produced 160,000<sup>l</sup>, is bettered this year at under 50,000<sup>l</sup>; a terrible defalcation . . . especially after the falling off of the last quarter. 1801 WELLESLEY in *Owen Desp.* 202 The causes of this increasing defalcation of revenue are manifest, and daily acquire new strength. 1821 BREWSTER *Optic* xiv. 122 Its tint varied with the angle of incidence, and had some relation to the defalcation of colour in the prismatic images. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 452 A serious defalcation of the public revenue was incurred.

4. Falling away, defection; shortcoming, failure, delinquency.

1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 304 Its power would have been so much lessened by the defalcation of the vassal provinces. 1782 MISS BURNET *Cecilia* (1820) III. 38 Defalcation of principle. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Oxford in Vacation*, I. . . could almost have wept the defalcation of Iscariot. 1822 ELIZA NATHAN *Langreath* I. 192 Tears of . . . regret streamed down her cheeks at the defalcation of her vows to Dalton. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV* IV. 158 The defalcation of one or two members from the league. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* III. i. 16 Pointing out Reginald's neglect, all his defalcations, the cruelty of his conduct to her.

5. A monetary deficiency through breach of trust by one who has the management or charge of funds; a fraudulent deficiency in money matters; also *concr.* (in pl.), the amount so misappropriated.

1846 WORCESTER, *Defalcation*, a breach of trust by one who has charge or management of money. [Not in CRAIG, 1847.] 1856 E. A. BOND *Russia at Close 16th C.* (Hakluyt Soc.) Introd. 130 Although they had clamoured loudly of his defalcations . . . at the termination of his connection with them, the balance . . . was in his favour. 1866 *Morn. Star* 20 Aug. 6/4 The ground of the action taken being an alleged defalcation to the extent of 11,000<sup>l</sup>. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 July 4/7 The prosecutors estimate the defalcations at about £1,800.

Defalcator (*difæl'kæt-ər*). [agent-n. on L. type from med.L. *defalcāre* : see DEFALCATE.] One guilty of defalcation; one who has misappropriated money or other property committed to his care.

1813 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 14/1 A . . . collector of the income tax in the parish of Christchurch Surry, has lately become a defalcator to the amount of £3,700. 1858 CARLYLE *Preth. Gk.* (1865) I. iv. iii. 290 Prevaricators, defalcators, imaginary workers, and slippery unjust persons. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 760/1 A defalcator convicted and sentenced.

† Defalce, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *defalcāre* : see next.] = DEFALK.

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.*, Berengarius 5 When we read Baronius calling him *hominem mendacissimum*—we know how to defalce our credit accordingly.

Defalk (*difæl'k*), *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 5-7 -falke, 6 -falck, -faik (*Sc.*), 6-7 -faulk(e). [a. F. *defalque-r* (14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *defalcāre* : see DEFALCATE.]

† 1. *trans.* To diminish by cutting off a part, to reduce by deductions. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 72 None of youre officers roialle . . . shalle darre doo the contrarye to take no bribe, rewarde, or defalke the kingis wagis. 1506 *Househ. Ord.* 230 The Clerkes Comptrolers . . . to defalke [printed defalto] & check the wages of all [thynge]. . . absent without lycense. 1552 HULOET, Defalke or mynoshe, defalcare. 1597 FLEMING *Comptrol. Holshed* III. 1543/1 Vpon euerie default their wages was totted and defalked. 1613-8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 158 In the second Statute . . . hee defalked the Jurisdiction of Ecclesiasticall Judges. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 323 The monethly expence of the Court (being thirtie thousand Crownes) is in these times defalked unto five thousand. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 164 Not thinking it lawful to defalk any of their dues.

2. To cut or lop off; to deduct, subtract, abate.

† a. *gen. Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 118 Thir novellis maid Cesius to defalk sum part of his curage. *remiserit ardorem*. 1577 STANFURD *Descr. Irel.* in Holinshed VI. 2 Ireland is divided into four regions . . . and into a fift plot, defalked from everie fourth part. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lit. Proph.* iii. 61 That the Jewes had defalk'd many sayings from the Books of the old Prophets. 1659 *Gentl. Calling* viii. § 1. 441 These days have taught the vulgar to defalk much of that respect which former ages paid to superiors of all sorts. 1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 51 The Noble Part of the Redemption of Christ were then Defalked, If He did not save From the Filth of Sin.

b. a part or sum from an account, payment, etc. (Still locally in U.S. legal use.)

1524-5 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* 20 Feb. Quilk sowme the said president . . . grantis to be allowit and defalkit to the said fermoraris in their latter quarter. 1530 PALSGR. 509/2 I will nat defalke you a peny of your hole somme . . . This shall be defalked from your somme. 15 . . . *Aberdeen Reg.* (Jam.). The skiper aucht to defalk sa mekle of his fraucht as wald fuyr the merchandis gudis to . . . Sanctandros. 1562 Act 5 *Elis.* c. 4 To . . . forfeit 1<sup>4</sup> for euerie hours absence, to be deducted and defalked out of his wages. a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 41 If any of his seruants breake but a pitcher . . . he defalketh it out of their wages. 1666 PERYS *Diary* (1879) III. 486 He bids me defalk 25<sup>l</sup> for myself. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 401 Money . . . payable out of the treasury of Ireland, and afterwards defalked out of the Duke's salary and entertainment. 1886 JUSTICE STERRETT in *Gunnis v. Cluff* (Cent.). The question is whether the damages sustained can be defalked against the demand in this action.

† c. *absol.* or *intr.* *Obs.*

1604 *Househ. Ord.* 305 Our Officers . . . to whom it appertaineth to defalk from their entertainment. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxv. 765 Why should I falke from his generall propositions and . . . call his omnes I alle a Few. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Cons.* (1650) 194 He lyes to the holy Ghost, that defalkes from that which he engaged himself to bestow. 1757 WARBURTON in *Garrick's Corr.* I. 77 You see at last if I defalk from their human science, I repay them largely in divine.

† 3. a. To allow (any one) a deduction. b. To deprive or mulct of (anything due). *Obs.*

1541 Act 33 *Hen. VIII* in *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 230 The Kings said lessees . . . shall be defalked, abated, and allowed . . . of and for such and so much yearly rent and ferme. 1565 CALPHIL *Answ. Treat. Crosse* (1846) 206 That, for default of solemnity, we shall be defalked of fruit of Sacraments.

Hence Defal-king *vbl. sb.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 31 Bethout any defalking [or] abregging of here wagis. 1581 ANDERSON *Serm. Paulus Crosse* 22 Without addition or defalking too or fro the worde of God. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 235 Few do pay them without delayings, defalkings, and defraudings.

† Defallation. *Obs.* [irreg. f. F. *defaillir*, OF. also *defallir* : see -ATION.] Failure, failing.

1490 CAXTON *How to Die ad fin.* That God hath promysed trust it well without defallacyon.

Defalt, -ive, obs. forms of DEFAULT, -IVE.

Defamable, a. *rare*—0. Also diff-. [See below and -ABLE.] Liable to be defamed.

1570 LEVINS 3/12 Defamable, *defamabilis*. 1721 BAILEY, *Diffamable*, that may be slandered.

Defamate, *v.* *rare*—0. [f. ppl. stem of L. *diffāmāre* after following words.] To defame, slander. In mod. Dicts.

Defamation (*difām-ə-ti-jən*, def-). Forms : 4-6 diff-, diffamacion, -oun, etc., 6-8 diffamation, 5- defamation. [ad. OF. *diffamation*, L. *diffāmātiō-em*, n. of action from *diffāmāre*, with same change of prefix as in DEFAME.]

† 1. The bringing of ill fame or dishonour upon any one; disgrace, shame. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7427 Pe dede ys confusyun, And more ys be dyffamacyun. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 313 Som tyme it were a greet diffamacioun for a man to vse more rynges þan oon. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 164 The Romanis has maid their playis allanerlie this day to youre diffamacioun and schame. 1633 PAYNE *Histrio-Mastix* I. iii. vi. (R.), Their ayme is onely men's defamation, not their reformation. 1721 STEELE *Spect.* No. 262 ¶ 2 Any thing that may tend to the Defamation of particular Persons, Families, or Societies.

2. The action of defaming, or attacking any one's good fame; the fact of being defamed or slandered; also (with pl.), an act or instance of defaming.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 6 In punnyshynge . . . Of diffamacioun and auowtrye. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xii. 1322 Wyful Defamatyowyns. 1520 MORE *Dyaloge* I. Wks. 127/1 The priest used him before y<sup>e</sup> bishoppes offciall for Dyffamatioun. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 113 Defamations breathed from the poyson of malice. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 530 It was necessarie to speake agayne for a good cause, lest diffamation should praveyl against it. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 105 ¶ 4 The Father of Boniface brought



his Action of Defamation . . . and recovered Damages. 1706 *AYLIFFE Paragon* 212 Diffamation, or Defamation . . . is the uttering of reproachful Speeches, or contumelious Language of any one, with an Intent of raising an ill Fame of the Party thus reproached; and this extends to Writing . . . and to Deeds. 1803 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 595 An advocate is protected from an action for defamation only when the words he utters are spoken bona fide, and are relevant to the matters before the Court.

† **Defamative**, *a. Obs.* In 6 *dyff.* [f. L. *diffamāt-*, ppl. stem of *diffamāre*, with change of prefix as in *DEFAME*: see -*IVE*.] Defamatory.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxii. 295 Yf he hath caused wrytynges dyffamatyues for to be founde in place openly. 1634 A. WARWICK *Spare Min.* (1637) 91 Defamative reports.

† **Defamator**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec.: see -*OR*.] One who defames, a slanderer.

1704 *Gentl. Instructed* (1732) 66 (D.) We should keep in pay a brigade of hunters to ferret our defamators, and to clear the nation of this noxious vermin.

**Defamatory** (*difē'matōri*), *a.* Also 6–7 *diff.* [ad. med. L. *diffamātorius*, f. *diffamator* (14th c.), f. as prec.: see -*ORY*.]

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, defamation; having the property of defaming.

1502 *SUTCLIFFE (title)*, Answer to a certain libel, supplicatory, or rather Diffamatory. 1606 *EARL MONM. Adv. fr. Parnass.* 144 Though the poets let fly diffamatory verses. 1666 *CLEVELAND Ess. Tracts* (1727) 157 Defamatory writings. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* (1775) II. 177 Who . . . condemn the whole in general defamatory terms. 1828 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 482 James . . . had instituted a civil suit against Oates for defamatory words.

b. Const. of, to.

1665 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. iii. § 23 For dispersing of scandalous Pamphlets defamatory to the Queen and State. *Ibid.* x. i. § 26 Such papers defamatory of the present Government. 1668 *STANLEY Westminster Abbey* vi. 523 A passage defamatory of ten Bishops. 1891 *Times* 14 Jan. 5/5 The Portuguese Government has protested . . . against the posting . . . of bills and circulars defamatory to its credit.

2. Of persons: Employing or addicted to defamation.

1709 *Junius Lett.* ii. 13 All such defamatory writers. 1836 *HOR. SMITH Tim Trump.* (1876) 333 They have a good excuse for being defamatory.

**Defame** (*difē'm*), *v.* Forms: 4–7 *diff.*, 4–5 *deff.*, 4–6 *dyff.*, 6 *diffame*, 4– *defame*. [ME. *diffame-n* and *defame-n*, *a. OF.* *diffame-r*, rarely *desfamer*, *defammer*, *defamer* (mod. F. *diffamer*) = Pr. *diffamar*, It. *diffamare*, ad. L. *diffamāre* to spread abroad by an ill report, f. *dis-* = *DIS-* + *fama* rumour, report, fame. In this word and its derivatives, while French retains the prefix as *dis-*, *des-*, *de-*, Eng. has the form *de-*, prob. after med. L. *defamāre* (Du Cange); cf. post-cl. L. *defamātus* dishonoured, infamous, *defāmīs* shameful. (Etymologically, perhaps, sense 1 belongs to *defamāre*, senses 2–4 to *diffamāre*.)

1. *trans.* To bring ill fame, infamy, or dishonour upon, to dishonour or disgrace in fact; to render infamous. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6571 For to make hym be ashamede þat he shulde be so defamede. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iv. 537 Me were leurede ded than hire defame. c. 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xviii. 580 We ben dyffamed bi thys grete knave, that doth somoche labour. 1526 *TINDALE Matt.* i. 29 Joseph, loth to defame her. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 92 The haufen of Alexandria, newly defamed with a number of wracks. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* i. ix. (1699) 103 Crimes so infamous, as they not only defame the Person who commits them, but [etc.]. 1725 *Pope Odyss.* xix. 16 Lest . . . Dishonest wounds, or violence of soul, Defame the bridal feast. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* cxi. 23 The grand old name of gentleman, Defamed by every charlatan.

2. To attack the good fame or reputation of (a person); to dishonour by rumour or report.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11636, Y dar weyl seye þou hym dyffamest. c. 1330—*Chron.* (1810) 321 þe kyng did grete trespas, diffamed þe pape's se. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's Prol.* 39 It is a synne . . . To apeyren any man or him defame [v. r. diffame]. 1470–85 *MALORY Arthur* xviii. v. I am now in certayne she is vtruly defamed. 1547 *Homilies i. Love & Charity* (1859) 67 Speak well of them that diffame you. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* iv. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 122, I have defam'd this ladie wrongfully. 1701 *DE FOX True-born Eng.* 34 He never fails his Neighbour to defame. 1837 *LYTTON E. Maitrav.* 240 You would darkly slander him whom you cannot openly defame. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 597 The plaintiff has been defamed, and has primā facie a cause of action.

† 3. To raise an imputation of (some specific offence) against (any one); to accuse. Const. also with *with*, *by*, or clause. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8304 Ioye he hab hym self to dyffame Of alle hyis synnes. 1398 *REVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xv. clix. (1495) 546 One Tenes . . . was defammyd that he had liden by his stepdame. c. 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon. v.* (1885) 118 His creancours shul . . . defame his highnes off mysgovernance. 1482 *CAXTON Trevisa's Higden* vii. iii. One bishopp that was sharply defamed by symonye. 1564 *GRINDAL Prim. Sermon* Wks. (1843) 20 As diffaming him, that for ambition sake he would do a thing contrary to his conscience. 1672 *CAVE Prim. Chr.* iii. iv. (1673) 347 You defame us with Treason against the Emperour. 1736 *CHANDLER Hist. Persée.* 213 Others are defamed for heresy; such who are spoken against by common report. 1820 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxxviii, Rebecca . . . is, by many frequent and suspicious circumstances, defamed of sorcery.

† 4. To publish, spread abroad, proclaim. [Rendring *diffamāre* in the Vulgate]. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Wisd.* ii. 12 He . . . defameth aȝen vs [Vulg. *diffamāt in nos*] the synnes of oure discipline. — *Matt.* ix. 31 Thei goyng out defameden [1388 *diffamēden*] hym thorow al that lond. — 1 *Thess.* i. 8 Forsoth of ȝou the word of the Lord is defamyd, or moche told.

† **Defame** (*difē'm*), *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: see the verb. [ME. *diffame* and *defame*, *a. OF.* *diffame* (usually *disfame*, *diffame*), f. *def-*, *diffamer*, to *DEFAME*. Cf. L. *diffamia* (Augustine, 4th c.), f. \**diffamis* (cf. *defamis*, and *infamis*, *infamia*), f. *dis-* privative + *fama* FAME.]

1. Ill fame, evil repute; dishonour, disgrace, infamy.

1375 *HARBOUR Bruce* xix. 12 Schyr Wilyame Off that purches had maist defame, For principle tharoff we he. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iii. vi. Hiv. His vertus is tord to diffame. 1533 *BELLENDEN Lory* iii. (1822) 301 To the grete diffame and reproche of Romanie. 1566 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. iii. 38 So ought all faytours . . . From all brave knyghts be banishit with defame. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 146 Now he lieth obscurely buried, shrouded in the sheet of defame. 1630 *LORD PERCEE* 50 Such are . . . of publike defame in the world for some evil. 1659 *CROMWELL Garland of Roses* (1845) 60 Yet lives his famous name without spot or defame.

2. Defamation, slander, calumny.

a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 2 Gret defames and sclaudres withoute cause. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxii. 290 Those to whome he hath spoken the dyffame of his neighbour. 1599 *PORTER Angry Wom.* Abiding in Hazl. Dostley VII. 376 Mrs. Gou. She slandered my good name. *FRAN.* But if she now deny it, 'tis no defame. 1609 *ROWLANDS Kneave of Clubs* 36 Fond men vniustly do abuse your names, With slaunders speeches and most false defames. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 447 Nibbles at the Fame Of's absent Friend; and seems t' assent By silence to 'a Defame.

**Defamed** (*difē'md*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -*ED*.]

1. + *a.* Brought to disgrace, dishonoured, of ill fame (*obs.*). b. Attacked in reputation, slandered.

1474 *CAXTON Chesse* 4 The euyl lyf and diffamed of a kyng is the lyf of a cruel baste. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 176 Maist vile and diffamit creaturis. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmus. Par. Matt.* iii. 30 Souldyours, a violent and a diffamed kynde of people. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 146 None were to be admitted if of a defamed life. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I. 74 The defamed dead recovereth never. 1891 *SCRIVENER Fields & Cities* 159 The defamed character of a fellow-workman.

2. *Her.* Said of a lion or other beast which is figured without a tail. [F. *diffamé*.]

1863 *Chambers' Encycl.* s. v. *Infamed* 570 Defamed is an epithet applied to a lion or other animal which has lost its tail, the loss being supposed to disgrace or defame it. 1882 *CUSSANS Heraldry* vi. (ed. 3) 86.

Hence **Defamedly** *adv.*

1567 in *Tytler Hist. Scotl.* (1864) III. 265 Let her [Queen Mary] know that the Earl of Moray never spoke defamedly of her for the death of her husband.

**Defameless**, *a. rare*. [f. *DEFAME* *sb.* or *v.* + -*LESS*.] Free from discredit or reproach.

1888 *RAMSAY Scotl. & Scotsmen* 18th C. II. ix. 151 Nothing could be more defameless than their manners.

**Defamer** (*difē'mər*). Also 5 *deff.*, 5 *diff.*, *dyff.* [f. *DEFAME* *v.* + -*ER*. Cf. *OF.* *diffameur*, *deffameur*.] One who defames.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* v. 10 Bakbiters and defamers. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* (Arb.) 96 A defamer of wymmen. 1520 *NICOLLS Thucyd.* Pref. 3 R. Pryue dyffamours of dylygent and vertuous labour. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 460 Blushes for the Defamer, as well as Defamed. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* ii. Impatient to avenge the insult upon the original defamer.

**Defaming** (*difē'mɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [—*ING* 1.] The action of the verb *DEFAME*.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxi. 5 Is he wickednes and defamyng of God. 1556 *Anrelio & Isab.* (1608) H. Fearing the diffaminge of youre poisoned tonges. 1611 *BIBLE Jer.* xx. 10, I heard the defaming of many. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Philaster* iii. ii. They draw a nourishment Out of defamings, grow upon disgraces.

**Defaming**, *ppl. a.* [—*ING* 2.] That defames. Hence **Defamingly** *adv.*

1641 *MILTON Animadv.* (1851) 189 What defaming invectives have lately flown abroad against the Subjects of Scotland.

† **Defamously**, *a. Obs.* [a. AF. *deffamous*, OF. type \**deffameux*, f. *diffame* *sb.*, *DEFAME*: cf. *famous*, *infamous*.] (The stress varies in the metrical examples.) a. Infamous, disgraceful. b. Defamatory.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lys Manhode* i. lii. (1869) 32 No sienne so fowl, so defamously. c. 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* iii. x. (1554) 84 a. A word defamously, most foule in al languages. 1500–20 *DUNBAR Poems* (1893) lix. 10 With rycht defamously speiche off lordis. 1557 *NORTH Guesard's Diall* Pr. 61 b/2 To haue set on his graue so defamously a title. 1777–87 *HOLMES Chron.* II. Kk j. (N.), There was a knight that spake defamously words of him.

Hence † **Defamously** (*diff*) *adv.*, defamatorily.

1557 R. ALBERTON in S. R. Maitland *Ess. Reform.* 556 (D.) Whereupon should your lordship gather or say of me so diffamously?

† **Defamy**. *Obs.* Also *diff.* [a. OF. *diffamie*, ad. L. *diffamia*: see *DEFAME* *sb.* Cf. *infamy*: for prefix see *DEFAME*.] = *DEFAMATION* 1, 2.

1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xxviii. 109 Whereof they of cartage shalle haue a blame that shalle torne vnto them to a grete

diffamye. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* v. cxiv. 87 By whose defamy and report, Sygbert was more kynelyd to set upon his brother. 1523 *Lut. Berners Froiss.* I. cxxiii. 359 Y<sup>e</sup> we be reputed for false and forworne, and to ryne into such blame and diffamy, as [etc.].

**Defar**, **defarre**, *obs. forms of DEFER* v. 1

† **Defarm**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. OF. *des-fermer*, *defermer* to unshut, disclose, turn out from an enclosure, f. *des-*, *dé-*, DE- 1. 6 + *fermer* to shut, close.] *trans.* To shut out from, dispossess.

1648 *SYMMONS Vind. Chas. I* 237 Should they part with it [the Militia] they should not only . . . defarme themselves of safety but of their wealth and riches too.

**Defase**, *obs. Sc. form of DEFEASE*.

**Defaste**, *obs. pa. t. and pa. ppl. of DEFACE*.

**Defate**, *obs. f. DEFEAT; var. of DEFAITE*.

† **Defatigable**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type *defatigabilis* (found in negative *indefatigabilis*), f. *fatigare* to FATIGUE: see -*BLE*.]

1. Apt to be wearied; capable of being wearied.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Defatigable*, easily to be wearied. 1699 *D. PELL Impr. Sea* 244 That when this bird is defatigable, and wearied with flying, that hee will betake himself to any ship. 1692 *GLANVILLE Lux Orient.* (1682) 116 We were made on set purpose defatigable, that so all degrees of life might have their exercise.

2. Apt to weary or fatigue.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp. Pref.*, My Employments . . . and defatigable diuturnal Labours.

Hence **Defatigableness**.

1727 *BAILEY vol. II*, *Defatigableness*, aptness to be tired.

† **Defatigate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *defatigat-*, ppl. stem of *defatigare* to weary out, exhaust with fatigue, f. DE- 1. 3 + *fatigare* to weary, FATIGUE.] *trans.* To weary out, to exhaust with labour. Hence **Defatigated**, **Defatigating** *ppl. adjs.*

1552 *HULOOT*, Defatigate, defatigo. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* (1595) I. To Rdr., Mindes defatigated either with painefull traualle or with continuall care. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1638) 190 Up which defatigating hill we crambled. a. 1666 C. HOOLE *School Collog.* (1688) Ep. Ded., This defatigating task of a Schoolmaster.

† **Defatigation**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *defatigatiōem*, n. of action from *defatigare* (see prec.).] The action of wearying out, or condition of being wearied out; fatigue.

1508 *FISHER Wks.* (1876) 196 Whereby we shall come into everlastyng defatigacyons and werynesse in hell. 1610 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* iv. ii. (1639) 218 Sometime it is caused through wearinesse and vehement defatigation. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 175 A defatigation and dispiritedness will accompany that oppression.

**Defalcation**, -*fauk*, *obs. ff. DEFALCATION*, -*FALK*.

**Default** (*difōlt*), *sb.* Forms: 3–6 *default*, -*o*, (4 *defaulte*), 4–5 *def*, *diffaute*, 5 *defawt*(e), (*deffawte*, *defaute*), 5–7 *default*, 5–6 *defalte*, -*falte*, (5 *default*(e), 6 *difalt*, *deafault*), 6–*default*. [ME. *a. OF.* *defaute*, deriv. of *defaillir*, after *faute* and *faillir*: see *FAULT*.] Nearly superseded in Fr. by a masc. variant *defaut* (in *Froissart* 14th c.), mod. F. *défaut*; in Eng., forms without final -*e* appear also in 14th c., but those with -*e* came down as late as the 16th.

The spellings *defalte*, *defaute*, appear in Anglo-Fr. of 13–14th c.; and *default*, *defaut*, in English of 15th c., where the *t* was not generally pronounced until the 17th or 18th c.: cf. *FAULT*.]

1. Failure of something, want, defect.

† 1. Absence (of something wanted); want, lack, scarcity of; = *FAULT* *sb.* 1. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a. 1300 *CURSOR M.* 1718 (Cott.) [That] þou haue default [v. r. r. defaulte, defaulte] of mete and drink. *Ibid.* 4601 (Gott.) Suilk defaulte sal be of bred, þe folk sal be for hunger dede. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* li. 569 Gret default off mete had thai. *Ibid.* xiv. 368 Default of mete. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Sermon* Sel. Wks. I. 70 Certis defaulte of bileve is cause of oure sleuthie. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 199 Bi negligencie & defaulte of help manie men ben perischid. a. 1470 *TITMOT Cesar* iv. (1530) 6 They had defaulte of all things as be convenient. 1525 *UDALL Erasmus. Par. Pref.* 14 Ignorance and defaulte of litterature. 1594 *CAREW Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 90 Through default of a well made penne he is forced to write with a stick. 1654 *H. L'ESTRANGE Chas. I* (1655) 19 And a great default there was . . . of sufficient pay, of wholesome meat, and unanimity. 1823 *J. BADCOCK Dom. Annusm.* 94 Two kinds of deafness are those arising from an excess of wax in the ear, or its total default.

† b. *absol.* Lack of food or other necessities; want, poverty. *Obs.*

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 261/16 For non ne scholde for defaulte bi-leue þe foule sunne. a. 1300 *CURSOR M.* (Cott.) 4760 Pan iacob and his suns warn For default wel ner for-larn. 1393 *LANGOL P. Pl. C.* xviii. 67 He . . . fedde þat a-fyngred were in and defaulte lyueden. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 166 b/1 They of the towne within had so grette defaulte that they ete theyr shoyes and lachettes. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. cxxxvi. 186 Many dyed for defaulte.

c. For default of (*obs.*), in default of: through the failure or want of, in the absence of; † *In default*: failing these (this, etc.).

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 457 Vor defaulte of wyt. c. 1369 *CHAUCER De the Blanche* 5, I haue so many an idel þoutt Parli for defaulte of slepe. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 93 The fish, if it be drie, Mote in defaulte of water deie. 1464 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 29 For the defaulte of myr mal. 1568 *TURNER Herbal* iii. 29 In default of it he teacheth to take halfe as much of Asarabacca. 1596 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625)



47 And for default of other matter forsooth, how they laught at me. 1650 in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1860) I. 2 It shall be lawful . . . to make Probates of Wills, and default of a will to grant Letters of Administration in the Colony. 1669 HICKERINGILL *Ceremony-Monger, Wks.* (1716) II. 468 The Presbyters or (in default) any Church Member. 1799 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 104 In default of that perfection of wisdom and virtue. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 340 And for default of issue of the body of the said Thomas, to [etc.]. 1865 J. C. WILCOCKS *Sea Fisherman* (1875) 27 Pilchards for bait may frequently be procured. . . in default of which Mussels can be obtained.

2. A failure in being perfect; an imperfection, defect, blemish, flaw; = FAULT 3: a. in character or things immaterial. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 4 He shall be put out . . . in-to tyme þat he haue him amended of þe defaultes-to fore said. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 160 She is with oute defaulte. a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) N ij b, Al defaultes in a gouernour may be borne save ignorance. 1680-90 TEMPLE *Ess. Learn.* Wks. 1731 I. 151 New [books] . . . have many of them their Beauties as well as their own excellencies and other men's defaultes. 1880 KINGLAKE *Crimes VI.* vi. 143 Grave defaultes all the while lay hidden under the surface.

þ. b. in appearance, structure, etc.: Physical defect or blemish. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5016 And if any lym wanted . . . or any war over small. . . God þan wille Alle þe defaultes of þe lymz fulfillle. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iii. 9 Þai . . . fand þe same letters . . . als fresch as þai were on þe first day withouten any defaulte. 1487 *Churchw. Acc. Wigtoft, Linc.* (Nichols) 1977 82 For mending and stoppyng of the bottrasses, and other defaultes in the churche walles. 1568 TURNER *Herbal II.* 39 Lynt sede . . . when it is raw it taketh away the defaultes of the face and freckles. 1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parray's Chirurg.* xxvi. xvi. (1678) 639 All such defaultes must be taken away, and then . . . an epulotick applied.

II. Failure in performance.

3. Failure to act; neglect; *spec.* in *Law*, failure to perform some legal requirement or obligation, *esp.* failure to attend in a court on the day assigned; often in the phrase to make default. *Judgement by default:* a judgement given for the plaintiff on the defendant's failing to plead or put in his answer within the proper time.

1592 BRITTON I. ii. § 8 Et si le pleynitiff face defaulte a nuli Counte. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 58 Defaute he mad þat day. Perfor was þe dome gyuen. . . To exile þe erle Godwyn. 1411 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 20 Takynge a distresse in defaulte of payment. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 7 If any . . . make defaulte at the day and place. 1588 FRAUNCE *Laviers Log.* 53 b, If hee bee nonsuite in an action, or doe commit any such like default. 1666 PEPPY *Diary* (1879) IV. 208 The calling over the defaultes of Members appearing in the House. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III. 540 His Majesty persisting in his refusal to plead, the clerk was ordered to record the default. 1764 CROKER, *etc. Dict. Arts & Sc.* s.v., Where a defendant makes default, judgment shall be had against him by default. 1837 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 155 The period of foreclosure is the date of the final order of the Court, following default of payment on the day appointed. 1851 HT. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. ix. 21 He had allowed judgment to go by default.

*attrib.* 1892 Boston (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 15 Jan. 8/3 John F. Delaney was arrested . . . this morning on a default warrant issued by the Superior Court. 1894 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 7/8 A default summons in which the company sought to recover payment of an account.

þ. 4. Failure in duty, care, etc., as the cause of some untoward event; culpable neglect of some duty or obligation; = FAULT 7. *Obs.*

To be in default: to fail in one's duty. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 26241 (Cott.) If þi barne for þi default be for-lame. c 1400 *Lay Folks's Mass Bk.* App. iii. 126 He is continually in defaulte aȝen þat mytful lord. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 2 Thurgh whilk ilk man es saved, bot if it be his awen defaulte. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 60 Greatt defaulte with hym youre fader fand. 1523 L.D. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclxxix. 634 The rebellion . . . hath coste . . . many a mans life in Gaunt, and paraunteure many a one that were in no defaulte. 1549 LATIMER *5th Serm.* (Arb.) 149 They shall aunswere for all the soules that peryshe through the defaulte. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World II.* 473 Those calamities which happen by their owne defaulte. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 45 What if all foretold Had been fulfilled but through mine owne default, Whom have I to complain of but myself? 1742 POPE *Dunciad IV.* 486 A God without a Thought, Regardless of our merit or default.

þ. b. *transf.* of things: Failure to act or perform its normal or required functions. *Default of the sun* (L. defectus solis): eclipse. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5015 If any lym wanted . . . Thurgh þe default here of kynd. 1530 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* iii. 191 Talus founde fyrste the defaulte of the sonne and the moone. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary I.* (1625) 131 It is your Oxe that by default of your owne fence hath entred my ground. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. iii. 62 Faith, opinion. . . Ratiocination, are all accidentally depraved by the default of the imagination. 1736 GRAY *Let. to West* in *Mason Let.* (ed. 2) 14 If the default of your spirits and nerves be nothing but the effect of the hyp, I have no more to say.

þ. 5. (with a and pl.) A failure in duty; a wrong act or deed; a fault, misdeed, offence; = FAULT 5. a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 136 Beon icnowen ofte to God of . . . hire defaultes toward him. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxi. 4 It is þe manere of vneygnet men when þai are takyn with a defaulte to excuse þaim with falschede. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 102 Ye god amende defaultes sere quod she. 1539 *Manual of Prayers, Lauds, Grant* us pardon of our defaultes. 1548 GERT *Pr. Masse* 74 To murder a gentylle persone is a defaulte full grevous. 1632 CHARLES *Embl.* III. iv. 139 Thine owne defaultes did urge This twofold punishment. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 264 That no Timber be laid within

the Tunnel of any Chimny, upon penalty to the Workman for every Default ten Shillings. 1719 BP. OF LONDON in W. S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* I. 201 It is . . . a grief to hear of any defaults and irregularities among you.

þ. b. A failure in what is attempted; an error, mistake; = FAULT 5 b. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 962 With so glad chier his gestic sche receyeth, And so connyngly everich in his degre, That no defaulte no man aparcyeth. 1426 *Paston Lett.* No. 7 I. 25 Hem semyth . . . by the defaultes ye espyed in the same . . . that the processe . . . is false and untrue. 1590 HUTCHINSON in *Greenwood Collect. Sclaund. Art. Cb.* Your vnsufficient Argument hath 2. defaults in it. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible IV.* (1740) 192 One great Default . . . was, that they did not make a right use of their victories. 1822 SOUTHEY *Vis. Judgement* 111 There he . . . accuses For his own defaultes the men who too faithfully served him.

þ. 6. Failure in any course; *spec.* in *Hunting*, failure to follow the scent; loss of the scent or track by the hounds; = FAULT 5 b. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 22 Our stapes worþ isene Per-by þou mycht withoute defaulte to paradys eueue gon. c 1369 CHAUCER *Dehe Blaunche* 384 The houndis hade ouershet hem al, And were on a defaulte [v. r. defaulte] ifal. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Evj b, And iff yowre houndis chase at hert or at haare and thay renne at defaulte. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* II. v. (Arb.) 31 Thirise our hounds were at default. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. i. 291 The Huntsman . . . assisting them at every Default, when they have either lost the Slot, or follow not the right.

7. Failure to meet financial engagements; the action of defaulting in money matters.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Default*, a failure of payment of instalments, etc., agreed upon, or in the due execution of a contract. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 209 Convicted of fraud or default. 1890 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 5/4 Some defaulters are expected at the Stock Exchange settlement next week.

**Default** (dɪfɔlt), *v.* Forms: 4-5 default(e), 5 defaulte, 6-7 default, 6 default. [ME. ad. OF. *defaultir* (in 3rd sing. pres. *default*, *default*, *default*) to fail, be wanting, make default, = Pr. *defalhir*, *defaylhir*, Ocat. *defallir*, Romanic type *defallire*, f. DE- + *fallire*, *fallere*, L. *fallere*: see FAIL. Cf. It. *sfallire* (disfallire), Sp. *defaultecr*, to fail. In English associated with DEFAULT sb.]

1. *intr.* To be wanting; to fail. *Obs.* (exc. as in quot. 1860, *transf.* from sense 3.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 872 (Fair.) Riches sal þe defaulte nane. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xi. 33 31 flesh was in the teethe of hem, ne defaulte sich a manner mete. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 121 The Court advised the Captain to account to his Owners for the money which was defaulting.

þ. b. To have want of, be deprived of. *rare* -1. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 140 (Add. MS.), Ileue to the my doughtir . . . and I comaunde the, that she defaulte of none thyng . . . as longeth to a maiden for to haue.

þ. 2. To fail in strength or vigour, faint; to suffer failure. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* viii. 5 And he seide . . . ȝyueþ looues to the puple, that is with me, for greetlich the defaulten [1388 for thei failiden greetlich]. *Ibid.* 15 That we ȝeuen to the men, that ben wery and han defaulte, looues. a 1440 [see DEFAULTING vb. sb.]. a 1592 GREENE *James IV.* II. ii, And can your . . . king Defaulte, ye lords, excuse yourselves do fail? a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 34 No inferiour cause can default beside his intention.

3. To make default; to be guilty of default; to fail to fulfil an obligation, *esp.* one legally required, as to appear in court at the proper time.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. iii. 21 He . . . pardon crav'd for his so rash default That he gainst courtesie so fowly did default. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 470 This was . . . punishable if default in. 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). 1828 [see DEFAULTING vb. sb.]. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 109 The Dissenters . . . in the Weekly Schools . . . are grievously defaulting. 1857 [see DEFAULTING vb. sb.]. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. II.* viii. iv. 318 There is one Rath . . . who has been found actually defaulting; pecculating from that pious hoard. 1892 Boston (Mass.) *Jrnl.* 15 Jan. 8/3 Delaney was arrested by officers . . . this morning . . . He was arrested July 21 . . . and defaulted.

b. To fail to meet financial engagements. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xix. (1876) 256 The colony . . . will cease to get fresh creditors, as assuredly as any defaulting foreign Government does. 1885 *Truth* 11 June 925/2 To insist upon Egypt paying her creditors, and to let Turkey default to hers is a palpable contradiction. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Jan. 5/1 Last year . . . 44 companies, with 6,386 miles of main line, defaulted and passed into receiverships.

4. *trans.* To put in default; to make or adjudge a defaulter; in *Law*, to declare (a party) in default and enter judgement against him (see quot. 1828).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce I.* 182 Ihone the balleoill, that swa none was all defaultyȝ & wndone. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 87 a, No man of full age shalbe received in any ple by the law to difalt or disable his owne person. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Sok*, The court bend fensed, the Serjant thereof sall call the Soytes, and default the absentes. 1828 WEBSTER, *Default*, to call a defendant officially, to appear and answer in court, and on his failing to answer, to declare him in default, and enter judgment against him; as, let the defendant be defaulted . . . [also] the cause was defaulted.

þ. 5. To fail to perform; to omit, neglect. *Obs.* 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1649) 32 Wee shall not need dispute . . . what they have defaulted towards him as no king. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 388 He that defaulteth anything of that just honour.

6. To fail to pay. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 6/3 Mexico . . . defaulted her interest after promising to pay 5 per cent.

**Defaultant**, *a.* [f. DEFAULT *v.* + -ANT. Not repr. any Fr. form.] Defaulting, guilty of default.

1884 A. A. PUTNAM to *Yrs. Police Judge* v. 30 It did not transpire that the offending officials had been delinquent, defaultant, or otherwise derelict.

þ. **Defaulted**, *pp. a.* *Obs.* [f. DEFAULT *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Having defaults or defects; defective.

1580 E. KNIGHT *Trial Truth* 63 (T.) The old defaulted building being rid out of the way.

**Defaulter** (dɪfɔltə), [f. DEFAULT *v.* + -ER.]

One who is guilty of default; *esp.* one who fails to perform some duty or obligation legally required of him; one who fails to appear when required.

1666-7 MARVELL *Corr.* lxxv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 206 On Friday the defaulters upon the call of the House are to be called over. 1686 *Pilot Staffordsh.* 436 The defaulters being many, and the amercements by the Officers perhaps not sometimes over reasonable. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Default*, Judgment may be given against the defaulter. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* vi, Master Osborne, you came a little late this morning, and have been a defaulter in this respect more than once. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xi. (1878) 85 There was no chance of a defaulter sneaking off in the night without paying his fourpence.

b. *Mil.* A soldier guilty of a military crime or offence. *Also attrib.*

1823 in CRABB *Tech. Dict.* 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 119 Confinement to the Defaulters' Room for any period not exceeding seven days. . . being drilled with the Defaulters during that time. 1853 STODOLSKY *Milit. Encycl.*, *Defaulters' Book*, a regimental record of the crimes of the men. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 3/2, I attach a copy of Private O'Grady's defaulter-sheet.

c. One who fails properly to account for money or other property entrusted to his care, *esp.* through having misappropriated it to his own use.

1823 CRABB *Tech. Dict.*, *Defaulter* (Com.), one who is deficient in his accounts, or fails in making his accounts correct. 1856 E. A. BOND *Russia at Close 16th C.* (Hakluyt Soc.) Introd. 8x He was soon . . . denounced . . . as a defaulter in his accounts. 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 208 The Receiver-General for Lower Canada became a defaulter to the extent of £96,000 of public money.

d. One who fails to meet his money engagements; one who becomes bankrupt.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Defaulter* . . . a trader who fails in his payments, or is unable to meet his engagements. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 June 9/2 Mr. H. . . has been officially declared a defaulter upon the Stock Exchange.

þ. **Defaultiness**, *Obs.* -o In 6 default. [f. DEFAULTY *a.* + -NESS.]

1530 PALSGR. 212/2 Defaltynesse, *fautie*.

**Defaulting** (dɪfɔltɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. DEFAULT *v.* + -ING -1.] Failing, failing (obs.); failing in an obligation.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* xi. 5 The enemys . . . suffreden peynes, fro the defaulting of ther drinc. a 1440 *Found. St. Barthol.* 45 For defaultynge of his hert, the vteryng of his voice beganne to breke. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Work & Days* Wks. (Bonn) III. 67 Shameful defaulting, bubble, and bankruptcy.

**Defaulting**, *pp. a.* [-ING 2.] That defaults: see the vb. (*esp.* in sense 3).

1828 WEBSTER, *Defaulting*, *pp. r.* 1. Failing to fulfill a contract; delinquent. 2. Failing to perform a duty or legal requirement; as, a defaulting creditor. *Walsh.* 1857 G. WILSON *Let. in Mem.* x. (1860) 444, I took a defaulting lecturer's place at the Philosophical Institution. 1889 *Law Times* LXXXVIII. 115/2 A writ of sequestration . . . against a defaulting trustee.

þ. **Defaultive**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. DEFAULT *sb.* + -IVE, after F. *fautif*, -ive: cf. FAULTIVE.] Deficient, faulty, remiss.

a 1400 WYCLIF *Exod.* vi. 12 (MS. B, etc.) Hou schal Farao here, moost sithen Y am vncircumcidid [v. r. this is, defaultyff] in lippis. c 1400 *Langraue's Chirurg.* 149 Pilke rynyngs whanne þei ben joynd my merie þei ben defaultif aȝens þe merie. a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 274, I never was behinde, nor defaultive in any thing which might conduce unto, or advance your benefit.

þ. **Defaultless**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [-LESS] Faultless.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 8699 Alle fayrnes of þis lye here . . . þat any man myght ordayne defaultes War noght a poynt to þat fayrnes.

**Defaultress**, *rare.* [f. DEFAULTY + -RESS.] A female defaulter.

1736 SWIFT *New Prop. Quadrille*, The defaultress to be amerced as foresaid at the next meeting.

þ. **Defaulture**, *Obs.* *rare.* [f. DEFAULT *v.* + -URE: cf. *failure*.] The action of defaulting; failure to fulfil an engagement.

1632 *Indenture* in Arb. *Garner I.* 317 If any one of the aforesaid parties . . . should fail in the payment of such money . . . then it should be lawful to and for the rest of the said parties . . . to supply the same, or to admit some other person or persons to have the share of such defaulture, paying the sum imposed on the said share.

þ. **Defaulty**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 5 defaulty, 5-6 -fauti, -fautie, -fauty. [f. DEFAULT *sb.* + -Y: cf. DEFAULTIVE, FAULTY.] Faulty, defective, in fault.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 115 Defaulty, *defectives*. c 1449 PECOCK *Repr. I.* xiii. 72 Excusing what ellis in hem schulde be untrewed and default. 1468 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* No. 436 II. 84 He . . . swore sore he was nevyr defaulty in that ye have thowte hym defaulty in. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. D. W. 1531) 214 In the whiche werkis who so be founde defaulty,



it shall be layde to his charge. 1530 PALSGR. 309/a De-faulty, in blame for a matter, *fauteux, fautesse*.

**Defaite**, obs. form of DEFEAT.

**Defe**, obs. form of DEAF.

**Defeasance** (dīf'zāns). Forms: 5 defeasance, *Sc.* defeasance, 6 depheasance, *Sc.* defaisance, 6-7 defeasans, defeysance, 7 defeisance, 6-9 defeasance, 6- defeasance. [ME. a. AF. *defeasance*, OF. *defeasance* undoing, destruction, f. OF. *defasant*, *des-*, pr. pple. of *desfaire* (now *defaire*) to undo, destroy, f. *des-*, *de-*, DE- I. 6 + *faire* to do. See -ANCE.]

1. Undoing, bringing to nought; ruin, defeat, overthrow. (Now always coloured by 2.)

1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* l. xii. 12 Where that champion stout After his foes defeasance did remaine. 1616 R. CARPENTER *Christ's Lament* 61 Notwithstanding the discovery and defeasance of their manifold mischievous designments. a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 35 He may suffer defeasance in the intentions hee purposeth. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. ix. III. 21 It was always an oligarchy which arose on the defeasance of the heroic kingdom. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. viii. 235 The extinction or other defeasance of the old royal houses.

2. Law. The rendering null and void (of a former act, an existing condition, right, etc.).

1592 GREENE *Def. Conny Catch.* (1859) 15 The gentleman . . . promised to acknowledge a statute staple to him, with letters of defeasance. 1604 FULBECKE and *Pt. Parall.* 68 As to conditions impossible in fact, such conditions if they go to the defeasance of an estate, the estate notwithstanding remaineth good. 1688 COKE *On Litt.* 236 b, Indentures of Defeasance. 1705 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 231 It was not a defeasance of the right of succession. 1807 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 248 An executory devise, limited in defeasance of a preceding estate.

3. Law. A condition upon the performance of which a deed or other instrument is defeated or made void; a collateral deed or writing expressing such condition.

1488 *Surttees Misc.* (1890) 9 An obligacyon . . . and a defeasance made yer upon yat ye sayd John Lyllyng fra yan furth shuld be of gude governance. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. 293 A sufficient defeasance for the firmest bond of good nature. 1634 FORD *P. Warbeck* II. iii. No indenture but has its counterpaw: no noverbit but his condition or defeasance. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 103 A defeasance is usually a deed by it selfe concluded and agreed on betweene the parties, and having relation to another deed or grant. 1707 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 327 A defeasance is a collateral deed, made at the same time with a feoffment or other conveyance, containing certain conditions, upon the performance of which the estate then created may be defeated or totally undone. 1875 POSTE *Gains* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 414 The warrant being accompanied by a defeasance declaring it to be merely a security for payment.

4. Sc. Acquittance or discharge from an obligation or claim. *Obs.*

1478 [see DEFEASE 2]. 1489 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV.* (1597) 8 9 The saids letters of discharge to be na defeasance to them. 1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1597) 8 10 It sal be leasum to the annuellers, notwithstanding the defaisance maid presently, gif they please to bye in againe. Defeasance of payment.

Hence **Defeasance** pa. pple. or a.

1846 WORCESTER, *Defeasance* (Law), liable to be forfeited. *Burrows*.

**Defese**, v. Also 5 *Sc.* *defese*, 6 *Sc.* *defaso*, 7 *defese*. [f. *defeas-*ance, *defeas-*ible, etc., and thus representing OF. *de(s)fer*, stem of *desfaire* to undo: see DEFEASANCE.]

1. *trans.* To undo, bring to nought, destroy. *rare*. 1611 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1626) 76 What? could that Strumpets brat the form defese Of poore Mæonian Sayers, drencht in Seas? 1866 J. B. ROSE *Ovid's Fasti* VI. 836 Now on the Ides all order is defesed.

2. *Sc.* To discharge from an obligation, acquit. b. To discharge (a part), deduct. *Obs.*

1478 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 22 (Jam.) Because the thane of Caldor allegis that he has chariteris to defese him tharof [payment], the lordis assignis him . . . to schew tha chariteris, and sufficiand defeasance. 1551 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1597) 8 10 The awner . . . sall not bee halden to paye mair . . . then cummis to the residue thereof, the saids sext, fifth and fourth partes, *respective*, being defesied. 1664 NEWBYTH in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) I. 499 Notwithstanding of the twenty shillings Scots to be defesied to the defender upon the boll.

3. **Defese**, sb. *Sc.* *Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] Discharge, acquittance; = DEFEASANCE 4.

1491 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 166 Chancellare, we charge 30w that . . . 3e here the Thesauraris compt and defeis, and allow as 3e think accordis to resone

**Defeasible** (dīf'zīb'l), a. Also 6 *defeasable*, 9-ible, 7 *defeasible*, -eable, 7-9 *defeasable*. [a. AF. *defeasible* (Lytelton): = OF. type \**de(s)faisible*, \**de(s)faisible*, f. *de(s)faire*, *de(s)fer*, to undo + BLE. Cf. FRASIBLE.] Capable of being, or liable to be, undone, 'defeated' or made void; subject to forfeiture.

1286 FERNE *Blas. Gentry* 301 There be two or three rules to be obserued, otherwise the adoption is defeasible. 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1747) 81 He came to the Crowne of England by a defeasible title. 1707 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 393 In all these creatures, reclaimed from the wildness of their nature, the property is not absolute, but defeasible. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 103 A confirmation may make a voidable or defeasible estate good. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I. xv. 456 The unlettered savage . . . might deem the English tenure defeasible.

Hence **Defeasibleness**, **Defeasibility**.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo Martyr* 158 Much lesse . . . were our Lawes subject to that frailty and Defeasibleness. 1885 SIR F. NORTH in *Law Rep.* 50 Ch. Div. 542 The defeasibility of the gift in favour of Mrs. White.

**Defeat** (dīf'it), sb. [Appears at end of 16th c.: f. DEFEAT v., prob. after F. *defaite* sb. (1475 in Hatzf.): the latter was the ordinary fem. sb. from *defait*, -e, pa. pple. of *defaire* vb., = It. *disfatta* 'an undoing, an unmaking' (Florio), a defeat, a rout; Romanic type \**disfatta*: see DEFEAT v.]

1. Undoing; ruin; act of destruction. To make defeat upon (of): to bring about the ruin or destruction of. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* IV. i. 48 If you . . . Have vanquish the resistance of her youth, And made defeat of her virginity. 1604 — *Ham.* II. ii. 98 A king, Upon whose property, and most deere life, A damnd defeat was made. 1681 BEAUM. & FL. *Thierry & Theob.* II. After the damped defeat on you. a 1634 CHAPMAN *Rev. Honour*, That he might meantime make a sure defeat On our good aged father's life. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* v. v. I cannot for my heart proceed to more Defeat upon thy liberty.

2. The action of bringing to nought (schemes, plans, hopes, expectations); frustration. (Now usually fig. of 3.)

1599 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. i. ii. 213 So may a thousand actions once a foote . . . be all well borne Without defeat. 1645 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) I. 191 After I had sufficiently complained of my defeat of correspondence at Rome. 1667 Ld. G. DUBBY *Elvira* I. ii. Th' ingenious defeats . . . You are prepar'd to give to her suspicions. 1675 *Art Contentm.* ix. 83, 224 With him . . . whose perpetual toil makes him insensible what the defeat of sport signifies. 1728 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. Notes (R.). The defeat of Julian's impious purpose to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem. 1859 TENNYSON *Guinevere* 621, I must not dwell on that defeat of fame.

3. The act of overthrowing in a contest, the fact of being so overthrown or overcome; overthrow.

With objective genitive, or its equivalent, as 'after their defeat by the Romans', 'the defeat of Bonaparte at Waterloo': phrases, to inflict a defeat upon, to give a d. to, to defeat; to suffer, sustain, to receive a defeat, to be defeated.

a. in a military contest or fight. (The usual term from c 1650.)

1600 E. BLOUNT v. *Conestaggio* 298 They had newes in Fraunce of the defeat of the armie. 1657 North's *Plutarch*, *Addit. Lives* 57 To revenge the Defeat which they received at Derbent. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvul's Iron Age* 213 Prince Rupert . . . notwithstanding his late defeat at Marston Moore. *Ibid.* 208 They gave a total defeat to the Turkish Fleet. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 135 The dire event, That with sad overthrow and foul defeat Hath lost us Heav'n. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 74 P 12 He received the News of the Defeat of his Troops. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 103 He at last suffered a total defeat, and lost all his acquisitions. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. § 8. 430 The defeat of the Armada.

b. in other contests or struggles, e.g. in parliament, the defeat of a ministry, of the supporters of a measure, of a measure itself.

1697 JER. COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.*, *Confidence* (1698) 103 A Man of Confidence . . . is ready to rally after a Defeat; and grows more troublesome upon Denial. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 26 In that House of Commons . . . the Court had sustained a defeat on a vital question. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 2/7 The vote upon redistribution of power brought about the defeat of the first Reform Bill.

4. Law. The action of rendering null and void.

**Defeat** (dīf'it), v. Forms: 4-5 *defetto*, 4-7 *defeto*, 5 *defeyt*, *dyfeyt*, 5-7 *defait*, 6 *defayto*, -fette, -feict, -faiet, *disfeyt*, 6-7 *defeato*, 7 *defelt*, 6- *defeat*. [f. OF. *defeit*, *fait*, orig. *defait*, pa. pple. of *defaire* = It. *disfare*, late L. *disfacere*, *disfacere*, to undo, unmake, mar, destroy (in *Salic Law* and *Capitula Car. Magn.*), f. L. *dis-* (see DE- I. 6) + *facer* to do, make. Apparently the OF. pa. pple. *defait*, *defeit* was first taken into Eng. as a pa. pple. (see DEFEIT, *defet*); this was soon extended to *defeted*, and *defete* taken as the stem of an Eng. verb: cf. the dates of these.

(The pa. pple., and even the pa. t., were sometimes *defeat* in 16-17th c.)

1. *trans.* To unmake, undo, do away with; to ruin, destroy. *Obs.*

1435 *Rolls Parl.* 490 Ye saide pouere Toune of Caleys, yat by ye continuance of ye saide Staple hath hiderto been gretly maintained . . . [is] like to bee defaited and lost. 1481 CAXTON *Myyr.* I. i. 7 God may make alle thyng & alle defette or vnmake. 1481 — *Godfrey* 21 When Titus . . . defieted and destroyed all the cyte. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVIII. xii. Her lusty rethoryke My courage reformed. My sorowe defeted, and my mynde dyde mofedy. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 184 To subverte and defaict all conclusions and agrementes, enacted and assented to, in the last Parliament. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. ii. 160 Vnkindnesse may do much; And his vnkindnesse may defeat my life. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xlii. § 5 (1873) 207 Great and sudden fortune for the most part defeateth men. 1611 COTGR., *Defaire*, to vndoe; . . . defeat, discomfit, overcome; ruine, destroy, overthrow. 1632 LITIGOW *Trav.* VIII. 343 Thy wals defeat, were reard with fatal bones.

2. To destroy the vigour or vitality of; to cause to waste or languish; pa. pple. wasted, withered.

1374 CHAUCER *Booth.* II. i. 30 pou languished and art defeted for talent and desir of pi raper fortune. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 136/1 My body is defetted by the tormentis, that the woundes suffre nothyng to entre in to my thought.

3. To destroy the beauty, form, or figure of; to disfigure, deface, spoil. *Obs.*

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xli. 63a/2 She was soo defaied and dysfigured by the grete abstinence that she made. *Ibid.* I. i. 103 b/2 His visage . . . was also pale and defayed as of a deed man. 1495 *Trivulz's Barth.* De P. R. IV. iii. (ed. W. de W. 1513) Dryenesse . . . makyth the body euill coloured, and defacyth and defetyth [corpus discolorat et deformat]; Harl. MS. 4078 (c 1410) euell y-hewed & defaceþ & defete; Addit. MS. 27144 (c 1425) euell y-hewed & defetif & defete; orig. probably euell y-hewed & defaced & defet. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 346 Defate thy fauour, with an vsurp'd Beard.

4. Hunting. To cut up (an animal). *Obs.*

14. Le Venery de Twety in *Rel. Ant.* I. 153 And when the hert is take . . . and shal be defeted. *Ibid.* 154 And when the boor is i-take, he be defetied al value.

5. To bring to nought, cause to fail, frustrate, nullify (a plan, purpose, scheme, etc.).

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 65 Thynges and honours shal ben defetid by sodeyn dethe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* W. de W. 1531 34 b, Whiche illusion . . . as soone as it was detected . . . anone it auoyded & was defeted. 1536 STARKY *England* IV. 118 Yf hyt were wel ordryd justyce shold not be so defetied. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iii. 40 My stronger guilt, defeats my strong intent. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 73 The most promising designs . . . are many times easily defeated. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. x. (1743) 204 Almost sufficient to defeat the old adage, 'Rome was not built in a day'. 1791 COWPER *Charity* 38 To thwart its influence, and its end defeat. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 414 To . . . defeat the ulterior objects of the articles. 1855 EMERSON *Misc.* 223 A man who commits a crime defeats the end of his existence.

6. Law. To render null and void, to annul.

1525 TUNSTALL, etc. *To Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Vesp. C III. 189 b), In case ye wold have those points at this tyme be expresse convention defetied. 1533 *Willa & Ins.* N. C. (Surtrees) II. 62 Herbye defeating all former will and willeas, by me att any tyme made. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* IV. § 279 This exchange is good until it be defeated by the wife or her heir. 1707 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 142 The lessee's estate might also, by the antient law, be at any time defeated, by a common recovery suffered by the tenant of the freehold. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 49 A condition that defeats an estate. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v. *Defeasance*, A Defeasance on a bond . . . defeats that in the same manner.

7. To do (a person) out of (something expected, or naturally coming to him); to disappoint, defraud, cheat.

1538 STARKY *England* I. iv. 121 The credytors holly are defayed of theyr dette. 1542-3 *Act* 34-5 Hen. VIII, c. 20 § 1 Feined recoveries . . . to hinde and defete theyr heires inheritable by the limitation of suche giftes. 1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 14a, That they might defeat him from the use and possession of his goods. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 38a That thou maist not be defeated of that glory which awaits for thee. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 254 Death . . . Defeated of his seisure. 1707 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 475 A means of defeating their landlords of the security which the law has given them. 1777 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 Oct., Having been defeated of my first design. 1846 MILL *Logic* III. xxvi. § 3 The assertion that a cause has been defeated of an effect that is connected with it by a completely ascertained law of causation.

8. To deprive of (something one already possesses); to dispossess. *Obs.*

1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* XXXVI. xlviii (1634) 301 Rogero sunder them. Then of their daggers be them both defeteth. 1606 DAY *Ue of Gulls* I. ii. (1881) 12 That who-soever . . . can defeat him of his daughters shal with theyr lousier inioy his dukedom. 1677 Govt. *Venice* 20 They are never defeated of those marks of Honour, unless they have done something dishonourable.

9. To discomfit or overthrow in a contest; to vanquish, beat, gain the victory over: a. in battle.

The sense gradually passes from 'undo, annihilate, ruin, cut to pieces, destroy, rout', in the early quota, to that merely of 'beat, gain the victory over, put to the worse', in the modern ones. (Not in Shaks.)

1568 J. SHUTE *Cambine's Turk. Wars* 6 The armie of Baiazith was defetied, and he taken by Tamerlano. 1579 E. K. GLOSS. *Spenser's Sheph.* Cal. June, Great armies were defaicted and put to flight at the onely hearing of hys name. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 15 After this, he defetied Scipio and Ivba. *Ibid.* 47 When Lollius and Varrus were defaicted. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* 47 Then . . . he made an end of defeating them, the most of them being constrained to leap into the Sea. 1667 LD. ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 213 Three English ships . . . fell on the Irish, killed some, and defeat the rest. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 64/2 Their army was defeated before the walls of Patna. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 437 An engagement followed, in which Themistachus was defeated and slain. 1861 WESTM. *Rev. Oct.* 497 But though defeated the Cotton States were not vanquished.

b. *transf.* and fig.

1781 COWPER *Retirement* 781 'Tis love like his that can alone defeat The foes of man. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VI. lii, But that she Who loved me did with absent looks defeat Despair. 1870 E. PRACOR *Ralf Shiri.* III. 199 Isabell was not to be so easily defeated.

10. **Defeatance**. *Obs. rare.* [f. DEFEAT v. + -ANCE. (Not in Fr.)] Defeat.

a 1622 BROUGHTON *Wh.* (1662) III. 693 By 3000 wall given to a courtier and a lady, procured grief to Q. Elizabeth and defeatance.

**Defeated** (dīf'it'ed), ppl. a. [-ED<sup>1</sup>] Undone, frustrated, vanquished, etc.; see the verb.

1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 10 As 'twere, with a defeated ioy. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 85 Daring to rally defeated courage. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 239 The malevolence of the defeated party soon revived in all its energy.



**Defeater** (dēfātēr). [-ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which defeats.

1844 TUPPER *Crook of G.* xiii. That inevitable defeater of all printed secrets—impatience. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 11 Oct. The loss inflicted by the defeated on the defeater.

**Defeating**, *vbl. sb.* [-ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb DEFEAT, *q. v.*

1592 *Good News fr. Fraunce* Title-p. Together with the defeating, drowning, and taking of much victuaille, come and money, sent by the enemy. 1593 WATSON *Tears of Fancie* xxvi. Poems (Arb.) 191 So live I now and looke for ioyes defeating. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parion's Iron Age* 94 The defeating of some companies of Dragoons.

**Defeating**, *ppl. a.* [-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That defeats; see the verb.

1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* 1. iii. 106 The defeating dispositions of his providence.

† **Defeatment**. *Obs.* [f. DEFEAT *v.* + -MENT.] The action of defeating, defeat.

1. In battle or war; = DEFEAT *sb.* 3.

1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* iv. 1. 98 The cause of many defeats. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 19 Considering the defeats of Blackwater. 1733 MILLNER *Compend. Frnl.* 167 The Seat of the War was wholly in Flanders, removed thither by the French Defeatment.

2. Undoing, frustration, disappointment (of a purpose, design, etc.); = DEFEAT *sb.* 2.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* 1. vi. (1854) 53 Had these letters been delivered to the King (as they might have been but for this defeatment). 1674 OWEN *Wks.* (1851) VIII. 491 The defeatment of these advantages. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 261 In defeatment of his Power and Laws in the Church.

**Defeature** (dēfātūr), *sb.* *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 7 *defaiture*, *defeiture*, *diffeature*. [a. OF. *defaiture*, *desfaiture*, f. *desfaire* to undo, etc., after *facture*:—L. *factura* making, doing. In Eng. conformed in spelling to *defeat*, and in sense 2 associated with *feature*.]

† 1. Undoing, ruin; = DEFEAT *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1592 DANIEL *Compl. Rosamond*, The Day before the Night of my Defeature. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. vi. 17 For their first loves defeature. 1615 *Life Lady Jane Grey* Bijb. After her most unfortunate marriage and the utter defeature almost of her name and honours. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iii. 900 To make defeature Of his estate in blisse he doth intend.

2. Disfigurement, defacement; marring of features. *arch.* Cf. DEFEAT *v.* 3.

Now chiefly an echo of the Shaksperian use. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. i. 299 Carefull houres with times deformed hand, Haue written strange defeatures in my face. *Ibid.* ii. i. 98. 1592 — *Ven. & Ad.* 736 To mingle beauty with infirmities, And pure perfection with impure defeature. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) v. 312 All the defeatures of guilt. stood on the brow of the former. 1829 SOUTHEY *Collog. Society* Ded. 1. iv. Ere heart-hardening bigotry. With sour defeature marr'd his countenance. 1842 *Tail's Mag.* IX. 354 To see the well uplifted from the deformities and defeatures of my fellow-creatures.

† 3. Frustration; = DEFEAT *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 14 The defeature and discourie of those horrible Traitors. 1668 E. KEMP *Reasons for Use of Ch. Prayers* 10 Have they had no disappointments, no defeatures? 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* i. (1726) 31 The Defeature of its Purposes.

† 4. Defeat in battle or contest. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO *Soffratto*, a defeature or ouerthrow. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 481 After the defeiture of K. Perseus. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* iv. i. Have you acquainted her with the defeature of the Carthaginians. 1820 SOUTHEY *Kehama* xi. ii. Complaining of defeature twice sustain'd. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 417 This comfort we to our defeature lend.

**Defeature**, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*, sense 2. Cf. OF. *defaiturer* (13th c. in Godef.), with which however the Eng. word is not historically connected.] *trans.* To disfigure, deface, mar the features of. Hence *Defeatured* *ppl. a.*

1792 J. FENNELL *Proc. at Paris* (L.), Events defeatured by exaggeration. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 493 A. face, defeatured horribly. 1863 LD. LYTTON *King Amasis* II. 127 Ruined defeatured shapes of Beauty.

**Defeazable**, *-ance*, var. DEFEASABLE, -ANCE.

† **Defecate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also 5 *defecate*, 7 *defecate*. [ad. L. *defēcāt-us*, pa. pple. of *defēcāre* (see next). In early times used as pa. pple. of DEFEATE *v.*]

1. Purified from dregs, clarified, clear and pure. *a.* as *ppl.*

1533 ELIOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 34 b, Ale or biere welle and perfectly brewed and clesned, and settled and defecate. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 257 Joys..defecate from your dregs of guilt.

b. as *adj.*

1596 NEWTON *Lemnie's Complex.* (1633) 143 This pure, cleare, defecate, lovely, and amiable ioyce. 1621-51 *Anat. Mel.* ii. ii. 1. 233 Many rivers..defecate and clear. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 235 The Air is generally defecate and serene. 1684 tr. *Boni's Merc. Compt.* v. 146 It renders the mass of blood defecate.

2. Mentally, morally, or spiritually purified.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cres.* (R.), Sith ye are all seven defecate Participant of diuine sapience. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. 1. i. Calvinists, more defecate than the rest, yet..not free from superstition. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 23 A pure and defecate Ethereal Spirit. 1742 YOUNG *Nat. Ph.* ix. 1209 Minds elevate, and panting for unseen, And defecate from sense.

**Defecate** (dēfēkt), *v.* Also 6 *defecate*, 7-9 *defecate*. [f. ppl. stem of L. *defēcāre* to cleanse from dregs, purify, f. DE- I. 6 + *fec*, pl. *fec-es* dregs. Cf. F. *défequer* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. *trans.* To clear from dregs or impurities; to purify, clarify, refine.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 58 When..it iz defecated by al night standing, the drink iz the better. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 11. i. Some are of opinion that such fat standing waters make the best Beere, and that seething doth defecate it. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 20 The gum, which they defecate in water by boiling and purging. 1753 HERVEY *Theron & Asp.* (1757) xii. 457 Some like the Distillers Alembick sublimite; others like the Common sewers defecate. 1881 H. NICHOLSON *From Sword to Share* xxxii. 255 The juice should be..defecated and concentrated on the most approved methods.

2. *fig.* To purify from pollution or extraneous admixture (of things immaterial).

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv. 1. iii, Till Luther's time..who began upon a sudden to defecate, and as another sun to drive away those foggy mists of superstition. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1700) 58 To Defecate and Exalt our Conceptions. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepis Sci.* i. 17 If we defecate the notion from materiality. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 ¶ 4 To defecate and clear my mind by brisker motions. 1866 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Intro. Poems 1890 II. 162 A growing tendency to curtail language into a mere convenience, and to defecate it of all emotion. 1870 W. M. ROSETTI *Life of Shelley* p. xx, To defecate life of its misery.

3. To remove (dregs or fæces) by a purifying process; to purge away; to void as excrement. Also *fig.*

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. 13 It [the air] soon began to defecate and to depose these particles upon the oily surface. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* iv. vii. (1873) 311 To defecate the dregs of the mind. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 91 By the death of the body, sin is defecated

b. *absol.* To void the fæces.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 108 The patient should not be allowed to get up to defecate. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Clin. Lect. Dis. Women* xiv. (ed. 4) 96.

Hence *Defecating* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1855 MAURICE *Let. in Life* (1884) II. vii. 277 Get it clear by any defecating processes. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 29 May 2/2 The use of defecating powders.

**Defecated** (dēfēktēd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Cleared of dregs or impurities; clarified, clear.

1621 WILKINS *Math. Magic* li. v. (1648) 185 Have the air..so pure and defecated as is required. 1677 GREW *Anat. Frits* iii. § 6 A more defecated or better fined Juice. 1733 CUYNE *Eng. Malady* Pref. (1734) 5 Generous, defecated, spirituous Liquors. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 17 June 721/1 We have a right to ask..that our rivers should flow with water, and not with defecated sewage.

2. *fig.* Mentally, morally, or spiritually purified.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xx. § 4 A great deale of cleare elocution, and defecated conceit. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Orat. Italian* 39 Consider the defecated nature of that pure and divine body. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 279 His judgment daily becomes more and more defecated.

3. *trans.* Of evil: Unmixed, unmitigated.

1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld. Wks.* VIII. 57 The principle of evil himself, incorporeal, pure, unmixed, dephegmated, defecated, evil. 1827 HARE *Guesses Ser.* 1 (1873) 92 The Penal Colonies..have been the seats of simple, defecated crime.

**Defecation** (dēfēkāt-ſhŋ). Also *defecation*.

[ad. L. *defēcātiō-em*, n. of action from *defēcāre* to DEFEATE. Also in mod.F.] The action or process of defecating.

1. The action of purifying from dregs or lees; cleansing from impurities; clarification.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Defecation, a purging from dregs, a refining. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 218 Depuration and defecation..of the blood and vital spirits. 1865 *Standard* 26 Jan., Unless some means are taken for the defecation of the sewage before it is discharged into the river.

2. Purification of the mind or soul from what is gross or low.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* 1. Ad § ix. 142 A defecation of his faculties and an opportunity of Prayer.

3. The discharging of the fæces.

1830 R. KNOX *Beclard's Anat.* 310 In coughing, sneezing, vomiting, defecation..a greater or lesser number of the muscles..act in unison. 1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 142/2 Cases of defecation of hair..are..to be received with distrust. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vi. 153 When defecation takes place.

**Defecator** (dēfēktōr). [agent-n. f. DEFE-

CATE *v.*: see -OR.] One who or that which defecates or purifies; *spec.* in *Sugar-manufacture*: see quot. 1874.

1864 WEBSTER, *Defecator*, that which cleanses or purifies. 1874 KNIGHT *Mech. Dict.*, Defecator, an apparatus for the removal from a saccharine liquid of the immature and feculent matters which would impair the concentrated result...Defecators for sorghum partake of the character of filters. 1875 *USE Dict. Aris* III. 944 (*Sugar*), This dissolving pan is sometimes..called a 'defecator'.

**Defect** (dēfēkt), *sb.* Also 5 *defaictō*, 5-6 *defecto*. [ad. L. *defēc-tus* defect, want, f. ppl. stem of *defēcāre* to leave, desert, fail, etc.: see DEFECT *v.* In early use repr. OF. *defaict* privation, or *defaict* evil, misfortune: see DEFEAT *v.*]

1. The fact of being wanting or falling short; lack or absence of something essential to completeness (opposed to *excess*); deficiency.

1580 NASHE *Intro. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 11 To supplie all other inferior foundations defects. 1592 DAVIES

*Immort. Saul* Intro. v. 2 Which Ill being nought but a Defect of Good. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 112 Holding on a meane path betwene excess and defect. 1719 DE FOS *Cruise* (1840) II. ii. 43, I must supply a defect in my former relation. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 360 The excess of one check is balanced by the defect of some other. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 495 Having little money to give, the Estates supplied the defect by loyal protestations and barbarous statutes. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.*, *Condorcet* 66 The excess of scepticism and the defect of enthusiasm.

b. *In defect*: wanting, deficient, defective. *In* (+ *for*) *defect* of: in default of, for want of.

1622 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 1 The latter being in defect. *Ibid.* i. 5 Our bodies are..prone to pine away for defect of daily food. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* I. (1651) 3 In defect of a Furnace..we may use a Kettle. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1659) 174 That [quality]..in whose defect the Devils are unhappy. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 76 Besides the scutages they were liable to in defect of personal attendance. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 47 In other (animals) water was in excess, and fire in defect.

2. A shortcoming or failing; a fault, blemish, flaw, imperfection (in a person or thing).

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 44 An hidde defaict is sumtyme in nature Under covert. 1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 138 But having no defects, why dost abhor me? 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* l. i. (1611) 2 The manifold defects whereunto every kind of regiment is subject. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 25/1 The very good general reputation he had, notwithstanding his defects, acquired. 1752 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Frnl.* No. 56 Ill breeding..is not a single defect, it is the result of many. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. x. 18 Its incurable defect is an utter absence of imagination. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.*, *Vauvenargues* 14 Vauvenargues has the defects of his qualities.

b. *Naut.* (See quot.)

1829 MARRYAT *F. Mildmay* v, Having delivered..an account of our defects, they were sent up to the Admiralty. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Defects, an official return of the state of a ship as to what is required for her hull and equipment, and what repairs she stands in need of. Upon this return a ship is ordered to sea, into harbour, into dock, or paid out of commission.

† 3. The quality of being imperfect; defectiveness, faultiness. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* II. i. 178 The defecte of nature ys with vs such. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxlix. 11 When all my best doth worship thy defect. 1776 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vii. (1876) 414 The merit or defect of performances.

4. The quantity or amount by which anything falls short; in *Math.* a part by which a figure or quantity is wanting or deficient.

1660 BARROW *Euclid* VI. xxvii, The greatest is that A D which is applied to the half being like to the defect K I. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 223 Supplying the defect of the Dividend with Cyphers. 1823 H. J. BROOKS *Intro. Crystallogr.* 290 When a decrement by 1 row of molecules takes place on the edge of any paralleloiped, the ratio of the edges of the defect [etc.]. 1858 HERSCHEL *Astron.* § 545 An allowance..proportional to the excess or defect of Jupiter's distance from the earth above or below its average amount.

† 5. Failure (of the heavenly bodies) to shine; eclipse; wane of the moon. *Obs.* [L. *defectus*.]

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 The defect of the Moone and her occultation. 1607 TOPSELL *Fours. Beasts* (1658) 4 When the moon is in the wane, they [Apes] are heauie and sorrowful..for, as other beasts, so do these fear the defect of the stars and planets. 1652 RAY *Dissol. World* 259 Prodigious and lasting Defects of the Sun, such as happened when Cæsar the Dictator was slain.

† 6. A falling away (from), defection. *Obs.*

1540 in STRYPE *Ecl. Mem.* I. xlix. 367 The king..made a defect from his purpose of reformation with great precipitancy. c 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 308 When a priest apostatizes..they seldom place his defect to the account of conscience.

† **Defect**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *defectus*, pa. pple. of *defēcāre*: see next.] Defective, deficient, wanting.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metamorph.* ProI. i, This huge concauite, defect of light. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* (N.), Their service was defect and lame. 1664 FLODDEN *F.* vi. 56 And sage advice was clean defect.

**Defect**, *v.* [f. L. *defēc-tus*, ppl. stem of *defēcāre* to leave, desert, depart, cease, fail, f. DE- + *facēre* to make, do.] I. *intr.*

† 1. To fail, fall short, become deficient or wanting; to fall off from (a standard, etc.). *Obs.*

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 143/2 After he perceived that nature began to faile and defect, he yielded himselfe to die. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* iv. (1603) 315 The vertue and goodness of men seemeth to defect from that of former ages. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* l. v. 18 Yet haue the inquiries of most defected by the way. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 295 The Moon suddenly defected in an eclipse. a 1677 BARROW *Serm. Wks.* 1716 III. 16 Not..to defect from the right..course thereto.

2. To fall away from (a person, party, or cause); to become a rebel or deserter. Now *Obs.* or *rare*.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. liii. 241 They had defected from the Christiane Religionne. 1646 BUCK *Rich. III.* l. 15 The Duke was now secretly in his heart defected from the King, and became male-content. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 340 He defected, and fled to the contrary part. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* I. xviii. 280 The native troops and gunners defected.

II. *trans.*

† 3. To cause to desert or fall away. *Obs.*

1636 PRYNN *Unsh. Tim.* Ded. (1661) 7 Defect me from (the Episcopal) throne, expell me the City. 1685 F. SPENCE *House of Medici* 373 The means of defecting his garrison.

† 4. To hurt, damage, make defective; to dishonour. *Obs.*

1579 *Remedie agst. Loue* C ij, To brydell all affectes, As



Drunkennesse, Whordome, which our God defectes. 1639 *Troubles Q. Eliza* (N.). Men may much suspect; But yet, my lord, none can my life defect.

Hence + Defected ppl. a., + Defecting vbl. sb. 1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* v. xxviii. (R.), Defected honour neuer more is to be got againe. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 1885: 62 A certain gret schip, bot through aldnes defectet. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* (1723) 140 a, I finde another, so affected, or rather defectet [being deaf and dumb]. 1635 *HEYWOOD Hierarch* ii. Comm. 104, I finde myselme much defectet and disabled in my knowledge and understanding. 1686 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) II. 262 The Archbishop of York now died. I look on this as a great stroke to the poor Church of England, now in this defecting period.

**Defectant** (d'f'ek'tant). *rare*. [f. DEFECT v. + ANT. (No corresp. L. or F.)] = DEFECTOR. 1883 *Field* 1 Dec. 759 Defectant after defectant causing.. the honorary secretary an immense amount of trouble.

**Defectibility** (d'f'ek'tib'iliti). [f. next + -ITY.] Liability to fail or become defective.

a 1617 *BAYNE On Eph.* (1658) 108 This is.. to detect.. the defectibility.. in his creature. 1678 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* III. 4 Sin came first into the world from the Defectibility of our first Parents their Free-will. 1705 *PURSHALL Mech. Macrocosm* 13 A Defectibility in these is Inconsistent with Infinite Wisdom. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* viii. (ed. 2) 192 The certain defectibility of all institutions, which depend not upon the principle of self-government.

**Defectible**, a. Also 7-able. [f. L. defect-, ppl. stem of *deficere* (see DEFECT v.) + -BLE: cf. *perceptible*.] Liable to fail or fall short.

a 1617 *BAYNE On Eph.* (1658) 104 The sin of a creature defectable may be ordained. 1674 *HICKMAN Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 22 The defectible nature of the will. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* l. v. Wks. (1874) I. 101 Such creatures.. would for ever remain defective.

**Defection** (d'f'ek'sjən). In 6 defeccion. [ad. L. *defectionem* desertion, revolt, failure, eclipse, deficiency, fainting, etc., n. of action from L. *deficere*: see DEFECT v. Cf. F. *defection* (in OF. 13-15th c., and in mod.F. 18-19th c., but obs. in 16th c., when the Eng. word was adopted from L.).]

1. The action or fact of failing, falling short or becoming defective; failure (of anything).

1544 *PHARER Regim. Life* (1553) G vj b, Mani times foloweth defeccion of the strength. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 36 You.. suffer no defeccion of your renoune, nor eclipse of dignitie. 1650 *FULLER Piaseah* ii. 62 The stopping of the waters [of Jordan] above must necessarily command their defeccion beneath. 1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philas.* (1701) 29/2 As soon as he remembered these words, he fell into a great defeccion of Spirit. 1833 C. BRONTER *Villette* xxiv, I underwent.. miserable defections of hope, intolerable encroachments of despair. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 1. 129 All the cumbrous ceremonial might be strictly attended to without flaw or defeccion.

† b. *spec.* Failure of vitality; a fainting away or swooning. Obs.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 417 The vrine that hee auoyded in his defections or swoons. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Comput.* xix. 680 It may be sometimes good to intend Defections of the Soul to sprinkle cold water on the Face.

† c. Imperfection, defectiveness; an instance of this, a defect. Obs.

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 273 In whom, if there be any defeccion.. it is to be referred to Nature. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1656) 93 He himself in his anatomy of his affections and defections.. acknowledges himself to be severe. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Defection.. an infirmity. 1677 *HALE Contempl.* II. 38 The Light of Nature shews us, that there is a great defeccion and disorder in our Natures.

2. The action of falling away from allegiance or adherence to a leader, party, or cause; desertion.

1552 *HULST, Defection*, properly wheras an armye doth forsake their owne captayne. 1583 *STUBBS Anal. Abus.* II. (1882) 92 After the defeccion of Iudas the traitour. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxx. 284 Fearing lest the defeccion of his souldiers should daily more and more increase. 1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* Pref. When the United Netherlands made their defeccion from the Crown of Spain. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. vi. 251 A spirit of defeccion had already begun to spread among those whom he trusted most. 1884 *Nonconformity* 21 Feb. 186/3 The Liberal defeccion on Wednesday morning was.. small.

3. A falling away from faith, religion, duty, or virtue; backsliding; apostasy.

1546 *BALE Eng. Volaries* II. (R.), Suche a defeccion from Christ as Saint Paul spekeh of. 1549 *LATIMER 5th Serm.* def. *Edw.* VI (Arb.) 132 Also the defeccion is come and swaruing from the fayth. 1622 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 1 The Lord for this end permitteth many general defections and corruptions. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. vii. 355 The defeccion and disobedience of the first Man, which brought Death into the World. 1738 *WARRBURTON Div. Legat.* I. 287 Their frequent Defections into Idolatry. 1778 *PRIESTLEY Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 300 The times of defeccion and idolatry. 1882 *FARRAR Early Chr.* II. 436 For each such defeccion we must find forgiveness.

Hence **Defectionist**, one who advocates defeccion. 1846 *WORCESTER cites Morru. Chron.*

† **Defectious**, a. Obs. [f. DEFLECTION: see -OUS. Cf. *infectious*.]

1. Having defects, defective.

1581 *PETITE Guazzo's Civ. Cont.* I. (1586) 11 b, Without Conversation our life would bee defections. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 43 Perchance in some one defections pece, we may find a blemish.

2. Of the nature of defeccion or desertion.

1630 *Lord Relig. Perses Ep. Ded.*, Relapse and defections apostasie.

VOL. III.

**Defective** (d'f'ek'tiv), a. and sb. Also 5 defectif, -yf, def f'ectyf, 5-6 def f'ectyve. [a. F. *defectif*, -ive (14th c. in Littré), ad. L. *defectivus*: Tertull., f. defect-, ppl. stem of *deficere*: see DEFECT v.]

A. *adj.* 1. Having a defect or defects; wanting some essential part or proper quality; faulty, imperfect, incomplete.

1475 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 95 The crosse in the markythe his defectyff & lyke to fall. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* clxiv. 148 And tho lete kyng edward amende the lawes of walyys that were defectif. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 4 Weightes and mesures so found defectif to be forfeit and brent. 1508 *PAYNEL Salerni's Regim.* Xlvb, Saffron comf'ortethe defectue membris, and principallye the harte. 1599 *SANDVY Europa Spec.* (1632) 153 For a Prince hee hath beene thought somewhat defectue. 1663 *GERBER Counsel* 8 Why modern and daily Buildings are so exceedingly Defective? 1781 *COWPER Poems*, Ep. to Lady Austen 62 In aid of our defective sight. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xxiv. 171 My defective French pronunciation. 1893 *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 309/1 The defective condition of the drains.

b. *Defective fifth* (in Music): an interval containing a semitone less than the perfect fifth. *Defective hyperbola* (in Math.): = DEFICIENT hyperbola.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Semi-Diaphanon*, a Term in Musick, signifying a defective or imperfect Octave. 1787-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Curve*, (Newton's) Enumeration of the Curves of the second kind.. Six are defective parabolas, having no diameters.. Seven are defective hyperbolas, having diameters. 1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Semidiaphanta*, a defective fifth, called a false fifth.

2. *Defective in* († of): wanting or deficient in.

1599 *SANDVY Europa Spec.* (1632) 112 A sovereigne preservative, and defective of no vertue save Iustice and Mercy. 1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* II. i. 233 All which the Moore is defective in. a 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* I. xi. (1640) 107 Why are we so defective in this duty? 1689 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) III. 305 Hence it is that we are in England so defective of good libraries. 1713 *ADDISON Guard.* No. 110 ¶ 2 Our tragedy writers have been notoriously defective in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 121 The first portion of the dialogue is in no way defective in ease and grace.

† 3. At fault; that has committed a fault or offence; guilty of error or wrongdoing. Obs.

1491 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 106 Thou puttist default to prestes, as erst thou diddest to curates. I wot thou ben defectif, bot 3it thouiddest Cristis religion. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 38 ¶ 10 Suche a persone may be founde defectyf by xij. men lawfully sworn. 1504 *ATKYNSON tr. De Imitatione* xv. 17 If thou founde thy angells defectyve & impure. 1518 *Act to Hen. VIII in Stat. Ire.* (1621) 56 Persons.. so founden defective or trespassing in any of the said statutes. 1677 *Govt. Venice* 189 When any of them is defective, he is responsible to that terrible Court.

4. Wanting or lacking (to the completeness of anything).

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 55 To supply that which was defective in some, or to correct what was amisse in others. 1711 *STRYPE Parker v. iii.* (R.), To have written thereon what was defective. 1714 tr. *Rivella* 68 He.. did not then dream there was any thing in her Person defective to his Happiness. 1864 *CARELYE Fredk. G.* (1865) IV. xii. v. 162, I wish you had a Fortunatus hat; it is the only thing defective in your outfit.

5. *Gram.* Wanting one or more of the usual forms of declension, conjugation, etc.

1530 *PALSGR. Introd.* 30 Verbes parsonal be of three sortes, parfytte, anomales, and defectyves. *Ibid.* 36 Some be yet more defectyves. 1844 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 168 Defective Verbs are those which are used only in some of their moods and tenses, (e.g.) Can, could.. Ought.. quoth.

† 6. *Defective cause*: see DEFICIENT a. 3. Obs.

1624 N. DE LAUNY tr. *De Moutin's Logic* 60 Under the Efficient cause we comprehend the cause which is called Defective. As the want of sight is the cause of going astray. 1678 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* III. 195 Albeit Gods will be the effective and predeterminative cause of the substrate mater of sin, yet it is no way a defective or moral cause of sin.

B. sb. † 1. A thing defective or wanting. Obs.

1497 *Br. Alcock Mons Perfect.* Aiiij/a No defectyue to their comforte.

† 2. *gen.* One who is defective. Obs.

a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1866-7) I. 444, I cannot tell what to make of these defectives.. they neither weep nor dance.. they weep almost, and dance almost.

b. *spec.* A person who is deficient in one or more of the physical senses or powers. U.S.

1881 G. S. HALL *German Culture* 267 She [Laura Bridgman] is not apt, like many defectives, to fall asleep if left alone or unemployed. 1892 J. B. WEBER in *N. Amer. Rev.* Apr. 425 Their paupers, criminals, or other defectives.

3. *Gram.* A defective part of speech. (Also fig.)

1612 *BINSLEY Pos. Parts* (1660) 100 Rehearse the several sorts of Defectives.. Apotots, Monophtots, Diptots, [etc.]. 1697-77 *FELTHAM Revolves* II. iv. 166 Certainly a Lyer, though never so plausible, is but a defective of the present tense. 1863 W. SMITH tr. *Curian's Gr. Gram.* § 200 Observe further the Defectives: *supra* later, *supra* ultimus, [etc.].

**Defectively** (d'f'ek'tivli), *adv.* [f. -LY.] In a defective manner; imperfectly, faultily.

1611 *SPED Hist. Gl. Brit. Proem*, Fabius Maximus is reprehended by Polybius for defectively writing the Punicke warres. 1633 *BAXTER Chr. Concord* Pref. Cii. Because.. the Duties.. [are] so defectively performed. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 274 To carry it into execution, though defectively made. a 1850 *ROSETTI Dante & Circ.* I. (1874) 84 It seemed to me that I had spoken defectively.

**Defectiveness** (d'f'ek'tivnəs). [-NESS.] Defective quality or condition; the fact or state of being defective; faultiness.

1622 *MALYNE Anc. Law-Merch.* 400 Let there be made a Notarial Instrument or Act concerning the defectiveness of the commodities. 1643 *MILTON Dr. Div.* i. 1851, 22 The unfines and defectiveness of an unconjugal mind. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. iii. 118 The queen giving great allowance for my defectiveness in speaking. 1884 W. J. COUTHOUR *Addition* iii. 47 Owing to the defectiveness of his memory. 1884 *Law Times* 16 Feb. 275/2 The radical defectiveness of leasehold tenure as now applied to urban holdings.

**Defectless** (d'f'ek'tləs), a. [-LESS.] Without defect; flawless.

1883 S. L. CLEMENS (MARK TWAIN) *Life on Mississippi* 485 An absolutely defectless memory.

**Defector** (d'f'ek'tər). [a. L. *defector* revoltor, agent-n. f. *deficere*: see DEFECT v.] One who falls away; a seceder or deserter.

1662 *PETTY Taxes* 62 If the minister should lose part of the tythes of those whom he suffers to defect from the church, (the defector not saying, but the state wholly gaining them). 1879 *Sir G. CAMPBELL White & Black* 372 Independents and all other defectors from the party.

† **Defectual**, a. Obs. *rare*. [f. L. *defectus* DEFECT + -AL: cf. *effectual*.] Defective.

1820 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xv. 2 note, Without which order.. the Church had been more defectual and insufficient, then any Common wealth.. in the world.

† **Defectuous**, a. Obs. *rare*. [ad. med.L. *defectuosus*: see -OUS.] = DEFECTUOUS.

1678 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* III. 195 The same act which is defectuous and sinful in regard of the will of man is most perfect and regular in regard to the will of God.

† **Defectuousity**. Obs. [ad. med.L. *defectuositas*, f. *defectuosus*: see next and -ITY. Cf. F. *defectuosité*, in 15th c. *defectuosité* (Hatzf.).] Defectiveness, faultiness.

1597 *Lowie Chirurg.* (1634) 185 The Hare-shaw is a defectuousity of nature.. in the Lip, Eare, or Nose. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xiv. § 2 (R), This mercifull indulgence given to our defectuousities.

† **Defectuous**, a. Obs. [ad. med.L. *defectuosus*, f. *defectus* + DEFECT: see -OUS. Cf. F. *defectueux*, (1336 in Littré), Pr. *defectuos*, Sp. *defectuoso*, It. *defettoso*.] Having defects; defective, faulty; imperfect.

1553 *COL. Pole* in *Strype Crammer* II. (1694) 177 The former Act of the ratifying of the matrimony seemed unto me much defectuous. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Ap. ii. 272 The correspondence betwixt this Vial and this Trumpet is visibly lame and defectuous. 1766 *Nat. Hist. Ireland* 92 The Irish air is greatly defectuous in this part.

Hence † **Defectuously** *adv.*, † **Defectuousness**.

1604 *PARSONS 3rd Pt. Three Convers.* Eng. 43 Relating their stories corruptly or defectuously of purpose. 1684 H. MORE *Answer* 307 Which are more obscurely and defectuously here intimated. 1662 — *Enthus. Tr.* 1712 43 Touching the Defectuousness in my Enumeration of the Causes of Enthusiasm. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 39 This insinuates the defectuousness of the Sardinian Church.

† **Defedate**, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of late L. *defedare* to defile, f. *DE* + *fedare* to make foul, defile, f. *fedus* foul.] *trans.* To defile, pollute.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 26 The same spurious acidity.. defedates the blood.

† **Defedation** (d'f'ed'at'sjən). Obs. Also *defeced*. [ad. med.L. *defedationem*, in F. *defedation* (15-16th c.), n. of action from late L. *defedare*: see prec.] The action of making impure; befouling, pollution (*esp.* of the blood or skin; also fig.).

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parg's Chirurg.* xx. vii. (1678) 461 A Morpheus or defedation of all the skin. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 73 An extraordinary defedation of the blood. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Comput.* v. 153 A purge must not be given in any defedation of the skin. a 1748 *BENTLEY (J.)*, The defedation of so many parts by bad printer, and a worse editor. 1764 *GRAINGER Super. Care* iv. 282 Successive crops of defedations oft will spot the skin. 1793 *D'Israeli Curr. Lit.* (1843) 134 All these changes are so many defedations of the poem.

**Defeict**, obs. form of DEFEAT.

**Defeissance**, obs. form of DEFEASANCE.

† **Defeit, defect**, a. Obs. Also 5 defect, defeit. [a. OF. *defeit*, *desfeit*, -fait, pa. pple. of *desfaire*, *defaire* to undo: see DEFEAT v.] Marred, disfigured.

1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* v. 618 To ben defet [v. defect] and pale, and woken lesse. *Ibid.* v. 1219 He so defet [v. disfigured] was, but no mader man Vnnepe myght hym knowe per he wente. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* xcii. 121 Hadde her ussage defeit in such wise that she was unknowe to euer creature. a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE The Elegie* 56 It weeping said:—'O deidly corpse, defect!'

**Defeit, Defeiture**, obs. ff. DEFEAT, -URE.

† **Defe-ko**, v. Obs. [a. F. *défequer*, ad. L. *dēfecare* to DEFEATE.] = DEFECCATE v. 3.

1605 *TIMME Quersil.* I. i. 3 By the meanes whereof all impure and corrupt matter is defecked and separated.

**Defence, defense** (d'f'ens), sb. Forms: 3-6 defens, 3- defence, defense; (5) diffens, -ense, -ence, difence, 5-6 defence, 6 defens.) [Two forms: ME. *defence*, a. OF. *defens* (*defians*, *deffenz*, *desfens*, *fans*, etc.), Ph. de Thaur 1119, ad. L. *defensum* thing forbidden, defended, etc., 17<sup>e</sup>



sb. use of pa. pple. of *dēfēndre* (see DEFEND); also ME. *defense*, a. OF. *defense* defence, prohibition, ad. L. *defensa* (Tertullian = *defensio*), f. pa. pple. *defensus*, analogous to sbs. in -*ata*, -*ade*, -*le*. In Eng. where *e* became early mute, and grammatical gender was lost, the two forms naturally ran together; app. the spelling *defense* comes from the *defens* form; cf. *hennes*, *hens*, *hence*; *penis*, *pens*, *pence*; *ones*, *ons*, *once*; *sithens*, *since*; *Duns*, *dunce*. The spelling *defense* is that now usual in the United States.

(The pop. Romanic forms were *de*, *difeso*, *assa*, cf. It. *difesa*, OF. *des*, *def*, *defois*, *defois*, Norman *défaits*, and *deifeise*, *deifeise*.)

The action of defending, in the various senses of the verb, q.v.

The order here followed is as in the verb, though this does not quite agree with the chronological data in hand.

I. The action of warding off, and of prohibiting. (Obs. or arch.)

†1. The action of keeping off, or resisting the attack of (an enemy). Obs.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 4715 In defense of hor fos, bat on flete lay. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vi. cxcix. 206 For y<sup>e</sup> defense of his enemies. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 For the maintenance of his warres, inuasion and defence of his enemies. 1588 L.D. *BURGHLEY Let. to Sir F. Walsingham* 19 July, 5000 footmen and 1000 horsemen for defence of the enemy landing in Essex.

†b. ? Offence. Obs.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 2692 What defense has pou done to our dere goddes?

†2. The action of forbidding; prohibition. Obs. (exc. as in b, c.)

a1300 *Ten Commandm.* 15 in E. E. P. (1862) 16 Hou he sould be folke tech, and to ssoow ham godis defens bope to zung and to olde of be x. commandemens. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 11098 Pe sekesteyn, for alle pat defense, 3yt he 3aue pe body ensense. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl. B.* xviii. 193 Adam afterward azeines his defense, Frette of pat fruit. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 56 Eve.. bethought her not aright of the defence that God had made to her husbunde and her. 1546 J. HACKET *Let. in MS. Cott. Galba IX.* 35 The Gouernour will macke a particuler defens and comandment.. for the anychillment and destrucion of thys nywe bokes. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 4 The pope.. wrote unto him by an other briefe, with defence not to procede in the cause. a1608 *TEMPLE (J.)*, Severe defences may be made against wearing any linen under a certain breadth.

b. In defence: (of fish, or waters) prohibited from being taken, or fished in. *Defence-month* = *Fence-month*. (Cf. *FENCE* sb. 7, 11.)

1607 *COWELL Interpr.* s.v. *Fencemonth*, All waters where salmones be taken, shall be in defence.. from the nativite. 1736 W. NELSON *Lavus conc. Game* 77 The Fence-Month, by the antient Foresters was called the Defence-Month, and is the Fawning Time. 1758 *DESCR. Thames* 174 Salmon shall be in Defence, or not taken, from 8th September to St. Martin's Day. 1818 *HASSALL Rides & Walks* II. 63 During the defence months, which are March, April, and May, at which time the fish.. are spawning. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 10/1 Streams which were 'put in defence in the reign of his late Majesty King Henry II., and have been so maintained thereafter'.

c. In the game of *Ombre*: see *quot.*

1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 32 If there be Defence, that is to say, if either of his adversaries undertake to forbid the Surrender.

II. The action of guarding or protecting from attack.

3. Guarding or protecting from attack; resistance against attack; warding off of injury; protection. (The chief current sense.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 107 Wanne hii forsoke ys, and for slewed, and to non defence ne come. c1300 *K. Alis.* 2615 Alle that hadde powere To beere weopene of defena. c1345 *Coer de L.* 6840 Withe egypt knyghtes of defena. c1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 1139 Ye archewyes, stonith at defens. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 214 With thirthe thousand of defence. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 9518 In defence of be folke. 1418 *E. E. WYLLER* (1882) 31 A Doubled of defence couered with red Lecher. a1533 L.D. *BERNERS Huon* lxvii. 230 His defence coude not auayle hym. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 57 He would rather dye in the defence than frely yeld the castle. a1699 *LADY HALKETT Autobiog.* (1875) 53 [He] drew his sword in the defence of the innocent. 1799 *Tatler* No. 63 ¶ 2 His sword, not to be drawn but in his own Defence. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* i. What are your weapons of defence? 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 123 They are to take measures for the defence of the country.

†b. Faculty or capacity of defending. Obs.

[c1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 803 The defendouris was off so fel defens.] 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 1078 The wallies were so that ordinance didd little harme. 1593 *SHAKS.* 3 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 64 The Cittle being but of small defence. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* v. ii. 5 A man of great defence. 1634 *SIR T. SPENSER Trav.* 20 Pikes and Targets of great length and defence. 1654 *WHITELOCKE Swed. Embassy* (1772) I. 203 A castle.. neither large nor beautiful, or of much defence.

c. In games: e.g. in *Cricket*, the guarding of the wicket by the batsman. Opposed to *attack*.

1863 *Baily's Mag. Sports & Past.* Sept. 44 The bowling.. the wicket-keeping,.. and the fine defence shown.. was all cricket in perfection. 1875 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 43 Upon the introduction of the heavy mallet.. it was found that the 'attack' was a great deal too strong for the 'defence'. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 Peate (bowler) got past his defence.

d. *Line of defence* (Mil.): (a) a line or series of fortified points at which an enemy is resisted;

(b) *Fortif.* a line drawn from the curtain to the salient angle of the bastion, representing the course of a ball fired from the curtain to defend the face of the bastion.

1645 N. STONE *Enchirid.* *Fortif.* 18 And that shall cut off the flank at F, and bring the line of defence in towards the middle of the Curtain. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas Trav.* (1812) II. 7 The reader will find a distinct view.. of the gate and line of defence drawn from the side opposite to the Crimea. 1821 *Examiner* 216/1 Compelled to fall back to Capua, a strong point in the second line of defence. 1853 *STOCQUEREL Milit. Encycl.*, *Line of Defence*.. is either *sichant* or *razant*. The first is, when it is drawn from the angle; the last, when it is drawn from a point in the curtain, ranging the face of the bastion in fortification.

4. The practice, art, or 'science' of defending oneself (with weapons or the fists); self-defence; fencing or boxing.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. vii. 98 Hee.. gaue you such a Masterly report, For Art and exercise in your defence; And for your Rapier most especially. 1639 tr. *Camus Moral Relat.* 148 An excellent Master of defence, with whom no man will fight.. for feare of his dexterity. 1684 R. H. *Lond. Recreat.* 56 The Noble Science of Defence. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4886/4 Has fought several Prizes, setting up for Master of Defence. 1828 *SCOTT Tales of Grandf.* Ser. II. I. ii. 63 Fencing with a man called Turner, a teacher of the science of defence.

5. Something that defends; a means of resisting or warding off attack; *spec. (pl.)* fortifications, fortified works.

c1400 *Langland's Cirurg.* 55 (MS. B), Leye a defens (MS. A. defensif) aboute be wounde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 5 b, Whiche.. is our sauegarde and defence. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 123 The duke strake the kyng on the brow right under the defence of y<sup>e</sup> hedpece. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 316 The galleies.. often discharged all their artillerie against the defences. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* xciv. 22 The Lord is my defence. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 457/2 Baskets filled with earth, are good defence in tymes of wart and hostility. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 62 Mountains are necessary.. as a defence against the violence of heat, in the warm latitudes. 1853 *SIR H. DOUGLAS Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 208 The defences of the Austrians on the right bank were strengthened by numerous batteries.

b. *Her.* (See *quot.*)

1797-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Defences*, are the weapons of any beast; as, the horns of a stag, the tusks of a wild boar, etc.

6. The defending, supporting, or maintaining by argument; justification, vindication.

1382 *WYCLIF Phil. i.* 16 Witinge for I am putt in the defence of the gospel. 1563 *WINSET Four Scoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 69 Corroboring our ingement with sufficient defens. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 10, I never yit tooke vpon me the defence of any question. 1653 *GAUDEN (title)*, Defence of the Ministry and Ministers of the Church of England. 1732 *LAW Serious C.* xviii. (ed. 2) 333 In defence of this method of education. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 212 Nor is it possible to urge in defence of this act of James those pleas by which many arbitrary acts of the Stuarts have been vindicated or excused.

b. A speech or argument in self-vindication.

1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Acts* xxii. 1 Ye men, brethren and fathers, heare my defence which I now make vnto you. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* xix. 33 And Alexander beckened with the hand, and would have made his defence vnto the people. 1672 *MARVELL Reh. Transp.* 1. 82 Mr. Bayes his Defence was but the blew-John of his Ecclesiastical Policy. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 241 Socrates prefaces his defence by resuming the attack.

†7. *Without defence*: without remedy or help; unavoidably, inevitably. Obs.

c1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 270 (Fairf. MS.), I hadde ben dede withouten any defence For drede of loves wordes. c1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 66 Glotenie coostip wipouten defence Bope in diuerse drinkis and meete.

III. *Law.* [Originally allied to sense 1, but now influenced by senses 3, 6: see DEFEND v. 6.]

8. The opposing or denial by the accused party of the truth or validity of the complaint made against him; the defendant's (written) pleading in answer to the plaintiff's statement of claim; the proceedings taken by an accused party or his legal agents, for defending himself.

1595 *Termes of Lawes* 57 b, Defence is that which the defendant ought to make immediately after the count or declaration made, that is to say, that he defendeth all the wrong, force, and damage, where and when he ought, and then to procede farther to his plea, or to imparle. 1632 *High Commission Cases* (Camden) 314 The defence is that the same was printed before he was borne, and he hath but renewed it, and is very sorry for it. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. xxi. III. 296-7 Defence, in it's true legal sense, signifies not a justification, protection, or guard, which is now it's popular signification; but merely an opposing or denial (from the French verb *defendre*) of the truth or validity of the complaint. 1769 *GOLDSM. Roman Hist.* (1786) I. 63 Brutus.. demanded.. if they could make any defence to the crimes with which they had been charged. 1817 W. SELWYN *Laws Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1001 *Malicious Prosecution*. The usual defence to this action is, that the defendant had reasonable or probable grounds of suspicion against the plaintiff. *Mod. Newstr.* The examination of the witnesses for the defence. The prisoner refused counsel, and conducted his own defence.

† *Defence, defense, v. Obs.* [f. DEFENCE sb.; perh. in part a. OF. *defenser*, *defencer*, ad. L. *defensare*, freq. of *dēfēndere* to DEFEND.] *trans.* To provide with a defence or defences; to defend, protect, guard. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

c1400 *Langland's Cirurg.* 82 Pis defensib [v.r. defendib] a membre fo corrupcion. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 115 De-

fensyn, *defenso*, *muio*. 1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* 184 [How] this lond schulde be defended ageyn the crueltie of Scottis. 1559 *MORWYN Evonym.* 307 A hely of glasse diligently defended with clay. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 155 For the defending of this Realme against forreine invasion. 1587 *TURBERV. Trag. T.* (1837) 260 Out he gate, defend with darke of night. 1629 *SHIRLEY Wedding II.* ii, Wert thou defended with circular fire.. yet I should Neglect the danger. 1637 *HEYWOOD Lond. Mirror* Wks. 1874 IV. 313 This Fort.. is still'd Imperiall, defend'd with men and officers. 1791 [see DEFENDED].

Defenceable, obs. form of DEFENSIBLE.

† *Defenced*, ppl. a. Obs. [f. DEFENCE sb. and v. + -ED.] Provided with defences; fenced, protected, fortified.

1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* xxxiv. 6 Stronge defended cities of Iuda. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 161 The well fortified and stronglie defended wealtie.. of many Cities. 1616 *SURF. & MARKH. Country Farms* 2 Wee must dresse some well-defenced piece of ground or greene plot for fruits. 1633 *SHIRLEY Bird in Cage* v. i, Where She could be more defend'd from all men's eyes. 1791 J. TOWNSEND *Journ. Spain* III. 309 Perello was formerly a defended city.

Defenceful, ppl. a. nonce-wd. [f. DEFENCE sb. + -FUL: after *defenceless*.] Full of defences; well protected or fortified.

1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* IV. 478 A commanding and defenceful way.

Defenceless, defenseless (*dēfēnsless*), a.

1. Without defence; unguarded, unprotected.

c1530 *Remedie of Love* (R.), O ther disceit vnware and defencelesse. 1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* v. xxvi. (R.), King Dermote.. Was left defencelesse.. And fled to England. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 815 That fear Comes thundring back with dreadful revolution On my defenceless head. 1713 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5149/3 It is a Place entirely Defenceless. 1740 *WESLEY Hymn*, 'Jesus, Lover of my soul' ii, Cover my defenceless head With the shadow of Thy wing. 1755 *Monitor* No. 12 ¶ 10 In the murder of the innocent and defenceless. 1841 *BORROW Zinck* I. xl. 50 To attack or even murder the unarmed and defenceless traveller.

†2. Affording no defence or protection. *rare*.

1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 811 Defenceless was the Shelter of the Ground.

Hence *Defencelessly* adv., *Defencelessness*.

a1723 *BP. FLEETWOOD* [according to Todd uses] Defencelessness. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (R.), Defencelessness and devastation are repaired by fecundity. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* iv. 136 All liberty and love And peace is torn from its [the soul's] defencelessness. 1818 *TODD, Defencelessly*. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I. (1863) 9 His unprotectedness, his utter defencelessness.

Defencer: see DEFENSOR.

Defenceible, -ive, obs. fl. DEFENSIBLE, -IVE.

Defend (*dēfend*), v. Also 3-6 *defende*, 4-6 *diffend*(e), *deffend*(e), 5-6 *dyffende*; 5 *pa. t.* and *ppl.* *defend*(e), *deffende*. [ME. a. OF. *defend-re* (11th c.) = Pr. *defendere*, Sp. *defender*, It. *difendere* :-L. *dēfend-ere* to ward off, defend, protect, etc., f. DE- I. 2 + *fendēre* (obs. exc. in compounds).]

The primary sense in Latin was (I) to ward off (attack, danger, evil) from a person or thing. Hence, by exchange of objects, came (II) To guard (the person or thing) from the attack or evil. (Cf. to keep harm off a person, and to keep a person from harm.) By a Romanic extension of I, the sense *ward off* passed into *prohibit*, *forbid* (I. 3). Branch I is obsolete in Eng. exc. as retained in legal phraseology (III); but the latter has also uses from II.]

I. To ward off, avert, repel, restrain, prevent; with its extension, To prohibit. (Obs. exc. as in III.)

†1. To ward off, keep off (an assailant, attack, etc.); to repel, avert (*lit.* and *fig.*). Obs. or *dial.*

c1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3046 Ich the defende sikerly. c1400 *Langland's Cirurg.* 101 If pat pou myztist nougt defende be crampe. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* lxi. 45, I ne had myght ne power hym to defende fro me. a1533 L.D. *BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) U iij b, Venim is defended by the horne of an unicorn, by triacle. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 17 To withstand and defend his enemyes. 1580 J. FRAMPTON *Monardes Dial.* Yron 142 b, The houses are made of boordes, to defende the great colde. 1609 *BLUNDELL Dieting of Horses* 11 Horses.. would be housed in Summer season with canuas to defend the flies. 1636 *DENHAM Destr. Troy* 431 And, with their shields on their left arms, defend Arrows and darts. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 300 Men.. with staves in their hands, who could.. have defended it from the wall. 1808 *JAMIESON, Defend*, to ward off. [In north of Scotl.] they commonly speak of 'defending a stroke'.

†2. To keep (from doing something), to prevent, hinder. Obs.

c1320 *Seign Sag.* 667 (W.) Thēperour saide, 'God the defende Fram god dai and fram god ende I.' c1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 295/1 No love to be defended from the will of loving. c1450 *Merlin* 29 Let vs diffende the kyng, that he se hym not quyk. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1262/a Which wallies greatlē defended the fire from spreading further. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 196 Trees.. planted to defend the force of the wind from hurting of the Church.

†b. with *negative clause*.

c1400 *Langland's Cirurg.* 95 Pis oymement is myche worp for to defende pat be malise of be cancre schal not wexen. 1586 *COGAN Haven Health* Ep. Decl., It kepeth the body from corruption and defendeth that natural moisture be not lightly dissolved and consumed.

†c. To restrain; *refl.* to keep oneself, refrain. a1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxix. [xl.] 12 Lord, y ne shal nougt defenden myn lippes. a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxviii. 101 Ffra all ill way i. defendid my fete. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 5800 If they hem yve to goodnesse, Defendyng hem from ydelnesse.

†3. To prohibit, forbid. Obs. exc. *dial.*

a. with simple obj. (with or without personal indirect (dative) obj.).



*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 21764 (Cott.) *pe tre pat* was defend: *c* 1340 *Ibid.* 27314 (Fairf.) *I defende* be hit. 1377 *LANGEL. P. Pl.* B. xv. 19 Is noyther pater be porter, ne poule with his fauchoune, *pat* wil defende me be dore. *c* 1386 *CHAUCER Parv.* T. 532 Al his bing is defended by god and holy chirche. 1474 *CAXTON Chess* 17 Hit was defended vpon payn of deth. 1540 *Compl. Scot.* 140 The (duil laui) defendis and forbiddis al monopolis and conuentionis of the comont pepil. 1616 B. *JONSON Devil an Ass* i. iv. I doe defend hem any thing like action. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* ii. 368 No interdict Defends the touching of these viands pure. *a* 1698 *TEMPLE Ess. Cure* *Gout* Wks. 1731 I. 146 The Use of it pure being so little practised, and in some Places defended by Customs or Laws.

† *b.* with infin. (usually preceded by personal obj.).

*c* 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 103 *pe pape me defendes.* To renne on þo landes. *c* 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xxv. 120 He defendeth no man to holde no law other þan him lyketh. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 14/2 He defended to paye the trefwage. 1536 *BELLEDUNE Chron. Scot.* (1821) I. xliii. It is defendit be our lawis, to sla any sailmond fra the viii day of September to the xv day of Novembre. 1604 E. G. *D'Acosia's Hist. Indies* v. xxvii. 409 It was defended vpon paine of death, not to marry againe together.

† *c.* with obj. clause (with or without personal obj.); usually with pleonastic negative.

*c* 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron. Waes* (Rolls) 12614 He comandaues þe, & defendes, þat þou of fraunce nought entremet. *a* 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 81 He defended her in payne of her lyff she shulde no more come there. *c* 1530 *LD. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 164 The other knyghtes wolde have fought with Arthur; but they mayster defended them the contrary. *Ibid.* 281. 1577 *FENTON Gold. Epist.* 220 It was defended that none shoulde doe sacrifice in the temple of Minerva. 1660 *STILLINGF. Iren.* ii. viii. § 2 Whether it be defended by Gods Law, that he and they should preche.

† *d. ellipt.* with personal obj. only; also *absol.*

*c* 1325 *Coer de L.* 1477 Thus defendes Modard the kynge. 1384 *WYCLIF Num.* xl. 28 My Lord, Moyses, defend hem. 1384 — *Judg.* xv. 1 And whanne he wold goo . . . as he was wont, the fadir of hir defendide hym.

† *e.* a person from doing something.

*a* 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* i. 167 Eue was dyffendyd fro y<sup>e</sup> einge of fruyte. 1674 *WYCHERLEY Love in Wood* iii. ii. To . . . put you to bed to Lucy and defend you from touching her. 1864 *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. V. 296/1 A few years ago I heard a governess (in Nottinghamshire) say to a round-backed pupil, 'I defend you from sitting in easy chairs'.

† In *God defend* = 'God forbid', the senses 'prohibit' (3) and 'avert' (1) seem to unite.

1389 *Eng. Gilds* 4 3if it be so þe any debat chaunselich falle among eny of hem, þe god defende. 1425 *Paston Lett.* No. 5 I. 19 God defende that any of mye sadye knyght shuld be of swyche gouernance. 1552 T. *BARNABE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. II. 202 Yf so be yt that we shoulde warre with them, (as God defende). 1599 *SHAKS. Much Ado* ii. I. 98 God defend the Lute should be like the case. 1663 *Pepys Diary* 31 Oct. The plague is much in Amsterdam, and we in fears of it here, which God defend. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* ii. 1, Marry, Heaven defend! — I at midnight practices!

II. To guard from attack, etc.; to protect, vindicate.

4. *trans.* To ward off attack from; to fight for the safety of; to keep safe from assault or injury; to protect, guard.

*c* 1250 *Old Kentish Sermon* in O. E. Misc. 28 Mirre . . . is biter, and be þo bitternesse defendet þe Cors þe is mide ismered þe no werm nel comme i-hende. 1297 R. *GLOUCE.* (1724) 173 Fyrtch vor gure künde, and defendeþ 3oure ryctte. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 208 She, which wolde her lond defende. 1398 *TREvisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. i. (1495) 739 Smalle beestys that lacke sharpe teeth and clawes and hornes ben defendyd with ablynesse of membres. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) ix. 33 Armour hafe þai nane to defend þam with. *a* 1450 *Le Mort Arth.* 2034 That he hadt offe here landis defende. 1549-61 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps.* Prayer 395 From Turke and Pope defend vs Lord. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 515 Trees . . . defended and clad with thick leaved branches. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. India* 108 One of the Buffels defended himself very well of the first Dog that came at him. *c* 1750 in 'Bat' *Crick. Man.* (1850) 30 It (cricket) is performed by a person, who, with a clumsy wooden bat, defends a wicket. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ii. § 7. 98 The citizens swore to defend the King with money and blood.

*b. absol.* (for refl.) To make defence.

*a* 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* xlix. 164 Yf he come and assaile me I shall defende as well as I can. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 50 Some strake, some defended. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 657 Others from the Wall defend.

† *c.* To 'fence' a court; see *FENCE* v. 8. *Obs.* 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 115 Item, after the Court be affirmed, and defended, na man aught to speik . . . bot they ilke parties, and their forespeakers, and their counsell.

5. To support or uphold by speech or argument, maintain, vindicate; to speak or write in favour of (a person or thing attacked).

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 3359 In nathing may þai be excused þan; . . . þai may defende þam be na ways. 1395 W. *DYNET Oath of Recants.* in *Academy* 17 Nov. (1883) 331/1 Pat I . . . ne defende [no] conclusions ne techynys of the lollardes. *a* 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 856 *pe* bischop be clerkes malice kende, þat nouthir party he defende. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 Preamble, Erroniously defendyng & maynteynyng his seid obstatyne opynions. 1581 J. *DELL Haddon's Anst. Oser.* 29 b. Whose lyfe and doctrine I did not undertake to defende. 1708 J. *CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gl. Brit.* phil. xi. (1743) 280 That he defend three questions in *Natural Philosophy*. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* i. II. 235, I am far from pretending . . . to defend this passage of *Irenaeus*. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 2 Are we only to be permitted to defend general principles?

† *b.* with obj. clause: To maintain (a statement impugned); to contend. *Obs.*

*c* 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxvi. 546 Here ben our gages, how that we will defende that our fader slew never foules of myrillon by treyson. 1541 *BARNES Wks.* (1573) 357/2 Their Masse . . . whiche our Papistes so wickedly defende to bee a sacrifice. 1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 9 Others to the contrary defended it was not so. 1607 *TOWSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 25 But that these [animals] can be properly called Asses, no man can defend. *c* 1630 A. *HUME Brit. Tongue* at This [vowel] sum defend not to be idle.

III. *Law.* (Originally belonging to I, but also with uses from II.)

6. *a.* Of the defendant: To deny, repel, oppose (the plaintiff's plea, the action raised against him); *absol.* To enter or make defence. *b.* To vindicate (himself or his cause). *c.* Of a legal agent: To take legal measures to vindicate; to appear, address the court, etc. in defence of (the accused).

*c* 1200 *Select Pleas of Crown* (1886) Petrus venit et totum defendit de verbo in verbum. *c* 1222 *Bracton's Inst.* bk. I. 250 Et Alicia venit et defendit ius eorum. 1428 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 5 Second þat þe myght . . . deny nor defend this mater na langer, be knowleged and graunted his trespas. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Aymon* (1889) 3 After that the cause had be wel defended and pleted by bothe parties. 1561 T. *NORTON Calvin's Inst.* iv. xx. (1634) 742 The right use [of law] is both for the plaintife to sue, and for the defendant to defend. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 296/7. 1883 J. *HAWTHORNE Dual xxviii.* 206 A letter announcing that the defendants in the case of Desmouines v. Lancaster declined to defend. 1891 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 401/2 A solicitor to a trust has authority to defend legal proceedings, though not to initiate them. *Mot.* The prisoners were defended by Mr. L. On his trial he defended himself (or conducted his own defence) with great ability.

† *Defend*, *sb.* *Sc. Obs. rare.* [*f.* DEFEND *v.*] Defence.

*c* 1450 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* 69 Sir . . . made I not fair defend? *c* 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 1154 Sum men tharfor agaynys makis defend.

**Defendable** (dĕfend'əbəl), *a. rare.* Also 8-*ible.* [*f.* DEFEND *v.* + *ABLE* Cf. *F. defendable* (from 13th c.).]

1. Capable of being defended or protected from assault or injury.

1611 *COTGR.* *Defensable*, defendable . . . which may be defended, guarded, or preserved. 1713 *BERHAM Phys. Theol.* v. vi. (R.), (The skin) being easily defended by the power of man's reason and art. 1870 *Daily News* 25 Nov., That they should establish a defendable frontier.

2. Capable of being maintained or vindicated; defensible.

1683 *CAVE Ecclesiastici* 90 The death of Arsenius, which they knew was not defendable at a fair Audit.

† **Defendance.** *Obs.* Also 5-*ens.* [*a.* OF. *defendance*, *deff-* (13th c. in Godefroy), defence, resistance, *f. defendere* to DEFEND.] Defence.

*a* 1500 *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 389 Heelful defendens in alle dyverse periles. 1600 *ABE. AMOT Exp. Jonah* 550 Our chalenges, and defendances for combats in the field.

**Defendant** (dĕfend'ənt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4-*ant*, 6-*ante*, 7-*ent*. [*a.* F. *defendant* (OF. *deffendant*), pr. pple. of *defendre* to DEFEND; also used *absol.*] *A. adj.*

† *1.* Used as *pres. pple.* Defending; *himself defendaunt* = in his own defence. *Obs.*

*c* 1314 *Guy Warr.* (A.) 6890 3if ich þi some owhar a-slouȝ, It was me defendaunt anon. *c* 1320 *Sir Benes* 660 Men ne slouȝ he nouȝt, Bouthe hit were him self defendaunt!

2. Defending oneself, or an opinion, cause, etc., against attack; making one's defence; being defendant in a suit (see B. 3). ? *Obs.*

1596 *Foxe's A. & M.* 658/2 The defendant part was driven for a while to keepe silence. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I. 240 (R.) Then cometh an officer and arresteth the party defendant. 1682 *DYDEN King & Queen* Epil. 16 'Tis just like puss defendant in a gutter.

† 3. Affording defence; defensive. *Obs.*

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* ii. iv. 8 With men of courage, and with meanes defendit.

*B. sb.* † *1.* A defender against hostile attack; opposed to assailant. *Obs.*

*a* 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* cxlii. 398 The citey was so sore assailld on all parties that the defendantaſtys wyste not where to make resystence. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 54 Neither the assaillantes nor defendantes loke for any refuge. 1614 *RALPH Hist. World* II. v. iii. § 15. 442 To beat the defendants from the Wall. 1731 J. *GRAY Gunnery* Pref. 21 The defendants of the city . . . were sorely gauled with all sorts of missive weapons. *a* 1787 *Br. LEWTH Sermon & Rem.* 289 Had a potent enemy invaded Sodom . . . nothing could have inspired the defendants with truer courage, than virtue and the fear of God.

† *b.* One who defends (an opinion, etc.). *Obs.* 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 100 Nor will it be enough for a Defendant of that Hypothesis to say, etc.

† 2. The party who denies the charge and accepts the challenge of the appellant in wager of battle.

1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* vii. 143/2 Gloucester . . . was the appellaunt and Arthur was the defendant. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* ii. iii. 49 Ready are the Appellant and Defendant. *a* 1645 *Heywood Fortune by Land* ii. Wks. 1874 VI. 385 Neither challenger nor defendant are yet in field. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxiii. The Knight of Kinfauns, the challenger, and . . . the young Earl of Crawford, as representing the defendant.

3. *Law.* A person sued in a court of law; the party in a suit who defends; opposed to plaintiff.

† A 'defendant' is originally a *denier*, but the notion of his *protecting himself* comes in early and prevails. Prof. F. W. Maitland.

*a* 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 361 And þat commune law hym be yentred, þe axere and be defendaunt. 1550 *CROWLEY Last Trump.* 923 Retained of playntiffe, or of defendaunt. 1553 T. *WILSON Rhet.* 47 The complainant commenseth his action, and the defendaunt thereupon answereth. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. l. 361. 1809 J. *MARSHALL Const. Opin.* (1839) 123 The state cannot be made a defendant in a suit brought by an individual. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* ii. xii. The counsel for the defendant threw up his brief.

† 4. *Phrase.* In my, his (etc.) defendant: in one's defence. *Obs.*

[App. a corruption of me, him, defendant in A. 1.]

*c* 1386 *CHAUCER Parv. T.* 7498 Whan o man sleeth another in his defendaunt. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* ii. vii. Balyth that slewe this knyght in my defendaunt.

**Defended** (dĕfend'əd), *pple. a.* [*f.* DEFEND *v.*]

† *1.* Forbidden. *Obs.*

*c* 1386 *CHAUCER Parv. T.* 7498 *pe* beaute of *pe* fruyt defendid. 1633 *MASINGER Guardian* iv. ii. How justly am I punish'd . . . For my defended wantoness! 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 86 To know both Good and Evil, since his taste Of that defended Fruit.

2. Guarded, protected, maintained against attack, etc.: see DEFEND *v.*

1615 *STEPHENS Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 426 A Fidler . . . is a defended night-walker; and under privilege of Musick takes occasion to disquiet men. 1694 *Amadis of Greece* Title p., His conquering of the defended mountain. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 604 The defended action of Duplany v. Duplany . . . was set down . . . for hearing on the following day.

**Defendee.** *rare.* — ° [*f.* as *prec.* + *-EE*.] One who is defended.

1864 in *WEBSTER.* (Described as *rare*.)

**Defendens, -ent:** see DEFENDANCE, -ANT.

**Defender** (dĕfend'ər). Forms: 3, 6 *defensor*, 4-7-*our*, (4-*owr*, 5 *deffendour*), 5-*defender*. [*ME.* and *AFr.* *defendour* = OF. *defendeur* (nom. *defendere*), mod. F. *defendeur*, *f. defend-re* to DEFEND. See -ER 2 3.]

The OF. oblique case *defendour, -ador*, comes from a Romanic type *defenditor*-*ens*: cf. Pr. Sp., Pg. *defendedor*, It. *defenditore*; the nom. *defendens, -ierre*, Fr. *defendaise*, was formed on the analogy of *sba.* with *-cor, -ador*, in the oblique case from L. *adver-em*.]

1. One who defends, or wards off an attack; *esp.* one who fights in defence of a fortress, city, etc.

1297 R. *GLOUCE.* (1724) 198 He may ys owe lese, 3yf be defendour ap þe myrte. *a* 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxxix. [xl.] 24 Þou art myn helper and my defendour. 1425 *Calc. Ancl.* 93 A defender, *defensor*. 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 Our kyng and defender. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* i. (1611) 28 Men always knew that when force and injury was offered, they might be defendours of themselves. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* iii. iii. 128 The power. To banish your Defenders. *c* 1750 in 'Bat' *Crick. Man.* (1850) 30 The officer is the defender able to run between the wicket and the stand. 1844 H. H. *WILSON Brit. India* II. 474 After a severe struggle the defenders were driven out. 1878 *SEELY Stein* II. 128 All the inhabitants of the State are born defenders of it.

† *b.* The person who accepts the challenge to combat in wager of battle: = DEFENDANT *sb.* 2.

1526 *FERNE Blas. Gentrie.* If it be on the defenders side, he may refuse the combat offered.

† *c.* A dog kept for purposes of defence; a watch-dog. *Obs.*

1607 *TOWSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 124 *margin.* The greater sociable Dogs or defenders. 1688 R. *HOLME Armoury* ii. 184/1 The Defenders are Dogs that forsake not their Master in Life nor Death.

*d. Irish Hist.* (with capital.) Originally, one who defended his home against marauders; later, towards the end of the 18th c., the name assumed by a society of Roman Catholics formed to resist the Orangemen. (See *Lecy, Eng. in Eighteenth Cent.* VII.)

1796 *Hull Advertiser* 13 Feb. 3/1 Defenders!! . . . a party of these miscreants attacked a small public-house . . . on the Trim road. 1798 *Ann. Reg.* 155 Irritated by this usage, the Catholics also associated for their defence, whence they were called Defenders. 1844 S. C. *HALL Ireland* II. 121 The Peep-of-day-boys, originated in the north, about the year 1785, they were met by a counter association, 'the Defenders'. 1860 *LUCY Eng. in 18th C.* VII. 12 For six or eight months Defender outrages continued in this county almost uncontrolled.

2. One who defends, upholds, or maintains by argument; one who speaks or writes in defence of a person, cause, or opinion.

1544 (title), A Supplication to our most sovereigne Lorde Kyng Henry the Eyght, Kyng of England, . . . and moste ernest defender of Christes gospell. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* iv. iv. (1611) 13 Defenders of that which is Popish. 1695 *STILLINGF. Orig. Brit.* l. 3 The Defenders of this Tradition. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Char. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 58 They are headstrong believers and defenders of their opinion. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 377 The Sophists have found an enthusiastic defender in the distinguished historian of Greece.

*b. Defender of the faith:* a title borne by the sovereigns of England since Henry VIII, on whom it (i.e. *Fidei defensor*) was conferred by Pope Leo X in 1521 as a reward for writing against Luther. Cf. DEFENSOR.

[1530 *Act 21 Hen. VIII* (title), Anno regni inuictissimi principis Henrici octavi, Anglie et Francie regis, fidei defensoris . . . vicissimi primi.] 1528 *TINIALE Obol. Chr. Man.* Wks. I. 186 One is called Most Christian King; another, Defender of the faith. 1540 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* Henry of the eight by the grace of God, King of England and of France, Defender of faith. 1558 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. 17\* 2



App. i. 2 Elizabeth, by the grace of God. . . defendour of the faith. 1623 LD. HERBERT to Jas. I in Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser. 1. III. 165 Your sacred Majesty . . . beinge Defender of our Faith.

3. The party sued in an action at law; = DEFENDANT *sb.* 3. (Now the term in *Sc. Law*; opposed to *pursuer*; also used in Roman Law treatises.)

c 1450 in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 59 Als well be playntiffe as be defender in all maner of playnttes. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 146 All Prosecutors may compare with four, and the Defenders with six of their Friends. 1861 W. BULL *Dict. Law Scot.*, Defender is the party against whom the conclusions of a process or action are directed. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* IV. § 102 In certain cases . . . the defender in an action in *personam* must give security even when conducting his own defence.

4. In the game of *Ombre*; see DEFENSE *sb.* 2 c. 1896 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 33 The Defender has to fight out the game against the other two players.

Hence **Defenderism** (*Irish Hist.*), the principles or policy of the Defenders. (Sense 1 d above.)

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 19 Sept. 1/4 He . . . avowed the principles of Defenderism. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 330 It is now plain that Catholic defenderism is the only restraint upon Protestant ascendancy. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 54 Defenderism finds fuel in Connaught, Leinster, and Munster. 1890 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* VII. 13.

Defenderesse, obs. form of DEFENDRESS.

Defendible: see DEFENDABLE.

**Defending** (dīfendīng), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEFEND: a. The warding off of attack, etc.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 676 Now com Alisaundre . . . of swordis turning, yng, upon stede, upon justyng, and 'sailing, of defendyng. 1382 WYCLIF *Phil.* i. 7 In defendyng and confemyng of the gospel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 93 A Defendyng, brachium, custodia, defensio. 1583 STRUBBES *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 97 Power of defending of life. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rldg. 1883) 273 The storming or defending of towns.

† b. Forbidding, prohibition. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 295/1 Prohibicion, that is, defendyng.

**Defending**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That defends: see the verb.

1881 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/8 Some of those discrepancies which defending counsel delight in discovering.

† **Defendless**, *a. Obs. rare.* [See -LESS.] Defenceless.

1737 *Common Sense* (1738) I. 42 Pointing a Musket to a defendless Man's Breast.

Defendor, -our, -owr, obs. ff. DEFENDER.

**Defendress** (dīfendres). Now rare. In 6-7 -eresse, -resse. [a. F. *defenderesse*, fem. of *defendeur*: see -ESS.]

1. A female defender, protector, or maintainer.

1509 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 301 Good preestes and clerkes to whome she was a true defendresse [ed. 1708 defendress]. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* Ded., Elizabeth by the Grace of God Queene of England, Fraunce, and Ireland, defendresse of the faith, &c. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxv. (1677) 115 Virtue is a Defendress, and valiant the heart of man. 1749 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) II. cxcix. 265 Gracious Anne . . . would make an admirable defendress of the new faith.

† 2. A female defendant in a suit. *Obs.*

1611 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. France* 1042 That which afflicts the Defendresse much more, is that the Complainants object against her, that she loved not her child.

† **Defendrix**, *Obs. rare.* [f. DEFENDER, after L. *femines* in -(-)rix: the L. word was *defenstrix*.] = prec. 1.

1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 35 You fight . . . for your Sovereigne Lady, defendrix vnder God of the same [gospell].

† **Defeneration**, *Obs. rare.* -o [n. of action from L. *dēfenerāre* to involve in debt, exhaust by usury, f. *fēnus*, *fēnus* interest, usury.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Defeneration, a taking mony upon usury.

**Defenestration** (dīfēnestrā-tion). [mod. f. L. DE-I. 1, 2 + *fenestra* a window; so in mod. F.] The action of throwing out of a window.

*Defenestration of Prague*, the action of the Bohemian insurgents who, on the 21st of May 1618, broke up a meeting of Imperial commissioners and deputies of the States, held in the castle of the Hradshin, and threw two of the commissioners and their secretary out of the window; this formed the prelude to the Thirty Years' War.

1620 *Reliq. Wotton*. (1672) 507 A man saued at the time of the defenestration. 1837 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1836) IV. 521, I much admire the manner in which the defenestration is shown [in a picture]. 1863 NEALE *Ess. Liturgiol.* 238 Which commencing at the defenestration of Prague . . . terminated in the peace of Westphalia.

Defens, obs. form of DEFENCE.

**Defensable**, ME. form of DEFENSIBLE, q.v. † **Defensal**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. med. L. *dēfensāl-is*, f. *dēfens-um* DEFENCE: see -AL. (OF. had *defensāl* sb. defence.)] Pertaining to defence.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 800 Charge him compeir befor my Maistie. . . To heir him self accusit of cruelte. . . With exceptionis, and causis defensall.

† **Defensative**, *a. and sb. Obs.* Also -itive. [f. L. type \**dēfensātiv-us* (prob. used in 15-16th c. Latin), f. *dēfensāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēfensāre* to ward off, defend, freq. of *dēfendēre* to DEFEND: see -IVE.]

A. adj. 1. Having the property of defending; defensive, protective.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 19 As with a defensive band about it. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* II. i. (1668) 41 Lay it within the defensive plaister before rehearsed. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 240 The efficacy and defensive power of moral goodness.

b. = DEFENSATIVE 1 b.

1591 F. SPARRY *Geomancie* 85 The Citie . . . is not defensative and [is] ill maintayned by men of force.

2. Made in defence or vindication of something. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Mark ii. 22 Observe the defensive plea which our blessed Saviour makes.

B. sb. = DEFENSIVE sb. 1. (Very common in 17th c.)

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 7 b, Defensatives . . . for expelling the Plague. 1583 H. HOWARDE (title), A Defensative against the Poyson of supposed Prophecies. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 28 A good defensive against all venemous humours. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 126 Houseleek, which old superstition set on the tops of houses, as a defensive against lightning. a 1711 KEN *Serm. Wks.* (1838) 160 Abstinence, the best defensive a Christian can have. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 94 A Defensive composed of Bole Armeniac[us], The White of an Egg, and Vinegar. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1, A defensive against poison.

† **Defensatrice**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *dēfensātrix*, -trīcem, fem. of *dēfensātor*, agent-n. from *dēfensāre*: see prec.] Defendress.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 3984 Virgine Marie . . . is oure blissed defensatrice.

Defense, -fenser, var. of DEFENCE, DEFENSOR.

**Defensibility** (dīfensibīliti). [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being defensible; capacity of being defended.

1846 GROTE *Greece* II. ii. II. 344 The extreme defensibility of its frontier. 1859 J. WHITE *Hist. France* (1860) 5 The perfect defensibility of the French territory.

**Defensible** (dīfensibəl), *a.* Forms: a. 3-6 defensible, (5 -abill, -abyll, defensible, 6 Sc. defensabil, 6-7 defenceable); β. 5- defensible, (5 defensyble, 5-6 defensyble, 7 defensible). [Etymologically there are here two distinct words: a. *defensable*, a. F. *dēfensable* (12th c. in Hatzf.); -L. *dēfensābil-em* (St. Ambrose, c 375), f. *dēfensāre* to ward off, freq. of *dēfendēre* to defend. In the latter part of the 15th c. this began to be displaced by β. *defensible*, ad. L. *dēfensibil-em* (Cassiodorus, c 550), f. L. *dēfens-*, ppl. stem of *dēfendēre*. This expelled the former before 1700. In French also *defensible* appears in 17-18th c., but both forms are there archaic, the ordinary word being *défendable*.]

† 1. Affording, or capable of affording, defence; defensive. (Cf. FENCIBLE A. 1-3.) a. Of men-at-arms: Fit or able to defend a fortress, etc. *Obs.* 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 549 Hii hulde hom there defensables, to libbe other to deie. 1481 CAXTON *Goodfrey* 306 Ther were therein turkes many, hardy and defensible. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 289 Wyth certayn nombre off defensible parsones. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xix. 163 Sa many of you that ar defensabil men. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. iii. 50 We no longer are defensible. 1636 PRYNNE *Humb. Remonstr.* 4 Great Navies of Ships and people defensible. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix. Every defensible man of you . . . keep his weapons in readiness.

† b. Of fortresses, fortified places, etc. *Obs.* (but often not distinguishable from sense 3).

1382 WYCLIF *Judg.* vi. 2 Thei made to hem . . . moost defensible placis to withstonden. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4168 A portecolys defensible. c 1480 CAXTON *Sounes of Aymon* vi. 149 Barbacanes well defensible. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy. Turkie* i. xvi. 17 This Bourg is not defensible agaynst any great siege. 1627 SPEED *England, Garmey* § 2 A Pale of Rockes . . . uery defensible vnto the Iland. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. i. viii. 161 What charges have been bestowed on it since to make it defensible. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. lxiv. 609 He maintained the most useful and defensible posts. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 129 Notwithstanding the vast population and defensible strength of Constantinople.

† c. Of weapons, armour, or habiliments. *Obs.*

1418 HEN. V in *Riley Lond. Mem.* (1868) 664 In here best and most defensible harneys. 1480 PLUMPTON *Corr.* 40 In there most defensible array. 1513 Act 5 Hen. VIII. c. 6 Any Armour or defenceable Geer of War. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 56 The citizens . . . had provided for al thinges necessary and defensible.

† d. gen. Defensive, protective. *Obs.*

1545 *Primer Hen. VIII* (1546) 156 Be thou unto me . . . a defensible God. 1574 HVLV *Planting* 77 Covered with clay, or some other defensible playster.

† 2. In a state of defence against attack or injury; safe. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Ooor.* 276 b, That such as are buried in the cowl and weede of a Franciscane Fryer, are forthwith defensible enough agaynst all the Devils and furies of hell. *Ibid.* 487 b, Yt her life might have eskaped safe, and defensible from those raging stormes. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 253 We could not leave the work in a more defensible state.

3. Capable of being defended against attack or injury.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 207 The rocke with such unexpert soldiers was not defensible. 1704 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 304 Defensible by a very little Army against a numerous Enemy. 1816 KEATINGE *Tran.* (1817) I. 259 His fortress was defensible against all the power of man. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scotl.* VI. lxxii. 256 Dumbarton was supposed to be more defensible.

4. fig. Capable of being defended (in argument), maintained, or vindicated; justifiable. (The chief current sense.)

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* i. xvii. (1850) 18 My cause . . . was nought defensible by ought that I couthe se. c 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 48 The marriage is defenceable enough. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 153 This is scarce defensible. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xvi. 71 The . . . resolution . . . is defensible on general principles of reason. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. vii. 387 A more defensible, or a juster claim. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* ix. 154 In a true and defensible sense.

Hence **Defensableness**.

a 1689 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 14 The defensibleness of the Country by reason of its Situation on the Sea. 1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerr.* (1842) I. 229 The defensibleness of particular branches of a system.

**Defensibly** (dīfensibəl), *adv.* Also 5-6 -sably, 6 -cibly. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

† 1. In a 'defensible' manner; so as to afford defence or protection: see prec. 1. *Obs.*

1464 in Rymer *Fadera* (1710) XI. 524 Every Man . . . be Well and Defensibly arrayed. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxliiii. 530 About . . . iii. M. horses defensably arrayyd. 1599 R. CROMPTON *Mansion of Magnan.* Niv b, The houses were all of stone, very strongly and defensibly builded.

2. In a manner defensible by argument; justifiably.

1880 *Variorum Teachers' Bible* Isa. vii. 14 The Hebrew prefixes the article, which A. V. defensibly regards as that of species.

**Defension** (dīfensən). Also 6 -syon, -cion. [ad. L. *dēfensiō-em*, n. of action from *dēfendēre* to DEFEND. Cf. OF. *defension*, -siun (11-16th c. in Godef.)]

† 1. = DEFENCE; protection, vindication, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xlviii. 7 Domes of defensionn (1388 defence). 14. . . *Balade*, IX *Ladies Worthie* (Chaucer's Wks. 1561). Against the proud Grekes made defence With her victorious hand. 1514 R. PACE in Fiddes *Wolsey* I. (1746) 203 In the defension of your gravis causis. a 1555 PHILPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 325 The just defension against his unjust accusation.

2. In R.C. Colleges: The formal defence of a thesis or proposition as an academic exercise.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 862a, He withstandeth the Popes Supremacie . . . in his disputations and defensions. 16. . . W. BLUNDELL in *Crossby Records* 175 My said brother did make his public defension of Philosophy in the Roman college. 1862 F. C. HUSENBETH *Life J. Milner* 8 He never taught in the Schools, nor made any public defensions. 1886 J. GILLOW *Lit. Hist. Eng. Catholics* II. 458 This defension took place in the palace of Cardinal Guise.

Hence † **Defensional** *a.*, pertaining to defence.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 682 The arsenal, the defensional office [at Freiburg, Switzerland].

Defensitive: see DEFENSATIVE.

**Defensive** (dīfensiv), *a. and sb.* Also 4-5 -sif, 5 -syue, 6 -sife, defensive, 7 defencive.

[a. F. *dēfensif*, -ive (14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. med. L. *dēfensiv-us*, f. *dēfens-*, ppl. stem of L. *dēfendēre*: see -IVE.] A. adj.

1. Having the quality of defending against attack or injury; serving for defence; protective.

c 1400 *Lawfranc's Cirurg.* 13 Aboute be wounde leie a medycyn defensif. 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 64 Framb, Armouris Defensives, as Jakkes, Salettis, Brigandynes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 169 b, Any weapon, either invasive or defensive. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* II. i. 48 As a Moate defensive to a house. 1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 100 A boarded Arche . . . defensive against sunne and raine. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 330 The Nut is clothed with a defensive husk. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. ii. § 21 IV. 357 A Castle (then much decayed, never much defensive for this City). 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 361 An hard, firm shell, which furnishes . . . both offensive and defensive armour. 1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* II. 9 When they invaded Gaul, the Romans . . . wore defensive armour formed of iron.

† b. Of fortified places: = DEFENSIVE 1 b. *Obs.*

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 259 To imurre themselves in such defensive places. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 81 The Citie is . . . made defensive by many helps of nature and industry.

† c. Of persons: Capable of making defence.

*Obs. rare.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 393 The faint Satanic Host Defensive scarce, or, with pale fear surpris'd.

† d. With of: Serving to ward off, or to protect against. *Obs. rare.*

1725 POPE *Odys.* xxiii. 196, I rais'd a nuptial bow'r And roof'd defensive of the storm and show'r.

2. Made, formed, or carried on for the purpose of defence: opposed to *offensive* (=aggressive).

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 455 The Athenians made League offensive and defensive with them. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrowis* III. § 60. 293 The blood which in defensive warre is shed. 1678 LADY CHAWORTH in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 44 A league offensive and defensive with Holland. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 353 Able to wage only a tedious defensive war. 1787 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary Mar.*, I was obliged to resolve upon a defensive conduct in future. 1865 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 180 Alliance, offensive and defensive, between Sparta and Boeotia.

3. Of or belonging to defence.

1643 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 102 They . . . lay at a defensive guard. 1684 R. H. School *Recreation* 67 Having shewn you the Defensive part, I shall now proceed to the Offensive. 1739 J. TRAPP *Right over-much* (1758) 16 Going to law is absolutely unlawful, even on the defensive side. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranbe's Hist. Ref.* III. 175 Their position was entirely a defensive one.



4. Spoken or written in defence of something; of the nature of a defence or vindication.

1604 Broughton (*title*). Two little Workes defensive of our Redemption. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 100 His defensive allegation, to which he is entitled in his turn to the plaintiff's answer upon oath. 1893 Bookman *June* 85/2 An appreciative essay, partly defensive of his memory.

B. sb.

†1. Something that serves to defend or protect; esp. in *Med.* and *Surg.* a bandage, plaster, ointment, or medicine, serving to guard against injury, inflammation, corruption, infection, etc. *Obs.*

1400 *Lafrance's Cirurg.* 214 Pou schalt algate aboute þe sijkes leie a defensif of bole & terra sigillata. 1544 PHAKER *Pestilence* (1553) Pivb, Lay a defensie about the sore. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 41 b, If it be layd vnto woundes, it is a good defensie for them. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterpiece* II. cxxxix. 485 It is also an excellent defensie against fluxes of blood. c. 1656 BACON (J.), Wars preventive upon just fears, are defensives, as well as on actual invasions. 1665 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 150 Wear this defensive for my sake. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. Wounds, If a Nerve happens to be cut, you must close it, and use a Defensive, to prevent a concourse of Humours.

2. A position or attitude of defence; usually in phr. to stand (*act*, etc.) on the defensive. [Absolute use of A. 3.]

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 178 Onely to stand upon the defensive. 1708 SWIFT *Predictions*, The French army acts now wholly on the defensive. 1797 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 431 In debate, as in war, we confine ourselves to a poor, disgraceful, and ruinous defensive. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv, The two brethren .. striking both at once, compelled him to keep the defensive. 1865 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 152 The plan of the Duke was to stand wholly on the defensive.

†3. One who defends himself against attack; opposed to assailant or aggressor. *Obs. rare.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 79 They .. retired home, leaving the Georgians Victors, though defensives.

**Defensively** (dɪ'fɛnsɪvli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a defensive manner; by way of defence.

1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 59 Camalodunum, where the Romans had sented themselves to dwell pleasantly, rather than defensively, was not fortified. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 370 We shall, it is believed, act only defensively. 1884 MRS. OLIPHANT in *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 5/2 Lady Mary put up her hand defensively.

**Defensiveness**. [-NESS] The quality of being defensive.

1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Maudeville* 131a, They want no defensiveness against the cold. 1828 *Examiner* 643/1 The position of defensiveness. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. xv. 323 Arousing her instincts of defensiveness.

**Defensor** (dɪ'fɛnsəz, -ʒə). Forms: 4-5 *defensour*, (4-6 *-ouore*, 5 *-owre*), 6 *defencer*, 6-*defensor*. [ME. and AFr. *defensor* = OF. *defensor*, in 13th c. *defenceour*, mod.F. *defenseur*:—L. *defensor-em* (Jerome), agent-n. from *defensare*, freq. of *defendere* to DEFEND. By later changes in Eng. the word is completely assimilated to L. *defensor*, agent-n. from *defendere*.]

†1. A defender. *Obs.*

Chief Defensor of the Christian Church, a title formerly bestowed by the Pope upon individual kings, as upon Henry VII of England.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* xvii. 745 Sum of the defensours war All dede, and other woundit sum. c. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. xvi. (1554) 33 a, To holy church he was chief defensour. 1509 FABYAN *Vit.* (1533) 690. 1530 PALSGR. *Intro.* to Henry by the grace of God, kynge of Englands and of France, defensour of the saythe. 1596 FOME A. & M. 391/1 Any of their fautors, comforters, counsellors, or defenders. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xx. 74 Chief Defensor of Christs Church. 1670 *Famous Conclave Clement VIII* 29 The only defensor and supporter of the Catholick Religion.

2. *Rom. Hist.* In the later period of the empire (after 365 A.D.), title of a magistrate in the provincial cities, whose chief duty was to afford protection against oppression on the part of the governor (Lewis & Short).

c. 1370 WYCLIF *Eng. Wks.* (1880) 395 And saynte gregori wrote to þe defensoure of rome in his maner. (1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) I. 341 But the Defensours were also magistrates and preservers of order.] 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Is.* I. 112 The defensors differed in both respects. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. v. 45 What the defensor had been in the old municipal system.

3. *Roman Law*. One who took up the defence and assumed the liability of a defendant in an action.

1875 POSTE *Gains* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 569 A defensor may prevent a forfeiture of the stipulation. *Ibid.*, A defensor (unauthorized representative) of the defendant gave security judicatum solvi.

Hence **Defensorship**, the office of defensor.

1855 MILMAN *Latin Chr.* III. 302 The golden diadem, the insignia of the Patriarchate and Defensorship of the city of Rome.

**Defensory** (dɪ'fɛnsəri), *a.* and *sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *defensorius*, f. *defensor-em*: see DEFENSOR and -ORY.]

A. *adj.* That is intended, or serves, to defend; defensive.

1552 HULBERT, *Defensory, praccidarius*. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretory* II. (1625) 14 A Letter defensory answering by confutation all the objections. 1647 *Royall & Royallists Plea* 13 The warre on the Kings side is vindicatory and defensory. 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 669 One of the de-

fensory provisions which the Creator has assigned to some of His creatures.

†B. sb. Something defensive; a defence. *Obs.* 1588 GREENE *Pericles* 5 As a defensory against chusing griefes. 1592 (*title*), Martin Mar-Sixtus. A second Replie against the Defensory and Apology of Sixtus the fifth. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iii. 154 A Defensorie of the Scripture and Church.

Defenst, *obs. f. defended*; see DEFENCE v.

†Defensure. *Obs.* [f. L. *defens-* ppl. stem of *defendere* + -URE.] Something that defends;

DEFENSIVE sb. 1.

1596 W. BAILEY *Briefe Treat.* (1633) 21 Wee must defend the eye with some defensure to avoid the offence of a fluxe.

**Defer** (dɪ'fɛr), *v.* 1 Forms: 4-7 *differe*, 5-7 *deferre*, (4 *defero*, 5-6 *desar*, -*arre*, *dyfferre*, 7 *deffer*, 5-7 *differ*, 5-6 *differr*, 6 *differe*, *dyfferre*, *dyffer*, *dyffer r.*), *diffar* (r.), 6-7 *differ* (r.), 5-*defer* (r.). Inflections deferred, deferring. [ME. *differe-n*, a. OF. *différer* (il *diffère*), 14th c. in Littré, ad. L. *differ-re* to carry apart, put off, postpone, delay, protract; also, *intr.*, to bear in different directions, have diverse bearings, differ. Orig. the same word as DIFFER v. (q.v. for the history of their differentiation), and often spelt *differ* in 16-17th c.; but forms in *de*, *def*, are found from the 15th, and have prevailed, against the etymology, mainly from the stress being on the final syllable; but partly, perhaps, by association with *delay*.]

†1. *trans.* To put on one side; to set aside. *Obs.*

1593 GOWER *Conf.* I. 262 At mannes sighte Envie for to be preferred Hath conside: so differed, That no man lokeþ to the vice Which is the moder of malice. c. 1430 LYDG. *Hours, Shepe & G.* 96 The Symcumstance me lyt nat to defer. — *Met. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 14 Grace wither her lyeour cristallines and pure Deferritthe vengeance off furiose woodnes.

†b. To set or put 'beside oneself'; to bereave of one's wits. *Obs. rare*—1.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Matheus 84 Quhamer þat þai [two sorcerers] had euir marytwe Ine þare wittis or differritwe.

†c. *refl.* To withdraw or remove oneself. *Obs.*

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, Martha 171 Hely, defere þe nocht fra me, Bot in myn helpe nov haste þu be!

2. *trans.* To put off (action, procedure) to some later time; to delay, postpone.

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xxx. 15 If the man .. into another day deferre the sentence. 14. *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 132 [She] differed þe questone. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 90 To Differ, *differe*, *prolongare*. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. II.* vii. 104 The Lacedemouens with drewe them self and differede the bataylle. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xxiv. 48 My master wyll differ his commynge. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iv. 131 Soldiers, Deferre the spoile of the Citie vntill night. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 183 Sometimes a Civill warre, may be differed, by such wayes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 92 ¶2, I have deferred furnishing my Closet with Authors, 'till I receive your Advice. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* iv. 499 O chosen by Heaven! defer one day thy march. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. iv, She deferred writing the irrevocable words of parting from all her little world.

b. *Const.* with *inf.* ? *Obs.*

1426 H. BEAUFORT in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 102 He hath long differed to performe them. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 718 To wende hame þai noht deferde. 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* x. 13 The Sonne .. differed to go downe for the space of a whole day after. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Ps. lxxix. Comm., How long wilt thou differre to heare our prayer? a. 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 880 Neither did he long defer to put those Jews to death. a. 1722 ATTERBURY (J.), The longer thou deferrest to be acquainted with them, the less every day thou wilt find thyself disposed to them.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To delay, procrastinate; rarely with *off*.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* vii. 10 So that he scatter hem, and ferther differ not [1388 differ [v.r. tario] no lengere]. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7523 He defard, and walde noht trus. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 180 Whyles he desired, they deferred. a. 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glass* Wks. (Rldg.) 129/1 Defer not off, to-morrow is too late. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 935 God differ's on purpose that our trials may be perfect. 1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff.* *Comc.* ix. 252 The longer thou puttst off and deferrest the more unfit shalt thou be to repent. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* I. 350 Be wise to-day; 'tis madness to defer. 1771 P. PARSONS *New-market* L. 21, I have waited (demurred, my gentle reader, if you be a lawyer, deferred, if you be a divine) .. a full year.

3. *trans.* To put off (a person or matter) to a future occasion: †a. a person. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxiv. 22 Sothli Felix deferrede hem [1388 delayed, M.S. K. either deferred; TINDALE differed, 1539 *Great B.* deferred, 1557 *Genev.* deferred, 1582 *Rhem.* differed, 1611 and 1681 deferred]. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* 80 b, Men be differd from tyme to tyme, yea from yere to yere. 1642 ROBERTS *Naaman* 137 If it seem good to thy wisdom to deferre me. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxviii. 440 He was deferred until Monday.

b. a time, matter, question.

1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) 49 Where they two borrowed, they promise to pay three, Their day of payment longer to deferre. 1536 *Exhort.* fr. North 135 in Furniv. *Ballads* I 309 Differ not your matters tyll a new yere. 1559 MORWYN *Evonym.* 95 Which conserveth the good health of man's body, prolongeth a man's youth, differeth age. 1559 WILCOCK *Lett. to Cosmograph* in Keith *Hist. Church* Sc. App. 198 [Jam.], I would ask quibk of us differeth the Caus. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xiii. 12 Hope deferred maketh the heart sickle. c. To relegate to a later part of a treatise.

1538 STARKIE *England* I. iv. 123 Let us not intrude into this dysputayon now, but .. dyffer hyt to hys place. 1558 KNOX

*First Blast* (Arb.) 37 The admonition I differ to the end. 1611 CORIAT *Cruelties* 480, I had differed it till the end of the sermon. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist.* *Harsh* 1. 1723/41 Which I choose, rather than trouble the Reader with a Detail .. here, to defer to their proper Place. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Divine Worship* 284 It has been found necessary to defer them to the Appendix.

†4. To put off (time), waste in delay. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Ezech.* xii. 22 Dais shalen be differd, or drawn, in to loong [1388 differd in to long tyme]. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 184 Not mynding to differre the time any farther. 1579 LYL *Euphues* (Arb.) 123 Idle to deferre y<sup>e</sup> time lyke SINT George, who is euer on horsebacke yet neuer rydeth. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* iii. II. 33 Deferre no tyme, delays have dangerous ends. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple*, *Denall* vi, O cheer and tune my heartlesse breast, Deferre no time.

†b. To protract; also *intr.* to linger. *Obs.*

1546 LANGBEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* I. xii. 24 a, The Warres were longe differd. 1561 NORTON & SACRY. *Gorboduc* iv. ii, Why to this houre Have kind and fortune thus deferred my breath? 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoll.* 42 b, If the disease woulde differre, and the jaundis woulde not voyde.

**Defer** (dɪ'fɛr), *v.* 2 Also 5-6 *differ*, 6-7 *deferre*, (8 *defer*). Inflections deferred, deferring. [a. F. *déferer* (il *défère*), 16th c. in Littré (*deferer* 14th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*), in same sense as Eng., ad. L. *dēfer-re* to bring or carry away, convey down, to bring or carry with reference to destination, to confer, deliver, transfer, grant, give, to report, to refer (a matter) to any one; f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *ferre* to bear, carry.]

†1. *trans.* To carry down or away; to convey (to some place); to bring away. *Obs. rare.*

1606 BACON *Sylva* § 254, I do not think that if a Sound should pass through divers mediums .. it would deliver the Sound in a differing place, from that unto which it is deferred. 1654 R. CODRINGTON *tr. Hist. Justine* 350 He was so much amazed at it, that he could not forbear to vomit or defer the forced burthen of his belly.

†2. To offer, proffer, tender; in *Law*, to offer for acceptance. *Const.* to, rarely *on*. To defer an oath = F. *déferer un serment*, L. *deferre jusjurandum*. *Obs.*

1563 FOME A. & M. 782 b, Vpon a corporall othe to them deferred by the iudges. 1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 379 That Godly worship which .. of the Diuines is called Latría, is deferred only to the Blessed Trinity. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 177 To deferre to them any obedience, or honour. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. 172 Apuleius .. does in vain defer or bestow this honor on those Demons. 1764-7 L.D. G. LYTTELTON *Hist. Hen. II.* II. 95 (Seager) How very wonderful is it that all the princes .. when a king renowned for his valour .. was actually at their head, should defer the command to a monk. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) II. liii. 894 Until he accept the inheritance, he has a right deferred or proffered by the law (*jus delatum*) but he has not a right fully acquired (*jus acquiritum*).

†3. To submit (a matter to a person, etc.) for determination or judgement; to refer. *Obs.*

1490 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 204 (Jam.) The lordis will differ the hale mater to the said Robert spousis aith. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 345/1 This matter was deferred of both partes to the sentence of the kyng. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 160 We teach, that among Priests there be no strifes and wrangling, nor let them be deferred to the Secular power. 1691 BLAIR in W. S. PERRY *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1860) I. 4 The council, he said, would defer it to the committee for plantations.

†4. *absol.* To refer for information to. *Obs.*

1563 FOME A. & M. 797 b, Concernynge the depositions of this Lorde Paget, here produced, we differ to the xx. act, where you shal fynde hym examined.

†5. *intr.* [for *refl.*] To submit oneself to. *Sc. Obs.*

1479 *Acta Dom. Audit.* 90 (Jam.) Deereit .. that Johne Stewart .. sall .. pay to Archibald Forester of Corstoun xx L yerly of viii yeris bigain .. because the said Archibald differit to his aith, and he refusit to suere in presens of the lordis. 1490 *Acta Dom. Conc.* 194 (Jam.) The lordis aboute writtin wald nocht defer to the said excepcioun.

6. *intr.* To submit in opinion or judgement to; to pay deference to.

It is probably with reference to this that Evelyn, 1667 (*Mem.* III. 161 ed. 1857), says, We have hardly any words that do .. fully express the French emotion, *defer, effort*.

1686 F. SPENCE *House of Medici* 306 (L.) They not only deferred to his counsels in public assemblies, but he was moreover the umpire of domestic matters. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 8 How far we must deferre to his Authority? 1792 BURKE *Lett. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. 1849 I. 543 If you had not deferred to the judgement of others. 1855 PIERCE *Philip II.* I. ix. (1857) 165 Philip .. had the good sense to defer to the long experience and the wisdom of his father. 1870 BRYANT *Hom.* I. l. 31 And let me warn my mother, Wise as she is, that she defer to Jove.

**Deference** (dɪ'fɛrɛns), [a. F. *deference* (16th c.), f. *differer* to DEFER v. 2; see -ENCE.]

†1. The action of offering or proffering; tendering, bestowing, yielding. *Obs. rare*—1.

1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Tract. conc. Relig.* I. iii. 35 Our deference of all honor and glory to that which we venerate.

2. Submission to the acknowledged superior claims, skill, judgement, or other qualities, of another. Often in phr. to pay, show, yield deference.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 9/2 He was .. negligent .. to correspond with him with that deference he had used to do, but had the courage to dispute his commands. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Exam.* III. i, Now, Sir, you shall stay and see what a Deference they pay to my Skill and Authority. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 62 7 With all the Deference that is due to the Judgment of so great a Man. 1796 FERRIER



*Illustr. Sterne, Varieties of Man* 196 Much of this evil has certainly proceeded from undue deference to authorities. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. J.* III. vii. 148 Charles often yielded a strange deference to minds inferior to his own. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 6 That voice of authority to which he would have paid most willing deference.

3. Courteous regard such as is rendered to a superior, or to one to whom respect is due; the manifestation of a disposition to yield to the claims or wishes of another. *Const. to, + for.*

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. i. 137 (R.) Why was not John who was a virgin chosen, or preferred before the rest?.. his answer is, because Peter was the Elder, the deference being given to his age. 1665 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 80 Nor have they any more compliance one for another, than they have deference for strangers; for instead of being civil one to another [etc.]. 1778 *Lively Orac.* v. § 15. 296, I shall consider to which God himself appears in Scripture to give the deference. 1782 *Steele Spect.* No. 497 ¶ 2 He was conducted from room to room, with great deference, to the minister. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 20 Their age and learning, entitle them to all deference. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* iii. 411 That indescribable and instinctive deference to the feelings of others, which constitutes the gentlemanly spirit.

4. In deference to: in respectful acknowledgment of the authority of, out of practical respect or regard to.

1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. x. 249 The resignation of a Prime Minister in deference to the will of the House of Commons. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* xi. (1880) 195 In deference to public opinion, he granted some relief to the exiles from his private purse. 1870 M. ARNOLD *Irish Cathol.* Mixed Ess. 101 It is in deference to the opinion.. of such a class that we shape our policy.

Deference, obs. form of DIFFERENCE.

† Deferency. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. with ending -ENCY, q.v.] = DEFERENCE.

1678 OWEN *Mind of God* v. 132 A due reverence and deferency unto the Wisdom.. of God.

Deferent (de'fèrènt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5-7 different, 6 deferrent. [a. F. *deferent* (Paré 16th c.), or immed. ad. L. *deferent-em*, pr. pple. of *defer-re* to carry down or away.]

*A. adj.* Carrying or conveying down or to a particular destination.

1636 BACON *Sylva Arg.* to § 221, etc., The Figures of Pipes, or Concaues, thorow which Sounds passe; or the other Bodies different; conduce to the Variety and Alteration of the Sounds. 1686 SNAPE *Anat. Horse* I. xxiii. 47 These deferent Vessels are two, one on each side. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inw. Anim.* vii. 378 The.. testes end in a pair of deferent ducts.

*B. sb.*

1. A carrying or conducting agent; *spec. in Phys.*, a canal or duct for conveying fluids.

1636 BACON *Sylva* § 133 Though Aire be the most favourable Deferent of Sounds. *Ibid.* § 217 All of them are dull and unapt Deferents except the Air. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Deferents*, those vessels of the body appointed for the conveyance of humours from one part to another.

2. In the Ptolemaic astronomical system: The circular orbit of the centre of the epicycle in which a planet was conceived to move: corresponding (roughly) to the actual orbit of the planet. Cf. EPICYCLE I.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. i. 70 Within eueryche of these seven speres, there was a Cercle embodyng som what.. whiche Cercle clepeth the different. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iii. i. xv. (ed. 7) 306 The Circle that carrieth the Moon, called her Different. 1690 LEYBOURN *Cursus Math.* 757 The Semidiameter of the Deferent.. is equal to 56½ Semidiameters of the Earth. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v., The two points where the Epicycle intersects the Deferent are called the Points of the greatest Elongation. 1834 *Nat. Philos.*, *Hist. Astron.* vi. 31½ (Useful Knowl. Soc.), He [Ptolemy] himself considered his system of deferents and epicycles merely as a means of determining mathematically the positions of the heavenly bodies for any given time.

3. One who reports a matter; the communicator of a notice.

1670 EVELYN in *Phil. Trans.* V. 1056, I communicate to them, through your hands, not only the Instrument.. but the Description of the Use and Benefit of it from such a Deferent, as I am sure they will very highly value. 1671 — *Mem.* (1857) III. 238 Unless you approve of what I write, and assist the deferent, for I am no more.

Deferent (de'fèrènt), *a.* 2 [f. DEFER *v.* 2, and DEFERENCE: see -ENT.] Showing deference, deferential.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 167 His opposition.. was always modest, deferent. 1856 MISS MULOCK ? *Halifax* (ed. 17) 413 Never in all his life had Guy been so deferent, so loving, to his father. 1886 MALLOCK *Old Order Changes* II. vii, Easiness and want of deference in his manner.

Deferential (de'fèrènsjål), *a.* 1 [f. DEFERENCE (or its L. type \**deferentialia*) + -AL: cf. *essence*, *essential*, *prudence*, *prudential*, etc.] Characterized by deference; showing deference; respectful.

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxii, If you seek deferential observance and attendance, I tell you at once you will not find them here. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* xvii, She was marvelously deferential to Madame Mantalini. 1870 D'ISRAELI *Lothair* viii, The Duke.. could be soft and deferential to women.

Deferentiality *sb.*, deference; Deferentiality *sb.*, in a deferential manner.

Mag. Feb. 1833 His master he recognises as respectful deferentiality. a 1846 *Gentlem. Mag.* ESTER for deferentiality. 1848 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* 61 These ladies were deferentially received

.. and conducted to seats of honour. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. i, Deferentially observant of his master's face.

Deferential, *a.* 2 *Phys.* [a. F. *deferential* (e.g. *artère deferentielle*), f. *deferent*, DEFERENT *a.* 1: see -AL.] Serving to convey or conduct; pertaining to the deferent duct.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inw. Anim.* xi. 640 The deferential end of the testicular tube opens into a sac close to the anus. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Deferential artery, a small branch supplied to the vas deferens by one of the branches of the superior vesical artery.

Deferment (dè'fèrmènt), [f. DEFER *v.* 1 + -MENT. Possibly from F.: Godefroy *Suppl.* cites an example of *deferment* of 14th c.] A putting off; postponement, delay.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine Dr.* (1876) 31 Mercers and Taylors may their customers hire, With long deferment of their tedious bills. 1832 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 191 The cases which could bear no deferment of relief. 1884 M. ARNOLD in *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 6½ The delays and the deferments which they are certain to lead to.

Deferred (dè'fèrd), *pp.* *a.* [f. DEFER *v.* 1 + -ED.] Postponed, put off for a time, delayed.

*Deferred Annuity*, an annuity that does not begin till after a certain period or number of years, or till the occurrence of a future event, as the decease of some person. *Deferred Bonds*: see quot. 1882. *Deferred Pay*, a part of the pay of a soldier, etc., which is held over to be paid at his discharge, or at death; in the British Army the amount of deferred pay for soldiers and non-commissioned officers is twopenny a day; to men in the reserve force the amount is paid annually. *Deferred Shares, Stock*: see quot. 1882. *Deferred shoot*: see quot. 1883.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxii. 198 An immediate, or a not long defer'd event. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 215 That no surprise might be put upon y<sup>r</sup> Excellency by the deferred hearing. 1804 J. POOLE *Narr. Foreign Corps* 63 My first knowledge of the deferred list. 1830 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. ii. 23 'Tis my hate, and the deferred desire To wreak it, which extinguishes their [the cheeks'] blood. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 381 The effect.. of bitter regrets and of deferred hopes. 1882 BITHELL *Counting-house Dict.* s.v., *Deferred Bonds* are bonds issued by a Government or by a company, entitling the holder to a gradually increasing rate of interest, till the interest amount to a certain specified rate, when they are classed as, or are converted into *Active Bonds*. *Deferred Shares* are shares issued by a Trading Company, but not entitling the holder to a full share of the profits of the company, and sometimes to none at all, until the expiration of a specified time, or the occurrence of some event. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Deferred shoots*, the shoots produced from dormant buds in the axils of bud-scales. 1889 *Whitaker's Alm.* 645 Deferred pay is an additional payment of £3 per annum made to all non-commissioned officers and soldiers on discharge who have fulfilled certain conditions.

Deferrer (dè'fèrèr), [f. DEFER *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who defers; a delayer, postponer.

1552 HULOET, *Deferrer, cuculator*. 1550 WILLOCK *Lett. to Crossraguel* in Keith *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* Apr. 198 Quhillik of both is the Differer of the Cause? a 1637 B. JONSON tr. *Horace's Art Poetry* 245 A great deferrer, long in hope, growne numb With sloth, yet greedy still of what's to come. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* xiv. (1892) 200 One of those delicious girls in the New Comedy.. called The Postponer, The Deferrer, or, as we might say, The To-Morrow.

Deferring (dè'fèrɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [f. DEFER *v.* 1 + -ING.] The action of the verb DEFER 1; delaying, postponement.

14. — LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 1206 Abide awhile.. Let no sorrow in bin herte bite For no differing. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 9 This deferring of justice is as damnable before God. 1621 B. HALL *Heaven upon Earth* § 6 After all these frivolous deferrings, it [sinne] will returne vpon thee. 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 112 By deferring we presume upon that we have not, and neglect that we have.

Deferring (dè'fèrɪŋ), *pp.* *a.* 1 [f. DEFER *v.* 1 + -ING.] That defers; putting off, delaying.

c 1565 LINDSAY (Pitc.) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 105 Gave them a differing answer which was little to effect.

Deferring, *pp.* *a.* 2 [f. DEFER *v.* 2 + -ING.] Manifesting deference; deferential.

1820 S. TURNER *Hist. Eng.* IV. II. xxvii. 108 The language of very deferring but of rather strong affection.

† Deferve, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *deferuere* to boil down, boil thoroughly, f. DE- I. 3 b + *feruere* to boil.] To boil down.

c 1420 *Parl. on Hush.* xi. 485 Defrut, carene.. Of must is made: Defrut of defervyng Til thicke.

Defervesce (dè'fèrvès), *v.* [ad. L. *deferuiscere* to cease to boil, cool down, f. DE- I. 6 + *feruiscere*, inceptive of *fervere* to be hot.] *Intr.* To cool down.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* VIII. 735½ The pamphlet.. has experienced the fate incidental to effervescent things—it has deferved.

Defervescence (dè'fèrvèsens), [f. L. *deferuiscens-em* DEFERVESCENT: see -ENCE.]

1. Cooling down; abatement of heat.

1721 BAILEY, *Defervescence*, a growing cool, an abating. 1775 in ASH. Hence in mod. Dicts.

2. Path. The decrease of bodily temperature which accompanies the abatement of fever or feverish symptoms; the period of this decrease.

(Introduced in German (*defervescence*) by Wunderlich.) 1866 BRAITHWAITE *Retrospect of Med.* LIII. 14 The height of the fever was reached on December 31st, after this defervescence went on gradually. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 145 It is evident that, in some of these cases of Wunderlich's the drug was given about the time natural defervescence would be expected to occur. 1877 ROBERTS

*Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 78 Occasionally defervescence is quite irregular in its progress.

† Defervescency. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] = prec.; also *fig.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Great Exempt.* v. § 20. 155 After a long time.. they are abated by a defervescency in holy actions. 1684 tr. *Boud's Merc. Compt.* vi. 160 A Loosness, which follows in the defervescency of a Fever.

Defervescent (dè'fèrvèsènt), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *deferuiscens-em*, pr. pple. of *deferuiscere* to DEFERVESCE.] 'That which can reduce fever and high temperature, as cold and bloodletting' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Defesance, Defese, etc., obs. ff. DEFEASANCE, DEFEASE, etc.

Defet, var. of DEFEIT *a.* *Obs.*, wasted.

Defete, -fette, obs. forms of DEFEAT *sb.* and *v.*

† Defeud, *nonce-wd.* [f. DE- + FEUD: on some mistaken analogy, such as *spite*, *despite*.] = FEUD.

1648 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 22 If the commanders were all at defeat one amongst the other.

Defeudalize: see DE- II. 1.

Defesyance, obs. form of DEFEASANCE.

Deff(e), obs. forms of DEAF.

|| Deffait, *a.* *Her. Obs.*—° [F. *défait*, in OF. *desfait*, *deffait*, undone, deprived, etc.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deffait*, is used to signify the Head of a Beast cut off smooth, the same as *Decapit.* 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Deffait* or *Decapité*, a term used by the French heralds.

Deffame, Deffawte, obs. ff. DEFAEME, DEFAULT.

Deffayt, deffete, obs. forms of DEFEAT.

Deffe, var. of DAFB *sb.*, fool, stupid fellow.

1482 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 315 Yf any brother dyspyssye anoder callenge him knaffe or horsen, or deffe.

Deffence, Defform, etc.: see DEFENCE, etc.

Deffer, var. of DEVER *Obs.*, duty.

Defference, obs. form of DIFFERENCE.

Deffly, *erron.* form of DEFTLY.

Defhed: see DEAFHEAD.

Defiable (dè'faiəb'l), *a.* 1 *rare.* [f. DEFY *v.* 1 + -ABLE.] Capable of being defied; † defiant.

1874 M. & F. COLLINS *Frances L.* 14 Oh! I think he's rather a defiable young gentleman.

† Defiable, *a.* 2 *Obs. rare*—1. [f. DEFY *v.* 2 + -ABLE.] Capable of being digested; digestible.

a 1450 *Fysshynge wyth an Angle* (1883) 2 And ete norysching metes & defyabul.

Defial (dè'faiəl), *rare.* [In ME., a. OF. *defaille* (13-14th c. in Godef.), f. *defer* to DEFY: see -AL 5. In modern use perh. directly from the Eng. verb: cf. *denial*.] = DEFIANCE.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cliv. iv, He helde the felde and kyng Philip warred, And letters sent hym, defyals and vmbryde, Of his suraunce and othe. 1793 W. TAYLOR tr. *Goethe's Iph. in Tauris* Note 119 This defial is not a Gothic and misplac'd idea. 1824 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* LVII. 509 King Meliad, And Danayn.. took part In the defial. 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 267 Abuse, which he met with lofty defial or silent contempt.

Defiance (dè'faiəns). *Forms:* 4 *defye*-, 5 *defy*-, *diffi*-, *diffye*-, *dyffy*-, 5-6 *defi*-, *deffy*-, *diffy*-, 6 *diffyans*, *diffi*-, *defyance*, 5-*defiance*. [a. OF. *defiance*, *deff*-, *desf*-, the action of defying = Pr. *desfiansa*, Osp. *desfiansa*, It. *disfidanza* = Romanic \**disfidantia*, f. *disfidare*, med. L. *diffidare*: see DEFY *v.* 1 and -ANCE. Mod. F. *defiance* in sense of 'distrust' appears to be influenced by L. *diffidentia* distrust: see DIFFIDENCE.]

† 1. Renunciation of faith, allegiance, or amity; declaration of hostilities. *Obs.*

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 5545 Alisaunder the wryt behelde, And saugh therinne thretyng poens, And defeuance, the third day. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 92 (Mätz.) Arbachus.. sent to hym, for his mysgeruance, Of highe disdayne a ful playne defeuance. c 1500 *Melusine* 350 They lete make a lettre of defeuance of whiche the tenour foloweth. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Frois.* I. xxiv. 48 That who soeuer wolde any hurte to other, shuld make his defeuance thre dayes before his dede. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 231 Spaine broke the peace with England.. and that by ymbargo, which of all kindes of defiances is most reprov'd, and of least reputation.. the most honourable is with trumpet and herald to proclaim and denounce the warre by publicke defeuance. 1640 MILTON *Tenure of Kings* Wks. 238½ The whole protestant league raised open war against Charles the Fifth.. sent him a defiance, renounced all faith and allegiance toward him.

† 2. At defiance: at enmity or hostility. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 574 Cleave unto God, and be at defiance with his enemies the Papists. 1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus' Ann.* III. vii. (1622) 74 The Prouinces at defiance with vs. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 28 The two kings.. live at defiance, and oft times the poore Savages pay dearely for eithers ambition. 1705 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* X. 58, I have been ever since the sending of that letter.. at defiance with him.

3. The act of defying or challenging to fight; a challenge or summons to a combat or contest; a challenge to make good or maintain a cause, assertion, etc. *Cartel of defiance*: see CARTEL and QUOTE.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* II. Prol. (1554) 40 a, Vertue on fortune maketh a defeuance. 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, Brennus xxv, To sound defeuance, fyre, and sword and fight. 1593 SHAKS. *Rick. II.* III. iii. 130 Shall we.. send Defiance to the Traytor?



1639 tr. *Cannus' Moral Relat.* 303 Saluted by a letter of defiance, which marked out the hour and the place where he should come with a second. 1755 JOHNSON, *Defiance*... a challenge to make any impeachment good. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II, v. 64 He could not dispense with answering... Sir Isaac Newton... who had given him a defiance in express terms. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1857) II, ix, 372 To the king, the pope's conduct appeared a defiance; and as a defiance he accepted it.

3. The act of setting at naught; open or daring resistance offered to authority or any opposing force.

1720 STEELE *Tatler* No. 98 ¶ 3 Remarkable for that Piece of good Breeding peculiar to natural Britons, to wit Defiance. 1714 SHARP *Wks.* VI, Dia. viii. (R.). This open and scandalous violation and defiance of his most sacred fundamental laws. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV, i. ix, 105 The open disobedience of the order... could be construed only as defiance.

4. *Phr. a.* To bid defiance to: to defy, declare hostility to; to brave, set at naught; so to set at defiance.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II, iii. iii. (1676) 210 He set her [Fortune] at defiance ever after. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* (J.), The Novatian heresy... bade such express defiance to apostasy. 1757 *Centinel* No. 34 The fire of youth... when agitated by any violent passion... sets everything at defiance. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. II*, The Alps. See how scornfully they look down upon you, and bid defiance to the elements. 1845 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III, ix, 144 They might have set the Tories at defiance.

b. In defiance of: with daring disregard of; setting at naught.

1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 75 ¶ 15 He carries me the first dish, in defiance of the frowns and whispers of the table. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I, 15 Clung to... in defiance of reason and sensation. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv, § 5, 202 Gaveston... was beheaded in defiance of the terms of his capitulation.

† 5. Declaration of aversion or contempt; rejection. *Obs. rare* -1.

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III, i. 143 Such a warped slip of wilderness Nere issu'd from his blood. Take my defiance, Die, perish.

† 6. Distrust. *Obs. rare* -1. [= mod.F. *défiance*.] 1665 *Prev's Diary* 6 Jan., Major Holmes... I perceive, would fain get to be free and friends with my wife; but I shall prevent it, and she herself hath a defiance against him.

**Defiant** (dēfī'ant), *a.* [a. F. *défiant*, OF. *des-*, *deff-*, *defiant*, pr. pple. of *desfier*, *défier*: see *DEFEY* and *-ANT*. App. quite of modern use.]

1. Showing a disposition to defy; manifesting a spirit of defiance.

1837 BRYDGES cited in WORCESTER. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 289 The man's heart that dare rise defiant... against Hell itself. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II, xi, 510 The defiant attitude which she had assumed. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II, viii, She had started up with defiant words ready to burst from her lips.

2. Feeling distrust. [= mod.F. *défiant*.]

1872 LEVER *Ld. Kilgobbin* xv. (1875) 98 He was less defiant, or mistrustful.

**Defiantly** (dēfī'antly), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In a defiant manner; with defiance; daringly.

1859 HALLIWELL *Evid.* Chr. 150 The early Christians... defiantly neglected the polytheistic worship. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii, § 3, 487 Buckingham... stood defiantly at his master's side as he was denounced.

**Defiantness**. *rare.* [-NESS.] The quality of being defiant.

1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxi, He answered... speaking with quick defiance.

† **Defiatory**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *DEFEY* v.1, after words like *commendatory*.] Bearing or conveying defiance.

1635 SHELFOED *Learned Disc.* 276 (T.) The letters defiatory of Achmet to Sigismund the Third.

**Defibrinate** (dēfī'brīnēt), *v.* [f. *DE-* II, 1 + *FIBRIN* + *-ATE*.] *trans.* To deprive of fibrin. Hence **Defibrinated** *ppl. a.*; **Defibrination**, the process of depriving of fibrin. So **Defibrinise** *v.* [see *-IZE*] = *DEFIBRINATE*.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I, 249 Density of defibrinated blood. 1880 *Nature* XXI, 453 On diluting the fresh blood... and exposing it after rapid defibrination. 1881 G. F. DOWDESWELL in *Jrnl. Microsc.* Sc. Jan. 160, I have not found it necessary to defibrinate the blood. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Defibrinise*. 1885 OGILVIE, *Defibrinise*.

† **Deficient** (dēfī'shēns), *Obs.* [ad. late L. *deficientia*, f. *deficient-em* DEFICIENT; see *-ENCE*.] The fact of being deficient; failure, want, deficiency.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II, ii, § 4, 11 In these kinds of vnperfect Histories I doe assign no deficiency. 1641 LD. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 19 Jan. 10 The deficiency of Parliament hath bin the *Causa Causarum* of all the Mischiefs. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii, 416 Thou in thy self art perfect, and in thee is no deficiency found. 1768-71 H. WALPOLE *Vestry's Anecd. Paint.* (1782) V, 2 Want of colouring is the capital deficiency of prints. 1784 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 Mar., Imputing every deficiency to criminal negligence.

**Deficiency** (dēfī'shēns), [f. as prec.: see *-ENCY*.]

1. The quality or state of being deficient or wanting; failure; want, lack, absence; insufficiency.

1634 E. KNOTT *Charity maintained* v. § 9 The Doctrine of the total deficiency of the visible Church, which... is maintained by divers chief Protestants. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. IV, v. 188 Scalliger finding a defect in the reason of Aristotle, introduceth one of no less deficiency himselfe. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II, 246 Escheats... arising merely

upon the deficiency of the blood, whereby the descent is impeded. 1793 BARNORS *Math. Evid.* 62 We may make up, by continued attention, for their deficiency of original acuteness. 1797 M. BARTER *Morb. Anat.* Pref., Patients often explain very imperfectly their feelings, partly from the natural deficiency of language. 1865 *Græke Plato* I, i, 83 These particles might be in excess as well as in deficiency.

b. with *a* and *pl.*: An instance of this condition; something wanting; a defect, an imperfection.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 116 That there is a deficiency in the Merits of Christ. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philo.* I, 53 They discover the flaws and deficiencies of the latter. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I, v, Wks. 1874 I, 92 Nature has endued us with a power of supplying those deficiencies, by acquired knowledge. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revist.* ed. 4) 184 The battle... proved the existence of a deficiency in the latter quarter. 1828 D'ISRAEL *Chas.* I, II, vii, 168 This consciousness of his own deficiencies is an interesting trait in his character. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) I, i, iii, 127 Where art has to supply the deficiencies of nature.

c. *Math.* Deficiency of a curve: the number by which its double points fall short of the highest number possible in a curve of the same order.

1865 CAYLEY *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* I, No. iii, It will be convenient to introduce the term 'Deficiency', viz. a curve of the order  $n$  with  $d(n-1)(n-2)$  double points, is said to have a deficiency =  $D$ . 1893 FORTHY *Theory of Functions* 356 The deficiency of a curve is the same as the class of the Riemann surface associated with its equation.

d. The amount by which the revenue of a state, company, etc. falls short of the expenditure; a deficit; hence *deficiency act, bill, law* (i.e. one to meet such a deficiency); the amount by which the assets of a debtor fall short of his liabilities; hence *deficiency account, statement*.

2. *attrib.*

1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 168 A considerable Sum of Money arising by the Deficiency Law. 1807 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 6/8 None of the debtors have as yet filed deficiency accounts. 1807 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Nov. 9/5 The bankrupt was then questioned upon his deficiency statement.

**Deficient** (dēfī'shēnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *deficient-em*, pr. pple. of *deficere* to fail, orig. to undo, to away, take oneself away, leave, forsake; f. *DE-* I, 6 + *factive* to make, do. Cf. mod.F. *déficient* (1754 in Hatzf.).] *A. adj.*

1. Wanting some part, element, constituent, or characteristic which is necessary to completeness, or having less than the proper amount of it; wanting or falling short in something; defective.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I, iii, 63 Being not deficient, blind, or lame of sense. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* A iv, Howsoever the Gift, and the Giver be deficient. 1631 T. RUDD *Euclid* A iv, The Manuscript Copie, in many places, was deficient. 1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 32 Latine words (where our language is deficient) Englished. 1663 COWLEY *Disc. Govt.* O. *Cromwell* (1669) 71 In the point of murder... we have little reason to think that our late Tyranny has been deficient to the examples... set it in other Countreys. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 19, 121 We find our selves deficient in any thing else sooner than in our Understanding. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 75 ¶ 1 Men complain... of deficient memory. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 5 The best women are woefully deficient in knowledge about health. 1891 *Law Times* XCII, 94/1 Milk which on analysis proved to be deficient in fatty matter to the extent of about 33 per cent.

† b. *Gram.* = DEFECTIVE a. 5. *Obs. c.* *Arith.* Deficient number: a number the sum of whose factors is less than the number itself. d. *Geom.* Deficient hyperbola: a cubic curve having only one asymptote. † e. *Mus.* Applied to any interval diminished by a comma. *Obs.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Defective, or Deficient Nouns, in grammar. *Ibid.*, Deficient Hyperbola. *Ibid.*, Deficient numbers. Such, e.g. is 8; whose quota parts are, 1, 2, and 4; which, together, only make 7. 1753 *Ibid.*, *Suppl.* s.v. *Interval*, Limma of the Greek Scale, or deficient Semi-tone Major.

2. Present in less than the proper quantity; not of sufficient force; wholly or partly wanting or lacking; insufficient, inadequate.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eronema* 14 Meere conjectures were deficient because the meanes (whereby to conjecture) were wanting. 1663 COWLEY *Disc. Govt.* O. *Cromwell* (1669) 70 If I should say, that personal kind of courage had been deficient in the man. 1748 ANSON *Voy.* III, iv, 333 Apprehensions that our stock of water might prove deficient. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Lit. Wks.* (Rohn) II, 109 Hallam is uniformly polite, but with deficient sympathy. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I, 40 The quantity of fluid which would be required to saturate it is sometimes called the Deficient fluid.

† 3. Deficient cause: that 'deficiency', failure to act, or absence of anything, which becomes the cause or negative condition of some result. *Obs.*

The conception and the phrase (*causa deficiens*) appear first in St. Augustine, in his discussion of the origin of evil and of God's relation to it, and are connected with his doctrine that evil being nothing positive, but merely a defect, could have no efficient, but only a deficient cause. It was also used by Thomas Aquinas (who distinguished the physical sense of the phrase from the moral); in English it came into vogue during the Calvinistic-Arminian controversy in 16-17th c., in reference both to the origin of evil and to the reprobation of the wicked. Cf. DEFECTIVE a. 6. (St. AUGUST. *De Civ. Dei* XII, vii, Nemo igitur querat efficientem causam male voluntatis, non enim est efficiens, sed deficiens; quia nec illa effectio est, sed defectio; deficiere namque ab eo quod summum est, ad id quod minus est, hoc est incipere habere voluntatem malam.) 1891 J. BELL Haddon's *Anstr.* (Oser. 204 And hereof

commeth the destruction of the reprobates. y efficient cause whereof consisteth truly in every of their own corruption, but the cause deficient in the will of God. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1603) 666 It [the cause of evil and sin] is no efficient but a deficient cause. 1658 WOODOCK *I. sam. Telenus* 40 There are sins of omission... and if the deficient cause in things necessary be the efficient, you know to whom such sins are to be imputed. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* IV, xi, vi, § 3, 380 As for moral evil he [God] is not the author or cause thereof as it is evil: because moral evils as such have no efficient cause but only deficient. 1678 *Hud.* IV, iii, vi, 195 Gods concurrence is neither the efficient nor deficient cause of sin.

† 4. Failing, fainting; of or pertaining to swooning. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Leary* IV, vi, 23 He looks no more, Least my braine turne, and the deficient sight Topple downe headlong. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* x, 438 A... giddy headed Foole, full of deficient Vapours.

† B. *sb.* *Obs.*

1. Something that is wanting, or absent where it should be present. b. The want or absence of something; a deficiency.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* Pref. 23 To set down more than the naked Titles, or brief Arguments of Deficients. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* I, Lord Bacon... reckons it among the Deficients of Natural History. 1686 WILDING in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I, 263 To y<sup>r</sup> merces for deficients to my new suit.

2. *Gram.* A defective noun.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 25 Like the *Quæ Genus* in the Grammar, being Deficients, or Redundants, not to be brought under any Rule.

3. A person who fails to do what is required; a defaulter.

1697 Col. Rec. *Pennsylv.* I, 521 Y<sup>e</sup> Collectors had neither brought in the Monies they had Received, nor y<sup>e</sup> names of the deficients. 1719 *Ayr Presbyt. Rec.* in *Ch. Life Scot.* (1885) I, i, 22 note, The deficients have all engaged to do it.

**Deficiently**, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In a deficient manner; defectively, insufficiently.

1702 EDWARD *Evel. Hist.* (1710) 279 After she had sacrificed many of her gallants who were too deficiently serviceable to her. 1818 TODD, *Deficiently*, in a defective manner.

**Deficille**, *obs. var.* of *DIFFICILE* a.

† **Deficiens**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *déficere* to fail; cf. DEFICIENT.] Deficient, lacking.

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* 6 Because they have been so deficiouse of knowledge.

**Deficit** (dēfī'shēt, dēfī'shit), [a. F. *déficit* (1690 in Hatzf.), a. L. *déficit* 'it is wanting, there is wanting' (from *deficere*: see DEFICIENT), formerly used in inventories, etc., to designate things wanting.]

A falling short, a deficiency; the amount by which a sum of money, or the like, falls short of what is due or required; the excess of expenditure or liabilities over income or assets.

1782 *Genl. Mag.* LII, 122/1 The deficit in the accounts of men entrusted with public employment. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II, 209 They see a great deficit in their revenues. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Ref. Catech.* (1818) 75 In congress, where, in the very last year, there was a surplus... instead of a deficit, as here. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 215 The harder sex was compelled to make good the deficit arising from the withdrawal of female exertion. 1879 H. FAWCETT in *19th Cent.* Feb. 194 (Government of India) Deficits have been repeatedly recurring, and debt has been steadily and surely accumulated.

**De fide**: see *DE* I, 4.

**Defie**, *obs. form* of *DEFEY* v. and *sb.*

**Defied** (dēfī'd), *ppl. a.* [f. *DEFEY* v.1 + *-ED*.] Treated with defiance, challenged, braved.

1816 BYRON *Stanzas to Augusta* I, vi, There's more in one soft word of thine Than in the world's defied rebuke.

**Defier** (dēfī'ar), [f. *DEFEY* v.1 + *-ER*.] One who defies, challenges, or braves.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy. Turkie* IV, xlii, 126 Zatanisnir, which signifieth... defyers of men, for that every one of them are bounde to fight against tenne. 1612 Two Noble K. v. i, 120, I am... To those that boast, and have not, a defyer. 1703 ROWE *Cyp.* v, i, This Defier of the Gods. 1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II, 1863 372 The girls... more sturdily defiers of heat, and cold, and wet, than boys themselves.

† **Defiguration** (dēfīgūr'ā'shēn), *Obs.* [n. of action from mod.L. *dēfīgūrāre* to disfigure, f. *DE-* I, 6 + *figūrāre* to figure, *figūra* figure; cf. F. *défigurer*.] The action of disfiguring; marring the figure or appearance (of a thing); disfigurement.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy. Turkie* IV, iii, 73, By such defiguration they do shew very horrible. 1628 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1666) 30 These traditions are defigurations and deformations of Christ exhibited. 1830 LAMB *Lett.* (1837) II, 263 A certain personal defiguration in the man-part of this extraordinary centaur.

† **Defigure**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *defigurer* (12th c.), var. of *des-*, *deffigurer*, mod.F. *défigurer*:—late L. and Rom. *dēfīgūrāre* to DISFIGURE.] An early synonym of DISFIGURE.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cont.* 2340 Horribely defygurd thurgh syn. 14... *Eng. Misc.* (Warton Club) 24 Thow art defygurt, thi eyne lethe depe hollowed.

† **Defigure** (dēfīgū'ar), *v.* 2 *Obs.* [f. *DE-* I, 3 + *FIGURE* v. (cf. *depict*, *delineate*).]

1. *trans.* To represent by a figure or image; to figure, delineate.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkoner's Bk. Physike* 114/2 To be... defigured or portraited in woode. 1631 WEVER *Ans. Fur. Mon.* 244 Two stones as they are here defigured.



**2. fig.** To represent symbolically, symbolize.  
**1615** G. SANDYS *Trav.* II. 113 By this defigured they the perplexed life of man.

† **Defil**, *v.* **Obs. rare.** To be or become stupid; = dialectal *daffie*: see **DAFF** *v.*

**1570** LEVINS 126/37 To defil, neutre, stupé.  
**Defilade** (defilād), *sb.* **Fortif.** [*f.* **DEFILÉ** *v.* 3 + **-ADE**.] *Defilade* in *F.* appears not to have this sense, but only to be related to **DEFILÉ** *v.* 2] = **DEFILÉMENT** 2.

**1851** J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 105 The object of defilade is so to regulate the relief of the parapets or covering masses, that the defenders may be perfectly screened by them from the view of the enemy. *Ibid.* 111 It often happens . . . that a single plane of defilade would give too great a relief. **1855** PORTLOCK in *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 801/2 It is preferable to excavate behind the parapet, whenever the defilade requires so great an increase of height. **1879** Cassell's *Techm. Educ.* II. 106 The various practical operations that are gone through to ascertain how much the parapets should be raised to obtain cover, are called *defilade*.

**Defilade** (defilād), *v.* **Fortif.** [*f.* **DEFILADE** *sb.*: answering to mod. *F.* *défiler*, **DEFILÉ** *v.* 3] To arrange the plan and profile of fortifications, so that their lines shall be protected from enfilading fire, and the interior of the works from plunging or reverse fire (Stocqueler *Mil. Encycl.*). Hence **Defilading** *vbl. sb.*

**1851** J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 217 When a work is commanded by a height in front, the interior must be defiladed by elevating the parapet to such a height, that a line of fire from . . . the hill . . . may be everywhere at least eight feet above the terre-plein of the work. *Ibid.* 218 When a work is commanded in reverse, the parapet or traverse must be high enough to defilade the defenders of the banquettes opposite the height. **1830** E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* s.v. **Defilement**. The operation . . . called *Defilement*, or *Defilading*, is of two kinds, in altitude and in direction. **1851** J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 209 Proof that the defilading operations have been incorrectly executed.

**Defile** (dēfīl, dēfīl'), *sb.* 1 Formerly 7-9 **defilé**, 8 **defile**. [*a. F.* *défilé* (17th c.), ppl. *sb.* from *défiler* to **DEFILÉ** *v.* 2: the final -*e* was formerly often made -*ee* in Eng., but being generally written -*e* without accent, has come to be treated as *e* mute, the word being identified in form with **DEFILÉ** *v.*]

1. *Mil.* A narrow way or passage along which troops can march only by files or with a narrow front; *esp.* (and in ordinary use) a narrow pass or gorge between mountains.

*a. defilé, defilee.*

**1685** Lond. *Gaz.* No. 2064/2 They repassed the Defiles on the side of the Moras. **1698** T. FRÖGER *Voy.* 62 They are surrounded with high Mountains; so that one cannot enter, or go out, but thro' a Defile or narrow Passage. **1701** Lond. *Gaz.* No. 3723/2 In a Defile between a great Moras and the River Adige. **1720** OZELL *Verot's Rom. Rep.* II. XIV. 340 He was seized in the Defiles of those Mountains. **1796-7** *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 259 The Regiment passes a defilé, and forms in line of divisions. **1830** E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.*, **Defile**.

**B. defile.**  
**1686** Lond. *Gaz.* No. 2161/1 A Valley, to which there was no passage but by a very narrow Defile. **1719** DE FOX *Crusoe* I. xx. 353 A long narrow Defile or Lane, which we were to pass to get through the Wood. **1776** GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. xiv. 437 Constantine had taken post in a defile about half a mile in breadth, between a steep hill and a deep morass. **1818** BYRON *Ch. Har.* IV. lxi. By Thrasimene's lake, in the defiles Fatal to Roman rashness. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xx. 139 [The glacier] squeezes itself through the narrow defile at the base of the Riffelhorn.

2. The act of defiling, a march by files. (Also as *Fr.*, *défilé*.)

**1835** in H. GREVILLE *Diary* 65 (Stanf.) In the Place Vendôme, where the King placed himself for the *defilé* of the troops. **1880** C. E. NORTON *Church-build. Mid. Ages* III. 100 She watched the defile through her narrow and embattled streets of band after band of the envoys.

**Defile**, *sb.* 2 **Fortif. rare.** [*f.* **DEFILÉ** *v.* 3] The act of defilading a fortress.

**1864** in WEBSTER.

**Defile** (dēfīl'), *v.* 1 Also 5-6 **defyle**. [*An* altered form of *defoul*, *defoil*, by association with **FILE** *v.* **DEFOUL**, orig. *a. OF.* *defouler* 'to trample down, oppress, outrage, violate', had, by the 14th c., come to be associated with the Eng. adj. *foul*, and, in accordance with this, to be used in the sense 'pollute'; in this sense Eng. had already the native verbs *befoul* and *defile*, also *foul* and *file* (the latter -*OE.* *fylan* umlaut deriv. of *OE.* *fīl*, *foul*); and the example of these synonymous pairs appears to have led to the similar use of *defile* beside *defoul*. What share, if any, the variant *defoil* had in the process does not appear.]

† 1. *trans.* To bruise, maul: cf. **DEFOUL** *v.* **Obs.** **1400** Rom. *Rose* (C) 7317 Men ne may . . . Tearen the wolfe out of his hide, Till he be slaine kate and side, Though men him beat and all defile (*Fr.* *Ja tant n'iert batuz ne torchies. Rime* 'beguile').

2. To render (materially) foul, filthy, or dirty; to pollute, dirty; to destroy the purity, cleanness, or cleanness of.

[**1430-50** *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 185 Letters wryten were founde vndefiled at the end of the yere.] **1530** PALSGR. 509/2, I *defyle*, I *araye* or *soyle* a thing. *Je salue* . . . This garment is sore defyled. **1535** COVERDALE *Job* IX. 31 Yet

shuldest thou dyppe me in y<sup>e</sup> myre, & myne owne clothes shulde defyle me. **1594** LATIMER 6th *Serm. bef. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 165 An evyll birde that defiles his own nest. **1626** J. PYER in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 247 The French had so defiled that House, as a weeks work would not make it cleane. **1846** TRENCH *Mirac.* xix. (1682) 325 It is not the agitation of the waters, but the sediment at the bottom, which troubles and defiles them. **1887** STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. xxx. 63 While I defile the dinner plate. *fig.* **1885** PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. II. iii. 182 The stain of heresy no longer defiled the hem of her garment.

3. To render morally foul or polluted; to destroy the ideal purity of; to corrupt, taint, sully.

[**1325** (see **DEFILED**). **1450** Pol. *Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 104 I am . . . defyled with synce. **1460** CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 63 Domician . . . was . . . in his last yerres al defyled with vices. **1526-34** TINDALE *Mark* vii. 15 Thoo thinges which procede out of him are those which defile a man. **1555** Tract in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xlv. 126 Oh! miserable England, defyled with blood by the Pope's sword! **16.** STILLINGFLEET (J.), God requires rather that we should die than defile ourselves with impieties. **1747** BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 302 Christianity, free from the superstitions with which it is defiled in other countries. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 167 The best things in human life are liable to be defiled and perverted.

† 4. To violate the chastity of, to deflower; to debauch. *Obs.* Cf. **DEFOUL** 4.

**1400** Cov. *Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 5 She wold not be defylde With spot or wem of man. **1530** PALSGR. 509/2, I *defyle*, I *ravysshe* a mayden of her maydenhed, *Je viole* . . . God defende that I sholde defyle her, and she a mayden. **1556** Aurelio & Isab. (1608) H. J. She that . . . hathe lever to dey than to be defiled. **1611** BIBLE *Neh.* xxi. 2 Shechem the son of Hamor . . . tooke her, and lay with her, and defiled her. **1718** PRIOR *Solomon* III. 453 The husband murder'd, and the wife defil'd. **1769** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 208 It must . . . appear, that she was afterwards married, or defiled.

5. To violate the sacredness or sanctity of; to desecrate, profane.

[Cf. *c. 1450* St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 335 And þat þis haly place be fyled.] **1450** Wyclif's *Wychet* (1828) 2 The armes of hyme shall stonde, and shall defyle the sanctuaries. **1535** COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xxxvi. 14 [They] dyfyled the house of the Lorde. **1611** BIBLE *Neh.* xiii. 29 They have defiled the priesthood. **1683** BURNET *tr. More's Utopia* (1684) 144 Those that defile the Marriage-Bed.

b. To render ceremonially unclean.

**1535** COVERDALE *Lev.* xi. 44 Ye shal not defyle youre selues on any maner of crepynge beast. **1611** BIBLE *Lev.* xxii. 8 That which dieth of it selfe . . . hee shall not eate to defile himselfe therewith. — *John* xviii. 28 They themselves went not into the Iudgement hall, lest they should be defiled. **1884** F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* i. It is a criminal offence . . . for a non-Hindu person to defile the food of even the lowest caste man.

† 6. To sully the honour of, to dishonour. *Obs.*

**1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 29 b, This foule mouthed Gentleman depraveth and defileth the death of that godly man. **1590** SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 410 Come, recreant . . . He whip thee with a rod. He is defild that draws a sword on thee. **1708** SWIFT *Let. Sacram. Test.* However his character may be defiled by such mean and dirty hands.

† 7. *absol.* To cause defilement or filth; to drop excrement. *Obs.*

**1547** BOORDE *Brev. Health* 4 Asses and moyles dyd defyle within the preeynct of the church. **1596** SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 456 This Pitch (as ancient Writers doe report) doth defile; so doth the companie thou keepest.

† 8. *intr.* To become foul or unclean. *Obs.*

**1673** J. CARVL *Nat. & Princ. Love* 79 If you do not daily sweep your houses they will defile.

**Defile** (dēfīl'), *v.* 2 *Mil.* [*a. F.* *défiler* (1648 in *Hatzf.*), *f.* **DE- I.** 6 + *file* *sb.*, **FILE**.]

1. *intr.* To march in a line or by files; to file off. Also *transf.*

**1705** A. R. *Accompl. Officer* vii. 90 Lest the Army being too long Defiling should be defeated by degrees, before it can form its Lines. **1732** LEDIARD *Sethos* II. x. 393 He began by making the troops defile. **1812** *Examiner* 24 Aug. 531/2 The division . . . defiled on the right. **1857** H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* II. 111 That long procession of being which . . . is still defiling across the stage.

2. *trans.* To traverse by files. ? *Obs.*

**1761-2** HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lvi. 293 He briskly attacked them, as they were defiling a lane.

**Defile**, *v.* 3 **Fortif. rare.** [*a. F.* *défiler* (14th c. *desfilher* to unthread, in *Hatzf.*), *f.* **de-**, **DE- I.** 6 + radical part of *enfiler* (= *désenfiler*): see **ENFILE**, **ENFILEADE**.] = **DEFILADE** *v.*

**1864** in WEBSTER, and in later Dicts.

**Defiled** (dēfīld), *ppl. a.* [*f.* **DEFILÉ** *v.* 1 + **-ED**.] Polluted, sullied.

[**1325** E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 724 Bot he com byder ry3t as a chyilde. . . Harmlez, trwe and vndefylde.] **1530** PALSGR. 309/2 Defyled as a thyng that is soyled, *polu*. **1660** JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* Introd. 6 Nor eat of this sacrifice with a defiled head. **1746-7** HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) p. iii, Men of defiled habits and unclean lips. **1858** J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 154 To tear out the defiled page of the past.

Hence † **Defiledness**.

**1607** HIERON *Wks.* I. 328 The corruption and defilednesse of nature, which man brings with him into the world. **1642** ROGERS *Naaman* 547, I speake of a defilednesse of heart.

**Defilee**, *obs.* form of **DEFILÉ** *sb.* 1

**Defilement** 1 (dēfīl'mēt). [*f.* **DEFILÉ** *v.* 1 + **-MENT**.] The act of defiling, the fact or state of being defiled.

**1634** MILTON *Comus* 466 When lust . . . Lets in defilement to the inward parts. **1712** STEEL *Spect.* No. 286 ¶ 1 The Chaste cannot rake into such Filth without Danger of Defilement. **1814** SOUTHEY *Roderick* II. Where . . . It might abide. . . From all defilement safe. **1861** GEN. P. THOMPSON

*Audi Alt.* III. cxxxii. 97 Those sources of ceremonial defilement.

b. An instance of this; *concr.* anything that defiles.

**1571** GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* x. 16 Y<sup>e</sup> holy land was at length purged from y<sup>e</sup> defilements and filthines, wherewith it was beraied. **1643** MILTON *Divorce* Pref. (1851) 16 Marriage lay in disgrace . . . as a work of the flesh, almost a defilement. **1699** W. SALMON *Art Chirurgical* Title-p. Removal of Defilements. **1834** Ht. MARTINEAU *Farrers* II. 33 Purifying himself from the defilements of the counter. **1871** *Echo* 31 Jan., The defilements in water which are most fatal to man.

**Defilement** 2. **Fortif.** [*a. mod. F.* *défilement* (1785 in *Hatzf.*), *f.* *défiler*: see **DEFILÉ** *v.* 3] The act or operation of defilading.

**1816** in JAMES *Milit. Dict.* **1828** J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 218 The banquettes and terre-pleins of ramparts that are commanded, should be formed in planes parallel to the plane of defilement of the crest of the parapet. **1830** E. S. N. CAMPBELL *Dict. Mil. Sc.* 51 The operation . . . called *Defilement*, or *Defilading*, is of two kinds, in altitude and in direction. *Defilement* in Altitude is performed by raising the parapet, sinking the terrepleine, or constructing Traverses.

**Defiler** (dēfīl'er), [*f.* **DEFILÉ** *v.* 1 + **-ER**.] One who defiles; also *fig.* of things.

**1546** BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. (R.), As a defyler of relygion and polluter of their holye ceremonies. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Corrompeur de femmes ou de filles*, a defiler of women, a deflowerer of maydes. **1607** SHAKS. *Timon* IV. iii. 383 Thou bright defiler Of Himens purest bed. **1719** ADDISON (J.), I shall hold forth in my arms my much wronged child, and call aloud for vengeance on her defiler. **1884** SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxix. 9 The world, the flesh, and the devil, that trinity of defilers.

**Defiliation**, *nonce-wd.* [*f.* **DE-** II. 1 + **L.** *fili-us* son, *fili-a* daughter + **-ATION**, after *affiliation*.] Deprivation of a son.

**1822** LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Praise Chimney-Sw.*, The recovery of the young Montag (may) be but a solitary instance of good fortune out of many irreparable and hopeless defiliations.

**Defiling** (dēfīl'ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **DEFILÉ** *v.* 1 + **-ING** 1.] The action of **DEFILÉ** *v.* 1; defilement.

**1585** ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 67 We need not try their after-cleansings, which in truth are defilings. **1586** J. HOOKER *Girard. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II. 140/2 Indignation for this defiling of his holie sanctuaries. **1846** KEBLE *Lyræ Innoc.* (1873) 38 Washed from the world and sin's defiling.

**Defiling**, *ppl. a.* [**-ING** 2.] That defiles.

Hence **Defilingly** *adv.*

**1889** MONA CAIRD *Wing of Asrael* I. ix. 149 It clung to her defilingly, as some slimy sea-weed clings.

**Definability** (dēfīnāb'il-iti). [*f.* next + **-ITY**.] The quality of being definable.

**1865** PUSEY *Eiren.* 390 Many . . . profound theologians . . . have impugned its definability. **1866** J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* vii. (1870) 131 The legal definability of it.

**Definable** (dēfīnāb'l), *a.* [*f.* **DEFINE** *v.* + **-ABLE**.] Capable of being defined.

**1660** HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 291 (R.) Great variety . . . of . . . opportunities, not definable particularly. **1682** DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref. (Globe) 186 As if infinite were definable, or infinity a subject for our narrow understanding. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 227 Islam is definable as a confused form of Christianity. **1863** GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xxvii, Something apart from all the definable interests of her life. **1893** F. HALL in *Nation* LVIII. 45/2 The ordinary predicate, that briefly definable by 'affirm'.

Hence **Definably** *adv.*

**1804** FOSTER *Ess.* I. iii. 31 A state most definably corresponding to the subject of your attention.

**Define** (dēfīn'), *v.* Forms: 4 **define**, 4-6 **diff-**, **defyne**, 5 **deffyne**, 5-6 **diffne**, **dyffyne**, 5- **define**. [*ME.*, *a. Anglo-F.* and *OF.* *definere* to end, terminate, determine = *Pr. definare*; a Romanic parallel form to *L. definire* to end, terminate, bound (*f.* **DE- I.** 3 + *finire* to end, *FINISH*), whence *It. definire*, *Sp. definir*, *Pr.* and *OF.* *definir*, *definir*. *Definer*, the common form in *OF.*, is the only form given by Cotgr. 1611, and survives in Picard, but has been superseded in *F.* by *definir*, with adoption of the transferred senses of *L. definire*. In mod. English also *define* is in sense the representative of *L. definire*. A parallel form *diffinire*, with *dis-* (see **DE- I.** 6) is also found in Latin texts, and the forms *diffiner*, *desfinir*, *diffinir* (14-17th c.) in *F.*; thence the Eng. variants in *deff-*, *diff-*, *dyff-*.]

† 1. *trans.* To bring to an end. Also *intr.* To come to an end. *Obs. rare.*

**c. 1384** CHAUCER *H. Fame* 344 For though your loue laste a season Wayte vpon the conclusion, And eke how that ye determinen And for the more part diffynen. **1466** MANN. & HOUSE. *Exp.* 370 My mastyr gaff to Gorneye the excheatour, to defynne an offyse aftytr Water Gorges thete, *xx. s.* **1494** FAYAN *Chron.* 5 The fourth [part] endyth than at Constantyne: The fyft at Cadwaladry I have also diffyned. **1564** PYRAMUS & Th. (Alas my loue) and lue ye yet, did not your life define By Lyones rage?

† b. To bring to an end (a controversy, etc.); to determine, decide, settle. *Obs.*

**1538** STARKEY *England* II. iii. 199 And as for al othir controversys, I wold they schuld be defynyd at home. **1596** SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. iii. 3 These warlike Champions . . . Assembled were in the challe to define. **1611** SPEED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* II. (1614) 4/1 What could not there be defined, was referred to the whole Shire. **1677** BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 148 A more ready way to define Controversies.



2. To determine the boundary or spatial extent of; to settle the limits of. Also *fig.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxxi. 315 Gouttes, Artetykes, that me distreynen, tho diffynen the end of my labour agens my wille. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* I. 16 The limits already noticed as defining its permanent territory. 1861 M. PAITSON *Ess.* (1886) I. 47 The duties of the guild towards the country and city... were strictly defined. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* of a. 164 His first step was to define the provinces of the civil and ecclesiastical jurisdictions.

b. To make definite in outline or form. (See also DEFINED.)

1815 WORDSW. *Essay Wks.* (1888) 873/1 In nature everything is distinct, yet nothing defined into absolute independent singleness. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 174 For perfectly distinct vision it is necessary that the image on the retina should be perfectly defined.

† 3. To set bounds to, to limit, restrict, confine.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* iv. ii. 30 Quilibet in way diffynit The force nor strength of luf with his hard bandis! 1644 DE LAUNE tr. *Du Moulin's Logique* 27 God is... so present in all places, as he is neither limited, nor defined by any place. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 27 Wee doe too narrowly define the power of God, restraining it to our capacities.

4. To determine, lay down definitely; to fix, decide; † to decide upon, fix upon.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 120 All the lordis for that samyn thing, And common peill, did diffyne The kingis bruther, callit Constantyne. 1847 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 43/1 The first canon defined and determined such an unlimited power and prerogative to be in the king. 1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 520 The situation, the measure and the value of the estate cannot now be exactly defined. c 1794 *Ibid.* I. 158 Two or three years were loosely defined for the term of my absence. 1867 E. QUINCY *Life J.* Quincy 280 He 'defined his position', to use a later political formula, very clearly.

† b. *intr.* To determine, decide. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 362 Forthi I thus diffyne:—Ne truste no wight to fynden in Fortune Aye proprete; her yiftes ben commune. 1402 HOGGLEY *Letter of Cupid* 463 Than wol we thus concluden and diffyne: ye yowcomaunde... that, of thise false men our reble fow, ye do punysshment. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 351 Authoritie to enquire, intrate, diffyne and determine of all maner of causes, querels, debtes. 1581 MUNDAY *Disc. B. Campion* Cb. Neither was that barre appointed to define on causes of conscience. 1612 BACON *Ess. Judicature* (Arb.) 450 The vniust Iudge... when hee deffine amisse of lands and property.

† 5. To state precisely or determinately; to specify. (Const. with *obj. clause* or *simple obj.*) *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 834 Wherfore I wol diffyne... That trewely for ought I kan espie Ther is no verray wele is his world here. 1561 DAUS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 166 b. The day of iudgement can no man diffyne. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 46 Cardan plainly diffyneth, that Amber is a mineral. 1669 BOYLE *Cont. New Exper.* i. (1682) 180 Even clouds... may reach much higher than Carden, Kepler, and others have defin'd.

† b. *intr.* or *absol.* To make precise statement.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* xciii. Sel. Wks. I. 330 Men shuldren not here diffyne, but 3if God tolde it hem. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* i. ix. (1544) 17 a. Of her byrth fyrst he doth diffyne. 1570 Act 13 *Ellis* c. 7 § 2 Persons being Bankrupt as he is before defined. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 54 (R.) How then can such men define upon other regions... whether they were inhabited or not.

6. To state exactly what (a thing) is; to set forth or explain the essential nature of. (In early use: To state the nature or properties of, to describe.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 271 Swych a wo my wit kan not diffyne. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. i. (1859) 72 The beaute of this mansion ne maye no man telle, ne diffyne the ioye, and the grete arraye. 1484 CAXTON *Curial* § That thou mayst the better knowe now the courte I wyl descryue and diffyne it to the. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 67 b. What it is, Saynt Bernarde declareth... diffynynge or describyng it in this wyse. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 49 Cicero diffyneth trewe glory to be a fame of many and greete desertes. 1677 GALE *Crit. of Gentiles* iv. 292 He that perfectly comprehends and defines a thing gives limits and bounds to that thing in his intellect. 1710 ADDISON *Whig Exam.* No. 4 ¶ Hudibras has defined nonsense (as Cowley does wit) by negatives. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Mati. & Spirit* (1782) I. xx. 257 Descartes defined the essence of the soul to consist in thinking. 1846 MILL *Logic* Intro. § 1 To define, is to select from among all the properties of a thing, those which shall be understood to be designated and declared by its name. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 184 Genius has been defined as 'the power of taking pains'.

b. To set forth or explain what (a word or expression) means; to declare the signification of (a word). [Not recognized by J.]

1532 MORR *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 608/2 All hys other significationes I lette passe... except onely that which he hath also diffyned false. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 14 Therefore ye muste needs have these Predicamentes ready, when soever ye will define any worde, or give a naturall name unto it. 1724 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 2 In defining the name there is no need that we should be acquainted with the intimate nature or essence of the thing. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1755 (1887) I. 293 A lady once asked him how he came to define *Patern* 'the knee of a horse'. 1895 DAVIDSON *Logic of Definition* 86 Horse cannot be otherwise defined in a dictionary than as a well-known quadruped, used as a beast of burden and in war.

c. *intr.* or *absol.* To frame or give a precise description or definition.

1597 TURBERV. *Trag.* T. (1837) 200 For that of love so derely he define. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 168 Then only we know certainly, when we can define. 1756 BURKE *Smbl. & B. Intro.* Wks. I. 97 When we define we seem in danger of circumscribing nature within the bounds of our own notions. 1863 OLIVER *Heid in Bondage* (1870) 81 Hang it, Arthur, why do you set me defining?

7. *transf.* Of properties: To make (a thing) what it is; to give a character to, characterize; to constitute the definition of.

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Invitation* ii. Come ye hither all, whom wine doth define, Naming you not to your good. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 55 Being lawfully depriv'd of all things that define a magistrate. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs's Bot.* i. iii. 180 The *font ensemble* of properties which define the character of the natural group, class, or order.

8. To separate by definition, to distinguish by special marks or characteristics (*from*). *rare.*

1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xii. (1860) 280 By this is defin'd The top from the man of refinement and mind. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxiv. 456 It is difficult to define the subsoil of Silurian rock from that of the Old Red Sandstone.

Defined (dīfīnd), *ppl.* a. [*f. prec.* + -ED.] Having a definite outline or form; clearly marked. Also *fig.*

a 1727 NEWTON (J.), When the rings appeared only black and white, they were very distinct and well defined. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. 436 The central matter is so vivid and so sharply defined that the nebula might be taken for a bright star. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 125 His [man's] animal nature is more defined than his intellectual.

Hence *Defin'dly* *adv.*

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xiii. Defin'dly visible against the pure azure blue of the summer sky.

Definition (dīfīn'mēnt), *rare.* [*a. obs. F. difinition* (1611 in Cotgr.), in OF. *de-, def-, diffin-*ment (see Godef.) termination, end, *f. OF. definir*: see DEFINE v.]

1. Definition, description.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 117 Sir, his definition suffers no perdition in you. 1867 *Eng. Leader* 13 June 326 Definition is always by the contrary. Everything is defined by its contrary: night by day, dark by light.

† 2. Limitation, restriction. *Obs.*

1643 HUNTON *Treat. Monarchy* i. ii. 16 This Legall Allay and definition of Power. 1644 — *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* iv. 27 A Civil and Legall definition of Authority.

Definer (dīfīn'ar), [*f. DEFINE v.* + -ER 1.]

One who or that which defines.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poessie* III. xix. (Arb.) 239 *margin*, Orismus, or the Definer of difference. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 347 Yee see already what a faithful definer wee have him. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Pope Wks.* IV. 137 To circumscribe poetry by a definition will only shew the narrowness of the definer. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses & Gen. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 278 A definer and map-maker of the latitudes and longitudes of our condition.

Defining (dīfīn'ing), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEFINE; definition.

1382a WYCLIF *Ezek.* xliii. 13 The diffynynge, or certeyntee, therof [definition] *ejus* vn to the lippe... therof in campas, o palme. 1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Diffynynge, diffynissement, diffinition. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 138 Plato in his... defining of natural dignities. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char. Ded. Aij.* The business of Defining, being amongst all others the most nice and difficult. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Plato Wks.* (Bohn) I. 292 This defining is philosophy.

Defining, *ppl.* a. [-ING 2.] That defines.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* i. 17 (MS.) Defining ears, which idolize The dignifying climax of thy verse. 1885 *Athenaeum* 4 Apr. 441/2 The various defining spheres.

† Def'nish, *v. obs. rare.* In 4 diffynisse, -isshe.

[*ad. OF. diffyniss-, diffyniss-*, lengthened stem of *definir*: see DEFINE.] *trans.* To define.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. x. 88 Pilke goode bat þou hast diffynissed a lytel her byfome.

Definite (defīnit), *a. (sb.)* Also 6 diffynite, 7 definit. [*ad. L. definitus* defined, bounded, limited, distinct, precise, *pa. ppl.* of *definire*: see DEFINE. Cf. *obs. F. definit, -ite* (1504 in Godef.)]

1. Having fixed or exact limits; clearly defined, determinate, fixed, certain; exact, precise. (Of material, or, more commonly, immaterial things.)

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* i. Either it is an infinite question and without ende, or els it is definite and comprehended within some ende... Those questions are called definite, which set forthe a matter, with the... naming of place, tyme, and persone. c 1586 SIDNEY (J.), The goddess, who in a definite compass can set forth infinite beauty. 1644 MILTON *Educ. Wks.* (1847) 98/1 Either by the definite will of God so ruling, or the peculiar sway of nature, which also is God's working. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 122 The clear and definite understanding of the several parts of the Ship. 1726 AVLIFFE *Parergon* 50 In a charge of Adultery, the Accuser ought to set forth... some certain and definite time. 1823 LAMB *Elia Ser. ii. Confess. Drunkard*, Those uneasy sensations... worse to bear than any definite pains or aches. 1859 DICKENS *Leff.* (1880) II. 85, I must give some decided and definite answer. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiv. 174 A definite structure was in many places to be traced. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 238 Even this class [serfs] had now acquired definite rights.

b. *transf.* Said of persons, in reference to their actions (opinions, statements, etc.).

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 43 Idiots in this case of fauour, would be wisely defined. c 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* II. vii. § 7 (1622) 277 As definite as hee was in appointing the set time of the dissolution of Babilon. *Mod.* Be more definite in your statements.

2. *Gram.* a. Applied, in German and Early English grammar, to those inflexions of the adjective which are used when preceded by the definite article or some equivalent. b. Of verbs: = Finite. *rare.* c. *Definite article*: a name for the demon-

strative adjective *the*, and its equivalents in other languages, as indicating a defined or particularized individual of the species denoted by the noun.

d. *Past or preterite definite*: the name in French Grammar of the tense which coincides historically with the Latin preterite or perfect, and corresponds in sense to the Greek aorist and English simple past: e.g. *il vint*, he came.

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1765 W. WARD *Grammar* I. xxii. 103 'The' is called the definite article. *Ibid.* iv. ii. 158 The verb in this character [*i.e.* infinitive] may be... used as a nominative case, on which a definite verb depends. 1844 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 68 *The* is called the definite article; because it ascertains what particular thing or things are meant: as, 'Give me *the* book'. 1855 FORBES *Hindustani Gram.* (1868) 18 Arabic nouns have frequently the definite article... of the language prefixed to them. 1874 R. MORRIS *Chaucer's Prose*, etc. (Clar. Press Ser.) Intro. 33 Adjectives, like the modern German, have two forms:—Definite and Indefinite. The definite form preceded by the definite article, a demonstrative adjective, or a possessive pronoun, terminates in -i in all cases of the singular.

3. *Bot.* a. Said of inflorescence having the central axis terminated in a flower-bud which opens first, those on the lateral branches following in succession: also called *centrifugal* or *determinate*.

b. Of stamens or other parts of the flower: Of a constant number not exceeding twenty.

1845 LINDLEY *Sci. Bot.* iv. (1858) 25 Stamens definite; that is to say, obviously corresponding in number with the sepals and petals. 1876 J. D. HOOKER *Bot. Primer* 45 Definite, because the axis is terminated by a flower and does not elongate. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. 144 The kinds of Inflorescence... are all reducible to two types... Indefinite and Definite, or... Indeterminate and Determinate.

B. *sb.* 1. Something that is definite; *spec.* in *Gram.*: † a. A definite tense; b. A noun denoting a definite thing or object.

1530 PALSGR. Intro. 31 The fyrst [conjugation] is chesly ruled by E, saufe that in his diffynities he torneth into A. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* 144 Fanny... has no other counters to play with, but futilities and definites. 1843 STODDART *Gram. in Encycl. Metrop.* I. 55 The Latin nouns in *io* [as *actio*] seem properly to have been definites; that is to say, that they originally signified only a certain number of acts, and not action in general.

† 2. 'Thing explained or defined' (J.). *Obs.*

1726 AVLIFFE *Parergon* 120 Special Bastardy is nothing else but the Definition of the general, and the general again, is nothing else but a *Definite* of the *Special*.

Definitely (defīnitli), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + -LY 2.] In a definite manner; determinately, precisely.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvi. (1887) 140 For the choice of wittes definitely. 1651 HOBBS *Good. & Soc.* xvi. § 4. 265 He must definitely acknowledge him. c 1800 H. BLAIR *Serm.* III. iv. (R.), (Middle age) cannot have its peculiar character so definitely marked and ascertained. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 187 The relations between Normandy and Brittany were now definitely settled.

Definiteness (defīnitnes), [*-NESS*] The quality of being definite.

1727 BAILEY *Vol. II. Definiteness*, certainty, limitedness. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. ix. § 5 The definiteness of solution, which numerical problems admit and require. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 487 From this want of definiteness in their language they do a great deal of harm.

Definition (defīn'ishn), *Forms:* a. 4-6 diffinition, etc. (with usual interchange of *i* and *y*), 5-6 -tion, etc., 6 *Sc.* -tioun; β. 5-6 defn-, 6 defynicion (e, 6- definition. [*a. OF. de-, def-, diffinicion* (also *definicion*), *ad. L. definitiō-em* (also in MSS. *diff-*), *n.* of action from *definire*: see DEFINE. Cf. *Pr. diff-, diffinicio*, *Sp. definicion*, *It. diffinizione*].

† 1. The setting of bounds or limits; limitation, restriction. *Obs. rare.*

c 1396 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 25 Vit herd I never tellen... Upon this nombre diffynicion. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 403 b's Thenne said he ben they knownen which men shal suffre thyse payssouns without diffynicion.

2. The action of determining a controversy or question at issue; determination, decision; *spec.* a formal decision or pronouncement of an ecclesiastical authority. *Obs. exc. in specific use.*

1382a WYCLIF *Dan.* xi. 36 Diffynicionu, or dome [determination] is fully don. 1393-5 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 9 A final decree, sentence, judgement, diffinition, and determination. 1552 *Ann. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 41 The determinations and diffinitions of general councils. 1674 R. H. SALMERON *Regiment* 13 This question... whether a man should eat more at Dinner, or at Supper: For definition hereof, it is to be noted [etc.]. 1661 BRAHMAH. *Just Vind.* viii. 241 This challenge of infallibility diminisheth their [councils'] authority, discredith their definitions. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 392 Infallibility cannot act outside of a definite circle of thought, and it must in all its decisions, or definitions, as they are called, profess to be keeping within it.

3. *Logic*, etc. The action of defining, or stating exactly what a thing is, or what a word means.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 168 Definition is that which refines the pure essence of things from the circumstance. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. iii. § 10 Definition being nothing but making another understand by Words, what Idea the Term defin'd stands for. 1730 BAILEY (folio), *Definition* (with *Logicians*), an unfolding the essence or being of a thing by its kind and difference. 1828 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 226 Definition is always an enclosure of the true by exclusion of the false. 1860 ABR. THOMSON *Law Th.* § 54, 82 Definition



expounds all the marks implied in the notion, and so represents to us the nature or specific character of it. — § 69. **III.** 1885 W. L. DAVIDSON *Logic of Definition* 32 It is the object of Definition to determine the nature or meaning or signification of a thing; in other words, definition is the formal attempt to answer the question, 'What is it?'

4. A precise statement of the essential nature of a thing; a statement or form of words by which anything is defined.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. CXVI. (1495) 920 Some thynges haue but one dyffynycyon. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* 1. i. 2. I desire more to knowe compuncion þen his diffynicion. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 14 A definition of the substance is a speech which sheweth the very nature of the thing. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. v. M ij b. Of quadrangles. . . there are five sortes, as appeareth in the Diffinitions. 1633 MASSINGER *Guardian* v. iv. His victories but royal robberies. And his true definition—A Thief. 1710 STREELE *Tatler* No. 62 ¶ 14 Propriety of Words and Thoughts, which is Mr. Dryden's Definition of Wit. 1758 JOHNSON *Jdler* No. 1 ¶ 4 It has been found hard to describe man by an adequate definition. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 75 The old definition of force was, that which caused change in motion. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* 94 A Definition consists primarily of two parts, the Proximate Genus and the Specific Difference of the Concept defined.

b. A declaration or formal explanation of the signification of a word or phrase. [Not recognized by Johnson.]

1500 Wyclif's *Wycket* Sub-Title, A verye brefe diffinition of these wordes, *Hoc est corpus meum*. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* 14 A definition of a word is any manner of declaration of a word. 1724 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 2 A definition of the name being only a declaration in what sense the word is used, or what idea or object we mean by it. 1755 JOHNSON *Pref. to Dict.*, As nothing can be proved but by supposing something intuitively known, and evident without proof, so nothing can be defined but by the use of words too plain to admit a definition. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1755 (1887) I. 293 The definitions have always appeared to me such . . . as indicate a genius of the highest rank. . . A few of his definitions must be admitted to be erroneous. 1885 W. L. DAVIDSON *Logic of Definition* 87 No [dictionary] definition of 'Gold' will be sufficient that does not contain a reference to its colour, which supplies us with the distinct meaning 'golden'.

5. The action of making definite; the condition of being made, or of being definite, in visual form or outline; distinctness; *spec.* the defining power of a lens or optical instrument, i.e. its capacity to render an object or image distinct to the eye.

1859 REEVE *Brittany* 137 We were content . . . to sacrifice the artistic definition of the trees. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 125 The stratification . . . was shown with great beauty and definition. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* II. i. 138 The definition of this telescope is very fine.

b. *gen.* Definiteness, precision, exactitude. *rare.* 1866 ARGYLL *Reign Law* i. (ed. 4) 8 A fallacy is getting hold upon us from a want of definition in the use of terms.

6. *Comb.*

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 209 Alas, for our poor definition-cutter, with his logical scissors!

**Definitional**, *a. rare.* [f. *prec.* + *-AL*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a definition.

1860 *Athenæum* 11 Sept. 329 The definitional rule judiciously laid down by Mr. Hazlitt, that a proverb should have a figurative sense, an inner sense or an approximate sense.

**Definitive** (dĕf'initiv), *a. and sb.* Forms: 4-6 diffinitif, -inytif, -ynytif (e, 5 defynitytfe, defenytytfe, 6 dyffinatyue, defynityue, 6-7 defynitytfe, 7 defynitytfe, 6- defynitytfe. [a. OF. *definitif*, *diffinitif*, -ive (12th c.), ad. L. *dĕf.*, *diffinitivus*, f. ppl. stem of *definire*: see *DEFINĒ*.]

**A. adj.** Having the function of defining, or of being definite.

1. Having the function of finally deciding or settling; decisive, determinative, conclusive, final: esp. in *definitive sentence*, and the like.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 172 The Iuge answerd of þis in his absence I may not ȝiue diffynityt sentence. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. vi. H v b. The thew was . . . taken . . . and by sentence diffynityt was hangd. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxiv. 35 It was the moneth of May folowyng, or [=ere] they had answerd dyffynatyue. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 106 Maye they as Capytall Judges, geue defynatyue sentence of lyfe and death vpon malefactors. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 57 Upon hearing of both parties, judgment definitive is given, and may not be repealed. 1688 *Ans. Talon's Plea* 3 Barely to say with a definitive Gravity, Here's a great abuse. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. 11 Expecting a definitive answer. 1763 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) I. 84 The definitive treaty is now signed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 527 A jury had pronounced: the verdict was definitive.

† b. *transf.* of persons. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* v. i. 432 Neuer craue him, we are definitive. Away with him to death. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* IV. v. (1647) 176 Desiring rather to be sceptical than definitive in the causes of Gods judgements. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 104. I will make you . . . my adviser in this matter, though not, perhaps, my definitive judge.

c. That settles or determines bounds or limits. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* I. xiii. 164 [This] point of view should lead to a just and definitive limitation of the boundaries.

2. Having the character of finality as a product; determinate, definite, fixed and final. In *Biol.* opposed to *formative* or *primitive*, as *definitive organs*, *definitive aorta*.

a 1639 WOTTON (J.), [It] being the very definitive sum of this art, to distribute usefully and gracefully a well chosen plot. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vi. Other Authors

write often dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and definitive truth. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Met. Syst.* III. (1871) 174 The temporary system established by the law of 1st August, 1793. The definitive system established by the law of 10th December, 1799. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 30 Oct. 4/4 Some days will probably elapse before we shall be able to announce a definitive result. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* III. v. 399 A definitive orbit of the comet. 1888 ROLLSTON & JACKSON *Forms of Animal Life* 803 The primitive ovum divides; one of the cells thus produced grows into the definitive ovum.

† 3. *Metaph.* Having a definite position, but not occupying space: opposed to *circumscriptive*. *Obs.* [1529, 1624 see DEFINITELY 2.] 1657 HOBBS *Absurd Geom.* Wks. VII. 385 Definitive or circumscriptive, and some other of your distinctions . . . are but snares. 1665 GLANVILL *Sceps. Sci.* xiii. 73 Who is it that retains not a great part of the imposture, by allowing them a definitive *Ubi*, which is still but Imagination?

4. That makes or deals with definite statements. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* II. ix. § 2 (1622) 296 Plutarch is more definite, and punctual, in this point. 1862 *Lit. Churchman* VIII. 6/1 We should be glad to see more definitive teaching on the nature of Church Communion.

5. That serves to define or state exactly what a thing is; that specifies the individual referred to; esp. in *Gram.* (Formerly used of the DEFINITE article, and of the FINITE verb.)

1731 BAILEY vol. II, s.v. *Article, Definitive Article*, the article (*the*) so called, as fixing the sense of the word it is put before to one individual thing. 1765 W. WARD *Gram.* IV. iv. 164 Of the verb definitive. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 797 To preserve a name of sect, which ought to be simply definitive, from sliding into a term of reproach. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 231 When a noun of multitude is preceded by a definitive word, which clearly limits the sense to an aggregate with an idea of unity, it requires a verb . . . in the singular number: as, 'A company of troops was detached'. 1854 ELLICOTT *Galat.* 87 The . . . definitive force of the article.

6. Concerned with the definition of form or outline. *rare.*

1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXVI. 115 The lineless delicate contours of youth and bloom embarrass the definitive skill even of a Correggio.

**B. sb.** (the *adj.* used *ellipt.*)

† 1. A definitive sentence, judgement, or pronouncement. *Obs.*

1595 HUBBOCKE *Apol. Infants Unbapt.* 11 Is there no pardon from this general damnatory sentence and cruell definitiue? 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 134 Judgment is the definitive of him who by right commands, permits, or forbids a thing. 1804 *Europ. Mag.* in *Spirit Pub. Frals.* (1805) VIII. 135 In spite of the Definitive, we shall have another battle of the books.

2. *Gram.* A definitive word.

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* (1841) 179 Definitives . . . are commonly called by grammarians, 'articles,' *articuli*, ἀρτῑκα. They are of two kinds, either those properly . . . so called, or else the pronominal articles, such as *this*, *that*, *any*, &c. 1766-98 H. TOOKER *Purley* I. 20 About the time of Aristotle, when a fourth part of speech was added, —the definitive, or article. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 71 As articles are by their nature definitives . . . they cannot be united with such words as are . . . as definite as they may be; (the personal pronouns for instance).

**Definitively** (dĕf'initivli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a definitive manner.

1. So as to decide or settle the matter; decisively, conclusively, finally, definitively.

1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 2 All causes testamentarie . . . shall be . . . finallye and diffinitivelye adgeded and determined within the Kynges iurisdiction. 1639 GENTILIS *Servili's Inquis.* xxxvi. (1676) 833 Contumacious Persons shall be banished, either definitively, or for a time. 1659 MILTON *Civil Power* in *Eccl. Causes* Wks. (1847) 415/1 No man, no synod, no session . . . can judge definitively the sense of Scripture to another man's conscience. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. III. xlii. 198, I desired he would tell me definitively what number of men he would give me for a guard. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. II. 132 Henry . . . definitively breaking the Spanish alliance, formed a league with Francis I. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 55 To settle definitively that much-vexed question.

† 2. *Metaph.* So as to have a definite position, but not take up space: see *prec.* 3. *Obs.*

1599 MORE *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 188/1 Though thei be not cūscrybed in place . . . yete are thei and angels also diffinitively so placed where thei be for the time. 1624 DE LAWNE tr. *Du Mont's Logic* 27 The Philosophers . . . say that Bodies are in a place circumscriptively, and Soules definitively; because Soules are not limited or circumscribed by place, and yet a man may say . . . that they are here, or there, and not els-where. 1711 tr. *Werenfels's Disc. Logom.* 96.

**Definitiveness**. [-NESS.] The quality of being definitive; determinativeness, decisiveness.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Definitiveness*, decisiveness, etc. 1841 BLACKW. *Mag.* L. 160 Southey is . . . thoroughly English, however, in the historical definitiveness and decision of his religious convictions. 1875 POSTE *Gains* III. Comm. (ed. 2) 361 The earnestness and definitiveness of the resolution.

**Definitize**, *v. rare.* [f. DEFINITE *a.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To make definite.

1876 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 135 The Church . . . definitized and generalized opinions. 1882 BLACKW. *Mag.* Nov. 632 The 'his' then outstanding had to be definitized.

**Definitor** (definatōr). Also 7 *definitor* [a. L. *definitor*, agent-n. from *definire* to DEFINE.]

1. An officer of the chapter in certain monastic orders, charged with the 'definition' or decision of points of discipline.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* iii. (1655) 7 When the Provinciall Chapter is kept, then . . . there one named by name of Procurator or Diffinitor, who is to goe in the name of the whole Province to the next election of the General. 1704 *Collect. Voy. (Church.)* III. 51/1 [St. Francis] having been Definitor of his Order. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints, Bonaventure* VII. 194 The saint held a general chapter at Narbonne, and in concert with the definitors gave a new form to the old Constitutions. 1867 R. PALMER *Life P. Howard* 15 note, The order [Dominicans] is governed by a master-general with his council of definitors.

† 2. A kind of surveying instrument: see *quots.* 1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 153 This whole Instrument . . . consisting of Horizon, Ruler, and Plummet we shall call our Definitor. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 97 The instrument will shew the situation, distance from the center, and depression of any given point . . . below the plane of the dial . . . which instrument he calls a Definitor.

**Definitude** (dĕf'initud), [f. L. *definitus*, DEFINITE, after *infinitude*, *multitude*: see *TUITE*.] The quality of being definite; definiteness, precision.

1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Study Math.* Discuss. (1852) 275 Destitute of the light and definitude of mathematical representations. 1862 LATHAM *Channel Isl.* III. xiv. (ed. 2) 332 Results of remarkable precision and definitude. 1875 VETCH *Lucretius* 66 There would be no definitude of leaf or flower.

† **Defix** (dĕf'iks), *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dĕfix*-, ppl. stem of *dĕfigere* to fasten down, f. DE- I. 1 + *figere* to FIX, fasten. The early example of the pa. pple. appears to have been formed immed. after L. *dĕfixus*, with Eng. ppl. suffix.]

*trans.* To fasten down; to fix firmly, definitely, or earnestly (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 243 The spere of the mes-sengere defixede in to the erthe schewede a premonestacion and as a begynnege of fighte. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. II. 89 (R.) They were constrained to defixe their princely seate and habitation in that extreme province of the north. 1605 J. DOVE *Confut. Atheism* 16 The eyes of the people will be defixed vpon them. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 264 Those Ten Horns answerable to the Beast with ten Horns in Daniel . . . seem to defix and determinate the Prophecy to that sense. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* II. i. (1713) 146 When a man . . . defixes his thoughts, and suspends his determination till he see plain reason to incline him this way or that.

Hence † **Defixed**, *defixt* ppl. *a.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 280 With defixed eyes and distracted countenance. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* 116 In intent and defixed thoughts upon some . . . object.

† **Defixion** (dĕf'iksən), *Obs.* [ad. late L. *dĕfixion-em*, n. of action f. *dĕfigere* to fasten down, etc. (see *prec.*)] Fixing, fastening.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* I. ix. 29 By the defixion of our Phansy upon what is most gross and sensible.

**Deflagrability**, *rare.* [f. next: see *-ITY*.] Deflagrable quality, readiness to deflagrate.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 362 (R.) The opinion of the ready deflagrability (if I may so speak) of salt-petre.

**Deflagrable** (de'flāgrābl), *a. rare.* [f. L. *dĕflagrāre* to DEFLAGRATE + *-BLE*.]

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 538 (R.) More inflammable and deflagrable.

**Deflagrate** (de'flāgrēt), *v. Physics.* [f. L. *dĕflagrāt*-, ppl. stem of *dĕflagrāre* to burn away, burn up, consume, f. DE- I. 3 + *flagrāre* to burn.]

1. *trans.* To cause to burn away with sudden evolution of flame and rapid, sharp combustion (e.g. a mixture of charcoal and nitre thrown into a red-hot crucible).

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deflagrate*, to inkindle and burn off in a Crucible a Mixture of Salt or some mineral Body with a Sulphureous one. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 208 When coal is deflagrated with nitre. 1876 S. KENS. *Mus. Catal.* No. 1369 The spark from this battery deflagrates a platinum wire a foot long.

2. *intr.* To burst into flame and burn away rapidly.

1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 449 Neither these, nor those of Cheltenham, will deflagrate or flash in Touch-Paper, nor on burning Charcoal, as true Nitre will do. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xx. 376 Such a degree of heat as would cause the nitre to deflagrate. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* III. 25 Let a drop of water be projected upon this liquor . . . it instantly deflagrates with a slight explosion. 1876 HARLEY *Med.* 161 When thrown on the fire it deflagrates.

Hence **Deflagrated**, **Deflagrating** ppl. *adjs.*

1766 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) IV. 93 The deflagrating nitre consumes the sulphur of the antimony. 1788 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 327 Giving a deflagrating quality to paper soaked in this liquor. 1822 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi. 78 A black residuum is left . . . which . . . when heated . . . is found to be deflagrating. 1831 T. P. JONES *Comers. Chem.* xxii. 229 The deflagrated charcoal.

**Deflagration** (de'flāgrā'shən), [ad. L. *dĕflagrātō-em*, n. of action from *dĕflagrāre* to DEFLAGRATE. Cf. mod. F. *dĕflagración*.]

† 1. The rapid burning away of anything in a destructive fire; consumption by a blazing fire. *Obs.*

1607 J. KING *Serm.* 30 A type of the deflagration of Sodome and Gomorre. a 1633 LENARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* III. iv. viii. § 1 (1670) 390 Witness that great deflagration . . . in Constantinople. 1659 PEARSON *Cred.* (1839) 88 By sup-posing innumerable deluges and deflagrations. 1788 POTTER *Sophocles* Pref. to *Edipus* (R.) Till the mountain . . . discharges its torrent fires, which . . . carry with them deflagration, ruin, and horror. 1811 PINKERTON *Petril.* II. 547 In Fifeshire . . . a coal-mine has continued in a state of deflagration, at least since the time of Buchanan, 1560. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect. Metaph.* (1877) II. xxxix. 381 We



see. the fall of a spark on gunpowder, for example, followed by the deflagration of the gunpowder.

† b. Of a volcano: A blazing out into flame.

1691 RAY *Creation* II. v. (1732) 259 The great Deflagration or Eruptions of Vulcanos.

2. *Physics*. The action of deflagrating; rapid, sharp combustion with sudden evolution of flame; esp. the sudden combustion of a substance for the purpose of producing some change in its composition by the joint action of heat and oxygen (cf. quot. 1831); also, the sudden combustion and oxidation of a metal by the electric spark.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Nor were all its inflammable parts consumed at one deflagration. 1674 Phil. Trans. IX. 102 The deflagration of Niter. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Deflagration*. In Chymistry, the inkindling and burning off in a Crucible a Mixture of a Salt or of some Mineral Body with a Sulphureous one, in order to purify the Salt, or to make a *Regulus* of the Mineral; as in the preparing of *Sal Prunella* and *Regulus of Antimony*. 1754 Phil. Trans. XLVIII. 679 A violent deflagration arose, and the platina was almost instantly dissolved. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 282 Galvanic batteries... the larger the plates, the greater is their power of deflagration. 1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxii. 238 The metals are sometimes oxidized by what is called deflagration. That is, by mixing them with nitre, and projecting the mixture into a red hot crucible.

**Deflagrator** (de-flăgr'atôr). [agent-n. in L. form, from *deflagrâre* to DEFLAGRATE.] An instrument or apparatus for producing deflagration, esp. a voltaic arrangement for the production of intense heat.

1824 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. v. 51 The galvanic heat produced by Professor Hare's deflagrator. 1807 WEEKES in *Mech. Mag.* VII. 425 The Safety gas deflagrator, an oxyhydrogen blowpipe on an entirely new principle. 1876 S. KENS. *Mus. Catal.* No. 1256 Hare's Calorimeter, or Deflagrator.

**Deflate** (dî-flât'), v. [f. L. *deflât*, ppl. stem of *deflâre*, to blow away, f. DE- I. 2 + *flâre* to blow; but in mod. use the prefix is taken as DE- I. 1, down, or DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To release the air from (anything inflated). Hence *Deflation*.

1891 *Strand Mag.* II. 408/1 Spencer proceeds to deflate the balloon. 1892 *Cycl. Tour.* Club Gas. Aug. 229 In case of repairs the tyre is deflated. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Aug. 1/3 A new patent valve, possessing the long-desired means for deflation as well as inflation.

**Deflect** (dî-ſlekt'), v. [ad. L. *deflect-ere* to bend aside, or downwards; f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *flekt-ere* to bend.] *I. trans.*

1. To bend down. Cf. DEFLECTED 2. 1630 LORD *Basilians* 79 They pray with demissive eyelids... and with their knees deflected under them.

2. To bend or turn to one side or from a straight line; to change the direction of; to cause to deviate from its course.

c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* IV. v. Wks. III. 57 It would argue no error sometimes to deflect our course. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xxi. (1852) 491 The current seemed to be deflected upward from the face of the cliff. 1860 TRISTRAM *St. Sahara* xvii. 287 The French... will do all in their power to deflect the stream of commerce to a more northerly channel. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 1 In 1820, Oersted discovered that an electric current would deflect a magnetic needle.

b. *Optics*. To bend (a ray of light) from the straight line; esp. to bend away from a body.

1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 264 The first knife deflected the images formed by the second, in precisely the same degree that it inflected those images which it itself formed. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) p. xxvii. When a ray of light moving in a straight line passes within a certain distance of a body parallel to its direction, it bends towards the body, or is *inflected*; but when the body parallel to its course is at a greater distance, the ray is bent from it, or *deflected*. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* iii. 36 If we look at an object through a prism, the rays of light coming from it are deflected.

3. *fig.* (in reference to a course of action, conduct, and the like).

1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (1878) 66 To avert and deflect him from this enterprise. 1600 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. ix. II. 118 Let me cleave to the Supporter from whom neither thy Importunity nor Threats... could once deflect me. 1803 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. l. 7 The personal and family motives which deflect the state policy of a prince who is his own minister. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. ix. 540 The evil of all attempts to deflect the judgment by hope or fear.

4. To turn or convert (a thing) to something different from its natural quality or use.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vii. iii. (1614) 670 That Title of *Preslegian* (easily deflected and altered to *Priest John*). c 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 l. 109 How God's All-wise Superintending Will To greatest Good deflected greatest ill.

II. *intr.*

5. To turn to one side or from a straight line; to change its direction; to deviate from its course.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. At some parts of the Azores it [the needle] deflecteth not, but lyeth in the true meridian. 1696 WHISTON *The Earth* i. (1722) 53 They seem to deflect from that great Circle in which they before were seen to move. 1726 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 155 The same part of the Moon is turned towards the Earth, or at least does not deflect much from it. 1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Written on Foreheads* II. 6 Then deflecting a little to their right, they got on a long ridge of grassy hill.

6. *fig.*

1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits Downfall* 59 Kings do deflect from the Catholike Religion. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.*

vi. x. Many creatures exposed to the ayre, deflect in extremity from their natural colours. 1753-4 WARBURTON *Nat. & Rev. Relig.* II. The Mind... can, every moment, deflect from the line of truth and reason. 1870 M. ARNOLD *Equality Mixed Ess.* 81 The points where this type deflects from the truly humane ideal.

**Deflect** (dî-ſlekt'), ppl. a. [f. as prec. after ppl. forms in -ct, as *erect*.] Deflected, bent aside.

1821 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* 105 So swept... The marshalled thousands,—not an eye deflect To left or right.

**Deflected** (dî-ſlekt'ed), ppl. a. [f. DEFLECT v. + -ED.]

1. Turned aside; bent to one side.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* xvi. 881 Monsoons are, for the most part, trade-winds deflected. 1874 S. COX *Pilgr. Ps.* vi. 121 Walking in subtle and deflected paths.

2. *Zool. and Bot.* Bent or curved downwards; = DEFLEXED.

1828 WEBSTER, *Deflected*. In botany, bending downward archwise. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* p. 165 Glandina... eye-tentacles deflected at the tips, beyond the eyes. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 195 The wings... come up to an angle... as it is termed, they are deflected.

3. *Philol.* Used to translate *f. flechi*, a term proposed for the 'strong' grade in ablaut series.

1890 R. T. ELLIOTT tr. *F. Henry's Compar. Gram.* § 4... 47 We may distinguish three chief grades, the normal grade, the weak or reduced grade, and the deflected grade (*f. flechi*). *Ibid.* 41 I. E. types, \**bhidyh* (to trust), weak \**bhidh*, deflected \**bhuydh*.

**Deflecting**, vbl. sb. [-ING.] The action of the verb DEFLECT.

1623 COCKERAM, *Deflectings*, turnings from good to bad.

**Deflecting**, ppl. a. [-ING.] That deflects.

*Deflecting magnet*: a magnet used for deflecting a magnetic needle, as in a galvanometer.

1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 229 The ray moves in an ellipse by the inflecting, and an hyperbola by the deflecting force. 1851-9 SABINE *Man. Sci. Eng.* 91 When the weather does not permit the manipulation of the weights, deflecting magnets are substituted. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. 23 Gravity must act as a deflecting force.

**Deflection**: see DEFLEXION.

**Deflective** (dî-ſlektiv), a. [f. DEFLECT v. + -IVE. (L. analogies would give *deflexive*.)] Having the quality of deflecting.

1813 P. BARLOW *Math. Dict.*, *Deflective forces*. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 421 In 1819, Oersted had discovered the deflective action of the current on the magnetic needle.

**Deflectometer** (dî-ſlektô-mĕtēr). [See -METER.] (See quot.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Deflectometer*, an instrument for measuring the deflection of a rail by a weight in rapid motion.

**Deflector** (dî-ſlektôr). [f. DEFLECT v. + -or for -ER: the corresponding form on L. analogies is *deflector*.] An instrument or contrivance for deflecting; e.g. (a) a deflecting magnet; (b) a plate or diaphragm for deflecting a current of air, gas, etc.

1837 BREWSTER *Magnet*. 344 Dipping needle Deflector, for measuring the Variation and Dip of the Needle. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. i. § 198 The 'Deflector', an adjustable magnet laid on the glass of the compass bowl and used... to discover the 'semicircular' error produced by the ship's iron. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 4 June 12/1 These sprinklers consist of a plate and a deflector... The deflector is for the purpose of breaking the column of water into spray, which falls in the same shower over the flames.

† **Deflection**. *Obs.*—[ad. L. *deflection-em*, n. of action from *deflere* to weep over, bewail, f. DE- I. 3 + *flere* to weep.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deflection*, a bewailing or bemoaning.

**Deflex** (dî-ſleks'), a. [ad. L. *deflex-us*, pa. ppl. of *deflectere* to DEFLECT.] = DEFLEXED.

1794 MARTYN *Roussau's Bot.* xxvii. 450 In the common Bee Orchis (the lip of the nectary) consists of five lobes, which are deflex or bent downwards.

**Deflexed** (dî-ſlekt'), ppl. a. *Zool. and Bot.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Bent downwards; deflected.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlvii. (1828) IV. 386 The organs of flight are deflexed and do not lap over each other. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 41 Stem rough with deflexed bristles. 1871 STABLEY *Brit. Insects* 127 Such insects as have the wings, when at rest, deflexed—lying over the body like a shelving roof. 1877-8 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl. p. vi.* Pedicels bearing fruit deflexed.

**Deflexibility**. [f. next + -ITY.] Capability of being deflected.

1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 263 The inflexibilities of the rays are directly as their deflexibilities. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* VI. 25 He attempts to demonstrate some connexion between the greater deflexibility and the less reflexibility of the red rays.

**Deflexible** (dî-ſleksi'b'l), a. [f. L. *deflex-us* (see DEFLEX) + -BLE.] Capable of being deflected.

1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 234 It is evident that the most inflexible rays are also most deflexible.

**Deflexion, deflection** (dî-ſleksh'n). [ad. L. *deflexiō-em*, n. of action f. *deflectere* (ppl. stem *deflex-*) to DEFLECT. Cf. mod. F. *deflexion* (Dict. Acad. 1762, occurring also in 16th c. as *deflection*). The non-etymological spelling *deflection*, now very common, is taken from the present-stem *deflect-*,

associated with nouns of action from L. ppl. stem in -ect-, as *collection*, *dissection*, etc.]

1. The action of bending down; the condition of being bent or curved; also, a bend or curve (as a result).

In *Mech.* The bending of any body under a transverse strain; the amount of this. In *Entom.* The state of being bent downward, as the deflection of the wings when folded; also, a deflected part or margin.

1665 SIR T. HENRY *Trans.* (1677) 296 The Mahometans signify the same only by a moderate deflection of the head. 1821 THRESHOLD *Ess. Cast Iron* (1824) 73 When the weights were removed, the piece retained a permanent deflection. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Dict.* IV. 276 2 The deflection of a beam supporting a lateral weight.

2. The action of turning, or state of being turned, away from a straight line or regular path; the amount of such deviation; also, a turn or deviation (as an effect or result).

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 105 Of which deflection he ventures to assign the cause. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. xii. 292 In 1684, Newton discovered that the moon's deflection in a minute was sixteen feet, the same as that of bodies at the earth's surface. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* vii. 267 Deflection from a straight line is only another word for curvature of path. 1862 MÉRIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1868) VII. lxi. 329 They... possibly noted the great deflection of the coast southward from Cape Wrath.

b. Of things immaterial.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. § 3 Of the works of nature which have a digression and deflection from the ordinary course of generations, productions, and motions. 1648 W. MOUNTAQUE *Devout Ess.* I. 112 (T.) King David found this deflection and indirectness in our minds. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* II. ix. 123 Deflections in manners. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Style* iii. Wks. X. 120 We shall point out the deflection, the bias, which was impressed upon the Greek speculations in this particular. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. xiv. (1872) 86 At this extreme point of spiritual deflection and depression. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* iv. (1877) 84 The type of religion it has produced is a deflection from simplicity.

3. The turning of a word or phrase aside from its actual form, application, or grammatical use. *arch.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 131 By a little deflection of the name... that Canicular or Dogge starre is called *Kuor*. c 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism*. II. i. § 8 (1622) 191 That censure of Catullus (with a little deflection) might very fitly be applied unto him. 1649 O. WALKER *Oratory* 24 By a gentle deflection of the same word, in changing the substantive with the adjective. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. l. iv. 119 *Grym* signifies strength; and hence, by a little deflection, *Grym* came to signify any strength. 1830 DE QUINCEY *Bentley Wks.* 180 IV. 131 note. A practice arose of giving to Greek names in as their real Greek termination, without any Roman deflection.

4. *Electr. and Magn.* The turning of a magnetic needle away from its zero; the measured amount by which it is deflected.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 62 The variation of the compass is... a deflection and siding East and West from the true meridian. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* I. 4 A moment's contact suffices to produce a prompt and energetic deflection of the needle. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Aug. 1/2 The curious electrical phenomenon known to electricians as 'deflection', has to-day been observed through the United Kingdom.

5. *Optics*. The bending of rays of light from the straight line. By Hooke applied specifically to the apparent bending or turning aside of the rays passing near the edge of an opaque body, called by Newton *inflexion*, and now explained as a phenomenon of DIFFRACTION.

(Brougham tried to differentiate *inflexion* and *deflexion*: see quot.)

1674-5 HOOKE *Lect. Light* Wks. (1705) 188 The Light from the Edge [of a card or razor] did strike downwards into the Shadow very near to a Quadrant, though still I found, that the greater the Deflection of this new Light was from the direct Radiations of the Cone, the more faint they were. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Deflection of the Rays of Light*, is a property which Dr. Hook observed 1674... He says, he found it different both from reflexion, and refraction... This is the same property which Sir Isaac Newton calls *Inflexion*. 1796 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 228 Def. 1. If a ray passes within a certain distance of any body, it is bent inwards; this we shall call *Inflexion*. a. If it passes at a still greater distance it is turned away; this may be termed *Deflection*. 1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Phil.* 174 This deflection is supposed to proceed from the attraction of the denser medium. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* viii. (1839) 99 In his paper of 1674, he [Hooke]... described the leading phenomena of the inflexion, or the deflection of light, as he calls it.

6. *Naut.* The deviation of a ship from her true course in sailing.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Deflection*. In Navigation, the Tendency of a Ship from her true Course, by means of Currents, &c. which divert or turn her out of her right Way.

**Deflexionize**, -ed, -ation: see DE- II. 1.

† **Deflexity**. *Obs.* [f. L. *deflex-us* DEFLEX + -ITY.] The quality of being deflected (said of rays of light: see DEFLECT 2 b, DEFLEXION 5).

1797 BROUGHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 360 We may... say that the rays of light differ in degrees of refrangibility, reflexivity, and flexity, comprehending inflexity and deflexity... these terms... allude to the degree of distance to which the rays are subject to the action of bodies.

**Deflexure** (dî-ſleksh'ū, -ſleksh'ū). *rare*. [f. L. *deflex-*, ppl. stem of *deflectere* to DEFLECT + -URE: cf. *flexure*.] Deflexion, deviation; the condition of being bent (down or away).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deflexure*, a bowing or bending. 1875 OGLEY *Brit. Pref.* 4 Deductions for the smaller Deflexures of the Way. 1845 *Florist's Trnd.* 17 The lip...



instead of being saddle-shaped by the usual deflexure of the sides, is perfectly flat.

† **Defloccate**, *v. Obs. rare*—*o*. [f. *L. deflocare*, *de-flocūt-* to pluck off, pluck, f. *DE*-I. 6 + *flocus* lock, flock.] (See quot.)

1633 COCKERAM, *Defloccate*, to wear out a thing.  
**Deflorate** (dēflōrāt, de-florēt), *a.* [ad. *L. deflorāre*, pa. pple. of *deflorāre*: see next. Cf. *L. deflorere* to shed its bloom.]

1. *Bot.* Past the flowering state: applied to anthers that have shed their pollen, or to plants when their flowers have fallen.

1828 WEBSTER, *Deflorate*, in botany, having cast its farina, pollen, or fecundating dust. *Martyn*. 1838 GRAY *Struct. Bot. Gloss.*, *Deflorate*, past the flowering age.

2. = **DEFLOWERED**; having lost virginity.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Deflorate** (de-florēt), *v. rare*. In 5 **deflorate**. [f. ppl. stem of late *L. deflorāre* to deprive of its flowers, ravish, f. *DE*-I. 6 + *flōs*, *flōr-em* flower.]

† 1. *trans.* To deflower (a woman). *Obs.*

c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cvii. vii. The women euer they diuicate In euery place, and fouly deflostrate.

2. To strip (a plant) of its flowers.

1829 E. JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 165 They [the chaffinches] will deflorate too the spikes or whorls of the little red archangel.

**Defloration** (de-florā'jən). In 4-5 **-acioun**, 5-6 **-acion**, **-acyon**, 6 **-atioun**, **defloration**. [a. OF. *defloracion* (14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. *L. defloration-em* plucking of flowers, of virginity, n. of action from *deflorāre* to **DEFLOWER**.] The action of the verb **DEFLOWER**.

1. The action of deflowering a virgin.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 141 Defloracion of maydens.  
1433 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 196 b/2 Telling to hir the place & tyme of hir defloracion. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 199 He..complainit heuily the defloracion of his dochteris.  
1763 CHESTERF. *Lett. IV.* cccxxvi. 198. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* IX. 71 Opinions generally entertained on the subject of Defloration. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Defloration*, a term for sexual connexion for the first time without violence, in distinction from rape.

2. The culling or excerpting of the flowers or finest parts of a book; a selection of choice passages.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 271 þe whiche book bis Robert deflored solemneliche, and took out þe beste, so þat it semed þat þat defloracion is now more worþy þan al þe grette volume. 1612 SELDEN in *Drayton's Poly-olb.* To Rdr. Aijj. The common printed Chronicle, which is..but an Epitome or Defloration made by Robert of Lorraine. 1696 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 203 Your History, were it reasonable for me to beg the defloration of it, would afford the greatest ornaments to it. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. Pref. 8 The Historia Britonum out of which he says, he made those deflorations. 1890 R. ELLIS in *Hermathena* XVI. 184 The deflorations or MSS. containing excerpts.

**Deflorator**, *rare*. [agent-n. f. *L. deflorāre*: see prec.] One who excerpts the finest parts of a book or author.

1647-8 G. LANGBAINE in *Abp. Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 524 This is the same Robert, the deflorator of Marianus mentioned by Malmesbury.

**Deflore**, **deflour**, *obs.* forms of **DEFLOWER**.

† **Deflourish**, *v. Obs.* In 5 **de-**, **difflooryssh**, 6 **deflorisch**. [ad. OF. *de(s) flouriss-*, lengthened stem of *de(s) flourir*, now *de fleurir*, to **DEFLOWER**, f. *DE*-I. 6 + *florir*, *fleurir* to **FLOURISH**.]

1. *trans.* To deflower; also *fig.* to spoil, ravage.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 304 Y<sup>e</sup> he shuld..also deflooryssh y<sup>e</sup> emperours daughter. *Ibid.* vii. 410 The sayd bysshop..had diffloorysshed a mayden and daughter of the sayde sir Gautier. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* V. 4 Montgomerie deflorisched by Owen Glindour.

2. *intr.* To lose its flowers, to cease to flourish.

1656 TRAPP *Comm. Philip.* iv. 10 It had defloreshed then for a season, and withered, as an oak in winter.

† **Defloreshed** *ppl. a.*, having lost its flowers.

1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Sonn.* xlix. Defloreshit mead, where is your heavenly hue?

† **Deflow**, *v. Obs. rare*—*1*. [f. *DE*-I. 1 + *flow*, after *L. defluere* to flow down or away: see **DEFLUENCE**, etc.] *intr.* To flow down.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. iv. 114 A collection of some superfluous matter deflowing from the body.

**Deflower** (dēflauw'z), *v.* Forms: 4-7 **deflore**, **defloore**, 5-7 **deflowere**, 4-9 **deflower**, 6-**deflower**. [a. OF. *desflorer*, *desflourer* (13th c. in Hatzf.), later *deflorer*, *defleurer* (Cotgr.), mod. F. *déflorer* = Pr. *deflorar*, Sp. *deflorar*, It. *deflorare*, repr. *L. deflorāre* to deprive of its flowers, to ravish, f. *DE*-I. 6 + *flōs*, *flōr-em* flower. With this prob. is blended OF. *desflorir*, *flourir* (14th c.), in 16th c. *deflorir*, mod. F. *déflourir* in same sense, and *intrans.* The form is now assimilated to *flower*.]

1. *trans.* To deprive (a woman) of her virginity; to violate, ravish.

1382a WYCLIF *Eccles.* xx. 2 The lust of the gelding deflored the yunge woman. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 322 Which sigh her suster pale and fade..Of that she hadde be deflored. 1404 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. cccxxviii. 278 The whiche..he deflowed of hyt vyrgynyte. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 196 They have thys use that when any man marieth, he must commit his wife to the priest to be deflored. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* xx. 4 As is the lust of an Eunuch to defloore a virgine. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 164

The French Indians are said not to have deflowered any of our young women they captivated.

2. *fig.* To violate, ravage, desecrate; to rob of its bloom, chief beauty, or excellence; to spoil.

1486 in *Surtres Misc.* (1890) 56 This cite..Was never deflorid be force ne violence. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvii. 53 With blude and sweet all this deflore His face. 1596 SPENSER *Hymne Hon. Beautie* 39 That wondrous paterne..laid up in secret store..that no man may it see With sinfull eyes, for feare it to deflore. 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* Aiv. I will not..deflower that worth of its greatest beauty. 1660 GAUDEN *Antiscrilegus* 7 It would never recover its beauty..of late so much deflored. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* I. i. (R.), Actual discovery (as it were) rifles and deflowers the newness and freshness of the object. 1889 LOWELL *Walton Lit. Ess.* (1891) 60 [To] find a sanctuary which telegraph or telephone had not deflored.

† 3. To cull or excerpt from (a book, etc.) its choice or most valuable parts. *Obs.*

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 39 þe whiche book Robert Bishop of Herford deflored. *Ibid.* VII. 271 [See **DEFLORATION**.] 1781 J. T. DILLON *Trav. Spain* 229 After they had in a manner deflored the mine, and got as much ore as they could easily extract.

4. To deprive or strip of flowers.

c. 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* 173 The freezing winds our gardens do deflore. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xix. § 6 (R.), An earthquake..rending the cedars, deflowering the gardens. 1800 CAMPBELL *Ode to Winter* 27 Deflow'ring nature's grassy robe. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* II. 216 Garlands..From vales deflower'd, or forest trees branch-rent.

**Deflowered** (dēflauw'id), *ppl. a.* [-ED.] Deprived of virginity, violated; robbed of beauty or bloom; marred, disfigured.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xl. xvi. Of Cerebus the deflowered pycture..Lyke an horrible gyaunt fyrc and wonderly. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. iv. 24 A deflowered maid. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Agst. Hope* ii. The Joys which we entire should wed, Come deflow'd Virgins to our bed. 1887 T. HARDY *Woodlanders* iii. She would not turn again to the little looking-glass..knowing what a deflowered visage would look back at her.

**Deflowerer** (dēflauw'z), [-ER.] One who deflowers.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 53 Hir freindis..commandit hir to schaw the deflor of hir chastite. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 189 The punishment of a deflowerer, and a defamer. a 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1687) I. xviii. 256 A deflowerer and defiler of his reputation. 1713 *Guardian* No. 123 These deflowers of innocence. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Wks.* (1846) II. 7 Our Italy would rise up in arms against the despoiler and deflowerer.

**Deflowering** (dēflauw'riŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb **DEFLOWER**; violation.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxviii. 286 Of old tyme, men hadden ben dede for defloreyng of Maydenes. 1561 T. NORTON *Catolyn's Inst.* iv. 138 b, Y<sup>e</sup> roushment and defloreyng of his daughter. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knave of Clubbes* 8 Villain..Before the Lord you die, For this defloreyng of my wife. 1673 *Lady's Call.* II. § 17. 59 Every indecent curiosity..is a defloreyng of the mind.

**Deflowering**, *ppl. a.* That deflowers.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 273 If unchastity in a woman..be such a scandall and dishonour, then certainly in a man..it must, though commonly not so thought, be much more defloreyng and dishonourable.

**Defluence**, bad form of **DEFLUXION**.

**Defluence** (de-fluēns), *rare*. [f. *L. type \*defluentia*, f. *defluent-em*, pr. pple. of *defluere*, f. *DE*-I. 1 + *fluere* to flow.] A flowing down or away.

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 281 They suffer a continual Defluence of old, and Access of new Parts. 1803 *Methodist Mag.* XXVI. 36 There is a continual defluence and access of parts.

† **Defluency**, *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + **-ENCY**.] The quality of flowing; fluidity.

1665 BOYLE *Hist. Cold* xxi. 630 The cold having taken away the defluency of the oyl.

**Defluent** (de-fluēt), *a. and sb. rare*. [ad. *L. defluent-em*, pr. pple. of *defluere* to flow down.]

**A. adj.** Flowing down, decurrent. **B. sb.** That which flows down (from a main body).

1654 GAULE *Magastrom.* 87 Planets, in respect of motion, posture, aspect; sc. combust, peregrine..applicate, defluent. 1890 *Athenæum* 20 Dec. 845/3 This ice..breaking off into icebergs when its defluents reach the sea in the fjords which intersect Greenland. *Ibid.* 846/1 The defluents of the inland ice.

† **Defluous** (de-fluws), *a. Obs. rare*. [f. *L. deflu-us* (f. stem of *defluere* to flow down) + **-OUS**.] Flowing down; also, falling off, shedding.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Defluous*, flowing down, falling, shedding. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* xi. 261 Her most copious and long hairs..were softly defluous.

† **Deflux** (dē-fluks), *sb. Obs.* [ad. *L. deflux-us* a flowing down, a running off, f. ppl. stem of *defluere*: see above.]

1. A flowing or running down; defluxion.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyot's Dry Ditt.* Aa liij b, Head o' reflowne with brinie deluge of defluxes hot. 1626 BACON *Sylva* (1677) § 677 The Deflux of Humors. 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xxviii. 365 A great deflux of penitent tears. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 172 A Frontal with Mastic..hinders the deflux of Humors.

2. *transf.* A falling off or shedding. *rare*.

1682a NORRIS *Hierocles* 130 Having suffered a deflux of her wings.

3. *concr.* An effluence, emanation; = **DEFLUXION**

3 b. *rare*. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1336 But say there should happily be some deflux or effluence that passeth from one

world to another. 1682a CREECH *Lucretius* (1683) Notes 3 The constant deflux of divine images which strike the Mind.

† **Deflux**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. *L. deflux-*, ppl. stem of *defluere*.] *intr. a.* To flow down.

To fall off in influence. Hence **Defluxed** *ppl. a.*

1647 NEEDHAM *Levellers Levelled* 9 If we observe the middle time of this Eclipse or full Moone..shee defluxeth from the opposition of the Summe, to the Conjunction of Saturne. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 520 It cohibits all fluxions, and coacts the defluxed humours.

**Defluxion** (dē-fluk'sjən). Also 7-9 **defluction**. [a. F. *defluxion* (16th c., Calvin, Paré), or ad. *L. defluxion-em*, n. of action from *L. defluere* to flow down, also, to fall off (as hair).]

† 1. A flowing or running down. *Obs.*

1540 *Compl. Scot. Prol.* 14 The defluxione of blude hed payntit ande cullout all the felidis. 1616 HAYWARD *Sanct. Troub. Soul* i. ii. (1620) 38 The emptying of an Hure-glasse consisteth, not onely in the falling of the last graine of sand, but in the whole defluxion thereof from the beginning. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. viii. 370 By the defluxion of Waters. 1832a *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII. 644 It would be a needless defluxion of time to relate what took place.

† b. A falling off (of hair). *Obs. rare*.

1668 ROWLAND *Monfet's Theat. Ins.* 945 They cure..defluxion of hair, and the thinnes thereof however contracted.

2. *Path. a.* A supposed flow of 'humours' to a particular part of the body, in certain diseases. *b.* The flow or discharge accompanying a cold or inflammation; a running at the nose or eyes; catarrh. Now *rare*, *Obs.*, or *dial.*

1576 LYTE *Dodoens v. xx.* 576 [It] stoppeth all defluxions and falling downe of humours. 1586 SIR A. PAULET in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* I. III. No. 220. 7 Whome we found in her bed troubled..with a defluxion which was fallen into the syde of her neck. 1865 BACON *Sylva* (1651) 11 So doth Cold likewise cause Rheumes, and Defluxions from the Head. 1666 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 65/2 Monsieur Colbert is fallen very ill of a defluxion upon his throat. 1744 FRANKLIN *Pennsylv. Five-Places Wks.* (1887) I. 496 Women..get colds..and defluxions, which fall into their jaws and gums. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xli. 517 A defluxion had fallen on his eyes. 1842 *Abdy Water Cure* (1843) 221 A scorbutic ulcer in the leg..attended with a great defluxion on the part. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vii. 455 Owing to a bad cold with a defluxion in the eyes, she was unable at once to read.

† 3. *concr.* Something that flows or runs down.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 277 The Nature of Seede no man that I know hath yet essentially defined..Plato [callet it] The defuxion of the spinall marrow. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2<sup>d</sup>* Fel. iii. 18 (1865) 884 We know..that he can..pour down putrid defluxions from above.

† b. *fig.* An effluence, emanation. [tr. Gr. ἀπορροή.] *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 The defluxion of Osiris, and the very apparent image of him. 1678 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 15 According to Empedocles, Vision and other Sensations were made by ἀπορροαί σχημάτων, the Defluxions of Figures, or Effluvia of Atoms.

† **Defluxive**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. deflux-*, ppl. stem (**DEFLUX** v.) + **-IVE**.] That is characterized by flowing down. Hence **Defluxively** *adv.*

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. II. 133 Aliment, distributed by the veins through the whole frame defluxively.

**Defodation**: see **DEFEDATION**.

† **Defoil**, *v. 1<sup>st</sup> Obs.* Also 7 **deffoile**, *diff.* [ad. F. *defeuille-r*, in 13th c. *des-*, *defeuiller*, f. *des-*, *de-* (*DE*-I. 6) + *feuille* leaf. Cf. med. *L. defoliare*.] *trans.* To strip of leaves; = **DEFOILATE** v.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvii. xxii. In disburgening and defoiling a vine. *Ibid.*, How much thereof must be diffoiled. *Ibid.*, It is not the manner to disburgen or defoile altogether such trees.

**Defoil**, *v. 2<sup>nd</sup>* To trample down, crush, oppress, violate, defile: see **DEFOUL** v.

**Defoil sb.**, var. form of **DEFOUL sb.**

**Defoliate** (dē-flōliāt), *a. rare*—*o* [ad. med. *L. defoliāt-us*: see next.] 'Having cast, or being deprived of, its leaves' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

**Defoliare** (dē-flōliāt), *v.* [f. med. *L. defoliāre*, f. *DE*-I. 6 + *folium* leaf. Cf. **DEFOIL**.] *trans.* To strip of leaves; also *fig.*

1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) II. No. 48. 213 To contemplate the decay of a great and ornamented mind..to see it defoliated and withered. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 173 One of these caterpillars..is often so numerous as to defoliate the apple trees by the road sides for miles. 1882a *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. 435 *Arbutus Unedo* was not only defoliated, but the stems..have been split.

Hence **Defoliator**, that which defoliates; an insect that strips trees of their leaves.

**Defoliation** (dē-flōliā'jən). [ad. *L. type \*defoliation-em*, n. of action f. *defoliare*: see prec. So in mod. Fr.] Loss or shedding of leaves.

1699 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 222 At the time of the defoliation, or fall of the leaf. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* II. 18 note, The defoliation of deciduous trees is announced by the flowering of the Colchicum. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Defoliation*, the casting off of leaves. 1884 *Nature* 9 Oct. 558/2 The observation of the first flowering and fruiting of plants, the foliation and defoliation of trees.

**Deforce** (dē-fōrs), *v.* Also 5-6 **deforso**. [a. AF. *deforcer* (11th c.) = OF. *deforcier* (*des-*, *def-*), f. *des-*, *de-* (*DE*-I. 6) + *forcier*, *forcer* to **FORCE** (or from the Romanic forms of these): in med. *L. dif-*, *deforciare* (*Du Cange*). Cf. **EFFORCE**, **ENFORCE**.]

1. *Law.* (*trans.*) To keep (something) by force



or violence (*from* the person who has a right to it); to withhold wrongfully.

1298 BRITTON I. xix. § 8 Nos eschetes deforcez (*transl.* Eschets deforced from us). *Ibid.* iii. xxi. § 1 Tiel q' la rente deforcez tient (*tr.* who holds the rent deforced). c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* lxxx. i. Arthur, emperor of Rome by title of right, [Which deforced] by Lucius Romain, Pretending hym for emperor of might. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 8 Command B. that, he, restore to M... bar reasonabill dowrie. And inquire him, for quhat cause he deforces and detains the samine fra her. 1765 *Lond. Chron.* 23 Nov. 500 The cutter is said to have deforced Capt. Duncan's boat.. off the island of May. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 6 It sometimes happens, that he who has no right deforces the wardship from him who has a better right [*deforce la garde a celli q' major droit adt.*]

† b. *gen.* To take or keep away by force. *Obs.* 1430 *LYDG. Chron.* Troy II. xiv. For you my wyfe, for you myne owne Helene, That be deforced from me, welaway. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. 215 (R.) This Lowys, married the daughter of Guy, the which after, for nerynesse of kynne, was deforced from the said Lowys.

2. To eject (a person) by force from his property; to keep (him) forcibly out of the possession of; to deprive wrongfully.

1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* II. xxv. (1638) 109 Where a Parson of a Church is wrongfully deforced of his Dimes. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 § 7 Personnes, dysseased, deforced, wronged, or otherwise, put from their lawful inheritance. 1586 FERNE *Lacres Nobilitie* 35 Stephen was a wrongfull possessor of the Crowne, for he deforced Mawd, of her right. 1602 FULBECKE and Pl. Paralk. 57 A Nuper obijt ought to be brought by that Coparcener, who is deforced from the tenements, against all the other Coparceners which do deforce her. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* vi. 103 [He] enters on the whole Land on the Death of the Ancestor and deforces the other. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 257 Peter wrongfully deforces her of the third part of so much land.

3. *Sc. Law.* To prevent by force (an officer of the law) from executing his official duty.

1461 *Liber Pluscardensis* xi. xi. (1877) I. 399 Deforsand serreis, masaris or sergeand. 1579 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 75 In case the officiar, beis violently deforced and stopped in execution of his office. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* Table 75 He quha deforces the kings officers, and stops the taking of poynds. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xlii. If you interrupt me in my duty, I will declare myself deforced. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Mar. 4/7 Crofters charged with deforcing a sheriff's officer while attempting to serve summonses for arrears of rent.

† 4. To commit rape upon, to force. *Sc. Obs.* 1528 LYNDESAI *Dreme* 1098 Tak tent, how prydfull Tarquyne tynt his croun, For the deforsing of Lucres. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 173 Mogallus, deforsit virgins and matrons.

† Deforce, *sb.* *Sc. Obs.* [f. the vb.] = DEFORCEMENT.

1479 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 33 (Jam.) That Johne Lindissay, saill restore to James lord Hammiltoun, a kow of a deforce, a salt mert, a mask fat. *Ibid.* 38 That he has made na defors.

**Deforcement** (dĕf'ōr'smēt). *Law.* [a. AF. and OF. *deforcement* (12th c.), f. *deforcer*; in med. L. (Scotch Stat.) *deforciamētum*; see prec. and -MENT.]

1. 'The holding of any lands or tenements to which another person has a right' (Wharton, *Law Lex.*); the action of forcibly keeping a person out of possession of anything.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* cxxxv. 137 Gif any man complaines, that he is vnjustlie deforced be sic ane man, of sic lands, or sic ane tenement, the maker of the deforcement sall be summoned incontinent. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 172 The fifth and last species of injuries by ouster or privation of the freehold, is that by deforcement. *Ibid.* 174 Another species of deforcement is, where two persons have the same title to land, and one of them enters and keeps possession against the other.

2. *Sc. Law.* The forcible preventing of an officer of the law from execution of his office; such obstruction or resistance as is construed to amount to this.

1581 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 117 In all actions of deforcementes, and breaking of arrestmentes. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 8 Ane deforcement done to the kings officiar. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* II. III. x. (1743) 434 The resisting him [the messenger at arms] is a crime in the law of Scotland, called deforcement. 1805 A. CARLYLE *Autobiog.* 30 note, The thieves were collecting, in order to come to Dumfries on the day of the execution, and make a deforcement as they were conducting Jock to the gallows. 1884 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 5 Aug. 4/3 Two aged women, tried at Stornoway for deforcement of a sheriff officer.

**Deforcer** (dĕf'ōr'sar). Also 6-9 deforceor, 6 *Sc.* -forsaro, 7 -forsour. [a. AF. *deforceour*, -eor, f. *deforcer* to DEFORCE.]

1. *Law.* One who wrongfully ejects or keeps another out of possession; = DEFORCIANT.

1688 COKE *On Litt.* 331 b. The Deforcer holdeth it so fast, as the right owner is driven to his reall Præcipe. 1641 *Termes de la Ley*, Deforcer is hee that overcometh and casteth out with force, and he differeth from a disseisor, first in this, that a man may disseise another without force, then because a man may deforce another that never was in possession. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Deforcour, 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 1106 The Deforcera withal to be amerced. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 25 Let the deforcer be punished according to the tenor of our statutes.

2. *Sc. Law.* One who deforces an officer of the law; see DEFORCE 3.

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 84 All deforciers of Officiars, in execution of their Office. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 2 Gif the deforcer is convict, of the said deforcement.

† 3. One who commits a rape: see DEFORCE 4. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 101 Gif me yourr handis and faith that the adulterare and deforsare of me [Lucretia] sall nocht leif unpunisht.

**Deforciant** (dĕf'ōr'siānt). *Law.* Also 7 deforceant. [a. AF. *deforciant*, pr. pp. of *deforcer*. Cf. med. (Anglo-L.) *deforcians*.] A person who deforces another or keeps him wrongfully out of possession of an estate.

1298 BRITTON III. xv. § 3 Si le deforceant ne puse averrer la soute [unless the deforciant can aver payment]. 1585 in H. Hall *Soc. Eliz. Age* (1880) 239 Edward Essex levied a fyne of the premises to Hughe Stukeley deforciant. 1613 Sia H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 279 A fine is the acknowledging of an hereditament, to be his right that doth complain. He that complaineth is called plaintife, and the other deforciant. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 350 An acknowledgement from the deforciant (or those who keep the other out of possession). 1768 *Ibid.* III. 174 In levying a fine of lands, the person, against whom the fictitious action is brought upon a supposed breach of covenant, is called the deforciant. 1885 L. O. PIKE *Year-bks.* 12-13 *Edw. III* Intro. 60 Actions, in which the deforciant could not know the nature of the claim *per verba brevis*.

† Deforciantion. *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *deforciantion-em* (Leg. Quat. Burg.), *disforciantion-em* (Leg. Normann.), n. of action f. *de*, *disforciare* to DEFORCE.] = DEFORCEMENT.

1695 KENNETT *Paroch. Antiq.* II. Gloss., *Deforciantio*, a distraint or seizure of goods for satisfaction of a lawful debt. Hence in Law Dictionaries, and under the anglicized form in BAILEY 1721 and modern Dicts. But the explanation is incorrect, the meaning in Kennett's Latin quot. being 'what is taken or held by force.'

1854 WEBSTER, *Deforciantion* (Law), a withholding by force or fraud from rightful possession; deforcement.

† Deforciantor. *Obs.* [a. med. L. *deforciantor* (Du Cange), agent-n. from *deforcicare* to DEFORCE.] = DEFORCIER 1.

1549 *Act 3-4 Edw. VI.* c. 3 § 1 Their Ingress and Egress were, letted by the same Deforciantors.

**Deforest** (dĕf'ōr'st). *v.* [f. DE- II. 2 + FOREST; cf. the synonyms DEAFFOREST, DISAFFOREST, DISFOREST, OF. *deforestare*, *deforestier*, med. L. *deafforestare*, *disafforestare*; see DE- I. 6.]

1. *Law.* To reduce from the legal position of forest to that of ordinary land; to make no longer a forest; = DISAFFOREST 1, DISFOREST 1.

1528 LELAND *Itin.* IV. 115 John Harman, B. of Excester, obtained license to deforest the Chase there. 1759 B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* II. 105 One entire Forest, till deforested by the Kings.

2. *gen.* To clear or strip of forests or trees. 1860 [see DEFORSTING]. 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* II. 450 The region should be forest-land; or even if now deforested, [etc.]. 1891 BRET HARTE *First Fam. Tassajara* x, [He] deforested the cañon.

Hence Deforested *pp. a.*; Deforesting *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*; also Deforestation; Deforster.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* VII. 101 At the Deforesting of the old Foreste of Kyngeswood. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 502 Most speculating deforesters go to the bad pecuniarily. 1880 *Standard* 10 Dec. By the deforesting of plains he has turned once fertile fields into arid deserts. 1884 *Chicago Advance* 25 Dec. 853 The native newspapers fear the deforestation of Japan. 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* I. 568 The deforested surface.

**Deform**, *sb.* *nonce-wd.* [f. DEFORM *v.*] The action of deforming, deformation; opp. to reform.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 2 He permitted the actual deform of his windows sooner than testify any sort of sympathy with the sham reform of parliament.

**Deform** (dĕf'ōr'm), *a. arch.* Forms: 4-6 defourme, 6-7 deforme, 7- deform. [a. obs. F. *deforme* (1604 in Godef.) = mod. F. *difforme*, or ad. L. *dēformis* (in med. L. *dēformis*) deformed, misshapen, ugly, disgraceful, f. DE- I. 6 + *forma* shape. Cf. also DIFFORM.] Deformed, misshapen, shapeless, distorted; ugly, hideous.

1384 WYCLIF *Gen.* xlii. 10 Other seven oxen, defourme and leene. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 98 With many, spotted of synne we have, made it defourme in the syght of god. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* v. l. (1641) 3/2 A confus'd heap, a Chaos most deform. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 494 Sight so deform what heart of rock could long Drieyd behold? 1734 NORTH *Examen* i. lii. p. 16 133 The monstrous and deform Tales of Oates. 1873 BROWNING *Fifine* xliii, Every face, no matter how deform.

**Deform** (dĕf'ōr'm), *v.* Also 5-7 dif-, 5 dyf-. [a. OF. *deformer*, also *deformer*, *defformer*, and (15th c.) *difformer*, mod. F. *dēformer*. The first is ad. L. *dēformare*, f. DE- I. 6 + *forma* shape; the second represents the Rom. var. *difformare*, and the last its med. L. repr. *difformare*. Thence the Eng. variants in *de*, *dyf*-. Cf. also Pr. *deformar*, It. *deformare*, Sp. *deformar*.]

1. *trans.* To mar the appearance, beauty, or excellence of; to make ugly or unsightly; to disfigure, deface. *a. lit.*

1450 [see DEFORMED 1]. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) 8 Thus by this deusing such counterfeitd things, They difforme that figure that God himselfe hath made. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat. Prol.* Some spot, whereby he is somewhat deformed. 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 16 He.. wasted Tinedale and the marches, and deformed the country with ruine and spoile. 1834 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1838) 80 Never did poorer wretch shed more tears, deforming her sweet face. 1708 ROWE *Tamerlane* v. i. 2012

To deform thy gentle brow with Frowns. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Sketches* (1879) I. 17 The square, had mean little huts, deforming its noble space. 1861 GEM. P. THOMSON *Audi Alt.* III. clxxxv. 206 The blackest pirate that ever deformed his face with beard.

b. *fig.* 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* III. (1822) 308 This honest victorie, was deformat be ane schamefull judgement gevin be Romane pepil. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess.* *Waters* I. Ded., It is a vice that deforms human nature. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 535 The earlier part of his discourse was deformed by pedantic divisions and subdivisions.

† c. To put out of proper form, disarrange. *Obs.* 1725 POPE *Odys.* xiv. 252 The fair ranks of battle to deform. 1783 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 66/2 Breaking the British line, and totally deforming their order of battle.

† d. *intr.* To become deformed or disfigured; to lose its beauty. *Obs. rare.*

1760 BEATTIE *Ode to Hope* II. iii, To-morrow the gay scene deforms!

2. *trans.* To mar the form or shape of; to misshape. See also DEFORMED.

1400, 1483 [see DEFORMED 2]. 1500-80 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiv. 19 A cripill, or a creatour Deformit as ane oule be dame Natour. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. ii. 100 Darke working Sorcerers that change the mind; Soule-killing Witches, that deforme the bodie. 1594-1604 Rich. III. I. i. 80 Cheated of Feature by dissembling Nature, Deform'd, unfinish'd. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 94 Keep the Blitt straight to the hole you pierce, lest you deform the hole.

3. To alter the form of; in *Physics*, to change the normal shape of, put out of shape; cf. DEFORMATION 3.

1700 *Eng. Theophrast.* 116 Nothing so deforms certain Courtiers, as the Presence of the Prince; it so alters their Air and debases their Looks that a Man can scarce know them. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 322 This completely alters and deforms the idea of the earth as a plane surface. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 405 The hard steel.. breaks up or deforms the projectiles.

† 4. *Obs.* var. of DIFFORM *v.*

† Deform, *v.* *Obs. rare.* In 4 defourme, defforme. [ad. L. *dēformare* to form, fashion, describe, f. DE- I. 1, 3 + *formare* to FORM.] *trans.* To form, fashion, delineate.

1384 WYCLIF 2 *Cor.* iii. 7 The mynistracioun of deeth defourmyd [i.e. deformed, Vulg. *deformati*] by lettris (1386 write bi lettris) in stonnes.

**Deformable** (dĕf'ōr'mā'b'l), *a.* [f. DEFORM *v.* or *a.* (or their L. originals) + -ABLE. Cf. CONFORMABLE.]

† 1. Affected with, or of the nature of, a deformity; deformed; ugly. *Obs.*

1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 4296 Thaire bodyes than shalle be more defourmable. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 99 The hygge rednesse of the face being deformable. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentilr* IV. 17 Splendor and Brightnesse is essential to Beautie. Shadows and Darknesse are deformed, and render althings deformable.

2. Capable of being deformed or put out of shape. Hence Deformability.

Deformalize: see DE- II. 1.

† Deformate, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēformatus*, pa. pp. of *dēformare*.] Deformed, disfigured. 1450 HENRYSON *Compl. Criseide* (R.), Whan she sawe her visage so deformat.

**Deformation** (dĕf'ōr'mā'shən). Also 5 diff-, 6 dyff-. [ad. L. *dēformatiō-em* (in med. L. also *dif-*), n. of action from L. *dēformare* to DEFORM. Cf. F. *déformation* (14th c. in Hatzf.), and in Cotgr.; admitted into *Dict. Acad.* 1835.]

1. The action (or result) of deforming or marring the form or beauty of; disfigurement, defacement.

1440 *LYDG. Secres* 300 Difformacyons of Circes and meede. 1623 COCKERAM, *Deformation*, a spoiling. 1633 Br. HALL *Hard Texts* 86 If by these means of deformation thy heart shall be set off from her. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 96 Which deformation is so pleasing to their Eyes, that men.. are commonly seen with their Eares so arrayed. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* 178/2 85 Could you.. recover them from the deformations and disgraces of time. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 13 The deformations perpetrated by Wyatt [in a building].

2. Alteration of form for the worse; esp., in controversial use, the opposite of reformation.

1546 BAILE *Eng. Volaries* II. (1550) 48 b, Johan Captraue writeth y<sup>t</sup> a great reformation (a dyfformacyon he shulde have seyd) was than in the Scottissh church. 1581 PETTIE *Guzado's Civ. Com.* II. (1586) 81 To seeme yung, [they] convert their silver haies into golden ones, [their transformation or rather deformation [etc.]]. 1658 MEYNE *Disc.* xlii. Wks. (1677) 236 These are the Serpents first-born, begotten by spiritual deformation, as they are Devils. 1681 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxxv. (1739) 159 The great work of Reformation, or rather Deformation in the Worship of God. 1774 A. GIN *Present Truth* II. 246 The grievous deformation which has been taking place in the Church state. 1828 WHATELY in *Life* (1866) I. 153 A most extensive ecclesiastical reformation (or deformation, as it may turn out). 1891 W. LOCKHART *Chasuble* 7 Before the Protestant Deformation of religion in the sixteenth century.

b. An altered form of a word in which its proper form is for some purpose perverted:

e.g. the various deformations of the word *God*, as 'od, cod, dad, cot, cack, cuf, etc.', formerly so common in asseverations, etc., to avoid overt profanity of language, and the breach of the Third Commandment, or of statutes such as that of 3 James I. c. 1: 'For the preventing and avoiding of the great abuse of the holy name of God in stage-plays, interludes' [etc.].



3. *Physic.* Alteration of form or shape; relative displacement of the parts of a body or surface without breach of continuity; an altered form of.

1846 CAVLEY *Wks.* I. 234 Two skew surfaces are said to be deformations of each other, when for corresponding generating lines the torsion is always the same. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* III. 54 The isogonal curves may be looked upon as deformations of the circle. 1869 PHIPSON tr. *Guillem's The Sun* (1870) 81 The deformation of the solar disc by refraction. 1893 FORSYTH *Functions of a Complex Variable* 333 In the continuous Deformation of a surface there may be stretching and there may be bending; but there must be no joining.

**Deformative** (dĕf'ō-mā-tiv), *a. nonce-wd.* [*f. L. deformāt-, ppl. stem + -IVE.*] Having the property of deforming or altering for the worse.

1641 *Prelat. Episc.* 10 Whither their courts be reformativ or deformativ.

**Deformed** (dĕf'ō-umd), *ppl. a.* Also 5 *dyf-*fourmed, difformed. [*f. DEFORM v. + -ED*].

†1. Marred in appearance; disfigured, defaced.

c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 415 His face was deformed and bolnyd. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lii. 13 Y<sup>e</sup> multitude shal wondre vpon him, because his face shalbe so deformed & not as a mans face. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 23 They women are deformed by reason of theyr greete eyes, greete mouthes and greete nosethrilles. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 791 Beholding the deformed ruines, he could hardly refrain from teares. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 253 In all this deformed Country, wee saw neyther house, nor Village.

2. Marred in shape, misshapen, distorted; unsightly, of an ill form. Now chiefly of persons: Misshapen in body or limbs.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 47 A monster is a þing diformed aȝen kynde. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/a The most dysformed and most miserable he sat nyghe hym. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 24 a. One that hath but one foote, or one hande, or is deformed. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cxlii. The most sweet fauor, or deformedist creature. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 338 Many deformed Pagotha's are here worshipped. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* vi. 69 Lions have an inclination to their grim mistresses, and deformed bears a natural affection to their whelps. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 106 ¶ 7 Of his children, some may be deformed, and others vicious. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 247 A poor deformed fellow.

†3. Of irregular form; shapeless, formless. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 200 Branches full of large, and deformed leaues. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* iii. 7 Ane King at euin. . . At morn bot ane deformed lumps of clay. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 186/1 Which . . . he from a deformed confusion reduced to beautiful order. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 297 The great Moles Chaotica . . . in its first deformed exhibition of its appearance . . . had the shape of Water.

4. *fig.* Perverted, distorted; morally ugly, offensive, or hateful.

1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 53 The monstrous and deformed myndes of the people mysshapened with phantastical opinions. 1604 MARSTON *Malcontent* iv. iii. Sure thou wouldest make an excellent elder in a deformed Church. 1638 PRYNNE *Love-locks* 49 What a deformed thing is it for a man to doe any womanish thing! 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 387 Deformed rout Enter'd, and foul disorder. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 182 Deformed as is all oppression, yet to oppress the poor, has an unnatural hideousness of its own.

**Deformedly** (dĕf'ō-umdli, dĕf'ō-umdli), *adv.* Now rare. [*f. prec. + -LY*]. In a deformed or disfigured manner; misshapenly, ill-favouredly.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 21 You . . . cast them to the Foules of the ayre, to bee deformedly torne in peeces. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 588 His fingers deformedly growing together. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 349 A speckled Toad-fish . . . not unlike a Tench, but . . . more . . . deformedly painted. 1667 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* v. v. (1713) 411 He that keeps not to the right cloathing will be found most deformedly naked. 1685 . . . *Paralit. Prophet.* 412.

†b. *fig.* With moral deformity. *Obs.*

1610 HEELEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 858 Erring more deformedly . . . against the expresse word of God.

†**Deformedness**. *Obs. rare.* [-NESS.] The quality of being deformed; deformity, ugliness.

1588 W. AVERELL *Comb. Contrarieties* B ij b. Howe doth your gluttonie change Nature's comlines into foule deformednes?

**Deformer** (dĕf'ō-imā), [*f. DEFORM v. 1 + -ER*]. One who or that which deforms; in controversial use, the opposite of reformer.

1562 WINJET *Cert. Tractates* iii. Wks. 1888 I. 26 The principal deformer of his alleiged reformation. 1593 NASHE *P. Penitence* F. A mightie deformer of men's manners and features is this vnncessary vice [drunkenness]. 1639 T. GOODWIN *On Revelation* Wks. II. ii. 129 (R.) To reduce our worship, etc. now into the pattern of the first four or five hundred years (which is the plausible pretence of our new deformer) is to bring Popery again in. 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 54 Deformers, not Reformers, still excite Informers, Non-conformers, to indite. 1882 *Atlantic Monthly* XLIX. 336 These literary deformers.

†**Deformidable**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [? A mixture of *deformable* and *formidable*.] Tending to deformation.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon. Ep.* to Rdr. I Their brasen Inscriptions erased, torne away, and pilfered, by which inhumane, deformable act, the honourable memory of many . . . persons deceased, is extinguished.

**Deforming** (dĕf'ō-imin), *vb. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DEFORM, *q.v.*

1552 HULOET, *Deforminge, vitiatio.*

**Deforming**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That deforms: see the verb.

1870 *Daily News* 19 Dec., Incongruity is a deforming feature. 1892 LD. KELVIN in *Pall Mall G.* 1 Dec. 6/3 He had now . . . a demonstration of elastic yielding in the earth as a whole, under the influence of a deforming force.

**Deformity** (dĕf'ō-mī-ti). Also 5 *dif-*, 5-6 *dyff-*. [*a. OF. deformitē (deformetē, deformitē, deformitē)*, ad. *L. deformitās, f. deformis*: see DEFORM *a.* and -ITY. In mod. *F. deformitē*.]

1. The quality or condition of being marred or disfigured in appearance; disfigurement; unsightliness, ugliness.

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* clxvii. For other have their ful shape and beaute, and we . . . ben in deformite. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431/1 Wythout abhomyngacion of dyformyte ne of ordure or fylthe. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Upploudysim.* (Percy Soc.) 25 No fautes with Moryans is blacke dyformyte, Because all the sorte lyke of theyr fauour be. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* iii. viii. 2 [The linen cloths] had no such spottes or tokens of deformyte to the eye. 1628 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iii. (1736) 31 Christians have handsomely glossed the Deformity of Death by careful Consideration of the Body, and civil Rites. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1638) 261 Lastly, they cleanse themselves with purer water, supposing contaminated deformite washt off. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) 1. 181 Beautiful Gothic architecture was engrafed on Saxon deformity. 1805 *Med. Jnrl.* XIV. 107 To prevent the propagation of disease [small-pox], and its consequent effects, deformity.

2. The quality or condition of being deformed or misshapen; esp. bodily misshapeness or malformation; abnormal formation of the body or of some bodily member.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxviii. 396 (Add. MS.), A dwerfe of a litill stature, hauyng . . . a bose in his back, ande crokide fete . . . ande full of alle diformyte. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 330 Edmund . . . surnamed Crowke backe, was the . . . eldest; albe it he was put by, by y<sup>e</sup> meane of his fadre, for his deformityte. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* x. 138 But how can mater be without forme, seeing that euen deformite it selfe is a kinde of forme? 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. l. 27 To see my Shadow in the Sunne, And descant on mine owne Deformity. *Ibid.* i. ii. 57 Blush, blush, thou lumps of fowle Deformite. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 16 The Chaos: wherin . . . to speak strictly, there was no deformity, because no forme. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress of Mar* 16 Jan., Their fondness for these pieces of deformity [dwarfs]. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* v. 41 In cases of deformity of the pelvis. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. i. 22 Rightly clad, he is a lump of deformity waddling over the ice.

3. (with *a* and *pl.*) An instance of deformity; a disfigurement or malformation; now usually *spec.* a malformation of the body or of some bodily member or organ.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sowle* ii. xlv. (1859) 52 The fowle spottys, and wonderful defformytees, whiche he shold apperceyven in his owne persone. 1578 LYTE *Doctores* iv. liii. 518 Sonne burning, and other suche deformities of the face. a 1662 HEVLIN *Laud* i. (1671) 204 Those deformities in it [St. Paul's] which by long time had been contracted. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. V.* 382 Others . . . carry . . . maladies and deformities about them, from the cradle to the grave. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 411 The tumour sometimes creates no particular inconvenience; and is merely a deformity.

b. *transf.* A deformed being or thing.

1568 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 44 Their Gods . . . were cut in horrid Shapes . . . to represent the Divinity . . . yet I cannot imagine such Deformities could ever be invented for that end. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* i. i. A bright deformity on high, The monster of the upper sky! 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* viii. Children with the countenances of old men, deformities with irons upon their limbs.

4. *fig.* Moral disfigurement, ugliness, or crookedness.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 141 Purged and clene of all vice and alkynd deformite. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. xv. (1634) 74 The corruption and deformity of our nature. 1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 71 If the deformity of his neighbour's actions happen to represent that of his own. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vii. 109 The deformity of Pompey's conduct. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. of Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 382 It held bad manners up, so that church could see the deformity.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A moral disfigurement.

1571 CAMPHON *Hist. Irel.* ii. v. (1633) 80 They declined now to such intollerable deformities of life and other superstitious errors. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 248, I supposed it a great deformity, and disorder. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 22 Those Vicious Habits which are a Deformity to Christians. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 333 Cromwell had tried to correct the deformities of the representative system.

†5. Misused for DIFFORMITY, difference or diversity of form; want of uniformity or conformity.

1531-2 LATIMER in Foxe *A. & M.* (1563) 1331/1 Better it were to haue a deformite in preaching . . . then to haue suche a vniformite that the sely people shoulde . . . continue still in . . . ignorance. a 1623 PEMBLE *Grace & Faith* (1635) 49 The greatest deformity and disagreement . . . betwene his knowledge . . . and his application thereof to practice. 1628 SIR T. BROWNE *Garden of Cyrus* ii. 45 The Funeral bed of King Cheops . . . which holds seven in length and four foot in breadth, had no great deformity from this measure. a 1708 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* i. (1730) 12 This Deformity to the Will and Nature of God, is that which we call Sin. 1788 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (ed. 7) II. 490 A remarkable uniformity among creatures of the same kind, and a deformity [other edd. diff.] no less remarkable among creatures of different kinds.

†**Deformly**, *adv. Obs.* [*f. DEFORM a. + -LY* 2.]

In a 'deform' manner, with distortion, deformedly.

a 1684 LEIGHTON *Serm. Habak.* iii. 17, 18 (R.) A limb out of joint, which . . . moves both deformedly and painfully. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) II. 335 [He] often laughed, but (as his visage was then distorted) most deformedly.

**Deforse**, etc., *obs. forms of DEFORCE*, etc.

**Defortify**: see DE-II. 1.

**Defossion** (dĕf'ō-shn). [*mod. L. defossion-em, n. of action from L. defodere to bury (in the earth).*] (See quot.: but the etymological meaning of the word is simply 'burying, interment'.)

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* Defossion, Defossio, the punishment of burying alive, inflicted among the Romans, on vestal virgins guilty of incontinency. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

†**Defoul**, **defoil**, *v. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 3-5 *defoule-n*, 4-6 *defoul(e, defowl(e, (5 defouille, devoul, def(f)ule, diffowl, dyffowl, 5-6 diffoule)*. *β.* 4-6 *defoyle, (5 defuyl(e, diffoyle, defoyle)*, 5-6 *defoil*. See also DEFILE. [ME. *a. OF. defouler (defoler, fuler, fuller)* to trample down, oppress, outrage, violate, deflower, *f. DE-I. 1 + fouler (foler, fuler)* 'to tread, stampe, or trample on, to bruise or crush by stamping' Cotgr. (= Pr. *folar, Sp. hollar, It. follare*):-late L. *\*fullare* to stamp with the feet, to full (cloth), connected with L. *fullo, -ōnem fuller*, med. L. *fullatōrium* a fulling-mill, etc. Senses 1-5 existed already in OF.; the senses 'trample in the mud', and 'violate chastity', thus coming with the word into English, naturally suggested that it contained the native adjective FOUL, OE. *fil*, and gave rise to senses 6-8, which derive from 'foul', as well as (apparently) to the collateral form DEFILE (*q.v.*), on the analogy of the equivalence of *defoul, defile*. The phonology of the variant *defuyle, defoyle* (found nearly as early as *defoule*), has not been satisfactorily made out: see FOIL *v.* It occurs in the earlier senses, and does not appear to have been specially connected with *defile*.]

1. *trans.* To trample under foot; tread down.

*a.* c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 375/297 Defouled huy [he bones] weren so. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 536 Hii . . . orne on him mid hor hors, & defouled him vaste. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xc. 13 Pou sall defoul be lyon & be dragon. 1340 *Ayenb.* 167 Mochel is defouled mid be uet of uoullers Pe robe of scarlet, erpan bet be kuen his do an. 1384 WYCLIF *Matt.* vii. 6 Nethir sende 3e 3oure margaritis . . . bifore swyne, lest perauenture thei defoulen hem with their feet [Vulg. *conculcent*]. c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 50 On be morwe þei sijen be weye gretlich defowled with hors feet and oþir beestys. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 181 b/1 Thenne the knyghtes . . . bete & defowleden nazaryen under theyr feet. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 66 b, Wasting and defouling of their grasse.

*β.* c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9297 Ther was defouled King Rion Under stedes fet mani on. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. xiv, That were fowle defoyled under horsfeet. 1545 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xv. 30 As they rode abroad, they beate downe and defoyled their comes . . . and wolde nat kepe the highe wayes.

b. *absol. or intr.*

*β.* a 1300 *K. Alis.* 2463 Me myghte y-seo thei knyghtis defoille, Heorten blede, braynes boyle, Hedes tomblen.

2. To bruise, break, crush (materially).

c 1300 *Beket* 1100 The bond is undo And al defouled, and we beoth defylyved so [cf. Psalm cxvii. 7]. a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlviii. 9 He shal de-foule bowe and breke arrows. c 1386 CHAUCER *Para.* T. ¶ 207 He was woundid for cure mysyded, and defouled by oore felonies. 14 . . . *Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 575/12 Contero, to breke or defoule. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxli. 433 The Gryffon so sore defowled and bet hym that he could not ryse vp.

3. To trample down or crush (figuratively); to oppress; to outrage, maltreat, abuse.

*a.* c 1300 *St. Brandan* 508 The deuelen . . . nome thane wrecche faste, And defouled him stronge y-noug and amide the fur him caste. c 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1129 If folk be defowled by vnfre chaunce. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. xviii. 195 How ryght holy men lyueden, How theyr defouleden here fleesch, a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. (1867) 46 To refuse it [like a bodily ymagynacyone] and to defoule it, þat it may see the selfe swylike as it es. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 108 Thou hast gretely defouled me by outrage. 1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 236 Oule, rere and 3owle, I sall defowll thy pryde.

*β.* c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4614 Alle 3our fon þat with fors defoyled 3ou long. 1404 FABYAN *Chron.* 4 Of Danes, whiche both landes defoyled by their outrage. 1548 HALL *Chron.* (1809) 486 Perkyng . . . so many times had been defoyled and vanquished.

4. To violate the chastity of, deflower, debauch. Often, esp. in later use, with the sense of defile.

*a.* c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 181/24 Woldest þow defouli mi bodi? c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1870) 317 Philip . . . De-foules þer wyues, þer doughtres lay bi, þer lordes slough with knyues. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi. 141 After þe first nyght þat þase wyymen er so defouled. c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* xliii. 163 And for Child beryng neuere defowled was, but Euer Clene virgine be Goddis gras. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* Cvj, Their suster that so had be depuceled or defowled. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxxviii. 51 The Spanyerdes . . . pilled the towne, and slewed dyers, and defowled maydens. 1596 DALRYMPLE *Leslie's Hist.* Scot. I. 122 Gif quha defoulls a nothir manis wyfe.

*β.* 1430-40 *Chaucer's Frankl. T.* 668 (Camb. MS.) Now sythe that maydenys haddyn swich dispit To be defoyled [other MSS. defouled] with manys foule delyt. 1486 Act 3 *Hen. VII.* c. a Women . . . been . . . married to such Mis-doers . . . or defoiled, to the great Displeasure of God.

5. To violate (laws, holy places, etc.); to break the sanctity of, profane, pollute.

*a.* 13 . . . *Version of Ps.* lxxviii. 1 (in Wyclif's Bible Pref. 4 note), The defouledyn thin hooli temple. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* xii. 5 In sabothis prestis in the temple defoulen the sabothis. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xii. 137 The Jewes . . . han



defouled the Lawe. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gl.* 49 He hath .. defouled chyrches. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. xxv. 29a. 1 The name of our blessyd sauour. [was] horribly dyspyssed & defouled. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vii. 69 The quikil .. Defowlit his fadderis bed incestuously. 1614 T. WHITE *Martyrd. St. George* B ij b, It moued not the Tyrant to behold The Martirs goodly body so defowled.

β. 1391. *Prose Psalter* lxxviii. 1 Hij filden [Dublin MS. defoyled] byn holy temple. c. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7373 My kirke poue has defoyled. 1481 CAXTON *Tulle on Friendship* Cijj, That friendship were hurte or defoyled. 1549-66 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. lxxix, Thy temple they defoile.

6. To render (materially) foul, filthy, or dirty; to pollute, defile, dirty.

α. c. 1380 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 506 With wete and eke dung þey him defouled. 1403 HOECLEVE *Letter of Cupid* 186 That bird .. ys dyshonest .. that vseth to defoule his ovne nestes. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* iii. viii. Yf any of those table clothes or napkins be defouled with dust fylth or other foule mater. 1576 TURBERV. *Veneris* 100 An Hart defowlant the water.

β. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 151 b. Thy desyrous vysage .. the Jewes with their spytynges have defoyled. 1528 Roy *Kede me* (Arb.) 113 Hennis and capons Defoylyng theym with their dirt. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv. 121 Not stained or defoyled. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* viii. lx. With dust and gore defoiled.

7. fig. a. To defile or pollute morally; to corrupt. α. c. 1380 HAMPOLE *Psalter* 518 Defoulend his elde in syn. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 129 To kepe hym self unblekkid or defouled fro his world. c. 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. lxiii, With thy pryde thou defowlest all thy good dedes. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 45 Chyualrye .. is defouled by coward men and faynt of herte. 1540 TAVERNER *Postils, Exhort. bef. Commun.*, Man, which is so much defouled & corrupt in all kynde of unrighteousnes. α. 1555 PHILIPOT *Exam. & Writ.* (Parker Soc.) 373 He defoulethe the whole faith of his testimony, by the falsifying of one part.

β. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. 11. (1495) 89 Angels .. ben not defouled with none affectyon. c. 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) i. lxiii, Yf thou be defouled with vaynglory. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 98 Yt was defouled and darkyd and mysshape by synne.

b. To render ceremonially or sentimentally unclean; to defile, sully.

c. 1440 PEBOCK *Repr.* 465 To ete with hondis not wayschen defoullith not a man. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 141 b. 1 The mouth whyche god had kyssed ought not to be defouled in touchyng. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. xlii. § 14. 352 Must I needs defoule my self, to be his only faile fowle.

c. To sully (fame, reputation, or the like); to defame.

α. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2475 Your suster .. þat our fame so defoules, & is in filth holdyn. c. 1450 GOLAGROS & GAW. 1038 Wes I neuer yit defoullith, nor fylit in fame.

β. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* ix. xxxii, I .. am defoiled with falshe and treason.

8. To make unsightly or ugly [cf. FOUL a.], to disfigure.

α. 1387 TRIVISA *Higden* (Rolls) i. 389 And þey be faire of schap, þey beþ defouled and i-made unsemelich i-now wip here owne clopyng. 1430 LYDO. *Chron. Troy* ii. xi, The soyle defouled with rayne of walles alone.

β. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lx. (1495) 276 Blaynes defoyle the skyne and maketh it vnsemy.

† Defoul, defoil, sb. Obs. Also defoulo, fowle; defoile. [f. DEFOUL v.]

1. Trampling down; oppression, outrage.

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merk.* 7999 (Mätz.) Ther was fighting, ther was toile, And vnder hors knyghtes defoile. *Ibid.* 9191 Ther was swiche cark and swiche defoil. 1400 EARL OF DUNBAR *Let.* in C. Innes *Scot. Mid. Ages* ix. (1860) 263 The wrongs & the defoile that ys done me. c. 1425 WYRTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxvi. 54 (Jam.) Lyctlynes and succurdy Drawys in defoile comowally. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) i. 460/1 If we take this defoile and this disease in patience.

2. Defilement, pollution.

c. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 900 Þer no de-foule of no fylþe watz fest hym abute. 1387 TRIVISA *Higden* (Rolls) i. 109 Þat be water .. takeþ no defoul, but is clene i-now. 1398 — *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxiii. (Tollm. MS.), Picche defouled .. and such defouled [1535 defoylyng] is unneþe taken away from cloþe.

† Defouled, ppl. a. Obs. [f. DEFOUL v. + -ED.] Defiled, polluted, corrupt.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 116 Defowlyd, *deturpatus*. *seculentus*, (P. dehonestatus). 1460 W. THORPE *Test.* in Arb. *Garner* VI. 114 Covetous simoners and defouled adulterers. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 94 Defowled, *maculatus, pollutus*, etc.

† Defouler. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who defoules.

14. Voc. in Wr. Wülcker 617/34, *Tritor*, a defouler. c. 1440 Jacob's *Well* 62 Þise dyffoulerys & depriueres of holy cherche.

† Defouling, defoiling, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. DEFOUL v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb DEFOUL: a. Trampling down; b. Violation, deflowering; c. Defiling, pollution, defilement; d. Disfigurement.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 200 No defoulyng þerof may askeþe unpeneid. 1386 — 2 Sam. xxii. 5 There han envyround me the defoulyngis of deeth. 1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxxiii. (1495) 685 Defoylyng of pytche is vneþe taken away from cloþe. 14. *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 158 Made dule for defoylyng of chyrches. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Dethe K. James* (1818) 5 Vn dispuslyng and defowlyng of your usage. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 94 A Defowlyng, *conculacio, pollutio*, etc. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* l. 224 For the defoulling of his dochter deir. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 247 b, The bytyng of her tethe .. defoulyng of her taylor.

Defound, var. of DEFUND v. Obs.

Defourme, obs. form of DEFORM.

† Defraud, sb. Obs. [f. DEFAUD v., after FRAUD sb.] = DEFAUDATION.

c. 1440 Jacob's *Well* iii. (E. E. T. S.) 21 Þo arn acursyd, þat .. 3yuen away here good .. in defraude of here wyves & chyl-deryn. 1493 *St. Acts* Jas. II. (1597) § 85 For the defraud done to our Sovereign Lorde in his customes be strangers. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 22 Preamb., Their subtilt ymagynacion in defraude of the said statutes. 1581 *St. Acts* Jas. VI. (1597) § 117 Anent .. Alienations maid in defraud of Creditours. 1800 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVIII. 216 Without .. being liable to the .. defrauds of the miller.

Defraud (dīfrā'd), v. [a. OF. *defrauder* (des-, def-, dif-), 14th c. in Godef., ad. L. *defraudare*, f. DE- I. 3 + *fraudare* to cheat, f. *fraus*, fraud-em, deceit, FRAUD.]

1. To deprive (a person) by fraud of what is his by right, either by fraudulently taking or by dishonestly withholding it from him; to cheat, cozen, beguile. Const. of (+from).

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* viii. 71 He þat beggeþ .. bote he habbe neode .. defraudeþ þe neodi. 14. *Epiph. in Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 104 They .. thanked God with all her hartis first Which hathe not defrauded hem of her lust. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 98 To defraude the begiler is no fraude. 1555 EYEN *Decades* 39 He had .. defrauded the kyng of his portion. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 46 This poore Citie, was defrauded of her hopes. *Ibid.* 217, I will a little defraude the Reader from concluding with a few lines touching the first Discoverer. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 199 ¶ 7 To defraud any man of his due praise is unworthy of a philosopher. 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Camb. Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 198 Whenever the pulpit is usurped by a formalist, then is the worshipper defrauded. 1880 E. KIRKE *Garfield* 39 We who defraud four million citizens of their rights.

2. b. with direct and indirect object. Obs.

1380 WYCLIF *Luke* xix. 8 If I have any thing defraudid any man I geide the forefold. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iv. xii. 148 Defrauding servants a portion of their daily food. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Brit.* vi. *Harold*, Harold .. defrauded his soldiers their due .. share of the spoils.

c. absol. To act with or employ fraud.

1380 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* vi. 3e 3e don wrong and defrauden (1388 doen fraude) or bigilen and that to britheren. 1611 BIBLE *Mark* x. 19 Doe not beare false witness, Defraud not. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. s.) III. 102 If he is the trustee of an orphan, and has the power to defraud.

2. fig. To deprive or cheat (a thing) of what is due to it; to withhold fraudulently. arch. or Obs.

1497 Bp. ALCOCK *Mons Perfect.* Dijs They selle Cryst & defraudeth theyr relygyon. 1559 Bp. Cox in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. vi. 98 They defrauded the payment of tithes and firstfruits. 1660 BOWLES *Seraph. Love* 96 Where a direct and immediate expression of love to God defrauds not any other Duty. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 277 Here beggar pride defrauds her daily cheer, To boast one splendid banquet once a year. α. 1800 PALRY (in Webster 1828), By the duties deserted .. by the claims defrauded.

Hence Defrauding vbl. sb.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* i. *Cor.* vii. (R.) To deny this right yf eyther of bothe aske it, is a defrauding. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 160 The robbing, or defrauding of a Private man. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 235 Few do pay them without delayings, defalkings, and defraudings.

Defraudation. [a. OF. *defraudation*, -acion (13-14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *defraudation-em*, n. of action from *defraudare* to DEFAUD.] The action (or an act) of defrauding; fraudulent deprivation of property or rights; cheating.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 286 The sayd cardynal .. purchased hymself in gret defraudacion of your Hyghnes, a charter of pardon. 1601-2 FULBECKE and Pt. *Parall.* 23 b, Here is no defrauding of the Law. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 11 Deluding not only unto pecuniary defractions, but the irreparable deceit of death. α. 1716 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) i. 190 By such Defraudation we become Accessories, etc. 1886 H. D. TRAILL *Shaftesbury* 19 This defraudation of personal and constitutional rights.

Defrauder. [f. DEFAUD v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>; perh. a. OF. *defraudeur*, -eur, ad. L. *defraudator-em*.] One who defrauds, one who fraudulently withholds or takes what belongs to another.

1559 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 10 Defraudaris of waigis fra servandis or labouraris. 1651 RELI. *Wotton* 257 (R.) Decrees against defrauders of the publick cheats. 1714 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1766) V. 67 Who would not rather be the sufferer than the defrauder! 1876 N. Amer. Rev. CXVII. 287 A defrauder of the revenue.

† Defraud'd, ppl. a. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. DEFAUD + -FUL; cf. *assistful*, etc.] Full of fraud; cheating, cozening.

c. 1384 *Faire Em* ii. 402 That with thy cunning and defraudful tongue Seekes to delude the honest-meaning mind!

Defraudment. ? Obs. [f. DEFAUD v. + -MENT; perh. a. OF. *defraudement*, 'a defrauding, deceiuing, beguiling' (Cotgr.).] The action of defrauding; deprivation by fraud.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks. (1851) 353 Perpetual defraudments of truest conjugal society. 1792 BENTHAM *Draught of Code Wks.* 1843 IV. 408 note, Offences .. comprised under the name of felonies: theft, defraudment, robbery, homicide.

† Defray, sb. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. DEFRAY v. 1; cf. OF. *desfroir*, *defray*, *defrai*, f. *desfrayer*; see next.] Defrayal.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xiv. 730 Thou .. shalt not need, Or coat, or other thing .. for defray of this night's need.

[Defray, error for *desray*, DEFRAY.]

Defray (dīfrā'), v. 1. Also 6 defraie, defray, 7 defraye. [a. F. *defraye-r*, in 14th c. *desfroier*,

15th c. *desfrayer*, 16th c. *desfrayer*, f. *des-, de-* 102- I. 3, 6 + OF. *fraier*, *freier*, *froyer* to spend, incur expense, f. *frat*, in 14th c. *frat*, pl. *frais*, 13th c. *fres*, expenses, charges, cost.]

† 1. To pay out, expend, spend, disburse (money).

1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 19 Inestimable summes of treasure, to be employed and defrayed about the same. 1555 HARRISSELD *Deuotion Hen.* VIII. (1878) 241 There is emption and vendition contracted as soon as the parties be condescended upon the price, though there be no money presently defrayed. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxiv. v. 1086 The Senate permitted Fulvius to defray (*impenderet*) what he would himself, so as hee exceeded not the summe of 80000 [Asses]. α. 1610 HEALEY tr. *Epistola* Man. xxxii. (1636) 43 Nor hast thou defrayed the price that the banquet is sold for; namely praise, and flattery. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Defraye*, lay out, pay, discharge.

2. To discharge (the expense or cost of anything) by payment; to pay, meet, settle.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1806) 110 The King shall defray the wages. 1597 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 130 The College cannot possibly defray its ordinary expenses without some other help, over and beyond the ordinary revenues. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xiii. (1840) 202 Meladin .. offered the Christians .. a great sum of money to defray their charges. 1745 in *Col. Rec.* Penn. V. 6 To draw Bills for defraying the Expence. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 208 The cost of the expedition to Naxos he pledged himself to defray. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 404 The payment was defrayed out of the spoils.

b. fig. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1674) 328 With the death of some one striving to defray every drop of his blood. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. v. 42 Can Night defray The wrath of thundring Jove. 1596 *Ibid.* iv. v. 31 Nought but dire revenge his anger mote defray.

3. To meet the expense of; to bear the charge of; pay for. Now rare or arch.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv. xxi. (1588) 623 To bestowe the whole allowance upon the defraying of their common diet. 1587 FLEMING *Com. Helmshead* III. 1371/2 The enterprise .. to be defrayed by the pope and king of Spaine. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* i. l. xi, It seem'd to defray the expenceful Progress he made to Scotland the Summer following. 1830 DE QUINCY *Bentley Wks.* VII. 64 A poor exchequer for defraying a war upon Bentley. 1899 C. BARKER *Assoc. Princ.* ii. 51 The estate of the defunct member was not sufficient to defray his funeral.

4. To pay the charges or expenses of (a person); to reimburse; to entertain free of charge.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (1590) 5 Defraying the mariners with a ring bestowed upon them. 1607 SIR E. HOVEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 87 He .. would not land at Dover till he had indented with Sir Thomas Waller that he should be defrayed during his aboad. α. 1636 BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 7 The State will defray you all the time you stay. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillius Ho. Medici* 44 The Pitt's were defray'd at Venice at the public cost. 1724 DE FOR MEM. *Cavalier* (1860) 80 A warrant to defray me, my horses and servants at the King's charge. 1828 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. I. iv. 424 Such a man (Car Peter) is to be royally defrayed while with us; yet one would wish it done cheap.

Hence Defraying vbl. sb.

1587 R. HOVENDEN in *Hearne Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 105 The defraiegence of our .. expenses. 1632 LINGHOW *Trav.* ix. 387 Disbursed, for .. high-ways, Lords pensions, and other defrayings. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xiv. 336 The defraying of all publique charges. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morrill) 1, A defraying, pecunia erogatio.

† Defray, v. 2 Obs. [app. a. OF. \**des-, defraier*, f. *des-, de-* (DE- II. 3, 6) + *freier*, *froyer*, *fraier* to rub, rub off, FRAY; — L. *fricare* to rub.] trans. ? To rub off or away.

1538 R. BOWSER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* i. xvii. 135 He intendeth not to infringe, annul, derogate, defray or minish anything of the popes authority.

Defrayable (dīfrā'āb'l), a. [f. DEFRAY v. 1 + -ABLE.] Liable to be defrayed, payable.

1806 *Manch. Exam.* 25 Mar. 3/5 Defrayable out of local contributions.

Defrayal (dīfrā'āl). [f. DEFRAY v. 1 + -AL.] The action of defraying; defrayment.

1820 *Examiner* No. 648. 577/5 [He] expects nothing but the defrayal of his expenses. 1863 W. E. NORRIS *No New Thing* II. xiii. 3 Her share .. was confined to the defrayal of its cost.

Defrayer. [f. DEFRAY v. 1 + -ER<sup>1</sup>; cf. obs. F. *defrayeur* in *Cotgr.* 1611.] One who defrays or discharges a monetary obligation; a payer of expenses.

1580 NORTH *Platarch* (1676) 273 The Registers and Records kept of the defrayers of the charges of common Playas. 1755 JOHNSON, *Defrayer*, one that discharges expences.

Defrayment (dīfrā'mēt). [a. OF. *defrayement* (*desfroiemēt*), f. *defrayeur* to DEFRAY; see -MENT.] The action or fact of defraying; † a. Expenditure. Obs. b. Payment of expenses or charges, discharge of pecuniary obligations.

1547 *Privy Council Act* (1890) II. 133 Mmml. .. towards the defrayment of the charges of his Majestie. 1599 FRETTON *Guicciard.* ix. (1599) 388 To pay within a certain time for all defrayments, twentie thousand duckets. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Great Brit.* ix. xiii. § 85 [To pay ..] toward the defrayment of the Dukes huge charges. 1620 SHELTON *Quix.* iv. 7 (T.) Let the traitor pay, with his life's defrayment, that which he attempted with so lascivious a desire. 1656 EARL MONTA. *Adopt. fr. Parnass.* 354 If we were not fed by the free defrayment of our Cornucopia. 1768 tr. *Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 541 Applied for the defrayment of the electoral council colleges. 1884 SIR C. S. C. BOWEN in *Law Reports* 13 Q. Bench Div. 91 Part of the disbursements consisted in the defrayment of these expenses.



† **Defreight**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. DE- II. 1 or 2 + FREIGHT: cf. *disload*, *disburden*.] *trans.* To relieve of freight or cargo; to unload.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 212 The port or haven is so commodious to defreight or vnload shippes.

† **Defrenate**, *defrenate*, *v.* *Obs. Surg.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *defrenare* to unbridle; f. DE- I. 6 + *frēnum*, *frēnum* bridle, curb, ligament.] To remove a frēnum or restraining ligament.

1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 92 To defrenate the Aponeurosis. *Ibid.* 278, I had... defrenated the Sinus's and scarified the Sides of the Fistula.

**Defrication**, *rare*. [ad. L. *defricationem*, n. of action f. L. *defricare* to rub off, rub down.] Rubbing, rubbing off.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II; and in some mod. Dicts.

**Defrock** (dēf'rɒk), *v.* [a. F. *defroquer*, in 15th c. *deffr*-, f. *des*-, *dē*- (DE- I. 6) + *froque* FROCK. Cf. *DISFROCK*.] *trans.* To deprive of the priestly garb; to unfrock. Hence **Defrocked** (dēf'rɒkt) *ppl. a.* 1581 J. HAMILTON *Facile Traict* (1600) 440 This defrockit frere... mariet a zongue las of xv years auld. 1891 *Tablet* 21 Feb. 294 The eloquent defrocked have denounced... the vows which they failed to keep.

† **Defroyssé**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *defroissier* (*des*-, *deff*-, f. *des*-, *dē*- (DE- I. 6) + *froissier*, *froissier* to rub violently, bruise, crush: -L. type \**frictiare*, deriv. of *frict-us* rubbed, pa. ppl. of *fricare*.] *trans.* To crush to pieces.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xi. xix. The wawes defroyssed and al [to] brake the sterne and other garnysyng.

† **Defrut**, *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *defrutum* must boiled down.] Must boiled down.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 484 Defrut, carene, & sape in oon manere Of must is made.

**Def** (dēf), *a.* Also 3-5 *defte*. [app. a doublet of DAFT, repr. OE. *gedæfte*, for *gedæfte*, mild, gentle, meek, from stem *dab-* in Gothic *gadaban* to become, befit: cf. OE. *gedæfen* becoming, fit, suitable.]

† 1. Gentle, meek, humble; = DAFT 1. *Obs. rare.* c 1220 *Bestiary* 36 Dat defte meiden, Marie bi name De him bar to manne frame.

2. Apt, skilful, dexterous, clever or neat in action.

c 1440 *York Myst.* i. 92, I sall be lyke vnto hym þat es hyste on hehyte; Owe! what I am derworth and defte.

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* 57 Whether the Deft writer be as sure a workman as the neat Taylor. 1598 CHAPMAN *Iliad* i. 580 A laughter never left Shook all the blessed deities, to see the lame so deft At that cup service. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii, Well said, my divine, deft Horace. 1607 *Lingua* iii. v. in Hazl. *Dodley* IX. 394 Thy knowledge is only of things present, quickly sublimed with the deft file of time. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* *Def*, neat, clever. 'She is a deft hand with a needle.' 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. ix, Smitten and buffeted because he was not deft and active. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. xii. xi. 254 A cunning little wretch, they say, and of deft tongue.

b. Of actions: Showing skill or dexterity in execution.

1647 H. MORE *Philos. Poems, Oracle* 9 Break off this music, and deft seemly Round. 1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* i. 56 The wanton Calf may skip with many a Bound, And my Cur Tray play deftest Feats around. 1833 C. BRONTE *Villette* i. The creature... made a deft attempt to fold the shawl. 1898 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* iii. 97 With deft blows of the untiring axe.

† c. *transf.* Of a metal: Apt for working, easily wrought. *Obs.*

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 193 How to make brittle gold deft and fit to be wrought.

3. Neat, tidy, trim, spruce; handsome, pretty. Still *dial.*

[The sense 'neat in action' (see 2) appears to have passed into 'neat in person'. Cf. similar developments, under *busom*, *canny*, *clever*, *handsome*, *tidy*, and other adjectives expressing personal praise.]

1579, 1580 (see DEFTLY 2). 1600 HEYWOOD 1 *Edw. IV* Wks. 1874 l. 83 By the messe, a deft lass! Christs benison light on her. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* iv. xlv. 168 In her raiment... not so deft [scilicet] as devout... her garments rather saintly than slightly. 1611 COTGR., *Greslet* - l. little, prettie, deft, smallish. 1622 ROWLANDS *Good News* 20 Shee came to London very neat and deft. To seeke preferment. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 20 *Def*, little and pretty, or neat. A Deft man or thing. It is a word of general use all England over. 1761 J. HUTTON *Town Caves Gloss.* *Def*, pretty, agreeable. 1788 W. MARSHALL *E. Yorksh. Gloss.* *Def*, neat, pretty, handsome. 1873 *Swailedeale Gloss.* *Def*, neat, pretty.

4. Quiet. Cf. DEFTLY 3. Still *dial.*

a 1763 BYRON *Careless Content* (R.), Or if ye ween, for worldly stirs, That man does right to mar his rest, Let me be deft, and debonaire, I am content, I do not care. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.* (Central), *Def*, quiet, silent.

† 5. Stupid; = DAFT 2. *Obs.* -o

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 116 Defte [v. r. deft] or dulle, obtusus, agrestis.

6. quasi *adv.* Deftly.

1805 SCOTT *Last Minst.* i. xv, Merry elves their morrice pacing... Trip it deft and merrily.

7. Comb., as *deft-fingered*, *-handed*.

1860 W. J. C. MUIR *Pagan or Christian?* 36 Being deft-fingered... they grew in good time to be tolerable adepts in their Art. 1889 *Boys' Own Paper* 3 Aug. 69/3 She did not show herself so deft-handed.

**Deftly** (dēf'tli), *adv.* Also 6-8 *defly*, 7 *defly*, *deafly*. [f. DEFT + -LY 2.] In a deft manner.

1. Aptly, skilfully, cleverly, dexterously, nimbly.

The sense of the first quot. is doubtful.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 100 God looke over the raw, full defly ye stand. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 111 They dancann defly, and singen soote. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. l. 68 Come high or low: Thy Selfe and Office, deafly show. 1607 DEKKER *Knt's Conjur.* (1842) 71 You shall see swaynes defly piping, and virgins chastly dancing. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 655 The mattocke would pull vp the seed, and therefore they must be vnderdight very deftly. 1710 PHILLIPS *Pastorals* i. 29 How deftly to mine Oaten Reed so sweet Wont they upon the Green, to shift their Feet? 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iii. viii, The harp full deftly can he strike. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 97 The deftly-woven threadwork of the tissues.

2. Neatly, tidily, trimly; prettily, handsomely. Still *dial.*

1599 G. GILPIN tr. *Marnix's Beehive Rom.* Ch. Z 5 (N.) Deftly deck'd with all costly jewels, like puppets. 1589 PASQUILL's *Ret.* B. iij b, Verie deftly set out, with Pompes, Pagents, Mottons. Impresses. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 4 Deftly arrayed in home-spun drapery. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. II. II. i. 6 The grass which deftly covers without hiding.

3. Softly, gently, quietly. *dial.*

1787 GROSSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Deftly*, softly, leisurely. 1802 WORDSW. *Stanzas*, 'Within our happy Castle' 58 A pipe on which the wind would deftly play. 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.*, *Deftly*, quietly, softly. 1873 *Swailedeale Gloss.*, *Deftly*, neatly, gently, softly, orderly: see Cannily.

**Deftness** (dēf'tnēs), [-NESS.]

† 1. Neatness, trimness. *Obs.* or *dial.*

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* ii. 33 By her, two little Iles, her handmaids (which compar'd With those within the Poole for deftness not out-dar'd).

2. The quality of being deft, cleverness, dexterity, neatness of action.

1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *C. Anchester* i. 316 He assisted me... with that assiduous deftness which pre-eminently distinguishes the instrumental artist. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 13 June 777/1 They can neither tie a string nor fasten a button with ordinary deftness.

† **Defude**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [perh. misprint for *defude* = *defunde*, f. L. *defundere*.] To pour off.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelkauer's Bk. Physicke* 20/2 Then defude the wyne from the Spices, and distille the same.

**Defule**, *obs. var.* of DEFOUL *v.*

**Defull**: see DEEFUL.

† **Defulmination**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. DE- I. 1 + FULMINATION.] The sending down of thunderbolts.

1615 T. ADAMS *Spir. Navig.* 21 He is not only as manacles to the hands of God to hold them from the defulmination of judgement.

**Defunct** (dēf'ʊŋkt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *defunctus* discharged, deceased, dead, pa. ppl. of *defungi* to discharge, have done with, f. DE- I. 6 + *fungi* to perform, discharge (duty).] Perh. immed. a. F. *defunct* (Cotgr. 1611), now *defunt*.]

**A. adj.** Having ceased to live; deceased, dead.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. ii. (1495) 187 A dead body is callyd Defunctus, for he hath lefte the office of lyfe. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 21 The Organs, though defunct and dead before, Breake up their drowsie Graue. 1603 JAS. I. in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 65 To deat that and all other honor that we may unto the Queene defunct. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. x. § 5. 42 The anatomy of a defunct patient. 1694 *Land. Gas.* No. 2981/2 Two defunct Knights of the Order. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xx, Now, Simon... what was the purport of the defunct Oliver Proudfeute's discourse with you? 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xx. 341 The stock in trade of a defunct doctor.

b. *fig.* No longer in existence; having ceased its functions; dead, extinct.

1741 *Love of Fame* (ed. 4) 74 Defunct by Phœbus' laws, beyond redress. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (ed. 2) II. 20 This ghost of a defunct audacity was brought... into the great chamber. 1811 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 358 Nature doth abhorre to make his bed With the defunct, or sleepe upon the dead. 1663 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 479 The... hors-litter... where was the defunct, drawne by six horses. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 143 Those two great Episcopal Defuncts. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 217 Knavish priests, who pretended that the devil could have no power over the defunct, if he was interred in holy ground. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Convers.* III. 392 Indifferent whether the pace with which the defunct are carried to the grave be quick or slow. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 251 Accosting a servant... he demanded the name of the defunct. 1888 H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquisition* I. 391 A sentence condemning five defuncts.

**B. sb.** The defunct: the deceased; hence, with *pl.* (*rare*), one who is dead, a dead person.

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII.* an. 1 (R.) The corps of the said defunct (the late kyng) was brought... into the great chamber. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iv. ii. 358 Nature doth abhorre to make his bed With the defunct, or sleepe upon the dead. 1663 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 479 The... hors-litter... where was the defunct, drawne by six horses. 1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit.* I. 143 Those two great Episcopal Defuncts. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 217 Knavish priests, who pretended that the devil could have no power over the defunct, if he was interred in holy ground. 1828 LANDOR *Imag. Convers.* III. 392 Indifferent whether the pace with which the defunct are carried to the grave be quick or slow. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 251 Accosting a servant... he demanded the name of the defunct. 1888 H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquisition* I. 391 A sentence condemning five defuncts.

**Defunction** (dēf'ʊŋkʃən), *rare*. [ad. L. *defunctionem* execution, discharge, death, n. of action from *defungi* (see prec.)] Dying, decease, death.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. ii. 58 Four hundred one and twentie yeeres After defunction of King Paramond. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep.* Ely II. ix. 380 Applying it to the daily defunctions of our penitence. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* iii. Comment. iii. The soul... in cases of sudden defunction... will be entirely... dissipated before the body visibly decays. 1859 *Punch* 2 July 8/2 That obnoxious potentate's defunction.

**Defunctionalize**, *v.* [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of function or office.

1877 COURTS *Fur Anim.* i. 12 Back upper premolar defunctionalized as a 'sectorial' tooth. *Ibid.* xi. 325 The sectorial teeth are defunctionalized as such.

† **Defunctive**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *defunctus* ppl. stem (see DEFUNCT) + -IVE.] Of or pertaining to defunction or dying.

1601 SHAKS. *Phœnix & Turtle* 14 Let the priest in surplice white, That defunctive music can, Be the death-divining swan.

**Defunctness**. [-NESS.] The state of being defunct; extinctness.

1883 WRIGHT *Dogmatic Script.* 7 This gave scepticism its crowning emancipation, finally hurling the miraculous into everlasting defunctness.

† **Defund**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. Also 6 *defound*. [ad. L. *defundere* (or its OF. repr. *defondre*, *des*-, *deff*-, f. DE- I. 1 + *fundere* to pour. See also DIF-FUND.] *trans.* To pour down.

1510 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. viii. 4 The son scheyn Begouth defund (v. r. defound) phyes bemyis on the greyn. *Ibid.* xii. Prol. 41 Fvrth... ischyth Phebus Defundand (v. r. defoundand) from his sege etheriall Glad influent aspectis cecillai.

**Defuse**, -ed, -edly, **Defusion**, -ive, *obs.* ff. DIFFUSE, etc.

† **Defust**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. med. L. *dē-fustare* (Du Cange), f. DE- + *fustis* cudgel.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Defust*, to cudgell, or beat one. 1644 *Vindex Anglicus* 5 How ridiculous... is the merchandise they seeke to sell for currant. Let me afford you a few examples... Read and censure. *Adpugne*, *Algate*, *Daffe*... *Defust*, *Depeze*... *Contrast*, *Catillate*, etc.]

† **Defy**, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. F. *deffier*, earlier *deffier* (15th c. in Littré), f. *deffier*, *deffier* to DEFY.] Declaration of defiance; challenge to fight.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 272 Hee... because he found Amphialus was inflexible, wrote his defie vnto him in this maner. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* vi. xx, Arme you, my Lord, he said, your bold defies By your braue foes accepted boldly beene. 1612 BACON *Charge touching Duels*, When he had himself given the lie and defy to the Emperor. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1827) I. 279 There had been in the morning a tournament of several young gentlemen on a formal defy. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* 1856 At this the challenger with fierce defie His trumpet sounds: the challeng'd makes reply. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. ii. § 75 (1740) 69 What becomes of his Grace's improper Defy to them?

**Defy** (dēfai), *v.* 1. Forms: 4-6 *defye*, 4-7 *-fie*, 5- *defy*, (also 4 *defyge*, 4-5 *deffie*, -*fye*, *dify*, *diffe*, -*fy*(e), *dyffy*(e)). [ME. a. OF. *des*-, *desfer* (mod. F. *désier*) = Pr. *desfiar*, *desfiar*, It. *disfidare*, *disfidare*, med. L. *disfidare* (Du Cange) = Rom. \**disfidare*, f. DIS- privative + \**fidare* to trust, give faith to (f. L. *fidus* faithful). The sense-development appears to have been 'to renounce faith, alliance, or amity with, declare hostility against, challenge to fight'; the later sense 'distrust' found in modern F., and occasionally in Eng., is, according to Darmesteter, perh. taken over from L. *disfidare* to distrust, of which the OF. repr. was *difier*: see sense 7.]

† 1. *trans.* To renounce faith, allegiance, or affiance to (any one); to declare hostilities or war against; to send a declaration of defiance to. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7201 Pors... saide... Veldith him my feute I no kepe with him have no lewte. Sygghth him Y him deffye. With sword and with chivalrye I Of him more holde Y nulle. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 46 Edmund bi messengers he erle he diffies. c 1450 *Mertin* 70 He hym diffied at the ende of xl dayes, he seide he sholde hym diffende yef he myght. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 228 The King sent other Ambassadors... to sommon him; and that if he would not be otherwise advised, then the king gave them full authority to defye him. 1885 C. PLUMMER *Fortescue's Abs. & Lim.* Mon. 258 James Douglas... defied the king [of Scotland], and offered his homage to the King of England.

† 2. To repudiate, disavow. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 746, I defye the seurete and the bond which thou seist pat I have maad to thee.

3. To challenge to combat or battle. *arch.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 655 If pov art to fite bold com on y þe diffye I. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xiii. xv, Tho knyghtes in the Castel defien yow. 1595 SHAKS. *John* ii. i. 406 Defie each other, and pell-mell Make worke vpon our selues, for heaven or hell. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 49 Th' infernal Serpent... Who durst defie th' Omnipotent to Arms. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* i. xxxix. 201 A man who defies his fellow-creature into the field, in a private quarrel, must first defy his God. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. iii. 102 Go now, Defy him to the combat once again.

† 4. *intr.* To utter defiance. *Obs.*

c 1400 Rowland & O. 449 Appon sir Rowlande he gan defy With a full hawtayne steven.

5. *trans.* To challenge to a contest or trial of skill; esp. to challenge to do (what the challenger is prepared to maintain cannot be done). Const. to and inf.

1674 BREVINT *Saul at Endor* 366, I defie all the Roman Preachers to say anything to justify what they do upon this account. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 773 The Groom his Fellow-Groom at Buts defies. 1770 *Jynius Lett.* xxxvii. 181, I defy the most subtle lawyer in this country to point out a single instance in which they have exceeded the truth. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ix. (1890) 211, I defy any one at first sight to be sure that it is not a fish leaping for sport. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* vi. 171 In wild folly defying the Ocean Gods to compete.

6. To challenge the power of; to set at defiance; to resist boldly or openly; to set at naught.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xx. 65 Mylde men and holy... Defyed [C. xxii. 66 Defieden] al falsnesse and folke þat hit







1548 HALL *Chron.* 176 b, Jhon Talbot erle of Shrewesbury, a valeant person, and not degenerating from his noble parent.  
1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 48 Of such Ancestors are you descended. I speak not this, as though you degenerated from them. 1715-20 POPE *Hamlet* iv. 451 Such Tydeus was... Gods! how the son degenerates from the sire. 1739 — in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 255 Dr. Arbuthnot's daughter does not degenerate from the humour and goodness of her father.  
† 3. To become or be altered in nature or character (without implying debasement); to change in kind; to show an alteration from a normal type.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 176 b, The Scottes also not degenerating from their olde mutabilitie. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 149 It is now high time for you to degenerate, and to be unlike your selfe [i.e. less martial]. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xlii. 62 It is altered... into Wheate it selfe, as degenerating from bad to better. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 186 Some... followed Courses degenerating from the Voyage before pretended.

† 4. To fall away, revolt. *Obs. rare.*  
1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 98 a, The Cornish men... marched to... Welles, where James Touchet, Lord Audely, degenerated to their party. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 431 His friends forsake him, his wife and children suffer with him, or leave him, or rebell, or degenerate against him.

† 5. *trans.* To cause to degenerate; to reduce to a lower or worse condition; to debase, degrade.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 192 It degenerates and disorders the best spirits. 1653 CLORIE & NARCISSE I. 172 The least dejection of spirit... would degenerate you from your birth and education. 1710 BRIT. *Apollo* III. 21/1 They... Degenerate themselves to Brutes. 1790-1811 COMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks in Eng.* (1817) iv. 16 Her theatric excellencies... are impaired by physical defects, or degenerated by the adoption of bad habits.

† 6. To generate (something of an inferior or lower type). *Obs. rare.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph.*, *Hen. V* xciv, A bastard flye, Corrupting where it breaths... Degenerating Putrefaction. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. xxxii. 75 It is backwards more deep and broad, that the lower and after-end might degenerate as it were the Ditch or Trench.

Hence *Degenerating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*  
1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xx. § 1. 105 Young Commodus, his soone degenerating Son. 1693 BRANCARD *Phys. Dict.* 140/1 *Metapostis*, the degenerating of one Disease into another, as of a Quartane Ague into a Tertian. 1746 W. HORSLEY *The Fool* No. 5 ¶ 6 A Degenerating from this Character is the Progress towards the Formation of a Beau.

**Degenerated, ppl. a.** [-ED<sup>1</sup>] Fallen from ancestral or original excellence; degenerate.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 84 Unknown and degenerated posterity. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iv. (1840) 31 The Devil is... a degenerated, fallen, and evil spirit. 1808 WILFORD *Sacr. Isles in Asia. Res.* VIII. 302 In the present wicked age and degenerated times.

**Degenerately** (dĕjĕnĕrĕtli), *adv.* [f. *DEGENERATE* a. + *-LY* 2.] In a degenerate manner.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 145 Nothing now adays is more degenerately forgottn than the true dignity of man. a 1671 J. WORTHINGTON *Misc.* 29 (T.) A short view of Rome, Christian, though apostatized and degenerately Christian.

**Degenerateness, rare.** [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] Degenerate quality or condition; degeneracy.

1640 WILKINS *New Planet* x. (1707) 272 A Degenerateness and Poverty of Spirit. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 156 This degenerateness, which frequently happens to the blood in Autumnal Fevers.

**Degeneration** (dĕjĕnĕrĕtjən), *n.* [a. *F. dégeneration* (15th c. in Hatzf.), n. of action from *L. degenerare* to *DEGENERATE*; see *-ATION*.]

1. The process of degenerating or becoming degenerate; the falling off from ancestral or earlier excellence; declining to a lower or worse stage of being; degradation of nature.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 460 That so he might learn the difference betwixt his generation, and his degeneration, and consider how great a loss unto him was his fall in Paradise. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* i. 3 Others conceived it most natural to end in fire... whereby they also declined a visible degeneration into worms. 1661 COWLEY *Prop. Adv. Exp. Philos. Concl.*, Capable (as many good Institutions)... of Degeneration into any thing harmful. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 598/1 It is possible in each case to trace the process of degeneration.

b. *Biol.* A change of structure by which an organism, or some particular organ, becomes less elaborately developed and assumes the form of a lower type.

[1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, Others hold, that degeneration only obtains in vegetables; and define it the change of a plant of one kind, into that of another viler kind. Thus, say they, wheat degenerates into darnel... But our... best naturalists maintain the opinion of such a degeneration, or transmutation, to be erroneous.] 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 33 Such a degeneration may take place simply from want of use. 1879 RAY LANKESTER *Degeneration* (1880) 32 Degeneration may be defined as a gradual change of the structure in which the organism becomes adapted to less varied and less complex conditions of life. *Ibid.* 32 Elaboration of some one organ may be a necessary accompaniment of Degeneration in all the others. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v.*, In many flowers... the formation of a nectary results from the degeneration of the stamens.

c. *Path.* 'A morbid change in the structure of parts, consisting in a disintegration of tissue, or in a substitution of the lower for a higher form of structure' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1851-60 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 54. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 193 The gangrenous degeneration rapidly extended. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s.v.*, Fatty degeneration... consists in the substitution

of oil globules for the healthy protoplasm of cells, or other structures, by transformation... of the protoplasmic compound.

2. The condition of being degenerate; degeneracy. 1748 CAXTON *Orat. G. Flaminius* Fj. Rather... with degeneration than nobleness. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. 446 It speaks the degeneration of any soul... that it should desire to incorporate itself with any... sensual delights. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxviii. 368 When the popular notion of its degeneration was actually realized.

† 3. Something that has degenerated; a degenerate form or product. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1892) II. 475 What Languages... are Dialects, Derivations, or Degenerations from their Originals. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvii. 147 Cockle, Aracus, Agilops, and other degenerations which come up in unexpected shapes. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. iv. 453 The Degenerations and Counterfeits of Benevolence.

Hence *Degenerationist* *nonce-wd.*, one who holds a theory of degeneration.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* i. 48 The opinions of older writers... whether progressionists or degenerationists.

**Degenerative** (dĕjĕnĕrĕtiv), a. [f. *L. degenerat-*, ppl. stem of *degenerare* to *DEGENERATE* + *-IVE*.] Of the nature of, or tending to, degeneration.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Month. Rev.* 1879 RAY LANKESTER *Adv. Science* (1890) 46 Degenerative evolution. 1890 HUMPHRY *Old Age* 145 Other degenerative changes, such as calcification of the costal cartilages.

**Degeneratory** (dĕjĕnĕrĕtəri), a. *rare.* [f. as prec. + *-ORY*.] Tending to degeneration.

1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla* L. i. 28 Perhaps six years had exercised a degenerative effect upon Roi Denis.

**Degenerated**: see *DEGENER*.

**Degenerescence** (-e'sĕns), *Biol.* [a. *F. dégenescence* (1799 in Hatzf.), f. *dégénérer*, deriv. of *dégénérer* to degenerate, after *L. inchoative vbs.*; see *-ESCENT*.] Tendency to degenerate; the process of degeneration.

1882 G. ALLEN in *St. James's Gas.* 30 May 3 They have all... acquired the same parasitic habits, and... exhibit different stages in the same process of degenerescence. 1884 H. MACMILLAN in *Brit. & For. Evang. Rev.* Apr. 315 The degenerescence of Decandolle brings all the parts of the flower back to the leaf.

† **Degenerize, v.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. degener* (see next) + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To become degenerate, to degenerate.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iii. *Vocation* 104 Degeneriz'd, decay'd, and withered quight.

† **Degenerous, a.** *Obs.* [f. *L. degener* degenerate, bastard, spurious (see *DEGENERATE* v.) + *-OUS*, after *GENEROUS* a., of which it is, in some senses, treated as a derivative: cf. *ungenerous, degallant*.]

1. Fallen from ancestral virtue or excellence, unworthy of one's ancestry or kindred, degenerate. a. of persons.

1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 i. 74 Your Grace to do me honour Heapt on the head of this degenerous boy Deserites favours. 1643 PRYNNE *Son. Power* Parl. iv. 35 Disclaiming them as degenerous Brats, and not their sonnes. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 199 An upstart and degenerous race.

b. of personal qualities, feelings, actions, etc. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* i. lii. The least felt touch of a degenerous feare. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* ii. v. § 41 (1740) 338 That this Passive Obedience or Non-Resistance of theirs is a slavish and degenerous Principle.

c. *transf.* Characterized by degeneration. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. x. (1632) 647 In our effeminate and degenerous age. 1690 BOYLE *Chr. Virtuoso* ii. 39 Especially in such a Degenerous age.

d. *Const. from. (rare.)* 1657 BP. H. KING *Poems* iii. ix. (1843) 91 He n'er had shew'd Himself. So much degenerous from renowned Vere. 1695 DODWELL *Def. Vind. Deprived* Pfs. 36 The Ages he deals in were very degenerous from the Piety and Skill of their Primitive Ancestors.

2. *transf. and fig.* of things (*esp.* organisms or organic products).

1635 F. WHITE *Sabbath* Ep. Ded. 4 A good tree hath some degenerous branches. 1748 *Univ. Mag.* Aug. 65 That... a new born child should... be corrupted by the degenerous and adventitious milk of another.

Hence † **Degenerously** *adv.*, † **Degenerousness**.

1647 H. BURTON *Baiting of Pope's Bull* 94 No true Englishman will be... so vnnaturally and degenerously impious. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* i. 371 Naming him so degenerously as he did. 1678 WALTON *Life Sanderson* (1687) 2 All the Rubbish of their Degenerousness ought to fall heavy on such dishonourable heads.

**Degentilize, degermanize**: see *DE-II* 1.

**Degemorphization, nonce-wd.** [f. *DE-II* 1, *Gr. γῆ* (comb. γῆω-) earth + *μορφή* form.] The process of making unlike, or less like, the earth.

1894 *Jrnl. Educ.* 2 Jan. 62/2 (They insist) that religious progress tends towards the de-anthropomorphization of God. Does it not equally tend towards the de-geomorphization of heaven?

**Degerm, v.** [*DE-II* 2.] *trans.* To remove the germ from (e.g. wheat).

**Degerminator.** [*DE-II* 1 + *L. germen* germ.] A machine with iron discs for splitting the grains of wheat and removing the germ.

In mod. Dicts.

**Degeroite** (degĕrō'it). *Min.* [Named 1850 f. *Degerö* in Finland.] A variety of Hisingerite.

1868 in *DANA Min.* 489.

**Degest, obs. form of DIGEST.**

**Degging**: see *DEG* v. 1

**Degh, obs. pres. t. of DOW** v. to be of use.

**Degise, obs. form of DISGUISE.**

† **Degla'brate, v.** *Obs.* [f. *L. deglabrāt-*, ppl. stem of *deglabrare* to smooth down, make smooth, f. *DE-I* 3 + *glabr-* smooth, *glabrare* to make smooth.] *trans.* To make quite smooth. Hence *Degla'brated ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Deglabrate*, to pull off skin, hayre, or the like. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* xiv. 466 An Eye-lid inverted... was amended by cutting the Circle of the Deglabrated Eye-lid.

**Degladiation, obs. form of DIGLADIATION.**

**Deglaze v.**: see *DE-II* 2.

† **Deglory, v.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *DE-II* 2 + *GLORY sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of its glory.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* i. xvii. To crowne his head, That was before with thornes degloried. 1653 R. MASON in *Bulwer's Anthropol.* Let. to Author, Neither his soule nor body (both being so degloried).

† **Deglu'bate, v.** *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. *L. deglūbĕre* to peel, flay (f. *DE-I* 3 + *glūbĕre* to peel, flay) + *-ATE*.] *trans.* To flay, excoriate.

1623 COCKERAM, *Deglubate*, to flay a thing. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind. & P.* 207 To prevent the sharp Winds deglulating us, we housed our selves Cap-a-pee under Felts.

† **Deglu'bing, ppl. a.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *\*deglūbe* vb., ad. *L. deglūbĕre*: see prec.] Flaying. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Ch. Vind.* (1677) 96 Now enter his Tacing and deglumbing Face, a squeezing Look like that of Vespasianus.

**Deglutinate, v.** *rare*—1. [irreg. f. *L. deglūtire*: see next.] = *DEGLUTE*.

1867 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. Ser. II. III.* ii. 639 The chance of choking does not depend upon hair which is deglutinated.

**Deglute** (dĕglūt), *v.* *Obs. exc. as nonce-wd.* In 6 di-. [f. *L. deglūtire*, f. *DE-I* 1 down + *glūtire*, *glutire* to swallow.] *trans.* To swallow, swallow down. Also *absol.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 101/2 Make little Pilles, contayne them in thy mouth, and by little and little deglute or swallowe them. 1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 64 (1822) II. 95 They champ, they grind, they deglute.

† **Deglutable, a.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *L. deglūtire* (see prec.) + *-BLE*.] Capable of being swallowed.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 515 Some are prescribed in a potable forme... Others deglutible, as pills and powders.

**Deglutinate, v.** [f. *L. deglūtīnāt-*, ppl. stem of *deglūtīnare* to unglue (Pliny), f. *DE-I* 6 + *glūtīnare* to glue.]

† 1. *trans.* To unglue; to loosen or separate (things glued together). *Obs.*

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1876) 16 (D.) The Hand of Outrage that deglutinates His Vesture, glud'd with gore-blood to His backe. 1727 BAILEY *vol. II. Deglutinated*.

2. To deprive of gluten, extract the gluten from.

1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence **Deglutination.**

1623 in COCKERAM II. s. v. *Vngtuing*. 1721 in BAILEY. † **Deglution, Obs.** [a. *obs. F. deglutition* (Cotgr.).] = next.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 115 Compressed with the tongue or teeth before deglutition.

**Deglutition** (dĕglūtījən), *n.* [a. *F. deglutition* (Paré 16th c.), n. of action f. *L. deglūtīre*: see *DEGLUTE*.] The action of swallowing.

1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 118 The action of the Gullet, that is Deglutition. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. ii. 135 The Nerves of the Fauces, and Muscles of Deglutition. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* (1804) 195 In a city feast... what deglutition, what anhelation! 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 199 The difficulty of deglutition arose from the unnatural state in which the muscles of the pharynx were placed. 1861 LOWELL *Biglow* P. *Poems* 1890 II. 216 Persons who venture their lives in the deglutition of patent medicines.

b. In *fig.* senses of swallow.

1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 19 As the stomach receives its food, so the soul receives her images by a kind of nervous deglutition. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* (1857) 241 Judgment untempered by feeling is too bitter and husky a morsel for human deglutition. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 187 Even such good Catholics as the Irish chiefs had commenced a similar process of deglutition, much to their comfort.

**Deglutitious** (dĕglūtījəs), a. *rare.* [f. prec.: see *-OUS*.] Pertaining or tending to deglutition.

1822 HEBER in *Jer. Taylor's Wks.* (1828) I. *Introd.* p. xci. With the poor book which is beslavered with such deglutitious phrases I have no acquaintance.

**Deglutitive** (dĕglūtītiv), a. *rare.* [f. as next + *-IVE*.] = next.

In some mod. Dicts.

**Deglutitory** (dĕglūtītəri), a. *rare.* [f. *L. deglūtīt-*, ppl. stem of *deglūtire* to *DEGLUTE* + *-ORY*.] Pertaining to deglutition; having the function of swallowing.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1887 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 59 The little invalid, whose masticatory and deglutitory powers were now feeble.

**Deglycerin** (e v.: see *DE-II* 2.



**Degorder.** *Math.* [Made up of DEGREE + ORDER.] The pair of numbers signifying the degree and order of any mathematical form.

1880 SYLVESTER in *Amer. J. Nat. Math.* III. When  $n=2$  we know that the degorder is (4; 4).

† **Degorge** (*dēgōrj*), *v.* *Obs.* [a. F. *dégorger*, OF. *degorgier*; see DE- I. 6.] = DISGORGE.

1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 142 These people... made dragons for to spytte & degorge flumes of fyre out of their mouths. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guass's Cto. Conv.* iv. 181 b, I beshoveth... to chew it [a haste sentence] well in our mindes before, least it be thought to be degorged... raw and undigested. 1622 *Boys Wks.* 2 We must degorge our malice before we pray. 1635 *PERSON Varieties* i. 24 All other waters doe degorge themselves into her [the sea's] bosome. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 69 The Farrier's Dictionary... 1726... says, that it proceeds from the degorging, tho' I suppose he means the degorging, of the great Vein.

† **Degout**, *degout*, *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *des-degoust*, in mod. F. *dégout*.] = DISGUST.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 150 Brinish... and of an Unsavoury Degout. 1720 *WILTON Suffer. Son of God* I. viii. 154 From hence comes all that degout and surfeit in Matters of Religion.

† **Degout**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. F. *dégoutter*, OF. *deguter* (12th c.), = Pr. *degotar*;—Rom. type \**degutāre*, f. L. *de-gut*, I. 1, down + *gut*ta drop; cf. *guttatus* splashed, spotted.]

1. *trans.* To spot, besprinkle with drops or spots. 1443 *Jas. I. King's Q. cxi.* A mantill... That furril was with ermyll full quithe, Degoutit with the self in spottis blake. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A viij b, Ye shall say she is Degouted to the vttermost brayle.

2. To shed in drops, distil.

1503 *HAWES Exam. Virt.* iv. 42 The Chambre where she held her consistory The dewe aramatyke dyde oft degoute Of fragrant floures. 1509—*Past. Pleas.* 108 Her redolent wordes... Degouted vapoure moost aramatyke.

**Degradable** (*dēgrād'əbəl*), *a.* [f. DEGRADE + -ABLE.] Capable of being degraded.

[1867] H. KINGSLEY *Silcote of S. xxvii.* (1876) 235 The labourer... is undegradable, being in a chronic state of bankruptcy.]

**Degradand.** *rare.* [ad. L. *degradandus* to be degraded, gerundive of *degradare* to DEGRADE.] One who is to be degraded from his rank or order.

1891 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* IV. 494 The degradand is to be brought in his daily or ordinary dress.

**Degradation** (*dēgrād'əshən*), *a.* [a. F. *dégradation* (14th c. in Hatsch.), ad. med. L. *degradationem*, n. of action f. *degradare*, to DEGRADE; see -ATION.] The action of degrading.

1. Deposition from some rank, office, or position of honour as an act of punishment; esp. the depriving of an ecclesiastic of his orders, benefices, and privileges, of a knight, military officer, etc., of his rank, of a graduate of his academical degree.

In *Eccles. Law*, two kinds of degradation are recognized: see quot. 1885.

a 1535 *MORE Wks.* 624 (R.) Vpon... hys degradation, he kneled downe before the byshoppes chancelour... & humbly besought him of absolution from the sentence of excommunication. 1586 *Exam. H. Barrowe in Harl. Misc.* (Malt.) II. 35 Since his excommunication and degradation by the Romish church. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 22/2 He saw many removes and degradations in all the other offices of which he had been possessed. 1736 *AVLIFE Paragon* 206 Degradation is commonly used to denote a Deposition or Removing of a Man from his Office and Benefice. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Halfpax*, An... active statesman... exposed to the vicissitudes of advancement and degradation. 1895 *Catholic Dict.* 253/2 Degradation is of two kinds, verbal and real. By the first a criminal cleric is declared to be perpetually deposed from clerical orders, or from the execution thereof, so as to be deprived of all order and function... and of any benefice which he might have previously enjoyed... Real or actual degradation is that which, besides deposing a cleric from the exercise of his ministry, actually strips him of his orders, according to a prescribed ceremonial, and delivers him to the secular arm to be punished.

2. Lowering in honour, estimation, social position, etc.; the state or condition of being so lowered.

c 1751 *JOHNSON in Boswell* (1887) IV. 38a note, A Table of the Spectators, Tatlers, and Guardians, distinguished by figures into six degrees of value, with notes, giving the reasons of preference or degradation. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 152 This degradation of the female was carried to its greatest extreme. 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Brooke Farm* v. 70 They would complain of the degradation of obtaining their food by rendering service. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 85 Enough ought to have been saved to avoid the need of charity or the degradation of the poor-house.

3. Lowering in character or quality; the state or condition of being degraded morally or intellectually; moral debasement.

1697 *LOCKE 2nd Wind. Christ.* (R.), The lowest degradation that human nature could sink to. a 1716 *SOUTH* (J.), So deplorable is the degradation of our nature. 1856 *Sir B. BRODIE Psychol. Inq.* I. iii. 77 Nothing can tend more to every kind of... degradation than the vice of gin-drinking. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Aut. Q. Neigh.* xxvii. (1878) 473 She would not submit to the degradation of marrying a man she did not love.

4. Reduction to an inferior type or stage of development. Also attrib.

1890 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iv. 163 The vocabulary would be for the most part retained, and the grammatical forms undergo degradation. 1871 *TYLOR Prim. Cult.* I. 34 The

progression-theory recognizes degradation, and the degradation-theory recognizes progression, as powerful influences in the course of culture.

b. *spec. Biol.* Reduction of an organ or structure to a less perfect or more rudimentary condition; degeneration.

1849 *BALFOUR Manual of Bot.* § 649 There is thus traced a degradation, as it is called, from a flower with three stamens and three divisions of the calyx, to one with a single bract and a single stamen or carpel. 1872 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 39 'Degradation' is a constant character of the last vertebrate in all classes of Vertebrates. *Ibid.* ii. 59 The maximum of degradation and abortion of the coccyx is in the Bats.

c. *Structural Bot.* A change in the substance of the organized structures of plants, resulting in the formation of products (degradation-products) which have no further use in the building up of new cell-walls or protoplasmic structures.

1875 *HENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 628 The substances which cause lignification, suberisation, or cuticularisation are also probably the result of a partial degradation of the cellulose of the cell-walls. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Degradation-products*, a term applied to such compounds as gum in plants. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* 511 The transformation or degradation of the albumin into duramen takes place in some [trees] gradually, in others suddenly.

d. *Physics.* The conversion of (energy) into a lower form, i. e. one which has a decreased capability of being transformed.

1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 384 When mechanical energy is transmuted into heat by friction or otherwise there is always a degradation in the form of energy. 1876 *TAIT Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* vi. 146 A certain amount of degradation (degraded energy meaning energy less capable of being transformed than before).

5. A lowering or reducing in strength, amount, etc.

1769 *STRANGE in Phil. Trans.* LIX. 55 This plant was in the first stage of putrefaction... hence its degradation of colour. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. L. v.* (1869) I. 36 The degradation in the value of silver. *Ibid.* i. xi. I. 243 This degradation, both in the real and nominal value of wool. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Senile degradation*, the gradual failure of the mental and bodily powers due to age. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xvi. (ed. 4) 127 Producing as its only great indication, degradation of the general health, and a hydropertoneal collection.

6. *Geol.* The disintegration and wearing down of the surface of rocks, cliffs, strata, etc., by atmospheric and aqueous action.

1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 327 Those of siliceous shists are most subject to this degradation and decomposition. 1802 *PLAYFAIR Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 156 The great degradation of mountains, involved in this hypothesis. 1853 *PHILLIPS Rivers Yorksh.* I. 11 The chalk... yields rather easily to degradation. 1875 *CROLL Climate & T.* xvii. 268 Old sea-bottoms formed out of the accumulated material derived from the degradation of primeval land-surfaces.

b. *transf.* Wearing down of any surface.

1849 *RUSKIN Sev. Lamps* vi. § 17. 179 The materials to be employed are liable to degradation, as brick, sandstone, or soft limestone. 1861 *FLO. NIGHTINGALE Nursing* 62 There is a constant degradation, as it is called, taking place from everything except polished or glazed articles.

**Degradation** (*dēgrād'əshən*), [In sense 1, a. F. *dégradation* (Molière, 17th c.), ad. It. *degradazione*, f. *degradare* to come down by degrees. Sense 2 may also be from It.; but cf. GRADATION.]

1. *Painting.* The gradual lowering of colour or light in a painting; esp. that which gives the effect of distance; gradation of tint; gradual toning down or shading off. ? *Obs.*

1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 33 Perspective... regulates... the degradation of colours in all places of the Picture. 1764-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II. 231 There is great truth and nature in his heads; but the carnations are too bricky, and want a degradation and variety of tints. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* 212 Colours... used as the means of that gentle degradation requisite in order to produce the effect of a whole. 1881 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* 250 Vogel's observations show a much more rapid degradation of the light.

† 2. Diminution (in size or thickness) by degrees or successive steps; the part so reduced. *Obs.*

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 285 The internal Degradation of the Wall. *Ibid.* 406 The Retiring of the Wall... proceeds by a Degradation above that Stone... and more largely in the Degradation of the second Story; so that the third is reduced to a small Thickness. *Ibid.* 407 There being no Marks of Vaults on the Degradation of the Wall.

**Degradational** (*dēgrād'əshənəl*), *a.* [f. DEGRADATION + -AL.] Of or pertaining to (biological) degradation; manifesting structural degradation.

1863 *DANA in Amer. J. Nat. Sc. & Arts and Ser.* XXXVI. 4 They [Entomotracheans] are degradational forms as well as the Myriapoda. *Ibid.* 5 The distinction of the Entomotracheans... consists rather in their degradational characters than in any peculiarities of the mouth.

**Degradator.** *rare.* [Agent-n. in L. form, from late L. *degradare* to DEGRADE.] One who degrades or deprives of rank.

1891 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* IV. 494 From a degradand of archiepiscopal degree the degradator shall first remove the pall.

† **Degradatory**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *dēgradāt*, ppl. stem of late L. *degradare* + -ORY.] Having the quality of degrading; tending to degrade.

1783 W. F. MARYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 407 Other degradatory circumstances. 1786 *FRANZ in the Philan.* III. 166 A species of imposture so degradatory to the republic of letters.

**Degrade** (*dēgrād*), *v.* Also 3 degrade, -grayd, 6-graid, 7 di-. [ME. a. OF. *degrader* (12th c.), occasionally *degr.* = Pr. *de.*, *degrader*, Sp. *degradar*, It. *degradare*;—late eccl. L. *degradare*, f. DE- I. 1, down, from + *gradus* degree.]

1. *trans.* To reduce from a higher to a lower rank, to depose from (+ of) a position of honour or estimation.

c 1325 *Song of Yesterday* 11 in E. E. P. (1862) 113 How some bat god hem may degrade. 1375 *BARRON BRUCE* I. 175 Schir than the balloill... was king bot a littill quible... degradyt syne was he Off honour and off dignite. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 269 Darye... semblis his knyghts... And gessis him wele... to degrayd be grekis maistr. 1624 *MASSINGER Part. Love* v. 1 Thou dost degrade thyself of all the honours Thy ancestors left thee. 1641 *Sir E. DERING in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1693) III. I. 295 Neither you here, nor Mr. Speaker in the House can degrade any one of us from these Seats. 1652 *SHILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* III. iii. § 2 They degraded him from the very title of a Philosopher. 1780 *REID Aristotell's Log.* iv. § 2 80 An affirmative may be degraded into a negative. 1874 *HOLLAND Mistr. Manic.* xii. 56 Change That would degrade her to a thing Of homely use and household care. 1876 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* II. iii. vii. 342 The man who made this boast was himself degraded from his high estate.

2. *spec.* To depose (a person) formally from his degree, rank, or position of honour as an act of punishment, as to degrade a knight, a military officer, a graduate of a university.

Cf. *DEGRADE*, which in 15-16th c. was the more usual word to express legal and formal degradation.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1256 The grekes... Ordant hym Emperour by opon assent, And Agamynon degraded of his degre pan. 1508 *KENNEDY Flying w. Phinbar* 377 I sall degraide the, graces, of thy greis. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* iv. 1. 43 He then... Doth but vsurpe the Sacred name of Knight... And should... Be quite degraded, like a Hedge-borne Swaine. 1621 *ELMSING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 65 Whether St. Fra. Michell shalbe degraded of his knighthood for parte of his punishment or noe? 1668 *MEADE in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 277 His censure was to be degraded both from her ministry and degrees taken in the University. 1709 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 206 The University of Dublin having expell'd and degraded Mr. Forbes. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 351 The soldier who... is guilty of any other act of cowardice, should be degraded into the rank of a husbandman or artisan.

b. To inflict ecclesiastical degradation upon; to deprive of his orders.

1395 *PURVEY Remonstr.* (1851) 37 He that... blasphemith God in othere manere be deposed or degradit if he is a clerk. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccxlvii. 313 The first day of march after was sir william tailleur preest degraded of his preesthode. 1555 *WATREMAN Pardie Fictions* II. xii. 268 To the Bisshoppe was given authoritie... to put Priestes from the Priesthode; and to degrade them, when thei deserue it. 1681 *BAXTER Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 39 Magistrates might degrade ministers. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt Chr.* II. x. 268 A priest could not be degraded but by eight bishops. 1886 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 284 He was formally degraded from the priesthood.

3. To lower in estimation; to bring into dishonour or contempt.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 749 Hyme thought that it his worship wold degrade. 1560 *ROLAND Crt. Venus* iv. 479 Ladie Venus se sall neuer degraide In word, nor deed, nor neuer do hir deir 1771 *JUNIAS Lett.* liv. 285 I will not insult his misfortunes by a comparison that would degrade him. 1844 *EMERSON Lect. Yng. Amer. Wks.* Bohm II. 306 The aristocracy incorporated by law and education, degrades life for the unprivileged classes.

4. To lower in character or quality; to debase.

1650 *FROYSHE Gale of Opport.* (1654) Ep. Deth. At this news the Ruffler is sodainly dismounted, and his courage degraded. 1755 *JOHNSON, Degrade*... to reduce from a higher to a lower state, with respect to qualities. 1760 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* cxviii. How low avarice can degrade human nature. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. v.* viii. (1869) II. 235 English wool cannot be even so mixed with Spanish wool as to enter into the composition... without spoiling and degrading in some degree the fabric of the cloth. 1857 *KINGSLEY Two V. Age* (1877) 432 So will an unhealthy craving degrade a man. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 41 This custom has been the ruin of the poets, and has degraded the theatre.

b. To lower or reduce in price, strength, purity, etc.; to reduce or tone down in colour (cf. *DEGRADATION* 2).

1844 *CODDEN Speeches* (1878) 73 He proposed to degrade prices instead of aiming to sustain them. 1855 *tr. Labarte's Arts Mid. Ages* II. 72 How to degrade the tones with this single enamel colour. 1873 E. SION *Workshop Receipts* I. 320/1 To prevent its greenish tint degrading the brilliancy of dyed stuffs, or the purity of whites.

5. a. *Biol.* To reduce to a lower and less complex organic type. b. *Physics.* To reduce (energy) to a form less capable of transformation. c. *Optics.* To lower in position in the spectrum; to diminish the refrangibility of (a ray of light) as by the action of a fluorescent substance.

1862, 1876 [see *DEGRADE* ppl. a. 2]. 1870 *ROLESTON Anim. Life* 139 Annelids degraded by the special habit of parasitism.

6. *Geol.* To wear down (rocks, strata, cliffs, etc.) by surface abrasion or disintegration.

1821 *Sir H. DAVY Chem. Philos.* 101 These agents [water and air] gradually... decompose and degrade the exterior of strata. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* i. (1878) 6 The



quantity of material degraded and spread in the sea by these united means is immense.

**7. intr.** To descend to a lower grade or type; to exhibit a degradation of type or structure; to degenerate.

**1850 TENNYSON** *In Mem.* cxxvii. No doubt vast eddies in the flood of onward time shall yet be made, And thronged races may degrade. **1863 KINGSLEY** *Water Bab.* 77 If he says that things cannot degrade, that is change downwards into lower forms. **1864 WEBSTER** (citing DANA) s.v. A family of plants or animals degrades through this or that genus or group of genera.

**8. Cambridge Univ.** To postpone entering the examination in honours for the degree of B.A. for one year beyond the statutory time.

**1829 Camb. Univ. Cal.** (1857) 24 That no person who has degraded be permitted, etc. **1869 Daily News** 13 Nov. To grant permission to students who have degraded or who wish to degrade to become candidates for University scholarships or for any other academical honours during their undergraduateship. **1880 Eagle Mag.** (St. John's Coll., Camb.) XI. 189 G. S., Scholar, has obtained permission to 'degrade' to the Tripos of 1881.

**Degraded** (digrēdéd), *pph. a.* [f. DEGRADE v. 1 + -ED.]

1. Lowered in rank, position, reputation, character, etc.; debased.

**1493 Cath. Angl.** 94 Degradid, *degradatus*. **1614 SYLVESTER** *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 499 By long Swathes of their degraded Grasse, Well show the way their sweeping Scithes did pass. **1643 MILTON** *Divorce* II. xv. (1851) 101 The restoring of this degraded law. **1781 GIBSON** *Decl. & F.* III. 235 The degraded emperor of the Romans. **1838 MAX MÜLLER** *Chips* (1880) I. ii. 60 There is, perhaps, no race of men so low and degraded. **1885 Catholic Dict.** 253/2 The consecration of the Eucharist by a degraded priest is . . . valid.

**2. a. Biol.** Showing structural or functional degradation. **b. Physics.** Of energy: Changed into a form less capable of transformation.

**1862 DARWIN** *Fertil. Orchids* vi. 271 The pollen grains . . in all other genera, excepting the degraded Cephalanthera. **1876 TAIT** *Rec. Adv. Phys.* Sc. vi. 146 Degraded energy meaning energy less capable of being transformed than before. **1883 H. DRUMMOND** *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* iii. (1884) 101 Degeneration . . by which the organism . . becomes more and more adapted to a degraded form of life.

**3. Geol.** Having suffered degradation, worn down. **1869 PHILLIPS** *Vesuv.* viii. 229 Old broken and degraded crateriform ridges.

**4. Of colour:** Reduced in brilliancy, toned down. **1877 A. B. EDWARDS** *Up Nile* i. 9 The outer robe, or gibbeh, is generally of some beautiful degraded colour, such as maize, mulberry, olive, peach.

Hence **Degradedly** *adv.*; **Degradedness**. **1791 PAINE** *Rights of Man* i. (ed. 2) 38 A vast mass of mankind are degradedly thrown into the back-ground. **1834 LANDOR** *Imag. Conv.* Wks. (1846) I. 185/2 A government more systematically and more degradedly tyrannical. **1883 Pall Mall G. 19 Dec. 2/4 He sees . . the misery and degradation of the poor, the callousness of many rich.**

**Degraded, a. Her.** [f. DE- + L. *grad-us* step + -ED.] Of a cross: Set on steps, or having step-like extensions at the ends connecting it with the sides of the shield.

**1564 LEIGH** *Armorie* (1597) 35 He beareth Geules, a Crosse nowyde degraded fitch Argent. **1757-58 CHAMBERS** *Cycl.* s.v. A Cross degraded is a cross marked, or divided into parts at each end, diminishing as they ascend towards the middle, or centre; by the French called *peronnée*. **1882 CUSANS** *Handbk. Her.* 64 A Cross set on Steps (usually three) is Degraded, or On Degrees.

† **Degradement.** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *dégradement* (1611 in Cotgr.) = degradation: see -MENT.] Degradation, abasement.

**1641 MILTON** *Reform.* II. (1851) 61 So the words of Ridley at his degradation . . expressly shew. **1648 —** *Tenure Kings* 34 By their holding him in prison . . which brought him to the lowest degradation.

**Degrader** (digrēdər), *vbl. sb.* [f. DEGRADE v. + -ER.]

1. One who or that which degrades or debases. **1746 W. HORSLEY** *Fool* (1748) No. 51 ¶ 3 The Degraders were left to laugh at each other in due Order. **1754 RICHARDSON** *Grandison* xlii. What a degrader even of high spirits is vice. **1804-6 SYN.** SMITH *Sci. Mor. Phil.* xviii. (1850) 255 As the degraders of human nature have said.

**2. Cambridge Univ.** See DEGRADE v. 8. **1860 G. FERGUSON** in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XXI. 465 A statute was enacted in 1829, by which degraders are not allowed to present themselves for university scholarships, or any other academical honours, without special permission.

**Degrading** (digrēdɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DEGRADE v. 1 + -ING.] The action of the verb DEGRADE.

**1646 EVANCE** *Noble Ord.* 2 Elyes degrading, or Gods revoking of his promise. **1853 KINGSLEY** *Hypatia* xxvii. (1879) 341 It was a carnal degrading of the Supreme One.

**Degrading, pph. a.** [-ING.]

1. That degrades or debases. **1684 EARL ROSCOM.** *Ess. Transl. Verse* (1709) 43 Degraded Prose explains his meaning ill. **1773 MRS. CHAFONE** *Improv. Mind* (1774) II. 15 A . . generous kind of anger . . has nothing in it sinful or degrading. **1814 SCOTT** *Wav.* iv. Engaged in this laborious and . . degrading office. **1855 MACAULAY** *Hist. Eng.* III. 448 A superstition as stupid and degrading as the Egyptian worship of cats and onions. **Mod. Boarding School Prospectus.** There are no degrading punishments.

**2. Geol.** Wearing down a surface. **1842 H. MILLER O. R. Sandst. (ed. 2) 228 The degrading process is the same as that to which sandstones . . are exposed during severe frosts. **1880 HAUGHTON** *Phys. Geog.* ii. 45 The absence of degrading forces at the sea bottom.**

Hence **Degradingly** *adv.*; **Degradingness**. **1707 NORRIS** *Treat. Humility* vi. 289 He that disparages, or speaks degradingly of himself, may possibly be much the prouder man of the two. **1803 ANN. REG.** 253 Two men . . were insulted, imprisoned, degradingly used. **1865 DICKENS** *Mut. Fr.* i. iv. We are degradingly poor. **1818 BENTHAM** *Ch. Eng.* 274 Degradingness: of . . its inherency in the very essence of a Sinecure, mention has been already made.

† **Degraduate, v. Obs.** [f. DE- + GRADUATE v.] *trans.* To depose from rank or dignity; to degrade from an office or position.

**1649 EVELYN** *Mem.* (1857) III. 47 Since (after degrading the Lord Mayor) they have voted five more of the principal aldermen out of the city government. **1814 G. DYER** *Hist. Univ. Cambridge* II. 414 By mistaking the character, and degrading him, we lose sight of the dignity of the *poeta laureatus*.

† **Degraduation** 1. *Obs. rare* -1. [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Degradation, abasement from rank or dignity.

**1581 RICH FAREWELL** (1846) 85 Besides the degradation of her honour, she thrusteth her self into the pitte of perpetual infamie.

† **Degraduation** 2. *Paint. Obs.* [f. DE- + GRADUATE v.] Gradual diminution to give the effect of distance: cf. DEGRADATION 2.

**1784 J. BARRY** *Lect. Art v.* (1848) 194 Perspective imitations of the aerial as well as lineal degradations of the object. *Ibid.* 197 In the ancient bas-reliefs there certainly is not much attention paid to any degradation of objects and their effects.

† **Degradinate, v. Obs. rare -0. [f. L. *dēgradināre*, f. DE- + *gradināre* to hail, f. *grando*, *grandin-em* hail.] (See quotes.)**

**1623 COCKERAM**, *Degradinate*, to haile downe right. **1656 BLOUNT** *Glossogr.*, *Degradinate*, to hail much.

† **Degravate, v. Obs. [f. L. *dēgravāre* to weigh down, f. DE- + *gravāre* to load, burden: see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To weigh down, burden, load.**

**1574 NEWTON** *Health Mag.* 54 They degravate the tongue and hinder the speech. **1727 BAILEY** vol. II, *Degravate*, to make heavy, to burden.

† **Degravation.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *dēgravāre*: see prec.] The action of making heavy. **1755** in JOHNSON.

**Degree** (digrē), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 degree, (3 de-gree, 4-5 pegre, 5 decre, dygre), 6 degrie, 4- degree; also pl. 5 degrees, degreeces. See also GREEK.

[ME. *degre*, pl. -es, a. OF. *degre*, earlier nom. *degrez*, obl. *degret* (St. Alexis, 11th c.) = Pr. *degrat*, *degra* -late pop. L. \**dēgrad-us*, -um, f. DE- + I. down + *grad-us* step.]

1. A step in an ascent or descent; one of a flight of steps; a step or rung of a ladder. *Obs.* (exc. in Heraldry).

**c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 482/44 Huy brought him up-on an he de-gre-ge bat muche folk him i-seiþh. **c. 1325 E. E. Allit.** P. A. 1021 þise twelue degres were brode and stayre, þe cyte stode abof. **c. 1400 MAUNDEV.** (1839) xxvii. 276 The Degrees to gon up to his Throne. **c. 1400-50 Alexander** 5636 And xij degreces all of gold for gate vj of lordis. **1483 CANTON** *Cato* Av. He sawe a ladder whyche had ten degres or stappes. **1598 HAKLUYT** *Voy.* I. 69 There were certain degres or staires to ascend vnto it. **1601 SHAKS.** *Jul. C.* II. i. 26 He then vnto the Ladder turnes his Backe . . scorning the base degres By which he did ascend. **1682 WHEELER** *Journ. Greece* v. 385 Raised upon half a dozen steps or degres. **1738 NEAL** *Hist. Purit.* IV. 171 At the upper end there was an ascent of two degres covered with carpets. **1864 BOUTELL** *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* vi. 28 When placed upon steps . . a Cross is said to be on Degres.**

**b. transf.** Something resembling a step; each of a series of things placed one above another like steps; row, tier, shelf, etc.

**1611 CORVAT** *Crudities* 201 Goodly windowes, with three degres of glasse in them, each containing sixe rowes. **1611 HEYWOOD** *Gold. Age* II. Wks. 1874 III. 28 In chace we clyme the high degres Of euerie steepie mountaine. **1704 HEARNE** *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 427 The Ship of excessive Magnitude with 20 Degres of Oars built for King Hiero. **1726 LEONI** *Alberti's Archit.* II. 37 b, If the Cupola have a cover on the outside made with degres like steps. **1857 G. J. WIGLEY** *Borrowed's Instr. Eccl. Building* xv. 46 On the wooden degree on the after part of the altar.

**2. fig.** A step or stage in a process, etc., esp. one in an ascending or descending scale.

**c. 1230 Hali Meid.** 23 Pu maht bi þe degrez of hare blisse icnawen hwuch and bi hu muchel þe an passed þe oðre. **1530 PAGET** in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1881) IV. 502 Which recognition is the first degree to amendment. **1600 SHAKS.** A. Y. L. v. iv. 92 Can you nominate in order now the degres of the lye? **1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 246 The greatest in Spain aspire . . to be Viceroys of Naples, whereunto they labour to come by many degres. **1673 DRYDEN** *Marr. à la Mode* iv. ii. To go unknown is the next degree to going invisible. **1713 STEELE** *Spect.* No. 422 ¶ I To say a thing which . . brings blushes into his Face, is a degree of Murder.**

**b. esp. in phr.** By degrees: by successive steps or stages, by little and little, gradually.

**1563-7 BUCHANAN** *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 12 Thy regentis sal pas be degreis the hail cours of dialectic, logic, etc. **1604 SHAKS.** *Oth.* II. iii. 377 What wound did euer heale but by degres? **1684 K. H.** *School Recreat.* 31 Fill it by Degres. **1700 S. L. tr. Fryke's** *Voy.* 109 Several of our Company . . dropt in by degres. **1712 ADDISON** *Spect.* No. 123 ¶ 5 His Acquaintance with her by Degres grew into Love. **a. 1721 Prior** *Henry & Emma* 430 Fine by degres and beautifully less. **1814 SCOTT** *Wav.* lii. The character of Colonel

Talbot dawned upon Edward by degres. **1843 LYTTON** *My Novel* iv. iii. By degres he began to resign her more and more to Jimema's care and tuition.

**3. A 'step' in direct line of descent; in pl.** the number of such steps, upward or downward, or both upward to a common ancestor and downward from him, determining the proximity of blood of collateral descendants.

*Prohibited or forbidden degrees:* the number of such steps within which marriage is prohibited; degrees of consanguinity and affinity within which marriage is not allowed. In the Civil Law the degree of relationship between collaterals is counted by the number of steps up from one of them to the common ancestor and thence down to the other; according to the Canon Law by the number of steps from the common ancestor to the party more remote from him; uncle and niece are according to the former related in the third, according to the latter in the second degree.

**c. 1300 Cursor M.** 5603 (Gott.) A man was of his genealogy Fra him bot þo toþer degre. **c. 1340 Ibid.** 9260 (Fairf.) Quasim will se fra adam þe alde How many degres to criste is talde. **c. 1450 Golagros & Gaw.** 1044 Na nane of the nynt degre haue noy of my name. **1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII.** c. 20 Preamb. Beyng of kyn and alied unto the said John . . within the second and third degree. **1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII.** c. 38 title. Concerning precontracts and degrees of Consanguinity. **c. 1550 CHEKE** *Matt.* i. 17 Therefor from David unto Abraham ther were fourteen degres. **1604 Canons Ecclesiastical** (1852) 48 No person shall marry within the degres prohibited by the laws of God. **1660 JER. TAYLOR** *Duct. Dubit.* 237 The reasons why the Projectors of the Canon law did forbid to the fourth or to the seventh degree. **1768 Univ. Mag.** Mar. 119 She was the daughter of Margaret, the eldest sister of Henry VIII. . . and . . was one degree nearer the royal blood of England than Mary. **1824 SCOTT** *St. Roman's* xxxi. I thought . . there should be no fighting, as there is no marriage, within the forbidden degres. **1848 WHARTON** *Law Lex.* 406 Marriages between collaterals to the third degree inclusive, according to the mode of computation in the civil law, are prohibited. Cousins german or first cousins, being in the fourth degree of collaterals, may marry.

**b. Used, by extension, of ethnological relationship** through more or less remote common ancestry.

**1799 W. TOOKE** *Russian Emp.* II. 104 The nations that . . stand in various degrees of affinity with the Samoyedes.

**4. A stage or position in the scale of dignity or rank; relative social or official rank, grade, order, estate, or station.**

**c. 1230 Hali Meid.** 15 Se þu herre stondeþ, beo sarre offearet to fallen for se herre degre. **c. 1325 E. E. Allit.** P. B. 92 Ful manerly with marchal mad for to sitte, As he watz dere of de-gre, dressed his seete. **c. 1386 CHAUCER** *Proh.* 744 Al haue I folk nat set in here degre. . . Clerk's T. 369 He saugh that vnder lowe degre Was ofte vertu y-hid. **c. 1400 Sir Amadace** (Camden) I, Knyghte, squiere, zoman and knaue, Iche mon in thayre degre. **c. 1475 Sgr. loue** *Degre* 1 It was a squyer of lowe degre That loved the Kings daughter of Hungre. **c. 1510 MORE** *Picus* Wks. 11/4 Holding myself content with my bokes and rest, of a childe haue lerned to lue within my degre. **1548 HALL** *Chron.* 186 Men of al ages & of al degres to him daily repaired. **c. 1645 HEYWOOD** *Fortune by Land* i. ii. Do you think I . . would marry under the degree of a Gentlewoman? **1746 W. HARRIS** in *Priv. Lett. Ld. Malinesbury* I. 44 They marched out . . with great familiarity . . every Lord walking according to his degree. **1851 LONGF.** *Gold. Leg.* 140 None of your damsels of high degree! **1864 BURTON** *Scot. Abroad* I. iii. 125 Regulations . . for settling questions between persons of unequal degres.

**b. A rank or class of persons. ? Obs.**

**c. 1325 Cursor M.** 27715 (Cotton Galba) None . . may fle enuy, Bot pouer caitefs . . None has enuy till þat degre. **1470-85 MALORY** *Arthur* ix. xxv. Thenne alle the estates and degres hyhe and lowe sayd of syr launcelot grete worship. **1577 NORTHBROOKE** *Dicing* (1843) 105 So much practised now a dayes amongst all sorts and degres. **1585 T. WASHINGTON** tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* II. xiii. 48 b, Without sparyng any age or degre. **1622 SPARROW** *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 249 The Bishop . . begins . . all the degres of Ecclesiasticks singling with him. **a. 1754 FIELDING** *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1882 VII. 97 This barbarous custom is peculiar to the English, and of them only to the lowest degree.

† **c. of animals, things without life, etc. Obs.**

**c. 1500 For to serve a Lord in Babees** Bk. 370 Thenne the kerver or sewer most asserve every disshe in his degre, after order and course of servise as folowith. **1684 R. H. School Recreat.** 8 The Coney is first a Rabbet, and then an Old Coney. Thus much for their Names, Degres, and Ages. . . To speak briefly of the proper Names, Degres, Ages, and Seasons of the several Chases which we Hunt.

**5. Relative condition or state of being; manner, way, wise; relation, respect.**

**c. 1330 R. BRUNNE** *Chron.* (1810) 55 He stombled at a chance, & felle on his kne, Þorgh þe toþer schank he ros, & serued in his degre. **c. 1385 CHAUCER** L. G. W. 1031 *Dido*, We . . Be now disclaundred, and in swiche degre, No longer for to lyven I ne kepe. **c. 1430 Chron. Vitod.** 963 Bot sone afterward he felle into suche dygre, þat gret sekenece come his body to. **c. 1430 Two Cookery-bks.** 36 Coloure þat on with Saunderys, and þat oþer with Safrone, and þe byrde on a-nother degre, so þat þey ben dyuerse. **c. 1500 Merchant & Son in Halliwell *Nuga Poet.* 28 To see you come in this degre, nere-hande y-lesse my wytt. **1586 A. DAY** *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 106, I say of our Secretorie, that as hee is in one degre in place of a Servant, so he is in another degre in place of a friend. **1607 DRYDEN** *Virg. Georg.* iv. 258 Studios of Honey, each in his Degree, The youthful Swain, the grave experienc'd Bee. **1867 O. W. HOLMES** *Guardian Angel* II. ii. 35 A simple evening party in the smallest village is just as admirable in its degree.**

**6. A step or stage in intensity or amount; the relative intensity, extent, measure, or amount of a quality, attribute, or action.**

(Often closely related to sense 2.) **c. 1380 WYCLIF** *Sol. Wks.* III. 570 Cristene men . . shulde



have deserved most rank of God in degree possible to him. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit.* Ps. i. 1 How I had sinned, and what degree. 1538 STARKY *England* i. ii. 45 By the reason wherof felicity admitteth . . . degrees; and some have more wels, and some less. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guares's Civ. Comm.* iv. 192 Judge to what degree or stint he ought to delate it [wine] with water. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. M.* i. v. 61 Misprision in the highest degree. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus Nat. Parad.*, Who knew themselves greater and more beautiful many degrees. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 490 The latter most is ours, Differing but in degree, of kind the same. 1739 HUMS *Hum. Nat.* (1874) i. l. v. 323 When any two objects possess the same quality in common, the degrees, in which they possess it, form a fifth species of relation. 1824 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) i. v. 55, I have the faculty of abstraction to a wonderful degree.

**b. A degree**: a considerable measure or amount of. *To a degree* (colloq.): to an undefined, but considerable or serious, extent; extremely, seriously. *To the last degree*: to the utmost measure.

1639 T. BRUGES tr. *Camus Moral Relat.* 165 Whose fire was come to the last degree of its violence. 1665 DRYDEN *Indian Emp.* ii. iv. Thou mak'st me jealous to the last degree. 1721 D'URVEY *New Opera's*, etc. 251 The Cadiz, raging to degree. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Impr.* (1757) II. 249 Let any one walk in a cold Air, so that his Feet be cold to a Degree. 1775 SHERIDAN *Rivals* ii. i. Assuredly, sir, your father is wrath to a degree. 1805 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. VII.* xvii. ii. 18 A Czarina obstinate to a degree; would not consent. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 9) IV. 13 Few philosophers will deny that a degree of pleasure attends eating and drinking. 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 878 His argument . . . is far-fetched to the last degree.

**c. Applied in the natural philosophy of the Middle Ages to the successive stages of intensity of the elementary qualities of bodies (heat and cold, moisture and dryness)**: see *quots.* *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* i. 1 Pilke þing þat we seie is hoot in þe firste degree þat is i-beet of kyndely heete þat is in oure bodies. 1578 LYTTE *Dodoens* li. lxxiii. 261 Rue is hoate and dry in the third degree. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, The degrees usually allowed are four, answering to the number of the peripatetic elements. In the school philosophy, the same qualities are divided into eight. Fire was held hot in the eighth degree, and dry in the fourth degree.

**d. Crim. Law.** Relative measure of criminality, as in *Principal in the first, or second, degree*: see *quots.* In *U. S. Law*, A distinctive grade of crime (with different maximum punishments), as 'murder in the first degree', or 'second degree'.

a. 1676 HALE *Pleas of Crown* (1736) i. 613 Those, who did actually commit the very fact of treason, should be first tried before those, that are principals in the second degree. *Ibid.* 615 By what hath been formerly delivered, principals are in two kinds, principals in the first degree, which actually commit the offense, principals in the second degree, which are present, aiding, and abetting of the fact to be done. 1797 *Jacob's Law Dict.* s.v. *Accessory*, A man may be a principal in an offence in two degrees. . . he must be certainly guilty, either as principal or accessory. . . and if principal, then in the first degree, for there is no. . . superior in the guilt, whom he could aid, abet, or assist. 1821 JEFFERSON *Autob. Writings* 1892 I. 65 They introduced [1796] the new terms of murder in the 1st and 2d degree. 1877 J. F. STEPHEN *Digest Crim. Law* art. 35 Whoever actually commits or takes part in the actual commission of a crime is a principal in the first degree, whether he is on the spot when the crime is committed or not.

## II. Specific and technical senses.

**7. A stage of proficiency in an art, craft, or course of study**: **a. esp.** An academical rank or distinction conferred by a university or college as a mark of proficiency in scholarship; also (*honorary degree*) as a recognition of distinction, or a tribute of honour.

Originally used of the preliminary steps to the Mastership or Doctorate, i.e. the Bachelorship and License; afterwards of the Mastership also. (As to the origin, see *quot.* 1794.) 1284 *Chart. Univ. Paris*. I. i. No. 55 Determinatio (i.e. the Disputation for B.A.) est unus honorabilis gradus attinendus in scola makil goddis word more acceptable, and be puple trowip betere pecto whanne it is seyde of a maistr. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. v. 26 Without haueing the degree and name of maistre. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 42 That I shuld. . . go well enough forward in lerninge but never take any high degree in schooles. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 104. 1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 779 You have twice kneeled to our Vice-Chancellor, when you were admitted to your degree. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 17 June, This day Mr. Carter. . . accumulated y<sup>o</sup> Degrees of Bach. and Doct. of Divinity. a. 1794 GIBSON *Autobio.* 29 The use of academical degrees, as old as the thirteenth century, is visibly borrowed from the mechanic corporations: in which an apprentice, after serving his time, obtains a testimonial of his skill, and a licence to practice his trade and mystery. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xi. A medal. . . which intimated, in the name of some court or guild of minstrels, the degree she had taken in the Gay or Joyous Science. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 128 To pass through the whole of this course. . . whose successive steps were called degrees (*gradus*), required at least twenty years.

Comb. 1886 W. HOOPER *Sketches fr. Academic Life* 51 It [an M.A. degree] had been obtained from one of these degree factories. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commonw.* III. vi. cii. 462 They complain of the multiplication of degree-giving bodies.

**b. Freemasonry.** Each of the steps of proficiency in the order, conferring successively higher rank on the initiated, as the first or 'entered apprentice degree', the second or 'fellow craft degree', the third or 'degree of master mason'.

There are 33 degrees recognized by the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, besides many others considered more

or less irregular. Some bodies recognize only three degrees.

c. 1430 *Freemasonry* 727 To the nexte degree loke wysly. To do him reverans by and by. 1875 FORT *Early Hist. Freemasonry*, A society comprising three degrees of laborers, — masters, fellows, and apprentices. 1881 *Test-bk. Freemasonry* 27 There are several degrees in Freemasonry with peculiar secrets restricted to each.

**8. Gram.** Each of the three stages (POSITIVE, COMPARATIVE, SUPERLATIVE) in the comparison of an adjective or adverb.

[A technical application of sense 6.]

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 22 Pe feure agu is þe posityue degree, and in þe superlatyue degree. 1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 28 Adjectyves have three degrees of comparison. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. li. vi. § 3 If. . . any were mala, pejor, pessima, bad in the superlative degree, 'tis a whole. 1707 J. STEVENS tr. *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 145 He was the Superlative Degree of Avarice. 1825 FORBES *Hindūstān Gram.* (1868) 34 The adjectives in Hindūstān have no regular degrees of comparison. 1888 *Fall Mall G.* 31 Oct. 4/1 There are three degrees of comparison in Empire, as in grammar. The positive is the chartered company; the comparative is a protectorate; the superlative, annexation.

**9. Geom. (Astron., Geog., etc.)** A unit of measurement of angles or circular arcs, being an angle equal to the 90th part of a right angle, or an arc equal to the 360th part of the circumference of a circle (which subtends this angle at the centre).

The sign for degrees is °, thus 45° = forty-five degrees.

This division of the circle is very ancient, and appears to have been originally applied to the circle of the Zodiac, a degree being the stage or distance travelled by the sun each day according to ancient Babylonian and Egyptian computation, just as a *sign* represented the space passed through in a month.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Spr.'s T.* 378 The yonge sonne That in the Ram is foure degrees vp ronne. c. 1391 — *Astron.* i. § 6 The entering of the first degree in which the sonne ariseth. *Ibid.* ii. § 22 I proue it thus by the latitude of Oxenford. . . the heyhte of owre pool Arifk fro owre north Orisonte is 51 degrees and 50 Minutes. 1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* v. i. (1859) 70 In the hole compas of the spere ben of such degrees thre honderd and sixty. 1527 in *Arber* 1st 3 *Eng. lks. Amer.* Pref. p. xiv, We ranne in our course to the Northward, till we came into 53 degrees. . . and then we cast about to the Southward, and came into 55 degrees. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 58 Cosmographers do place the degree of Longitude in the West fortunate llandes. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (1868) 25 Being thus in the land of prester Iohn, I trauelled within Eighteene degrees of y<sup>e</sup> Sun, eury degree being in distance thre score miles. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Low-C. Warres* 471 A Land full of grass. . . pleasantly green, where the Pole is elevated eighty degrees. 1719 DE FOE *Crisoe* (1840) II. ii. 26 In the latitude of 27 degrees 5 minutes N. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallogr.* 2 The angle at which they meet is said to measure 90°, and is termed a right angle. 1897 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. l. 11 Transmitting a pencil of eighteen degrees.

**b. transf.** A position on the earth's surface or the celestial sphere, as measured by degrees (chiefly of latitude).

1627 COWLEY *Mistress, Parting* iii, The men of Learning comfort me; And say I'm in a warm Degree. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. l. 174 He knew the Seat of Paradise, could tell in what Degree it lies. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 175 The next Day we discover'd the Magellan Clouds. These Clouds are always seen in the same Degree, and the same orbicular Form.

**10. Thermometry.** **a.** A unit of temperature, varying according to the scale employed. **b.** Each of the marks denoting degrees of temperature on the scale of a thermometer, or the interval between two successive marks.

The interval between the freezing and boiling points of water is divided in Fahrenheit's scale into 180 degrees, in the Centigrade into 100, in Réaumur's into 80. The symbol ° is used in this sense as in *prec.*; thus 32° Fahr. means 'thirty-two degrees of Fahrenheit's scale'.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Thermometer*, Various methods have been proposed. . . for finding a fixed point, or degree of heat and cold, from which to account the other degrees, and adjust the scale. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Thermometer*, The distance between these two points he divided into 600 equal parts or degrees; and by trials he found at the freezing point. . . that the mercury stood at 32 of these divisions. 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 70 Raised from the degree of freezing to that of boiling water. 1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* v. 762 s.v. *Thermometer*, Thermometers are intended to show the ° of a degree (Fahr.), should have degrees not less than 1/16 inch in length. *Ibid.* 763 For meteorological use, the degrees should still be etched on the glass, but may be repeated on the metal scale.

**11. Mus.** **a.** The interval between any note of a scale (*esp.* the diatonic scale) and the next note. **b.** Each of the successive notes forming the scale. **c.** Each of the successive lines and spaces on the staff, which denote the position of the notes; the interval between two of these.

[1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 15 Those which we now call Modes, they termid degree of Musick.] 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* iii. 40 The parts part asunder, the one by degree, the other by leap. 1684 R. H. School *Recreat.* 115 The Five Lines and Spaces. . . are useful, as Steps or Gradations whereon the Degrees of Sound are to be expressed. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The musical degrees are three; the greater tone, the lesser tone, and the semi-tone. *Ibid.*, *Conjoint degrees*, two notes which immediately follow each other in the order of the scale. 1880 STAINER *Composition* iii, All the degrees of a scale can be harmonized by chords formed by combining sounds of that scale. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* s.v., The interval of a second is one degree, the interval of a third two degrees, and so on.

**† 12. Arith.** A group of three figures taken together in numeration. *Obs.*

1674 JNAKE *Arith.* (1696) 15 These places are distinguished into Degrees and Periods. Degrees are three; Once, Ten times, a Hundred times. a. 1677 COCKER'S *Arith.* (1698) i. § 9 A degree consists of three figures, viz. of three places comprehending Units, Tens, and Hundreds, so 365 is a degree. [Hence in JOHNSON, etc.]

**13. Alg.** The rank of an equation or expression as determined by the highest power of the unknown or variable quantity, or the highest dimensions of the terms, which it contains.

Thus  $x^2 + x^3$ ,  $x^2y + xy$ , are both expressions of the third degree; the terms  $x^3$  and  $xy$  being each of 3 dimensions. In algebraic geometry, the *degree* of a curve or surface is that of the equation expressing it. *† Parabolic degree*: see *quot.* 1730.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Parodic Degree* (in Algebra) is the index, or exponent of any power; so in numbers, 1. is the parabolic degree, or exponent of the root or side; 2. of the square, 3. of the cube, etc. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s.v., Equations. . . are said to be of such a degree according to the highest power of the unknown quantity. 1870 TON-HUNTER *Algebra* ix. § 166 An equation of the first degree cannot have more than one root. 1879 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* xiv. § 204 When the lowest terms in the equation of a curve are of the second degree, the origin is a double point. *Ibid.* § 207 The curves considered in this Article are called parabolas of the third degree.

**Degree** (digrē), *v.* [f. DEGREE *sb.*]

**† 1. trans.** To advance by degrees; to lead or bring on step by step. *Obs.*

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 168 Thus is the soules death degreed up. Sin gathers strength by custom, and creeps like some contagious disease. . . from joint to joint. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. iii. 4, I like that Love, which by a soft ascent, does degreed itself in the soul. 1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge* ii. Wks. 1874 V. 27 Degree thy tortures, like an angry tempest, Rise calmly first, and keep thy worst rage last. a. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* ii. 189 (D.), I will degreed this noxious neutrality one peg higher.

**† b. absol.** *Obs. rare.*

1638 HEYWOOD *London's Gate* Wks. 1874 V. 273 There's not a stone that's laid in such foundation But is a step degreering to salvation.

**2. To confer a degree upon.** *nonce-use.*

[1560: see DEGREE.] 1865 MRS. WHITNEY *Gayworthys* ii. (1879) 23 A divine. . . degreed in due course as Doctor Divinitatis. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Aug. 208 The Demography. . . had the good fortune to be welcomed and degreed at Cambridge.

**Degreed** (digrēd), *a.* [f. DEGREE *sb.* (and *v.*)]

**1. Having an academical degree.**

1560 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. xvii. 215 Such as be degreed in the Universities.

**† 2. Made or done by gradations, graduated.**

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xi. (1887) 50 Musick. . . standeth upon an ordinate, and degreed motion of the voice.

**† 3. Having a (specified) degree or rank.** *Obs.*

1608 HEYWOOD *Rape of Lucrece* ii. iii, We, that are degreed above our people. 1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 43 Are they not both (though differently degreed d), servants to one and the same Lord?

**† 4. Marked out in successive divisions.** *Obs.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 23 Her two horns are all joynted and degreed like the stops in the germination of some Plants.

**5. Her.** Of a cross: Placed upon 'degrees' or steps; = DEGRADED. In mod. Dicts.

**† Degree'ingly, adv.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *degreering*, *pres. pple.* of DEGREE *v.* + *-LY*.] By degrees, gradually, step by step.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* lxxvii. 151 Degreeringly to grow to greatness, is the course that he hath left for Man.

**Degree'less, a. rare.** [-LESS.]

**1. Without degree or measurement; measureless.** 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 218 Deep in all dayless time, degreeless space.

**2. Without an academical degree or degrees.**

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 414 Parliament could not well refuse a degreeless university to Londoners. 1892 *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 Jan. 21/4 The case of those who are. . . left degreeless. . . is the hardest of all.

**† Degree'ss, v. Obs. rare-°.** [f. *L. degress-*, *ppl. stem* of *degrēdi* to descend, dismount; f. *DE-* i. + *gradi* to step, go.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Degresse*, to vnlight from a Horse.

**† Degression, Obs.** [ad. *L. degressionem* going down, n. of action from *degrēdi* (see *prec.*)] Stepping down, descent. Also a textual variant of DEGRESSION.

1286 Hen. VII at York in *Surtess Misc.* (1890) 55 For your blode this cite made never degression. 1618 LINGWOOD *Pilgrim's Farewell*, Thy stiffneck crew. . . misregarding God, fall in degression.

**Degres, obs. pl. of DEGREE *sb.***

**† Degu** (de'gu). *Zool.* [Native name in South America.] A South American genus *Octodon* of hystricomorphous or porcupine-like rodents; *esp.* the species *O. cumingii*, abundant in Chili.

1843 List *Mammalia Brit.* Mus. 222 The curcurito or the Degus, *Octodon Degus*. 1893 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* III. 129 The Degu is a rat-like animal, rather smaller than the Water Vole, the head and body measuring from seven and a half to eight inches in length.

**Deguisse**: see DISGUISE.

**† Degulate, v. Obs. rare-°.** [f. *L. degulāre* to consume, devour, f. *DE-* i. + *gula* gullet.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Degulate*, to consume in belly cheere.

**Degum, v.:** see DE- II. 2.



**Degust** (dĕg'ust), *v. rare*. [ad. L. *dēgustāre*, f. DE- I. 3 + *gustāre* to taste. Cf. mod. F. *déguster*.] *trans.* To taste; *esp.* to taste attentively, so as to appreciate the savour. Also *absol.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Degust*, to taste. 1860 READE *Cloister & H. II* (D.). *A soupe au vin*, madam, I will degust, and gratefully. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 17 Wine. a deity to be invoked by two or three, all fervent, hushing their talk, degusting tenderly.

**Degustate** (dĕg'ustāt), *v. rare*. [f. L. *dēgustāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēgustāre*: see prec.] = prec. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 85/2 When as we can not degustate ether Meate, or Drinke. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* iv. (1887) 56 Which gave the divine an opportunity to degustate one or two side dishes.

**Degustation** (dĕg'ustā'fən), [ad. L. *dēgustā-tiōn-em* tasting, making trial of, n. of action from *dēgustāre*: see DEGUST. Cf. F. *dégustation*.] The action of degusting or tasting.

a 1656 Bp. *Hall Souls Farew.* Wks. 1837 VIII. 314 Carnal delights; the degustation whereof is wont to draw on the heart to a more eager appetite. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 11 Oct., The 'tasting bars' devoted to the 'degustation' of all kinds of alcoholic compounds.

**Degustator** (dĕg'ustātōr), *rare*. [agent-n. in L. form from L. *dēgustāre*: see prec. Cf. mod. F. *dégustateur*.] One who degusts, or tastes as a connoisseur.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 223 The numerous degustators of oysters with which our capital abounds.

**Degustatory** (dĕg'ustātōrī), *a.* [f. L. *dēgustāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēgustāre*: see -ORY.] Pertaining to degustation; tasty.

1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XI. 394 A constant ingurgitation of degustatory morsels.

**Deguyse, deguyse**: see DISGUISE *v.*

**Deh**, obs. 3rd sing. pres. of DOW *v.*

|| **Déhaché** (deha'ché), *a. Her.* [obs. F. *déhaché* 'hacked, hewed, cut into small pieces' (Cotgr. 1611), f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *hacher* to cut.] (See quots.)

1766 PONY *Heraldry v.* (1777) 158 If a Lion, or any other Beast is represented with its limbs and body separated, it is then termed *Déhaché* or *Couped* in all its parts. *Ibid.* Gloss. *Déhaché*, this is an obsolete French word, the term *Couped* is now used in stead of it. 1880 G. T. CLARK in *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 698/2 (*Heraldry*) In one or two well-known instances on the Continent he [the lion] is 'déhaché', that is, his head and paws and the tuft of his tail are cut off.

† **Déhaust**. Obs. *rare*. [f. L. *dēhaust-um*, pa. pple. of *dēhaurire* to draw or drain off, f. DE- I. 2 + *haurire* to draw, drain.] Drain, exhaustion.

1654 CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Justine* 536 He being the cause of the great Debauch of moneys in the Exchequer.

**Deheathenize, dehellenize, dehistoricize**: see DE- II. 1.

**Dehiscence** (dĕhi'sens), *v.* [ad. L. *dēhisc-ēre* to open in chinks, gape, yawn, f. DE- I. 2 + *hisc-ēre*, inceptive of *hiare* to stand open, gape.] *intr.* To gape; in *Bot.* to burst open, as the seed-vessels of plants.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 259 Dehiscing with frequent chinks. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 35 *Ovarium* consisting of 5 carpella. dehiscing in various ways. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. v.* 246/1 The organ. subsequently dehiscence in four valves. 1882 O'DONOVAN *Memo II.* xlv. 241 The green carpels dehiscence, separating and bending backwards.

Hence **Dehiscing** ppl. *a.*

1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* iv. (1858) 33 Valves ventricose.. scarcely dehiscing.

**Dehiscence** (dĕhi'sens). [ad. mod. L. *dēhiscencia* 'quum fructus maturus semina dispergat' (Linnaeus), f. L. *dēhiscen-t-em*, pr. pple. of *dēhiscere*: see -ENCE. So in mod. F.] Gaping, opening by divergence of parts, *esp.* as a natural process: *a. Bot.* The bursting open of capsules, fruits, anthers, etc. in order to discharge their mature contents.

1828 WEBSTER cites MARTYN. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Intro. 29 In Hamamelidæ dehiscence is effected by the falling off of the face of the anthers. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 243 The anthers..open and discharge the contained pollen; this act is called the dehiscence of the anther.

*b. Anim. Phys.* Applied to the bursting open of mucous follicles, and of the Graafian follicles, for the expulsion of their contents.

1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat. v.* 56/1 The ova..drop by internal dehiscence into the cavity of the ovary. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 38 The ova are set free by dehiscence into the perivisceral cavity.

*c. fig. and gen.*

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxiii. (1856) 285 The dehiscence... of such tensely-compressed floes, must be the cause of the loud explosions we have heard lately. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie v.* 139 A house is a large pod with a human germ or two in each of its cells or chambers; it opens by dehiscence of the front door... and projects one of its germs to Kansas, another to San Francisco.

**Dehiscent** (dĕhi'sent), *a.* [ad. L. *dēhiscen-t-em*, pr. pple. of *dēhiscere* to DEHISCENCE. So in mod. F.] Gaping open; *spec.*, in *Bot.* opening as seed-vessels.

1649 BULWER *Pathology* II. ii. 107 The Mouth... is Dehiscent, yet scarce Dehiscent into a Casme. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* I. (1858) 17 If... [the fruit] splits into pieces when ripe it is called dehiscent. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xix. (1856) 145 The period when the dehiscent edges and mountain ravines... have been worn down into rounded hill and gentle valley. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iv. 162 The fruits of many plants are dehiscent... they open to scatter the seed.

*b.* Said of the elytra of insects when they do not

meet at the apices; also of antennæ divergent at the tips. 1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Dehominat**, *nonce-wd.* Obs. [n. of action from med. L. *dēhomināre* to deprive of the status of a man (Du Cange), f. DE- I. 6 + *homo*, *homin-em* man.] Deprival of the character or attributes of humanity.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 51 He fears... as an Angell dehominations; as a Prince, dis-common-wealthings.

**Dehonestate**, *v. rare*. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēhonestāre* to dishonour, disgrace (f. DE- I. 6 + *honestus* HONEST): see -ATE 3.] *trans.* To dishonour, disgrace, disparage.

1663 JER. TAYLOR *Fun. Serm. Abp. Bramhall* III. 224 (L.) The excellent... pains he took in this particular, no man can dehonestate or reproach. 1825 LAMB *Vision of Horns*, Knaves who dehonestate the intellects of married women.

Hence **Dehonestation** [ad. L. *dēhonestatiōn-em*], dishonouring, dishonour.

c 1555 HARSFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (1878) 96 The dehonestation and dishonouring of the brother. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 482 The infinite shame, dehonestation, and infamy which they bring. 1661 — *Anti-Baal-B.* 464 (L.) Sacrilege... is the unjust violation, alienation or dehonestation of things truly sacred.

|| **Dehors** (dĕhōr), *prep. and sb.* [a. OF. *dehors*, prep., mod. F. *dehors* adv. and sb.; OF. also *dehors*, Pr. *dehors*, Cat. *de fora*, Sp. *defuera*, a late L. or Romanic comb. of *de* prep. + L. *forās* out of doors, forth, also in sense of L. *foris* out of doors, outside, without. Cf. It. *fuor*, *fuora*, *fuori*.]

*A. prep.* (Law.) Outside of; not within the scope of.

1701 *Law French Dict.*, *Dehors*, out, without. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 196 The Judge... was of opinion that nothing *dehors* the will could be received to show the intention of the devisor. 1885 LD. ESHER in *Law Times* LXXIX. 445/1 The trustees were named in the deed, but who they were was a fact *dehors* the deed.

† *B. sb.* (Fortif.) See quot. Obs.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dehors*. in *Fortification*, all sorts of separate Out-works, as Crown-works, Horn-works, Half-moons, Ravelins, etc., made for the better security of the main place. 1721 in BAILEY; and in mod. Dicts.

**Dehort** (dĕhōrt), *v. Now rare*. [ad. L. *dēhortā-rē* to dissuade, f. DE- I. 2 + *hortārī* to exhort.]

1. *trans.* To use exhortation to dissuade (a person) from a course or purpose; to advise or counsel against (an action, etc.). † *a.* with simple (or double) obj. Now Obs.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* i. (R.), Jermeye wel dehorted and dissuaded the peple saynge [etc.]. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 29 Whereby we doe perswade... dissuade... exhorte, or dehort... any man. 1611 BIBLE i. *Macc.* ix. 9 But they dehorted him, saying, We shall never be able. a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* xcvi. Wks. VI. 416, I am far from dehorting those fixed Devotions. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* iv. (1658) 24 Exhorting them to observe the law of God. and dehorting them the breach of that law. 1682 BURTHOGHE *Argument* (1684) 121 He doth dehort the Baptizing of Infants. 1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1721) 218, I dehort him who advieth with me, and suffer him not to proceed with what he is about.

*b. Const. from.*

a 1533 FITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* Prol. Wks. (1829) 207 To dehort thee from the vain and childish fear which our forefathers have had. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xiii. 333 They dehorted him from going to Babylon. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 343 No person had taken so much pains as he to dehort all men from cruelty. 1825 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III. 462 Croker dehort me from visiting Ireland. 1882 CHEYNE *Isaiah* xx. Intro. d., Isaiah had good reason... to dehort the Jews from an Egyptian alliance.

† *c. fig.* Said of circumstances, etc. Obs.

1579 LYLIV *Euphues* (Arb.) 106 If the wasting of our money might not dehort vs, yet the wounding of our mindes should deterre vs. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* II. xvii. (1715) 339 It was unlucky, and dehorted them from proceeding in what they had designed.

2. *absol.*

1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Aunsu.* i. Wks. (1851) I. 156 Christ doth not here dehort from bearing rule... but from seeking rule. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* III. iv. rule xx. § 19 S. Paul does... dehort from marriage not as from an evil but as from a burden. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Heb.* xiii. 6 The words are a strong reason to dehort from covetousness, and to exhort to contentedness. 1801 F. BARRETT *The Magus* 19 The Creator... dehorting from the eating of the apple.

Hence **Dehorting** vbl. *sb.* and ppl. *a.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 34 b. The places of exhorting and dehorting are the same whiche wee use in perswading and dissuading. 1866 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 82 After these Epistles Dehorting and Dissuading. 1653 GAULE *Nagastrom.* 29 Whan God desists from his gracious and serious dehorting.

**Dehortation** (dĕhōrtā'fən), [ad. L. *dēhortatiōn-em*, n. of action from *dēhortārī* to DEHORT.]

1. The action of dehorting from a course; earnest dissuasion.

1599 MORE *Dyalogue* iv. Wks. 273/2 Al the dehortations and commynations & threts in scripture. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xiv. (1821) 164 His Country people used loud and rude dehortations to keepe him from Church. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Hist.* II. viii. § 11 Exhortations to virtue, and dehortations from wickedness. 1860 PUSEY *Mm. Proph.* 240 It is the voice of earnest, emphatic dehortation, not to do what would displease God.

† 2. Power or faculty of dehorting. Obs. *rare* -1.

1655 R. YOUNGE *Agst. Drunkards* 16 Oh that I had dehortation answerable to my detestation of it!

**Dehortative** (dĕhōrtātīv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dēhortatiiv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *dēhortārī*: see -IVE.]

*A. adj.* Having the quality or purpose of dehorting; dehortatory.

1620 WOODWARD in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 181 Wrying... a dehortative letter against the match with Spayn. c 1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* III. 301 The words of the Apostle are exhortative and dehortative.

*B. sb.* A dehortative address or argument.

1671 *True Nonconf.* 431 His words after the usual manner of dehortatives, do seem some what tending to the contrary extreme. 1824 MISS L. M. HAWKINS *Memoirs* II. 12 My father suggested that the horse-pond might be the best dehortative. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* v. (1860) 102 The doctor... warned me against the perils of authorship; adding, as a final dehortative, that 'the shelves were full'.

**Dehortatory** (dĕhōrtātōrī), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dēhortatiōrī-us*, f. *dēhortārī*: see -ORY.]

*A. adj.* Characterized by dehortation; dissuatory.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* Epit. B, Those places which are used... in an epistle Exhortatorie and Dehortatorie. 1644 Bp. *Hall Rem.* Wks. (1660) 103 A dehortatory charge to avoid the offence of God. 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 251, I wrote to him in rather a dehortatory strain.

† *B. sb.* A dehortatory address. Obs.

1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 581 That fair dehortatory from joyning with Malignants.

**Dehorter** (dĕhōrtēr), [f. DEHORT *v.* + -ER.] One who dehorta or advises against an action, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Desenhorteur*, a dehorter, dissuader. 1755 JOHNSON, *Dehorter*, a dissuader; an adviser to the contrary. 1866 LOWELL *Carlyle Prose* Wks. 1890 II. 97 So long as he was merely an exhorter or dehorter, we were thankful for such eloquence... as only he could give.

† **Dehortment**. Obs. *rare* -1. [f. DEHORT *v.* + -MENT.] Dehortation.

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 118 Pantalone was too proud to hearken to dehortments.

**Dehuman**, *a. nonce-wd.* [DE- II. 3.] Wanting the attributes of humanity.

1889 L. ABBOTT in *Chr. Union* (N.Y.) 31 Jan., The demoniacs... were distinctively, if I may coin the word, dehuman.

**Dehumanize** (dĕhi'mānīz), *v.* [DE- II. 1 + HUMAN, HUMANIZE.] *trans.* To deprive of human character or attributes.

1818 MOORE *Diary* 4 Dec., Turner's face was a good deal de-humanised. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Nov. 1/2 Our great towns de-humanize our children.

Hence **Dehumanized** ppl. *a.*; **Dehumanizing** vbl. *sb.* and ppl. *a.*; also **Dehumanization**.

1844 N. Brit. Rev. II. 109 These almost de-humanized creatures. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* iv. ii. note, The mystics... representing regeneration almost as a process of dehumanization. 1857 J. PULSFORD *Quiet Hours* 156 It would seem as though the world's method of Education were dehumanizing. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie v.* xxii. (1891) 325 Centuries of de-humanizing celibacy. 1882 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks.* (1886) 446 To rehumanise the de-humanised members of society. 1889 G. GISSING *Nether World* III. i. 19 The last step in that process of dehumanisation which threatens idealists of his type.

† **Dehusk**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. DE- II. 2 + HUSK.] *trans.* To deprive of the husk.

1566 DRANT *Horace Añj.* An hundred thousande mets of come dehusked. 1567 — *Epist.* v. D3, That thy neighbour should haue more Wheate... dehusked vpon the flore.

**Dehydrate** (dĕhi'drēt), *v. Chem.* [f. DE- II. 2 + Gr. *údōp*, in comb. *údōp-* water + -ATE 3.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of water, or of the elements which compose water in a chemical combination.

1876 FOSTER *Phys.* II. v. (1879) 388 The sugar becoming... dehydrated into starch. 1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz's Atom. Th.* 279 When phosphoric acid is dehydrated. 1886 *Jrnl. Microsc.* Soc. Ser. II. VI. 350 These are then dehydrated in 90-96 per cent. alcohol.

2. *intr.* To lose water as a constituent.

1886 *Jrnl. Microsc.* Soc. Ser. II. VI. 350 The celloidin layers are slow in dehydrating.

Hence **Dehydrating** ppl. *a.*; **Dehydrating** vbl. *sb.* and ppl. *a.*; also, **Dehydrater**, an agent that dehydrates; **Dehydration**, the removal of water, or of its constituents, in a chemical combination.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 453 The result of difference between hydration and dehydration. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 159 The same complete dehydration is effected more slowly by mere exposure to the air. 1884 MUIR & WILSON *Thermal Chem.* iv. § 175. 149 Those dehydrated salts which dissolve in water with evolution of heat. 1884 *Pharm. Soc. Prospectus* 6 Action of... dehydrating agents upon them.

**Dehydrogenate** (dĕhi'drōjēnēt), *v. Chem.* [DE- II. 1.] = next. Hence -ating ppl. *a.*

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 482 note, Through the dehydrogenating influence of chlorine or oxygen.

**Dehydrogenize** (dĕhi'drōjēnīz), *v. Chem.* [f. DE- II. 1 + HYDROGEN + -IZE.] *trans.* To deprive of its hydrogen; to remove hydrogen from (a compound).

Hence **Dehydrogenized** ppl. *a.*; -izing vbl. *sb.* and ppl. *a.*; also **Dehydrogenization**; **Dehydrogenizer**, a dehydrogenizing agent.

1878 USE *Dict. Arts* IV. 77 The oxidations and the dehydrogenisations play the most important part in the production of colour. *Ibid.* IV. 932 The action of dehydrogenisers upon naphthylamine.

**Dehypnotize** (dĕhi'pnōtīz), *v.* [DE- II. 1.] To awaken out of the hypnotic state.

**Dei**, obs. form of DAY, DIE *v.*



† **Deical**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *deic-us* (f. L. *de-us* God) + -AL.] Pertaining to God, divine.

1669 J. SPARROW *tr. Behme's Rem. Wks.*, *Apol. Perfection* 52 The Triune Totally perfect Divine or Deicall substance.

**Deicidal** (dē'isidāl), *a.* [f. DEICIDE + -AL.] Of or pertaining to deicide; god-slaying.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1848) 210 And thus the deicidal tribes made quit. 1880 SWINBURNE in *Fortn. Rev.* June 76 A deicidal and theophagous Christianity.

**Deicide**¹ (dē'isoid), [ad. mod. or med.L. *deicida* slayer of a god, f. *de-us* god + -cida: see -CIDE 1. Cf. F. *deicide* (1681).] The killing of a god.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierap.* 139 Uncharitable destroyers of Christians, are rather Deicides, than Homicides. 1657 PIERCE *Div. Philanthr.* 72 Our Saviour, did very heartily pray, even for those very homicides, and parricides, and Deicides that kill'd him. 1731 *Hist. Litteraria* II. 109 The Deicide was immediately conveyed for Refuge to the French Factory, and the dead God privately buried. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXIV. 179 In the Middle Ages, the Jews were believed to be an accused race of deicides.

**Deicide**² (dē'isoid), [ad. mod. or med.L. type \**deicidium*: see prec. and -CIDE 2.] The killing of a god.

1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. § 59 In... killing a Prince, the Traytor is guilty of Homicide, of Parricide, of Christi-cide, nay of Deicide. 1668 PRYOR *Ereod.* iii. 14 viii. And Earth prophand yet bless'd with Deicide. 1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXVI. 4 To slaughter a cow for food being in their eyes, an act of deicide. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 317 Their first destruction was the punishment of their Deicide, the crucifixion of Jesus, the Christ.

**Deictic** (dē'iktik), *a.* Also *deiktik*. [ad. Gr. *deiktik-ús* able to show, showing directly, f. *deiktós* vbl. adj. of *deik-nu-vai* to show.]

The Greek word occurs in Latin medical and rhetorical writers as *deicticos*, which would give *deictic*; but the term is purely academic, and the form *deictic* or *deiktik* is preferred as more distinctly preserving both in spelling and pronunciation the Greek form. Cf. *apodictic*, *deictic*.

Directly pointing out, demonstrative; in *Logic*, applied, after Aristotle, to reasoning which proves directly, as opposed to the *elenctic*, which proves indirectly.

1828 WHATELY *Rhet.* I. ii. § 1 Thirdly into 'Direct' and 'Indirect' or *reductio ad absurdum*—the Deictic and Elenctic of Aristotle. 1876 DOUGRE *Grimm's L.* § 31. 66 In meaning, the word originally covered all deiktik action irrespective of direction.

† **Deictical**, *a. Obs.* Also *diot-*. [f. Gr. *deiktik-ús* (see prec.) + -AL.] = prec.

1638 FEATLY *Strict. Lyndon.* I. 89 Those Arguments which the Logicians terme Diectical.

Hence † **Deictically** *adv.*, with direct indication or pointing out.

1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxviii. 8 Annot. 333 It may also be set by it self, this is Sinai, to denote deictically, when that shaking of the earth... was heard. a 1660—*Wks.* I. 703 (R.) And he that dippeth, at that time when Christ spake it deictically, i.e. Judas, at that person.

**Deid**, *Sc. and north. f. DEAD, DEATH, DEED.*

† **Deid-doar**, *Sc. Obs.* [= *death-door*, or *dead-door*.] Slayer, murderer.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 502 Thir deid-doirs.. War tane ilkone and hangit.

**De-idealize**, etc.: see DE- II. 1.

**Deie**, *Delect*, obs. ff. DIE *v.*, DEJECT.

**Deierie**, obs. form of DAIRY.

**Deif**, obs. *Sc.* form of DEAF.

**Deific** (dē'ifik), *a.* [a. F. *deifique* (1372 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *deific-us* god-making, consecrated, sacred, in med.L. 'divine', f. *de-us* god + *-icus* making: see -FIC.] Deifying, making divine; also (less properly), divine, godlike.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xvi. 64 The grete vysion deifyque that he had seen. 1667-77 FETTER *Resolves* II. xxvii. 225 Our Saviour, putting all the world in the scale, doth find it far too light for mans Deific soul. 1633 URQUHART *Rabelais* II. l. That nectarian, delicious... and deific liquor. 1706 MONTAIGNE *Rabelais* iv. liii. (1737) 219 O Deific Books! 1816 T. TAYLOR *Ess.* VIII. 54 According to a deific energy. 1858 FABER *Foot of Cross* (1872) 145 What the hard style of mystical theology calls deific transformation. 1876 J. COOK *Leet. Orthodoxy* II. 42 Our Lord displayed a degree of being that was deific.

† **Deifical** (dē'ifikāl), *a. Obs.* [f. L. *deific-us* (see prec.) + -AL.] = prec.

1563 HOMILIES II. *Sacrament* I. (1859) 443 The ancient catholic fathers... were not afraid to call this Supper, some of them, 'the salve of immortality'. other, 'a deific communion'. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Acts viii. *Annot.*, That he might signe them... with the divine and deific ointment. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxvii. 215 Those abilities... beget a kind of Deific Reverence in their future Readers.

† **Deifcate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *deificat-us*, pa. ppl. of late L. *deificare* to DEIFY.] Deified.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* x. v. 48 In this figur has ws all translat, For euirmair to be deificat. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 53 Scho is deificat. 1628 GAULS *Pract. Th.* (1629) 52 Of Man deificate, of God incarnate.

† **Deifcate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *deificare* to DEIFY.] To deify, to make divine.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1827) I. 119 Claudius... quihik was laity deicessit, and deificat be the Romania. 1965 JEWET *Repl. Harding* (1611) 341 It is the Body it selfe of our Lord Deificated.

**Deification** (dē'ifikā'shən). [n. of action from L. *deificare* to DEIFY: so in F. (1556 in Hatzf.).] The action of deifying; the condition of being deified or made a deity; a deified embodiment.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 158 Lo now, through what creacion He [Apollo] hath deificacion, And cleped is the god of wit. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 82 His deification after death. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables Pythag.* *Philos. Arg.* 1 The death and deification of Romulus. 1876 ROWE *Smith Carthage* 29 The Phoenician religion has been defined to be a deification of the powers of Nature.

b. The treating or regarding of anything as a god or as divine.

1651 Nicholas *Papers* (Camden) 227 The other part of that book... is the deification of K. Charles. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 33 7 He had the Audaciousness to throw himself at my Feet... and then ran into Deifications of my Person. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 12 The deification of suffering. 1875 MANNING *Mission H.* *Ghost* III. 88 The deification of the human reason as the sole rule of life.

c. The rendering of any one a partaker of the divine nature; absorption in the divine nature.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Myths* (1860) I. iv. ii. 93 All things have emanated from God, and the end of all is return to God. Such return—deification, he calls it—is the consummation of the creature. 1857 KEBLE *Euchar. Ador.* 19 An union of condescension and power for the deification (so termed by the fathers) of each one of us.

† **Deificatory**, *a. Obs.* [f. *deificat-*, ppl. stem of L. *deificare* to DEIFY + -ORY.] Of or pertaining to deification; having the function of deifying.

1624 BOLTON *Nero* 249 Expressed by a deificatorie herse, or throne. 1669 J. MAXWELL *tr. Herodian* (1635) 227 margin, The Funeral Pile, or Deificatory Throne.

**Deified** (dē'isoid), *ppl. a.* [f. DEIFY *v.* + -ED.] Made into a deity, raised to the rank of a god; considered or treated as divine.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 206 That Eagle is represented carrying... up towards heaven, those Deified soules. 1686 HORNECK *Crucifix.* *Jesus* ix. 157 Deified vices had their votaries. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* 373 The statues of the deified kings. 1852 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iv. 76 Thrice a day before the deified beast the incense was offered.

**Deifier** (dē'isai), [f. DEIFY *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which deifies.

1736 H. COVENTRY *Phil. to Hyd. Con.* iii. (R.). The first deifiers of men. 1874 PUSEY *Lat. Sermon* 325 His Human Nature, the Deifier of our nature.

**Deiform** (dē'isim), *a.* [ad. med.L. *deiform-is* (Du Cange), f. *de-us* god: see -FORM.]

1. Having the form of a god; godlike in form.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. i. ii. xlvii. Onely soules Deiform intertate, Unto that height of happinesse can get. a 1667 JEE. TAYLOR *Sermon for Year Suppl.* (1678) 245 We can no otherwayes see God... but by becoming Deiform. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIV. 280 Attempting to arrive at the deiform nature. 1826 FABER *Creator & Creature* III. iv. (1886) 383 By these [gifts of glory] we... become... deiform, shining like the Divinity.

2. Conformable to the character or nature of God; godlike, divine, holy.

1654 CATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 68 Admirable and most ravishing Devotions, Deiform Intentions, Heroical acts of Vertu. a 1715 BURNETT *Own Time* (1766) I. 261 To consider religion as a seed of a deiform nature. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* III. 330 Hence these soules... exhibit a deiform power. 1874 PUSEY *Latent Sermon* 20 Free-will... enfreed and Deiform through grace, or enslaved and imbruted by sin.

† **Deiformed**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Formed in the image of God.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* II. Arg. 23 The deiform'd Soul deiform'd by Sin, repents.

**Deiformity** (dē'isim'iti), [f. DEIFORM + -ITY.] The quality of being deiform; likeness to God; conformity to the divine nature or character.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iv. xxvii. The soules numerous plurality I've prov'd, and shew'd she is not very God; But yet a decent Deiformity Have given her. a 1706 W. REEVES *Sermon* (1729) 370 This immediate influx of the Deity, which the Schoolmen call the Deiformity of the Soul. 1835 SIR A. DE VEE in *Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* II. 163 Deiformity is the Ideal of regenerate Humanity.

**Deify** (dē'isai), *v.* [a. F. *deifier* (13th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *deificare* (Augustine and Cassiodorus), f. *de-us* god + *-ficāre*: see -FY.] *trans.* To make a god of; to exalt to the position of a deity; to enroll among the gods of the nation or tribe.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 165 Juno, Neptunus, Pluto, The which of nice fantasy The people wolde deify. 1430 LYDO. *Chron.* *Troy* i. iii. (They) were both ystelyfied In the heauen and there deified. 1530 PALSGR. *510/1*, I deifye, I make an thyng man a God, as the genetyll dyd. 1634 HAWKINGTON *Castles* (Arb.) 123 The Superstition of those Times Which deified Kings to warrant their owne crimes. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. 234 The first instance that I meet with in Greece of Deifying the dead. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jud. Mundi* v. (1870) 123 Leukothea, once a mortal, now deified in the Sea-region.

b. To render godlike or divine in nature, character, or spirit.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxxix. i Pe gaderynge of halymen deifide through grace. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Deifre*, make like God. 1834 SIR T. HENNESSY *Trav.* 77 No vertue more deified a Prince than Clemencie. 1838 [see DEIFYING]. 1874 [see DEIFIER].

c. To treat as a god, in word or action; to regard or adore as a deity.

1590 SPENSER *Traces of Muses* 368 Now change the tenor of your joyous layes, With which ye use your loves to deifie. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iii. 381 Oades... and

Elegies... all (forsooth) deifying the name of Rosalinde. 1622 BACON *Hem. VII* 38 He did againe so extoll and deifie the Pope. 1649 BP. RAYNOLDS *Heresy* iv. 49 Men of power are apt to deifye their own strength... men of wisdom, to deifie their owne reason. 1759 JAMESON *Rasselas* xxvi. The old man deifies prudence. 1859 SMITH *Self-Help* III. (1866.) 46 It is possible to over-estimate success to the extent of almost deifying it.

Hence **Deifying** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1553 BURNIE *Q. Curtius* 223 (R.). The deifying of Hercules 1637 NABBS *Jannet* & St. Hil. R.). A man that... merited A deifying by your gratitude. 1649 MILTON *Elkon.* 12 Bequeath'd among his deifying friends that stood about him. 1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel.* Life 21 The Deifying of his Father. 1838 EMERSON *Addr. Cambr. Mass.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 192 This sentiment [religious] is divine and deifying.

**Deign** (dē'ni), *v.* Forms: 3-7 *deino*, 4-5 *deyne*, 5-7 *daigne*, 6 *digne*, 6-7 *dain* (e), *deigne*, 7-8 *daign*, 6- *deign*. [a. OF. *degn-ier* (3 sing. *deigne*), later *deignier*, *deigner*, from 14th c. *daigner*, = Pr. *denhar*, *deinar*, It. *degnare*: = L. *degnāre*, by-form of *degnāri* to deem worthy, think fit, f. *dignus* worthy.]

1. *intr.* To think it worthy of oneself (to do something); to think fit, vouchsafe, condescend.

c 1314 *Guy Warren.* (A.) 346 Helman That deigned fle for no man. 1340 *Aeneid*. 196 Uolk. bet onworþe he poure, and ne dayneþ naht to speke to ham. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 3518 Oure lordde gode... to become man deynyd. c 1477 CAXTON *Tason* 114 He daigneth not to come. c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* vii. Would he daigne to wed a Countrie Lasse? 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 39 And all those fiends, that deigne to follow mee. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 221 Raphael, the soverie Spirit, that deign'd to travel with Tobias. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Step-Moth.* I. i. 349 Hardly daigning to be controll'd by his Imperious Mother. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Gen. Sand Mixed Ess.* 328 [The] very dog will hardly deigne to bark at you.

† *b. impers. Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 557 Him ne deinede noht to ligge in þe castel by nyght. 1340 *Aeneid*. 76 Ham ne dayned naht to do renne. c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 181 That on her wo ne deyneth him not to thinke. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 830 Ne here to dwell with þi douce deynes me no langer

† *c. refl. Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvi. 36 Quhilk deizzeit him for our trespass to de. 1563 WINSET *Wks.* (1890) II. 42 He deizzeit Him aliter to do this in deid.

2. *trans.* with simple obj. a. To condescend to bestow or grant, to vouchsafe. (Now chiefly with *reply*, *answer*, in negative sentences.)

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 36 Rather... than have deigned her eyes on the face... of so lowe a peasant. 1595 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. ii. 60 Nor would we deigne him buriall of his men. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Warre* iv. ix. § 6. I will not here daigne a recapitulation of the same. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.*, *Ded. Note*, I am confident you will daigne it your protection. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale of Paragay* III. xviii. A willing ear she well might deign. 1863 MAS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* III. 71 The spirit stalks away, deigning no reply.

† *b. To condescend or vouchsafe to accept; to take or accept graciously.* (The opposite of *to disdain*.) *Obs.*

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 50 Those... who did not receive and intertaine my father... nor yet digned other Gentle-men of much worthinesse. 1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 63 She deignes not my good will, but doth reprove. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. iv. 61 Thy pallat then did daigne The roughest Berry, on the rudest Hedge. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 255 The Lord daigned him. 1661 in HICKERINGILL *Jamaica A. ij.* This Welcome-home... Thou wilt accept from me, And deign it to attend thy smoother Line.

† *c. In same sense with of.* (Cf. *to accept of*.) *Obs. rare.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 51 Which if you shall vouch to deigne of, I shall be glad of such accepted service.

† *3. To treat (a person) as worthy of, to dignify (him) with.* [= L. *dignāre*.] *Obs.*

1579 TWYNE *Phisike agst. Fort.* II. cxxxii. 341 a. (They) had lyen vnburiad, had not their most deadly enmie dained them of a graue. 1591 in De Foe *Hist. Ch. Scot.* Add. D (1844) 57/2 Will ye not daigne his Majesty with an Answer? 1648 E. BOUGHEN *Gerris Case of Consc.* 76 He daignes them with this honour.

† *4. Short for dedain, DISDAIN: see DATN v.*

**Deignful**, var. of DAIGNFUL, disdainful.

† **Deignous**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 *deignouse*, 4-5 *deynous*, 5 *deinous*, 5-6 *daynous*, 6 *daynouse*, 5-7 *deignous*. [app. a shortened form of *dedaignous*, DISDAIGNOUS, f. *dedaigneux*, OF. *des-deignous* (12th c. in Hatzf.): cf. DAIN *v.*

(Earlier examples of *dedaignous*, *dedainous*, than of *deignous* are not yet known; but the history of DISDAIN shows that they may well have existed.)

Disdainful, proud, haughty.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 289 Deignouse pride & ille avisement. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 290 Her chere, Which sumdel deynous was. c 1430 LYDO. *Bochas* v. xlv. (1554) 138 a. Nothing... more deynous, nor more vntretable Than whan a begger hath dominacion. c 1440 *Spemaydon* 1122 A proude knyght and a daynous. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* III. l. One Harlotha, Concubine To deignous Wilhelmie, heigh the Conquerour.

Hence † **Deignoushede** *deyn-*, disdainfulness, haughtiness; † **Deignously** (*deyn-*, *dayn-*) *adv.*, disdainfully.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 129 For deynoushede & pride. c 1440 *Partenayr* 3434 Many one That loked vpon hym full deynously. a 1529 SKELTON *Bowge of Court* Prolog. 82 And gan on me to stare Ful daynously.



|| **Dei gratia**. [L.] By the grace of God: see GRACE.

**Deih**, obs. sing. pres. of **DOW v.**

**Deiktie**, var. of **DEICTIO**.

**Deil** (dɛl, dēl). [Scotch vernacular form of the word **DEVIL**, corresponding to the ME. monosyllabic types *del, dele, dewle, dule*, etc.]

1. The Devil: esp. according to the popular conception of his appearance and attributes.

(For the Biblical Satan, the usual form is **DEVIL**.)  
1500-20 DUNBAR Turnament 54 Off all his dennar . . His breist held deill a bitt. 1570 Sempill Ballades (1872) 117 The mekle Deill. 1725 RAMSAY Genit. Sheph. III. ii. Awa! awa! the deil's [v. r. deil's] ower git wi' you. 1785 BURNS Address to the Deil ii, I'm sure sma' pleasure it can gie, Ev'n to a deil. 1790—Tam o' Shanter 78 That night a child might understand, The Deil had business on his hand. 1816 SCOTT Old Mort. xxxiii, Being atween the deil and the deep sea.

2. A mischievously wicked or troublesome fellow; one who embodies the spirit of wickedness or mischief.

1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 222 They're a' run deils or jads thegither. 1802 SCOTT *Bonnie Dundee* ii, The Guid Toun is well quit of that deil of Dundee. *Mod. Sc.* He's an awfu' laddie, a perfid deil.

3. For *deit a bit*, and other phrases, see **DEVIL**.

**Deill**, **Deim**, obs. forms of **DEAL**, **DEEM**.

**Dein**, obs. form of **DEIGN**.

**Dein**, **deen**, Sc. dial. forms of **DONE**.

† **De-incline**, *v.* Obs. [f. **DE-I** + **INCLINE v.**]

(See quot.) Hence **Deinclined**, **Deinclining**, *ppl. adjs.*; **Deincliner**.

1787-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v. Dial. Secondary Dials*, are all those drawn on the planes of other circles beside the horizon, prime vertical, equinoctial, and polar circles; or those, which either decline, incline, recline, or deince. *Declined Dials*, are such as both decline and incline, or recline. *Decliners*, or *Declining Dials*. Suppose . . a plane to cut the prime vertical circle at an angle of 30 degrees, and the horizontal plane under an angle of 24 degrees, a dial, drawn on this plane, is called a *decliner*.

**De-individualize**, **de-industrialize**, etc.: see **DE-II**.

**Deine**, obs. form of **DENE**, sand-hill.

**Deing**, obs. form of **DYING**, **DYEING**.

† **Deingrate**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. **DE-I** + **INGRAT**, *v.* *ingrātus* disagreeable: see **INGRATE**.] *trans.* To render unpopular, bring into disfavour.

1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 34 To deingrate the Prince Palatine, and to make him more odious.

**Deinosaur**, **Deinothere**, etc.: see **DINO-**.

**Deinseyn**, obs. form of **DENIZEN**.

**De-insularize**, **-integrate**, etc.: see **DE-II**.

**Deinte**, **-ee**, **-ie**, **-y**, obs. forms of **DAINTY**.

**Deintrelle**, var. of **DAINTREL Obs.**, a dainty.

**Deip(e)**, obs. Sc. form of **DEEP**.

|| **Deipara** (dēipārā). [late L. (*Cod. Just.* i. 1, 6) = mother of God, f. *de-us* god + *-parus*, -a, bearing, *parēre* to bear; a L. repr. of Gr. *θεοτόκος*.] A title of the Virgin Mary, 'Mother of God'.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, *Synopsis Proph.* 521 He . . would not allow the most holy Virgin, the Mother of Christ as to the flesh, to be called Deipara or the Mother of God. 1860 SOPHOCLES *Gloss. Later Greek* 334/1 *θεοτόκος*. a modulus addressed or relating to the Deipara.

**Deiparous** (dēipārōs), *a.* [f. as prec. + **-OUS**.] Bearing or bringing forth a god.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.*, *Synopsis Proph.* 520 Nor confess that the holy . . Mary is properly and according to truth Deiparous, that is to say, the mother of God. 1827 SRA H. TAYLOR *Isaac Commensus* III. iv, Deiparous Virgin! Holy Mary mother!

**Deipno-** (dēipno-), repr. Gr. *δειπνο-*, combining form of *δειπνον* dinner, used in nonce-words and combinations, as *deipno-diplomatic* or pertaining to dining and diplomacy, *deipnophobia* dread of dinner-parties.

1827 *Brit. Critic* I. 475 An interchange of *deipno-diplomatic* correspondence. 1891 *Daily News* 23 June 4/8 People who heartily sympathise with the 'deipnophobia' of Gordon.

**Deipnosophist** (dēipnōsōfist). [ad. Gr. *δειπνοσοφιστής* 'one learned in the mysteries of the kitchen', f. *δειπνον* the chief meal, dinner + *σοφιστής* a master of his craft, clever or wise man, *SOPHIST*. The pl. *δειπνοσοφισταί* was the title of a celebrated work of the Greek Athenæus, written after A.D. 228.]

A master of the art of dining: taken from the title of the Greek work of Athenæus, in which a number of learned men are represented as dining together and discussing subjects which range from the dishes before them to literary criticism and miscellaneous topics of every description.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Deipnosophists*, Athenæus his great learned books carry that title. 1772 BURNETT *Hist. Mus.* I. 229 (Jod). To render credible the following assertion of a deipnosophist in Athenæus, 1845 *Foro Handbk.* Spain I. 1. 70 Spanish Cookery, a . . subject which is well worth the inquiry of any antiquarian deipnosophist. 1866 LOWELL *Swinnerton's Frag.* Prose Wks. 1830 II. 135 With about as much nature in it as a dialogue of the Deipnosophists.

Hence **Deipnosophistic a.**, **Deipnosophism**.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 23 Diverse other things

. . belonging to cookery, are here omitted, as belonging to the dyposnophistic art. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 1 Let me . . luxuriate in the . . paraisaical department of deipnosophism. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII. 336 An elegy . . appended to that deipnosophistic dissertation.

**Deir**, obs. form of **DEAR**, **DEER**, **DERE**.

**Deirie**, obs. form of **DAIRY**.

**Deis(e)**, **deische**, **deiss**, obs. forms of **DAIS**.

**Deishal**, **-eal**, **deisul**, var. of **DEASIL**.

**Deism** (dēiz'm). [mod. f. L. *de-us* god + **-ISM**. Cf. F. *déisme* (in Pascal a 1660).]

The distinctive doctrine or belief of a deist; usually, belief in the existence of a Supreme Being as the source of finite existence, with rejection of revelation and the supernatural doctrines of Christianity; 'natural religion'.

1682 DRYDEN *Religio Laici* Pref. (Globe) 186 That Deism, or the principles of natural worship, are only the faint remnants or dying flames of revealed religion in the posterity of Noah. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* ix. 306 Modern Deism being the very same with old Philosophical Paganism. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 63 There breathes in this inscription [ens entium miserere mei] the genuine spirit of deism. 1774 FLETCHER *Doctr. Grace Wks.* 1795 IV. 203 Deism is the error of those who . . think that man . . needs no Redeemer at all. 1861 BERESF. *Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 19th c. 260 That decorous and philanthropic deism which is a growing peril of the age. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* i. 25 Deism should etymologically have the same sense with *Theism*, but it is commonly taken to carry with it the denial of what is called revealed religion. *Theism* conveys no such implication.

† 2. The condition of being a god or as God. *Obs.*

1726 DE FOR *Hist. Devil* viii, He [the Devil] set her [Eve's] head a madding after deism, and to be made a goddess.

**Deist** (dēist). [a. F. *déiste*, f. L. *de-us* god: see **-IST**.] One who acknowledges the existence of a God upon the testimony of reason, but rejects revealed religion.

(The term was originally opposed to *atheist*, and was interchangeable with *theist* even in the end of the 17th c. (Locke, *Second Vindication*, 1695, W. Nichols *Conference with a Theist*, 1696); but the negative aspect of deism, as opposed to Christianity, became the accepted one, and *deist* and *theist* were differentiated as in quotes. 1878-80.)

1563 VIRET *Instruct. Chr. II*. Ep. Ded., 'J'ai entendu qu'il y en a de ceste bande, qui s'appellent Deistes, d'un mot tout nouveau, lequel ils veulent opposer a Atheiste.' 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. II. i, Cosen-germans to these men are many of our great Philosophers and Deists. 1670 R. TRAILL *Serm.* vi. Sel. Writ. (1845) 107 We have a generation among us . . called Deists, which is nothing else but a new court word for Atheist. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 6 Some infidels . . to avoid the odious name of atheists, would shelter and screen themselves under a new one of deists, which is not quite so obnoxious. 1711-37 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* II. 209 Averse as I am to the cause of *theism*, or name of *deist*, when taken in a sense exclusive of revelation. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. iii. 347 Unless he be a sincere Deist at least, i. e. unless he believe in the Existence and Attributes of God. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VII. 196 A Deist—I mean one who believes there is a God distinct from matter; but does not believe the Bible. 1878 D. PATRICK in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 33 The latter distinction between *theist* and *deist*, which stamped the latter word as excluding the belief in providence or the immanence of God, was apparently formulated in the end of the 18th century by those rationalists who were aggrieved at being identified with the naturalists. 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 26 June 820 In speaking of a deist they fix their attention on the negative, in speaking of a theist on the positive aspect of his belief.

**Deistic** (dēistik), *a.* [f. **DEIST** + **-IC**.] Of the nature of or pertaining to deists or deism.

1795 G. WAKEFIELD *Reply Paine's Age of Reason* II. 57 From the mouth of Thomas Paine, the most tremendous of all possible deistic dunces! 1880 L. STEPHEN *Proph.* vii. 163 Brought up as a Catholic, he had gradually swung into vague deistic belief. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 728 The deistic controversy . . beginning with Lord Herbert of Cherbury (1581-1633).

**Deistical** (dēistikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + **-AL**.] = prec.; also, inclined or referred to deism.

1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. v. § 3 To support the deistical or antichristian scheme of our days. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 314 The ingenious and eloquent, but deistical J. J. Rousseau. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 54 Concerning the right of punishing by law the authors of heretical or deistical writings. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm.* Sc. (1879) II. ix. 168 My object was to show my deistical friends . . that they were in no better condition than we were.

Hence **Deistically adv.**, in a deistical way.

1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1608 Nature . . may be conceived of deistically, as an accomplished fact . . utterly external to God.

**Deit**, Sc. f. *died*, pa. t. of **DIE v.**

**De-italianize**: see **DE-II**.

† **Deitate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [repr. an assumed L. *deitāt-us* (tr. Gr. *θεοθεός*), f. *deitās*, *deitāt-em* *DEITY*] Made a deity, deified.

1551 CRANMER *Answ. Bp. Gardiner* II. Rem. (1833) III. 450 One person and one Christ, who is God incarnate and man Deitate, as Gregory Nazianzen saith.

**Deith**, obs. Sc. form of **DEATH**.

**Deity** (dēiti). Also 4-6 *deite*, *deyte*, 4 *deitee*, 6-7 *deitie*, (5 *deyte*, -yte, *deitie*, 5-7 *diety*, 7 *dyety*). [a. F. *déité*, in 12th c. *deitē*, *deite* (= Pr. *deitat*, Sp. *deidad*, It. *deità*), ad. L. *deitās*, *deitāt-em*, f. *de-us* god (formed by Augustine, *De Civ. Dei* VII. i, after L. *divinitās*): see **-ITY**.]

1. The estate or rank of a god; godhood; the personality of a god; godship; esp. with *poss. pron.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 968 But o how Ioue. Is his an honour to bi deite. c 1386—Frankl. f. 319 Though Neptuneus have deitee in the See. c 1440 CARGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 764 Whi shulde apollo bere any deyte? 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* III. ii, That ugly imit that shall . . wrong my deity with high disgrace. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. i. 76 Lord Hastings. Humbly complaining to her Deitie, Got my Lord Chamberlaine his libertie. 1611—Wint. T. IV. iv. 26 The Goddes themselves (Humbling their Deities to Ioue). 1618 RALEIGH (J.), By what reason could the same deite be denied unto Laurentia and Flora, which was given to Venus? 1619 DRAUGHT *Man in Moon* (R.), Yet no disguise her deity could smother, So far in beauty she excelled other. 1844 MRS. BROWNE *Dead Pan* xxviii, All the false gods with a cry Rendered up their deity.

b. The divine quality, character, or nature of God; Godhood, divinity; the divine nature and attributes, the Godhead.

1365 LANGL. P. Pl. A. XI. 43 Pus bei draelen on heore deys be Deite to knowe. c 1394 P. Pl. *Credet* 825 Freres wyln for her pride Disputen of his deyte as dotardes schuldun. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* I. (1495) 3 The lyghte of the heuynly dayne clarette, couerte, & clodid in the deyte or in the godheade. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* liv. 213 Whose eternal dietie rageth within the highest heuena. 1502 Ord. *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) Frol. a The fader the sone & the holy ghost, one essence of deite. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyl. & Uplandishm.* (Percy Soc.) 17 To honour our Lorde, & peace his deyte. 1594 T. B. La *Primard. Fr. Acad.* II. *Seneca*, The creator . . hath set such markes of his diety in his workes. 1633 B. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 57 In my infinite Deity I will be ever present with you. 1667 MILTON P. L. x. 65. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Persac.* 47 The same man opposed the Deity of the Son of God. 1825 *Genil. Mag.* Oct. 391 Mr. Gurney's work . . is chiefly confined to the Deity of Christ. There is something open and decided in saying *Deity*, rather than *Divinity*.

† c. The condition or state in which the Divine Being exists. *Obs.*

c 1400 Rom. *Rose* 5656 And leuen alle humanite, And purely lyve in deite. c 1485 Digby *Myst.* (1882) III. 1075, I ded nat asend to my father In deyte.

2. *concr.* A divinity, a divine being, a god; one of the gods worshipped by a people or tribe.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 1515, I swere it yow, and ek on ech goddesse, On every nymphe, and deyte infernal. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 42 That I helde a superstitious opinion of Ioue, in honouring him for a Deitie. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. vi. 91 A thing Made by some other Deity then Nature, That shapen man Better. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* I. xi. (1648) 6 Temples or Tombes . . dedicated to some of their Deities. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 448 The chief deity, the sun. 1814 CARY *Dante, Paradiso* VII. 3 The fair Cypridian deity [Venus]. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. III. ii. 71 The Altar appears to be dedicated to one of these obscure local deities.

b. *fig.* An object of worship; a thing or person deified.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV. iii. 74 This is the liuer veine, which makes flesh a deity. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks.* II. 117/1 Tobacco (England's bainefull Deity).

3. (with capital) A supreme being as creator of the universe; the Deity, the Supreme Being, God. (Especially as a term of Natural Theology, and without explicit predication of personality.)

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Laws Eng.* I. IV. (1739) 10 They worship an invisible and an infinite Deity. 1650 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I. IV. (1695) 30 A rational Creature, who will but seriously reflect on them, cannot miss the discovery of a Deity. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 6 We see the greatness and wisdom of the Deity in all the seeming works that surround us. 1786 HAN. MORE *Let. in Mem. Ld. Gambier* (1861) I. x. 157 Polite ears are disgusted to hear their Maker called 'the Lord' in common talk, while serious ones think the fashionable appellation of 'the Deity' sounds extremely Pagan. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 527 Newton . . had recourse, for one of the forces, to the immediate action of the Deity. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 193 Men spoke of 'the Deity', as a sort of first cause of all things, and . . had lost sight of the Personal God.

**Deityship**. [f. prec. (sense a) + **-SHIP**.] The status or personality of a deity; godship (= **DEITY** I).

1694 ECHARD *Plantus* 46 Why shou'dnt my deityship gi' me the same privilege? 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VI. 503 With due regard to your deityship. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* IV. xii, If his deityship were never better served, he would do well to give up the godly profession.

**Deive**, obs. form of **DEAVE**, to deafen.

† **Deivirile**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [ad. med. L. *deivirilis* (f. *de-us* god + *virilis* manly), transl. Gr. *θεανδρικός* (f. *θε-ος* god + *ανδρικός* of a man, manly).] 'A term in the school theology signifying something divine and human at the same time' (Chambers, *Cycl.*).

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Theandric*, *θεανδρική* *επερεια*, *theandric* or *deivirile* operations, in the sense of Dionysius (Bp. of Athens) and Damascenus is thus exemplified by Athanasius . . In raising Lazarus, he called as man, but awaked him from the dead as God.

**Dejansomize**: see **DE-II**.

**Deje'ct**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6-geote. [ad. L. *deject-us*, pa. pple. of *dejectere* (*deicere*) to throw down, f. **DE-I** + *jacere* to throw. (In OF. *des*, *degiet*, -get, -git.)]

1. As pa. pple. Thrown down, cast down; † cast away, rejected: see **DEJECT v.**

1430 LYDG. *Chron.* Troy II. xvii, Thorowen and deject in a pyt horribly. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 37 b/1 Lucifer



whiche was dejecte and caste out of heven. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 510 He... was deiect with schame fra all honour. 1829 H. BUSK *Vestriad* v. 513 Here on Patroclus' corse deject he lies.

2. As *ppl. a.* Downcast, dispirited, DEJECTED.  
1558 Roy *Kete me* (Arb.) 43 They were so abashed and deiect that once to hisse they were not able. 1555 J. PHILIP in Coverdale *Let. Mart.* (1564) 228 Dearing... Be not of a deiect mind for these temptations. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. i. 163 And I, of Ladies most deiect and wretched. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclesi.* xi. 59 Be not deiect in Miserie. 1863 W. LANCASTER *Praterila* 87 Deject and doubtful thus I forge quaint fears.

b. Cast down from one's position, lowered in fortunes; lowered in character, abject, abased.

1510-20 *Everyman* in Hazl. *Dodley* i. 101 Like traitors deiect. 1605 *Play Studey* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) i. 231 Is't possible that Stukly, so deiect in England, lives in Spain in such respect. 1625 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* ii. i. What can be a more deiect spirit in man, than to lay his hands under every one's horse's feet? 1850 T. L. PRACOCK *Wks.* (1875) III. 324 The beggar being, for the most part, a king deiect.

† c. *Astrol.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iv. xxxvi. (ed. 7) 494 Such houses as have no familiarity with the Horoscope or Ascendent... are said to be slow and deiect.

**Deject** (dĕjĕkt), v. (In *Sc.*, 6 deiekt, 6-deiekt.) [f. L. *deject-*, *ppl. stem* of *deicere* to throw or cast down; see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To throw or cast down; to cause to fall down, overthrow. *arch.* or *Obs.*

c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* ii. 423 Take of the lares bayes... in setting water hem deiect. 1536 BILLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) i. 110 Scho has deiekt me at thy feil. 1550 NICOLLS *Phycol.* 125 Their people... which were deiected and dryen downe from the sayd rocke. 1627 *Speed England* xii. § 7 This Citie... by the furious outrages of the Scots and Picts was deiect. a. 1638 MEINE *Paraphr.* a. Pet. iii. Wks. (1672) III. 615 To be exiled and deiected from those high mansions. 1881 [see DEJECTED 1].

b. To bend down.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvii. xxii. I. 531 What part soever of it (the vine) is deiected and driven downward, or els bound and tied fast, the same ordinarily beareth fruit. 1605 HEYWOOD *If you know not me* Wks. 1874 i. 206 It becomes not You being a Princess, to deiect your knee. 1625 *Modell of Wit* 62 b, Deiecting her head into her bosome. 1809 [see DEJECTED 1 b].

c. To cast down (the eyes).

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xii. (T.), One, having climb'd some roof... From thence upon the earth deiects his humble eye. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1066 Princely wisdom then Deiects his watchful eye. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 264 Fixing his eyes on Clara, who modestly deiected her's.

† 2. To cast away, dismiss, reject. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. *310/1*, I deiecte, I caste a waye, *je deiecte*. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* prol. 17 Gyl sic vordis suld be disisut or deiektit. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* iii. (1599) 118 These persuasions... he vterly deiected. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 544 Whether your humiliation may not yet... cause him to deiect and take off his judgements?

† 3. *fig.* To cast down from high estate or dignity, depose; to lower in condition or character, to abase, humble. *Obs.*

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iv. (1570) Cv/2 The coyne auauenth, neede doth the name deiect. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasmi.* Par. i. Pet. II. 14 His delight is in... such as deiecte them selues. 1601 F. GODWIN *Bps. of Eng.* 503 Being loath to deiect them whom he had once aduanced. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 165 Where the superior makes an Inferior officer, he may deiect him at his pleasure. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 185 Fain Mans deiecting himself may be called Humiliation.

† 4. To reduce the force or strength of, to weaken, lessen. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. Though in strength exceedingly deiect. 1590 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 190 One disadvantage... impeacheth and deiecteth all other their forces. 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* ii. 22 It doth very greatly deiect their appetite. 1684 tr. *Bonar's Merc. Compt.* i. 15 The Appetite... is often deiected in Consumptive Persons.

5. To depress in spirits; to cast down, dispirit, dishearten. (The ordinary current sense.)

1581 [see DEJECTED 3]. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 491 Good Authours deiect me too-too much, and quail my courage. 1625 MEADE in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 204 The king was much deiected by a Lettre received from Denmark. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* iii. xx. To deiect and contrist myself with so bad and melancholy an account. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax.* no Tyr. 8 Nothing deiects a trader like the interruption of his profits. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* i. 68 The things which do not disturb her temper, may, perhaps, deiect her spirits.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be deiected. *Obs. rare.* 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 226 Deiect not, O my soul, nor let thy thoughts despair.

6. *intr.* To bend downwards. *nonce-use.*

1825 *Hone Every-day Bk.* i. 323 It stands, or rather deiects, over... a pair of wooden gates.

Hence *Dejecting ppl. a.*

1818 MRS. LUFF *Poems* (ed. 2) 20 The mien assuming of deiecting care.

|| **Dejecta** (dĕjĕktā), *sh. pl.* [L., neut. pl. of *deject-us*; see DEJECT.] Castings, excrements.

1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Bary's Fungi* vii. 357 Fungi which grow on the dejecta of warm-blooded animals, dung, feathers, etc.

**Dejectant** (dĕjĕktānt), *a. Her.* [f. DEJECT + -ANT<sup>1</sup>.] Cast down, bending down.

1889 [see DEJECTED 1 d].

VOL. III.

**Dejected** (dĕjĕktēd), *ppl. a.* [f. DEJECT v.]

1. *th.* Thrown or cast down, overthrown. *arch.*  
1682 *Whitaker Journ. Greece* vi. 427 Buried in the Rubbish of its dejected Roof and Walls. 1861 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady xxvi*, Looking at her dejected pillar.

b. Allowed to hang down.

1809 *Heber Passage of Red Sea* 12 The mute swain... With arms enfolded, and dejected head.

c. Of the eyes: Downcast.

1600 [see 3 b]. 1663 COWLEY *Pindar. Odes, Brutus* ii. If with dejected Eye In standing Pools we seek the Sky. 1715-20 *Pope Rhod* ix. 566 With humble mien and with dejected eyes Constant they follow where Injustice flies.

d. *Her.* Cast down, bent downwards; as dejected embowed, embowed with the head downwards.

1829 *Elvin Dict. Her.*, Dejected, cast down, as a garb dejected or dejectant.

† 2. Lowered in estate, condition, or character; abased, humbled, lowly. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Leav. iv. l. 3* The lowest and most deiected thing of Fortune. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. (1851) 71 The basest, the I wormst, the most deiected... downe-trodden Vassals of Perdition. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 14 Able to reach from the highest Arrogance to the meanest, and most deiected Submissions. 1721 [see DEJECTEDNESS].

3. Depressed in spirits, downcast, disheartened, low-spirited.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 115 So that he was deiected and compelled to weep for very many, which had fallen. 1608-11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* i. § 39, I marvel not that a wicked man is... deiected, when hee feels sickness. 1667 *Perry's Diary* (1879) IV. 369 Never were people so deiected as they are in the City. 1793 *Cowley Lett.* 8 Sept., I am cheerful on paper sometimes, when I am absolutely the most deiected of all creatures. 1835 LYTTON *Riemi* x. viii, Thus are we fools of Fortune;—to-day glad—to-morrow deiect!

b. *transf.* (Of the visage, behaviour, etc.)

(Often combining 1 c and 3.)  
1600 *Disc. Georica Conspir.* With a very deiected countenance, his eyes ever fixed upon the earth. 1600 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 81 The deiected hauiour of the Visage. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 85 ¶ 2 The Goddess... is to sit in a deiected Posture. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. xi. 273 In a timid deiected silence. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xl, I could not but move with a drooping head, and deiected pace.

**Dejectedly** (dĕjĕktēdli), *adv.* [-LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a deiected manner.

1611 COTGR. *Basement*, basely, lowly, deiectedly. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 189 As he stood bound before the palace, leaning deiectedly upon a tree. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minst.* i. Concl., Deiectedly and low he bowed. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Appl.* II. 256 Those early comers who roam about empty halls deiectedly.

**Dejectedness** (dĕjĕktēdnēs), [-NESS.]

† 1. The state of being cast down or humbled (in fortunes, condition, etc.); abasement. *Obs.*

1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.* i. 27 No Man sets so low a value of his worth as himself, not out of ignorance... but of a voluntary and mecke deiectedness. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 15 Lowness and deiectedness of estate. 1721 R. KEITH tr. *A Kempis's Solit. Soul* iv. 139 Behold, O Lord, the Deiectedness of my State.

2. The state of being downcast or depressed in spirits.

1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts* 88 An heart full of deiectedness and dismay. c. 1740 MRS. DELANY *Autobiog.* (1861) I. 13 The deiectedness of my mother's spirits. 1804 *Manch. Exam.* 29 Nov. 5/3 The same spirit of... deiectedness which marks the long-suffering Cockney.

**Dejecter** (dĕjĕktēr), [f. DEJECT v. + -ER. Cf. DEJECTOR.] One who dejects.

1611 COTGR. *Abaisseur*, an abaser, debaser, deiecter.

**Dejectile** (dĕjĕktīl), [f. L. type \**dejectilis*, f. *ppl. stem* of L. *deicere* to DEJECT; cf. *projectile*, and L. *missilis*, *pletilis*; see -ILE.] A body thrown or impelled down upon an enemy.

1886 MRS. RANDOLPH *Mostly Fools* III. x. 297 Harassing the foe by casting deiectiles into their works.

**Dejection** (dĕjĕktējōn). Also 5 *deiection*. [a. OF. *dejection* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *dejection-em*, n. of action from *deicere* (*deicere*) to cast down; see DEJECT *ppl. a.*]

1. *lit.* The action of casting down; the fact of being cast down.

1681 HALLIWELL *Melamp.* 13 (T.) Their (the angels') deiection and detrusion into the caliginous regions. 1851 RUBIN *Stones Ven.* i. xiv. § 2 A hole between each bracket for the convenient deiection of hot sand and lead.

† b. The throwing down or precipitation of a sediment. *Obs.*

1594 PLAT *Jebell-ho.* II. 40 A means how to make deiection of the Lee or faces of y<sup>e</sup> best saillet oyle.

† 2. *fig.* A casting down, depositing or lowering (in fortunes, condition, quality, etc.); humiliation, abasement. *Obs.*

c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. xxii, Se perfore, lorde, my deiection and my fraitle. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Das.* iv. (R.), This deiection and humiliation might not the kynge knowe. 1601 R. JONSON *Poetaster* prol., Such full-blown vanity he more doth loth than base deiection. 1641 PRYNN *Antip.* 35 The Pope writ Letters to all Nobles... to assist Philip for the deiection of Iohn. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* i. (1845) 38 Adoration implies submission and deiection; so that, while we worship, we cast down ourselves.

† 3. *Astrol.* (See quot. 1727.) *Obs.*

1430 *Lvda. Chron.* *Troy* iv. xxvii, But in the Bull is thy kingdom lorne, For therein is thy deiection. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Deiection, in astrology, is applied to the planets, when in their detriment, i. e. when they have lost

their force, or influence... by reason of their being in opposition to some others... Or, it is used when a planet is in a sign opposite to that wherein it has its greatest effect, or influence, which is called its exaltation. Thus, the sign *Aries* being the exaltation of the sun... *Libra* is its deiection.

3. Depression of spirits; downcast or deiected condition.

c. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* ii. xi, If iben hide him ande a Htel forsake hem, bei falle into a complingnyng or into ouer gret deiection. a. 1621 Down in *Select.* (1840) 180 To sink into a sordid melancholy, or irreligious deiection of spirit. 1667 MILTON P. L. xi. 301 What besides Of sorrow and deiection and despair Our frailtie can sustain. 1791 BOWWELL *Johnson* an. 1755 (1831) I. 283 That miserable deiection of spirits to which he was constitutionally subject. 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots* vi. (1875) 72 A deep deiection fell upon them.

† 4. Lowering of force or strength; diminution or weakening (of the bodily strength or appetite).

1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Sp.* viii. 78 A manifest deiection of the appetite. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cvi. 15 Annot. 537 A sudden and almost incredible deiection of strength. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 294 Deiection of Appetite. 1823 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Deiection... applied also to depression, exhaustion, or prostration.

5. Med. Evacuation of the bowels, fecal discharge.

1605 TIMME *Quersil.* i. xvi. 82 Purgations which work... by deiections, by vomit, by sweates, and by urines. 1691 RAY *Creation* (J.), Where there is good use for it (the cholera)... to provoke deiection. 1805 *Med. Fm.* XIV. 430 She... had frequent vomitings and deiections.

6. *concr.* That which is deiected: a. Faecal discharge, excrement.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Deiection is also, and that more ordinarily, applied to the excrements themselves, thus evacuated. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. X.* ii. 522 Faecal deiections. 1861 HUME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* ii. vii. 409 Dr. Hassall also found the Vibrios in the deiections of cholera.

b. *Geol.* Matter thrown out from a volcano.

1839 MURCHISON *Silur.* Syst. i. xxiii. 291 A greenish grey sandstone, evidently formed of volcanic submarine deiections. 1849 — *Siluria* iv. 77 By the action of submarine volcanoes, such igneous deiections are supposed to have accumulated.

† **Dejective**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *deject-* *ppl. stem* (see DEJECT *ppl. a.*) + -IVE.]

1. Characterized by, or betokening, deiection, submission, or abasement.

1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 160 They yeld (the city) with a deiective flag of truce. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. iv. § 18 Humbling himself in a more deiective manner, then either his birth, or owne nature could well brooke.

2. Med. Causing evacuation, purgative.

1605 TIMME *Quersil.* i. vi. 23 It will be made both deiective and vomitive. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 45 Two purging medicaments, one a vomiting or deiective, the other deiective.

† **Dejectly**, *adv. Obs.* [f. DEJECT *ppl. a.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a 'deject' manner, deiectedly.

1611 COTGR. *Peneusement*, deiectly, heartlesly. 1653 *Cloria & Narcissus* i, 50 It doth not become a Prince of your birth... to entertaine deiectly these passages. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) II. 237 (D.), I rose deiectly, curtsied, and withdrew without reply.

† **Dejectment**, *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *dejectement* 'a deiection, bringing low, also contumelious repulse' (Cotgr.), in earlier F. *degiecto*, *deget(f)ement*, *dejet(f)ement*, f. *degieter*, *dējeter*, f. *DE* - I. 1 + *jeter* :- L. *jacitare* freq. of *jacere* to throw. Cf. med. or mod. L. *dejectamentum*.] A bringing low, abasement, deiection.

1625 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 53 To Soto's extrem deiection... the Inchantress... demanded of him [etc.]. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vi. vi. 299 He... who in his deiection could raise to life not only a faithless but senseless corpse.

**Dejector** (dĕjĕktōr), *Med. rare.* [agent-n. in L. form from L. *deicere* to DEJECT.] A deiectory agent or medicine; an aperient.

1831 THELAWNY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 299 An emetocathartic, an enema, or simple deiector.

**Dejectory** (dĕjĕktōri), *a.* [f. as *prec.*: see -ORY.] Capable of promoting evacuation of the bowels; aperient.

1640 E. CHILMEAD *Ferrand's Love Med.* 346 (T.) Easily wrought upon and evacuated by the deiectory medicines.

**Dejecture** (dĕjĕktūri), [f. L. type \**dejectura* (cf. *iacitura* a throwing away), f. *deicere* to throw down; see -URE.] Matter discharged from the bowels; excrement.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* vi. (R.), Excess of animal secretions, as of perspiration, sweat, liquid deiectures, &c.

† **Dejorate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dējorare* to take an oath, f. *DE* - I. 3 + *jūrare* to swear.] *intr.* and *trans.* To swear solemnly. Hence † **Dejorated** *ppl. a.* So † **Dejoration**, † **Dejorator**.

1607 J. KING *Serm.* Nov. 33 Their vowed and deierated secrete. a. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 1642 302 Antipater... deierated deeply, and called God to witness of his innocency. 1612-15 BP. HALL *Contempl.*, O. T. xxi. viii, Doublesse with many vowes and teares, and deierations, he labours to clear his intentions. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Deieration, a solemn swearing. 1663 COCKRAM, *Deierator*, a great swearer.

**Dejeune**, *dejeune. Obs. or arch.* [For earlier *desjeune*, DISJUNE, a. OF. *desjeun* (Froissart), mod. F. dial. *déjun*, f. *desjeuner*, mod. F. *déjeuner* to break fast, to breakfast, f. *des-*, *dé-* (DE - I. 6) + *jeun* :-



*L. jejūnus* fasting. Superseded in mod.F. (hence also in Eng.) by *déjeuner*, *déjeuner*.] = next.

[1580 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 35 He had ended his dejeuner. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* iii. i. Take a dejeuner of muskadel and eggs. 1788 *Disinterested Love* I. 39 He arrived yesterday about twelve, and, shamefully to relate, the dejeuner was not removed. 1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 201 To treat them with an elegant dejeuner. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* xviii. For two days after the dejeuner at Mrs. Hunter's, the Pickwickians remained at Eatanswill.

|| **Déjeuner**, † **déjeuné** (dežōne). [mod.F. *déjeuner*, formerly often *déjeuné* (cf. COUCHEE), pres. inf. = to breakfast, used subst. = breaking fast, breakfast.] The morning meal; breakfast.

In France, it often corresponds in time more to the English luncheon, for which *déjeuner* is consequently used as a synonym. *Déjeuner à la fourchette* [lit. breakfast with the fork], a late *déjeuner* of a substantial character, with meat, wine, etc.; a luncheon.

1787 MATY tr. *Riesbeck's Trav.* Germ. xxxi. II. 47 Every body now gives *dîners, soups, and déjeunés*. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam.* Paris i. 8 This exceeding long letter You owe to a *déjeuner à la fourchette*. 1836 J. R. BEST *Four Years in France* 89 We took our *déjeuné* at which we had delicious grapes and execrable wine. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* vii. At her *déjeuner-dansant* after the Bohemian Ball. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 31 May, At the tables on which that description of banquet usually called a *déjeuné* is spread.

**Dejudicate**, variant of **DIJUDICATE**.

1623 COCKERAM II, To *Censure*. Determine, Dejudicate.

**Dejunkerize**: see **DE-II. 1.**

**De jure**: see **DE-I. 5.**

† **Dejury**. Obs. rare -1. [ad. *L. dejūri-um* an oath, *f. dejūrāre* (earlier *dejerāre*) to take an oath, make oath, *f. DE-I. 3 + jūrāre* to swear.] A solemn oath.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 15 Common Oaths, cursed Dejuries, monstrous Perjuries.

**Dekadarchy**, -drachm, **Dekarch**, etc.: see **DECA-**.

**Dekey**, **dekey**, obs. forms of **DECAY**.

**Deken**, -in, -on, -un, -yn(e), obs. ff. **DEACON**.

† **Deking**, *v.* Obs. [f. *DE-II. 2 + KING*.] *trans.* To depose (a king); to dethrone.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xi. § 75 Edward being thus de-kinged, the Embassie rode joyfully backe to London.

**Dekle**, variant of **DECKLE**.

**Del**, obs. *f.* **DEAL** sb.1, and of **DOLE**, mourning.

† **Dela'be**, *v.* Obs. rare. [ad. *L. delābi* to slip down, *f. DE-I. 1 + lābi* to slide, fall.] *intr.* To glide down.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* Pref. There is no Jurgia Mentis to perturb your Cogitations from delabing through the Golden Channels of Experience.

**Dela'bialize**, *v.* [f. *DE-II. 1 + LABIAL* *a.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To deprive of its labial character.

1875-6 SWEET in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 568 When the *o* of *hano* became delabialized into a *i* in Frisian.

† **Dela'biate**, *v.* Obs. rare. [Incorrectly *f. L. delābi* (see **DELABE**) + *-ATE* 3.] = **DELABE**.

1632 W. LITGOW *Trav.* vii. 318 The abundant Snow dissolving in streames, to the Lake Zembria, it ingorgeth Nylos so long as the matter delabiates.

† **Dela'brate**, *v.* rare. [f. *F. délabrer* to shatter, dilapidate, *délabré* dilapidated, tattered; of unknown origin: see Littré and Hatzfeld.] To dilapidate, ruin. Hence *Dela'brated* *ppl. a.*

1823 FORSYTH *Remarks Excurs. Italy* 292 You can distinguish at once the three delabrated craters upon which the city forms a loose amphitheatre.

† **Dela'ce**, *v.* Obs. rare -1. [a. *F. délacer*, in *OF. des-* (*DE-I. 6*) + *lacer* to **LACE**.] *trans.* To untie, undo.

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 259 My onely ioy regarde you this my wofull case, Sith none but your disdaine, my sorrow can delace.

**Delacerate**, -ation, obs. ff. **DILACERATE**, etc.

† **Delacrimate**, *v.* Obs. -° In *7 delachry*. [f. *L. delācrimāre* to shed tears, weep, *f. DE-I. 1, 3 + lacrimāre* to weep, *lacrima* tear.] 'To weep' (Cockeram 1623).

**Delacrimation**. Also *7 delachry*, 7-9 *delachry*. [ad. *L. delācrimātion-em*, *n.* of action from *delācrimāre* (see *prec.*)] Weeping or shedding of tears (*obs.*); a superabundant flow of an aqueous or serous humour from the eyes; epiphora.

1623 COCKERAM, *Delachrymation*, a weeping. 1640 PARKINSON *Threat.* Bot. 223 It procureth frequent and strong weeping, often times even unto delachrymation. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Delachrymation*, the falling down of Humours, the Waterishness of the Eyes, or a weeping much. 1883 SYD. Soc. Lex., *Delachrymation*, a synonym of *Epiphora*.

**Dela'crimative**, *a.* Also **delachry**. [f. *ppl.* stem of *L. delācrimāre* (see *prec.*) + *-IVE*.] (*a.*) 'Having power to stop the flow of tears; also, (*b.*) applied to substances which produce a great flow of tears' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

[1811 HOOVER *Med. Dict.*, *Delachrymation*, medicines which dry the eyes, first purging them of tears.]

**Delactation**. [f. *DE-I. 6 + LACTATION*.] *a.* The act of weaning; *b.* 'artificial arrest of the secretion of milk' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Delactation*, a weaning from the Breast. 1730-6 — (folio). Hence in JOHNSON and mod. Dicts.

**Delai**, -ance, -ment, etc.: see **DELAY**, etc.

**Delaine** (dālā'n). [Short for *muslin delaine*, *F. mousseline de laine* lit. 'woollen muslin', so called as being a woollen tissue of great thinness or fineness.] Originally called in full *mousseline* or *muslin-de-laine*: A kind of light textile fabric, chiefly used for women's dresses; originally made of wool, now more commonly of wool and cotton, and generally printed.

*a.* 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby Genteel Story* iii. Dressed in a sweet yellow *mousseline de laine*. 1862 Lond. Rev. 26 July 87 These were muslin-de-laines... made with a cotton weft and a woollen warp.

*β.* 1849 Glasgow Exam. 23 June 3/1 A lot of beautiful De Laine dresses. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie V.* (1887) 78 The poor old green de-laine. 1891 Leeds Mercury 25 May 5/2 Pretty gowns of black delaine figured with coloured flower sprays.

**Delait(e)**, obs. ff. **DELAIE**, **DILATE**; obs. *Sc. pa.* *ppl.* of **DELEATE**.

**Delaminate** (dālā'minēt), *v.* *Biol.* [f. *DE-I. 1, 2 + L. lāmīna* thin plate, leaf, layer: see *-ATE* 3. (cf. *L. delāmināre*, to split in two.)] *trans.* and *intr.* To split into separate layers.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 157 note. In other species of Actinia and in Alcyonium, the planula seems to delaminate.

**Delamination** (dālā'minēt'fōn). *Biol.* [*n.* of action from *prec.*] The process of splitting into separate layers: *spec.* applied to the formation of the layers of the **BLASTODERM** (*q.v.*).

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 115 note. The formation of the gastrula by delamination, or splitting of the walls of an oval shut planula-sac into two layers. 1886 H. SPENCER in 1914 Cent. May 764 The next stage of development... is reached in two ways—by invagination and by delamination.

**Delapidate**, etc., obs. form of **DILAPIDATE**, etc. [**Delapsation**: a spurious word in Webster, copied in subsequent Dicts.: see **DELAASSATION**.]

† **Dela'pse**, *sb.* Obs. rare. [ad. *L. delāpsus* downfall, descent, *f. delābi* (see *next*).] Falling down, downfall, descent.

*c.* 1630 JACKSON *Creed.* v. xi. Wks. IV. 85 By their delapse into these bodily sinks of corruption. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 548 They [comfrey roots]... cohibit the delapse of humours.

**Delapse** (dālā'ps), *v.* Obs. or arch. [f. *L. delāps*, *ppl.* stem of *delābi* to slip or fall down, *f. DE-I. 1 + lābi* to slip, fall.] *intr.* To fall or slip down, descend, sink. *lit.* and *fig.*

1526 Pilgr. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 203 The diuine fatherly voyce delaps'd & commynge downe from his magnifigent glory. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 244 Nature is delaps'd into that dotage and folly. 1848 WORNUM in *Lect. Painting* by R. A.'s 79 note, Greece... delapsed into a Roman province.

Hence **Delaps'd** *ppl. a.*

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxviii. (1748) 379 Which Anne deriv'd alone, the right, before all other, Of the delaps'd crown, from Philip her fair mother. 1631 J. DONE *Poly-doron* 183 Those Delaps'd Angells. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Delaps'd* [with Physicians], a bearing or falling down of the womb, of the fundament, etc. [An error for **DELAPTION** of *ed.* 1721; reproduced in Johnson and some mod. Dicts.] 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* iii. 423 Am I debas'd, delaps'd, defunct, forsooth, My orb eclips'd, or day-star set, in truth?

† **Dela'psion**. Obs. [f. *L. type delāpsion-em*, *n.* of action *f. delābi*, *delāps*: see *prec.*] A falling down; in *Path.* = prolapsus.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 954 (R.) That the same rays being carried so great a way, should have their frictions, fluxions, and delapsions. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Delapsion*, a slipping, sliding or falling down: In the Art of Physick, a falling or bearing down of the Womb, Fundament, Guts, etc. 1721 in BAILEY (cf. *prec.*).

† **Dela'sh**, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* [a. *OF. delacher* 'to discharge' (Cotgr.), in *OF. deslacher*, *f. des-*, *dé-* (*DE-I. 2, 6*) + *lacher* = *L. laxare* to loosen.] *trans.* To discharge, let fly.

1528-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 247 A number of English bowmen delashet some arrows aganes the Scottish company. 1590 R. BRUCE *Serm. Sacrament* Gijj b (Jam.), Against this ground they delash their artillerie siclike. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1838) 21 To stand out against the thunder-bolts of death delashed by God.

† **Dela'ssable**, *a.* Obs. -° *erron.* -ible. [ad. *L. delassabilis*.] Capable of being wearied out.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Delassible*, that may be tired. 1730-6 — (folio). Hence 1775 in ASH.

† **Delassation**. Obs. rare -1. [*n.* of action *f. L. delāssare* to weary or tire out, *f. de-*, *DE-I. 3 + lassare* to weary.] Fatigue, weariness.

1692 RAY *Dissol. World* ii. ii. (1732) 102 [The birds] are able to continue longer on the Wing without Delassation. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Delassation*, a tiring or wearying.

**Delassitude**, *v.* *nonce-wd.* [*DE-II. 2.*] *trans.* To deliver or recover from lassitude.

1807 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1862) I. 163 The... method by which you classitude yourself after the fatigues of an evening's campaign.

**Delate** (dālā't), *v.* Also *6 Sc. delait*, 6-7 *dilate*, 7 *Sc. delect*. [f. *L. delāt*, *ppl.* stem of *deferre* to bear or bring away or down, convey, deliver, report, indict, accuse, etc.; with 4, cf. *med. L. delātare* to bring before a judge, indict, accuse, freq. of *deferre*: see **DEFER** *v. 2*.]

(The stem *lat-* (\**lāt-*) belongs to a different root (\**tlā-*, Gr. *tlā-* to bear), used to supply defective parts of *ferre*.)

† 1. *trans.* To carry down or away, convey to a particular point; — **DEFER** *v. 2. 1. Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 15 The bone of the cheek... hath a round hole... through which is transmitted a portion of the thyrid conuagion of Sinewes, and they to the Muscles of the nose. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 209 To try exactly the time wherein Sound is Delated.

† 2. To tender or offer for acceptance or adoption; = **DEFER** *v. 2. 2. Obs.*

*c.* 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 119 This good Bishop did... refuse the oath delated to him for the confirmation of the said divorce. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* ii. Comm. (ed. 2) 224 On the incapacitation of the first heres institutus the inheritance would be instantaneously delated (offered for acceptance) to the heres substitutus or to the successor ab intestato.

† 3. To hand down or over, transfer; to refer (a matter to any one). *Obs.*

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 201 Which charge and singular trust was delated unto them for their extraordinary prudence. *a.* 1659 OSBORN *Characters*, 4c. Wks. (1673) 617 The Abstract of all Delated Dignities. *a.* 1734 NORTH *Exam.* ii. v. § 24 (1740) 330 In a Nation that hath Established Laws, all Questions of Right and Wrong are delated to executive Power. 1858 MASSON *Milton* I. 342 The King delates them [Instructions] to the two Archbishops; each Archbishop is to see to their execution by the bishops of his own province.

4. To accuse, bring a charge against, impeach; to inform against; to denounce to a judicial tribunal, *esp.* that of the Scotch ecclesiastical courts.

1535 in *Douglas's Wks.* (1874) I. p. lxi, Comperit Master Gavin Douglas... and schew how... he was delatit to be ane evile man in diuers pointis. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 414 Ane wiklit limmare... quhilk was oftimes dilatit of adultery. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.*, *Treat.* 132 Gif he quha is suspect, or delated to haue committed treason, is fugitive. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 53 He was delated to the Presbytery. 1776 JOHNSON in Boswell, *Case Jas. Thomson*, If a minister be thus left at liberty to delate sinners from the pulpit... he may often blast the innocent. 1824 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xix. (1857) 280 They deliberated together... on delating her as a witch before the presbytery of Tain. 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* II. iii. 119 He will delate me to the English Resident at Brussels for a Jacobite spy.

*b.* To report, inform of (an offence, crime, fault).

1528-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 107 He immediatly come to Edinburgh, and thair delatit his turpitude to the judge criminal. 1605 G. POWELL *Refut. Epist. Puritan-Papist* 28 To punish the crimes delated unto him. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* ii. vi. They may delate My slacknesse to my patron. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* ii. ix. 208 Facts like these were in most cases, delated to the Head of the house to which a young man belonged.

5. To relate, report.

*a.* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* iv. (1677) 185 He... delated the matter to the Queen. 1798 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 246 This party division is necessary to induce each to watch and delate to the people the proceedings of the other. 1862 SIR H. TAYLOR *St. Clement's Eve* i. iii. Still of the art itself I spare to speak, Delating but, in quality of witness, The art's practitioners as I have known them.

Hence **Delat'd** *ppl. a.*, **Delating** *vbl. sb.*

1599 JAS. I. *Bacul. Δωρον* (1603) 100 The nature and by-past life of the dilated person. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* ii. iii. (1743) 366 When the delated father, i.e. the man whom the woman chargeth, appears, he is examined. 1800 ESS. *Witchcraft* 9 Their delating of one another, as it is called.

**Delate**, obs. form of **DILATE**, **DELEATE**.

**Delatinize**, -ed, -ation: see **DE-II. 1.**

**Delation** (dālā't'fōn). Also 6-7 *dilation*. [ad. *L. delātion-em* information, accusation, denunciation, *n.* of action from *delāt*, *ppl.* stem of *deferre*: see **DELAIE** *v.*]

† 1. Conveyance (to a place), transmission. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 33 Holes in these bones for the delation of nourishment. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 129 In Delation of Sounds, the Enclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further. *Ibid.* § 149 A plain Dilation of the Sound, from the Teeth to the Instrument of hearing. *Ibid.* § 209 It is certain that the Delation of Light is in an Instant.

2. Handing down (to a new possessor), handing over, transference. *Obs.* (*exc. in Rom. Law*).

1681 WHARTON *Epochæ* 4 *Eraz* Wks. (1683) 47 The sole delation of the Empire, on Augustus Caesar, became of happy consequence to the Spaniards. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* ii. Comm. (ed. 2) 190 The only title required... was the overture or delation of the inheritance and vacancy of possession.

3. An accusing or bringing a charge against, *esp.* on the part of an informer; informing against; accusation, denouncement, criminal information.

1578 *Sc. Poems* 16th C. II. 183 Priests, burne na ma, Of wrang delation ye may hyre... And let abjuring go. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 123 Such things... in a man that's just, They're close dilations [so *F. 1, Q. 2, 3; Q. 1* denotements] working from the heart, That Passion cannot rule. 1621 *Reliq. Wotton*. (1672) 307 Three Gentlemen... who receive all secret Delations on matter of practice against the Republick. *a.* 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* ii. (1677) 103 Upon some envious delations the King became jealous of him. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 372 That court is to try criminals sent to it by the national assembly, or brought before it by other courses of delation. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VII. lxii. 386 In criminal cases... the interference of a mere stranger was unauthorized delation. 1893 *Dublin Rev.* July 649 His [Abbé Dupin's] delation to the Archbishop of Paris by Bossuet.

**Delation**, obs. var. of **DILATION**, **delay**.

**Delative**, obs. form of **DILATIVE**.



**Delator** (dēl'atōr). Also 6 delatour, 7-later, -laiter; 6-7 di-. [a. L. *delator* informer, accuser, denouncer, agent-n. of *deferre* (ppl. stem *delat-*): see DELATE v.] An informer, a secret or professional accuser.

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 81 Whosoever wald delatye any of heresy, he was heard: no respect nor consideration had what mynd the delatour bayre to the persone delated. 1598 Stow *Surv.* xliii. (1603) 472 In this Court he heard those that are delators or informers in popular and penal actions. 1649 Br. Hall *Cases Cons.* II. vii. 134 Hence it is that Delators, and Informers, have in all happy and well-governed States, been ever held an infamous and odious kind of Cattel. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* xiv. 311 A formidable army of sycophants and delators. 1874 FARRAR *Christ II.* ix. 387 There might be secret delators in that very mob.

**Delator, -our**, obs. forms of DILATOR, a delay. **Delatorian**, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. DELATOR after *praetorian*.] Of informers or spies.

1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris Pref.* That Delatorian Cohort which Lord S—dm—th... has organized.

† **Delatory**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *delatōri-us*, f. *delator*: see prec. and -ORY.] Of the nature of criminative information or accusation.

1608 Br. Hall *Char. Virtues & V.* II. 83 (*Busie-Bodie*) There can no Act passe without his Comment, which is ever far-fetch't, rash, suspicious, delatorie. 1609 Br. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 107 Which delight in such Calumniation, and vse those Delatory accusations.

**Delatory**, obs. form of DILATORY.

**Delature**, obs. var. of DILATURE, delay.

† **Delavy, des-, di-, dis-**, a. Obs. Also -laveo, lavē. [a. OF. *deslavē* washed away, overflowed, like a flood or inundation, f. *des-* = L. *dis-* + *lavē* washed.

The OF. word had also the sense 'washed (De-I. 6), befouled, dirty', retained in Swiss Romance; and perhaps this was present in some of the English examples under sense 2.]

1. Of floods: Overflowing, abundant.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1351 (MS. D.) Par fow owte of fresh wyne fioder enowe, So largely & so delavy [MS. A. *delauyly*].

2. Of speech or behaviour: Going beyond bounds, immoderate, unbridled, dissolute.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 306 Pise freris ben doumbe... when þei shulde speke... but þei ben dilauy in heere tungis in gabbyngis & other iapis. — *Sel. Wks.* III. 388 [Freris] ben moste dilavoy of her veyn speche and worldly. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parz. T.* 555 As seith Salamon, The amiable tonge is the tree of lyf... and soothly a deslaue [v.r. *deslaue*, *dislaue*, *disslaue*; *Vulg. Prov.* xv. 4, *immoderata*] tonge sleeth the spirites of hym that repreueth and eek of hym that is repreued. *Ibid.* 760 Mesure also, that restreyneth by reson the deslaue [v.r. *dislaue*, *delauē*, *delavy*] appetit of etyngne. c 1424 Hoccleve *Jherusalem* 901 A shipman which was a full leechour... in his contree Him shoop lede hire this man delauē.

Hence † **Delavily adv.** [see above, sense 1]; † **Delaviness**.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 208 Dilavynesse of tunge in spekinge wordes ober þan Goddis is passyngre for good regeioun. 1447 BOKENHAM *Synnyss* Roxb. 156 Mary Mawdelayn... hir youthe in dissylavynesse Of hir body so unshamefastly She dissylaynd. a 1500 *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 168, I shent myselfe wip so grette delavynesse, turnynge to my-selfe after þe sermon.

**Delay** (dēl'ay), sb. Forms: 3-6 *delate*, 3-7 *delaye*, 4 *delay*, (4-6 *delaye*, 5 *delay*, *delee*), 3- *delay*. [ME. a. F. *délai* (12th c. in Littre), also in OF. *delet*, *deloi*, *deloi*, Cotgr. (1611) *delay*, f. OF. *deleier*, in mod.F. *delayer*: see DELAY v. (Not immediately cognate with It. *dilatā*.)]

1. The action of delaying; the putting off or deferring of action, etc.; procrastination, loitering; waiting, lingering.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 421 Somme feynede a delay, & somme al day wyth seyde. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 305 þei seken... f.ais dilayes to lette knowynge of treupe. 1413 LYDGE *Pilgr. Soule* i. xviii. (1859) 18 Thou shalt nought with such delays and excepcions escape. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 241 b, Sent Ambassadors... with faire wordes, and frivolous delays. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campe di Fior* 47 To do so great an enterprise, I make no delay. 1600 SHAKES. *A. V. L.* III. ii. 207 One inch of delay more, is a South-sea of discouerie; I pre'thee tell me, who is it quickly. 1602 — *Ham.* III. I. 72 For who would beare... the Lawes delay, The insolence of Office. a 1608 PRESTON *New Cont.* (1634) 435 Delay in all things is dangerous, but procrastination in taking the offer of Grace, is the most dangerous thing in the World. 1678 ORWAY *Friendship* in *F.* 39 Come, come, delays are dangerous. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* vi. 846 Fabius thou, whose timely delays gave strength to the state.

comb. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 264 Observing the House of Lords to have... become, in respect of its appellate jurisdiction, converted into a sort of delay-shop.

b. The fact of being delayed or kept waiting for a time; hindrance to progress.

1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 79 These Delays from the Wind... were a great Check to [our] Hopes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 384 There will be a delay of a day.

2. **Phrases.** a. *Without delay*: without waiting, immediately, at once.

c 1275 LAV. 17480 Pat hit came to Ambres-buri wip houte delay. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 388 He thoct, but mar delay. In-to be maundid ill arywe. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxv. 17 Without any delay. I... comaundeid the man for to be ladd to. c 1400 *Archie. Camden* xxii. He wold pay my rawnsonne With-outyn delays. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 214 Without delay they armed them selfe, and came to defende

the gates. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) p. xxvi. Without Delay to apply to a Physician that fears God. *Mod.* I must return without delay.

† b. *To put or set in delay*: to delay, defer, put off. Obs.

1393 GOWER *Conf. I.* 274 The sentence of that ilke day May none appele sette in delay. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE *VIII.* 704 And thus that put the battail on delay. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 77, I requyre only that he putte this thyng in delaye for a certayn space of tyme.

**Delay** (dēl'ay), v. Forms: 3 *delaiizen*, 3-6 *delate*(n), (4 *deley*, *dylaye*), 4-6 *delaye*, 3- *delay*. [ME. a. OF. *deleier*, *deleier* (also *deleer*, *deleier*, *deleier*, *del-*, *dell-*, *dil-*, *dal-*, *dol-*, to put off (an event, or person), to retard, to defer; in mod. F. *delayer* (16th c. in Littre and Hatzf.), but *delayer* in Cotgr. 1611.]

The derivation of the F. word is difficult. The sense is that of late L. *dilatāre* (Du Cange, freq. of *differe* to defer, delay, put off; but this does not account for the actual form, since it could only give an OF. *deleer* or (with Rom. prefix) *deleier*).

1. *trans.* To put off to a later time; to defer, postpone. † *To delay time*: to put off time.

c 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 87/30 And bide þat he it delaize Ane preo 3er. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 513 Me nolde nougt, that is crouninge leng delaiye were. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 290 For to make him afered, The kinge his time hath so delaiyd. 1489 CAXTON *Paytes of A. I.* xxi. 68 To delaye the battayle vnto another day. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guassio's Cfo. Com.* iv. 181 b, Delate the sentence no longer. 1594 WEST 2nd Pt. *Symbol.* Chancery § 140 Who... with faire promises delaiyd time, and kept the said C. D. in hope from yeare to yeare. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* xxiv. 48 My Lord delayeth his coming. 1737 POPE *Hor. Epist.* i. l. 41 Th' unprofitable moments... That... still delay Life's instant business to a future day. 1817 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iii. 6 Freedom long desired And long delayed. 1847 GROTE *Greece* i. xl. (1862) III. 433 He delayed the attack for four days.

b. *with infin.* To defer, put off.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 3 How lange dylayes þou to gif grace. 1611 BIBLE *Ex.* xxxii. 1 When the people said that Moses delayed to come downe. 1709 COWPER *Castaway* v. Some succour... [they] Delayed not to bestow. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 88 Delaying as the tender ash delays To clothe herself, when all the woods are green.

† c. *With personal object*: To put (any one) off, to keep him waiting. Obs.

1388 WYCLIF *Acts* xxiv. 22 Felix delayed to hem. 1512 Act 4 *Hen. VIII.* c 6 § 2 ff. the same Collectours... unreasonably delay or tary the said Marchautes. 1530 PALMER. 510/1, I delaye one, or deferre him, or put hym backe of his purpose. 1639 DU VERGER *Le Camus Admir.* *Events* 88 It was not fit shie should delay him with faire wordes. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 109 Where judges of any court do delay the parties.

2. To impede the progress of, cause to linger or stand still; to retard, hinder.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 268 Her wo to telle thanne assaith, But tendre shame her word delaieth. 1634 MILTON *Comm.* 404 Thyrsis! whose artful strains have oft delayed The huddling brook to hear his madrigal. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 P 4 Joy and Grief can hasten and delay Time. 1813 SHELLEY *C. Nab.* II. 127 The unwilling sojourner, whose steps Chance in that desert has delayed. 1856 KANE *Ant. Expl.* II. xv. 161 To delay the animal until the hunters come up.

3. *intr.* To put off action; to linger, loiter, tarry. 1509 HAWES *Past. Plas.* xvi. lix, A womans guyse is evermore to delaye. 1596 SHAKES. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 180 Advantage feeds him fast, while men delay. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 247 So spake th' Eternal Father... nor delaid the winged Saint After his charge receivd. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxiii, O sweet new-year delaying long... Delaying long, delay no more.

b. To tarry in a place. (Now only poetic.) 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 3 Paris being... in his way to Spain, he delaid there one day. a 1678 BRYANT *Poems.* *October*, Wind of the sunny south! oh still delay, In the gay woods and in the golden air.

c. To be tardy in one's progress, to loiter.

1600 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiv. § 9 There seem to be certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of those ideas... beyond which they can neither delay nor hasten.

† **Delay**, v. 2 Obs. Forms: (6 *delaye*, *deley*), 6-7 *delate*, *delay*, (*dilay*). [a. F. *delayer* (13th c. in Hatzf.), in Cotgr. *delayer* 'to supple, soften, allay, soak, steep', *delayer* 'to macerate, allay or soften by steeping, &c.; also to make thin', in OF. *desleier*, *desleier*, app. = Pr. *deslegar*, It. *dileguare*, Sp. *desleir* = Rom. \**dis-ligare*, to unbind, disunite, f. L. *DIS-* with separative force + *ligare* to bind. Cf. ALLAY v. III, and ALLAY v. 2.]

1. *trans.* To weaken by admixture (as wine with water); to dilute, temper, qualify; = ALLAY v. 1 14, 15.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* 35 b/1 His wyne must be claret delated. 1568 BULLYNN *Bk. Simples* 21 b, The same water is wholesome to delate wine. 1616 SURF. & MARSH. *Country Farme* 419 Dilay it with sufficient quantite of Fountaine water. 1644 R. DAVENPORT *City Nightcap* i. in *Hazl. Dostley* XIII. 114 She can drink a cup of wine not delayed with water.

fig. 1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* 1611/1 248 Allowing the words, he thought it best... to delay, and qualify the same with some Construction.

b. To debase (coin) by admixture of alloy; = ALLAY v. 2 1.

1586 SIR E. HOBY *Pol. Disc. Truth* xlix. 239 They... which clippe, waste and delaye coyne.

2. To mitigate, assuage, quench; = ALLAY v. 1 8, 11.

1530 PALMER. 510/2 This is a soverayne medecine for it hath delayed my payne in lesse than halfe an hour. 1578 LYTT *Didoens* IV. lvi. 518 It delayeth the swelling of them that have the Dropsie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. xii. 42 Those dreadfull flames she also found delayed And quenched. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 19 The mingling of water with wine, delaieth and taketh away the hurtfull force thereof.

3. To soak, steep, macerate. *rare*.

1578 LYTT *Didoens* VI. xxx. 697 Of the same berries [of Buckthorn]... soaked or delayed in Allom water, they make a fayre yellowe colour. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Desleier*, and *destremper*, to soake, to delay.

**Delayable**, a. *rare*. [f. DELAY v. 1 or sb. + -ABLE.] That may be delayed; subject to delay.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1792) II. 118 Law thus divisible, debatable, and delayable.

**Delayal**, *rare*. [f. DELAY v. 1 + -AL; cf. *de-trayal*.] The action of delaying; retardation.

1890 J. HUTCHINSON *Archives Surg.* 228 The delayal of venous circulation

† **Delayance**, Obs. Also 4 *delaiance*. [a. OF. *delaiance*, *delaiance* (Godef.), f. *delayer* to DELAY: see -ANCE.] Delaying, delay.

a 1300 *Curser M.* 26135 (Cott.) Him ren his sinnes sare, and for think his lang delaiance. 1625 tr. *Boccaccio's Decamerion* II. 134 How little delayance... ought to be in such as would not have an enchantment to be hindered.

**Delayed** (dēl'ayd), ppl. a. 1 [f. DELAY v. 1 + -ED.] Deferred, retarded, etc.: see the verb.

1552 HULOET, *Delayed*, *comprundinatus*, *procrastinatus*, *tardatus*. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 170 It was only a delayed, not a prevented growth. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gl. Estate* 195 Nothing was said about the delayed visit.

† **Delayed**, ppl. a. 2 Obs. [f. DELAY v. 2 + -ED.] Diluted, weakened by admixture; also *transf.* of colours.

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. xix. 29 Ye may gyve hym also delayed wine of small strength. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xcvi. § 2. 155 A fine delayed purple colour. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 476 Somewhat yellowish like delayed gold. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 295 Of a delayed chestnut-colour.

**Delayer** (dēl'ayr), *Now rare*. [f. DELAY v. 1 + -ER.] Cf. OF. *delayeur*, *delayeur*.] One who (or that which) delays.

1. One who lingers or taries; one who puts off doing something, a procrastinator.

1531 ELIOT *Ger.* I. xxiv. Called, *Fabius Cunctator*, that is to saye the taryar or delayer. 1633 HOLCROFT *Procopius* III. 81 Being no Souldier, a coward, and an extream delayer. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. 92 To quicken the delayer in his resolutions. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* CKLVII. 267 The dear delayers Whose part is over, but they do not go.

† b. *with infin.* One who delays to do something.

Obs. *rare*. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm.* Min. Bk. (1855) 13 Refusers or delayers to mak payment. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* xix. Bij b, Delayers or deniers to consent to the matter.

2. (With obj. genitive.) One who (or that which) retards or hinders; one who puts off or defers.

1514 BARCLAY *Cyk. & Cplondysham* (Percy Soc.) 3 Cratchers of coyne, delayers of processe. 1644 ROGERS *Naaman* 26 The furtherer or delayer of his owne grace. a 1745 SWIFT *Char. Hen. II.* Wks. 1824 X. 391 A delayer of justice. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Jan. 6/1 He was a Yankee inventor. He had patented early-rising machines, burglar delayers... and... other curious appliances.

† **Delayful**, a. Obs. *rare*. [f. DELAY sb. + -FUL.] Full of or characterized by delay; dilatory.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvii. xxi. 644 By whose cold and delayfull proceedings... Anniball now ten yeares had remained in Italie. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* IV. 1041 Now the... queen Will surely satiate her delayfull spleen.

**Delaying** (dēl'ayn), vbl. sb. 1 The action of DELAY v. 1, q.v.; putting off, tarrying, etc.; delay.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xii. 1 Haly men... plenand pain of delayynge. c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) II. vii. And thenne... wythoute any delayenge he forgeuyth the synne. 1500 *Melusine* 144 Goo we theme... without delayeng. 1583 STUBBS *Ant. Abns.* II. (1882) 9 This deferring and delaieng of poore men's causes. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 235 Few do pay them without delayings, defalkings, and defraudings. *Mod.* By delaying he has lost his chance.

† **Delaying**, vbl. sb. 2 Obs. Allaying, tempering; allaying: see DELAY v. 2

1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 4 The same rylle was put viij. d. of aley, and so weyed viij. d. more by delayng. 1549 *Latifmer's yrd Serm.* bef. *Edw. VI* (Arb.) 86 margin, Scrupulous... in delayinge of hys wyne wyth water.

**Delaying**, ppl. a. That delays: see DELAY v. 1

1649 Br. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1708) 74 Yet did his Majesty give it a fair and delaying answer, until the meeting of the Peers.

Hence **Delayingly adv.**

1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 465 And yet she held him on delayingly With many a scarce-believable excuse.

† **Delayment**, Obs. Also 4 *delaiement*. [ME. a. OF. *delai-*, *delaiement* (also *dele-*, *delie-*, *deloie-*), f. *delayer* to DELAY v. 1 + -MENT.] The action of delaying; delay.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 9 He made non delaiement, But goth him home. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 237/2 He... blamed hym greuously of his delayment and negligence.

† **Delayous**, a. Obs. *rare*. [a. OF. *delaiens*, f. *delay* sb., DELAY: see -OUS.] Given to, or characterized by, delay; dilatory.

1469 Sir J. PASTON in *Lett.* II. No. 619. 368 Ye delt wythe 207-2



ryght delayous peple. 1494 Fabyan Chron. vi. cliii. 140 The parlyament of France . . . is lykte unto the Court of requestys . . . in Englonde. How be it that is of moche gretter resorte of people, and therwith veray delayous.

|| **Del credere** (del krē'dere), attrib. and adv. *phr. Comm.* [It. = 'of belief, of trust; f. *del* of the, *credere* to believe, believing, belief, trust.] A phrase expressing the obligation undertaken by a factor, broker, or commission merchant, when he guarantees and becomes responsible for the solvency of the persons to whom he sells. Hence *del credere* agent, account, etc.

On *del credere* terms is a very common heading to invoices of goods sent to agents in foreign or colonial places. *Del credere* commission: see quot. 1849.

1797 Jacob's Law Dict., *Del Credere*, a commission *del credere* is an undertaking by an insurance-broker, for an additional premium, to insure his principal against the contingency of the failure of the under-writer. 1849 FRESE *Comm. Class.-bk.* 48 Under the item Charges, must be included a charge for guaranteeing the debt, called *Del credere* or guarantee commission, when the consignee makes himself responsible for the prompt payment of the debt. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 224/1 Nor is there any general presumption of law which fixes the broker with liability as a *del credere* agent.

|| **Dele** (dē'le). [*L. dēle*, 2nd sing. pres. imper. act. of *dēlere* to DELETE; but perh. sometimes an abbreviation of *deleatur*.] = **DELEATUR**, or imperatively, 'Delete (the letter, etc. marked)'. Commonly indicated by a *d* with a twisted and crossed head (A).

1841 in *SAVAGE Dict. Printing*.

**Dele**, obs. form of **DEAL**.

† **Deleague, delegue**, *v. Obs.* [a. F. *dē-léguer* (3rd sing. pres. *délègue*), 15th c. in Hatzf., ad. *L. dēlégare* to DELEGATE.] = **DELEGATE** *v.*

1567 THROGMORTON *Let.* in Robertson *Hist. Scotl.* (1759) II. App. 43 A number of persons deleagued, and authorized by her. 1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* l. iv. 26 They deleagued Great Pompey, to goe and make Warre. *Ibid.* III. vii. 394 The Gentlemen deleagued by the said Commissioners.

**Deleat**(e), obs. form of **DELEATE** *v.*, **DELEATE** *v.*

|| **Deleatur** (dē'le-tūr). [*L.* = 'let it be deleted'; 3rd sing. pres. subj. passive of *dēlere* to blot out, delete.] A written direction or mark on a printed proof-sheet directing something to be struck out or omitted; hence *fig.*

1602 PARSONS *Warn-Word*, &c. II. ix. 70b (Stanf.). We pervers . . . the ancient Fathers with the censure of *deleatur* when any sentence lyketh us not. 1640 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 23 Nov. iii. 7 The most learned labours of our . . . Divines, must bee . . . defaced with a *Deleatur*. 1666 EVELYN *Let. to W. Wotton* 28 Oct., *Deleatur*, therefore, wherever you meet it.

† **Deleavē**, *v. Obs. nonce-vud.* [f. *DE* - II. 2 + *LEAF*, pl. *leaves*.] *trans.* To strip off (leaves); to defoliate.

1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xxxvii. xxxi, Thrise haue the leaves with winter been deleaved.

**Deleble**, var. of **DELIBE**.

† **Delect**, *v. Obs.* [ad. *L. dēlectāre* to DELIGHT.] = **DELIGHT** *v.* (*trans.* and *intr.*).

1530 R. WHYTFORD *Werke for Householdiers* H ij, Yf you . . . begyn somwhat to delecte in theyr matters, I advyse you dissymule. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 211 The thing in this lyf that delects indures bot a moment.

**Delectability** (dē'lektāb'lī-tī). [ad. OF. *dēlectābilitē*, f. *dēlectāre*, see next and -ITY. The earlier OF. was *dēlectābilitē*, whence *DELECTABILITY*.] The quality of being delectable; delectableness; *concr.* (in pl.) delectable things; delights.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lii. 232 (Harl. MS.) Pe worlde, that bihoithe to the swetnesse & delectableness. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II. 336, I have heard of this court and its delectableness. 1856 *Lamps of Temple* (ed. 3) 119 We will look . . . at the delectabilities of these three volumes. 1886 HOLMAN HUNT in *Contemp. Rev.* June 827 Looking at the picture as a picture should always be regarded—for its delectability to the eye.

**Delectable** (dē'lektāb'l), *a.* [ME. a. OF. *dēlectāble*, ad. *L. dēlectābilis*, f. *dēlectāre* to DELIGHT: see -ABLE. The earlier popular form in OF. was *dēlectāble*, *DELECTABLE*.]

In Shaks. and P. Fletcher still stressed *delectable*. Affording delight; delightful, pleasant.

Now little used in ordinary speech, except ironically or humorously; used seriously in poetry and elevated prose.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xiv. 155 A gret contree and a fulle delectable. 14. . . *Tundale's Vis.* 1782 Musyk clere That full delectabull was to here. 1590 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1216/2 Delectable allecieties to moue a manne to synne. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 75 Suche newes and presentes as they brought were delectable to the kinge. 1578 LYTE *Dodones* rv. lxxvi. 540 Woodrowe flowreth in May, and then is the smell most delectable. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* l. viii, Athenaeus, a delectable Author. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 539 Trees of God, Delectable both to behold and taste. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 165 The Shepherds there, who welcomed them . . . unto the delectable Mountains. 1759 STERNE *Trist. Skandy* I. xi, Of which original journey . . . a most delectable narrative will be given in the progress of this work. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. v. II. 230 note, For the beautiful lines in the second eclogue of Virgil we have this delectable hexametric version. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxv. 31 When the delectable hour those days did fully determine. 1880 H. JAMES *Benolio* III. 372 The old man

had told him that he had a delectable voice. *Mod. Advt.* Delectable Lozenges, for clearing the throat.

**Delectableness**. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being delectable; delightfulness.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 280 b, The swetnes & delectableness of this gyfte aboute allye moost swete thynges. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 132 Pleasuntesse of hylles, and delectableness of playnes. 1624-6 HEVLYN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 151/2 The delectableness of the Gardens adjoining. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* I. xiii. 252 A terrible drawback on the delectableness of a kiss. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W. Honey* 16 Half the delectableness is in breaking down these frail walls yourself.

**Delectably** (dē'lektāb'l), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.] In a delectable manner, delightfully.

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvii. 278 Bryddes bat songen full delectably. 1550 BALE *Sel. Wks.* (1849) 388 Of myrrh, balm, and aloes, they delectably smell. 1624-6 HEVLYN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 51 A neat Town, and very delectably seated. 1754 SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) II. 157 No life could pass more delectably than his.

† **Delectary**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. type* \**dēlectāri-us*, whence also OF. *dēlectāre* delectable, f. *dēlectāre* to delight: see -ARY.] Delectable, pleasant.

c 1425 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 751 He hath made me clene and delectary, the wyche was to synne a subiectary.

**Delectate** (dē'lektēt), *v. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. dēlectāre* to DELIGHT: see -ATE 3, 5.] *trans.* To delight. (Affected or humorous).

1802 LAMB *Curious Fragm. fr. Burton*, The silly man . . . thinketh only how best to delectate and refresh his mind. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 220, I also delectated myself greatly in the library. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. II. iii. 136 His art and favour delectate you [i.e. create you].

**Delection** (dē'lektē'jən). Also 4 -acium, 4-5 -acium, 5-6 -acium, -acyon(e), etc.; also dilect-. [a. OF. *dēlection* (12th c. in Hatzf.), also *dēlectation* (Godef.), ad. *L. dēlectation-em*, n. of action from *dēlectāre* to DELIGHT.] The action of delighting; delight, enjoyment, great pleasure.

Formerly in general use, and denoting all kinds of pleasure from sensual to spiritual; now (since c 1700) rarer, more or less affected or humorous, and restricted to the lighter kinds of pleasure.

13. . . *S. Augustin* 730 in Horstmann *Allengl. Leg.* 74 Pat lutele delectacion pat he feled in his etyng. 1382 WYCLIF *2 Macc.* ii. 26 Sothely we curiden . . . that it were delectacion, or lykkyng, of ynwitt to men wyllyng for to rede. 1435 *Mysyn Fire of Love* v. 9 Wyckyd truly his ward lufe, set-and here-in be lust of bere delectacyon. 1526 TINDALE *2 Cor.* xii. 7 Therefore have I delectacion in infirmities. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 32 To the glory of God, and to our honest delectacion in earth. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* iv. 75 It is pleasant to the pallat, and induceth . . . a smoothing delectacion to the gullet. a 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet.* Wks. 1721 II. 96 Liking shoots up unheeded to Delight, And Delectacions soon Consent excite. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Garth*, 'The Dispensary' . . . appears . . . to want something of poetical ardour and something of general delectacion. 1846 DICKENS *Cricket on Hearth*, Reproducing scraps of conversation for the delectacion of the baby. 1892 *Times* 27 Dec. 7/1 A great many other entertainments were provided for the public delectacion.

b. *transf.* Something that delights; a delight.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 249 That the citiesynnes scholde dispute of the commune profette yn tyllle none; and not attende to eny other delectacion. 1536 *Primer Hen. VIII.* 149 Of mind Thou art the delectacion, Of pure love the insuacion. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 63 If solitari-nesse and living alone be your delectacion.

**Delectible**, **Delection**, obs. var. **DELECTABLE**, **DELECTION**.

|| **Delectus** (dē'lektūs). [a. *L. dēlectus* selection, choice, f. *dēligere* to choose out, select; f. *DE* - I. 2 + *ligere* to gather, cull, choose.] A selection of passages from various authors, esp. Latin or Greek, for translation.

1814 R. VALPY (title), *Delectus Sententiarum Græcarum*. 1828 F. E. J. VALPY (title), *Second Greek Delectus*, or *New Analecta Minora*. 1836 — *Second Latin Delectus*, with English notes. 1865 SMILES *Life of Watt* 512 His first school-exercises, down to his college themes, his delectus. 1883 BERNARD *World to Cloister* v. 114 Such a caning as a small boy gets at school for not knowing his *Delectus*.

|| **Delectus personæ**. *Law.* [Lat. = 'choice of a person'.] The choice or right of selection of a person to occupy any specific position or relation; e.g. of one to be admitted as partner in any firm, or as tenant in a lease; the right which each existing partner or party to a contract has of being satisfied with the person whom it is proposed subsequently to admit into the firm or lease.

1848 WHARTON *Law Dict.* s.v., *The delectus personæ*, which is essential to the constitution of partnership. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.*, Although the *delectus personæ* does not now exclude the tenant's heirs, yet without the landlord's consent, either express or implied . . . a lease cannot be voluntarily assigned or sublet.

**Delee**, obs. form of **DELAY**.

**Deleerit**, ppl. a. *Sc.* [pa. ppl. of *deleer* = *DELEIE* *v.*, f. *dlirer*.] Crazy, out of one's wits. 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xiv, For monie a ane has gotten fright, An' liv'd an' d'ld deleerit, On sic a night.

**Deleet**, obs. form of **DELEATE**.

**Delegable** (dē'legāb'l), *a.* [f. *L. delegāre* to DELEGATE + -BLE.] Capable of being delegated. 1660 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem.* viii. (1682) 85 The Legislative power is delegable.

**Delegacy** (dē'legāsi). [f. *DELEGATE* sb.: see -ACY.]

1. The action or system of delegating; appointment of a person as a delegate; commission or authority given to act as a delegate.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 21 § 1 Great summes of money . . . haue bene . . . taken by the Pope . . . for delegacies, & rescriptis in causes of contentions and appelles. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. ii. § 8 Understanding the majesty of Rome to be indeed wholly in the people and no otherwise in the senate than by way of delegacy or grand commission. 1626 *State Trials*, *Dk. Buckhm.* (R.), They are great judges, a court of the last resort . . . and this not by delegacy and commission, but by birth and inheritance. 1882 FROULKES in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 204 So much for delegacies and appeals in the abstract. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. iii. lxiii. 459 He is . . . forbidden to hope for a delegacy to a convention.

2. A body or committee of delegates; † formerly also, a meeting of such a body.

In the University of Oxford, a permanent committee, or board of delegates, entrusted with special business; as, the Delegation of the Non-Collegiate Students: see **DELEGATE** 2 b.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (1657) 64 The plaintiff shall have his complaint approved by a set delegacy to that purpose. 1631 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) V. 49 Their professed aim was to dissolve the delegacy appointed for the ordering and settling of the statutes [of Oxford]. 1669 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 172 The delegacy for printing of books met between 8 and 9 in the morn. 1671 *Ibid.* II. 216 A conference or delegacy held in the lodgings of Dr. Jo. Lamphire, principal of Hart hall. 1822 [see **DELEGATE** 2 b]. 1867 *Times* 13 Dec. 8/6 Youths residing entirely . . . out of College would require special attention, and therefore it was proposed to create a delegacy—that is, an Academic Board—for that purpose. 1875 M. PARTISON *Casaubon* 90 The town-council of Montpellier proceeded to appoint a delegacy of eight persons to prepare a scheme for the college of Arts.

**Delegant** (dē'ligānt). [ad. *L. delegānt-em*, pr. ppl. of *dēlegāre* to DELEGATE: so mod. F. *délegant*.] One who delegates; in *Civil Law*, one who, to discharge his debt to a creditor, assigns his own debtor to the latter, in his place.

1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 128 The Iurisdiction of the delegant and delegate is one. 1644 Bp. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* iv. 44 Samuel was only the delegant, God was the principall and delegant. 1818 COLERIDGE *Oblig. & Contracts* i. 214 The most frequent case of delegation is that of a debtor of the delegant, who, for his own discharge of a debt due by him, delegates that debtor to his own creditor.

**Delegate** (dē'ligē), sb. Also 5 *Sc. diligat* (e), 7 *delegat*. [a. OF. *delegat* (= mod. F. *délegué*, Sp. *delegado*, It. *delegato*), ad. *L. delegāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *dēlegāre* to DELEGATE, used as sb. in Romanic, like *L. legātus*.]

1. A person sent or deputed to act for or represent another or others; one entrusted with authority or power to be exercised on behalf of those by whom he is appointed; a deputy, commissioner.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 Treat. *Wyclif* 124 Take we heede to be popes & cardinals . . . delegates & commysaries. 1461 *Liber Piuscardensis* xi. viii. (1877) I. 385 His [God's] diligatis dois na thyng heire in vayn. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 252 The delegates of Bishops in temporal iurisdiction . . . were still *Vicedomini*. a 1631 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 47 Taught . . . by the Holy Ghost speaking in his delegates, in his ministers. 1725 POPE *Ode* 1. 501 Elect by Jove his delegate of sway. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priest* vii. 324 He [the priest] claims simply to stand as delegate of heaven.

b. Now chiefly applied to one or more persons elected and sent by an association or body of men to act in their name, and in accordance with their instructions, at some conference or meeting at which the whole body cannot be present.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxiii. xxiv. 838 There were appointed ten Committees or Delegates [legati]. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 71 The delegates of the several towns and parishes in Cornwall. 1863 H. Cox *Instit.* l. viii. 107 Where there was a district of burghs, each Town Council elected a delegate, and the four or five delegates elected the member. 1876 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 78 Sometimes three or more delegates of the workmen meet an equal number of delegates from the masters.

c. A layman appointed to attend an ecclesiastical council (of which the clergy or ministers are *ex officio* members).

1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

2. *spec. a.* A commissioner appointed by the crown under the great seal to hear and determine appeals from the ecclesiastical courts. These commissioners constituted the *Court of Delegates*, or great court of appeal in ecclesiastical and Admiralty causes.

1554 *Act 1-2 Phil. & M.* c. 8 § 29 All judicial Process made before any Ordinaries . . . or before any Delegates upon any Appeals. 1591 HARINGTON *Orl. Fur.* xiv. lxxiii, In courts of Delegates and of Requests. 1766 AVLEIGH *Parergon* 191 The Court of Delegates . . . wherein all Causes of Appeal by way of Devolution from either of the Archbishops are decided. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 66 The great court of appeal in all ecclesiastical causes, viz. the court of delegates, *judices delegati*, appointed by the king's commission under his great seal, and issuing out of chancery, to represent his royal person.

b. In the University of Oxford: A member of a permanent committee entrusted with some special branch of University business; as, the Delegates of



Appeals in Congregation and in Convocation, of the University Press, of University Police, etc.

1604 SIR T. BODLEY in *Reliq. Bodl.* (1703) 196 As the Delegates have resolved, there shall be a Porter for the Library. 1660 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 316 In the same convocation, the Delegates' decree was confirmed by the regents and non-regents, scil. that the overplus of the money . . . should be employed in printing Gregorius Abulpharag. 1668 *Clarendon Press MSS.*, At a Meeting of the Delegates for Printing. 1671 *Ibid.*, At a Meeting of the Delegates for the Physick Garden. 1700 *Ibid.*, At a Meeting of the Delegates for Acc<sup>y</sup> of the University of Oxford. 1723 *Ibid.*, At a Meeting of the Heads of Houses in the Delegates Room of the Printing House. 1852 *Rep. Oxford Univ. Commission* 15 The Standing Delegacies or Committees, which are appointed for the purpose of managing various branches of University business. . . There are Delegates of Accounts, of Estates, of Privileges, of the Press, and of Appeals.

3. U. S. a. The representative of a Territory in Congress, having a seat and the right of speech in the House of Representatives, but no vote. Before 1789 it was the title of the representatives of the various States in the Congress of the Confederation.

1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 59, I was appointed by the legislature a delegate to Congress.

b. House of Delegates: (a) the lower house of the General Assembly in Virginia, West Virginia, and Maryland; (b) the lower house of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 368/2 The legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Delegates, which are together called the General Assembly of Virginia. *Ibid.*, All laws must originate in the House of Delegates.

**Delegate** (del'igāt), *ppl. a.* Also 6-7 *Sc.* de-  
legat. [ad. L. *delegāt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *delegāre* to DELEGATE.]

† 1. *As pa. ppl.* Delegated, deputed, commissioned.

1530 *Palsgr.* 510/2 The byshop hath delegate the deane in this mater. 1540 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 125, I vaild god that fulius flaccus var diligit iuge to pueis them. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 54 Supreme power is delegate from God to every Prince.

2. *As adj.* Delegated.

1613 *Miles Treas. Aunc. & Mod. Times* 713/2 The King and the Queen with all their Servants and Delegate Apostles. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR (J.), Princes in judgement, and their delegate judges. 1828 *Gunning Cerem. Cambr.* 420 The Party Appellant, doth desire the Judges Delegate [*Judices Delegati*] that they would decree [etc.].

**Delegate** (del'igāt), *v.* [f. *ppl. stem* of L. *delegāre* to send, dispatch, assign, commit, f. DE- I. 2 b + *legāre* to send with a commission, depute, commit, etc.]

1. *trans.* To send or commission (a person) as a deputy or representative, with power to transact business for another; to depute or appoint to act.

1623 COCKERAM, *Delegate*, to assigne, to send in commission. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* ii. 71 Will any man . . . think it reasonable my Lord Keeper should, *ad placitum*, delegate whom hee will to keep the Seale? 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angells* 20 Every one from his nativity hath an Angell delegated for his keeper. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* i. 1. 10 Commissioners of the Abbot of Dunfermline who had been delegated judge by the pope.

2. To entrust, commit or deliver (authority, a function, etc.) to another as an agent or deputy.

1530 *Palsgr.* 510/2, I delegate myne autorite, *je delegate*. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* ii. 72 Can any man think it fit, to Delegate the Tuition or Education of a tender Prince, committed to his Charge? 1774 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* App. Wks. 1859 I. 138 Those bodies . . . to whom the people have delegated the powers of legislation. 1873 *HELPS Anim. & Mast.* v. (1875) 117, I wish we could delegate to women some of this work. 1883 A. L. SMITH in *Lavo Reports* 12 Q. Bench Div. 95 The defendant delegated to another to utter the slanderous words.

† 3. In a looser sense: To assign, deliver. *Obs.* 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 74 For this was Published . . . a Law, and the reason thereof delegated to the Judges . . . that the Peasants should not sojourne [etc.]. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 310 A number of strange attributes, which by some of the poets were delegated to different personages.

4. *Civil Law.* To assign (one who is debtor to oneself) to a creditor as debtor in one's place.

1818 [see DELEGATE]. 1880 *Muirhead Gains* iii. § 130 When, for example, I enter to your debit what is due me by Titius, provided always he has delegated you to me in his stead. 1887 JUTA *Burge's Comm. Law of Holland* 246 It is necessary that there should be the concurrence of the person delegating, that is, the original debtor, and of the person delegated, or the person whom he appoints.

**Delegated** (del'igēt), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec. vb.*]

1. Appointed to act as a deputy or representative for another; deputed.

1647 *Crashaw Poems* 164 The delegated eye of day. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* L. 109 The delegated throng O'er the wide plains delighted rush along. 1818 *COLEBROOKE Oblig. & Contracts* i. 214 If nothing were due by the delegant, the delegated party need not perform that engagement. 1859 *TENNISON Enid* 1741 By having . . . wrought too long with delegated hands, Not used mine own.

2. Entrusted or committed (to a deputy).

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 150 Neither . . . his Own, nor his delegated Authority to his Council. 1735-8 *BOLINGBROKE On Parties* 209 The Peers have an inherent, the Commons a delegated Right. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, Delegated jurisdiction, as contradistinguished from proper jurisdiction, is that which is communicated by a judge to another, who acts in his name, called a depute or

deputy. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 247 An English Ealdorman ruled only with a delegated authority.

**Delegatee**. [f. DELEGATE *v.* + -EE.] *Civil Law.* The party to whom a debtor is delegated by the delegant.

1875 *POSTE Gains* (ed. 2) 670 When the Delegator is indebted to the Delegatee.

**Delegateship**. [See -SHIP.] The office or position of a delegate.

1892 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 23 Mar., That federal office holders in the South are put forward for delegateships.

**Delegation** (del'igāshn). [ad. L. *delegātiō-em*, n. of action from *delegāre* to DELEGATE. So *F. délégation* (13th c. in *Hatzf.*)]

1. The action of delegating or fact of being delegated; appointment or commission of a person as a delegate or representative; the entrusting of authority to a delegate.

1612 *SELDEN Drayton's Poly-olb.* xi. Notes 193 Government upon delegation from the King. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* ii. 71 To countenance such Delegation of an entrusted Office, to Deputies. 1775 *JOHNSON Tass. no Tyr.* 33 The business of the Publick must be done by delegation. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iii. 77 He is a sovereign, inasmuch as he does not rule by delegation from any personal superior.

b. The action of sending on a commission.

1641 *SMECTYNNUS Vind. Answ.* § 13. 130 If the greatest part of Titus his travels had been before his delegation to Creet.

† c. The action of delivering or assigning a thing to a person or to a purpose. *Obs.*

1691 E. SLATER *Serm. Putney* 7 There are two parts of Moses his power intimated fairly enough in the delegation of these silver trumpets.

2. A charge or commission given to a delegate.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xii. § 66 Lewis . . . re-called his Vicarship or delegation, which hee had made to Edward. 1690 *LOCKE Civ. Gov.* ii. xix. (R.), When . . . others usurp the place, who have no such authority or delegation.

3. A delegated body; a number of persons sent or commissioned to act as representatives.

1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. iv. vii. 261 The government of India . . . by a delegation of servants. 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. 2 a Delegation of some ten or fifteen noble and dignified-looking Indians . . . suddenly arrived.

b. U. S. The body of delegates appointed to represent a State or district in a representative assembly.

1828 *WEBSTER S. V.*, Thus, the representatives of Massachusetts in Congress are called the delegation, or whole delegation. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer. Paper Curr.* II. 43 The Jersey delegation . . . presented to congress a number of the counterfeits.

4. *Civil Law.* The assignment of a debtor by his creditor to a creditor of the delegant, to act as debtor in his place and discharge his debt.

1721 *BAILEY, Delegation* [in *Civil Law*] is when a Debtor appoints one who is Debtor to him, to answer a Creditor, in his Place. 1818 *COLEBROOKE Oblig. & Contracts* i. 208. 1860 J. PATERSON *Compend. Eng. & Sc. Law* 514. 1880 *MURHEAD Gains Digest* 552 A transaction . . . called delegation of his debtor by the creditor to the third party.

5. A letter or other instrument, unstamped and not negotiable, used by bankers and merchants in the place of a cheque, bill of exchange or other instrument, for the transfer of a debt or credit.

1882 *BITHILL Counting-ho. Dict.* 92 Letters of Credit are mostly simple Delegations.

† b. A share-certificate: used *esp.* in reference to Suez Canal shares. [*F. délégation.*]

1882 *Daily Tel.* 10 Oct. (Cassell), The English government intended purchasing 200,000 Suez Canal delegations.

† **Delegative**, *a. Obs.* [f. *ppl. stem* of L. *delegāre* to DELEGATE + -IVE.] Having the attribute of delegating; of delegated nature.

1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* I. 3 Hither also wee may referre his power Juridical or Legislative in Parliament . . . And . . . his power Delegative. 1690 *LOCKE Govt.* ii. xi. § 141 It [the Power of making Laws] being but a delegative Power from the People.

**Delegator** (del'igētōr). [ad. L. *delegātor*, agent-n. f. *delegāre* to DELEGATE.] One who delegates, a delegant.

1875 [see DELEGATEE].

**Delegatory** (del'igētōrī), *a.* [ad. L. *delegātorī-us*, f. *delegātor*: see *prec.* and -ORY.] Of or relating to delegation; of the nature of delegation or delegated power; † of a person, holding delegated authority.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe in Harl. Misc.* (1808-13) VI. 170 (D.) Some politique delegatory Scipio . . . whom they might depose when they list. 1613 *CROOKE Body of Man* 42 No where doth he attribute any delegatory power of Sensation unto it. 1766 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* III. 547 This jurisdiction was conferred on him by the see of Utrecht, which the Emperor . . . had invested with a delegatory authority. 1787 *ANN HILDITCH Rosa de Mont.* I. 62 The decrees of an immutable providence, and its delegatory laws on earth.

**Delegue**, *var. DELEAGUE v. Obs.*, to delegate.

**Deleit**, *obs. Sc. form* of DELETE.

† **Delenda** (dē'endā), *sb. pl.* [L., pl. of *dēlendum* (a thing) to be blotted out, gerundive of *dēlere* to DELETE.] Things to be deleted.

(In early quot. with additional plural -s.)

1645 *MRO. WORCESTER in Bibb. Regia* (1659) 71, I beseech your Majesty to consider the streaks that are drawn over the Divine writ as so many delendies [quoted in C. Cartwright

*Cert. Reliq.* i. 6 (1651) as *delenda's*] by such bold hands as these.

**Delendung**, *var.* of DELUNDUNG.

† **Deleniate**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also *erron. dell-neate*. [irreg. f. L. *dēlinere* to soften or soothe down.] To soothe, mitigate.

1623 *COCKERAM*, II, To Pacific, *Deleniate*. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 29 That is called Anodynum which delineates and mitigates any paine.

† **Delenifical**, *a. Obs. rare* - . [f. L. *dēlenific-us* soothing, f. *dēlinere* to soothe down + *-fic-us* making.] Soothing, pacifying.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Delenifical*, that mitigates or makes gentle. 1721 in *BAILEY*. 1755 in *JOHNSON* ('having virtue to assuage or ease pain').

**Delerious**, *erron. form* of DELIRIOUS.

**Delessite** (dē'lesīt). *Min.* [Named 1850 after the French mineralogist Delesse: see -ITE.] A dark-green mineral, allied to CHLORITE, but containing much more iron.

1854 in *DANA Min.* 296. 1879 *RUTLEY Stud. Rocks* xii. 219 Augite, which is often altered into pseudomorphs of chlorite or delessite.

**Delete** (dē'let), *v.* Also 5-6 *delyte*, 6-7 *Sc.* de-  
lelit, dllate, 7 *deleat*(e), *deleate*, 7 *Sc. pa. t.* and *pa. ppl.* *deletted*, *deleit*: see next. [f. L. *dēlet-*, *ppl. stem* of *dēlere* to blot out, efface.]

† 1. *trans.* To destroy, annihilate, abolish, eradicate, do away with. *Obs.*

(The first quot. is on various grounds uncertain.)

1495 *Barth. De P. R.* (W. de W.) iv. iii. 82 Drinense dy-stroyeth bodies that have soules, so he dyssolyeth and de-lyteth the kynde naturall sprythes that ben of mayst smoke.

1534 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, II. 218 Stryke thaym . . . till they be consumed, and their generation cleue radycat and delytit of this worlde. 1545 *Act 37 Hen. VIII*, c. 17 § 1 The Bishop of Rome . . . minding . . . to abolish, obscure and delete such Power. 1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* I. 344 Where no redresse in tyme cold dilate The extreme wrong that Rigor had tought. 1656 *PHYNNE Demurrer to Jews* 69 Confederating . . . to murder and delete them. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 215 It doth perfectly delete the ulcers which infest the throat. 1851 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* I. 43 Though Carthage was deleted.

2. To strike or blot out, obliterate, erase, expunge (written or printed characters).

a 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* I. 6 Sic tytillis in 30ur sanges deleit. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 522 His Majesty deleted that clause. a 1657 *BALFOUR Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 76 Her procs [was] ordained to be delet out of the records. 1667 *COLLINS in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 127 Here the corrector took out more than I deleted. 1862 *BEVERIDGE Hist. India* II. vi. iii. 641 The peerage would be granted if the censure were deleted. 1875 *F. HALL in Nation* XXI. 360/2 Here, to make either sense or metre, the *and* must be deleted.

b. *fig.* To erase, expunge, 'wipe out'.

1650 *FULLER Pisgah* III. x. 240 Studiously deleting the character of that Sacrament out of their bodies. 1785 *REID Int. Powers* III. vii. 50 Imprinted as not to be deleted by time. 1864 *Morn. Star* 12 Jan., Kagosima has been deleted from the list of cities, and there is an end of it.

Hence *Deleting vbl. sb.*, deletion.

1721 *Countryman's Lett. to Curat* 6 They had the popish missal and breviary with some few Deletings.

† **Delete**, *pa. ppl.* *Obs.* Also 7 *deleete*, *delate*. [ad. L. *dēlet-us* blotted out, effaced, *pa. ppl.* of *dēlere* to DELETE.] Deleted, abolished, destroyed.

c 1555 *HARPSFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 87 His brother's memory was delete and abolished among the Jews. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com. to Gen. Ass. Ch. Scot.* 13 An Obligation that cannot be delete. 1882 *Lond. Gas. No.* 1682/1 His Arms to be . . . delete out of the Books of Arms.

† **Deleterial**, *a. Obs.* [f. as next + -AL.] = next.

1601 *VENNER Via Recta, Treat. Tobacco* (1650) 397 It hath a deleterial or venomous quality. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* xix. 701 In his Epistle concerning Paracelsus's Medicines and their deleterial vertues.

**Deleterious** (dē'letēri-əs), *a.* [f. mod. L. *dē-letēri-us*, a. Gr. *δηλητήρι-ος* noxious, hurtful, f. *δη-λήν* to destroy, f. *δηλέ-σθαι* to hurt: see -OUS.] Hurtful or injurious to life or health; noxious.

1643 *SIR T. BROWNE Reliq. Med.* II. § 10 They were not deleterious to others only, but to themselves also. 1646 - *Pseud. Ep.* III. vii. 119 Deleterious it may bee at some distance and destructive without a corporal contactation. 1762 *GOLDEN. Cit. W.* xci. In some places, those plants which are entirely poisonous at home lose their deleterious quality by being carried abroad. 1821 *BYRON Yuan* IV. lii. This pity wine should be so deleterious. For tea and coffee leave us much more serious. 1865 *PHILLIPS Ventr.* viii. 213 This gas was well known to be deleterious.

b. Mentally or morally injurious or harmful.

1823 *BYRON Yuan* xlii. i. A Jest at vice by virtue's called a crime, And critically held as deleterious. 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Power Wks.* (Bohn) II. 335 Politics is a deleterious profession, like some poisonous handicrafts.

Hence *Deleteriously adv.*, *Deleteriousness*.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 359/1 The solution should not be deleteriously affected. 1892 *W. B. SCOTT Autobiog.* I. i. 15 David was . . . deleteriously influenced by studying these able but imperfect artists.

† **Deletory** (dē'letērī), *a. Obs.* Also *erron. -ory, -ary*. [a. med. L. *dēletēri-us* Du Cange), a. Gr. *δηλητήριος* DELETERIOUS. In *F. dēlētère* (*médicament dēlētère*, Joubert, 16th c.). In the 17th c. often erroneously viewed as a derivative of L. *dēlere*, *dēlētum*, to blot out, efface, destroy, and consequently



both spelt *-ory*, and used in the sense 'effacing, blotting out': cf. *DELETORY*.

By Butler stressed *deletory*; but generally perhaps *deletory*.

**A. adj.** Deleterious, noxious, poisonous.

1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex*. (1633) 101 [Venemous hearbes] which by reason of their deletory coldnesse bring destruction unto Creatures, as Henbane, Mandrake, *Napellus*. 1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xii. 89 The subjects wherein this deletory propertie is lodged. 1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 10 A certain deletory and poysonous quality. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* l. ii. 317 Though stor'd with Deletory Medicines (Which whosoever took is Dead since). 1684 tr. *Boet's Merc. Compil.* vi. 196 A Patient . . . died frantick, as if he had taken a deletory Medicine.

**B. 1.** A deleterious or noxious drug; a poison. Also *fig.*

1638 A. READ *Chirurg.* xii. 88 You may aske by what means these poisons and deletories doe kill. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* (1703) 407 Health and pleasure, deletory and cordial. 1651-3 — *Serm.* for Year 1. xvii. 223 [To] destroy Charity . . . with the same general venom and deletory as apostasy destroys faith

**2.** A drug that destroys or counteracts the effect of anything noxious, as a poison; an antidote. *b. fig.* Anything that destroys, or counteracts the poison of, sin or evil; an antidote *to* or *for* evil.

¶ In this sense evidently associated with *L. delēre, delētum*, and so used as 'destroyer, effacer, wiper out' (of evil): cf. *DELETORY sb.*

1644 JER. TAYLOR *Ephes.* (1647) 5 Episcopacy is the best deletion in the world for Schisme. 1649 — *Apol. Liturgy* Pref. § 34 Inserted as Antidotes, and deletories to the worst of Heresies. 1649 — *Gr. Exemp.* ii. xii. xi. l. § 9 A proper deletion of his disgrace, and purgative of the calumny. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* i. i. rule ii. § 23 Intended to be deletories of the sin and instruments of repentance. — *Ibid.* i. iii. My thinking that mercury is not poison, nor hellebore purgative, cannot make an antidote or deletory against them.

**Deletion** (dēl'fən). [ad. *L. delētiō-em*, n. of action from *delēre* to blot out, efface.]

**1.** The action of effacing or destroying; destruction, annihilation, abolition, extinction. Now *arch.*

1606 COKE in *True & Perf. Rel.* D iij b, Tending not only to the hurt . . . but even the deletion of our whole name and Nation. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* for Year 1. v. 5 Unless this proceed so far as to a total deletion of the sin. 1677 HALE *Pomp. Atticus* 36 The taking of Alexandria by Antony Augustus, which was the fatal and funeral deletion of Antony. 1645 DAVIDSON *Disc. Prophecy* v. (1861) 162 Rome remains, though Carthage is gone: the similar fate of deletion has not come. 1881 STEVENSON *Virg. Puerique*, *Ordered South* 162 The more will he be tempted to regret the extinction of his powers and the deletion of his personality.

**2.** The action of striking out, erasing or obliterating written or printed matter; the fact of being deleted; a deleted passage, an erasure.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 271 Although the deletion was in the chief part of the testament. 1852 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 38 note. Some deletions, found necessary in consequence of the unexpected length to which the Article extended . . . have been restored. 1880 MURHEAD *Gatus* i. § 31 note. With a dot—equivalent to deletion—over some if not all of the letters. 1884 KAY in *Law Times Rep.* L.L. 315/1 The deletion was initiated in the margin with the initials of the persons who signed the agreement.

**Deletitious, a. rare** —°. [f. *L. delēti-ci-us*, -itius characterized by blotting out or erasure + -OUS.] Characterized by erasure; said of paper from which writing has been, or may be, erased.

1823 CRABB, *Deletitious* (*Ant.*), an epithet for paper on which one may write things and blot them out again, to make room for new matter. Hence 1846 in *Worcester*; and in later Dicts.

**Deletive** (dēl'f-tiv), *a. rare*. [f. *L. delēt-*, ppl. stem of *delēre* to efface + -IVE.] Having the property of deleting, adapted for erasing.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 9 Save where the obtuser end [of the stylus] was made more deletive, apt to put out, and obliterate.

† **Deleterious, a. Obs. rare** —°. = *DELETORY*. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deleterious* (*deletorinus*), that blot-teth or raceth out.

**Deletory** (dēl'f-teri), *a. sb.* [f. *L. delēt-* (see above) + -ORY.]

**A. adj.** That is used to delete or efface, effacing. Also used in 17th c. in sense of *DELETORY a.*: see that word and cf. quot. 1679 here.

1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Script.* II. 41 That also must be thrust away with a deletory sponge. 1679 PULLER *Moder. Ch. Eng.* (1843) 202 The Penances in the Church of Rome, which . . . are counted deletory of sin.

**B. sb.** That which destroys or effaces.

(Cf. *DELETORY sb.* 2 b, with which this ran together.)

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Disquis. Popery* ii. (1686) 112 The severity of Confession, which . . . was most certainly intended as a deletory of sin. 1649 — *Gr. Exemp.* vi. i. § 23 The Spirit of Sanctification . . . the deletory of Concupiscence. 1699 'MISAURUS' *Honour of Gout* (1720) 35 It is a perfect Deletory of Folly.

**Dele-wine**: see *DEAL sb.* 4

**Deley**, obs. form of *DELAY*.

**Delf**<sup>1</sup> (delf). Now only *local*. Forms: 5-7 *delfe*, 6 *delf*, 7-9 *delft*, 5- *delf*, 6- *delph*; *pl.* 4- *delfes*, 6-7 *delfes*, 7- *delfs*, 8- *delphs*. [ME. *delf*, late OE. *dalf* for *delf*, trench, ditch, quarry, occurring in a 12th c. copy of a charter, inserted in the Peterborough OE. Chron. (Laud MS.), anno 963; app. aphetic f. OE. *gedelf* digging, a digging, ditch,

trench, quarry, mine (*stāngedelf*, *leadgedelf*), f. *delfan* to DELVE, dig.]

**1.** That which is delved or dug: *a.* A hole or cavity dug in the earth, e.g. for irrigation or drainage; a pit; a trench, ditch; *spec.* applied to the drainage canals in the fen districts of the eastern counties.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 40 In forowe, in delf, in pastyne. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* 168 Make a delf ther aboute . . . til thou com to the gret rote. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 179 Daungerous delf, depe dungeon of disdaine. 1623 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* iii. xiii, Some lesser delfs [*later ed.* delfts] the fountains bottome sounding. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* ii. vii. 78 Extracting him out of that Delf or Pit which Reuben put in. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 3 In marshes and fenny Delves. 1713 *Land. Gas.* No. 5143/4, 44 Acres of Pasture Ground in the Delfs in . . . Haddenham in the County of Cambridge. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. ii. 304 The fens are divided by embanked upland rivulets or 'delfs'. 1877 *N.W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Delf*, *Delft*, a drain that has been delved . . . a pond, a clay-pit, a railway cutting, or any other large hole that has been delved out.

**b.** An excavation in or under the earth, where stone, coal, or other mineral is dug; a quarry; a mine. The ordinary name for a quarry in the northern counties.

1388 WYCLIF *Chron.* xxxiv. ii To bie stoonys hewed out of the delues, ether quarveris. 14. . . *Vocab. Harl. MS.* 1002 in *Prompt. Parv.* 118 note 2, *Aurifedella*, a gold delfe. 1585-9 *Act 31 Elis.* c. 7 § 4 Quarries or Delfes of Stone or Slate. 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forest* xxiv. § 5 (1615) 242/1 Any Mine, Delf of Coale, Stone, Clay, Marble, Turke, Iron, or any other Mine. 1602 *Ray Dissol. World* 78 In Coal Delfs and other Mines . . . the Miners are many times drowned out. 1734 in *L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 156 The quarry or delf at Brownlow Hill sho'd be cut thorow. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Milt. Railw. 300* Limestone . . . is dug from a quarry, or 'delf', some 30 to 50 ft. beneath the surface. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Delf*, a stone quarry. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Delfs*, terms used to denote the working places in Yorkshire ironstone quarries.

† **c.** A grave. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* vi. iv. 39 The Grafe, quhare bis dede Pyppe lay, Dai rrypd. . . Dat Delf pai supped hastily And away sped þame rycht spedly. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 230 He rasyd Lazare out of his delfe. a 1548 *Thrie Priests Peltis* 37 (Jam.). The first freind, quhil he was laid in delf, He lufit ay far better than himself.

† **2.** A bed or stratum of any earth or mineral that is or may be dug into.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 409 Obserue the change of every coat . . . of the earth as they dig, to wit from the black delfe, until they meet . . . the veins of aresaid. *Ibid.* II. 415 Under the delfe of sand they met with salt. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Delf of Coal*, Coal lying in Veins under ground, before it is digged up.

**3. Sc.** A sod or cut turf.

1812 SOUTER *Agric. Surv. Banffs.* App. 42 If a delf be cast up in a field that hath lien for the space of five or six years, wild oats will spring up of their own accord. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Delf*, a sod. In this sense the term *delf* is used, Lanarks. and Banffs.

† **b. Her.** A square bearing supposed to represent a square-cut sod of turf, used as an abatement. *Obs.*

c 1500 *Sc. Poem Heraldry* 165 in *Q. Elis. Acad.* (1869) 100 3it in armes, picles and delphes espy. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 73 He beareth Argent, a delf Geules. To him that revoketh his own challeng, as commonly we call it eating his worde, this is given in token thereof. 1610 GUILLM *Heraldry* i. viii. (1660) 43 A Delfe for revocation of Challenge. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 343/2 Some term . . . a Tile a Delfe because of its squareness, but in a Delfe there is nothing of a thickness.

† **4.** An act of delving; a thrust of the spade.

1616 SUREL & MARK. *Country Farme* 501 You must cut the vpper face and crust of the earth in April, with a shallow delfe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 115/1 Delfe, or Spade-graft . . . a digging into the earth as deep as a spade can go at once.

**5. attrib. and Comb.**

1792 *Trans. Soc. Enconrag. Arts* X. 105 Making a delf-ditch, twelve feet wide. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 589/1 Certain land called delf land, beyond which were sand-hills, protecting the property from the sea.

**Delf**<sup>2</sup>, *delft* (delf, delft). Also *delph*. [a. Du. *Delf*, now *Delft*, a town of Holland, named from the *delfe*, 'ditch', by which name the chief canal of the town is still known: see *prec.* Since the paragogic *t* was added to the name of the town in mod. Du., it has been extended also to the English word, probably with the notion that *delf* was a corruption.]

**1.** A kind of glazed earthenware made at Delf or Delft in Holland; originally called *Delf ware*.

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 121 Certain Goods, called Delph-Ware, and counterfeit China, coming from Holland and other Parts. 1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* ii. Advt., Potters-Work or Delft-Ware. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* 40 Large quantities of the commoner sort of ware were imported . . . from Delft in Holland, whence it was usually known by the name of Delft ware.

1723 SWIFT *Poems, Stella at Woodpark*, A supper worthy of herself, Five nothings in five plates of delf. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xv, A corner cupboard with their little stock of crockery and delf. 1880 HOWELLS *Undis. Country* vi. 261 From tall standing clocks to the coarsest cracked blue delft.

**2. attrib. and Comb.**

1756 *Connoisseur* 103 ¶ 6, I am never allowed to eat from any thing better than a Delft plate. 1756 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 166 Glass works . . . delf-houses and paper mills. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* iii. iii. (1849) 161 A majestic delft tea-pot.

1884 MAY CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* iv. 33 Rows of blue china and coarser but valuable old delf pottery.

**Delf**, obs. form of *DELVE v.*, to dig.

**Delfin**, -fyn, var. of *DELPHIN Obs.*

**Delful**, -fully, obs. var. of *DOLEFUL*, -FULLY.

**Delian** (dē'li-an), *a.* [f. *L. Delī-us* (Gr. Δῆλιος) of or pertaining to Delos, Δῆλος] + -AN.] Of or belonging to Delos, an island in the Grecian archipelago, the reputed birthplace of Apollo and Artemis (Diana). **Delian problem**, the problem of finding the side of a cube having double the volume of a given cube (i.e. of finding the cube root of 2); so called from the answer of the oracle of Delos, that a plague raging at Athens should cease when Apollo's altar, which was cubical, should be doubled. Also † **Deliacal a.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Delian twins*, the Sunne and Moone. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Duplication*, They applied themselves . . . to seek the Duplication of the cube, which henceforward was called the *Delian Problem*. *Ibid.*, *Deliacal Problem*, a famous problem among the antients concerning the duplication of the cube. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf.* P. 679 'Tis our lot To pass more swiftly than the Delian God.

† **Delibate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. delibā-re* to take a little of, taste, f. *DE-* I. 2 + *libāre* to take a little of, taste, etc.]

**1. trans.** To take a little of, taste, sip; also *fig.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Delibate*, to sippe, or kisse the cup. a 1639 MARNION *Antiq.* iii. ii. When he has travell'd, and delibated the French and the Spanish.

**2. To take away as a small part, to pluck, cull.**

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. ii. 104 The mind is induced into the soul from without by divine participation, delibated of the universall Divine mind.

Hence **Delibated ppl. a.**

1655 FULLER *Serm.*, *Gift for God* 13 A soule . . . unacquainted with virgin, delibated, and clarified joy.

† **Delibation. Obs.** [ad. *L. delibātiō-em*, n. of action f. *delibāre*: see *prec.*]

**1. A 'taste' or slight knowledge of something.**

a 1638 MEDE *Disc. Acts* xvii. 4 Wks. (1672) 1. 19 Nor can it be understood without some delibation of Jewish Antiquity.

**2. A portion taken away, culled, or extracted.**

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 216 Either . . . the substance of God Himself together with that of the Evil Demon, or else certain delibations from both . . . blended and confounded together. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xxi. 420 They considered the principle of motion and vegetation as delibations from the invisible fire of the universe.

† **Deliber**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4-6 *deliber*, 5 *delibere*, 5-6 *delyber*, 6 *delybre*: see also *DELIVER v.* 2 [ME. a. F. *delibérer* (15th c. in Littre), or ad. *L. delibāre* to weigh well, consider maturely, take counsel, etc., f. *DR-* I. 3 + *libāre* to balance, weigh, f. *libra* a balance, pair of scales. In 15-16th c. it varied with *deliver*: cf. the ordinary Romance *v* from Latin *b*.]

**1. a. intr.** To deliberate, take counsel, consider.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* iv. 169 He gan deliberyn for the best. c 1386 — *Melib.* ¶ 760 She . . . delibered and took ays in hir self. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* l. v. 21 They deliberid among them and concluded.

**b. trans.** To deliberate upon, consider.

1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* viii. (R.), In delibering, in discerning things delyberd.

**2. trans.** To determine, resolve.

**a. with simple obj. or infin.**

1482 CAXTON *Polycon.* Prohemye A iij, I haue delybered too wryte two booke notable. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* i. vi. 13 It is not to be delibered ne lightly to be concluded.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camd.) I. 204 But hee . . . delibered to withstande the adventure. 1580 STOW *Hen. V* an. 1417 (R.) He delibered to goe vnto them in his owne person.

**b. refl. (with inf.)**

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 378, I pray you that ye wyl delibere your self for to gyve vs a good answer. 15. . . *Helyas* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 15 On a day he delibered him for to go to hunt.

**c. pass.** To be determined or resolved.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. ii, I am delybered and fully concluded to goo. a 1529 SKELTON *Bk. Three Fooles* I. 203 Joseph . . . had vii brethren . . . the which were delybered of a longe time to haue destroyed him.

**Deliberalize**: see *DE-IT* i.

**Deliberant** (dēl'ber-ant), *rare*. [a. F. *delibérant*, or ad. *L. delibērānt-em*, pr. pple. of *F. delibérer, L. delibāre* to DELIBERATE.] One who deliberates.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 202 Experience, which the Deliberant is supposed not to have. 1824 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 395 Experience has proved the benefit of subjecting questions to two separate bodies of deliberants.

**Deliberate** (dēl'ber-āt), *a.* [ad. *L. delibērāt-us*, pa. pple. of *delibāre*: see *DELIBER*.]

**1.** Well weighed or considered; carefully thought out; formed, carried out, etc. with careful consideration and full intention; done of set purpose; studied; not hasty or rash.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 182 After . . . deliberate consultation had among the peeres, prelates, and commons. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. iii. 9 This sodaine sending him away, must seeme Deliberate pause. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 554 Such as . . . in stead of rage Deliberate valour breath'd. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 322 He seems not to have had any deliberate



plan in all these alterations. 1848 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* II. iii. 1. ii. § 4. 13 The act is deliberate, and determined on beforehand, in direct defiance of reason. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. viii. 244 An impatience of control, a deliberate preference for disorder.

**b. Of persons:** Characterized by deliberation; considering carefully; careful and slow in deciding; not hasty or rash.

1595 *SHAKS. Merch. V. ii. ix.* 80 O these deliberate fools when they do choose. They have the wisdom by their wit to loose. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 165 'I will tell you, sir', replied the deliberate, unfeeling magistrate; 'you are suspected of having', etc. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 450 Striving to be deliberate in speech.

**2. Leisurely, slow, not hurried:** of movement or moving agents.

a 1600 *HOOKE (J.), It is for virtuous considerations, that wisdom so far prevaileth with men as to make them desirous of slow and deliberate death.* 1608-11 *BP. HALL Medit. & Fovs* I. § 18 There are three messengers of death: Casualty, Sickness, Age. The two first are sudden, the last leisurely and deliberate. 1665 *BACON Sylva* § 252 Echo's are some more sudden. Others are more deliberate, that is, give more Space between the voice and the Echo. 1790 *J. BRUCE Source of Nile* II. iii. 232 Sertza Denghel... drew up his army in the same deliberate manner in which he had crossed the Mareb. *Mod.* He is very deliberate in his movements.

**Deliberate** (dĕlĭ-bĕrĕt), *v.* [*f. L. deliberāt-, ppl. stem of deliberāre*; see *DELIBER* and *-ATE*. The *pa. ppl.* was in early times *deliberat-, -ate*, from *L.*: cf. *prec.*]

**† 1. trans.** To weigh in the mind; to consider carefully with a view to decision; to think over. *Obs.* (Now usually to *deliberate upon*; see 2.)

a 1610 *HALEY Theophrastus, Unseasonableness* (1636) 49 An unseasonable fellow... obtrudes his own affairs to be deliberated and debated. 1611 *TOURNEUR Ath. Trans.* iii. i. Wks. 1878 I. 83 Leave a little room. For understanding to deliberate. The cause or author of this accident. 1681 *J. SALGADO Symbiosis* 14 A thing not to be deliberated.

**b. with obj. clause.**  
1555 *EDEN Decades* 83 Deliberatinge therefore with my selfe, from whence these mountaynes... haue such great holowe causes or dennes. 1650 *PEARSON Creed* (1839) 28 The stone doth not deliberate whether it shall descend. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scotl.* I. v. 371 She deliberated... how she might overcome the regent's scruples. 1849 *W. IRVING Cong. Granada* I. x. 81 A council of war... where it was deliberated what was to be done with Alhama.

**2. intr.** To use consideration with a view to decision; to think carefully; to pause or take time for consideration. *Const. † of (obs.), on, upon, etc.*  
1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* Table Scripture Quot., The heart of man doth deliberate of his way. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* I. iii. 73 Please you deliberate a day or two. 1644 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* iv. 153 Two daies the King deliberated vpon an answer. 1697 *STILLINGF. Serm.* II. xl. (R.), If he had time to deliberate about it. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* iv. i. In sight of all the virtue we can boast The woman that deliberates is lost. 1797 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Italian* i. Vivaldi shut himself up in his apartment to deliberate. 1894 *Daily News* 4 May 47 They [women] deliberate a great deal, now-a-days; we draw no unfriendly conclusion.

**b. Of a body of persons:** To take counsel together, considering and examining the reasons for and against a proposal or course of action.

1554 *HULOET, Deliberate or take aduice or counsaile, consilio.* 1665 *MANSLEY Grotius' Law* C. *Warres* 101 When therefore the Common-Council of any Town hath deliberated at home, concerning matters there proposed. 1745 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* v. 11 To carry it home to their Council to deliberate upon. 1843 *PRESCOTT Mexico* (1850) I. 145 The three crowned heads of the empire... deliberated with the other members on the respective merits of the pieces. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* IV. xviii. 28 The future relations of the two countries could now be deliberated on with a hope of settlement.

**† 3. To resolve, determine, conclude; pass, to be resolved or determined.** *Obs.*  
1550 *NICOLIS Thucyd.* 187 (R.) They deliberated to constraine them to fight by sea ymmediatly. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 260 He was deliberat to resigne his office. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iv. vi. 117, I am deliberated... to follow the most ancient, famous, and moderne Geographers. 1633 *J. DONE Hist. Septuagint* 12, I have deliberated to frame unto you by Writing, a thing... well deserving to be knowne.

Hence **Deliberately** *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*]. Carefully weighed in the mind; see the verb.

1597 *J. KING Jonas* (1618) 311 A wise & deliberated speech. a 1644 *LAUD Serm.* 226 (T.) If you shall not be firm to deliberated counsels. 1704 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 191 After Deliberated and mature Debate thereon.

**Deliberately** (dĕlĭ-bĕrĕtĭ), *adv.* [*f. DELIBERATE a. + -LY*]. In a deliberate manner.

**1. With careful consideration; not hastily or rashly; of set purpose.**

1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale Wks.* 575/4 He... dooth deliberately with long dedice and studie bestowed about it, doe this gear willingly. 1651 *BAXTER Inf. Suppl.* 243, I... deliberately compared one with the other. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ. Man* ii. ii. § 43. 188 To deceive the world knowingly and deliberately. 1892 *Law Times' Rep.* I. XVII. 232/1 Omitted... through inadvertence and not deliberately and on purpose.

**2. Without haste, leisurely, slowly.**

1711 *STERLE Spect.* No. 147 ¶ 2 Those that Read so fast... may learn to speak deliberately. 1774 *PENNANT Tour Scotl.* iv. 1772, 160 They swim very deliberately with their two

dorsal fins above water. 1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* (1875) II. iv. i. 228, I tread deliberately this summit's lonely edge.

**Deliberateness.** [*f. as prec. + -NESS*]. The quality of being deliberate, or of showing careful consideration; absence of haste in decision.

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 100 Deliberateness of vndertaking, & sufficiency of effecting. 1649 *ELTON Bus.* (1824) 21 The order, gravity, and deliberateness befitting a Parliament. 1881 *W. C. RUSSELL Ocean Free-Lance* II. 142 The... chilling deliberateness of Shelvocke's manner and voice.

**Deliberator**, *var. of DELIBERATOR.  
**Deliberation**¹ (dĕlĭ-bĕrĕtĭ-jŏn). Also 4-6 *deliberacioun-, -acion, etc.* [*a. F. deliberation, in 13th c. deliberacion, ad. L. deliberatĭo-nem, n. of action from deliberāre to DELIBERATE.*]*

**1. The action of deliberating, or weighing a thing in the mind; careful consideration with a view to decision.**

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* III. 470 For he, with grete deliberacion Had every thing... Forcast, and put in execution. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 133 A man ought to do his Werkis by deliberacion... and not sodanly. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 104 b. Without any farther deliberacion, he determined with himselfe. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* III. x. 198 Asking time for deliberation. 1651 *HOBBS Govt.* & Soc. xiii. § 16. 207 Deliberation is nothing else but a weighing, as it were in scales, the conveniences, and inconveniences of the fact we are attempting. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 184 ¶ 4 To close tedious deliberations with hasty resolves. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 386 Make up your mind then... for the time of deliberation is over.

**2. The consideration and discussion of the reasons for and against a measure by a number of councillors (e.g. in a legislative assembly).**

1489 *CAXTON Fayles of A.* iv. x. 256 Grete bataylles are entreprised by delyberacyon of a grete counseyl. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 57 After deliberacion they iudged that Nicuesa could no more lacke [etc.]. 1668 in *Somers Tracts* II. 290 Their Lordships assembled together... and prepared, upon the most mature Deliberation, such Matters as they judged necessary. 1771 *JUNIUS Lett.* xlviii. 252 The resolutions... were made... after long deliberation upon a constitutional question. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 280 To protect the deliberations of the Royalist Convention. 1861 *Geo. ELIOT Silas M.* 9 On their return to the vestry there to close tedious deliberations with hasty resolves. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 386 Make up your mind then... for the time of deliberation is over.

**† b. A consultation, conference.** *Obs.*  
1622 *LITHGOW Trav.* III. 80 A long deliberation being ended, they restored backe againe my Pilgrimes clothes, and Letters. 1648 *NETHERSOLF Problems in Title, Advice.* very applicable to the present Deliberation.

**† 3. A resolution or determination.** *Obs.*  
1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* I. (1599) 18 The timorous man carried by despair into deliberations headlong and hurtfull. 1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Erotoma* 10 If the doubt of shewing himselfe too credulous... had not confirm'd him in his former deliberation. 1653 *URQUIART Kabeleis* I. xxix. My deliberation is not to provoke, but to appease: not to assault but to defend.

**† b. The written record of a resolution (of a deliberating body).** *Obs.*

1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 98 Places... where were reposit the deliberations and resolutions of the Senate.

**4. As a quality: Deliberateness of action.**

c 1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* ¶ 376 Yow oghte purueyen and apparaylen yow... with greet diligence and greet deliberacioun. 1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxix. (1859) 62 Al that they sayde or dyde shold be of suche delyberacion, that it myght be taken for aortyre of lawe. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 b. And this enuy is mortall synne, when it is with delyberacyon of reason and wyll. 1541 *R. COPLAND Guydon's Quest.* a C iij b/2 Nowe we wyll dyspose vs with delyberacyon to speake of the curacyon of inueterate vlcers. 1628 *EARLE Microcosm.* *Alderman* (Arb.) 17 Hee is one that not hastily runne into error, for hee treeds with greet deliberation. 1732 *LAW Serious C.* xiii. (ed. 2) 47 You must enter upon it with deliberation. 1794 *S. WILLIAMS Hist. Vermont* 106 The chiefs consulted with greet deliberation. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits.* *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 73 Every whim... is put into stone and iron, into silver and gold, with costly deliberation and detail.

**b. Absence of hurry; slowness in action or movement; leisureliness.**

1855 *H. SPENCER Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. ix. 495 Psychological changes which... take place with some deliberation. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xviii. 119 We saw it [an ice-berg] roll over with the utmost deliberation.

**† Deliberation**². *Obs. rare.* [*ad. med. L. deliberatĭo-nem, n. of action from deliberāre to DELIBER.*] Liberation, setting free.

1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* 160 That we shulde treat with thy holynesse for his delyberacion.

**Deliberative** (dĕlĭ-bĕrĕtĭv), *a. and s.* [*ad. L. deliberatĭo-nis, f. ppl. stem of deliberāre*; see *-IVE*. Cf. *F. délibératif, -ive* (14th c. in *Hatzl.*)]

**1. Pertaining to deliberation; having the function of deliberating.**

1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* (1580) 29 An Oracion deliberative. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 88 In a deliberative sort we propound diuers things, and refute them all one after another. 1641 *SIR E. DERING in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 393 We neither had a Decisive Voice to determine with them, nor a Deliberative Voice to Consult with them. 1678 *Trans. Nat. Spain* 143 All the Towns which have a deliberative Vote in the State. 1900 *BURKE Pr. Rev. Wks.* V. 377 Erecting itself into a deliberative body. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 105 The growth of self-government, or government by deliberative bodies, representing opposed principles and conflicting interests.

**2. Characterized by deliberation, or careful consideration in order to decision.**

1659 *D. PELL. Impr. Sea* 561 A serious meditation, and deliberative pondering upon the Power and terrible Majesty of God. 1762 *KAMIS Kien. Crit.* I. ii. 100 The slower operations of deliberative reason. 1836 *Random Recoll. Ho. Lords* xiv. 326 Things to which, in his cooler and more deliberative moments, he would not on any account give expression.

**† b. Habitually deliberate; not hasty.** *Obs.*

a 1734 *NORTH Lives* I. 431 He was naturally very quick of apprehension but withal very deliberative.

**† B. sb.** A discussion of some question with a view to settlement; a deliberative discourse; a matter for deliberation. *Obs.*

1597 *BACON Counters Good & Evil* (Arb.) 138 In deliberation the point is what is good and what is euill. 1600 *E. BLOUNT Hors Subsec.* 77 A man so conceited of himselfe can bee no companion in deliberations. 1650 *R. HOLLINGWORTH Exerc.* *Usurped Powers* 52 A person... should begin this section of his with a general deliberative.

**Deliberatively**, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*]. In a deliberative manner; with deliberation, deliberately (*obs.*); in the way of deliberation or discussion, as a deliberative body.

1654 *H. L'ESTRANGE Char.* (1655) 208 An omission studiously and deliberately resolved upon. 1757 *BURKE Abridgm. Eng. Hist.* Wks. X. 347 Constituent parts of this assembly... whilst it acted deliberately. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* IV. 548 Consulted of and deliberately touched upon.

**Deliberativeness.** [*f. as prec. + -NESS*]. The quality of being deliberative.

1653-4 *WHITELOCKE Jm. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 376 Through the slowness, or rather deliberativeness, of the old chancellor. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* May 94 The prayerful deliberativeness with which New England made war.

**Deliberator** (dĕlĭ-bĕrĕtōr), [*ad. L. deliberatōr, agent-n. from deliberāre*; see *-OR*]. One who deliberates; one who takes part in a deliberation.

1782 *V. KNOX Ess.* 133 (R.) The dull and unfeeling deliberators of questions on which a good heart and understanding can intuitively decide. 1813 *SIR R. WILSON Diary* II. 265 They pretend that this multiplicity of supervisors and conflicting deliberators is fatal to the common interest.

**Delible** (dĕlĭ-bĭl), *a.* Also 7-8 *deleble.* [*ad. L. delibilis* that may be blotted out, *f. delere* (see *DELETE* and *-BLE*): cf. *indelible*]. Capable of being deleted or effaced (*lit. and fig.*).

1610 *W. FOLKINGHAM Art of Survey* II. v. 55 Base lines... for Boundaries or deleble Plant-lines. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* I. 215 An impression easily deleble. 1683 *tr. Erasmus' Moria Enc.* 95 Distinguishing between a Delible and an Indelible character. 1715 *BENTLEY Serm.* x. 357 The deleble stains of departed souls. 1793 *SMITHON F. dystone* L. § 235 To render the marks not easily deleble.

**† Delibrate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—*v.* [*f. L. deliberāre to take off the bark, f. DE- I. 6 + liber, libr-, bark.*]

1623 *COCKERAM, Delibrate*, to pull off the rinde of a Tree.

**Delicacy** (dĕlĭ-kā-sĭ), [*f. DELICATE a.*; see *-ACT*, and cf. *obstinacy, secrecy*]. **I.** The quality of being DELICATE (in various senses of the adj.). **II.** A thing in which this quality is displayed or embodied.

**I. + 1.** The quality of being addicted to pleasure or sensuous delights; voluptuousness, luxuriousness, daintiness. *Obs.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER Former Age* 58 Yit was nat Iuppiter the lykeros pat fyrst was fadyr of delicacy. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 21 Of the seconde glotony, Which cleped is delicacy. *Ibid.* III. 115 He shall be... lusty to delicacy In every thing which he shall do. c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal* Eng. (1893) 5 Our dylcasye in requyringe strangers wares. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 140 Thus much of delicacy in general; now more particularly of his first branch, gluttony. 1680 *C. BLOUNT tr. Philostratus* 229 (Trench) Cephalodorus, the disciple of Isocrates, charged him with delicacy, intemperance, and gluttony. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* II. xii. 593 In his [Cicero's] cloaths and dress... avoiding the extremes of a rustic negligence and foppish delicacy.

**† 2. Luxury; pampering indulgence.** *Obs.*

1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 14 Delicacy his swete top Hap fostred so pat it fordoth Of abstinence al pat ber is. c 1450 *LOUNGEON Grail* xlii. 554 The Cristene men... weren alle ful Richely... Ifed with alle delicacy. 1577 *B. GOODE Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 7 The common sort preferreth shameful and beastly delicacy, before honest and vertuous labour. 1649 *MAXWELL tr. Herodian* (1635) 127 The glory of a Souldier consists in labour, not in laziness or delicacy. 1665 *G. HAYES Sir T. Roe's Voy. E. Ind.* 477 A life that was full of pomp, and pleasure, and delicacy. 1735 *Pope Odys.* xs. 82 Venus in tender delicacy rears With honey, milk, and wine, their infant years.

**† b. Gratification, pleasure, delectation.** *Obs.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Monk's T.* 401 He Rome brent' for his delicacy. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 333 She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent What choice to chase for delicacy best.

**† 3. The quality of being delightful to the palate; delicateness or daintiness (of food).** *Obs.*

1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 83 Berconius of cokerie First made the delicacy. 1650 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Living* ii. 81 Be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats or the delicacy of thy sauces.

**† 4. The quality of being delightful, esp. to the intellectual senses; beauty, daintiness, pleasantness.** *Obs.*

1509 *HAWES Past. Plas.* xi. xxii, O redolent well of famous poetry... Referringe out the dulcet delicacy Of mirth, ryvers in mervallous wydenesse. 1580 *(GREENE Memphis)* (Arb.) 48 Feeding on the delicacy of their features. 1622 *DRAYTON*



*Poly-olb. i. 5* Euen in the agedst face, where beautie once did dwell... something will appeare To shoue some little tract of delicacy there. *Ibid. vii. 106* The aire with such delights and delicacy fills, As makes it loth to stirre, or thence those smels to beare. *1634* Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 61 Some peculiar Houses... may be competitors for delicacy with most in Europe.

**5.** Exquisite fineness of texture, substance, finish, etc.; graceful slighthness, slenderness, or softness; soft or tender beauty.

*a 1586* SIDNEY (J.), *A man*... in whom strong making took not away delicacy, nor beauty fierceness. *1615* CROOKE *Body of Man* (1616) 730 Anaxagoras... marking diligently... the postures of the fingers... and the soft delicacy thereof. *1744* HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. II. (1765) 217 No Woman ever equalled the Delicacy of the Medicean Venus. *1756* BURKE *Subl. & B. iv. xvi.* An air of robustness and strength is very prejudicial to beauty. An appearance of delicacy and even of fragility, is almost essential to it. *1874* GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 363 She [Elizabeth] would play with her rings that her courtiers might note the delicacy of her hands.

**6.** Tenderness or weakness of constitution or health; want of strength or robustness; susceptibility to injury or disease.

*1632* J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 93 Cause to conjecture, that the delicacy of her sex kept disproportioned companie with... her courage. *1711* ADDISON *Spect.* No. 3 ¶ 3 Whether it was from the Delicacy of her Constitution, or that she was troubled with the Vapours. *1759* DILWORTH *Pope* 136 From the delicacy of his body, his life had been a continual scene of suffering to him. *1816* KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 181 The silk-cultivation has been on the decline in this part of the world, from the extreme delicacy of the insect. *1874* B. CLAYTON *Dogs* 20 The great drawback [to the Italian Greyhound] is its delicacy; it requires the utmost care.

**7.** The quality or condition of requiring nice and skilful handling.

*1785* BURKE *Sp. Nabob Arcot* Wks. 1842 I. 318 That our concerns in India were matters of delicacy. *1796* MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 679 The extreme difficulty and delicacy of drawing the line of limitation [in a list of eminent men]. *1857* WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc. I. Pref. 7.* I was aware... of the difficulty and delicacy of the office which I had undertaken. *1884* *L'pool Daily Post* 1 June 5/3 Absorbed in negotiations of the utmost delicacy.

**8.** Exquisite fineness of feeling, observation, etc.; nicety of perception; sensitiveness of appreciation.

*1702* ROWE *Tamert. Ded.* Poetry... will still be the Entertainment of all wise Men, that have any Delicacy in their Knowledge. *a 1704* T. BROWN *Sat. Antients* Wks. 1730 I. 23 To make the delicacy of his sentiments perceived. *1865* MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 60 His principles would be relaxed, and the delicacy of his sense of right and wrong impaired. *1869* E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 29 Warming the water is said to increase the delicacy of taste. *1884* CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 216 Their truth and piercingness and delicacy of observation.

**b. transf.** Of instruments, etc.: Responsiveness to the slightest influence or change; sensitiveness.

*1871* B. STEWART *Heat* § 29 Such an instrument will therefore indicate any difference of temperature with great delicacy.

**9.** Exquisite fineness or nicety of skill, expression, touch, etc.

*1675* tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* (Rtdg. 1883) 198 This double intelligence was managed with... slowness and delicacy. *1683* D. A. *Art. Conversa* 103 With modest Apologies and delicacy of expression. *a 1700* DRYDEN (J.), *Van Dyck* has even excelled him in the delicacy of his colouring. *1759* ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. i. 69 Henry VIII of England held the balance with less delicacy, but with a stronger hand. *1848* MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 66 Scotsmen... wrote Latin verse with more than the delicacy of Vidua. *1885* *Truth* 28 May 84/2 The spray is rendered with much lightness and delicacy.

**10.** A refined sense of what is becoming, modest or proper; sensitiveness to the feelings of modesty, shame, etc.; delicate regard for the feelings of others.

*1712* STEELE *Spect.* No. 286 ¶ 1 A false Delicacy is Affectation, not Politeness. *1732* MALLET in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 269, I am sure you will do it with all the delicacy natural to your own disposition. *1749* FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. xiii. This... somewhat reconciled the delicacy of Sophia to the public entertainment, which... she was obliged to go to. *1832* LYTTON *Eugene A. i. x.* It would be a false delicacy in me to deny that I have observed it. *1843* MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. x. 171 Nothing can exceed their cordiality and delicacy, so that their benefactions are given as a compliment.

**† 11.** Fastidiousness; squeamishness. *Obs.*

*1715* POPE *Ode* xix. 397 The delicacy of your courtly train To wash a wretched warden'er would disdain. *1771* Mrs. GRIFFITH tr. *Viaud's Shipwreck* 104 It was almost come to a state of putrefaction, but hunger has no delicacy; so having broiled it [etc.]. *1793* BEDDOES *Math. Evid.* 118 The common old thin 4to. is not adapted to modern delicacy in books.

**II. 12.** A thing which gives delight; something delightful. *arch.*

*1586* A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 24 [To] believe that... our very senses are partakers of every delicacy in them contained. *1594* T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* n. 197 These delicacies and spiritual delights. *1609* BIBLE (Douay) *Isa.* li. 3 He will make her desert as delicacies [Wyclif delices]. *1650* JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 242 God... encourages our duty with... sensible pleasure and delicacies in prayer. *1667* MILTON *P. L.* viii. 526 These delicacies of Taste, Sight, Smell, Herbs, Fruits, & Flours, Walks, and the melody of Birds. *1882* STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 22 The President's company is a delicacy in itself.

**b. esp.** Something that gratifies the palate, a choice or dainty item of food; a dainty.

*c 1450* LONELICH *C.ail* iv. 270 The peple... weren Repleynsched... with alle Maner Metes and delicacies. *1596*

DRAYTON *Legends* iii. 118 Me with Ambrosiall Delicacies fed. *1751* JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 ¶ 10 Untasted delicacies solicit his appetite. *1879* FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 104 A pig... was... the chief delicacy at Gentile banquets. *1884* G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. 156 Oysters, sweetbreads, red mullet, any little delicacy of that sort.

**† c.** A luxury; a sensual pleasure. *Obs.*

*1581* PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 19 These lurke loyterling plunged in delicacies... as Swine in the mire. *1605* VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vi. (1628) 165 A people very strong and hardy, and the rather for not being weakened with delicacies.

**13.** A delicate trait, observance, or attention.

*1712* STEELE *Spect.* No. 491 ¶ 2 The Decencies, Honours and Delicacies that attend the Passion towards them [women] in elegant Minds. *1751* JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 98 ¶ 5 Those little civilities and ceremonious delicacies. *1779* J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* II. xciv. 418 A woman, and acquainted with all the weakness and delicacies of the sex.

**14.** A nicety, a refinement.

*1789* STOKES *Let. in Pettigrew Mem. Lettison* (1817) III. 404 In these delicacies we wish to be confirmed or corrected by those who are real masters in the profession. *1876* FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiv. 524 To disregard the grammatical delicacies of the written language.

**Delicate** (de'likät), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *delicat*, 5-*oat*, 5-6 *de*, *dylicat*, 6 *Sc. diligat*, 4- *delicate*. [*ad. L. delicat-us, -a, -um* alluring, charming, voluptuous, soft, tender, dainty, effeminate, etc.; reinforced by later *F. delicat* (15th c. in Hatzfeld), 'daintie, pleasing, prettie, delicious, tender, nice, effeminate, of a weak complexion' (Cotgr.); in mod. *F.* 'of exquisite fineness' (Hatzf.); cf. *Pr.* and *Cat. delicat*, *Sp. delicado*, *It. delicato*. The native repr. of *L. delicat-us* in OF. was *delid* 'fine, slender, delicate': see *DELIE*.]

(The etymology of *L. delicat-us* appears to be quite uncertain: several distinct suggestions are current. Even the primary sense is doubtful; but, if not originally connected with *delicia* (DELICE), it seems to have been subsequently associated therewith. The word had undergone considerable development of meaning already in ancient Latin; in Romanic it received further extension in the line of meaning 'dainty, tenderly fine, slender, slight, easily affected or hurt'; these Latin and Romanic senses have at various times been adopted in English, often as literal adaptations of the Latin word in the Vulgate, etc.; and the history of the word here is involved and difficult to trace. The following arrangement is more or less provisional.)

**I.** Senses more or less = various uses of DAINTY *a.*

**1.** Delightful, charming, pleasant, nice. **† a.** *gen. Obs.*

*1382* WYCLIF *Isa.* lviii. 13 If thou... clepest a delicat sabot [1388 clepest the sabot delicat, *Vulg. vocaveris sabbatum delicatum*, 1611 call the sabbath a delight]. *c 1400* MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 39 Anoynted with delicate thinges of swete smelle. *1513* BRADSHAW *St. Werburga* i. 2560 The Worde of god was most delicate seruyse. *1553* EORN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 15 Delicate thinges... that may encrease the pleasures of this lyfe. *1665* Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 175 A spacious Garden, which was curious to the eye and delicate to the smell. *1683* THORESBY *Diary* 4 Apr., To Bigglesworth where is nothing observable but a delicate new Inn. *1697* DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 458 Which our Carpenters afterwards altered, and made a delicate Boat fit for any service. *1712* tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 152 A ravishing Smell... as strong as that of the Quince, but much more delicate. *1791* COWPER *Retired Cat* 60 Cried Puss '... Oh what a delicate retreat! I will resign myself to rest'.

**b.** Of food, etc.: Pleasing to the palate, dainty.

*c 1380* WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 13 Delicat metis and drynkis. *1514* BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyschm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlii. Then cometh dishes moste swete & delicate. *1535* COVERDALE *Ecclius.* xxix. 24 Better is it to have a poore luyvinge in a mans owne house, then delicate fayre among the straunge. *1624* Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 18 Let the drink be never so delicate and well-spiced. *1700* S. L. tr. *Frysk's Voy. E. Ind.* 21 A very good Dinner of Meat... and Cheese, and delicate Beer. *1760-72* tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 79 Some of them [dishes] are so delicate, that foreigners are no less pleased with them, than the gentlemen of the country. *1845* M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1880) 12 Not to take delight in delicate meats. *1853* J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1876) II. i. 40 Horseflesh was the most delicate of all the Tartar viands in the times we are now considering.

**† c.** Said of the air, climate, or natural features.

*1553* BRENDE *O. Curtius* Liv. The river Hydaspis which is counted to be a verye delicate water. *1586* A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 26 A soile delicate... for the aire, and pleasant for the situation. *1605* SHAKS. *Mach.* i. vi. 10 Where they much breed, and haunt: I have observ'd The ayre is delicate. *1622* DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxi. (1748) 339 A purer stream, a delicator brook, Bright Phoebus in his course doth scarcely overlook. *1697* DAMPIER *Voy.* (1729) I. 485 Tabago... still lies wast (though a delicate fruitful Island). *1700* CONGREVE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 299 We had a long passage, but delicate weather. *1756* NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 141 There is a small arm of the sea, and another delicate country joining to it. *1789* G. WHITE *Seaborne* xxiii. (1853) 94 The sun broke out into a warm delicate day.

**† d.** Delightful from its beauty; dainty to behold; lovely, graceful, elegant. *Obs.*

*1583* SEMPILL *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 1023 Ene diligat [v. r. diligat] gowne... he send him. *1604* SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 30 She's a most exquisite Lady... Indeed she's a most fresh and delicate creature. *1632* LITGOW *Trav.* vi. 282 Rare Alabaster Tombe... inclosed within a delicate Chappell under the ground. *1641* EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 28 Haerlem is a very delicate town, and hath one of the fairest churches of the Gothic design I had ever seen. *1759* B. MARTIN *Nat. Hist. Eng.* I. 367 Oxford... is a most delicate and beautiful City.

**† 2.** Characterized by pleasure or sensuous delight; luxurious, voluptuous, effeminate. *Obs.*

*c 1386* CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 402, I shal lede now so myrie a lyf So delicat with-outen wo and stryf That I shal have myn heuene in erthe heere. *1393* LANGR. *P. Pl. C.* ix. 279 Dines for hus delicat lyf to be deuel wente. *1522-3* Act 34-5 *Hen. VIII.* c. 4 Sundrie persons... consume the substance obtained by credite... for their own pleasure and delicate luyvinge. *1576* FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 410 You have your sweete and delicate sleepes in your comfortable chambers. *1599* SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. i. 305 Come thronging soft and delicate desires, All prompting mee how faire yonge Hero is. *1737* WHISTON *Josephus' Antig.* xvii. xii. § 2 Softness of body... derived from his delicate and generous education.

**† b.** Of persons: Given to pleasure or luxury; luxurious; sumptuous. *Obs.*

*c 1386* CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 393 Moore delicaat, moore pompos of array, Moore proud was neuere Emperour than he. *1393* GOWER *Conf.* III. 34 He was eke so delicate Of his clothing, that every day of purple and bisse he made him gay. *c 1440* *Promp. Parv.* 117 Delicate or lycorowse, *delicatus* (P. *laustus*). *c 1450* *Mirror Saluacionis* 1538 Now glutterie is y<sup>e</sup> vice y<sup>e</sup> the feend first temptis man inne, flor rather a man delicat than abstynent fallis in synne. *1535* COVERDALE *Amos* vi. (heading), He reprotheth the welthy, ydyll and delicate people. *1613* R. C. *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Delicate*, daintie, giuen to pleasure. *1640* HABBINGTON *Hist. Edw.* IV 196 (Trench) The most delicate and voluptuous princes have ever been the heaviest oppressors of the people.

**† 3.** Self-indulgent, loving ease, indolent. *Obs.*

*c 1374* CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. vii. 149 O 3e slowe and delicat men, whi flei 3e aduersites and ne fyzyen nat ayeins hem by vertue. *1413* LYDG. *Pilgr. Soule* iii. ix. (1483) 56 Suche folke hane ben soo delicate and lothe to good werkes. *1533* MORE *Debell.* *Salem Pref. Wks.* 931/1 Many men are now a dayes so delicate in reading, and so lothe to labour. *1579* TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* *Tim.* 102/2 They which will be delicate, & perswade themselves y<sup>e</sup> shal not suffer much trouble in doing their dutie faithfully. *1601* CORNWALLYSS *Ess.* xii. He made choyse rather of a slow delicate people, then of spirits of more excellency.

**† 4.** Tenderly or softly reared, not robust; dainty; effeminate. *Obs.* or *arch.*

*1382* WYCLIF *Deut.* xxviii. 56 A tendre woman and a delicate, the which vpon the erthe myzte not go, ne fitch the stap of the foot, for softnes and moost tendrenes. *1526* *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 204 b, The delicate persone that can suffre no payne in body. *1556* *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) E viij, And well that [= *bien que*] the grete colde penetreth youre delicat fleshes. [Of women]. *1602* SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. iv. 48 Witness this army... Led by a delicate and tender prince. *1611* BIBLE *Jer.* vi. 2, I have likened the daughter of Zion to a comely and delicate [COVERD. *fayre* and *tendre*] woman. *1688* S. PENTON *Guardian's Instr.* 56 This was the unhappiness of a delicate Youth, whose great misfortune it was to be worth Two Thousand a Year before he was One and Twenty.

**† 5.** Fastidious, particular, nice, dainty. *Obs.*

*1568* GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 88 He was more delicate and deyntie than became a person being so homely appareled. *1649* Bp. REYNOLDS *Serm. Hosea* Epist. i. 1, I speake with such plainness, as might commend the matter delivered rather to the Conscience of a Penitent, then to the fancy of a delicate hearer. *1673* *Rules of Civility* 109 Some people being so delicate, they will not eat after a man has eat with his Spoon and not wiped it. *1712* STEELE *Spect.* No. 493 ¶ 7 You, who are delicate in the choice of your friends and domestics. *1773* JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 21 Sept., The only things of which we, or travellers ever more delicate, could find any pretensions to complain. *1796* MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 561 They are delicate in no part of their dress but in their hair.

**II.** Fine: not coarse, not robust, not rough, not gross.

**6.** Exquisitely or beautifully fine in texture, make, or finish; exquisitely soft, slender, or slight.

*1577* B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 140 Champion Feedes and Downes, are best for the delicatist and finest woolled Sheepe. *1600* J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 237 Their women are white, having blacke haaires and a most delicate skin. *1624* Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 190 The people... wear little clothing, save what is thin and delicate. *1756* BURKE *Subl. & B. iv. xvi.* It is the delicate myrtle... it is the vine, which we look on as vegetable beauties. *1800* tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 188 A salt... under the form of exceedingly delicate needles. *1825* J. NEAL Bp. *Jonathan* III. 175 The delicate gauze over her bosom shook. *1900* LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 38 Delicatest sea-ferns.

**b.** Fine or exquisite in quality or nature.

*a 1533* LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) M vij b, Such as are of a delicate bloude, haue not soo much sollicitude as the rustical people. *1610* SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 272 Thou wast a Spirit too delicate To act her earthy, and abhord commands. *a 1631* DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 47 Nor is it because the delicatist blood hath the best spirits. *1794* S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 119 Like most of our delicate pleasures it is not to be enjoyed but in the cultivated state. *1828* HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Truls.* (1872) I. 9 All the dishes were very delicate. *1863* GEO. ELIOT *Romola* li. vi, The meats were likely to be delicate, the wines choice. *1886* RUSKIN *Præterita* i. vi. 186 My father liked delicate cookery, just because he was one of the smallest and rarest eaters.

**c.** Fine in workmanship; finely or exquisitely constructed.

*1756* J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. vi. 301 My chief reason for quoting these delicate lines. *1870* EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* *Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 91 We are delicate machines, and require nice treatment to get from us the maximum of power and pleasure.

**d.** Of colour: Of a shade which is not strong or glaring; soft, tender, or subdued.

*1822* PRAED *Poems, Lillians* l. 12 And wings of a warm and delicate hue, Like the glow of a deep carnation. *1860* TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 83 The hole... [in] the snow was filled with a delicate blue light.

**7.** So fine, or slight as to be little noticeable or difficult to appreciate; subtle in its fineness.



169a DRYDEN *St. Evermunt's Ess.* 120 He leaves to be discerned a delicate inclination for the conspirators. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* [Pref. (Globe) 498] The French have a high value for them [turns of words] . . . they are often what they call delicate, when they are introduced with judgment. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 71 Catharine often told the king plainly what the Protestant lords of the council only dared to hint in the most delicate phrases. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. 23 Discrimination of the most delicate differences is an indispensable qualification.

8. So fine or tender as to be easily damaged; tender, fragile; easily injured or spoiled.

1568 TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* E ij b. A good name . . . is so delicate a thing in a woman, that she must not only be good, but likewise must appear so. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. ii. 74 Thou hast . . . Abuse'd her delicate Youth, with Drugs or Minerals. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1790) 192 The Nectarine and like delicate mural-Fruit. 1834 MEDWIN *Angrit in Wales* I. 75 But they [trout] are so delicate that they will not keep, and must be eaten the day they are killed. 1893 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (ed. 3) 104 It [cropping] is cruel . . . in exposing one of the most delicate organs to the effects of cold, wet, sand, and dirt.

b. Tender or feeble in constitution; very susceptible to injury; liable to sickness or disease; weakly, not strong or robust.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 291 If he be a delicate man or a feeble drie hie with fumingyngs maad of pulpa colouquintada. 1574 HELLLOWES *Cucumber's Fam.* 184 The old man is delicate and of small strength. 1665 SIA T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 164 The excess [in bathing] doubtless weakens the Body, by making it soft and delicate, and subject to colds. 1769 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 93 Robust persons are able to endure either cold or heat better than the delicate. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 532 The Princess . . . was then in very delicate health. 1893 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (ed. 3) 73 Dogs of a delicate constitution and unused to rough it.

9. fig. Presenting points which require nice and skilful handling; critical; ticklish.

1742 HUME *Ess. Parties G. Brit.* Init. The just balance between the republican and monarchical part of our constitution is really, in itself, so extremely delicate and uncertain, that [etc.]. 1777 BURKE *Let. Sheriffs Bristol Wks.* 1249 I. 215 These delicate points ought to be wholly left to the crown. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 215, I informed him it was a delicate affair, advising him to say nothing about it. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* II. 8, I saw clearly that Amrut Rao's situation was delicate. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. vii. 443 His mission was a delicate one.

III. Endowed with fineness of appreciation or execution.

10. Exquisitely fine in power of perception, feeling, appreciation, etc.; finely sensitive.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E ij, He was but of tender age, and not of great delicate understanding. 1581 PETTIE *Guassad's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 94 b, To their delicate ears to hear what men saie, they lacke [etc.]. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1799) I. 338 Then our minds . . . would be always kept in so fine, so delicate a temper. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 2 P 2 A very delicate Observer of what occurs to him in the present World. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. v. 5 A delicate ear rejoices in the slightest and more modulated passages of sound. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* I. 26 Let us learn then to have a delicate conscience.

b. Of instruments: So finely made or adjusted as to be responsive to very slight influences; finely sensitive.

1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 34 Very delicate balances are not only used in nice experiments [etc.]. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxxvi. 386 A structure so delicate that it would have made the hundredth part of a degree evident. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 193 Our instruments are doubtless very delicate, but . . . the most refined apparatus is far less sensitive for dark heat than the eye is for light.

11. Endowed with exquisitely fine powers of expression or execution; finely skilful.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poet.* I. viii. (Arb.) 33 Horace the most delicate of all the Roman Lyricists. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* IV. i. 199, I do but say what she is: so delicate with her needle: an admirable Musitian. 1611 TOWNSEND *Art. Trag.* II. i. Wks. 1878 I. 42 O thou't a most delicate, sweete, eloquent villaine. 1760 *Cowper Table T.* 653 Pope . . . (So nice his ear, so delicate his touch) Made poetry a mere mechanic art. 1884 *Public Opinion* 11 July 52/1 The artist is at his best, at his delicate and subtlest, in his water-colours.

† b. Characterized by skilful action; finely ingenious. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* II. (1586) 76 An other more delicate way he speaketh of, which is . . . laying the branches in baskets of earth . . . obtaining Rootes betwixt the very fruit and the toppes. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav. vi.* 188 It were a delicate stratagem to shoo A Troope of Horse with Felt. 1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 11 The Budge it is a delicate trade.

12. Finely sensitive to what is becoming, proper, or modest, or to the feelings of others.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 103 Her . . . admirable beaultie, a delicate spirit, sweet behaviour and charitable acts surpassing child-hood. 1721 TICKELL *Life of Addison* in *Wks.*, Mr. Addison . . . was . . . too delicate to take any part of that [praise] which belonged to others. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 207 (Case of Delicacy) We were both too delicate to communicate what we felt to each other upon the occasion. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* ix. (1852) 260 Appearances of a just ground for the imputation are so unambiguous that it were treason to truth to be delicate.

b. Of actions, etc.: Showing or characterized by feelings of delicacy or modesty.

1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. vi. 442 All parties recommended a delicate and liberal treatment. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Ellis of Gar.* viii. 102 It would not have been delicate, I warrant, Mr. Angus. 1867 F. M. CRAWFORD *P. Polt* II. 83 It was evident from her few words and from

the blush which accompanied them that this was a delicate subject.

IV. Comb., as delicate-footed, -handed, -looking adjs.

1825 TENNYSON *Maud* I. viii. 21 The snowy banded, diletant delicate-handed priest. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. ix. 293 A delicate-footed dame.

B. sb.  
† 1. a. One addicted to a life of luxury. b. One who is dainty or fastidious in his tastes. *Obs.*

138a WYCLIF *Isa.* xlviii. 8 Now here thou these thingus, thou delicat, and dwellende trostell. 139a — *Baruch* iv. 26 My delicatis [Vulg. *delicati* mel] or nurshid in delicis, walkiden sharp weies. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 361 (R.) If Lucullus were not a waster and a delicate given to belly-cheare. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 P 4 The Rules among these false Delicates are to be as Contradictory as they can be to Nature.

2. A thing that gives pleasure (usually in pl.):  
† a. *gen.* A luxury, delight. *Obs.*

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* I. xxiv. Than shal þe flesche þat habþ ben in affliccion, ioy much more þan he þat habþ ben nourished in delicatis. 1499 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* III. xix. 211 For to knowe and acqurre connyng scolers haue lefte and layde asyde ryghesses, delicatis and all eases of body. 1539 CRAWMER in *Syrpe Life* II. (1694) 247 Such as . . . repute for their chief delicatis the disputacion of high questions. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. v. 51. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man.* (1603) 345 The pompe and delicatis used by the great estates of other ages. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 247 There is no reason that His comforts be too cheap, seeing they are delicatis. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* viii. 819 Her nectareous cup, Mixt up of delicatis for every sense.

b. A choice viand; a dainty, delicacy.

c 1450 *Merlin* 6 Yef we hadde þat a mossell brede, we haue more ioye and delyte than ye haue with alle the delicatis of the worlde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 70 b, To be admytted to the kynges oone table, and to taste of his deynyte delicatis. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 226 Hunger cooks all meats to delicatis. 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* III. Cheshire-cheese . . . seems to be a great delicate to the palate of this animal. 1770 STEELE *Tatler* No. 251 P 4 Reflections . . . which add Delicatis to the Feast of a good Conscience. 1800 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxii. These delicatis he heard'p with glowing hand On golden dishes. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 204 And many such a delicate As goddesses in old time ate.

† c. Of a person: The delight, joy, darling. *Obs. rare* — 1.

1531 ELYOT *Gov. III.* xxiv. The Emperour Titus . . . for his lernynge and vertue, was named the delicate of the worlde [*amur et delicie humani generis*].

† Delicate, v. *rare. Obs.* [f. DELICATE a.] To render delicate.

1614 W. B. PHILOSOEPH'S *Banquet* (ed. 2) 69 They doe dillicate and mollifie the flesh.

Hence Delicated *ppl. a.*

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* 125 These delicatis maslins rather seem Than be, you think?

Delicately (delik'atli), adv. [f. DELICATE a. + -LY 2.] In a delicate manner.

† 1. In a way that gratifies the senses, esp. the palate; sumptuously, luxuriously; daintily, fastidiously. *Obs.*

1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. v. 184 Drynke nouste ouer delicately ne to depe noyther. *Ibid.* B. xiv. 250 He . . . doth hym nouste dyne delicately ne drynke wyn oft. 1435 MISYV *Fire of Love* 26 Pat I wold not abyde bot wher I myght be delicately fed. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 117 Bore fleshe wherwith they fedde them selues delicately. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 292 You haue receiued mee honorably, sumptuously and delicately. 1611 BIBLE I. *Tim.* v. 6 She that lieth in pleasure [margin, delicately] is dead while she lieth. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* II. § 1. 57 Eat not delicately or nicely.

b. With enervating or weakening luxury or indulgence; effeminately, tenderly.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxix. 21 Who delicatli [delicately] fro childhed nurshith his seruaut, afterward shal feelen hym vnobeisaut. 1554 HULOET, *Delicately, lante, molliter, molibriter.* 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Chr. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 58 The young comcombs of the Life Guards delicately brought up. 1893 H. DALZIEL *Dis. Dogs* (ed. 3) 28 Not so liable to attacks of cold as the more delicately reared.

2. † a. In a way that gives pleasure or delight; delightfully, beautifully (*obs.*). b. 'With soft elegance' (J.); with exquisite or graceful fineness, softness, etc. Opposed to coarsely.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Ireland* an. 1535 (R.) He was . . . delicately in each limb featured. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* § P. 109 The Moors build with Stone and Mortar . . . making small shew without, but delicately contrived within. 1735 POPE *Ep. Lady* 43 Ladies . . . 'Tis to their Changes half their charms we owe; Fine by defect, and delicately weak. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 54 The fox here is not much bigger than a large cat; but delicately shaped. 1841 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 62 Ye cowslips, delicately pale. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 407 The more delicately organised mind of Halifax. 1876 GEO. ELLIOT *Den. Der.* III. xxv. 39 The delicately-wrought foliage of the capitals.

3. Softly, lightly; with light or delicate touch, gently; with delicacy of feeling. Opposed to roughly.

1611 BIBLE I. *Sam.* xv. 32 And Agag came vnto him delicately [COVERD. tenderly, *Genoa* pleasantly]. 1677 S. LEE *Triumph of Mercy* in Spurgeon *Tras. Dav.* Ps. cv. 19-21 Joseph's feet were hurt in irons, to fit him to tread more delicately in the King's Palace. 1825 J. NEAL *Bvn. Jonathan* III. 28 Death in his great mercy . . . had breathed upon it very delicately. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1880) I. 10 The thorny subject which they were delicately shunning in their conversation. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 411 Whence, though delicately expressed, was perfectly intelligible.

4. In a way that is sensitive or responsive to the slightest influences; sensitively; with nice exactness.

1701 MRS. RACLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. Whose mind was delicately sensible to the beauties of nature. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* 195 The least degree of heat then produces the most violent effects upon the fibres thus delicately irritable. 1822 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xx. 179 A very delicately balanced scale of etiquette. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Indus.* I. 187 How delicately the adjustment of the pressure can be made with this apparatus.

Delicateness (delik'atnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being delicate, delicacy. The opposite of roughness, coarseness, grossness.

1530 PINSER. 212/2 Delicatenesse, friandise. 1554 HULOET, *Delicatenes, mollicia, mollitia, molibritas.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 49 They fynde the lyke softenes or delicatenes to bee in herbes. 1598 STOW *Serv.* x. (1603) 80 They which delight in delicatenesse may be satisfied with as delicate dishes there as may be found elsewhere. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxviii. 36 The tender and delicate woman . . . which would not adventure to set the sole of her foot vpon the ground, for delicatenesse and tenderness. 1670-98 LAMBERT *Italy* Pref. 19 Any young traveller should leave behind him . . . all delicatenes and effeminatenes. 1678 *Trans. Crit. Spain* 21 The delicatenes of our Young Prince suffered him not to bear the Fatigue. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Epitaph*, Young Children are more subject to the Falling-Sickness . . . by Reason of the Delicateness of the Nerves. 1873 *Daily News* 21 Aug. To borrow the delicatenes of [this] French idiom.

Delicetesse (delik'atēs). [mod. F. *delicatesse* (1564 in Hatzf.), f. *delikat* DELICATE: cf. *It. delicatessa*, and older pop. F. words like *justesse, vilesse*, etc.] Delicacy.

1698 VANBRUGH *Prov. Wife* I. ii. 150 But I have too much delicetesse to make a practice on't. 1704 SWIFT 7. *Tub* ii. 40 All which required abundance of fineness and delicetesse to manage with advantage. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit*, Off. Epil. The French found it a little too rough for their delicetesse. 1854 SYD. DOBELL *Balder* xxv. 186 Let delicetesse Weave his thin cuticle, and mesh him in.

† Delicative, a. *Obs.* In 5 *deleycatyf*. [a. OF. *delicatif*, -ive, dainty, exquisite.] Of the nature of delicacies; dainty.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) v. iii. 337 b/2 Seche no metres ouer deleycous ne deleycatyf.

† Delicitude. *Obs. rare.* = DELICATESSE.

1797 BAILEY II. *Delicitude*, deliciousness. 1775 in *ASH*.

† Delice. *Obs.* Forms: 3-7 *delioce*, 3-6 *-yoe*,

4 *-ijss*, 5 *-is*, *-ys*, *-yao*; pl. 3-7 *delioce*, 4-5 *-lois*,

4 *-ioys*, 5 *-yoys*, 5-6 *-yoea*. [a. OF. *delice* masc.

:-L. *delicium*, and OF. *delices* fem. pl. :-L. *delicia*,

-as, delight, pleasure, charm; f. *delicere* to allure,

entice, delight. (The L. words have the form of

the neuter sing. and fem. pl. of an adj. \**delicius*

charming, alluring. L. had also the fem. sing.

*delicia*, whence *It. delizia*, Sp., Pg. *delicia* delight.)

1. Delight, pleasure, joy, enjoyment.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 340 Vor his delices, he seið, beoð forto wunien þer. 'Et delice mee cum filiis hominum.' 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* ii. 8 The Lord God had plantid paradise of delice fro biggynnyng. 1430 LYNG. *Chron.* *Tray* III. xxviii. Causinge the ayre enuyron þe delise To resemble a very paradise. 1435 MISYV *Fire of Love* 96 Þe delis of endles lufe. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* *our Lady* 174 In thy delices lyeth mother of God. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devils Banquet* 3 If she discouers the greene and gay flowers of delice. 1656 JER. TAYLOR in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 104 My delices were really in seeing you severe and unconcerned. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 47 The love of God and delices of Religion.

b. *spec.* Sensual or worldly pleasure; voluptuousness.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 Þet heo gleowede & gomedæ . . . & liued in delices? 1340 *Ayene*. 24 Þe guodes of hap hȳþ heynes, riches, delices, and prosperites. 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T. P 133 For certis delices ben þe appetites of þy fyue wittes. 1401 *Pol. Poems* Rollis II. 50 Take þe Cristes crosse, he saith, and counte we delices clays. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 535/2 Paule sayde of wanton widowes, that the widow which lieth in delices, is dead euen whyle she lieth. 1666 GALE *Crit. Gentilis* I. III. x. 106 No smooth and effeminate delices for itching ears.

2. Something that affords pleasure; a delight.

14. *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1861) 248 To don hym sorwe was here delys [rime prys]. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* VII. 73 Hee was called the love and delices of mankynde. 1664 EVELYN *tr. Freart's Archit.* Ep. Ded. 15 S. Germain's and Versailles, which were then the ordinary residence and delices of the King. 1770 SWINBURNE *Tras. Spain* xxxiv. (T.). Zehra, with all its delices, is erased from the face of the earth.

b. A dainty, delicacy.

1423 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 195 b/1 She had no thynge but barly brede and sometyne benes, the whiche . . . she ete for alle delices. 1599 BUTTER *Dyets Diet Dinner* A a viij. There with Cates, Delices, Tabacco, Mell. 1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 91 Whence . . . many Fragrant Spices Are brought to us, as rare and choise Delices.

† Spenser stresses *delices*, perhaps by confusion with DELICIES.

1590-6 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 28 And now he has pourd out his ydle mynd In daintie delices, and lavish joyes. *Ibid.* IV. x. 6 An island strong, Abounding all with delices most rare. *Ibid.* v. iii. 40.

† Delic'iate, v. *Obs. rare.* [Formed after OF. *delicier* (12-16th c.), *trans.* to rejoice, *refl.* to enjoy oneself, feast, med. L. *deliciari* to feast, f. L. *delicia*, -æ: see DELICE, and -ATE 3.]

1. *intr.* To take one's pleasure, enjoy oneself, revel, luxuriate.

1633 A. H. *Parthenia Sacra* 18 (R.) When Flora is dis- 21\*



posed to delicate with her minions. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 81 These Evil Demons therefore did as it were Delicately and Epicurize in them.

2. *trans.* To fill with delight, render delightful, delight.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 77. I perceive you disordered, but not much delicately. *Ibid.* 122 Whilst the birds harmoniously delicately the air.

† **Delicacies**, *sb. pl. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *deliciæ*, -as: cf. *DELICE*.] = DELICES, delights; joys; dainties.

1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* II. iii. iv. 1355 Inspire me straight with some rare delicacies, Or He dismount thee from thy radiant coach. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 9 Charon and Atropos are com'd to call me away from my delicacies.

† **Deliciousity**, *Obs. rare.* In 5 -iosite, -iousite, deliciousite. [f. DELICIOUS or its L. or Fr. equivalent. A med. L. *\*deliciositas* and OF. *\*delicousette* were prob. used, though not yet registered.] The quality of being delicious, or of affording delight; *concr.* something in which this quality is embodied; a delicacy, a luxury.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* liiii. 274 (Harl. MS.). To abide still with pe deliciousites. *Ibid.*, As ofte as the flesh is overcome with deliciousites. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 253 To speke and write tho wordis in sum gaynes and bewte or in sum deliciousite.

**Delicious** (d'li-fəs), *a.* Also 4-6 -yct-, -loy-, -yoy-, -ous-, -owse-, delicious(e), 5 dylcyoy-, 6 delicius, di-, 6-7 delitious, 7 delishous. [a. OF. and Anglo-Fr. *delicious* (later F. *delicieux*, -eux) = Pr. *delicios*, Sp. *delicioso*, It. *delizioso*, ad. late L. *deliciosus* delicious, delicate (Augustine), f. L. *dēlicia*, -æ: see DELICE and -OUS.]

1. Highly pleasing or delightful; affording great pleasure or enjoyment.

In mod. use, usually less dignified than 'delightful', and expressing an intenser degree and lower quality of pleasure.

c 1300 *R. Alis.* 38 Thow wondres, of worm and best, Delicouse hit is to lest. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iii. 36 Pise ben faire pinges . . . and only while þei ben herd. þei ben delicouse. c 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 20 Plenti of delicius rivers, pleassantli wateringe there felde. 1623 LITGOW *Trav.* v. 222 A Delicious incircling Harbour, inclos'd within the middle of the Towne. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 283 (Guy's Cliff) a most delicious place, so that a man in many miles riding cannot meet so much variety; as there one furlong doth afford. 1742 COLLINS *Ecolg.* I. 24 Each gentler ray, delicious to your eyes. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 611 A delicious array of Miltonic treasures. 1861 O'CURRY *MS. Materials Anc. Irish Hist.* 263 The delicious strains of the harp. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 349 A green delicious plain.

b. Intensely amusing or entertaining. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* viii. Wks. (1847) 92/1 Delicious! he had that whole Bevie at command whether in Morrice or at May-pole; whilst I . . . left so impoverish'd of what to say, as to turn my Liturgy into my Lady's Psalter. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 362 The strut of the foremost cock, lifting one leg at right angles to the other, is delicious. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* vi. (1879) 71 A delicious joke it would have been.

2. Highly pleasing or enjoyable to the bodily senses, esp. to the taste or smell; affording exquisite sensuous or bodily pleasure.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 9287 Pat savour sal be ful plenteouse, And swa swete and swa delicious. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 71 Ane oþer maner of drinke gude and delicious. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxix. 76 Itt is licoure full delicious. c 1534 DEWEES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 921 A quyetle slepe is right necessary and delicious. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 230b. In the same delicious climate. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 183 Bananas or Plantanes . . . the fruitie . . . gives a most delicious taste and relish. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 400 The soft delicious Air. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* I. § 17 We walked under the delicious shade of these trees. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.* *Uses Gt. Men* Wks. (Bohn) I. 274 In Valencia the climate is delicious. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* II. x. 31 There is something in the word delicious which may be said to comprize a reference to every species of pleasant taste.

† 3. Characterized by or tending to sensuous indulgence; voluptuous, luxurious, dainty. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 6 Deliciousse affectiouns of fleschly lust. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 54 The flesche is tempted by delicious metes and drinks, the whiche bene leteres and kindelers of the brondes of lecherye. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Pasting* I. (1859) 280 An abstinence . . . from all delicious pleasures and delectations worldly. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* I. 22 Forsaking the delicious lives of the effeminate Africans. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 339 The habitual Intemperance which is too commonly annexed to festive and delicious Tables.

† b. Of persons: Addicted to sensuous indulgence; voluptuous, luxurious, dainty. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 33 If that thou understode, What is to ben delicious, Thou woldest nought ben curious. c 1450 *Mirour Salvacion* 914 Of mete nor drinke was sho neure yhit delicious. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 116/2 Thyse monkes ben ouer delicious. 1530 PALSGR. 309/2 Delicouse, dainty mouthed or delicate. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. 1. *Eden* (1641) 84/1 Idleness . . . Defies our body, Yea sobrest men it makes delicious. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 71 The Gentry are . . . Costly in their Apparel, Delicious in their Diet. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 448 A delicious mouth or palate.

**Deliciously** (d'li-fəsli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a delicious manner.

1. So as to afford intense pleasure; delightfully. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sgr.'s T.* 71 Herkynge hise Mynstrals hir thynges pleye Before hym at the bord deliciously. 1485

CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 19 He . . . repayed the places ryght delicously. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. 577 No cost being spared either to purchase the greatest rarities, or to dress them deliciously. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 259 There was something so deliciously amiable in her character. 1803 E. C. CLAYTON *Queens of Song* II. 322 Her voice was invariably pure, true, and deliciously sweet. 1805 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* v. 106 The air was deliciously cool. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec. 5/3 The explanation is deliciously grotesque.

b. With intense delight or enjoyment.

1696 STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 290 Yet does He . . . importune us to sit and eat deliciously with him. 1706 *Reflex.* upon *Ridicule* 239 He deliciously imbibes the Elegies that are given him. 1799 SOUTHEY *Lova Elegies* iv. O'er the page of Love's despair, My Delia bent deliciously to grieve. 1864 SKEAT *Uhland's Poems* 294 Beneath its shade he oft would sit and dream deliciously.

† 2. Luxuriously, voluptuously, sumptuously.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 207 l. 6617 Another spyce ys yn glotonye, To ete ouer delycously. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose* I. r. iii. 6 A songe man . . . vn-chastely and delycously lyfande and full of many synnyis. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6729 If he have peraventure . . . Lyved ouer deliciously. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xvi. 19 A certayne ryche man, which . . . fared deliciously every day. 1624 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 102 The King . . . deliciously tooke his pleasure. 1690 J. PALMER in *Andros Tracts* I. 54 Did his Excellency lye upon Beds of Down, and fare Deliciously every day? a 1800 COWPER *Idiad* (ed. 2) xxiv. 56 The lion . . . Makes inroad on the flocks, that he may fare Deliciously at cost of mortal man.

† 3. With fondness, fondly. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 275 b/4 She [Love] gan deliciously mee comfort with sugred words. a 1440 *Found. St. Barthol.* 61 His hors, that so deliciously he lound, and so negligently hadde lost. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 143 b/1 An heremyte . . . reytyned nothing but a catte whyt whyche he playde ofte and helde it in his lappe delycously.

**Deliciousness** (d'li-fəsni:s), [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being delicious, or highly pleasing (now esp. to the senses): see the adj.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xxiii. (1495) 213 Delicyousnes of all that is sette on the borde. c 1400 *Test. Love* Prol. (1560) 271 b/2 Many men there been, that with ceres openly sprad, so much swallowen the deliciousnesse of jesses and of ryme. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. vi. 12 The sweetest honey is loathsome in its owne deliciousnesse. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* i. 12 There is an inward sweetness and deliciousness in divine truth, which no sensual mind can taste or relish. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 127 ¶ 4 The deliciousness of ease commonly makes us unwilling to return to labour. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* xxiv. There was a deliciousness in it that eluded analysis.

† b. (with *pl.*) A delight. *Obs.*

1749 BR. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1754) I. 57 A Woman quite deserted, and the Vein of her Spiritual Deliciousness dried up in her Aridities.

† 2. Voluptuousness, luxuriousness, luxury. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* I. xxvii. 101 (Harl. MS.) He folowithe deliciousnes of the fleshe. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 179 Philautus, hath giuen ouer himselfe to all deliciousnesse, desiring . . . to be dandled in the laps of Ladies. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 37 He thought . . . to banish out of the City all insolvency, envy, covetousness, and deliciousness. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 242 Do not seek for deliciousness and sensible consolations in the actions of religion.

† 3. Fondness for what gives pleasure. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi. 25 So great was the deliciousness of his mouth.

† **Delicity**, *Obs. rare.* In 5 -yoyte. [A non-etymological formation from DELICE: see -ITY.] Deliciousness, deliciousness.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 72 Martha, ful [of] bewte and of delycete. *Ibid.* III. 2039 And have fed me with fode of most delycete.

**Delict** (d'li-kt), [ad. L. *delictum* fault, offence, crime, prop. subst. use of neuter sing. of pa. pple. of *dēlinquere* to fail, commit a fault: see DELINQUENT.] A violation of law or right; an offence, a delinquency.

1523 IN W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 43 Their delicts and offences. 1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success* II. ix. 209 In al criminal affayres and punishing of delictes. 1613 R. C. Table *Alph. ed.* 3, *Delicta*, fault, small offence. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. ix. 117 When the Supreme Power either hath not power to punish the delinquent, or may misse to have notice of the delict. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 43 (1740) 340 Whereby the proper Officer may be brought to answer for the Delict. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurist* (1879) I. 44 Acts, forbearances and omissions which are violations of rights or duties are styled delicts, injuries or offences. 1871 MARBY *Elem. Law* § 157 The French code . . . is no more explicit on the subject of delicts than Blackstone on the subject of civil injuries to which they correspond.

b. In *flagrant delict*: transl. Lat. in *flagrante delicto*, Fr. en *flagrant delit*, in the very act of committing the offence.

[1772 *Junius Lett.* lxviii. (1875) 327/1 A person . . . taken in *flagrante delicto*, with the stolen goods upon him, is not bailable.] 1850 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxviii. Taken in the *flagrant delict* by the avowal of a crime contrary to thine oath. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* (1844) 121 Cases of *flagrant delict* . . . required no other trial than the publicity . . . of the fact. 1894 G. S. LAYARD *Life of C. Keene* I. 4 [She] resorted to all the time-honoured means of catching scholars in *flagrant delict*.

**Delictual** (d'li-kti-wāl), *a. rare.* [f. DELICT or L. *delictum*, after *effectual*, etc.] Of or belonging to a delict.

1875 POSTE *Gains* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 303 Both Mora . . . and Mala fide possessio have a delictual character.

† **Delie, delye, a. Obs. rare.** [a. F. *delie* (13th c. in Hatzf.), early ad. L. *delicatus*, on the analogy of popular formations like *placatus*, *plie*. (As a living word *delicatus* passed through to *del'cato*, Sp. *delgado*, Cat. and Pr. *delgat*, OF. *delgiēt*, *delgiē*, *deljē*, mod. F. dial. *deugé*, *dougé*. A third and still later adaptation is *delicat*: see DELICATE.) Delicate, fine.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. i. 5 Her cloþes weren maked of ryȝt delye bredes. c 1425 Gout. *Lordschipes* 88 For delye þinge ys more worth þan greet, and þynne more worth þan bycke. [1692 COLES, *Delj*, little. *Old word*.—Hence in Kersey, Bailey, Ash, etc.]

**Deligated** (delig'etēd), *pp. a. Surg.* [f. L. *deligatus* bound fast (see next) + -ED.] Tied with a ligature, as an artery.

1840 R. LISTON *Elem. Surg.* (ed. 2) 204 The immediate effect of a tightly-drawn ligature is to divide the internal and middle coats at the deligated point. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 330/1 With deligated salivary ducts.

**Deligation** (delig'et-jon), [ad. L. *\*dēligationem*, n. of action from *deligare* to bind fast, bind up, f. DE- I. 3 + *ligare* to bind. Cf. mod. F. *deligation* in Surgery. In sense 2, taken in sense of med. L. *disligare*, OF. *deslier*, mod. F. *déliier* to untie: see DE- I. 6.]

I. 1. *Surg.* † a. Bandaging; a bandage. *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min.* 340 By reason of tumours or deligation. 1676 WISEMAN *Surg.* (J.), The third intention is deligation, or retaining the parts so joined together. 1798 W. BLAIR *Soldier's Friend* 33 Useful for the temporary deligation of wounds. 1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med.* 282 s.v. *Deligation*, The deligation of wounds formerly embraced the application of dressings, &c. . . Deligation is hardly ever used now as an English word.

b. The tying of an artery, etc. with a ligature.

1840 R. LISTON *Elem. Surg.* II. (ed. 2) 477 For aneurism at the angle of the jaw, the point of deligation must in a great measure depend on the size of the tumour. 1884 BRATTHWAITE *Retrospect Med.* LXXXVIII. 22 Deligation of large Arteries by application of two ligatures, and division of the Vessel between them.

II. † 2. An unbinding, loosening. *Obs.*

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* 73 In such a Dissolution and natural Sublimation, there is made a deligation of the Elements.

† **Deligature**, *Obs.* [f. L. *dēligare* (see prec.), after *ligature*: see -URE.] A bandage.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physic* III. lii. (1639) 183 He must use apt and convenient deligatures and trusses.

**Deligent**, *Obs.* form of DILIGENT.

**Delight** (d'loit), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 *delit*, (3 *delijt*), 4-6 *delyt* (e, -lite, (5 *delytte*, 6 *delytte*), 6- *delight*. [ME. *delit*, a. OF. *delit* (-eit), (= Pr. *deliet*, Sp. *deleite*, It. *diletto*), f. stem of *deliter* vb. The etymological *delite* is found as late as 1590, but earlier in 16th c. it had generally been supplanted by *delight*, an erroneous spelling after *light*, *flight*, etc.]

1. The fact or condition of being delighted;

pleasure, joy, or gratification felt in a high degree. a 1225 *Ancl. R.* 272 So sone so me . . . let þene lust gon inward & delit waxen. a 1240 *Ureisin* in *Cott. Hom.* 201 Pe muchele delit of þine swetnesse. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 8164 (Fairf.) þai hailid him wiþ grette delite. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 335 To lyuen in delit was euere his wone, For he was Epicurus owene sone. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Clarence* xxxix. In study set his hole delite. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. ii. 145 Sounds, and sweet aires, that giue delight and hurt not. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. iii. 72 The gratification itself of every natural passion must be attended with delight. 1793 COLERIDGE *Poems*, *The Rose*, He gazed! he thrilled with deep delight! 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. v. 38, I had read with delight Coleridge's poem.

b. Phr. To take or have delight (in a thing, in doing, to do).

† To have delight was formerly used as = to desire, Fr. *avoir envie* (see quote. 1470, 1477).

c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 And habbeð mare delit þerin þen anie oðre habbeð i likinge of þe worlde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23339 (Cott.) Bot suld þai haf a gret delite, To se þam settid in þair site. c 1470 HENRY Wallace viii. 1626 The nobill king . . . Had gret delyte this Wallace for to se. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* I, I had delyte & axed to rede some good historye. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* I vj. The delite that men take in the savour and etyng of them. a 1569 KINGSLEY *Conf.*, *Satan* (1578) 49 When he hath a delite in that that he doeth. c 1600 SHAKS. *Rom.* xxxviii. I As a decrepit father takes delight to see his active child do deeds of youth. 1652 J. WRIGHT *tr. Camus' Nature's Paradox* 12 [He] took more delight in Arms than at his Book. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 28 Gardening was what I always took delight in. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 184 The branch of knowledge . . . in which he takes the greatest delight.

† Hence *delight-taking*.

1619 W. SCLATER *Expos.* I. *Thess.* (1630) 468 Pleasure or delight-taking in the partie loved.

2. Anything in which one takes delight, or which affords delight; an object of delight; a source of great pleasure or joy.

a 1225 *Ancl. R.* 102 Þes cos . . . is a swetnesse & a delit of heorte. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 269 Bot in his delytis settis his hert fast. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xv. 66 It is a place of delyte. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 158 Why, Sir John, do you thinke . . . that euer the deuill could haue made you our delight? 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* v. 65 Daphnis, the Fields Delight. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 124 Be Homer's works your study and delight. 1848 MACAULAY



*Hist. Eng. I.* 396 The poetry and eloquence of Greece had been the delight of Raleigh and Falkland.

3. The quality (in objects) which causes delight; quality or faculty of delighting; charm, delightfulness. Now only poet.

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1199 *Dido*, With sadyll red enbrouddit with delyt. 1500-30 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 145 No flour is so perfyt, So full of vertew, plesans and delyt. c1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cil. 12 Sweets growen common lose their dear delight. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 38 The Louver at Paris... with the delight of the annexed Tuilleries. 1804 WORDSW. *Poem*, She was a Phantom of delight When first she gleamed upon my sight.

**Delight** (délait), *v.* Forms: 3-7 *delite*, 4-6 *delyte*, (4) *delytte*, 5-6 *dilyte*, 6 *delyt*, 6 *delygh*, 6- *delight*. [ME. *delite*, a. (OF. *delitier* (-*leitier*, -*leter*, -*litter*) = Fr., Sp. *delectar*, Sp., Pg. *delectar*, It. *delectare*, *dilectare*; -L. *dēlectāre* to allure, attract, delight, charm, please, freq. of *dēlicere* to entice away, allure; cf. DELICIOUS. The current erroneous spelling after *light*, etc. arose in the 16th c., and prevailed about 1575: the Bible of 1611 occasionally retained *delite*.]

1. *trans.* To give great pleasure or enjoyment to; to please highly. Frequently in *pass.* (const. with, at, + *in*, or with *infin.*). Also *absol.*

c1300 K. *Alis.* 580a So hy ben delited in that art That wery ne ben hy neuere cert. c1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 266 But for I... was so besy you to delyte. 1535 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 366 The loue of this game deliteth him so muche. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 151, I am marvelously delighted with merrie conceites. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* 1. (1676) 70 The stateliness of Houses... delighteth the eye. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 395 The Italians are greatly delighted in Pictures. 1704 POPE *Spring* 67 If Windsor-shades delight the matchless maid. 1845 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 496 Charles... was delighted with an adviser who had a hundred pleasant... things to say. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxii. 371 If the money belonged to me, I should be delighted to keep it. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) I. 476, I was quite delighted at this notion.

b. *refl.* = 2.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3086 3yf þou delyte þe oftynd stoundes, Yn horsys, haukyys, or yn houndes. c1340 CURSOR *M.* 1560 (Fairl.) A-mong caymys kyn, þat deliteth ham al to syn. 1369 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. 1. 29 Lot... Dilyteth him in drinke. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 1 A gentylman... whiche gretly delited hym in alle vertuose... thynges. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* cxix. 16, I will delight my selfe in thy statutes. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 199 He has many Elephants with whose Majestie he greatly delights himselfe. 1742 COLLINS *Eclog.* iii. 36 Fair happy maid!... With love delight thee. 1848 D'ISRAELI *Chap. I.* 1. v. 95 A life of pleasure—to delight himself and to be the delight of others.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be highly pleased, take great pleasure, rejoice: a. *in* or *to do* (anything).

c1350 *Aur.* R. 52 Eue... iseth hine ueir, & ueng to deliten i þe biholdunge. c1325 PROSE *Psalter* [11]. þou ne shalt noust deliten in sacrifices. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 415 Yet hath he made lewde folke delyte To serue yow. c1450 Le *Morte Arth.* 3717 Suche we haue delyted in. 1535 JOHN AF RICE in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 33 He delited moche in playing at dice and cardes. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 201 b, An Inne, wherein he delighted muche to be. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* II. iii. 55 The labour we delight in physicks paine. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lxxviii. 30 Scatter thou the people that delite in warre. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 16 They delight to dawbe and make their skin glister with grease. 1720 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 254 ¶ There are no Books which I more delight in than Travels. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 145 The obsolete titles delighted in by the Latin writers. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 39 We know the kind of man whom this system delights to honour.

b. *absol.* (without const.).

1303 GOWER *Conf.* III. 243 And she... So ferforth made him to delite Through lust. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* x. ii, Divers persons in sundry wyse delyght.

c. *transf.* of things.

1577 B. GOOGE *Hersbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 33 b, The Beane delighteth in riche and wel doughted ground. 1697 DAMPIER *Toy. I.* iii. 34 The Manatee delights to live in brackish Water. 1849 JOHNSTON *Exp. Agric.* 116 The hop delights in woollen rags.

† 3. *trans.* To enjoy greatly: = to delight in.

c1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 63 The whiche makethe hym to desire and delite fowle plesance of the synne of lechery. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. (1641) 34/2 Brave-minded Mars... Delighting nought but Battails, blood, and murder. 1608 BASSE *Eleg.* l. 3 Who lou'd no riot, tho delighted sport. 1618 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) II. 285 Shee often went with her husband part of those hunting journeys, delighting her crosbowe.

**Delightable** (délait'ab'l), *a. rare.* [f. DELIGHT *v.* or *sb.* + -ABLE: containing the same elements as the ME. DELITABLE.] Affording delight

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xxiv. 10 Queen of mountainous heights, of all Forests leafy, delightable.

**Delighted** (délait'ed), *pp. a.* [f. DELIGHT *v.* and *sb.* + -ED.]

1. Filled with delight, highly pleased or gratified.

c1687 WALLER *On His Majesty's Escape* (R.), About the keel delighted dolphins play. 1857 LOWELL *Above & Below* i. What health there is in the frank Dawn's delighted eyes.

† 2. Endowed or attended with delight; affording delight, delightful. *Obs.*

With the first quot. cf. DELIGHTFUL 2, quot. 1600. 1603 SHAKS. *Menas.* for *M. III.* i. 121 This sensible warme motion to become A kneaded clod; and the delighted spirit To bath in ferie floods, or to recide in thrilling region of thick-ribbed ice. 1604 — *Ob.* i. iii. 290 If Vertue no delighted Beantie lacke. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 104 By supping a delighted cup of extreame poyson. 1667 PRIMATT

*City & C. Build.* Ded., Your quick and delighted equitable dispatch of such Differences as have come before you. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* 30 But thou, O Hope... What was thy delighted measure?

**Delightedly**, *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a delighted manner.

1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* II. iv, Delightedly dwells he among fays and talismans. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* ix. 161 A man delightfully conscious of his wealth.

**Delighter** (délait'or), [-ER.] One who delights; one who takes delight in (anything).

c1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. xvii. 290 A delightier in telling bad stories. 1713 *Land. Gas.* No. 556/9 All Persons that are delighters in Plants and Flowers. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 366 To draw a greater Guilt, upon the Delighter in, than upon the Committer of, them.

**Delightful** (délait'ful), *a.* Also 6 *delyte*-, *delite*-. [f. DELIGHT (delite) *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Affording delight; delighting; highly pleasing, charming.

1530 PAUSAN. 300/2 Delytefull, that moche delyteyth, *delitens*. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 3 marg., Orateurs muste use delytefull wordes and sayges. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 4 Goodly galleries... Full of faire windowes and delightful bowres. 1659 D. FELL *Impr. Sea To Rdr.* A vij, What delightfuller thing canst thou read than a Theam or Subject of the Sea. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 467 Rimmer, whose delightful Seat was fair Damascus. 1779 COWPER *Letts.* 31 Oct., Was there ever anything so delightful as the music of the Paradise Lost? 1848 DICKENS *Donkey* xxv, That delightful of cities, Paris. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*, (1871) 1 One of the most delightful books in my father's library.

† 2. Full of or experiencing delight; delighting in, delighted with. *Obs.*

c1550 [see DELIGHTFULLY 2]. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 392 Shake off that delightful desire whiche you have to be conversant in the Citie. 1600 C. SUTTON *Learn to Die* (1634) 16 Too chilling a doctrine for our delightful dispositions. 1804 DANIEL Hymen's *Tri.* v. i, We are glad to see you thus Delightful. 1867 A. LOWELL *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* 24 The Nymph Echo is so delightful with their Airs.

**Delightfully** (délait'fully), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a delightful manner; in a way that affords delight; charmingly.

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i. (R.), The flock of unspeakable virtues, held up delightfully in that best builded fold. 1625 BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Arb.) 558 Those which Perfume the Aire most delightfully. 1768 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 2 Jan., My dear father was delightfully well and gay. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xvi. (1873) 160 She sang delightfully; it was a treat to listen to her. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Letts.* III. 281 The air to-day is delightfully fresh.

† 2. With experience of delight, delightedly.

c1560 KINGSMYLL *Conf. Salan* (1578) 7 It must shutte up thine eyes from delightfully seeing sin. 1676 WANLEY *World. Lit. World* Ded. Aij, These things I have many times delightfully considered. of 1749 C. WESLEY *Hymn*, 'Forth in Thy Name', For Thee delightfully [to] employ What'er Thy bounteous grace hath given.

**Delightfulness** (délait'fulness), [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1. The state or quality of being delightful.

1570 LYLLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 49, I hope the delightfulness of the one will attenuate the tediousness of the other. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i. 59 Which Music, by its Variety and Delightfulness, allayeth the Passions. 1777 SIR W. JONES *Ess.* i. 163 The delightfulness of their climate. 1831 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV* (1875) II. xv. 182, Admiration of the beauty and delightfulness of the place.

† 2. Of persons: The state of being delighted or of feeling delight. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1613) 148-9 But our desires' tyrannical extortion Doth force vs there to set our chief delightfulness Where but a baiting-place is all our portion. 1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knt.* iv. i, The Queen is all for revels; her high heart... Bestows itself upon delightfulness.

**Delighting** (délait'in), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DELIGHT; delectation.

c1325 PROSE *Psalter* xv. 11 Delitynges ben in þy rjht honde vnto þe ende. 1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* (1893) 311/34 Bettir war leif my paper quhyte, And tak me to vthir delyting. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 37 Beautifying it both for their teaching, and more delighting. 1640 SIR R. BAKER in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxiv. 2 His Tabernacles... must needs work in me an infinite delighting.

**Delighting**, *pp. a.* [-ING 2.] That delights (in the different senses of the verb).

1563 *Form of Medit. in Liturg. Sero. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 504 With wines, spices, silks, and other vain costly delighting things. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 30 Full of delighting change, and learning greates. 1814 FORGY *LV.* ii. Let me... praise Heaven for the delighting porgie.

Hence **Delightingly** *adv.*

1603 CAREW *Cornwall* 132 b, A walk which... my selfe have oftentimes delightingly scene. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Dact. Dubit.* iv. i (R.), Though he did not consent clearly and delightfully to Seguir's death. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 425 Readers who delightingly believe, that [etc.].

**Delightless** (délait'less), *a.* [-LESS.] Void of delight; affording no delight. (The opposite of *delightful*.)

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 287 Turning away her feeble sight, as from a delightlesse object. c1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* ix. 8 And we, delightless, left to wander home! 1850 BLACKIE *Eschylus* II. 16 For this thou shalt keep watch on this delightless rock.

**Delightsome** (délait'süm), *a.* Also 6 *delyt*-, *delite*-. [f. DELIGHT *sb.* + -SOME.] = DELIGHTFUL. (In 17th c. in frequent use: now only literary.)

1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* lxi. 2 Delytsom lylie of everie lustynes. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 402 Up and about the pleasant and delightsome hilles. 1601 WYNNER *Merr. Mart.* E. j. b, Daisie is delightsome in respect of night. 1611 BIBLE *Mal.* iii. 12 Ye shall be a delightsome land. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xvi. 454 The whole Town was very clean and delightsome. 1760 STERN *Serm.* x. (1773) 64 When he reflected upon this gay delightsome structure. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Vision of Poets*, A mild delightsome melancholy. 1876 SHAIFF in *Contemp. Rev.* 685 All who care to visit... that delightsome land (the Scottish Border). 1894 Field 19 Nov. 770/1 This delightsome, if quick-fleeing, season.

**Delightsomely**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a delightsome manner; delightfully, joyously.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 227 The grasshopper... was delightously disposed. 1600 STURLET *Countrie Farme* vii. lxi. 892 The misken... singeth sweetly and delightously. c1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhen.* N. T. 1618-84 A man is willingly, desirously, and delightously holden vnder sinne. 1885 TENNISON *Balin & Balan*, I have not lived my life delightously.

**Delightsomeness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = DELIGHTFULNESS.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 420 The delightsomenesse of his behaviours. 1679 T. SIDEN *Hist. Separates* II. i, A Little Town called by the inhabitants *Cela*, from the delightsomenesse of the place. 1866 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olive* I. 73 To repent into delight and delightsomeness. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 334 Tell a stone-deaf man what musicia; dwell on its delightsomeness.

† **De'ligible**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dēlig-ere* to choose + -BLE.] Worthy to be chosen, desirable.

1680 HOLLINGWORTH *Penit. J. Marketman* 11 Those joys and pleasures which render humane life any ways delightful.

† **Del'ignate**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *sign-nu* wood.] *trans.* To deprive of wood.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. iii. § 34 Dilapidating (or rather designating his Bishopric, cutting down the woods thereof).

† **Del'mate**, *v. Obs.* - [f. stem of L. *dēlimit-*us filed off, f. DE- I. 2 + *limare* to file.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Delimate*, to file or shave from off a thing. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

**Delimit** (délimit), *v.* [a. F. *délimit-er* (1773 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēlimitāre* to mark out as a boundary, f. DE- I. 3 + *limitāre* to bound, *times*, *limit-em* boundary, *limit*.] *trans.* To mark or determine the limits of; to define, as a limit or boundary.

1854 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. v. 144 Other nations are to delimit for themselves the possessions and status of the clergy. 1885 Times 10 Apr. 9 The question of delimiting the Russo-Afghan frontier.

**Delimitate** (délimit'at), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēlimitāre*: see prec.] = prec.

1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Dec. 5/5 The territory of the Association as delimited on an appended map. 1891 Times 18 May, The Commission to delimitate the frontier between Burma and Siam.

**Delimitation** (délimit'at'ion), [a. F. *délimitation* (1773 in Hatzf.), n. of action from *delimit* to DELIMIT.] The action of delimiting; the fact of being delimited; determination of a limit or boundary; esp. of the frontier of a territory.

1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xvi. 116 The delimitation of those bounds within which a statesman's dispensation should be confined. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mund.* iv. (1866) 110 They (territorial nations) came to signify districts of fixed and known delimitation. 1884 Leeds *Mercury* 13 Mar., The delimitation of the frontier of Turkestan and Kashgar.

**Delimitative** (délimit'ativ), *a.* [f. *délimitat-*, ppl. stem of *dēlimitāre* to DELIMIT + -IVE.] Having the function of delimitation.

1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 1171 A Delimitative Commission is to mark out the frontier.

**Delimitize**: see DE- II. 1.

† **Del'ine**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *delyno*. [ad. L. *dēlineā-re*: see DELINEATE. Cf. ALINE *v.*, and mod. F. *déliner* Littré.] *trans.* To mark out by lines; to outline, sketch; = DELINEATE *v.* 1, 2.

1580 LVL *Fortif.* 36 Proceede as in the delyning of a bulwarke. c1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 523 A certain Plan had been delined out for a farther Proceeding.

**Delineable** (dél'ine'äb'l), *a. rare.* [f. L. *dēlineā-re* to DELINEATE: see -BLE.] Capable of being delineated.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves, Luxuria*, etc. Lett. xvii. 85 In either Vision there is something not delineable.

† **Delineament** (dél'ine'äment), *Obs.* [f. L. *dēlineā-re*: see -MENT; cf. *lineament*.] The action of delineating, or an instance of this; delineation.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 57 The delineament of wretchedness. 1612 SELDEN *Drayton's Polyolb.* xi. Notes 181 For similitude of delineaments and composure. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. v. (1719) 52 The more rude and careless strokes and delineaments of Divine Providence.

**Delineate**, *pp. a. arch. or poetic.* [ad. L. *dēlineāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēlineāre*: see next.] Delineated; traced out, portrayed, described, etc. (Also used as a participle.)

1596 Edw. III. II. ii. 27 Still do I see in him delineate His mother's visage. 1607 TOFFEL *Finn's Beauts* 1658 247 Such an even and delineate proportion. 1619 BAINBRIDGE *Descr. late Comet* 11 That forme which... is delineate in the planisphere. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* v. 508 (MS.) But where the Muse can give delineate life To heavenly Thyrsas. 1848 BAILEY *Festus* Proem (ed. 3) 7/1 And for the soul of man delineate here.



**Delineate** (dē'līn'ē-āt), *v.* Also 6 delineate, 6-7 delineat(e). [f. ppl. stem of *L. delineāre* to outline, sketch out, f. *DE*-I. 3 + *lineāre* to draw lines, *linea* line: cf. *depict*, *describe*.]

1. *trans.* To trace out by lines, trace the outline of, as on a chart or map.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 6 Geographie does delineat, and set out the universal earth. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* A. b. The Map, lively delineating to thee every mountain, forest, river and valley. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 127 When therefore I delineate a triangle on paper. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea viii. § 409 Other currents... delineated on [the] Plates. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 61 The exact position is delineated on the plan.

2. To trace in outline, sketch out (something to be constructed); to outline; 'to make the first draught of' (J.).

1613 R. C. Table *Alph.* (ed. 3), *Delineate*, to draw the proportion of anything. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 103 God... never intended to leave the government thereof delineated here in such curious architecture to be patcht afterwards. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* cliv. Wks. 1872-5 II. 338 Not willing nor prepared to delineate his whole proposal. 1764 REED *Inquiry* vi. § 15. 1791 I have endeavoured to delineate such a process. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 394 Our laws and the whole constitution of our state having been thus delineated.

3. To represent by a drawing; to draw, portray.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. vii. (1660) 130 Plants... delineated with lims, sprigs, or branches. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xi. 251 With the same reason they may delineate old Nestor like Adonis. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. They were accused of being Anthropomorphites; delineating the Almighty as they did with hands, with eyes, and with feet. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. i. 17 If horses or lions could paint, they would delineate their gods in form like themselves.

4. *fig.* To portray in words; to describe.  
a 1618 RALEIGH (J.). It followeth, to delineate the region in which God first planted his delightful garden. 1680 J. CHAMBERLAYNE (*title*), Sacred Poem, Wherein the Birth, Miracles, &c. of the Most Holy Jesus are Delineated. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* *Introd.* When I delineate him without reserve. 1868 NETTLESHIP *Browning* *Introd.* 3 Great as is his power in delineating all human passion.

Hence *Delineating vbl. sb.*; also *attrib.*  
1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* vi. lx. The Land-skip, Mixture, and Delineatings. 1823 J. BAPCOCK *Dom. Annusm.* 142 The Delineating Ink... for delineating upon stone.

**Delineation** (dē'līn'ē-ā-sh'n), Also 6-7 delineation. [ad. *L. delineation-em*, n. of action f. *delineāre*, to DELINEATE. So in F. (Paré, 16th c.).] The action or product of delineating.

1. The action of tracing out something by lines; the drawing of a diagram, geometrical figure, etc.; *concr.* a drawing, diagram, or figure.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. ii. 11 Whereupon follow diuers delineations and constructions. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. iv. (Arb.) 159 Delineation, delineation, dimention, are scholasticall termes in deede, and yet very proper. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. viii. 314 In the delineations of many Maps of Africa, the River Niger exceedeth it about ten degrees in length. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 234 The delineations of the sphere have by the Greeks... been greatly abused. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrar.* I. 335 There are generally several colours together, and these are arranged in striped, dotted, and clouded delineations.

2. The action of tracing in outline something to be constructed; a sketch, outline, plan, rough draft. Usually *fig.*

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 939 Painters... when they intend to paint a King, first draw out the proportion upon a table... a man may by that delineation... easily perceive that the Image of a King is there painted. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 132 In the Seed is contained the Whole Delineation of the Future man. 1782 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* 6 I call it only a Delineation, or rude draught. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Purit.* 92 Cartwright's bold assertion, that the New Testament contains the exact delineation of a Christian church.

3. The action or manner of representing an object by a drawing or design; pictorial representation, portraiture; *concr.* a portrait, likeness, picture.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* (1616) 90 If with a bad pencil he draw ill fauoured shapes, and of bad delineation. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 17 If Galen would not haue Plants and Hearbes painted... how would hee haue endured the delineation of the parts of our body? 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* i. l. 12 This delineation... taken from a manuscript and illuminated early in the fourteenth century. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* iv. (1833) 86 We shall have phantasms of the most perfect delineation.

4. The action of portraying in words.  
1603 DANIEL *Def. Rhime* (1717) 19 In these Delineations of Men. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* v. 11 Let us begin then with the delineation of the first member of this hideous Mystery. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 10 Oct. My delineations of the heart are from my own experience. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, Bks. Wks. (Bohn) III. 82 Xenophon's delineation of Athenian manners.

† 5. Lineal descent or derivation. *Obs. rare.*  
1606 G. WOODCOCKE *tr. Hist. Iustine* 69 b From him, by order of delineation and rightful succession, the kingdom descended to Arimba.

**Delineative** (dē'līn'ē-īv), *a.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. delineāre* to DELINEATE + *-IVE*.] Pertaining to delineation; tending to delineate.

1892 CLERKE *Fam. Studies* *Hom.* x. 276 The delineative inlaying of the Shield of Achilles.

**Delineator** (dē'līn'ē-ā-tōr), [agent-n. in *L.* form from *delineāre* to DELINEATE.]

1. One who delineates, sketches, or depicts.

1784 V. KNOX *Ess.* 52 (R.) We are tempted to exclaim, with a modern delineator of characters, 'Alas, poor human nature'. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 202 An unbiassed delineator of facts. 1865 WRIGHT *Hist. Caricature* vi. (1875) 100 The mediæval artists in general were not very good delineators of form.

2. An instrument for tracing outlines.

1774 *Specif. W. Storer's Patent* No. 1183 An optical instrument or accurate delineator. 1844 *Civ. Eng. & Archit. Jnrl.* VII. 237 A profile delineator. Improvements in apparatus for obtaining the profile of various forms or figures.

**Delineatory** (dē'līn'ē-ā-tōr), *a.* [f. as prec.: see -ORY.] Belonging to delineation; descriptive.

1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers Ireland* 129, I have traced from the Irish... its delineatory name.

**Delineatress** (dē'līn'ē-ā-trēs), *rare.* [f. *DE*-LINEATOR: see -ESS.] A female delineator.

1876 *Daily News* 22 Aug. 3 Madame Materna, the delineatress of Brunnhilda.

† **Delineature**. *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. delineāre* + *-URE*.] Delineation; description.

1611 COTGR., *Delineature*, the same [as *Delineation*]; or, a delineature. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arcaid.* Pr. II. 93 In the delineature of those features. 1659 A. LOVEDAY in *R. Loveday's Lett.* (1663) A vj. a. Without any other additional delineature.

† **Deliniment**. *Obs.* [ad. *L. deliniment-um*, f. *delin-*, *delinire*.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deliniment*, a mitigating or asswaging.

† **Delinition**. *Obs. rare* -1. [irreg. f. *L. delinire* to besmear (ppl. stem *delit-*): see -TION.] The action of smearing.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xviii. 68 The Delinition also of the Infant's Ears and Nostrils with the Spittle of the Priest.

† **Delinque**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -0. [ad. *L. delinquerē* to fail, be lacking, be at fault, offend, f. *DE*-I. 3 + *linquere* to leave: so F. *delinquer* (15th c. in Littré).] (See quot.)

1623 COCKERAM II., To Leauē, *delinque*.

† **Delinquencia**. *Obs.* [ad. *L. delinquentia* (Tertullian), f. *delinquent-em*, DELINQUENT *a.*: see -ENCE.] The fact of being a delinquent; culpable failure in duty.

1682 *Address fr. Herford in Lond. Gaz.* No. 1695/x Prayers... and... Vows of Allegiance... are the best offerings we have to atone Heaven for our Delinquencia. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 103 All his delinquencies observed and aggravated. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 390 Rights... are to be sacrificed without either proved delinquency or tendered compensation.

**Delinquency** (dē'līnkwēnsī), [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.]

1. The condition or quality of being a delinquent; failure in or neglect of duty; more generally, violation of duty or right; the condition of being guilty, guilt.

1648 *Articles of Peace* xxvii. in *Milton's Wks.* (1851) II. In case of Refractories or Delinquency, [they] may be distrain and imprison, and cause such Delinquents to be distrained and imprisoned. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 80 Such as compounded for their reputed delinquency in our late civil wars. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Fic.* (1779) II. l. 112 They were old offenders in the same degree of delinquency. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxviii. 256, I know not any act of delinquency she has committed. 1892 SIR H. H. LOPES in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 142/x There must be moral delinquency on the part of the person proceeded against.

b. (with *pl.*) An act of delinquency; a fault, sin of omission; an offence, misdeed.

1636 G. SANDYS *Paraphr. Job* (J.), Can Thy years determine like the age of man that thou shouldst at my delinquencies enquire? 1651 G. W. tr. *Cove's Inst.* 209 From these Delinquencies proceed greater crimes. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims*, *Comic Wks.* (Bohn) III. 205 The yawning delinquencies of practice. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. v. 175 If delinquencies be committed in the playground, they may be reported to the masters.

**Delinquent** (dē'līnkwēnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. delinquent-em*, pr. pple. of *delinquerē*: see DELINQUE and -ENT. Caxton used a form in -aunt, *a.* F. *delinquant*, pr. pple. of *delinquer*.]

**A.** *adj.* Failing in, or neglectful of, a duty or obligation; defaulting; faulty; more generally, guilty of a misdeed or offence.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 93 Having offended or being delinquent in any dutie. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Ch. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 562 Whensoeuer one Prince is delinquent against another. a 1640 J. BALL *Assu. to Can.* i. (1642) 26 The Ministerie may be lawfull though in many particulars delinquent and deficient. 1709 SACHERVELL *Serm.* 15 Aug. 4 He stands delinquent. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 276 A delinquent school-boy. 1831 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 5/4 What are 'delinquent parishes'?... parishes that have a provoking habit of neglecting to hand over the sums that are due from them on account of the relief of the poor.

b. *transf.* Of or pertaining to a delinquent.  
1657 Burton's *Diary* (1828) II. 129 A purchaser of this or any other delinquent lands. 1889 BRUCE *Plant. Negro* 218 Sold out by the public auctioneer for delinquent taxes.

**B.** *sb.* 1. One who fails in duty or obligation, a defaulter; more generally, one guilty of an offence against the law, an offender.  
1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 34 To punyssh the trespassers and delynquants. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. vi. 12 Did he not

straight In pious rage, the two delinquents teare? 1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* (1654) II. II. 61 When the Delinquent concurs in opinion with the judge. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 74 ¶ 10 Where Crimes are enormous, the Delinquent deserves little Pity. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 50 Severe prosecution of delinquents. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xx. 410 This deliberation however gave the delinquents a chance of escape.

2. *Eng. Hist.* A name applied by the Parliamentary party to those who assisted Charles I or Charles II, by arms, money, or personal service, in levying war, 1642-1660.

The term was exhaustively defined by an Order of 27 March, 1643. As it practically included all Royalists, it became in common parlance almost synonymous with *Cavalier*.

1643 *Ordinance of Parlt.* April 1 Preamb., That the estates of such notorious Delinquents, as have been the causes or Instruments of the publick calamities... should be converted and applied towards the supportation of the great charges of the Commonwealth. c 1643 *Ballad* 'A Mad World' in *The Rump* i. (1662) 48 A Monster now Delinquent term'd He is declared to be, And that his lands, as well as goods, Sequestered ought to be. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1702) I. 212 Hereupon, they [the Commons] call'd whom they pleased, Delinquents. 1648 D. JENKINS *Wks.* 7 A Delinquent is he who adheres to the Kings Enemies; *Com. Sur. Litit.* 261. This shewes who are delinquents. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 21 The bleeding estates of unhappy delinquents. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1805) IV. liv. 169.

**Delinquently**, *adv. rare* -0. [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In a delinquent manner; so as to fail in duty.

1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Delinquish**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *L. delinquerē* (see DELINQUE), after *relinquish*. (OF. had a rare *delinquir* = *delinquer*: so Pr. and Sp. *delinquir*.)] *intr.* To fail in duty or obligation; to be guilty of a delinquency.

1606 J. KING *4th Serm. Hampton Cr.* 13 Must all be removed... because some had delinquished?

† **Delinquishment**. *Obs.* [f. prec. + *-MENT*.]

1. Failure in duty; a fault, offence, delinquency.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 23a, Thou shalt be my vnnocence, and whole summe of delinquishment. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 1 Suffering for our delinquishments.

2. = RELINQUISHMENT. (*bombastic nonce-use*.)

1603 DRKKER *Crisill* (Shaks. Soc.) 21 Though to my disconsolation, I will oblivionize my love to the Welsh widow, and do here proclaim my delinquishment.

† **Deliquate**, *v.* *Chem. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. deliquā-re* *trans.* to clear off, clarify (a liquid), f. *DE*-I. 3 + *liquare* to liquefy, melt, dissolve.]

1. *trans.* To dissolve (in a liquid), melt down.

1673 RAY *Journ.* Low C. 273 It seemed... to have a mixture of Sulphur and fixt salt deliquated in it.

2. *intr.* To deliquesce.

1666 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* I. (1682) 37, I caused an unusual Brine to be made, by suffering Sea-salt to deliquate in the moist air. 1680-*Exp. Chem. Princ.* I. 5 Salt of Tartar left in moist Cellars to deliquate. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 373 A salt crystallized in small needles, easily deliquating.

Hence *Deliquated ppl. a.*

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 9 Precipitated by deliquated Oil of Tartar. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 50 Oil of Vitriol and deliquated Salt of Tartar.

† **Deliquation**. *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] The process of deliquating; deliquescence.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 264 Sometimes digestion needful is, and deliquation too. *Ibid.* 270 Deliquation is the liquation of a concrete (as salt, powder calcined, &c.) set in an humid and frigid place... that it flow, having a watery form. 1657 in *Phys. Dict.*

† **Delique**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. deliquium*: see below; cf. *relique*.] = DELIQUIM 1; failure.

1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 71 It cometh from a delique in the affections... that there is a swooning and delique of words.

**Deliquesce** (delikwēs), *v.* [ad. *L. deliquēscere* to melt away, dissolve, disappear, f. *DE*-I. 3 + *liquēscere* to become liquid, melt, inceptive of *liquere* to be liquid, clear, etc.] *intr.*

1. *Chem.* To melt or become liquid by absorbing moisture from the air, as certain salts.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 14 They attract the humidity of the air, and deliquesce, or run liquid. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 349 This pot-ash... deliquesces a little in moist air. 1876 PAGE *Advd. Text-bk. Geol.* xvi. 299 Pure chloride of sodium is not liable to deliquesce.

b. *Biol.* To liquefy or melt away, as some parts of fungi or other plants of low organization, in the process of growth or of decay.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 953 [The brain's] disposition to deliquesce when exposed... to the air. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 292 [Fungi] often deliquesce when mature. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 272 Zoogonidia which are set free by the wall of the mother-cell becoming gelatinous and deliquescent.

2. *gen.* To melt away (*lit.* and *fig.*). (Mostly *humorous* or *affected*.)

1828 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. xi. (1891) 256, I have known several very genteel idiots whose whole vocabulary had deliqued into some half dozen expressions. 1860-*Elsie* V. 107 Undue apprehensions... of its tendency to deliquesce and resolve itself... into puddles of creamy fluid. 1871 JOWETT *Plato* I. 436 If while the man is alive the body deliquesces and decays.

Hence *Deliquescing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1791 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 330 Some of the deliquescing part of the mass.



**Deliquescence** (delikwēsēns). [*f.* DELIQUESCENCE: see ENCE. (So mod.F. 1792 in Hatzf.)] The process of deliquescing or melting away; *esp.* the melting or liquefying of a salt by absorption of moisture from the air.

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 118 This change is termed deliquescence. 1839-47 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* III. 503/2 The nucleated cells... gradually disappear by a kind of solution or deliquescence. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1883) I. 259 The English... hurry to the seaside with red, perspiring faces, in a state of combustion and deliquescence. 1881 *Spectator* 19 Mar. 373 The deliquescence... of beliefs.

**b. concr.** The liquid or solution resulting from this process.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 148 This deliquescence or solution always has an acrid taste. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Poems, De Sauty*, Drops of deliquescence glistened on his forehead.

**Deliquescency** (delikwēsēns). *rare.* [*f.* as prec. + -ENCY.] The quality of being deliquescent; tendency to deliquesce.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 42 Some attribute this deliquescency of salt to the redundancy of an alkali. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. 53.

**Deliquescent** (delikwēsēnt), *a.* [*mod. ad. L. deliquescent-em*, pr. pp. of *deliquesce* to DELIQUESCERE. So in mod.F. (1783 in Hatzf.)]

1. *Chem.* That deliquesces; having the property of melting or becoming liquid by absorption of moisture from the air.

1791 *Edin. New Disp.* 381 Mild fixed alkali is... considerably deliquescent. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 482 A salt is deliquescent, when it has a greater attraction for water than the air, as it will in that case take water from the air. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* iv. (1873) 66 Those salts answer best for preserving cheese which contain most of the deliquescent chlorides.

2. *a. Biol.* Melting away in the process of growth or of decay: see DELIQUESCENCE 1 b.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 28 It is very difficult to observe the structure of the hymenium, on account of its deliquescent nature.

**b. Bot.** Branching in such a way that the main stem or axis is, as it were, dissolved in ramifications. 1866 TREAS. *Bot.*, Deliquescent... as the head of an oak tree. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 49 Thus the trunk is dissolved into branches, or is deliquescent, as in the White Elm.

3. *humorously.* Dissolving (in perspiration). 1837 SYD. SMITH *Lat. Singleton* Wks. 1859 II. 294/1 Striding over the stiles to Church, with a second-rate wife—dusty and deliquescent—and four parochial children, full of catechism and bread and butter. 1876 M. COLLINS *Penn Sketches* I. 180 The dusty and deliquescent pedestrian.

† **Deliquate**, *v.* *Chem. Obs.* [*irreg. f. L. deliquare* (DELIQUATE), or *f. DELIQUIM* 2.] *intr.* = DELIQUATE 2, DELIQUESCERE.

1782 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 323 No crystallization was formed: the dry salt... deliquated in the air. 1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1840) II. 397 Urea... deliquates, when exposed to the air, into a thick brown liquid. 1854 J. SCOFFER in *Ort's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 14 Other salts... become liquid, or deliquate.

† **Deliquation**, *Obs.* [*n. of action from prec.*] = DELIQUESCENCE.

1782 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXX. 324 A salt... which... would have crystallized long before the alkali became dry, or remained after its deliquation.

† **Deliquity**, *Obs.* [*f. L. deliquis* lacking, wanting + -ITY: cf. *obliquity*.] Delinquency, guilt. 1692 *Christ Exalted* § 158 Christ... hath infinitely more Holiness than our sins have of Deliquity or Malignity in them.

**Deliquium** 1 (dēlikwīdīm), *arch.* [*L. delinquium* failure, want, *f. delinquere* (deliqu-): see DELINQUE, DELICT, and cf. DELIQUE.]

1. Failure of the vital powers; a swoon, fainting fit. Also *fig.*

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1864) 180 (Stanf.) His soul forsook him, as it were, and there was deliquium animæ. 1641 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. iii. 1. ii. He... carries Bisket, Aquavite, or some strong waters about him, for fear of deliquiums. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* 14 Strange things men report to have seen during those Deliquiums. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 102 He... was seized with a sudden Deliquium. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1883) II. 10 Jeffrey... bewildered the poor jury into temporary deliquium or loss of wits.

† 2. A failure of light, as in an eclipse. *Obs.* 1647 CRASHAW *Poems* 160 Forcing his sometimes eclipsed face to be a long deliquium to the light of thee. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 5 The strange deliquium of Light in the Sun about the death of Caesar. 1671 SHADWELL *Humorists* III. 33, I have suffer'd a Deliquium, viz. an Eclipse.

3. Confused with DELIQUIM 2, as if = melting away, or state of having melted away: usually *fig.* a 1721 KEN *Psyche* Poet. Wks. 1791 IV. 281 Her Pow'rs in Liquefaction soft exhal'd, She into amorous Deliquium falls. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. i. vii. viii. 212 The Assembly melts, under such pressure, into deliquium; or, as it is officially called, adjourns. 1858 — *Frederick*, Gt. (1865) I. iv. v. 132 Stalwart sentries were found melted into actual deliquium of swooning.

† **Deliquium** 2. *Obs.* [*L. deliquium* flowing down, dropping down, *f. deliquare*: see DELIQUATE.] = DELIQUESCENCE.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1659) 9 Deliquium, is the dissolving of a hard body into a liquor, as salt... in a moist, cold

place. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 407 Death is a preparing Deliquium, or melting us down into a Menstruum, fit for the Chymistry of the Resurrection to work on. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Salt of tartar, or any fixed alkali, set in a cellar... runs into a kind of liquor, called by the chymists, oil of tartar per deliquium. 1833 J. BARROCK *Dom. Anusim.* 46 As much hot oil of tartar, per deliquium, as will saturate the acid.

**Deliracy** (dēlirāsi). *rare.* [*f.* DELIRATE: cf. accuracy, piracy, and see -ACY.] Subjection to delirium: cf. DELIRANCY.

1824 SOUTHEY *Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 543 By lunacy, deliracy, or apathy.

**Delirament** (dēlirāmēt). *Now rare.* [*ad. L. delirament-um*, *f. delirare*: see DELIRE v., and -MENT.] Raving, frenzy, insanity; a craze.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* iv. 1421 That thei calle feith, we calle delirament. 1560 ROLLAND *Crit. Venus* III. 593 He was delect be daft delirament. 1605 BELL *Motives conc. Romish Faith* Pref. 12 These and like popish deliraments. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* viii. v. 229 Some of the fashionable deliraments of the day, such as clairvoyance and... spirit-rapping.

† **Delirancy**, *Obs.* [*f.* DELIRANT or *L. delirant-em*, corresponding to *L. type* \*delirantia: see -ANCY.] Raving, frenzy, madness.

1659 GAUDEN *Teare* 208 A Manichean dotage and delirancy seizeth upon them. 1676 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. v. 691 This attempt of his was no other than a plain Delirancy, or Atheistic Phrenzy in him. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1890) III. 144 This was a sort of delirancy.

**Delirant** (dēlirānt), *a. and sb.* [*ad. L. delirant-em*, pr. pp. of *delirare* (see DELIRE v.), or a corresponding *F. delirant* (18th c. in Hatzf.), pr. pp. of *delirer*.]

† **A. adj.** Raving, mad, insane. *Obs.*

1600 LODGE in *Englands Helicon* D b, Age makes silly swaines delirant. 1681 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* i. (1726) 66 What can be imagined more delirant and more remote from common sense? 1812 This Man... is either delirant and crazed, or else plays Tricks.

**B. sb. Med.** = DELIRIFICANT.

1872 TANNER'S *Mem. Poison* Pref. (ed. 3) 8 Neurotics: subdivided into Narcotics, Anæsthetics, Inebriants, Delirants [etc.].

† **Delirate**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* ppl. stem of *L. delirare*: see DELIRE v. and -ATE 3.] *a. trans.* = DELIRIATE. *b. intr.* = DELIRE 2. Hence Delirating ppl. *a.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* II. 393 (L.) They say it [ivy] hath an insatiating and delirating spirit in it. 1623 COKERAM, *Delirate*, to dote.

**Deliration** (dēlirāshn), [*ad. L. deliration-em*, *n. of action from delirare*: see DELIRE v.]

1. Delirium, aberration of mind; frenzy, madness.

1600 *Hosp. Inc. Fools* 9 Deliration is oftentimes a Symptom... of an fever. 1812 To Frensie being a far more violent infirmity than deliration or dotage. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xiv. (1713) 132 As idely as those that pill Straws or tie knots on Rushes in a fit of Deliration or Lunacy. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes v.* (1858) 323 An earnestness... which... drove him into the strangest incoherences, almost delirations. 1855 MISS A. MANNING *O. Chelsea Bun-house* iii. 45 Her Deliration incessantly finding Vent in an incoherent Babble.

† **b.** A rendering delirious or temporarily insane. 1656 H. MORE *Enthous. Tri.* (1712) 19 The Effect is the deliration of the party after he awakes, for he takes his Dreams for... real Transactions.

2. *fig.* Wildly absurd behaviour or speech, as if arising from aberration of mind.

1603 HARNET *Pop. Impos.* 27 What a Deliration is this in our gause, learned and famous College of... Physicians! 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 848 The many atheistic hallucinations or delirations concerning it [cognition]. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 123 The bombastic deliration of Lee's tragedy. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* 122 In creeds never was such levity: witness... the periodic 'revivals'... the deliration of rappings.

† **Delire**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. L. delirare* to be deranged, crazy, out of one's wits, orig. to go out of the furrow, to deviate from the straight, go off; *f.* DE- I. 2 + *lira* ridge, furrow, in ploughing; with sense 2 cf. *F. delirer* (in Rabelais, 16th c.) to doat, rave, do things against reason' (Cotgr.)]

1. *intr.* To go astray, go wrong, err.

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (1841) 204 God wyl be vengyd on man... That wyl nevyr be scheryyn, but evymore doth delyre. 1650 ROLLAND *Crit. Venus* II. 339 Sa peirt for to delyre Fra Venus Court, or thairfor to gyre? 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* II. 5 He repents not as man does, for he cannot delire and err as man does.

2. To go astray from reason; to wander in mind, be delirious or mad, to rave.

Hence Delirring ppl. *a.*

1600 *Hosp. Inc. Fools* 10 Frantike and delirring Fools... who... swaure from all sense. 1632 QUARLES *Dir. Francis* xv. How fresh blond dotes! O how green Youth deliries! 1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 156 He deliries, and is out of his Wits, that would prefer it [moonlight] before the Sun by Day.

† **Delirement**, *Obs.* [*a. obs. F. delirament*, 'a raving or doating' (Cotgr.), *ad. L. delirament-um*.] = DELIRAMENT.

1613 HAYWOOD *Silver Age* II. i. Thus—thou art here, and there—With me, at home, and at one instant both! In vain are these delirements, and to me Most deeply incredible. 1637 — *Dial. iv.* Wks. 1874 VI. 179 With fond delirements let him others charme. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* i. 4 This delirement never came into the holy apostles' minds.

**Deliria**, occas. pl. of DELIRIUM.

**Deliriant** (dēliriant), *a. and sb. Med.* [*f.* DELIRIUM: cf. next, and *anæsthesiant*, etc.]

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Deliriant, having power to produce delirium. Applied to such drugs as henbane, Indian hemp, and such like.

† **Deliriate**, *v. Obs.* [*f. L. deliri-um* DELIRIUM + -ATE 3.] *trans.* To make delirious.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) p. lii, Now so generally and epidemically the kingdom was diseased, that deliriated and distracted, they let one another blood. a 1711 KEN *Christophol. Poet. Wks.* 1721 I. 478 Their Love misplaced deliriates their Wit.

**Delirificient** (dēlirifisēnt), *a. and sb. Med.* [*f. L. delirium*, DELIRIUM, *delirare* to be crazy + *faciens* -em making.]

**A. adj.** Causing or producing delirium.

**B. sb.** An agent or substance that produces delirium.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 219 In some... morphia acts as a delirificient.

**Delirious** (dēlirias), *a.* [*f. L. deliri-um* + -OUS.]

1. Affected with delirium, *esp.* as a result or symptom of disease; wandering in mind, light-headed, temporarily insane.

1706 SWIFT *Death of Partridge*, The people... said, he had been for some time delirious; but when I saw him, he had his understanding as well as ever I knew. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 P 11 He caught a fever... of which he died delirious on the third day. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 175 He had gradually become delirious, and... could scarcely be kept in bed. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. Physic* (ed. 5) I. xviii. 350 The patient, complaining probably of his head, becomes all at once and furiously delirious.

**b.** Belonging to or characteristic of delirium.

1703 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 188 In what he has wrote to-day one paragraph may appear almost delirious. 1809 *Med. J. nrl.* XXI. 435 March 25th... The whole of this day he has talked quite incoherently... March 26th. The same delirious manner has continued all this day. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. § 7 (1879) 8 The delirious ravings of Intoxication or of Fever.

2. *transf. and fig. a.* Characterized by wild excitement or symptoms resembling those of delirium; frantic, crazed, 'mad'.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* xv. 156 Frantic, delirious! thou art lost for ever! 1809 I. TAYLOR *Enthous.* iv. (1867) 77 The delirious bigot who burns with ambition to render himself the enemy... of the Church. 1855 BRIMLEY *Fiss.*, *Tommyson* 76 Snatches of song that make the world delirious with delight.

**b.** Of things, actions, etc.

1599 Broughton's *Lett.* III. 13 You... charge the High commission of Atheisme, for calling you to account for your delirious doctrine. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lxx, How the giant element from rock to rock leaps within the delirious bound. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick*, Gt. (1865) I. ii. vi. 67 The delirious screech... of a railway train.

**Deliriously**, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.] In a delirious manner; madly, frantically.

1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iv. l. 240 The plague Which sweeps the soul deliriously from life! 1853 E. C. CLAYTON *Queen of Song* II. 380 They were deliriously dancing, shooting, singing... with the most hilarious gaiety.

**Deliriousness**, [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The state of being delirious; delirium.

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 86 Pope, at the intermission of his deliriousness, was always saying something kind... of his... friends. 1788 HERBERT *Comment.* xii, Giddiness, forgetfulness, slight deliriousness. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 268 What such intense deliriousness!

**Delirium** (dēliriūm), *Pl. deliriums, -ia.* [*a. L. delirium* (Celsus), madness, derangement, deriv. of *delirare* to be deranged: see DELIRE v.]

1. A disordered state of the mental faculties resulting from disturbance of the functions of the brain, and characterized by incoherent speech, hallucinations, restlessness, and frenzied or maniacal excitement.

1599 Broughton's *Lett.* xii. 42 It is but the franticke delirium of one, whose pride hath made him... 1656 RINGLEY *Pract. Physick* 143 The signs are a weak Pulse... delirium. 1670 COTTON *Experim.* III. xii. 648 His Deliriums had far longer intervals than before. 1707 FLOWER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 357 The Deliria and Melancholic Fevers are indicated by this Pulse. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* *Introd.* Wks. I. 103 Opium is pleasing to Turke, on account of the agreeable delirium it produces. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xi. In a raging fever, accompanied with delirium. 1871 SIR T. WATSON *Princ. Physic* (ed. 5) I. xviii. 350 The delirium you will generally find to be not a fierce or mischievous delirium, but a busy delirium.

2. *fig.* Uncontrollable excitement or emotion, as of a delirious person; frenzied rapture; wildly absurd thought or speech.

1650 HOWELL *Manuicella* 1. 126 He had broken out into a thousand delirium's and fooleries. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 125 P 10 Any Free-thinker whom they shall find publishing his Deliriums. 1791-1823 J. J. ABRAHAM *Cur. Lit.* (1866) 21 Testimonies of men of letters of the pleasurable delirium of their researches. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 325 He jumped up, shouted, clapped his hands, and danced in a delirium of joy, until he upset the canoe. 1879 GOS. *Elmer Theo. Such* xiv. 254 The gorgeous delirium of gladiatorial shows.

**Delirium tremens** (dēliriūm trēmēnz), [*mod. Medical Lat.* = trembling or quaking delirium.] A species of delirium induced by excessive indulgence



in alcoholic liquors, and characterized by tremblings and various delusions of the senses.

The term was introduced by Dr. Sutton, in 1813, for that form of delirium which is rendered worse by bleeding, but improved by opium. By Rayer and subsequent writers it has been almost exclusively applied to delirium resulting from the abuse of alcohol. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1813 T. SUTTON (*title*), Tracts on Delirium Tremens, etc., etc. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* i. 6 The fiends which torment the victim of delirium tremens.

fig. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 123/2 The delirium tremens of radicalism, in which the unhappy patient imagines himself haunted by a thousand devils, who are not only men but Tories.

† **Delirious**, *a. Obs.* [*f. L. delir-us* dotting, crazy (*f. DE- I. 2 + lira* ridge, furrow: cf. DELIRE) + *-OUS*.] = DELIRIOUS; crazy, raving.

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* (1712) 33 The rampant and delirious Fancies of . . . Paracelsus. a 1687 *Ibid.* 54 They that deny this true Enthusiasm, do confirm those wild delirious Fanatics in their false Enthusiasm. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 144 We observed in these Countries more Idiots and delirious persons than anywhere else. 1722 *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 25 He became delirious with Convulsions.

Hence † **Deliriousness**.

a 1687 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. ix. Schol. (1712) 174 Many other circumstances have been told me by them . . . without the least species or shadow of deliriousness.

† **Delirry**, *Obs. Pl. -ies*. [*ad. L. deliri-um* DELIRIUM: cf. *ministry*.] = DELIRIUM.

1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. II. ii. 18 The deliries, or dreams of the Mythologists, touching their Gods. 1677 *Ibid.* III. 137 The Deliries or sick Dreams of Origen.

Delisk, var. of DULSE, a sea-weed.

Delit, earlier form of DELIGHT.

† **Delitability**, *Obs.* In 4 delitabilite, dilat-, dilatabilité. [*ME. a. OF. delitabilet, f. delitabile*: see next.] Delightfulness, delight.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter Prol.* pe dilatabilité of his gyft. *Ibid.* lxvii. 36 In dilatabilité of luf. c 1340 — *Prose Tr.* 43 Gately joye and dilatabilité.

† **Delitable**, *a. Obs.* Also 4 delitabil, -byl(1), dilitable, diletabile, 4-6 delyt-, 5 delet-, de-lite-, deleitabile, dylitabile. [*ME. a. OF. delitabile (deleit-, delet-, deliet-), f. delitiet* to DELIGHT: cf. DELECTABLE, DELIGHTABLE.] Affording delight; delightful, pleasant, delectable.

a 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. l.* 220/26 An yle . . . bat delitable was inou. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter Cant.* 523 pe notis of luf er delitabyest in the melody bat sho shewys. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. 1. 32 Dreede dilitable drinke. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 6 Where many a tour and toun thou maist by-holde . . . And many another delitable [w. rr. de-, dilitable] sight. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (*Roxb.*) xii. 51 Appels faire of colour and delitable to behald. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 660 A delitable flour. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1738 That garfit must be fair and delitable. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* 120 Ianus, god of entree delitable.

† **Delitably**, *adv. Obs.* [*f. prec. + -LY 2*.] In a 'delitable' manner; delightfully, pleasantly.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 18 Pe name sowner in his herte delitably as it were a saunge. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. l. 108 Whanne philosophie hadde songen softly and delitably þe forsaide pinges. c 1485 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. v. 56 He wes . . . festyd oft delitably. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 210 He abydeþ . . . delytably with desyre.

† **Delite**, *sb. Obs.* [*A derivative, or expansion, of LITE sb., in same sense.*] Delay.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5790 (Gött.) Par-to sal be na lang dilite [*Cott. lite, Trin. delay*]. c 1340 *Ibid.* 6679 (Fairf.) Dey þai salle wip-out delite [*Cott. lite, rime quite*, quille].

† **Delite**, *a. Obs. rare*. In 5 delyte. [*a. OF. delit delitiosus*.] Delightful.

a 1430 LYDG. *Hors. Sheke & G.* 3 This pascalle Lambe with-owte spott. þis lambe moste delyte.

Delite, the earlier form of DELIGHT.

**Delitescence** (delite'sens). [*f. DELITESCENT*: see -ENCE. (In the medical sense used in F. by Paré in 16th c.)]

1. The condition of lying hid; latent state, concealment, seclusion.

1776 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 22 May. To sooth him into inactivity or delitescence. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxx. (1870) II. 213 The obscuration, the delitescence of mental activities.

2. *Med. a.* 'Term applied to the sudden disappearance of inflammation, or of its events, by resolution, no other part of the body being affected.'

b. 'The period during which poisons, as those of rabies and smallpox, remain in the system before they produce visible symptoms' (= INCUBATION). *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 513/2 This speedy termination of the disease has been called by the French writers *delitescence*. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 6 Resolution may take place very quickly, this being termed *delitescence*.

**Delitescency**. [*f. as prec.*: see -ENCY.] *a.* The quality of being delitescens. *b.* = *prec. 1.*

1696 AUBREY *Misc.* Introd. (1837) p. xiii. From 1690 to this very day . . . I have enjoyed a happy delitescency. 1805 *Pref. to Brathwaite's Drunken Barnaby* (ed. 5). Republishing this facetious little book after a delitescency of near a hundred years. 1821 J. L. ADOLPHUS *Lett. to Heber* 8 An extraordinary development of the passion for delitescency.

**Delitescens** (delite'sens, dē-), *a.* [*ad. L. delitescens-ent*, pr. pp. of *delitescere* to hide away, *f. DE- I. 2 + latēscere*, inceptive of *latere* to lie hid.] Lying hid, latent, concealed.

1684 T. HOCKIN *God's Decrees* 212 The vertue of those means . . . may be long delitescens, and lye hid. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxx. (1870) II. 213 The immense proportion of our intellectual possessions consists of our delitescens cognitions.

† **Delitigate**, *v. Obs. rare*—*o.* [*f. L. delitigare*: see -ATE 3.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Delitigate*, to skold or chide vehemently. Hence **Delitigation**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Delitigation*, a striving, a chiding, a contending.

† **Delitons**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 delytous. [*a. OF. delitons* (Bozon), -eus, *f. delit* DELIGHT: see -OUS.] Delightful.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 90 In this sesoun delytous, Whan love affraieth al thing. *Ibid.* 489 Swich solace, swich ioie, and play. . . As was in that place delytous.

**Deliver**, *a. Obs. or arch.* Also 4-7 delyuer(e), 4 delyure, 5 deliuer, -liuere, -lyvyr, 6 -liure). [*a. OF. deliuer, destliure* (cf. *It. dilibero*), vbl. adj. from *deliuerer* to DELIVER.]

† 1. Free, at liberty. *Obs.*

c 1395 *Edmund Conf.* 290 in *E. E. F.* (1862) 78 He ne mihte him wawe fot ne hond: his poer him was binome; Ac delyure he hadde al his þoþ.

2. Free from all encumbrance or impediments; active, nimble, agile, quick in action.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 356 Douȝhtli man and deliuer in dedes of armes. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* III. 737 Bot the Kingis folk, that war Deliuer off fute. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 289 Delyuere men strong and swyber. c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* III. i. (1554) 70 b, Light and deliuer, voyde of al fatness.

1472 *Paston Lett.* No. 696 III. 47 He is one the lyghtest, delyverst, best spokyn, fayrest archer. 1530 PALSGR. 309/2 Delyuer of ones lymmes as they that prove mastryes, souþe.

Delyuer, redy, quick to do any thing, agile, delyuier. a 1562 G. CAUENDISH *Wolsey* (1827) 141 A number of the most deliverer soldiers. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 326 Pyrocles, of a more fine and deliuer strength. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxviii. xx. 683 b, Being men light and deliver of bodie. [*arch.*]

1814 SCOTT *Waver.* xlii, Mr. Waverley looks clean-made and deliver. 1887 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* Nov. 72 He is the most deliver at that exercise I have ever set eyes on.]

† 3. Delivered (of a child). *Obs.*

c 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1084 Alle hende þat honestly moȝt an hert glade, Aboutte my lady watz lent, quen ho delyuer were. c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 168 That this abbas sud paynes dreȝht, And be delyuer of hir childe. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (*Roxb.*) xv. 67 Mary was delyuer of hir childre vnder a palme tree. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.*, *Parif.* Mary 117 Floury dayes syn that thou was delyuer of thy son.

**Deliver** (dē'li-vay), *v. 1.* Also 3-5 deliure, 3-6 delyuer(e), 4 deliuyr, delyuyr, dilyuer(e), 4-5 delyuir(e), 4-6 delyure, diliuer(e), 6 3 delywer. [*a. F. deliuer*, in *OF.* also *desliuerer*, = *Pr. de- deliuerare*, *Cap. desliuarar*, *OSP. deliubar*, *It. dilibere*—late pop. *L. delibere*, in *Romanic* partly refashioned as *\*deslibräre* (*DE- I. 6*), used in sense of *L. liberare* to set free, liberate (see *Du Cange*). (In *cl. Lat. delibere* had a different sense: see DELIBERATE.)]

*I. 1. trans.* To set free, liberate, release, rescue, save. *Const. from, out of, † of.* † *a.* To release from a place. *Obs.* (exc. as merged in *b.* and as a traditional phrase in reference to gaol-delivery.)

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1140 Whenne I am servyd off that fee, Thenne schal Richard delyueryd bee. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (*Roxb.*) xl. 45 Scho delyueryd þe lordes oute of þe toure. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* II. 798 The Lorde Stanley was delivered out of ward. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 277 The way turned south east. . . and delivered us entirely from the mountains. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 134 That they could not upon an *habeas corpus* either bail or deliver a prisoner. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. x. 534 A commission of general gaol delivery.

*b.* Now *esp.* To set free from restraint, imminent danger, annoyance, trouble, or evil generally.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 234 Nolde he neuer enes bischen ure Louer þet he allunge deliurede hire þerof. c 1350 *Old Kent. Serm.* in *O. E. Misc.* 33 þet he us deliuri of alle cues. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 13 And leede vs nat in to temptacioun, bat delyuere vs þo yuel. c 1386 CHAUCER *Moder of God* 34 Fro temptacioun deliure me. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Litany*, From all euill and mischiefe, from synne, from the craftes and assaults of the deuyll; from thy wraþe, and from everlasting damnacion: Good lord deliuer us. 1611 *Bible* 1 Sam. xvii. 37 The Lord that delivered me out of the paw of the lion. . . he will deliver me out of the hand of this Philistine. 1651 *Relig. Wotton*. 109, I fell into these thoughts, of which there were two wayes to be delivered. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) I. xii. 205 God. . . had. . . delivered me from blood-guiltiness. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 26 Chilperic was delivered from the necessity of inventing any new expedient. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* lxiv. 396 Stood in body before them, a fainting host to deliver.

† *c. spec.* To release or free (any one) from his vow, by putting him in a position to discharge it; to accept combat offered by. [*So in OF.*] *Obs.*

† a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1688 3if thou huse alle the daye, thou bees noghte delyuere. 1470-83 *MALORY Arthur* VII. xiv, I care not. . . what knyghte soo euer he be, for I shal soone delyuer hym. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 77 For to take enterprises, to answer or deliver a gentillman that desire in worship to doo armys in lieists to the utterance, or to certain pointis. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccclxxiii. 617 Then it was sayd to all the knyghtes there about, Sirs, is there any of you that will delyuer this knyght? . . . Sir William of Fermynon. . . sayd. . . if it pleases him a lytell to rest hym, he shall anone be delyuere, for I shall arme me agaynst hym.

† 2. To free, rid, divest, clear (a) of, (b) from.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3248 Deliuer þi lond. . . Of alle þine

dedeliche foh. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. l. 64 Who so wil sowe a felde plentiuous lat hym first delyuer it of thornes. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 32 At last god hath deliuered the. . . of him. 1562 *Homilies* II. *Good Friday* (1859) 411 It pleased him [Christ] to deliver himself of all His godly honour. 1868 BUSHNELL *Serm. on living Subj.* 21 The salutation will be quite delivered of its harshness by just observing that [etc.].

c 1400 *Langland's Cirurg.* 193 Anoynte þe pacient & þis wole delyvere him fro iching. 1627 *DONNE Serm.* v. 50 Yet we doe not deliver Moses from all infirmity herein. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 323 A stone. . . which hath the vertue to deliuer a woman from her paine in child-birth. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* To Rdr., If the Expressions . . . be . . . delivered from Amphibologies.

† *b. refl.* To free oneself, get clear or rid of. *Obs.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1319 Anon they delivered heom of Mace-doynne. c 1480 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 208, I counseill you that ye . . . delyver yourselfe of Reynawde assone as ye maye. 1530 *PALSGR.* 511/1, I can nat delyver me of hym by no means. [1709 BERKELEY *Ess. Vision* § 51 [He] may be able to deliver himself from that prejudice.]

*c.* To deliver a gaol: to clear it of prisoners in order to bring them to trial at the assizes.

1523 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 34 To deliver any gaole within the towne. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 24 § 16 All such iustices . . . shal have autoritee . . . to deliuer the same gaoles from time to time. 1890 *Spectator* 26 Apr. 584/2 The gaol must be delivered before the Judge leaves the assize town.

† *d. transf.* To make riddance of, get rid of, dispel (pain, disease, etc.); to relieve. *Obs.*

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 405 b/1 A lytel medecyne offte delyuereþ a grette languor and payne. 1576 *BAKER Jewell of Health* 53 b, This water . . . delyuereþ the griefe of the stone. 1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* IV. v. (1660) 282 That so his momentany passion . . . might by some like intermission of time be delivered, and so vanish away.

3. To disburden (a woman) of the foetus, to bring to childbirth; in *passive*, to give birth to a child or offspring. Rarely said of beasts. (The active is late and chiefly in obstetrical use.)

c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* 63 For than com tim Mari mild Suld be deliuerd of hir child. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5562 (Fairf.) Perwimmen . . . ar deliuered be þaire awen slit. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.* *Exc.* lxxi. 53 Tyme come that she shold be delyuere and here a child. 1484 — *Fables of Æsop* I. ix, A bytche which wold lyttre and be delyuere of her lytyl dogges. 1568 *TILNEY Disc. Mariage* Cviii, To have thy wyfe with childe safely delyuere. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* II. ii. 25 She is, something before her time, deliver'd. 1685 COOKE *Marrow of Chirurg.* III. l. i. (ed. 4) 168 The third time they sent and begged I would deliver her. 1754-64 *SMELLIE Midwif. I.* Introd. 70 A better method of delivering in laborious and preternatural cases. 1805 *Med. Jur.* XIV. 521 By making an incision in the urethra. . . the patient might be delivered. c 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rldg.) 448 The queen. . . was in due time safely delivered of a prince.

fig. 1634 HEYWOOD *Mayden-head well* Lost 1. Wks. 1874 IV. 108 My brain's in labour, and must be delivered Of some new mischeife. a 1640 PEACHAM (J.), Tully was long ere he could be delivered of a few verses. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 281, I have been delivered of an infinite variety of speeches about virtue before now, and to many persons.

† *b. pass.* Of the offspring: To be brought forth (*lit.* and *fig.*). *Obs.*

1581 *PETITE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 12 All beastes so soone as they are delivered from their dam get upon their feete. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* lxxvii. 11 Those children nursed, deliver'd from thy brain. 1624 — *Oth.* I. iii. 378 There are many Euentis in the Wombe of Time, which wilbe deliuered.

4. To disburden, unload. *Obs.*

1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 289 The Weston was delivered of her cargo. 1805 in A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 231, 26th. Delivered the Spaniard, and sunk her. 1851 *MAYNE Reid Sculp. Hunt.* xxxiv. 267 The brace of revellers went staggering over the azotea, delivering their stomachs.

5. *refl.* To disburden oneself of what is in one's mind; to express one's opinion or thought; to utter words or sounds; to speak, discourse. (Cf. 10.)

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 20391 (Trin.), I delyuere me of my sermoun. 1654 *Tr. Martini's Cong. China* 217 He delivered himself thus unto them, 'I hope by your valour to obtain the Empire of the world'. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 42, I now desire to know, whether it be proper now to deliver my self, before you proceed to the calling of Witnesses. 1713 *STEELE Englishman* No. 3. 19 Some Merchants . . . delivered themselves against the Bill before our Houses of Lords and Commons. 1752 *FIELDING Amelia* VI. vii, Amelia delivered herself on the subject of second marriages with much eloquence. 1869 *GOULBURN Pers. Holiness* x. 91 Delivering Himself . . . in sentiments the very tones of which are unearthly.

II. † 6. *trans.* To get rid of or dispose of quickly, to dispatch; *refl.* to make haste, be quick.

c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1414 þe mete & þe masse watz metely delyuere. c 1475 *Rauf Coitzger* 302 Deliuer the . . . and mak na delay. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. ccxxvi. 510 The Romaynes . . . sayd, Harke, ye sir cardynalles, delyuer you atones, and make a pope; Ye tary to longe. 1530 *PALSGR.* 510/2, I delyver, I rydde or dispatche thynges shortly out of handes, *Ye despeche*.

† *b. ?* To dispatch, make away with. *Obs. rare.* a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3930 þis breme best. . . Aȝt and tuenti men of armes onno sche delyuier. c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 10140 And wyth the grace of god almyght To delyuier thyr enemyes wylt ryght.

III. 7. To give up entirely, give over, surrender, yield; formerly often *spec.* to give up to an evil fate, devote to destruction, ruin, or the like. Also with *over* (*obs.* or *arch.*), *up*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5012 (Cott.) Him sal deliuer your yongest child. c 1340 *Ibid.* 15870 (Fairf.) He deliuered his maister vp. c 1300 *Beket* 724 The Kynges baillyf deliui him to anhonge other to drawe. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour*



E. vij b, The moders of them shall be delivred to the dolorous dech of helle. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* II. 771 That the goods of a sanctuary man, shoulde be delivered in payment of his debtes. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* III. i. 99 See them delivred over to execution, and the hand of death. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 321 The French came from the mountain, and... delivered up their armes. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 90 Hee also assaulls Tinner, which tho a while well kept. is in the end delivered. 1771 Mrs. GRIFFITH tr. *Vand's Shipwreck* 97 To take our chance, and deliver ourselves over into the hands of Providence. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 133 'Count Egnont,' said Alva, 'deliver your sword; it is the will of the King that you give it up, and go to prison.' 1845 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. a When premiers deliver up their portfolios.

† b. *refl.* To give oneself up, surrender, devote oneself. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B vj, I delivered myself with greaite desyre to knowe thynges.

8. To hand over, transfer, commit to another's possession or keeping; *spec.* to give or distribute to the proper person or quarter (letters or goods brought by post, carrier, or messenger); to present (an account, etc.). *Const.* to, or with simple dative.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 430 Alle be byssopryches, bat delivred were Of Normandy & Engeland, he 3ef al clene here. c 1300 K. *Alis.* 1011 In a castel heo was y-set, And was deliverid liversoun, Scharschliche and nouht foisoun. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xiv. 119 He delivres his curtour be lettrou. c 1440 *Ipsonydon* 1282 Delivere my mayde to me this day. 1530 PALSGR. 510/a, I delivere, I gyve a thyng in to ones handes to kepe. *Je luvre.* 1535 WROTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 28 Who had his pardon delivred him on the Tower Hill. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxii. 123 To joyn in a Petition to be delivered to a Iudge, etc. 1745 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 9 He delivered back the String of Wampum sent him. 1843 *PRESIDENT Mexico* (1850) I. 255 A message which he must deliver in person. 1881 GOLDW. SMITH *Lect. & Ess.* 260 The postmaster had written the letter as well as delivered it. 1894 *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 59/a No bill of costs was ever delivered. *Mod.* Get the address from the postman who delivers in that part of the town. How often are letters delivered here?

fig. 1526-34 TINDALE 1 *Cor.* xi. 2 That ye... kepe the ordinances even as I delivered them to you. 1598 *SHAKS. Merry W.* IV. iv. 37 The superstitious idle-headed-Ed Recheid-did delivier to our Age this tale of Herne the Hunter. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. Seven persons only were necessary to deliver the history of the creation and fall from Adam to Moses.

b. *Law.* To give or hand over formally (*esp.* a deed to the grantee, or to a third party): see DELIVERY 4 b (δ). So 'to deliver' seisin of hereditaments, or a corporeal chattel.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 15 a, If a man make a deede of feoffement unto another... and delivereth to him the deed but no livery of seisin. c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* v. 110 Speak, Faustus, do you deliver this as your deed? 1623 in *New Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 505 W<sup>th</sup> said Indent<sup>r</sup> was sealed and delivered by all the parties therunto. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 306 A seventh requisite to a good deed is that it be delivered, by the party himself or his certain attorney. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* vii. (1877) 148 The words 'I deliver this as my act and deed,' which are spoken at the same time, are held to be equivalent to delivery, even if the party keep the deed himself.

† c. *poetic.* with weakened sense of 'To hand over, present'. *Obs.*

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* II. ii. 43 O that I... might not be delivered to the world Till I had made mine owne occasion mellow. 1607 — *Cor.* v. iii. 39 The sorrow that deliviers vs thus chang'd? Makes you think so.

IV. 8. To give forth, send forth, emit; to discharge, launch; to cast, throw, project: a. things material.

1597 T. J. *Serm. Paulus C.* 37 The bow, being ready bent to delivier the arrowe. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 59 A File of Boyes... delivier'd such a shower of Pibbles. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 71 [The pump] did delivier water very sufficiently. 1700 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 207 The Earl of Kent, as he was delivering his bowl upon the green at Tunbridge Wells last Wednesday, fell down and immediately died. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 291 In delivering his harpoon he lost his balance. 1850 'BAT' *Crk. Man.* 39 Before a ball is delivered, the umpires station themselves at their respective wickets. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 15 May 5/2 The enemy... waited till Middleton's volunteers had approached very close before they delivered their fire.

b. a blow, assault, attack, etc. To deliver battle: to give battle, make or begin an attack.

1845 ALISON *Hist. Europe XI.* lxxv. § 36. 349 The Emperor was... obliged to deliver a defensive battle. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 10 Nov. The assaults were badly delivered. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 405 When Philip at last was forced to deliver his blow.

† c. To put forth freely (bodily action, etc.): cf. DELIVERY 6. *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), Musidorus could not perform any action... more strongly, or deliver it that strength more nimbly. 1845 *Trin. R. Agric. Soc.* V. ii. 530 He [a horse] must... be taught to raise his knees and deliver his leg with freedom.

† d. *fig.* To give out as produce, to produce, yield. *Obs.*

1605 VERSTEGEN *Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 51 The mynes... do delivier gold, silver, copper.

10. To give forth in words, utter, enunciate, pronounce openly or formally. (Cf. §.)

Here the object is usually either something in the speaker's mind, as a judgement or opinion, or (now very commonly) the speech or utterance itself, with reference to its mode of delivery.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 56 To a question by him propounded, this answer was delivered. 1589 PUTTENHAM

*Eng. Poetie* II. xiii. [xiv.] (Arb.) 134 The vowel is always more easily delivered than the consonant. 1615 CHURCH *Body of Man* v. xxxi. (1616) 341 Galen delivring the precepts of health. 1667 *Purvis Diary* 1839 IV. 435 He is... bold to deliver what he thinks on every occasion. 1771 *Journals Lett.* liv. 286 I am called upon to deliver my opinion. 1804 *Mod. Trav.* XII. 384 Dr. John Reid... intends to deliver... a Course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* 150 Like an orator who knows that he can deliver a passage, and compose at the same time the one which is to follow. 1884 *Times* 25 Nov. 4 The Master of the Rolls, in delivering judgment, said [etc.].

b. *absol.* or *intr.* To 'deliver oneself', discourse; to pronounce an opinion or verdict; to 'make deliverance'.

1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Græca* v. xxi. 525 They first delivered on civil affairs: afterwards the discourse turned on war. 1850 *SALA Tru. round Clock* (1861) 97 Poor journey... understanding a great deal more about the case on which they have to deliver at its commencement than at its termination.

† c. *absol.* or *intr.* To utter notes in singing.

1530 PALSGR. 510/a, I delivier quickly, as one dothe in syngynge... I never herde boye in my lyfe delivier more quickly.

† II. *trans.* To declare, communicate, report, relate, narrate, tell, make known; to state, affirm, assert; to express in words, set forth, describe. *Obs.*

1557 *Order of Hospitalis* H vj, Goe to the Lord Maior, and delivier unto him the disobedience of the said Constable. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 219 The Duke... himselfe unto the king, delivered what hee had seene. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* v. ii. 4, I... heard the old Shepheard delivier the manner how he found it. 1625-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 114/a The time of his birth is no where expressly delivered. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* I. 80, I will here deliver one or two Optical Experiments. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 1 (*Fille de Chambre*) What the old French officer had delivered upon travelling. 1790 *PALEY Horn Paul.* L 5 Particulars so plainly delivered... in the Acts of the Apostles. 1800 VINCE *Hydrostat.* (1806) 5 Like his general principles of motion before delivered.

† b. with obj. clause. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 44 It was delivered hee hung himselfe for griefe. 1628 BROWNE *Hydrost.* I, That they held that Practice in Gallia, Cesar expressly delivereth. 1658 FRYER *Acc. E. India* § P. 161 Who founded these, their Annals nor their Sanscrit deliver not

† c. with obj. and complement. *Obs.*

1636 MASSINGER *Gl. Dk. Florence* I. ii, She is deliver'd... For a masterpiece in nature. 1649 MILTON *Libon.* II History delivers him a deep deliverer. c 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1691) 64 The Author... delivers the Proportion... to be as Thirty to Eighty two.

V. 12. *Pottery and Founding.* To set free from the mould; *refl.* and *intr.* To free itself from the mould; to leave the mould easily.

1784 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 310 To make the clay deliver easily, it will be necessary to oil the mould. 1834 PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 50 The ware... dries in a sufficient degree to deliver itself (according to the workman's phrase) easily from the mould. 1880 C. T. NEWTON *Ess. Art & Archaeol.* vi. 272 That oil or grease had been applied... to make the mould deliver.

† *Deliver*, v. 2. *Obs.* [A variant of DELIVER v., with Romanic change of L. *b* to *v*, as in prec.] = DELIVER, to deliberate, determine.

1384 WYCLIF a *Sam.* xxiv. 13 Now thanne delivier, and see, what word I shal answer to hym. c 1440 CAPREARE *Life St. Kath.* I. 966 Delivier his mater, so god 3our soulys saue. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 520 Oft in his mynd revolvand to and fro, Syne at the last delivierit hee ryght sone, To tak his tyme sen it was oportune.

Hence † *Deliviered ppl. a.*, determined, resolved.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 250 With delivierit mind to assaillie thame in the brek of the day. 1554 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 12 We consent nocht with ane delivierit mynd.

**Deliverable** (d'liv-erä'b'l), a. [f. DELIVER v. 1 + -ABLE; cf. OF. *deliverable*, *delivorable* 15-17th c. in Godef.] That can or may be delivered; to be delivered (according to agreement): cf. *payable*.

1753 MAGENS *Insurances* I. 401 Ten thousand Pounds of good and deliverable Dutch made Starch. 1877 *Act* 40-1 *Vick.* c. 39 § 5 Where the document... makes the goods deliverable to the bearer. 1889 *Manch. Mag.* Mar. 270/a So wild and shrill a cry of human anguish, that the like of it I could never imagine deliverable by human lips.

**Deliverance** (d'liv-eräns). [a. OF. *delivrance*, *desl-* (12th c. in Littré) = Pr. *delivrança*, *desl-*, f. *delivier*, *delivrar* to DELIVER: see -ANCE.]

1. The action of delivering or setting free, or fact of being set free († of, from confinement, danger, evil, etc.); liberation, release, rescue.

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 197/118 A-served heo hath to alle be contrie delivuraunce of langour. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 121 William Marchalle... gaf for his delivuraunce be castelle of Schirburne. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3585 For fair delivuraunce for payn. 13... *Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 226/200 Of alle þees Merueylous chaunces Vr lord hap sent vs delivuraunce. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (1839) xxiii. 247 It hath a round wyndowe aboven that... serue the for delivuraunce of smoke. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 4074 Sho... lete hym out at a wyndowe so making his delivuraunce. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 275/a That he shold praye to god for the delivuraunce of his sekensse. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 408 On the behalfe of king Richard for his delivuraunce out of prison. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxv. 221 Our delivuraunce from the bondage of sin. 1719 DE FOR CRUSOE (1858) 130 The greatest deliverances I enjoyed, such as my escape from Sallee. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xviii. 144 At no moment... had hopes of deliverance been higher.

† b. 'Delivery' of a gaol: see DELIVER 7. 1 2 c. c 1400 *Gamelyn* 745 Pat þou graunte him me Til be nexte sitting of delivuraunce. 1464 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 377 Paied to the Justices of Delivuraunce for the Gaole Delivuraunce. 1487 *Act* 3 *Hen. VII.* c. 3 The next generall gaolcs delivuraunce of eny suche gaolcs.

c. In the ritual observed at a criminal trial.

1565 SIR T. SMITH *Commonw. Eng.* xxv. 99 No man that is once indicted can be delivred without Arraignment. *Ibid.* [Form of proclamation in court when no indictment is produced], A. B. prisoner standeth here at the barre, if any man can say any thing against him, let him now speake, for the prisoner standeth at his delivuraunce: If no man do then come, he is delivred without anie further processe or trouble. [In Budden's Latin transl. 1601: *nam vinculus liberationem expectat: si nemo eum tum inuenerit, in libertatem pristinam assertur.*] *Ibid.* 102 [Form of procl. on trial by Jury] If any man can give evidence, or can say any thing against the prisoner, let him come now, for he standeth vpon his delivuraunce [Budden: *nam de captivis liberatione agitur*]. 1660 *Trial Regis.* 21, *Col. Harrison.* 'I do offer myself to be tried in your own way, by God and my Country.' *Clerk.* 'God send you a good delivuraunce.' *Ibid.* 35 For now the Prisoner [Col. Harrison] stands at the Bar upon his Delivuraunce. 1781 *Trial Ld. Geo. Gordon* 7 *Clerk.* 'How will you be tried?' *Gordon.* 'By God and my country.' *Clerk.* 'God send you a good delivuraunce.' (It is possible that this has been in later times associated with the 'true delivuraunce' of the Jury: see 8 b.)

† 2. The being delivered of offspring, the bringing forth of offspring; delivery. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Metr. How.* 72 This womane yode wit chyld full lange... myght scho haue na delivuraunce. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4080 Mi wif... Deied at be delivuraunce of mi dere sone. c 1450 *Merrill* 13 Two women fere to helpe hir at hir delivuraunce when tyme is. 1548-9 *Mar. & Fk. Com. Prayer, Churching of Women.* To gease you safe delivuraunce. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. v. 370 Nere Mother Reioyce'd delivuraunce more. 1625 *Gonsalvo's Sp. Inquis.* 122 Within foure dayes after her delivuraunce, they tooke the childe away from her. *fig.* 1660 WILLISFORD *Scales Comm.* 190 Sulphurous Meteors fird in the wombs of clouds, break forth in their delivuraunce with amazement to mortals.

† 3. The action of giving up or yielding; surrender. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 158, I am not bonden to mak delivuraunce. 1404 in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. 1. 38 Awyn... is accordit with all the men that arme therinne save vij, for to have delivuraunce of the Castell at a certayn day. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 19 b, The kyng openly saied that if they wolde not deliver them, he wolde take them without delivuraunce. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 227 To make delivuraunce of the towne of Barwik.

† 4. The action of handing over, transferring, or delivering a thing to another; delivery. *Obs.*

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 5045 [Fair]. He made delivuraunce ber of come. c 1449 *Peacock Repr.* 404 Fer than the receyver make Execucion or Delivuraunce of the thing or deede bi him 3ounn. 1528 TYBAIL in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xvii. 38 After the delivuraunce of the sayd New Testament to them. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 35 The Sheriffe did not make delivuraunce of 400 sheepe.

b. *Law. Writ of second deliverance:* a writ for re-delivery to the owner of goods distrained or unlawfully taken, after they have been returned to the distrainer in consequence of a judgement being given against the owner in an action of replevin.

a 1565 RASTELL *It. Fitcherbert's Nat. Brevium* (1652) 174 The plaintiff may sue a Writ of second Deliverance. 1618 *PULTON Stat.* (1632) 47 marg. A Writ of Second deliverance. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 508 b, Second Deliverance is a Writ made by the Filacer, to deliver Cattel distrained, after the Plaintiff is Non-suit in Replevin. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* (1874) III. v. xi. 616 The Statute of Westminster 2 (13 Edw. I. c. 2), allowed him a judicial writ issuing out of the original record (called a writ of second deliverance).

† 5. Sending forth, emission, issue, discharge.

1636 *BACON Sylva* § 9 This Motion worketh... by way of Proove and Search, which way to deliver itself. And then worketh in progresse, where it findeth the Delivuraunce easiest.

† 6. The action or manner of uttering words in speaking; utterance, enunciation, delivery. *Obs.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 222 Singynge plaine song, and counterfeiting those that doespeake distinctly, heke muche to have a good delivuraunce. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* II. i. 97 At each words delivuraunce. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxx. ix. 397 For his speech, readie he was ynough in quicke delivuraunce.

† 7. The action of reporting or stating something; that which is stated; statement, narration, declaration; = DELIVERY 8. *Obs.*

1421 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 276 To make a trewe delivuraunce of swiche goodyes as thei receyve. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy Soc.) 143 And to Venus he made delivuraunce Of his complaint. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 7 What confused delivuraunce is this? *Ibid.* II. 44 Doth not the very delivuraunce of your own fact condemns you? 1621 T. ADAMS *White Devils* (1635) III. If there wanted no-thing in the delivuraunce.

b. An utterance; *esp.* of a formal character.

1599 *MILL Liberty* II. (1865) 29 Things which are not provided for... in the recorded deliverances of the Founder of Christianity. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Fr. Critic on Milton* Mixed *Ess.* 241 Macaulay's writing... often... is really obscure, if one takes his deliverances seriously. 1883 *Manch. Guardian* 30 Sept. 7/3 We can complain of no ambiguity in his present deliverance.

8. *Sc. Law.* Judgement delivered; a judicial or administrative order in an action or other proceeding.

In its most general sense applicable to any order pronounced by any body exercising quasi-judicial functions. In the *Bankruptcy Act* of 1856 (19 & 20 Vict. c. 79 § 4) 'delivuraunce' is defined as including 'any order, warrant, judge-



ment, decision, interlocutor, or decree'. Hence the word has acquired a quasi-technical application to orders in bankruptcy proceedings.

c.1245 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. v. 90 Of bat [he] Stabylsyd, and mad ordynance... and full deliverance. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 133 Of fals solisting for wrang deliverance At Counsaile, Session, and at Parliament. 1535 STEWART *Cron.* Scot. II. 562 In this mater... Rycht some I wald heir your deliverance. c.1565 LINDESEY (Piscotrite) *Chron.* Scot. (1728) 14 (Jam.) Both parties were pismcrit by their oaths to stand at the deliverance of the arbitrators chosen by them both. a.1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Shiamachia* Wks. (1711) 194 We hope your lordships will give us leave... to remember your lordships of your deliverance, June the first, 1642. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 35 The Deliverance on the Bill is, *Fiat ut petitur, to the — Day of — next to come.* 1833 *Act 3-4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 25 The said sheriff shall... affix a deliverance thereon finding and declaring... that this Act has not been adopted. 1868 *Act 31-32 Vict.* c. 101 § 75 The judgment or deliverance so pronounced shall form a valid and sufficient warrant for the preparation in Chancery of the writ.

b. In the (English) Jurors' oath, in a trial for treason or felony, used app. in the sense: Determination of the question at issue, verdict.

1660 *Trial Regie.* 11 Oct. 22 His Oath was then read to him [Sir T. Allen, juror]: You shall well and truly try and true deliverance make between our Sovereign Lord the King, and the prisoners at the Bar, whom you shall have in Charge, according to your Evidence. So help you God! 1892 S. F. HARRIS *Princ. Crim. Law* (ed. 6) xiv. 412. [The current formula: the same words with the last clause expanded to 'and a true verdict give, according to the evidence']

(The meaning here has been matter of discussion: cf. 1 c above, and TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Jury*.)

c. Formal judgement pronounced, expression of opinion, verdict.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Wks.* XII. 184 Milton v. Southey & Landor, Wordsworth never said the thing ascribed to him here as any formal judgment, or what the Scottish law would call deliverance. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 298 We cannot but attach great value to the deliberate deliverance of so impartial a man. 1871 SARAH TYTLER *Sisters & Wives* 154 Dr. Harris's deliverance was... that Mr. Duke was not looking very well.

† d. Used (in Sc.) to render L. *senatus consultum*. 1533 BELLENDEN *Liby* (1822) 212 (Jam.) Thir novellis maid the Faderis sa astonist, that thay usit the samen deliverance that thay usit in extreme necessite.

† 9. = DELIVERNESS; DELIVERY 6. Obs. 14. CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7 398 (Harl. 7334) þe goodes of body ben hele of body, strengthe, deliverance [sic texts de-liuerness], beaute [etc.]. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Thistle & Rose* 95 Lusty of schaipe, lycht of deliverance.

**Deliverance**, rare-1. [See *Thre* and -ANCY.] = DELIVERANCE 7 b.

1853 *Tail's Mag.* XX. 365 Being the accredited organ of the Government on Scotch topics, his deliverance necessarily carries more weight than those of any ordinary member.

† **Deliveration**. Obs. rare-1. [a. OF. *delivration* (in earlier and more popular form *delivraison*, -oison, -ison), ad. late pop. L. *deliberatio*-em (Du Cange), n. of action from *deliberare* to liberate.] Deliverance, liberation, release.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 148 Who is fettered in chaynes He thinketh long after delivration Of his great woe.

**Delivered** (dɛlɪvəɪd), ppl. a. 1 [f. DELIVER v. 1 + -ED 1.] Set free; disburdened of offspring; handed over; surrendered; formally uttered or stated, etc.: see *verb*.

c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117 Deluyeryd, liberatus, erutus. 1528 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* iv. ii. 142 Cornelia, the midwife, and my selfe. And none else but the delivered Emprasse. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warren* 123 Prince of the delivered City. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Jan. 2/1 The additional cost... for delivered bread.

† **Delivered**, ppl. a. 2: see DELIVER v. 2

**Deliverer** (dɛlɪvərər). [f. DELIVER v. 1 + -ER.] The person to whom something is delivered.

1887 V. SAMSON in *Cape Law Jnl.* 37 The putting of a deliverer in possession. 1892 43 The deliveror should point out the subject of delivery to the deliverer.

**Deliverer**, obs. form of DELIVERER.

**Deliverer** (dɛlɪvərər). Also 4-6 dely-, 4-ere, 6-our; see also DELIVEROR. [a. OF. *delivriere* (12th c. in Hatzf.), in obl. case *delivroror*, -our, -eur: late pop. L. *deliberator*, -orem, agent-n. from *deliberare*, F. *delivror* to DELIVER: see -ER 1.] One who delivers.

1. One who sets free or releases; a liberator, rescuer, saviour.

a.1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxix. 7 My helpere & my deluyereert þou. 1382a WYCLIF *Ps.* xvii[1]. 2 My refut, and my deluyereere. c.1440 *Promp. Parv.* 117 Deluyereer, liberator.

1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 53 Thou oughteste to... bee thankfull to thy deluyereer. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 149 Thy great deliverer, who shall bruce The Serpents head. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. lxx. 622 He stood forth as the deliverer of his country. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 404 Though he had been a deliverer by accident, he was a despot by nature.

2. One who hands over, commits, surrenders, etc.; esp. one who delivers letters or goods.

1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 16 The seller, exchaunger or deliuerer. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 8 By indenture to be made betweene the deliuerour... and the receiver. 1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 104 The Stranger... would be a deliuerer heere of money at a high rate. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 295 There is... a deliverer of letters to the House of

Commons, at 6s. 8d. per day. 1888 *Daily News* 25 Aug. 5/3 Each deliverer of milk will possess a share.

3. One who utters, enunciates, sets forth, etc. (rare.)

1597 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* viii. vi. § 12 Thereof God himself was... the deviser, the discussor, the deliverer. 1651 *Relig. Wotton* 208 Among the Deliverers of this Art. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 195 The public deliverers of song at the Grecian festivals.

**Deliveress** (dɛlɪvərɛs), rare. [Short for *delivreress*, f. DELIVERER + -ESS, in F. *delivreresse*: see -ESS.] A female deliverer.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 72 At one side of the cross, kneels Charles VII armed, and at the other Joan d'Arc... as the deliveress of the town. 1839 *Q. Rev.* June 98 Nancy comes like the deliveress of the pious Aeneas.

† **Deliverhede**. Obs. [f. DELIVER a. + -hede, -HEAD.] Nimbleness, agility.

1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) iii. xiii. 148/2 They shal have deluyehede of body and lightnesse.

**Delivering** (dɛlɪvərɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. DELIVER v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DELIVER, q.v.; deliverance, delivery (in various senses).

c.1320 *Sevyn Sag.* 1536 (W.) The maister... hadde mani a blessing. For his discipule deliviering. c.1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5800 Of his deluyeryng gled and blithe. 1571 *Golding Calio on Ps.* lxx. 6 By thy wonderfull delivierings, thy power may be shewed abroad. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epic.* c. 36 (R.) Excommunications... were deliverings over to Satan. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Dis. Women* vi. (ed. 4) 26 Judgement of the method to be pursued in delivering.

attrib. 1881 *Daily News* 19 Jan. 5/5 A few heavy railway collecting or delivering vans.

**Delivering**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That delivers: see *verb*.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 11/1 There was no evidence that the delivering company... were not willing to supply the coal at 8s. a ton.

† **Deliverly**, adv. Obs. or arch. For forms see DELIVER a. [f. DELIVER a. + -LY 2.]

1. Lightly, actively, nimbly, quickly.

c.1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 209 Deluierly he dressed vp, er be day sprenge. c.1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 1088 He... sette [his signet] Upon the wex delivierliche and rathe. c.1440 *Partonope* 7051 His Swerd he pulleth oute deluierly. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Polly R* ij. 4. The nembler and more delivierly to goe about theyr charge. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins.* x. 50 The claw-tailed Humble Bee... flies as delivierly when great with young as when she is barren.

2. Deftly, cleverly.

1530 PALGR. 550, I fynger, I handell an instrument of musyke delivierly. 1612 *Two Noble K.* iii. v. Carry it sweetly and delivierly. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Clubs* Wks. (Bohn) III. 93 We get a mechanical advantage in detaching it well and delivierly.

† As *adj.* (erroneous archaism).

1820 *Soc. Monast.* xvii. A delivierly fellow was Hughie—could read and write like a priest, and could wield brand and buckler with the best of the riders.

**Deliverment**, rare. [f. DELIVER v. 1 + -MENT. (Cf. OF. *delivrement* in Godef.)] = DELIVERANCE 7 b; open statement, pronouncement.

1893 *Nat. Observer* 13 May 640/1 Because the Emperor has heretofore spoken unadvisedly, it by no means follows that... Tuesday's deliverment makes for complete ineptitude.

† **Deliverness**. Obs. [f. DELIVER a. + -NESS.] Lightness, activity, nimbleness, agility, quickness.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 5900 Deluyvernes and bewte of body. c.1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* 7199 Grette thinges ben not ay accomplished by strengthe, ne by deluyvernes of body. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. L.* xi. 30 To voyde the strokis by deluyvernes of body. 1540 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 69 b. Fewe men surmounted hym in strengthe and delivernesse. a.1607 BRIGHTMAN *Revelation* (1615) 700 Certainly this... deserueth to be called properly by the Latin name, *Expedition*, for the deliernes thereof.

**Deliveror** (dɛlɪvərɔr). [f. DELIVER v. 1: see -OR.] A technical variant of DELIVERER, used as correlative to *deliverree*: one who makes a legal delivery of goods, etc.

1887 [see DELIVERER].

**Delivery** (dɛlɪvəri). Forms: 5 deliverree, 5-6 deluyery(e, 6-ere, 6-7 deliverie, 6-ery. [a. Anglo-Fr. *delivrie*, fem. sb. f. pa. pple. of *delivrier* to DELIVER: cf. *livery*, and see -Y.]

† 1. The action of setting free; release, rescue, deliverance. Obs.

1494 FAYVAM *Chron.* vii. cccxxiii. 266 The queene made assyduat labour for the deluyerye of the kynge her husbonde. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 103 Thankes geynyng to almyghty god for his deluyery and preseruation from so many imminent perils. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 90 A servant of his... by force attempting his Lords delivery. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1505 Thy hopes are not ill founded, nor seem vain. Of his delivery. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi. Here is the brave man to whom I owe my delivery. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 58 Some that called upon the Lord for delivery before there was need.

b. The action of delivering a gaol: see DELIVER v. 2 c, and GAOL-DELIVERY.

2. The fact of being delivered of, or act of bringing forth, offspring; childbirth.

Usually of the mother; formerly sometimes of the child; cf. DELIVER v. 3.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 130 For this poore creature... is as much tormented in her deliverie, as a shrew. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxvi. 17 Like as a woman... that draweth neere the time of her delivrie. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devoute Ess.* i. xii. § 1 (R.) As they are

twins... their delivery is commonly after such a manner, as that of Pharez and Zara. 1676 LADY CRAWTHOR in *18th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 29 My prayers shall attend your ladies good delivery of a brave boy. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* VI. 446/1 Midwife... a woman who assists in parturition or delivery.

attrib. 1876 tr. *Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XI. 562 That form of paralysis... in newly-born children... which we should call delivery-paralysis.

b. As the action of the accoucheur or midwife.

1660 SHIRLEY *Andromana* iii. i. 8, I am with child to hear the news: Pr'ythee Be quick in the delivery. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 323 Injury in a laborious, hasty or injudicious delivery. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* III. 483, I therefore did not conceive myself justified... in proceeding to immediate delivery. 1889 W. S. PLAYFAIR *Treat. Midwifery* II. iv. ii. 163 No other means of effecting artificial delivery was known.

c. *fig.*

a.1639 MARMION *Antiquary* iii. ii, My head labours with the pangs of delivery. 1833 SCOTT *Peveril* xlvii, Out started the dwarf... and the poor German, on seeing the portentous delivery of his fiddlescope, tumbled on the floor.

3. The act of giving up possession of; surrender.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* II. 772 The whole counsaile had sente him to require of her the deliverie of him [her child]. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 245 b. The delivery of the Castell of Barwyke. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 181 The deliverie of the rocke of Saint Julian and of the fort. 1780 *Impartial Hist. War Amer.* 147 Marching directly to Boston, there to demand a delivery of the powder and stores, and in case of refusal to attack the troops. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 158 The arrest of Trimbak, and his delivery to the British Government.

4. The action of handing over, or conveying into the hands of another; esp. the action of a carrier in delivering letters or goods entrusted to him for conveyance to a person at a distance.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edu.* IV (1830) 140 For the deliverie of the said stuff and bedding. 1556 in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1886) III. 113 Having received any priue letters... you shal... let the deliverie of them at your arriving in Russia. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 124 He might forge other Letters... else why kept he them two dayes without delivery. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref. I.* i. (R.) The investitures of bishops and abbots... had been originally given by the delivery of the pastoral ring and staff. 1790 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* III. 652 Extraordinary charges for the delivery of goods. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* ii. [It a letter] will be here by the two o'clock delivery. 1851 Ht. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* (1877) III. iv. xiv. 139 The convenience of two or three deliveries of letters per day. 1879 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Post Haste* vii. (1880) 74 The delivery of a telegram.

fig. 1603 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* i. v. § 9 Another error is in the manner of the tradition and delivery of knowledge.

attrib. 1720 DE FOR. *Capt. Singleton* xviii. (1840) 316 Our proper delivery port... was at Madagascar. 1889 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 3/2 Carmen's wages:—Delivery men: Driving, 1s. per day and 7d. per ton.

b. *Law.* (a) The formal or legal handing over of anything to another; esp. the putting of property into the legal possession of another person.

1577 tr. *Billinger's Decades* (1592) 264 Goods are gotten... by deliverie. 1625 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* i. 87 Whereof we have already assurance, yea deliverie, and seisure. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 47 Acts which have been held to be a part performance of an agreement... such as delivery of possession; and payment of the whole, or a considerable part of the consideration. 1887 V. SAMSON in *Cape Law Jnl.* 38 We now come to the several species of constructive delivery, of which delivery *brevis manus*, or short-hand is the first. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 473/1 After delivery of defence the plaintiff discontinued his action.

(b) The formal transfer of a deed by the grantor or his attorney to the grantee or to a third party, either by act or by word: formerly essential to the validity of the deed.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 25 Absolute estates of inheritance which... do not pass by livery and seisin, but by delivery of the deed or feoffment. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Deed*, If I have sealed my deed, and after I deliver it to him to whom it is made, or to some other by his appointment, and say nothing, this is a good delivery. 1853 WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* 261 Delivery is necessary to give effect to a bond.

5. The act of sending forth or delivering (a missile, a blow, etc.); emission, discharge; throwing or bowling of a ball (at cricket, base-ball, etc.).

1702 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 46 The delivery of your Water into a convenient Trough. 1787 *Specif. Bryant's Patent* No. 1631 Useful, by its much greater delivery of water. 1824 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 109 The peril... from the delivery of the spear. 1837 W. MARTIN *Bk. of Sports* 96 If the hand be above the shoulder in the delivery, the umpire must call 'no ball'. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 May (Cricket), Crossland at 68 came on with his fast deliveries.

b. *Founding*. See quot. (Cf. DELIVER v. 1 2.)

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Delivery* (Founding), the draft or allowance by which a pattern is made to free itself from close lateral contact with the sand of the mold as it is lifted. Also called *draw-taper*.

† 6. Free putting forth of bodily action, 'use of the limbs, activity' (J.); action, bearing, deportment. Obs.

a.1586 SIDNEY (J.), Musidorus could not... deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the delivery more gracefully. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 127 Men... for their several callings countenance of very good delivery. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 223 Observing simplicitie in the Messengers delivery and looks. a.1639 WOTTON (J.), The duke had the neater limbs, and freer delivery. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. xxxii. 319 There is a great deal in a delivery, as it is called, in a way, a manner, a deportment, to engage people's attention and liking. 1818 TODD, *Deliverness*, agility... What we now term delivery. fig. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786)



II. 177 It has the greatest freedom of pencil, the happiest delivery of nature.

7. The utterance or enunciation (of words), the delivering (of a speech, etc.).

1581 *PETRIE Gleanings of the City*. 1. (1586) 58 All their force and virtue lyeth in the sweete deliverie of their wordes. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary*. 1. (1625) 37 His skill and delivery of forraigne languages [was] so wonderfull. 1605 *LLOYD State Worthies*. 1670 22 One thing he advised young men to take care of in their publick deliveries. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. ii. 68 Four days were occupied in the delivery of the speech. 1879 M'CARTHY *Owen Times* II. xix. 57 The speech occupied some five hours in delivery.

b. Manner of utterance or enunciation in public speaking or singing.

1667 *PERRY Diary* 19 May, Meriton.. bath a strange knack of a grave, serious delivery. 1769 JOHNSON in *Boswell Life* an. 1781 (1848) 679/2 His delivery, though unconstrained, was not negligent. 1853 HOLYOAKE *Kudim. Public Speaking* 12 The power of distinct and forcible pronunciation is the basis of delivery. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Oct. 443/1 Few men of his generation had a greater fund of talk or a more telling delivery.

† 8. The action of setting forth in words, or that which is set forth; communication, narration, statement; = DELIVERANCE 7. Obs.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 22 The order hereafter to be observed in delivery of examples. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* v. ii. 10, I make a broken delivery of the Business. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iv, which enigmatical metaphors comprehended usefull verities. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxvii. 143, I will forbear the delivery of many matters, that possibly might bring much contentment.

**Dell** <sup>1</sup> (del). [ME. *delle*, corresp. to MDn. and MLG. *delle*, mod.Dn. *del*, MHG. and mod.G. *telle* := WGer. *dālji-* or *\*dāljon-* fem., deriv. of *\*dalo-*, OLG. *dal*, DALE; root meaning 'deep or low place.' Cf. also Goth. *idalja*, and OE. *refdel*, descent. (*Dell* bears nearly the same etymological relation to *dale*, that *den* does to *dean*.)]

† 1. A deep hole, a pit. Obs.

1531 *ELYOT Gov. II. ix*, Curtius.. enforced his horse to lepe in to the dell or pitte. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal. Mar.* 31 Thilke same.. Ewe.. Fell headlong into a dell [*glass*, a hole in the ground]. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 889/1 He met with dells or other deep holes. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morelli) 1. A dell, fossa.

2. A deep natural hollow or vale of no great extent, the sides usually clothed with trees or foliage.

c. 1280 *Bestiary* 5 Bi wilc weie so he [ðe leen] wile to dele nider wenden. c. 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* i. On a day they called the Dellpich table. 1475 *Rauf Coil year* 17 The deip durandlie draif in mony deip dell. 1610 FLETCHER *Faithf. Shepherdess* ii. ii, Yon same dell, O'er top'd with mourning cypress and sad yew Shall be my cabin. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 312 Every alley green, Dingle, or bushy dell. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxviii, Disputing.. on the situation of a dell where they meant to form an ambuscade. 1798 COLERIDGE *Fear in Solitude*, A green and silent spot, amid the hills, A small and silent dell! 1845 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* II. iii. 86 Miss Gurney's cottage is in a sheltered dell, with woods on each side.

transf. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Omniana* I. 54 Young ladies would do well to remember, that if laughter displays dimples, it creates dells.

**Dell** <sup>2</sup> (del). *Rogues' Cant.* arch. A young girl (of the vagrant class); a wench.

1567 *HARMAN Cauter* 75 A Dell is a yonge wenche, able for generation, and not yet known.. by the vpright man. 1601 B. JONSON *Gipsies Metamorph.* Wks. (Kldg.) 604/1 Sweet doxies and dells, My Roses and Nells, Scarce out of your shells. 1630 TAYLOR (Water F.) *Wks.* II. 119/1 She's a Priests Lemman, and a Tinkers Pad, Or Dell, or Doxy, (though the names be bad). 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* II. iii. § 68 *Della*, trulls, dirty Drabs. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rockwood* III. v, 'Sharp as needles,' said a dark-eyed dell.

**Dell** (e), obs. form of DEAL.

|| **Della Crusca** (del-la kruska). [It. *Accademia della Crusca*, lit. Academy of the bran or chaff.] The name of an Academy established at Florence in 1582, mainly with the object of sifting and purifying the Italian language; whence its name, and its emblem, a sieve.

The first edition of its Dictionary, the *Vocabolario degli Accademici della Crusca*, appeared in 1612, and the fourth, 1729-38, has long been considered as the standard authority for the Italian language. A new edition on more historical lines was begun in 1881.

Hence **Della-Cruscan** a., of, pertaining to, or after the style of the Academy della Crusca, or its methods; also, applied to a school of English poetry, affecting an artificial style, started towards the end of the 18th c.; sb. a member of this Academy, or English school of poetry. Hence **Della-Cruscanism**.

One of the noted writers of this school was Mr. Robert Merry, who (having been elected a member of the Florentine Academy) adopted the signature of *Della Crusca*, whence the name was extended to the school as a whole.

1796 GIFFORD *Married Introd.* B-g While the epidemic malady was spreading from fool to fool, *Della Crusca* [i.e. Merry] came over [from Italy], and immediately announced himself by a sonnet to Love.. and from one end of the kingdom to the other, all was nonsense and *Della Crusca*.] 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scritchflomantia* 48 Mr. Pratt has certainly indulged too much in the flimsy *Della-Cruscan* style. 1818 SHELLEY *Boat on Serchio* 6 In such transalpine Tuscan As would have killed a *Della-Cruscan*. 1857 TRENCH *Defic. Eng. Dict.* 7 It is for those who use a language to sift the bran from the flour, to reject that and retain this. They are

to be the true *Della Cruscan*. 1881 *Athenum* 20 Aug. 230/1 The detestable *Della Cruscanism* which makes many new volumes of verse a positive offence.

**Delly** (de'li), a. rare. [f. DELL sb. 1 + -Y.] Abounding in dells.

1861 G. CALVERT *Univ. Restoration*, Delly woods remote.

**Delocalize** (dē-lō-kā-līz), v. [f. DE- II. 1 + LOCALIZE v.] trans. To detach or remove from its place or locality, or from local limitations.

1855 DE MORGAN in *Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 505 The *Morning Register* I could not use; you had better not delocalize it. 1867 LOWELL *Study Wind.*, *Gr. Public Character*, We can have no St. Simons or Peppyses till we have a Paris or London to delocalize our gossip and give it historic breadth. 1870 R. B. D. MORIER *Rep. Land Tenure* (Parl. Papers) 208 It was necessary to find some means of effecting the transfers.. without delocalizing the Land Register.

Hence **Delocalized ppl. a.**, **Delocalization**.

1887 *Daily News* 13 Jan. 5/8 A reform in the direction of what may be called dockyard de-localisation.

|| **Deloo** (dē-lō). [Native name in Dor language (in Soudan) for the gazelle.] A species of antelope, *Cephalolophus grimmia*, found in northern Africa, akin to the duikerbok of South Africa.

1861 J. PRYTHICK *Egypt*, etc. 482 (Vocab. Dor language) Gazelle = diloo. 1874 G. SCHWEINFURTH *Heart of Africa* I. 244 The Deloo has only one pair of these glands.

|| **Deloyalty**, Obs. rare -1. [ad. F. *deloyauté* formerly *desloyauté*; see DE- I. 6.] = DISLOYALTY.

1571 *Admon. Regent* 112 in *Scutill Ballads* (1872) 132 Sum hes.. Lyfes lost for thair deloyaltie.

**Delph**, var. of DELF.

**Delphian** (de'fhiān). [f. *Delphi* place name + -AN.] Of or relating to Delphi, a town of ancient Greece on the slope of Mount Parnassus, and to the sanctuary and oracle of Apollo there; hence, of or relating to the Delphic Apollo; and transf. oracular, of the obscure and ambiguous nature of the responses of the Delphic oracle.

1645 HART *Anat. Up.* i. li. 25 [They] are nothing at all ashamed, by the vine alone to deluier their Delphian oracles concerning all diseases. 1631 WERNER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 48 This treasure.. was a part of the Delphian riches. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 322 His eyes had an inward Delphian look. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 113 We send, perplexed, to the Delphian fane, Counsel to ask of the god.

So **De'phic**, † **De'phical** a.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* 169 Some of his new-minted Epithets as Reall, Intrinsecate, Delphicke. a. 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 174 The mathematical table was by the ancients called the Delphick table. 1748 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 595 Pride, like the Delphic priestess, with a swell, Rav'd nonsense, destin'd to be future sense. 1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* I. 60 This delphic fury—this preternatural possession. 1879 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 5/5 This reads rather like a Delphic response. a. 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 174 No riddles or Delphical answers.

**Delphin** (de'fīn), sb. and a. Forms: 4 *delfyn*, 5 -fyns, 5-6 *delphyn*, 6-7 -phine, 6- *delphin*. [a. L. *delphin*, *delphinus*, a. Gr. *δελφίν*; cf. also It. *delfino*, Sp. *delfin*, Pg. *delfim*, Pr. *dalfin*, *dalphin*, Of. *dalphin*, *daulphin*, mod.F. *dauphin*, whence *DOLPHIN*, *DAUPHIN*.]

† A. sb. 1. = *DOLPHIN*, Obs.

c. 1300 K. *Alis*. 6576 A water.. Tiger.. Heo noriceth delfyns, and cokadrill. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 41 Thar buth oft ytake delfyns, & se-calues. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 54 Brunswyne or delfyne.. *delphinus*. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 131 Of a maruelous sence or memorie as are the elephant and the delfyn. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* vii. xiii. 47 The lively Delphins dance, and brisly Seales give care.

† b. A drinking vessel of the shape of a dolphin. Obs. rare -1.

1638 *Juniun Painting of Ancients* 162 Some artificial drinking vessels made after the manner of a dolphin, were called delphines.

2. Chem. Short for *delphinin* (see -IN): A neutral fat found in the oil of several species of dolphin; called also *dolphin-fat* and *phocenin*.

1863-73 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 309 Delphin is an oil very mobile at 17° C.

B. adj.

1. [attrib. use of L. *delphini* in phrase *ad usum Delphini* 'for the use of the Dauphin'.] Of or pertaining to the Dauphin of France, and to the edition of Latin classics, prepared 'for the use of the dauphin', son of Louis XIV.

[1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 330. P. 4 All the Boys in the School, but I, have the Classic Authors in usum *Delphini*, gilt and letter'd on the Back.] 1775 E. HARWOOD *Gr. & Rom. Classics* (1778) 222 *Delphin Classics*, quarto. 1802 DIBDIN *Introd. Classics* to note, One of the rarest of the Delphin editions. 1818 *Advt. in Valpy's Grh. Gram.* (ed. 6) 215 The best text will be used, and not the Delphin. 1877 *Globe Encycl.* II. 361 Valpy's Variorum Latin Classics.. contain the Delphin notes and Interpretatio.

2. Chem. A bad form of DELPHINE, DELPHININE. *Delphina*, *Delphinat*, Chem.: see DELPHININE, DELPHINIC.

† *Delphinat*, obs. variant of *DAUPHINATE*.

1619 BRENT tr. *Sirri's Conne. Tren.* (1676) 474 Some new stirs, raised by the Hugonots in the Delphinat.

**Delphine**, a. and sb. [See DELPHIN.]

1. A variant of DELPHIN a. (Webster, 1828).

2. Zool. = DELPHININE a. (Webster, 1828).

3. Chem. = DELPHININE, sb.

**Delphine'strian**, nonce-wd. [f. L. *delphinus* dolphin, after *equestrian*.] A rider on a dolphin.

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 17 (1822) I. 134 To the great terror of the young delphinestrian.

**Delphinic** (de'fīnik), a. [f. L. *delphinus* dolphin; see DELPHIN 2.] In *delphinic acid*, an acid discovered by Chevreuil in dolphin-oil, and afterwards in the ripe berries of the Guelder-rose; it is identical with inactive valeric acid. A salt of it is a *De'phinate*.

**Delphinine** (de'fīnain), sb. Chem. [f. Bot. L. *Delphinium* the genus Larkspur.] A highly poisonous alkaloid obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium Staphesagria* or *Stavesacre*. Called also *Delphina*, and formerly *De'phia*, *Delphina*, *De'phine*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 7 The chemical principle called Delphine. 1838 T. THOMPSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 246 Delphina was discovered, in 1819, by MM. Lassaigne and Feneulle in the seeds of the *stavesacre*. 1840 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 304 Of Delphia. 1863-73 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 310 Delphinine produces nausea when taken internally. It is said to act on the nervous system, and is used as a remedy in chronic swellings of the glands. 1876 HABLEY *Mat. Med.* 765 The active properties are due to delphina or delphinine.

**De'phinine**, a. Of the nature of a dolphin: in Zool., of or pertaining to the *Delphinium* or sub-family of Cetacea, containing the Dolphins and Porpoises.

† **De'phinite**, Obs. Min. [f. L. *Delphinatus*, Dauphiné (f. *delphinus*, Dauphin), where found.] An obsolete name of yellowish green Epidote.

1804 *Fourcroy's Chem.* II. 426 This is the.. delphinite of Saussure.

**Delphinity**. A humorous nonce-wd. after *humanity*: Dolphin-kind, the nature of dolphins.

1860 LEVER *Day's Ride* x, History has never told that the dolphins.. charmed by Orpheus were peculiar dolphins.. they were.. fish.. taken 'ex medio acervo' of delphinity.

|| **Delphinium** (de'fīnium). Bot. [Bot. Lat. *Delphinium*, a. Gr. *δελφίνιον* larkspur (Dioscorides), dim. of *δελφίν* dolphin (so named from the form of the nectary).] A genus of plants, N.O. *Ranunculaceae*, with handsome flowers of irregular form, comprising the common Larkspur and many other species. The name is in ordinary horticultural use for the cultivated species and varieties.

1664 EVELYN *Nat. Hort.* (1729) 200 Saw divers Annuals.. as double marigold, Digitalis, Delphinium. 1882 *The Garden* 3 June 384/1 Another fine group is formed by a row of tall-growing Delphiniums.. in front of Clematises and Roses.

**De'phinoid**, a. and sb. Zool. [ad. Gr. *δελφινοειδής* like a dolphin, f. *δελφίν* dolphin.]

a. adj. Like or related to a dolphin; belonging to the *Delphinoidea*, a division of the Cetacea, which includes the dolphins and seals.

In mod. Dicts.

B. sb. A member of the *Delphinoidea*.

**Delphinoidine** (de'fīno'idain). Chem. [f. as DELPHININE + -ID.] An amorphous alkaloid obtained from the same source as delphinine.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Delphinus** (de'fī-nūs). The Latin word for 'dolphin': in Zool., the name of the cetacean genus containing the Dolphin and its co-species; in Astron., one of the ancient constellations of the northern hemisphere, figured as a dolphin.

a. 1672 WILLUGHBY *Icthyogr.* (1586) Tab. A. j. Delphinus. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 566/2 The Delphini.. have also a narrow rostrum.

**De'phisine**, Chem. [f. *delphine*, DELPHININE, by insertion of -is- repr. Gr. *is-* or equal.] An alkaloid akin to delphinoidine, obtained from the same source, in warty crystals. Also called *Delphisia*.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Delta** (de'ltā). [Gr. *δέλτα* (ad. Phœnician *𐤇𐤋* *dāleth*), name of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet; also the land at the mouth of the Nile (Herod.), the Indus (Strabo), etc.]

1. The name of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, having the form of a triangle (Δ), and the power of D.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 20 3if see wil write of here A, B, C.. thei clepen hem.. a Alpha.. δ Delta.. ω Omega. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 96 Many have called Egypt by the name of the Greeke letter Delta. 1860 T. A. G. BALFOUR *Typ. Char. Nature* 118 In Botany the symbol of a perennial plant is a Delta.

2. Hist. (*The Delta*). The tract of alluvial land enclosed and traversed by the diverging mouths of the Nile; so called from the triangular figure of the tract enclosed between the two main branches and the coast-line.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 250 The goulfe of Arabia.. from whence they determined to bryngre a nauigable trench vnto the ryuer of Nilus, where as is the fyrst Delta. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 67 As in Egypt Nilus maketh that which they call Delta. 1636 SIR H. BLUNT *Trav. Levant* (1637) 57, I enquired of the Delta, and the Niles seven streames. 1772 LEBIARD *Sethos* II. ix. 354 The most convenient port of the



Delta. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 529 At the head of the Egyptian Delta, where the river Nile divides.

b. *Geog.* The more or less triangular tract of alluvial land formed at the mouth of a river, and enclosed or traversed by its diverging branches.

1790 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) III. 453 The triangular island or delta of Mesola, at the mouth of the Po. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 94 The earthy matter, borne down by the floods, is.. thrown back upon the shores, into bays and creeks, and into the mouths of rivers, where it forms deltas. 1830 LYLE *Princ. Geol.* I. 13 Islands have become connected with the main land by the growth of deltas and new deposits. 1836 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxvi. The two rivers.. enclose a large delta of land. 1893 *Nation* 16 Feb. 125/1 The villages are situated on small deltas, built by torrential streams that descend from the neighboring hills.

3. Any triangular space or figure; † the constellation of the Triangle.

1638 C. ALEVIN *Hist. Hen.* VII. 134 But if the nobler souls, as they maintain'd, Were fixed in the body of some starre, Then Edwards murder'd sonnes and Warwickes are In those call'd Delta, of Triangle fashion.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *delta-formation*, *land*; *delta-metal*, an alloy of copper, zinc, and iron introduced about 1883, and named in allusion to its three constituents.

1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott. IV.* 225 The Carse.. considered as the finest sort of alluvial or delta land. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* ix. 172 The process of delta-formation remains essentially the same, both in lakes and at the sea. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* II. 647 Stratification of delta deposits. 1883 *Engineer* 23 Feb. 140 Mr. Alexander Dick (has) succeeded in producing an alloy which he calls 'Delta metal'. 1884 *Times* 14 June 8 'Delta metal'.. is an alloy of copper, zinc, and iron. A steam launch.. has.. been built entirely of this metal [by Mr. A. Dick].

**Deltafication.** [f. DELTA + FICATION.] The formation of a delta at the mouth of a river.

1864 in WEBSTER.

**Deltaic** (deltá'ik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *δέλτα* + -IC: cf. *algebraic*.] Of, pertaining to, or forming a delta; of the nature of a delta.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Edin. Rev.* 1878 C. J. ANDERSON in *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 251/2 A deltaic tract of country traversed by a number of arms of the Caucery. 1883 SIR R. TEMPLE in *Standard* 26 Aug. 3/3 The deltaic population of the Lower Ganges.

† **Deltan**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. DELTA + -AN: cf. *Roman*.] Of the Delta of Egypt.

1600 TOUNNEUR *Trans. Metamorph.* lxx. Wks. 1878 II. 211 Throughout the Deltan soil.

**Deltation** (deltá'jan). [mod. f. DELTA.] Formation of a delta at the mouth of a river.

1886 tr. *Pelteschi's Argentine Rep.* 185 Effects produced by the delatation or deposition.. of sediment from the rivers of the Gran Chaco.

**Deltic** (delt'ik), *a. rare.* [f. DELTA + -IC: cf. *Indic*.] = DELTAIC.

1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms* 121 *Deltic*, of or belonging to a delta. 1876 — *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xiv. 240 Their plants seem to have grown in marshes and deltic jungles.

|| **Deltidium** (delt'idium). *Conch.* [mod. L. dim. of Gr. *δέλτα* DELTA, in reference to its shape. (Cf. Gr. *κνιδιον* little dog, from *κνυ-*)] The triangular space, usually covered in by a horny shell or operculum, between the beak and the hinge, of brachiopod shells.

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. (1855) 232 The form and structure of the area and deltidium afford good generic characters. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 693 The groove is usually converted into a foramen by a 'deltidium' which consists of two calcareous pieces.

**Deltoidhedron** (deltóhēdrōn). *Crystall.* [f. *δέλτα* - taken as combining form of next + -HEDRON.] 1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, *Deltoidhedron*, a solid figure the surface of which is formed by twenty-four deltoids.

**Deltoid** (delt'oid), *a. (sb.)* [mod. a. Gr. *δέλτα* - *οειδής* delta-shaped, triangular: see -OID. So F. *deltoid* (in *Paré*, 16th c.); mod. L. *deltoides* (Linnaeus), and *deltoides*.]

1. Resembling the Greek letter Δ in shape; triangular; *esp.* in *Bot.*, of a leaf; also triangular in section, as the leaf of *Mesembryanthemum deltoideum*; also in *comb.*, as *deltoid-ovate*, of an ovate outline but somewhat deltoid; so *deltoid-hastate*, etc.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Deltoid* Leaf. 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* s.v., A leaf of the common Black Poplar.. is given as an instance of a deltoid leaf in Linnaeus's specific characters. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* vii. (1858) 122 Leaves ovate, acute, somewhat deltoid. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 240 *Cicendia*.. calyx campanulate, teeth deltoid.

b. *Deltoid muscle* (Anat.): the large muscle of triangular shape which forms the prominence of the shoulder; it serves to raise the arm and draw it from the body. *Deltoid ligament*: see *quot.* 1835. 1741 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 237 Some Part of the deltoid Muscle. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 152 The internal tibio-tarsal ligament, is also called the internal lateral, and by Weibrecht, the deltoid ligament. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 92 The elevator of the upper arm, which on account of its triangular shape is called the deltoid muscle.

c. *Entom.* *Deltoid moth*: a moth which in repose spreads its wings over the back in a triangular form; also *absol.*

1859 H. T. STAINTON *Manual Brit. Butterflies & Moths* II. 125 *Deltoides*, these insects form a sort of connecting

group between the Noctue and the true *Pyrilidae*.. Any one who has seen that insect in repose will recognize the resemblance in the form of the wings to the Greek Delta, Δ, whence the name. 1865 E. NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* Pref. 3 It was intended to include the *Deltoids*, *Pyralses*, *Veneers*, and *Plumes*.

2. Of the nature of the delta of a river.

1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 376/1 The whole of Holland is a formation of deltoid islands, created by the anastomosing branches of the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt. The deltoid form of the mouths of the Petchora is no longer recognizable in the group of islands at its embouchure. 1867 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 364 The superficial deposits are deltoid and semi-marine.

b. *sb.* 1. The deltoid muscle. Also in L. form *deltoides*, *deltoidens*.

[1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Deltoides*, a muscle in the top of the arm, having the figure of a Delta, the Greek Δ.] 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 140 The Deltoid was elevated by it and much tumified. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie* v. iii. (1891) 32 The deltoid, which caps the shoulder like an epaulette.

*attrib.* 1881 MIVART *Cat. ex* External to this is a slightly roughened and elevated tract called the deltoid ridge.

2. (See *quot.*)

1879 ROSSITER *Dict. Sci. Terms*, *Deltoid*, a four-sided figure formed of two unequal isosceles triangles on opposite sides of a common base.

3. A Deltoid moth: see A. 1 c.

**Deltoidal** (deltóid'al), *a.* [f. *prec.* + -AL.] *a.* Pertaining to the delta of a river. *b.* = DELTOD *a.* 1. c. Of the shape of a DELTOD (*sb.* 2).

1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 375/2 The alluvial tract is frequently intersected by a great many deltoidal branches. 1873 W. K. SULLIVAN *O'Curry's Anc. Irish* I. Intro. 505 Square, rectangular, or deltoidal instruments of the harp kind.

**Deltoides**, combining form of mod. L. *deltoides* adj., used to express 'with deltoid tendency', 'deltoid and —', as *deltoides-lunate*.

1850 DANA *Geol. App.* i. 707 Aperture *deltoides-lunate*, a little dilated either side.

|| **Delubrum** (dél'ub-rum). [L., f. *délus-ère* to wash off, cleanse, with instrumental suffix -BRUM.]

1. A temple, shrine, or sanctuary.

2. *Ecc. Arch.* *a.* A church furnished with a font. *b.* A font.

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 164 The Ethnique Romans.. at the entrance into their Temples had tanks or like places to wash in: *Delubra* they called them. 1698 FRAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 265 Attributing Divine Honour to the Fire, maintaining it always alive in the Delubriums, or Places set apart for their Worship.

† **Delu'ce, dely's.** *Obs.* A shortening of *flower deluce*, a former anglicized form of F. *fleur de lis* (OF. *lys*), i.e. lily-flower, the ensign of the Bourbons. Also *deluce flower*.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* xliii. 353 Out of the delys, A rose cwt sprang Of Riht gret pris. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 64 Kyngpuppe and Lillies.. and the deluce flowre. 1594 PLAT *Jewell* xlv. iii. 44 The purple part of the leafe of the flower deluce.

**Delucidate, -itate**, *obs.* ff. DILUCIDATE.

**Deludable** (dél'ud-ábl'), *a.* [f. DELUDE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being deluded.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. ii. He is not so ready to deceive himself, as to falsifie unto him whose Cognition is no way deludable.

**Delude** (dél'ud), *v.* [ad. L. *délud-ère* to play false, mock, deceive, f. DE- I. 4 + *ludere* to play. (Cf. rare *obs.* F. *deluder*, 1402 in Godef.)]

† 1. *trans.* To play with (any one) to his injury or frustration, under pretence of acting seriously; to mock, *esp.* in hopes, expectations, or purposes; to cheat or disappoint the hopes of. *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. cccxxiv. 270 The Cristen prynces seinge that they were thus deluded. 1543 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 170 A man that.. hadde deluded with delays the.. commissioners. 1566 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 35 There is no Husbandman but tills and sows in hope of a good crop, though manie times he is deluded with a bad Harvest. 1630 DEKKER *and Pl. Honest Wk.* Wks. 1873 II. 138 Yet sure I'th end he'll delude all my hopes. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 396 Thrice I deluded her, and turned to sport Her importunity. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vi. 30 For by the fraudulent God deluded long, They now resolve to have their promisd Song.

b. To disappoint or deprive of by fraud or deceit; to defraud of.

1493 *Petrinilla* 99 Of his purpos Flaccus was deludyd. c 1585 *Faivre Em* iii. 904 Whose ransom.. I am deluded by this escape. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 88 Yong men.. cautiously.. deluded of that, whereunto both their parents and birth do commend them. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Diolo* v. Wks. (Rldg.) 272/2 Thou for some petty gift hast let him go, And I am thus deluded of my boy.

† 2. To deride, mock, laugh at. *Obs. rare.*

1586 *Pilgr. Peril.* (W. de W. 1531) 300 b. Thus beaten and deluded Annas sent the bounde to Cayphas. 1586 [cf. *Deluder*].

3. To befool the mind or judgement of, so as to cause what is false to be accepted as true; to bring by deceit into a false opinion or belief; to cheat, deceive, beguile; to impose upon with false impressions or notions.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Compl. Creseide* (R.), The idol of a thing in case may be So depe emprinted in the fantasie That it deludeth the wittes outwardly. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* viii. 11 With Sorcery he had deluded their wittes. 1532 FRITH *Mirror* (1829) 272 God.. cannot be deluded, although the

world may be blinded. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uproun* Wks. 1730 I. 81 They are seven as arrant impostors as ever deluded the credulous world. 1745 *De Foë's Eng. Tradesman* I. xxii. 211 The world are taken in, deluded, and imposed upon by outside and tinsel. 1853 BRIGHT *Sp. India* 3 June, A system which obscured responsibility and deluded public opinion.

b. with extension (*on, to, into*).

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady-Errant* iv. i, Go, and delude them on. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xv. 259 The many stratagems he made use of, to delude mankind to their ruin. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 512 Let no one be deluded by poets.. into a mistaken belief of such things.

† 4. To frustrate the aim or purpose of; to elude, evade. *Obs.*

1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 Diuers.. haue.. practised to defraude and delude the sayd.. statutes. 1600 *Hosp. Inc. Fools* 58 Thus did he delude the last blow of this despitful Foole. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* x. 1, There was a starting hole found to delude and escape the meaning thereof. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) II The 7. of June she againe deluded us, after two houres chase. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xli. (1730) 66 The entailing of Estates.. was very ancient, although by corrupt custom it was deluded. 1680 DRYDEN *Ovid's Ep.* vii. (R.), Tyber now thou seek'st.. Yet it deludes thy search.

† 5. To beguile (time). *Obs.*

1615 *Val. Welshm.* (1663) B ij b, I need not here delude The precious time. 1660 R. COKE *Powr & Subj.* Pref. 1 In entertaining worldly pleasures, thereby to delude, and spend their time.

**Deluded** (dél'ud-dēd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] Deceived by mocking prospects, beguiled, misled: see the verb.

a 1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Transfig. Our Lord* in *Farr S. P. James* I (1848) 145 To weane deluded mindes From fond delight. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* iv. 153 With disappointment and a deluded expectation. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 237 Their deluded votaries.

Hence *Delu'dedly* *adv.*

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 364 So deludedly stupid as to believe himself Apollo.

**Deluder** (dél'ud-ēr), [f. DELUDE v. + -ER.] One who deludes.

(In *quot.* 1586, one who mocks or derides.)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 122 That he be no ordinary scoffer, or frivolous deluder of other mens speeches, gestures, reasons, or conditions. 1629 PRYNNE (*title*), God no Impostor nor Deluder. 1713 ROWE *Jan. Shore* v, Thou soft deluder, Thou beauteous witch. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xii. 221 Thus the sweet deluders tune the song. 1840 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, Look at Clock, Gin's but a snare of Old Nick the deluder.

**Deluding** (dél'ud-din), *vbl. sb.* [-ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb DELUDE: cheating.

1645 MILTON *Tract.* (1851) 184 No Covenant.. intended to the good of both parties, can hold to the deluding or making miserable of them both. a 1650 Bp. PRIEUAUX *Ench.* 228 (T.) Annanias and Sapphira's dainty deludings with a smooth lie.

**Deluding**, *ppl. a.* [-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That deludes.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. iii. 31 Thou false deluding slau, That feed'st me with the uerie name of meate. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxviii, Not as a deluding ceremony, but as a real condition. 1727 DYER *Grongar Hill* 120 Ey'd thro' hope's deluding glass.

Hence *Delu'dingly* *adv.*

1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Answ.* § 5. 63 To performe the contrary to what hee hath deludingly promised.

**Deluge** (dél'udj), *sb.* Also 4-5 (7) *diluge*, 6 *diludge*, (7) *dyluge*. [a. F. *déluge* (12th c. in *Hatzf.*), early ad. L. *diluvium* (see DILUVIUM), modified after the example of words of popular formation (*Hatzf.*). OF. forms nearer to the L. were *deluwe*, *delouwe*, *diluwe*: cf. F. *diluvii*, Sp. and It. *diluvio*. An earlier ME. form was DILUVY. In the 15th c. it rimed with *hug*.]

1. A great flood or overflowing of water, a destructive inundation. (Often used hyperbolically, e.g. of a heavy fall of rain.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. vi. 51 Ne no deluge ne dop so cruel harmes. c 1393 — *Scogan* 14 Thow cawest this diluge [v. r. *dyluyge*] of pestilence. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 39 There happen, together with earthquakes, deluges also, and inundations of the sea. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 54 A violent storme of raine.. caused such a sudden Deluge.. that a Carravan of two thousand camels perisht. 1720 *Poems* (1745) I. 139 When the bursting clouds a deluge pour. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 121 A Harbour.. where they might go free from the Ice and the Spring Deluge, which sometimes happens.. by the Suddenness of the Thaw. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* (1861) II. 270 The memorable deluge of the thirteenth century out of which the Zuyder Zee was born. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 131 Where the rain comes down as a deluge.

2. *spec.* The great Flood in the time of Noah (also called the *general* or *universal deluge*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* 765 God dreynete al the world at the diluge [v. r. *dyluyge*]. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D viij, The deluge or gadering of waters in the dayes of Noe. 1550 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Classe* 134 Jaffa, a port which was builded before the diluge. 1655 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. l. 8 In the general deluge all mankind suffered for their sinnes a plague of waters. 1755 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 289 From the days of the general deluge. 1880 OUDA *Moths* I. 46 It must have been worn at the deluge.

3. *fig. and transf.*

c 1430 LYNG. *Min. Poems* 251 (Mätz.) That worldly wawes with there mortal deluge Ne drowne me nat. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. to *Rdr.* (Arb.) 51 Drowned in the deluge of erreure. 1632 LITTONG *Trav.* x. 446 The general deluge



of the Gothes, Hunnes and Vandales. 1667 MILTON P. L. 1. 68 A fiery Deluge, fed With ever-burning Sulphur unconsum'd. 1700-79 tr. *Juan & Ulla's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 252 The whole city and country were often, as it were, buried under a deluge of ashes. 1872 BLACK-ADO, *Phœnon* xxvi. 359 When the waters of this deluge of rhetoric had abated.

† 4. The inundation of. Also fig. Obs.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 65 In the general deluge of the country by rains they only remained alive. 1631 WREWER *Anc. Rom. Mon.* 768 Demolished long before the violent deluge of such buildings, which happened in the reigns of King Henry the eight.

**Deluge** (de'ludz), *v.* [f. the sb.: cf. to flood.]  
1. *trans.* To flow or pour over (a surface) in a deluge; to flood, inundate; also *absol.* (Often used hyperbolically.)

1649 MONTROSE *Epit. Chas. I.* in *Bp. Guthrie's Mem.* (1702) 255, I de weep the World in such a Strain, As it should deluge once again. 1715-20 POPE *Had. xxi.* 383 At every step, before Achilles stood The crimson surge, and delug'd him with blood. 1727 DE FOE *Syst. Magie* I. iv. (1840) 104 Sufficient to deluge the World, and drown Mankind. 1787 *Generous Attachment* III. 82 The Heavens now deluged in good earnest. 1790 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary Aug.* He left me neither more nor less than deluged in tears. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv. iii.* 48 Hot water from the mountain deluged the neighbourhood.

2. *fig. and trans.*

1654 E. COKE *Logic* (1657) A vij b, Truths that before deluged you, will take you now but up to the Anles. 1738 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 137 At length Corruption, like a gen'ral flood, shall deluge all. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luggers* I. 1. 2 The market was deluged with smuggled silks. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxi. 227 The kingdom was deluged with pamphlets.

Hence Deluged ppl. a.; Deluger, one who deluges (nonce-*vd.*); De-luging *vb.* sb. and ppl. a.

1712 BLACKMORE (J.). The delug'd earth. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 177 The sky promised a series of deluging showers. 1834 *Georgian Era* IV. 463/2 He vented his reproaches upon the deluger. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* III. 625 The deluged threshold in gore Ran. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *Ocean Trag.* II. xxi. 183 These darkening, glimmering, green delugings.

† **Delumbate**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. ppl. stem of *L. delumbare* to lame in the loin, f. DE- I. 6 + *lumbus* loin, flank.] *trans.* To lame, maim, emasculate.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Antiq. Nameless Cath.* 316 His cutting of Fathers when hee cites them for his advantage; delumbating the positions of Protestants to make their doctrine odious. 1623 COCKERAM, *Delumbate*, to beate, weaken, to breake. 1624 BP. MOUNTAGUE *Garg. Pref.* 18 Tertullian, Basil, Chrysostome... we neither gel nor delumbate for speaking too plaine nor use them like you.

† **Delundung** (de'lundŋ). Also delundeng. [Native Javanese name.] The weasel-cat of Java and Malacca, belonging to the civet family.

1840 tr. *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 92 Delundung. A rare Javanese animal, of slender form, very handsomely streaked and spotted. Allied to the Genets.

† **Delu-sible**, *a.* Obs. rare. [f. *L. delūs-*, ppl. stem of *delūdēre* to DELUDE: see -BLE.] Capable of being deluded; deludable.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* I. viii. (1845) 93 After they have been admitted by the more delusive faculty we call Fancy, I make them pass the severer scrutiny of Reason.

**Delusion** (dē'lūzən). Also 5 delusion [ad. *L. delūsiō-em*, n. of action from *delūdēre* to DELUDE: see -ION. (Cf. rare obs. *F. delusion*, 16th c. in Godef.)] The action of deluding; the condition of being deluded.

† 1. The action of befooling, mocking, or cheating a person in his expectations; the fact of being so cheated or mocked. Obs.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 438 When kyng Charlys was assertynyng of this delusion, he was greuouslye dyscontentyd agaynye the Gascoynes. 1541 HEN. VIII *Declar. Scots* 197 We have patiently suffred many delusions, and notably the laste yere, when we made preparation at Yorke for his reparaire to vs. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 158 They saw all those promises were but delusions. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Delusion*, a mocking, abusing or deceiving.

2. The action of befooling with false impressions or beliefs; the fact or condition of being cheated and led to believe what is false.

1490 LYDG. *Story of Thebes* I. (R.). But he her put in delusion As he had done it for the nones. 1526-34 TINDALE 2 *Thess.* II. 11 God shall sende them stronge delusion, that they shuld beleve lyes. 1529 MORE *Dynalge* I. Wks. 177/2 Things... done by the deull for our delusion. 1671 MILTON P. R. 1. 443 God hath justly gi'v'n the nations up To thy delusions. 1768 *Foote Lib.* III. Wks. 1799 I. 319, f. W. By all that's sacred, Sir— O. W. I am now deaf to your delusions. 1853 BRIDGE *Sp. India* I. June. This concealment... this delusion practised upon public opinion. 1896 FREEMAN *Norm. Comp.* V. xxi. 331 In all this there was something of the willing delusion of a people that takes its memories for hopes.

3. Anything that deceives the mind with a false impression; a deception; a fixed false opinion or belief with regard to objective things, esp. as a form of mental derangement.

1552 HULLOF, *Delusion* wrought by enchantment, *praestigium*. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lateiers Log.* I. ii. 5 For that thereby men... fell headlong into divers delusions and erroneous conceits. 1638 JONES *Painting of Anc.* 117 It shall resemble a jugglers delusion. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1723) II. 163 Some dark delusion swims before thy sight. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* xvi. 275 The poor fellow was only labouring under a delusion.

† 4. Elusion, evasion. (Cf. DELUDE *v.* 4.) Obs. 1606 HOLLAND *Snelon*, 10 That none ever after should by such delusion of the law seek evasion.

**Delusional** (dē'lūzənəl), *a.* [-AL.] Of the nature of, or characterized by, delusion.

1871 J. R. REYNOLDS *Syst. Med.* (1878) II. 29 Delusional Insanity. 1884 *American IX.* 88 They regarded Taylor as a 'delusional monomaniac'. 1891 *Daily News* 7 July 7/1 She suffers from delusional insanity; that is, her actions depend upon false judgments of existing facts.

**Delusionist** (dē'lūzənist), [-IST.] *a.* One who is addicted to deluding. *b.* One given up to delusions.

1841 A. W. FONBLANQUE in *Life & Labours* (1874) 151 The great delusionist is to make believe that he is pledged to the one [etc.]. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) IV. 25 Day-dreaming Delusionists.

**Delusive** (dē'lūzəv), *a.* [f. *delūs-*, ppl. stem of *L. delūdēre* to DELUDE: see -IVE.]

1. Having the attribute of delusion, characterized by delusion, tending to delude, deceptive.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* I. i. A fox Stretch'd on the earth, with fine delusive sleights, Mocking a gaping crow. 1628 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 110 In it (Arabia) was hatcht the delusive Alcaron. 1736 BUTLER *Anal. Relig.* I. l. 16 Imagination... that forward delusive Faculty. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xx, Appearances are delusive. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. iv. 440 Holding out delusive promises of succour. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* III. 88 The lava had a delusive aspect of yielding to any impression.

2. Of the nature of a delusion.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 156 The breed of Centaures... the fruits of a delusive marriage. 1833 LONGER *Coplas de Manrique* xiii, Behold of what delusive worth The bubbles we pursue on earth.

**Delusively** (dē'lūzəvli), *adv.* [-LY.] In a delusive manner.

1646 GAULE *Cases Consc.* 46 God utterly deserting, the Devil delusively invading. 1648 A. BURRELL *Cord. Calenture* 5 The Officers of the Navie did delusively cause Seaven great Frigates to be built. 1818 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 17 Nov. How sweet to me were those words, which I thought—alas, how delusively!—would soothe and invigorate recovery. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 June 5/3 The senses act delusively and uncertainly.

**Delusiveness** (dē'lūzəvsnəs), [-NESS.] Delusive or deceptive quality.

1652 J. SMITH *Ser. Del.* vi. 208 The wiser sort of the heathen have happily found out the lameness and delusiveness of it. 1811 LAMB *Trag. Shaks.*, This exposure of supernatural agents upon the stage is truly bringing in a candle to expose their own delusiveness. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 183 It is needful to show the line of growth of this Aberglaube, and its delusiveness.

† **Delusorions**, *a.* Obs. rare. [f. med. or mod. *L. delūsōri-us* DELUSORY + -OUS.] = next.

1665 JACKSON *Creed* v. xliii, Delusorions imaginations of brotherly love's inheritance in hearts wherein [etc.].

**Delusory** (dē'lūzəri), *a.* [ad. med. or mod. *L. delūsōri-us*, f. ppl. stem *delūs-* (see DELUSIVE): cf. obs. *F. delusoire* (15th c.).] Having the character of deluding; of deluding quality; delusive.

1588 J. HARVEY *Discours. Probl.* 41 Practises deused only... as delusorie experiments, and wille sleights to make fooles. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. 85 His errand was in shew glorious, but in truth both delusory and unprofitable. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* I. iii. 10 Are all Pretences to a Prescience... delusory and impossible? 1753 HERVEY *Theron & Asaph* Ded. (1786) 4 Beguiled by delusory pleasures. 1824 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Wanderer* III. 430, I had some hope... but I had already given it up as delusory.

† **Delute**, *v.* Obs. rare-*o*. [ad. *L. delūtāre*, f. DE- I. 3 + *lutāre* to daub with *lutum* moist clay.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Delute*, to cover with clay.

**Deluvian**, -ate, Deluvy: see DI-.

† **Delvage** (de'lvdz), *Obs.* [f. DELVE *v.* + -AGE.] Delving; the digging, ploughing, or turning up of the soil in process of tillage.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. vii. 14 Deluage is applyed about preparing, and puttyfying of the Earth by stirring, tossing and turning of the same. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* III. 333/2 Delvage. = *Verillage*.

**Delve** (delv), *sb.* [Partly a variant of DELF *sb.* (cf. *staff, stove*), partly n. of action from DELVE *v.*]

1. A cavity in or under the ground; excavation, pit, den; = DELF *sb.* 1. (The pl. *delves* is found with either sing.)

1590-6 SPENSER *F.* Q. II. vii. Argt, Guyon finds Mammon in a delve Sunning his treasure bore. *Ibid.* iv. 1. 50 It is a darksome delve farre vnder ground. 1799 SAVAGE *Wanderer* III. 303 The delve obscene, where no suspicion pries. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indeb.* II. 68 There left thro' delves and deserts dire to yell. 1815 MOORE *Lalla R.* IV. (1850) 226 The very tigers from their delves Look out. 1800 SHILLER *Hymn to Mercury* xix, And fine dry logs and roots innumerable He gathered in a delve upon the ground.

2. A hollow or depression in a surface; a wrinkle. 1811 in *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 1892, 3. If it be the same bottle I found under his bed, there is a 'delve' in it into which I can put my thumb. 1869 *Daily News* 8 July, The pursed up mouths, the artificial lines and delves, the half-closed eyes of those [marksmen] to be seen sighting, and 'cocking', and aiming for the Queen's to-day.

3. An act of delving; the plunging (of a spade) into the ground. 1869 *Daily News* 1 Mar., He quickly learns that every delve of his spade in the earth means money.

† 4. (See quot.) Obs.—*o*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Delve*, as a *Delve* of Coals, i.e. a certain quantity of Coals digged in the Mine or Pit. 1721 in BAILEY; hence in JOHNSON, etc.

a certain quantity of Coals digged in the Mine or Pit. 1721 in BAILEY; hence in JOHNSON, etc.

**Delve** (delv), *v.* Forms: 1 *delf-an*, 2 *delouen*, (3 *delfen*, *Orm. delfenn*, 3-7 *delue*, 4 *deluyn*, 5 *delvyn*, 4-*delvo*, (5-6 *Sc. delf*, *delfo*). *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* 4-*delved*: earlier forms see below. [A Common WGer. vb. originally strong: OE. *delfan*; *delf*, *dulfon*; *dolven*; corresp. to OFris. *delva*, OS. (bi-) *delban*. MDu. and Du. *delven*, LG. *dölhen*, OHG. (bi-) *telhan*, MHG. *telhen*:—OTeut. ablaut series *delf*, *dalt*, *dult*: not known in Norse, nor in Gothic; but having cognates in Slavonic. The original strong inflexions were retained more or less throughout the ME. period, though with various levelings of the singular and plural forms, *dalf*, *dulven*, in the *pa. t.*, and replacement of the plural form by that of the *pa. pple.* *dolven*; they are rare in the 16th c.; the weak inflexions are found already in the 14th c., and are now alone in use. The verb has itself been largely displaced by *Dig*, but is still in common use dialectally.]

A. Forms of past tense and *pa. pple.*

1. *Past tense.* Strong; *a. sing.* 1 *delf*, 2-5 *dalf*, 4-5 *dalf*, *daluo*; 4 *dalf*, *deluo*; 6 (9 *arch.*) *dolve*.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxi. 30 Ic delf biſce pytt. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 27/18 Stille he dalf him [in] de sond. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21530 (Cott.) Lang he delf [v. r. *delue*, *duluo*] but noght he fand. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 48/3 He dalf a pit behynde the cyte. 1489 — *Faytes of A. L.* xvii. 50 He... daluo the erth. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Mun.* II. (1603) 66 Wo worth the wight that first delve the mould.

b. *pl. a.* 1 *dolve*; 2-3 *dulfen*, 3 *duluen*; 3-4 *dolfen*, 3-5 *dolve(n)*, *dolve(n)*.

c. 1000 *Martyrol.* 138 *Pa* dulfon hi in þære ylcen stowe. c. 1205 *LAV.* 21998 *Alfene hinc dulfen* [c. 1275 *dolve*]. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 292 Heo dulfen mine vet. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 318/9 Dor he dolve... and hauen up-brogt be bones. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 427/239 Huf dolveu and beoten faste. c. 1400 *Prymr* (1811) 107 They dolve myn handes and my feet. 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 57/1 They gypciens wente and dolveu pittes for water. 1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian* 59 They dolve a grave beneath the arrow.

B. 4 *dalf*, *daluo*, *dalf*, 5 *dalf*; 4 *delf*.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7786 (Gott.) *Pa* dalf [v. r. *daluo*] it in a wotis side. *Ibid.* 21146 (Cott.) *Pe* cristen men þar delf [v. r. *daluo*, *Gott.*, *dolve*, *Trin.*, buried] him þan. 1489 *Caxton Faytes of A. L.* xxv. 153 They dalf the erthe.

Weak *sing.* and *pl.* 4-5 *delued* (*pl.* -*edon*), 4 -*id*, *delfd*, 5 *deluyde*, 4-*delved*.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 16877 (Cott.) *Pa* delued him... in a yerd be þe tun. *Ibid.* 18562 (Gott.) *Pa* him hanged... And deluid him. *Ibid.* 19256 (Cott.) *Pa*... þat right nu delfd þi ded husband. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xxi. 30, I deluyde this pit. 1388 — *Ps.* lvi. 7 Thei delueden [1382 *doluen*] a diche before my face. 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* 15 For when old Adam delu'd, and Euaſ span, Where was my silken velvet Gentleman?

2. *Pa. pple.* Strong. 1-4 *dolfen*, 2-6 *doluen*, 3-4 *duluen*, *dolve*, 3-6 *dolve*, 4 *dollin*, -*yn*, *delluin*, 4-6 *dolven*, (-*yn*), *dolve*, (5 *doluyen*, -*wyn*); 6 *delfe*. Weak. 6-7 *delued*, (6 *Sc.* *deluet*), 6-*delved*.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* xciii. 12 Deop adolfen, deore and ðystre. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1895 *Starf* ysac... was dolfen on þat stede. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1428 (Cott.) I be noght dolfen in þis land. *Ibid.* 5494 (Gott.) Dede and dolfue [C. *dulven*, *F.* *dolve*, *T.* *dolfen*] þar war þai. c. 1320 *Ibid.* 3214 (Fairf.) In chon dalfie hir sir abraham, þer formast was dolfyn alde adum. c. 1325 *Leg. Rom.* (1871) 113 Quen he rist depe had dellu[n] (n) sate. c. 1400 *Prymr* (1811) 77 He haith opened the lake and dolve hym. 1430 *LYDG.* *Bochas* IV. ii. 1554/102 a. She was ydole lowe. c. 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 3804 *Dolwyn dede*. 1597 GOLDING *De Moray* xi. 159 To seeke Death where it seemeth to be dolfen most myght. 1a 1600 *Merline* 733 in *Percy Folio* I. 445 Her one sister kyght was delfe.

1522 (see B. 1, quot. 1398). 1566 *DAKYNFELDE* tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1893) 7 In sum places of Ingland... is deluet uppe na small quantite of Leid. 1756 (see B. 7).

B. Signification.

1. *trans.* To dig; to turn up with the spade; *esp.* to dig (ground) in preparation for a crop. Now chiefly *north.* and *Sc.*, where it is the regular word for 'digging' a garden. In Shropshire, according to Miss Jackson, *to delve* is *spec.* to dig two spades deep.

c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xl. § 6 Swelce hwa nu delfe eorþan & finde þær ðonne goldhord. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. i. (Tollem. MS. *Pe* more longe is dolfen [1282 *delved*] and erid and ouerturnid, þe virta þat is þerin is þe more medlid with all þe parties þerof. c. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* II. 74 This lande unclene alde dolfen uppe moet be. c. 1440 *Hylton Scilla Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) l. xlii, Vntyl this grounde be well ransaken & depe dolfyn. 1576 GASEIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 52 To delve the ground for miners of glistering gold. 1577-95 *Descr. Isles Scot.* in *Skene Celtic Scotl.* III. App. 431 They use na pleuchis, but delvis thair corn land with spaidis. c. 1610 BARNINGTON *Wks.* (1622) 265 We ouer and ouer... plow our land, and delve our gardens. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 247 He directs the moss to be *delved* or dug up with spades, and the manure to be chiefly lime. 1845 K. W. HAMILTON *Poet. Educ.* iii. (ed. 2) 37 Time was when our countrymen united every employment; they delved the soil, they wove the fleece.

Fig. 1611 SHAKES. *Cymb.* I. i. 58 What's his name, and Birth?... I cannot delve him to the roote: His Father was call'd Sicilius.



b. *transf.* of burrowing animals.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* II. v. Of a hylle which beganne to tremble and shake by cause of the molle which delved hit. 1592 SHAKS. *Per. & Ad.* 687 Sometime he runs... where earth-delving conies keep. 1661 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 49 The blind mole that delves the earth.

2. To make (a hole, pit, ditch, etc.) by digging; to excavate. *arch.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* vii. 16 Sead ontynde & dalf. c 1000 *Ælfric Deut.* vi. 11 Waterpyttas þa þe ge ne dulfon. c 1205 LAY. 16733 þe king lette deluen ænne dich [c 1275 *dealue* one dich]. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 21063 (Cott.) First he did his graf to deluen. 1393 LANGE. *P. Pl. C.* xxii. 365 To delue and dike a deop diche. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. lx. 68 Sum... Before the portis delvis trynschis deip. 1540-62 STERNH. & H. *Ps.* vii. 13 He digs a ditch and delues it deepe. 1659 D. *Pell. Impr.* of Sea 338 Sextons to delve the graves of the greatest part of his Army. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vii. 477 Underneath the trees... They delved the narrow house. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* l. 65 Delving the ditch a livelhood to earn. 1872 AUSTIN DOBSON *Bookworm*, *Vignettes* (1873) 209 To delve, in folios' rust and must The tomb he lived in, dry as dust.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* ix. Time... delues the paralels in beauties brow. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* l. 81 The moles have delved their chambers. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xi. 169 Mrs. Vincys face, in which forty-five years had delved neither angles nor parallels.

†3. To put or hide in the ground by digging; esp. to bury (a corpse). *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 6484 þatt lic þatt smeredd iss þærwiþ Biforr þatt mann itt delffeþ. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 77 Joseph dalt wiþ his fader moche tresour in þe erpe. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 4888 Bepitted, scourgid, and coroued, dede, dolven, and ascendid. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 36 My fader had founden kyng emerykes tresour deluen in a pytte. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xi. 159 Consider how often men go to seeke Death where it seemeth to be doluen most deepe, and yet finde it not. *transf.* 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* II. 38 In the dry crumbling Bank their Forms they delve, and cautiously avoid The dripping Covert.

4. To obtain by digging; to dig up or out of (the ground); to exhume. *arch.* or *dial.*

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 19 Þær ðeoþas hit delfað & forstelaþ. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. v. 51 He þat first dalf vp þe gobets or þe weyrtys of gold, couered vndir erpe. c 1386 — *Spr.* s. T. 630 Now can nougt Canace bot herbes delve Out of the grounde. c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 118 Delvyn' vp owte of the erthe, effodid. 1587 TURBERV. *Tras.* T. (1837) 255 Do delve it out, and burne it here. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. (1887) 207 Delfeing vpe his fathirs reliques. 1777 *Barmby Inclos.* Act 26 To cut, dig, delve, gather and carry away any turves or sods. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 35 In the valleys where they delve it, how the gold is good indeed. 1870 HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Bks.* (1879) I. 226 Minerals, delved, doubtless, out of the hearts of the mountains.

†5. To pierce or penetrate as by digging. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 292 Heo dulfen mine vet & mine bonden. He ne seide nout þet heo þurleden mine vet & mine bonden, auh dulfen. Vor æter þisse lettre... þe neiles weren so dulte þet heo dulfen his flesch. c 1340 *Ayrenb.* 263 Yef þe uader of þe house wyste huyche time þe þyef were comynde, nor-zope he wolde waky and nolde naht polye þet me dolue his hous. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* xxviii. 17 Thei dolue [v. r. delueden] myn hondis and my feet. c 1450 *Bk. Curiasye* 327 in *Babes Bk.* 308 Ne delf thou never nose thyrlle With thombe ne fyngur.

6. To dint or indent. *dial.*

1788 W. MARSHALL *East Yorks. Gloss.*, *Delve*, to dint or bruise, as a pewter or a tin vessel. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Delve*, to indent, as by a blow upon pewter; which is then said to be delved. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Delve*, to indent or bruise a table, or metal surface, by a blow.

7. *absol.* or *intr.* To labour with a spade in husbandry, excavating, etc.; to dig. *arch.* or *poet.* and *dial.* (In most dialect glossaries from Lincolnsh. and Shropsh. northward.)

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xvi. 3 Ne mæx ic delfan, me sceamað þæt ic wædlige. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 384 3if eax ne kurue, ne þe spade ne dulse... hwo kepte han uorte holden? c 1340 *HAMOLE in Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. 79 When Adam dalfte and Eue spæne... Where was þan þe pride of man? c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iii. viii. (1869) 140 Folk howden and dolen aboute þe cherche. 1512 *Act & Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 4 To digge and to delve... for the, stones and turfs. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 41 [He] saw ene ald man... Delfand full fast with ane spaid in his hand. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. iv. 208, I will delve one yard below their mines. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 113 Men have... delved into the bowels of the earth. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* viii. When he delved in the soil of his garden.

b. *transf.* of animals.

1737-38 GAY *Fables* l. xlviii. 31 With delving snout he turns the soil. 1855 LONGF. *Hirv.* xiii. 130 Crows and black-birds... jays and ravens... Delving deep with beak and talon For the body of Mondamin.

c. To delve about: to excavate round. (With *indirect passive*.)

1515 *Scot. Field* 19 in *Chetham Misc.* (1856) II., Yt was so deepe dolven with ditches aboute.

8. *fig.* To make laborious search for facts, information, etc., as one who digs deep for treasure.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* Rich. II. cxlii. Gloucester... Delves for himself, pretending public right. 1650 FEATLEY *Pelver* in S. Newman's *Concord*, i. Why delve they continually in humane arts and secular sciences, full of dregs and drosses? 1836 O. W. HOLMES *Poems*, *Poetry* iv. iv. Not in the cells where frigid learning delves In Aldine folios mouldering under their shelves. 1864 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* III. 32 The Norman Antiquary delves for the records of his country anterior to the reign of Philip Augustus.

9. To work hard, slave, drudge. *dial.* or *slang.*

1869 MISS L. M. ALCOTT *Lit. Women* i. ii. 171 Delve like

slaves. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* s. v., 'They're delving at it', going ahead with the work. 1879 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, *Delve*, to slave, to drudge. 1891 FARMER *Slang*, *Delve* it (tailors') to hurry with one's work, head down and sewing fast.

†10. To dip with violence, plunge down into water. *Obs. rare* - 1.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xiii. 367 He was bound... on a Bam-bon... which was so near the Water, that by the Vessels motion, it frequently delved under water, and the man along with it.

11. Of the slope of a hill, road, etc.: To make a sudden dip or deep descent.

1848 LYTTON *Arthur* vi. lxxxii. The bird beckoned down a delving lane. 1855 *Chamb. Jnl.* III. 329 The combs delve down precipitously. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 115 The path was rugged... sometimes skirting the very brink of perilous cliffs; sometimes delving down to the sea-shore.

Hence *Delved ppl. a.*, *Delving vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1377 LANGE. *P. Pl. B.* vi. 250 In dykyng or in deluyng. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 356 Let us... fall to delving. c 1645 MILTON *Death Fair* Inf. v. Hid from the world in a low-delved tomb. a 1659 CLEVELAND *Count. Com. Man* Poems (1677) 98 One that hates the King because he is a Gentleman, transgressing the *Magna Charta* of Delving Adam. 1883 J. SHIELDS in *Trans. Highland Soc. Agric.* Ser. iv. XV. 38 The delved and ploughed portion, about 24 acres. 1888 *Athenæum* 25 Aug. 249/1 Weary delvings among a heterogeneous mass of documents.

**Delver** (del'və). [*f. prec.* + *-ER*.] One who delves, as a tiller of the ground, or excavator.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xi. § 6 3if se delvere ða eorþan no ne dulse. 1362 LANGE. *P. Pl. A.* Prol. 102 Dykers, and Deluers þat don heore dedes ille. 1413 LVDG. *Pilgr. Soule* iv. xxxvii. (1483) 84 More necessary to the land is a diker and a deluer than a goldsmith. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 15 Nay but heare you Goodman deluer. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 2 (1622) 338 The Delver bound and clogd in clowdted buskin. 1787 BURNS *Two Dogs* go. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 774 As careful robins eye the delver's toil.

*fig.* 1859 HOLLAND *Gold.* F. v. 75 The delver in the stratified history of the race.

**Dely-**, *obs.* form of words in *DELI-*.

**Delyte**, *obs. f. DELETE*, DELIGHT; var. *DELITE* a.

**Dem**, v. <sup>1</sup> *obs. exc. dial.* [*OE. demman* in *fordemman*: see *DAM sb.*1] *trans.* or *absol.* To dam, obstruct the course of water, etc.

[c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelm., Trin. MS.) lvii. 4 (Bosw.) Swa swa nædran dæfe, and forðemmede eanre heora.] c 1325 E. E. *Alit.* P. B. 384 Vche a dale so dæpe þat demmed at þe brynke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi. vii. 9 Riueris... byrstand on skeilleis our thir demmytlynis. *Mod. Sc. ( Roxburghshire )* Trying to dem the stream.

Hence *Demming vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1908 (Cott.) [Noc] baid seven dais in rest, for doute if ani demmyng brest. c 1340 *Ibid.* 1934 (Fairf.) Ihesu and othir childryn... went hem by the reuer to gamyn... And demmynges [Cott. lakes] vij made of clay.

**Dem**, v. 2; formerly *demn*. Minced form of *DAMN*; so *demd* for *darned*.

†1. To damn, condemn. *Obs.*

1377 LANGE. *P. Pl. B.* v. 144 (MS. C.) Þise possessioneres preche and dempe freres. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* i. viii. (1662) 132 He is dead and demned in point of Law.

2. In profane use. (So *dem-me*, *demmy* = *DAMME*, *damm me!*; *dem*, for *demd* adv. = *DAMNED* 4 b.)

1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* II. ii. Oh, demn you, toad! 1720 *Humourist* 50 A Beau cries Dem me. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Oct. 491/1, I now advanced to By Jove, Jove Ged, Geds curse it, and Demme. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 374 Give me your person, dem your gold! 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 23 Swear in a commanding military dem-me. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xvii. Two demd fine women: real Countesses. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* iii. What a dem fine woman Mrs. Jones was. *Ibid.* liii. Miss Bell's a little countrified. But the smell of the hawthorn is pleasant, demmy.

**Dem**, *obs.* form of *DEEM* v.

**Demagnetize** (dimæ'gnéiz), v. [*DE*- II. 1.] 1. *trans.* To deprive of magnetic quality.

1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1887) 56 We must magnetise and demagnetise in order to produce a continuous mechanical effect. 1887 *Times* 9 Sept. 14/5 Hot air traversing the discs and rolls demagnetizes the discs. *fig.* 1875 SEARS *Serm. Chr. Life* 43 People whose wills have been demagnetized.

†2. To free from 'magnetic' or mesmeric influence; to demesmerize. *Obs.*

1850 W. GREGORY *Lett. Anim. Magnetism* 106 This she ascribed to her not having been demagnetised, and it continued next morning.

Hence *Demagnetizing vbl. sb.*; **Demagnetization**, the action or process of demagnetizing.

1843 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 27 The de-magnetizings produced by operations which serve also to magnetize. 1864 WEBSTER, *Demagnetisation*. 1872 F. L. POPE *Electr. Tel.* ii. (1872) 23 The act of demagnetization requires time, but is effected more rapidly than magnetization.

**Demagogic** (demæ'gɒgik, -gɒdʒik), a. Also *-gogic*. [*mod. ad. Gr. δημαγωγικός, f. δημαγωγός*, DEMAGOGUE. So *mod. f. demagogique* (in *Dict. Acad.* 1835).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a demagogue; characteristic of a demagogue.

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 374 That Spirit which is as far superior to the democratic or demagogic, as the heavens are to the earth. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks. Notes* (1875) 126 Thersites... is the Caliban of demagogic life. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* II. v. 78 He [Solon] gained, without the need of demagogic arts, the affections of the people.

**Demagogical**, a. [*f. as prec.* + *-AL*.] = *prec.*

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 118 The principles of the former, being demagogical, could not allow much favour to one who rose a monarchist declared. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* xi. ii. (D.), A set of demagogical fellows who keep calling out, 'Farmer this is an oppressor, and Squire that is a vampire'. 1867 J. GARFIELD in *Century Mag.* Jan. (1884) 411/1 There seems to be as much of the demagogical spirit here as in our Congress.

**Demagogism**, *-goguism* (demæ'gɒgiz'm). [*f. DEMAGOGUE* + *-ISM*.] The practice and principles of a demagogue.

1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XVI. 480 In a government depending on popular support, the vices of demagogism (let us take a Trans-Atlantic privilege of coining a word) will be found. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 478 His dissolute and detestable demagogism. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*, (1886) 181 The demagogism which Aristophanes derided.

**Demagogue** (demæ'gɒg), sb. [*mod. ad. Gr. δημαγωγός* is a popular leader, a leader of the mob, f. *δημος* people, populace, the commons + *ἀγωγός* leading, leader.

In French, *demagogue* was used by Oresme in 14th c.; but in the 17th Bossuet wished that it were permissible to employ the word. *Demagogue* was not admitted by the Academy till 1762.]

1. In ancient times, a leader of the people; a popular leader or orator who espoused the cause of the people against any other party in the state.

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* x. § 6. 153 In a Democracy, look how many Demagogues (that is) how many powerful Orators there are with the people. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 99 Their warriors, and senators, and demagogues. 1719 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergyman*, Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader (or as the Greeks called it, a demagogue) in a popular state, yet seem to differ. 1832 *tr. Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* x. 224 He was descended from one of the demagogues who, in 1378, had undertaken the defence of the minor arts against the aristocracy. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 6. 320 He [Pym] proved himself... the grandest of demagogues.

2. In bad sense: A leader of a popular faction, or of the mob; a political agitator who appeals to the passions and prejudices of the mob in order to obtain power or further his own interests; an unprincipled or factious popular orator.

1648 *Eikon Bas.* iv. Who were the chief demagogues and patrons of tumults, to send for them, to flatter and embolden them. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* iv. (1851) 365 Setting aside the affrontment of this Goblin word [demagogue]; for the King by his leave cannot come English as he could money, to be current... those Demagogues... saving his Greek, were good patriots. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* II. 333 (T.) A plausible, insignificant word, in the mouth of an expert demagogue, is a dangerous and a dreadful weapon. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* i. viii. I do not play the part of a mere demagogue. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 243 He despised the mean arts and unreasonably clamorous of demagogues.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* VIII. 349 The venom and virulence of the demagogue journalists. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* (1883) III. 61 He stooped to no demagogue art. 1887 *Brit. Mercantile Gas.* 15 June 29/1 The overheated demagogue-fired imagination of the masses.

**Demagogue**, v. *nonce-wd.* [*f. prec.*] *intr.* To play the demagogue.

1656 HARRINGTON *Oceana* 143 When that same ranting fellow Alcibiades fell a demagoging for the Sicilian War.

**Demagoguery** (demæ'gɒgri, -gɒgəri). Chiefly U.S. [*f. DEMAGOGUE sb.* + *-RY*, *-ERY*.] Demagogic practices and arts; demagogism.

1866 N. Y. *Nation* 4 Oct. 271/2 At this period the House wholly abandoned itself to 'demagoguery'. 1888 BELLAMY *Looking Backward* 84 The demagoguery and corruption of our public men.

**Demagoguish**, *-gish*, a. *rare*. [*f. as prec.* + *-ISH*.] Like or of the nature of a demagogue. Hence *Demagoguishness*.

1860 *Chamb. Jnl.* XIV. 218 Its most prevalent feature is its unblushing demagoguishness.

**Demagoguize**, v. *nonce-wd.* [*f. DEMAGOGUE* + *-IZE*.] *intr.* To play the demagogue.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* Dec. 696/1.

**Demagogy** (demæ'gɒgi, -gɒdʒli). [*mod. ad. Gr. δημαγωγία* leadership of the people, *abstr. sb. f. δημαγωγός* DEMAGOGUE.]

1. The action or quality of a demagogue.

1655 M. CASAUBON *Enthus.* (1656) 197 A consideration of the efficacy of ancient Rhetoric, I will not insist upon Demagogie, so called anciently, though it be the chiefest. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVIII. 382 This insane demagogy. 1849 GROTE *Greece* iv. xlv. V. 488 The arts of demagogy were in fact much more cultivated by the oligarchical Kimon. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 4 Oct., The men least suspected of demagogy, the least revolutionary.

2. The rule of demagogues.

1860 HUXLEY in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 284 Despotism and demagogy are not the necessary alternatives of government.

3. A body of demagogues.

1878 N. Amer. *Rev.* CXXXVI. 156 The defeat... of the greenback demagogy. 1883 *Century Mag.* 570 The economy of an ignorant demagogy.

† **Demaim**, v. *Obs.* [*f. DE*- I. 1, 3 + *MAIM* v.] *trans.* To maim, mutilate.

a 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas.* I. (1829) 20 His head to be stricken frae his shoulders, and his body demaimed and quartered, and set up on exemplary places of the town.

**Demain**, *obs.* form of *DEMEAN* v. 1

**Demain(e)**, an early form of *DOMAIN*, *DEMESNE*.



**Demand** (dĕ-mā'nd), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> Also 3-6 **demaunde**, 4-5 **demaunde**. [*a. F. demande* (12th c. in Littré), *f. demander* to DEMAND.]

1. An act of demanding or asking by virtue of right or authority; an authoritative or peremptory request or claim; also *transf.*, the substance or matter of the claim, that is demanded.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I.* 130 823 Alle bat heorden þeos demaunde in grete wonder stoden þere. 1390-1 in *Coldingham Corr.* (Surtees 1841) 67 The quylk bischop mad hym richt resonable demaundes as we thought. 1393 *Gower Conf. I.* 259 But he. Withstood the wrong of that demaunde. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Esop v. xlii.* A fayter demaunde or request than thyn is I shalle now make. 1533 *Lo. BERNERS Huon lvi.* 229 Graunt to Gerard your brother his demaunde. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* iii. 123 All the number of his faire demaundes Shall be accomplish'd without contradiction. 1654 *WHITELOCKE Jral. Swed. Emb.* (1772) l. 41 A desire, that Whitelocke would putt down his demaunds in writing. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* v. 377 Henry's extravagant demaunds had been received at Madrid with that neglect which they deserved. 1883 *FROUDE Short Stud. IV.* i. vii. 81 The king's demand seemed just and moderate to all present.

b. *fig.*  
1739 *BUTLER Sermon. Wks.* 1874 II. 71 Compassion is a call, a demand of nature, to relieve the unhappy. 1816 *L. HUNT Rimini* iii. 83 He made. A sort of fierce demand on your respect. 1885 *F. TEMPLE Relat. Relig. & Sc.* viii. 228 The sense of responsibility is a rock which no demand for completeness in Science can crush.

2. The action of demanding; claiming; peremptory asking.

1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* iii. l. 178 He shall with speed to England For the demand of our neglected Tribute. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* iii. 17 What wouldst thou of vs Trojan? make demand? 1648-3 *EARL OF NEWCASTLE Declat.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1751) v. 134 So a Thief may term a true Man a Malignant, because he doth refuse to deliver his Purse upon demand. 1781 *COWPER Truth* 93 High in demand, though lowly in pretence. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iv. § 1. 161 The accession of a new sovereign... was at once followed by the demand of his homage.

b. On (+at) demand: (payable) on being requested, claimed, or presented: said of promissory notes, drafts, etc.

1691 *Lond. Gas. No.* 2636/4 A Note, signed Samuel Lock to Isaac Stackhouse on Demand, for 158l. 7s. 3d. 1715 *Ibid.* No. 5599/4 They may have their Money. at Demand. 1880 *J. W. SMITH Manual Com. Law* iii. vi. (ed. 9) 287 If a bill or note is payable on demand, the Statute of Limitations runs from the date of the instrument, without waiting for a demand. 1898 *J. ADAM Commercial Corr.* 24 A Bank Note is a Promissory Note payable to Bearer on Demand.

3. *Law.* The action or fact of demanding or claiming in legal form; a legal claim; *esp.* a claim made by legal process to real property.

[a. 1481 *LITTLETON Tenures* 39 Si homme releasa a un auter toutz maners demaundes. 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 1 As if his ancestor had dyed seised of the said lands and tenements so in demand. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 351 Authoritie to enquire, intreat, defyne and determine of all manner of causes, querels, debtes and demaundes. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 291 b. There be two kinde of demaunds or claimes, viz. a demand or claime in Deed, and a Demand or claime in Law. 1875 *POSTE Gains* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 564 In a demand of a heritage, security must be given.

4. 'The calling for a thing in order to purchase it' (J.); a call for a commodity on the part of consumers.

1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 262 ¶ 3 The Demand for my Papers has increased every Month. 1780 *Impartial Hist. War Amer.* 35 The English, finding a great demand for tobacco in Europe. 1882 *Times* 27 Nov. 11 The demand for tonnage at the Rice Ports has decidedly increased.

b. *Pol. Econ.* The manifestation of a desire on the part of consumers to purchase some commodity or service, combined with the power to purchase; called also *effective demand* (cf. *EFFECTUAL* 1 c). Correlative to *supply*.

1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* i. xi. (1868) I. 197 The average produce of every sort of industry is always suited, more or less exactly, to the average consumption; the average supply to the average demand. 1776-1868 [see *EFFECTUAL* 1 c]. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* iii. iii. § 2 Demand and supply govern the value of all things which cannot be indefinitely increased. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* 99 The Laws of Supply and Demand may be thus stated: a rise of price tends to produce a greater supply and a less demand; a fall of price tends to produce a less supply and a greater demand.

c. *In demand:* sought after, in request.

1825 *M. CULLOCH Pol. Econ.* ii. iv. 178 Labourers would be in as great demand as before. 1828 *WEBSTER s.v.* We say, the company of a gentleman is in great demand; the lady is in great demand or request. 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* iii. (1876) 2 It is necessary in order to give value to any object, that it should be, as is technically said, in demand.

5. An urgent or pressing claim or requirement; need actively expressing itself.

c. 1790 *WILLOCK Voy.* 239 We found the garrison had very urgent demands for provisions. 1856 *Sir B. BRODIE Psychol. Inq.* I. i. 3 He had sufficient fortune to meet the reasonable demands of himself and his family. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 184 The demands of a profession destroy the elasticity of the mind.

6. A request; a question. *arch.*

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 374 Men myghten asken why she was nat slayn. I answer to that demand agayn Who saued danyel in the horrible Caua. c. 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 61 b. I wolde fayn axe yow a demaunde if it were your playisr. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* 1 Every question or demaunde in thynges is of two sortes. 1634 *CANNE Necess.*

*Sephar.* (1849) 15 There follows an exhortation again, with other demands and answers. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xxv. 'I ask pardon, sir, is not your name Ephraim Jenkinson?' At this demand he only sighed. *Ibid.* xxxi. 'Pray your honour... can the Squire have this lady's fortune if he be married to another?' 'How can you make such a simple demand?' replied the Baronet: 'undoubtedly he cannot.' 1821 *SHELLEY Prometh. Unb.* ii. iv. 124 One more demand; and do thou answer me As my own soul would answer, did it know That which I ask.

7. *attrib.*, as **demand note**, a note payable on demand (2 b); also, a formal request for payment.

1866 *CRUMP Banking v.* 129 On a 'demand' note the statute [of Limitation] would run from the date of the instrument. 1898 *J. ADAM Commercial Corr.* 22 The most common form is the Demand Promissory Note. 1898 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 9/3 Demand money was valued at 10 to 25 per cent.

† **Demand**, *sb.*<sup>2</sup> *Sc. Obs.* [*a. OF. \*desmande* (not in Godef.), *f. OF. desmander*, mod. *F. dial. demander* to countermand, *f. des., dt. (Dis-) + mander* = *L. mandāre*, to order.] Countermand; opposition to a command, desire, or wish; demur.

c. 1500 *Lancelot* 191, I that dar make no demaunde To quhat I wot it lykth lous commande. *Ibid.* 3052, I fal at hir command Do at I may, withouten more demand. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 598 In the passage with dravin sword in hand, Still thair he stude, and maid thame sic demand, Neuir aue of thame he wald lat furth by.

**Demand** (dĕ-mā'nd), *v.* Also 5-7 **demaund** (o). [*a. F. demander* (= *Pr.*, *Sp.*, *Pg.* *demandar*, *It. di-mandare*): = *L. demandāre* to give in charge, entrust, commit (*f. DE. I. 3 + mandāre* to commission, order), in mod. *L. = pōscere* to demand, request (*Du Cange*).

The transition from the Latin sense 'give in charge, entrust, commit, commend' to the Romance sense 'request, ask', was probably made through the notion of *entrusting or committing* to any one a duty to be performed, of *charging* a servant, or officer, with the performance of something, whence of *requiring* its performance of him, or *authoritatively requesting* him to do it. Hence the notion of *asking* in a way that commands obedience or compliance, which the word retains in English, and of simple asking, as in French. An indirect personal object (*repr.* the *L. dative*) would thus be a necessary part of the original construction, but it had ceased to be so before the word was adopted in England, where the earliest use, both in Anglo-Fr. and English, is to demand a thing simply. The verb probably passed into the vernacular from its legal use in Anglo-French.]

I. To ask (authoritatively or peremptorily) for: *a. a thing.*

1. *trans.* To ask for (a thing) with legal right or authority; to claim as something one is legally or rightfully entitled to.

1292 *BRITTON VI.* iv. § 16 Si... le pleintif se profre et demaunde jugement de la defaute, le pleintif recouera seisine de sa demaunde, et le teneant remeindra en la merci.] 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* iii. xiv. 109 Hys beyre myght haue an action for to demaunde the hys payment of hys wages. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 114 He was compelled to demaund an ayde and taske of all England for the quieting of Ireland. 1594 *R. CROMPTON L'Authentic des Courts* 8 The Serjeant of the Parliament should... demaund delivery of the prisoner. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 127 a. He shall defend both the wrong and the force, & demand the judgement if he shall be answered. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 182 And for every tun of fresh water, they demanded and was payed... four shillings and four pence. 1670 *Tryal of Penn & Mead in Phoenix* (1721) 321, I demand my Liberty, being freed by the Jury. 1763 *Gentl. Mag.* Sept. 463 The peace officer... demanding entrance, the door was opened a little way. 1894 *MIVART in Eclectic Mag.* Jan. 10 To all men a doctrine was preached, and assent to its teaching was categorically demanded.

b. with *inf. phrase* or *subord. clause*.  
1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* ii. l. 143 He doth demand to haue repaid A hundred thousand Crownes. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 161 ¶ 9 The constable... demanded to search the garrets. 1834 *L. RITCHIE Wand. by Seine* 40 The diocese of Paris... had the cruelty and injustice to demand that the bones... should be returned to their care.

2. *spec. in Law.* To make formal claim to (real property) as the rightful owner. Cf. **DEMAND** *sb.* 3 and **DEMANDANT** 1.

1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 1 That the demandant in every such case haue his action against the Pernour or Pernours of the profits of the lands or tenements demanded. 1531 *Dial. Lawes Eng.* ix. 18 b. If the demandant or plaintiffe hanging his wryt wyl entre in to the thyng demaunded his wryt shal abate. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 127 b. Demandant, *petitor*, is hee which is actor in a real action because he demaundeth lands, etc. 1773 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* (ed. 9) II. App. xviii. Francis Golding Clerk in his proper person demaundeth against David Edwards, Esq., two messages.

3. To ask for (a thing) peremptorily, imperiously, urgently, or in such a way as to command attention. † But formerly often weakened into a simple equivalent of 'to ask' (*esp.* in transl. from French, etc.). Const. of or from a person.

1484 *CAXTON Curiall* l. 16, But what demaundest thou? Thou sechest the way to lese thy self by texample of me. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 236 When Piers Cleret had paid the penciu to the lorde Hastynges, he gently demaunded of hym an acquaintance, for his discharge. 1600 *E. BLOUNT tr. Comestaglio* 273 By his letter, hee had demaunded pardon of the Catholique King. 1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biandi's Erromena* 108 He was to intreat his father to demand for him a wife. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iii. l. 255 They demaunded a King, after the manner of the nations. 1812 *MAR. EDGEWORTH L'arian* xi. The physician qualified the assent which his lordship's peremptory tone seemed to demand. 1887 *BOWEN*

*Ving. Aeneid* ii. 71 Trojans eye me in wrath, and demand my life as a foe!

b. with object expressed by *inf. phrase* or *subord. clause*.

1534 *L.D. BERNERS tr. Golden Lk. M. Aurel.* (1546) 56, I demaunded then to haue a compe of the people. 1600 *E. BLOUNT tr. Comestaglio* 242 They demaunded secretly... to borrow beds of silke, silver vessels, and other things fit for a kings service. 1754 *HUME Hist. Eng.* I. v. 224 Anselm... demaunded positively, that all the revenues of his see should be restored to him. 1769 *GOLDSM. Hist. Rome* (1786) I. 39 Two ruffians... demaunded to speak with the king. 1798 *Invasion* II. 232 He... demaunded to speak with Sheridan.

c. *absol.*

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xxxiii. xxii, When I had so obeyed the victory, Unto me than my verlet well sayd: You haue demaunded well and worthily. 1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 149 Yet did I not, as some may equals did, Demand of him, nor being desired, yielded. 1601 — *All's Well* ii. l. 21 Those girls of Italy, take heed of them, They say our French lacks language to deny if they demand.

† 4. To make a demand for (a thing) to (a person). [*= Fr. demander à.*] *Obs.*

1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* Dv, Of whiche god shalle aske and demaunde to them accomps the day of his grete Judgement. c. 1500 *Melusine* 134 The kinge receyued hym moche benyngly and demaunde to hym som tydynes.

5. To ask for (a person) to come or be produced; to ask to see; to require to appear; to summon.

1650 *FULLER Playgh* ii. xii. 257 And first in a fair way the offenders are demanded to justice. 1848 *C. BROUTE J. Eyre* xxiv, While the driver and Hannah brought in the boxes, they demaunded St. John.

6. *fig.* Said of things: a. To call for or right or justice; to require.

1292 *BRITTON I.* lx. § 1 Et poet estre treysoun graunt et petit; dunt acun demaunde jugement de mort, et acun amisioun de membre [etc.] 1703 *Pope's Thebais* 3 Th' alternate reign destroy'd by impious arms Demands our song. 1779 *COWPER Lett.* 3 Oct., Two pair of soles, with shrimps which arrived last night demand my acknowledgments. 1836 *J. GILBERT Chr. Atonev.* vi. (1852) 168 Holiness may demand, but not desire the punishment of transgressors. 1871 *FREE-MAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) IV. xvii. 93 The piety of the Duke demaunded that the ceremony should be no longer delayed.

b. To call for or require as necessary; to have need of.

1748 *F. SMITH Voy. Disc. N.W. Pass.* I. 145 Keep the Water... from going down faster, than the [Beaver] Dams which are below the House demand it. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* ii. ii. § 6 Sensibility everywhere demands a distribution of nerve fibres. 1878 *MORLEY Carlyle Crit.* Misc. Ser. 1. 199 Government... more than anything else in this world demands skill, patience, energy, long and tenacious grip.

\*\* a person for or to do a thing.

† 7. To ask (a person) authoritatively, peremptorily, urgently, etc. for (a thing); to require (a person) to do a thing. *Obs.*

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 482, I intreated Sir Richard Halkins to goe a shoare to the Governour, and demand him for my Gold. 1652 *J. WADSWORTH tr. Sandoval's Chr. Wars Spain* 222 Hee demaunded the Catalanes to receive, and acknowledg him their King. 1746-7 *SWIFT Gulliver* i. iii. 49 After they were read, I was demaunded to swear to the performance of them. 1755 *Cicely* i. 37 He demaunded the traitor to give up his lovely prize.

\*\* intrans.

† 8. To make a demand; to ask for or after; to call urgently for. *Obs.*

a. 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Huon* lx. 208 Huon approchyd to the shyppe and demaundyd for the patronne and for the mayster of them that were in the shyppe. 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii. ii. 65 Which euen but now, demaunding after you, Deny'd me to come in. 1654 *R. CORBRINGTON tr. Justine* 200 To free himself of it, he demaunded for a sword.

II. To ask (authoritatively) to know or be told: *a. a thing.*

9. To ask to know, authoritatively or formally; to request to be told.

1292 *BRITTON I.* v. § 9 Qe il verite dirrount de ceo qe hom les demaundera de par nous.] 1548-9 *MAR. BK. Com. Prayer, Baptism*, Then the prieste shall demaunde the name of the child. 1593 *SHAKS. Locr. Arg.*, They... finding Lucrece attired in mourning habit, demaunded the cause of her sorrow. 1600 *E. BLOUNT tr. Comestaglio* 262 The Portugals demaunded the state of the realm. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 77 In bravery and shew of insolence, demanding her businesse. 1818 *SHELLEY Rev. Islam* iii. vii, Ere with rapid life and gathered brow I could demand the cause. 1859 *TENNISON End* 193 And Guinevere... desired his name and sent Her maiden to demand it of the dwarf.

b. with the object expressed by a clause.

1494 *FABIAN Chron.* l. xiv. 14 Ye fader... demaunded of Ragan, the seconde daughter, how wel she loved hym. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 200 b, Demaunding & enquiring, where is he y<sup>e</sup> borne the kyng of y<sup>e</sup> iweles. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 226 She demaunded how her Uncle the French king did. 1645 *Sir E. Hous. Curry-combe* 80 You should rather demand from him What likeness there is between 34 and 42. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* xiv, The old gentleman... most respectfully demaunded if I was in any way related to the great Primrose. 1845 *M. PATRISON Ess.* (1889) I. 23 All the members demaunded with one voice who it was who was charged with the crime of theft.

† 10. With cognate object: To ask (a question, etc.). *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. iii. 16 Which demaundeth a questyon. 1577 *NORTHROOKE Diving* (1843) 62 Saye on... what you haue to demaunde, and I will answer you. 1600 *FULBECKE 1st Pt. Parvall* 50 Then I know your opinion as touching this question, now let me demaund another. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. Ded. § 15 It asketh some knowledge to demand a question, not impertinent.



\* a person (as to a thing).

† 11. To ask (a person) authoritatively or formally to inform one (of, how, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* (R.). And me demanded how and in what wise I thither come, and what my errand was. c 1477 *Caxton Jason* 18 She. demanded him how he felte him self and how he ferde. a 1536 *Calisto & Mel.* in *Hazl. Doodley* I. 85 I demand thee not thereof. 1611 *Shaks. Cymb.* III. vi. 92 When we haue supp'd Wee'll mannerly demand thee of thy Story. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* I. 38, I demanded our dependant, what was to pay?

b. without extension.  
1490 *Caxton How to Die* 11 Yf there be none to demande hym, he oughte to demande hymselfe. 1555 *Eden Decades* 5 They declared the same to me when I demanded them.  
c. in passive.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 16 Demanded by Pharaon of what age he was, Jacob answered. 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 277 They were demanded why they departed. 1635 *Sibbes Soul's Conf.* Pref. (1638) 9 Philip. being a long time prisoner. was demanded what upheld him all that time. 1643 *Phynne Sov. Power* Parl. I. (ed. 2) 91 Had our Ancestors. been demanded these few questions. 1722 *Sewel Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. vii. 11 Being demanded in the Court why he did not tell his name.

\*\*\* *intrans.* 12. To ask, inquire, make inquiry.  
a. of, at the person asked; † b. of the object asked about.

1322 *Wyclif Bible, Pref. Ep.* iv. 65 The saucour. askynge of questionis of the lawe, more techeth, while he prudently demandeth [1328 while he askith wisely questionis]. 1526 *Tindale Luke* III. 14 The soudyours lyke wyse demaunded of hym sayynge; and what shall we do? 1568 *Grafton Chron.* II. 205 The king. helde her still by the right hande, demaunding right gently of her estate and businesse. 1588 *King tr. Canisius' Catech.* 208 Quhen God sal rise to iudge, and quhen he sal demand at me quhat sal I answer? 1611 *Bible Job* xlii. 4 Heare. I will demand of thee, and declare thou vnto me. 1821 *Shelley Prometh. Unb.* II. iv. 141 The immortal Hours, Of whom thou didst demand.

Hence Demanded *ppl. a.*

1552 in *Huloet*. 1769 *Oxford Mag.* II. 143/2 The demanded qualification is a merciful soul, if we would experience mercy. 1815 *Mary Pilkington Celebrity* III. 152 The demanded drugs were sold without exciting the smallest suspicion.

**Demandable** (dɛmɑˈndəbəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be demanded or claimed.

1576 *Fleming Panopli. Epist.* 62 We did no lesse. in the behaue of our countrie, then of dutie was demandable. 1602 *Fulbecke Pandectes* 43 Certaine ministeries or dutifull respectes were by reason of such Leagues due and demandable. 1666 *Pepys Diary* (1879) III. 416, £2000. demandable at two days' warning. 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5894/3 The. Interest. shall be demandable by the Bearers. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 328 Any writ by which lands are demandable. 1884 *Sir R. Baggallay in Law Rep.* 28 Ch. Div. 472 A rate due and demandable at the time it was made.

**Demandant** (dɛmɑˈndɑnt). [a. Anglo-Fr. (and Fr.) demandant (15th c.), sb. use of pr. ppl. of *demandar* to DEMAND.] One who demands.

1. *Law.* *a. spec.* The plaintiff in a real action; b. *gen.* a plaintiff or claimant in any civil action.

[1344 *Act 18 Edw. III.* c. 7 Pour quoi tieux dismes a les demandantz ne deivent estre restitues—transl. wherefore such dismes ought not to be restored to the said demandants.] 1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 1 The Demandants should not knowe ayenst whom they shall take their action. 1495 *Act 21 Hen. VII.* c. 24 § 1 The demandant or playntif in the same Atteynt hath afore be nonsute. 1614 *Selden Titles Hon.* 234 The Earle excepted also to the Jurisdiction. and the Demandants replied. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 107 b. Demandant is he that sueth or complaineth in an action Reall for title of land, and he is called playntife in an Assise, and in an action personal. 1767 *Blackstone Comm.* II. 271 In such cases a jury shall try the true right of the demandants or plaintiffs to the land. 1832 *Austin Jurispr.* (1879) I. vi. 295 A sovereign government. may appear in the character of defendant, or may appear in the character of demandant before a tribunal of its own appointment.

2. One who makes a demand or claim; a demander.

1590 *Swinburne Testaments* 62 It is to bee presumed that the testator did answer, yea, rather to deliuer himselfe of the importunitee of the demandant, then vpon deuotion or intente to make his will. 1603 *Holland Plutarch's Mor.* 204 To reproch the demandant, as though hee had little skill and discretion, to aske a thing of him who could not give the same. 1780 *Burke Econ. Reform* Wks. 1842 I. 234 Which will give preference to services, not according to the importunity of the demandant, but the rank and order of their utility or their justice. 1888 *Co-operative News* 26 May 486 Rights equitably claimed by the demandant for himself.

3. One who questions or interrogates.

1566 *J. Bourne Def. Scriptures* 52 Read Mr. John Deacon, a solid and sharp Questionist, Replyant and Demandant. 1826 *Isaiah Viv. Grey* VI. vi. It was evident the demandant had questioned rather from systems than by way of security. 1854 *Syd. Dobell Balder* Pref. 6 Perhaps it would be considered too general a reference if I were to remit my demandants to the whole history of intellect.

† **Demandate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. demandare* to give in charge, entrust, commit: see DEMAND *v.* and -ATE.] *trans.* To commit, delegate, entrust. Hence Demanded *ppl. a.*

1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Ansv.* xiv. 174 The Church, which did first demandate this Episcopall authority to one particular person. 1640 *Br. Hall Episc.* II. i. 90 Out of his owne peculiarly demandated Authority.

**Demandative**, *a. rare.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. demandare* to DEMAND + -ATIVE.] Of the nature of a demand or legal claim; made by or on behalf of the demandant.

1820-27 *Bentham Judicial Proc.* xiii. § 1 Wks. II. 74 Statements, demandative or defensive.

† **Dema·ndee, demandé.** *Obs. nonce-ud.* [See -EE.] One of whom a question is demanded.

1603 *Holland Plutarch's Mor.* 205 Allowing a competent space of time between the demand and the answer: during which silence, both the demander may have while to bethinke himselfe and adde somewhat thereto, if he list, and also the demandee time to think of an answer.

**Demander** (dɛmɑˈndər). [f. DEMAND *v.* + -ER. Cf. *F. demandeur* (13th c.).] One who demands.

1. One who asks with authority, urgency, etc.; one who claims, requests, calls for.

a 1533 *Ld. Berners Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) D vij, The requeste was pitifull. and he to whom it was made, was the father, and the demander was the mother. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Aij, Unto none of the foresayde demanders wold he never geue her in marriage. 1638 *Chillingworth Relig. Prof.* I. iv. § 19. 201 He hath intreated his Demander to accept of thus much in part of payment. 1754 *Johnson Life of Cave*, A tenacious maintainer, though not a clamorous demandant of his right.

† 2. One who asks or inquires; one who puts a question. *Obs.*

1548 *Udall, etc. Erasmus. Par. Luke* xviii. 146 The demander of the question. 1583 *Hollyband Campo di Fior* 157 O what an importunate asker of questions is here. O what a troublesome demander. 1622 *Locke Toleration* III. i. Wks. 1727 II. 304 The Majority. shall give any forward Demander Occasion to ask, What other Means is there left?

3. One from whom there is a demand for an article of commerce; a buyer, consumer.

a 1620 *Carew (J.)*, And delivereth them to the demanders' ready use at all seasons. 1776 *Adam Smith W. N.* I. vii. (1868) I. 58 Those who are willing to pay the natural price of the commodity, may be called the effectual demanders. 1821 *New Monthly Mag.* I. 96 Demanders and not suppliers. 1882 *J. Bonar Malthus* II. i. 233 The power of buying the food that feeds new demanders.

† **Dema·nderess.** *Obs.* [a. *F. demanderesse*, fem. of *demandeur*: see prec.] A female demandant.

1611 *Cotgr.*, Demanderesse, a demaundersse, a woman that is a Plaintiff or Petitioner. 1828 *Webster, Demanderess.*

**Demanding** (dɛmɑˈndɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb DEMAND.

1530 *Palsgr.* 212/2 Demaunding of counsaile, consultation. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) C, Moderate demaundings and accustomed requestes. 1622 *Protests of Lords* I. 13 The demanding by this House of some to be left to justice.

**Dema·nding, ppl. a.** [-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That demands. Hence Dema·ndingly *adv.*, in a demanding manner, as a demandant.

1873 *L. Wallace Fair God* v. v. 289 And what if the Fate had come demanding?

**Demane**, *obs. Sc. f. DEMAINE v.* 1, to treat, etc.

**Demarcate** (dɛmɑˈkeɪt), *v.* [Back-formation on DEMARCATO; see -ATE<sup>3</sup>: cf. *Sp. and Pg. demarcar*.] *trans.* To mark out or determine the boundary or limits of; to mark off, separate, or distinguish from; to mark or determine, as a boundary or limit; to define. *a. lit.* in reference to spatial limits, as of territory.

1816 *Keatinge Trav.* (1817) I. 214 The marine deposits. appear to demarcate its extreme undulation here. 1882 *S. James's Gas. Apr.* The region thus demarcated is. the only part of Wales described. in Domesday. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 11/1 An Anglo-Russian Commission will proceed to demarcate the northern frontier of Afghanistan.

b. *fig.* in reference to other than spatial limits.

1828 *Lewes Sea-Side Stud.* 314 How shall we demarcate Reproduction from Growth? 1883 *Athenaeum* 20 Jan. 79 Sharp distinctions of national favour which demarcate one European literature from another.

Hence Demarcated, Demarcating *ppl. adjs.*

1840 *Gladstone Ch. Princ.* 34 For the preservation of the demarcating lines. 1864 *H. Spencer First Princ.* II. xxi. § 169 The demarcated grouping which we everywhere see.

**Demarcation** (dɛmɑˈkeɪʃən). Also demarkation. [ad. *Sp. demarcación* (*Pg. demarcação*), n. of action from *demarcar* to lay down the limits of, mark out the bounds of, f. *de-* = *DE* I. 3 + *marcar* to MARK. So *F. démarcation* (1752 in *Hatzf.*), from Spanish. First used of the *línea de demarcación* (*Pg. linha de demarcação*) laid down by the Pope in dividing the New World between the Spanish and Portuguese.]

The action of marking the boundary or limits of something, or of marking it off from something else; delimitation; separation. Usually in phr. *line of demarcation*.

a. *lit.* (a) originally in reference to the meridian dividing the Spanish from the Portuguese Indies.

The bull of 4 May 1493 'sobre la particion del oceano' fixed the Line of Demarcation at 100 leagues west of the Cape Verde Isles; the 'Capitulacion de la particion del Mar Oceano entre los Reyes Catolicos y Don Juan Rey de Portugal', of 7 June 1494, definitely established it at 370 leagues (174 to an equatorial degree) west of these Isles, or about 47° long. W. of Greenwich in the Atlantic, and at the anti-meridian of 133° E. long. in the East Indies. The word occurs in the latter document 'dentro de la dicha limitacion y demarcacion'. Navarrete *Viajes* II. 121.

1727-52 *Chambers Cycl.* Line of Demarcation, or Alexandrian Line. 1760-78 *tr. Fran. & Ulton's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 142 Eastward it extends to Brasil, being terminated by the meridian of demarcation. 1777 *Robertson Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. III. 206 The communication with the East Indies, by a

course to the westward of the line of demarkation, drawn by the Pope. 1804 *Southey in Ann. Rev.* II. 6 Ruy Falero wanted to bring the Moluccas on the Spanish side of the line of demarcation. 1849 *tr. Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 655 As early as the 4th of May (1493) the celebrated bull was signed by Pope Alexander VI, which established 'to all eternity' the line of demarcation between the Spanish and Portuguese possessions at a distance of one hundred leagues to the west of the Azores.

(b) of other lines dividing regions.

1801 *W. Taylor in Monthly Mag.* XI. 646 As if the whole North of Germany, within the line of demarcation might very conveniently become a separate empire. 1809 *W. Irving Knickerbo.* (1861) 25 Nothing but precise demarcation of limits, and the intention of cultivation, can establish the possession. 1856 *Stanley Sinai & Pal.* VI. (1858) 267 So completely was the line of demarcation observed. between Phoenicia and Palestine, that their histories hardly touch.

b. *fig.*

1776 *Bentham Fragm. Govt.* IV. § 36 Wks. I. 290 These bounds the supreme body. has marked out to its authority: of such a demarcation, then, what is the effect? 1790 *Burke Fr. Rev.* 43 The speculative line of demarcation, where obedience ought to end, and resistance must begin, is. not easily definable. 1875 *Lyell Princ. Geol.* II. III. xxxvii. 327 Where the lines of demarcation between the species ought to be drawn. 1883 *Century Mag.* Dec. 196/2 A strange demarcation between the sexes was enforced in these ceremonies.

**Demarch** (dɛmɑˈrk). [ad. *L. demarchus*, a. Gr. *δημαρχος* governor of the people, president of a deme, f. *δημος* district, deme, common people + *ἀρχός* leader, chief.] In ancient Greece: The president or chief magistrate of a deme. In modern Greece: The mayor of a town or commune.

1642 *Coll. Rights & Priv. Parl.* 10 At Lacedemonia, the Ephors: at Athens, the Demarches. c 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 38 Demarchs, or popular Magistrates, to moderate their supposed Monarchy. 1838 *Thirlwall Greece* II. xi. 74 The newly incorporated townships, each of which was governed by its local magistrate, the demarch. 1884 *J. T. Bent in Macm. Mag.* Oct. 431/2 These epharchs again look after the demarchs or mayors of the various towns.

|| **Démarche** (demaˈʁʃ). (In mod. Dicts. demarch.) [a. *F. démarche* (15-16th c. in *Hatzf.*), vbl. sb. f. *démarcher* (12th c.) to march, f. *dé-* = *L. DE* I. 3 + *marcher* to MARCH. In the 18th c. nearly anglicized; now treated as a French loan-word.] Walk, step; proceeding, manner of action.

1658 *tr. Bergerac's Satyr. Char.* p. v. As much deceived as those are that. expect to learne Comportment from a Comedians Demarche. 1678 *Temple Let. Ld. Treas.* Wks. 1731 II. 479 By the French Demarches here and at Nimegue. I concluded all Confidence irreparably broken between Us and France. 1721 *Collect. Lett. in Lond. Jnrl.* x. (T.). Imagination enlivens reason in its most solemn demarches. 1885 *L. Malet Col. Enderby's Wife* III. viii. 139 (Stanf.) Tired out, past caring whether her demarche had been a wise or a foolish one.

**Demarchy** (dɛmɑˈrki). [ad. *L. demarchia*, a. Gr. *δημαρχία* the office of a DEMARCH: see -Y.] The office of a demarch; a popular government. The municipal body of a modern Greek commune.

1642 *Bridge Wounded Consc.* Cured § 1.9 Such. were the Ephori that were set against the Kings of Lacedemonia. or the Demarchy against the Senate at Athens. c 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 38 If the people in Parliament may choose their Lawes, the Democracy will prove a Demarchy, and that spoiles and destroys Monarchie.

† **Demark, demarque**, *v.* 1 *Obs.* [a. *F. dé-marquer* to deprive of its mark or marks, f. *dé-* (DE) I. 6 + *marquer* to mark. Cf. DISMARK.] *trans.* To remove the marks of, obliterate, efface.

1654 *H. L'Estrange Chas. I* (1655) 168 To form their deportment in so supple a posture, as might de-marque and deface all tokens of so horrid an imputation [as rebellion].

**Demark** (dɛmɑˈrk), *v.* 2 [Deduced from DEMARCATO after mark vb.: cf. *Sp. and Pg. demarcar* and DEMARCATO.] = DEMARCATO.

1834 *H. O'Brien Round Towers Ireland* 242 Nor are their [myriads of ages'] limits demarked by the vague and indefinite exordium of even the talented. legislator. Moses himself. 1883 *F. Hall in (N. Y.) Nation* XXXVII. 434/3 Distinguishing traits. such as everywhere demark the denizens of a colony from those of its mother country.

**Demartialize**, *v. nonce-ud.* [f. *DE* II. 1 + MARTIAL *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To deprive of warlike character or organization.

1882 *W. E. Baxter Winter in India* xiv. 133 The whole population being disarmed and demartialized.

**Dematerialize** (dɛmɑˈtiəriəlaɪz), *v.* [f. *DE* II. 1 + MATERIAL *a.* + -IZE.] *a. trans.* To deprive of material character or qualities; to render immaterial. *b. intr.* To become dematerialized. Hence Dematerialized *ppl. a.*, -izing *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*, Dematerialization.

1884 *H. Spencer in 19th Cent.* Jan. 3 The gradual dematerialisation of the ghost and of the god. 1890 *Spectator* 11 Oct. The seeds of that spiritual development which was to culminate in the completely dematerialised God of Christianity. 1891 *Cosmopolitan* XII. 114/1 He has dematerialized everything into a memory. 1892 *Scot. Leader* 29 Jan. 4 She will gradually dematerialise, and fade away like a vapour before the eyes.

**Demath**, *dial. var. of DAY-MATH.*

1599 *Lanc. Wills* III. 125 One demathe of hey. 1820 *Wilbraham Gloss. Dial. Chesh.*, Demath, generally used for a statute acre, but erroneously so, for it is properly one-half of a Cheshire acre. the Demath bears [the proportion] of 32 to 304 to the statute acre. 1887 *Darlington South*



*Chesh. Gloss.* v. v. We speak of a 'five-demath' or a 'seven-demath'.

**Demaund**(e, obs. form of DEMAND.

**Demay**, obs. var. of DISMAY v.

† **Demayn**, short for PAIN-DEMAINE (*panis dominicus*), bread of the finest quality: see DEMAINE.

**Demayn**(e, obs. f. DEMANE v.<sup>1</sup>, DEMESNE.

**Demd**, -on, obs. f. *demmed*, from DEEM v.

† **Demo**, sb.<sup>1</sup> Obs. Forms: 1 *déma*, 1-2 *déma*, 2-3 *demo*. [OE. *déma*, *déma* = OHG. *tuomo*, Gothic type *dōmja*:-O Teut. *dōmjon*-, f. *dōm*-judgement, doom.] A judge, arbiter, ruler.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlix. [1] 6 Forðon god doema is. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 95 þe helend is alles monnes dema. c 1205 *LAY.* 9634 þerof he was dema & duc feole gere. c 1250 *Orul & Night.* 1783 Wa schal unker speche rede And telle tovore unker dema?

**Deme** (dīm), sb.<sup>2</sup> [ad. Gr. *δήμος* district, township.]

1. A township or division of ancient Attica. In modern Greece: A commune.

[1628] HOBBS *Theory*. (1822) 86 Acharnas, which is the greatest town in all Attica of that are called *Demoi*. 1833 *Thirlwall in Philol. Mus.* II. 290 The procession... is supposed to take place in the deme of Demopolis. 1838 — *Greece* II. 73 The ten tribes were subdivided into districts of various extent, called *demes*, each containing a town or village, as its chief place. 1874 *MAHAFFY Soc. Life Greece* xii. 383 He was made a citizen and enrolled in the respectable Acharnan deme. 1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 542 (*Greece & her Claims*) Elementary schools in most of the demes.

2. *Biol.* Any undifferentiated aggregate of cells, plastids, or monads. (Applied by Perrier to the tertiary or higher individual resulting from the aggregate integration of merides or permanent colonies of cells.)

1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 843/3 The term colony, corn, or deme may indifferently be applied to these aggregates of primary, secondary, tertiary, or quaternary order which are not, however, integrated into a whole, and do not reach the full individuality of the next higher order. *Ibid.* 843/2 Starting from the unit of the first order, the plastid or monad, and terming any undifferentiated aggregate a *deme*, we have a monad-deme integrating into a secondary unit or *dyad*, this rising through *dyad-demes* into a *triad*, these forming *triad-demes*, etc.

**Deme**, obs. form of DEEM v., DIME.

† **Demean**, sb. Obs. Also 5 *demeneo*, 6 *demayne*. [f. DEMEAN v.<sup>1</sup>]

1. Bearing, behaviour, demeanour.

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* 734 But somewhat strange and sad of her demene she is. 1534 *MORE on the Passion* Wks. 1292/2 For which demene, beyside y' sentence of deith conditionally pronounced... declared after certeyne other punishments. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 40 Another Damsell... That was right fayre and modest of demayne. 1607 *BEAUM. & FL. Woman Hater* III. iv. You sewers, carvers, ushers of the court, Sirnamed gentle for your fair demane. 1692 J. SALTER *Triumphs* Jesus 2 She was a Virgin of severe demane. a 1756 G. WEST *On Travelling* (R.), These she... would shew, With grave demane and solemn vanity.

2. Treatment (of others).

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. vi. 18 All the vile demene and usage bad, With which he had those two so ill bestad.

**Demean** (dīmēn), v.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 4-5 *demeyn*(e), *demein*(e), 4-6 *demene*, (5 *demeone*, *dymene*), 4-6 (chiefly Sc.) *demano*, 4-7 (chiefly Sc.) *demayn*(e), *demein*(e), 5 *demesno*, 5-7 *demeane*, 6 *demean*. [a. OF. *demeiner* (in Ch. de Roland 11th c.), also *deminier*, -*maner*, -*moner* (pres. t. *il demaine*, *demeine*) to lead, exercise, practise, employ, treat, direct, etc., *se demener* to carry or conduct oneself, = Pr. *demenar*, It. *dimenare*, a Romanic deriv. of DE- pref. + *menare*, F. *mener* to lead, conduct, etc.:—L. *ministrare*, orig. (= *ministrare*) to threaten, in post-cl. L. 'to drive or conduct' cattle, and, by transference, ships, men, etc. The *demeine*, *demeane* forms, found chiefly in Sc., are perhaps derived from the OF. tonic form *demeine*, *demeaine*. *Demesne* is taken over from the sb. so spelt.]

† 1. *trans.* To conduct, carry on (a business, action, etc.); to manage, deal with, employ. Obs.

c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 167 Thaz hy(t) be thori sennu demeynd. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 2196 Scheo... well coupe demeyne richesse. c 1440 *LYDG. Secrecy* 4 Alle his Empryses demeynd wern and lad by thavys... Of Aristotiles wit and providence. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* III. vi. 31 Cristis... abstynyn fro temporal vnmovable possessions lettith not preesis fro to hem take... and weel demene into gode vis. 1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* iv. 19 For to demene this to effecte. 1593 *LD. BERNERS Frois.* I. clxxxv. 219 So often they went bytwene the parties, and so sagely demeaned their busynesse. 1599 *MORE Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1207/3 Euen for hys riches alle, though he demened it neuer so wel. 1613 *SIR H. FINCH Law* (1636) 21 These vices being turned into estates shall be demeaned in all respects as estates in possession. 1644 *MILTON Areop.* (Arb.) 68 As our obdurat Clergy have with violence demean'd the matter.

† 2. To lead (one's life, days).

1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* iv. ii. (1483) 59 How they demenen the dayes of theyr lyues.

† 3. To express, exhibit (sorrow, joy, mirth, etc.). Obs. (= ME. *lead* in same sense.)

[Cf. Cotgr. *demener le duel de*, to lament, or mourne for; *demener joye*, to rejoice, make merrie, be glad.]

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5238 For hert fulfilled of gentillesse, Can

yvel demene his distresse. c 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 69 They began to crye and demene the gretteste sorowe of the world. c 1489 — *Blanchardyn* iv. 21 Suffryng them to demayne their rewtis and complayntes. 1564 *HAWARD Eutropius* III. 37 There was great myrth demeaned at Rome after these newes. 1565 *GOLDING Child's Met.* VII. 1571 195 Then all the hunters shouting out demeaned joie ynough. 1607 *HEYWOOD Woman Killed* v. iv. With what strange vertue he demeanes his greife.

† 4. To produce, or keep up (a sound). Obs. [So in OF.]

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 407/3 The leuys of the trees demened a swete sounde whiche came by a wynde agreable.

† 2. To handle, manipulate, manage (instruments, tools, weapons, etc.). Obs.

c 1300 *K. Als.* 663 The fyve him taught to skyrme and ride, And to demayne an horsis bridle [=bridle]. c 1325 *Corr de L.* 456 What knyght... coude best his crafte For to demene wel his shafte. c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* 959 Lo, is it not a grete myschaunce To lat a fool han gouernaunce Of thing that he can not demeyne?

† 3. To manage (a person, country, etc.); to direct, rule, govern, control. Obs.

1375 *HARBOUR Bruce* xx. 366 The kyng... Wes enterit in the land of spayne, All hailt the cuntre till [de]manje. 1440 *Morte Arth.* 1988 The kyng... Demeys the medylward menskfully hym selfene. c 1440 *Generous* 462 I am your child, demene me as ye list. c 1470 *Handing Chron.* cxi. ii. [He gave] Jerusalem to Henry... With all Surry [=Syria], to haue and to demaine. 1513 *MORE in Grafton Chron.* II. 766 To the ende that themselves would alone demean and gouerne the king at their pleasure.

† 4. To deal with or treat (any one) in a specified way. b. *esp.* (chiefly in Sc. writers) To treat badly, illtreat, maltreat. Obs.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 196 And thought he wolde upon the night Demene her at his owne wille. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1582 Lord, demene me with messer! 1509-10 *de l'Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 1 Merchautz demysyns... [shall] be well and honestly intreated and demeaned. 1595 *SPENSER Col. Clout* 681 Cause have I none... To quite them ill, that me demand so well. 1688 *Lord. Gaz.* No. 1688/1 The Lords Commissioners of Justiciary... Decree and Adjudge the said Archibald Earl of Argyle to be Executed to the Death, Demained as a Traitor, and to underly the pains of Treason. 1685 *Argyll's Declar.* in *Crookshank Hist. Ch. Scotl.* (1751) II. 316 [Jam.] Demeaning and executing them... as the most desperate traitors.

b. 1375 *HARBOUR Bruce* xi. 609 Full dyspittfully Thair fais demanit thaim rycht straly. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 238/2 In the fornaix of fyre of fayth he was destrayned, smeton, demened and beten [L. *feribatur et perducitur*]. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* ix. viii. 52 Sall I the se demeanat on sik wys? 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* VI. vii. 39 That mighty man did her demene With all the evil termes, and cruell meane, That he could make. a 1651 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1846-6) III. 69 Putt a barrel of powder under me, rather than I would be demained after this manner.

† 5. To deal, distribute, hand over. Obs.

1439 *E. Wills* (1882) 114 The thirde parte to be demeynd and yoven... to pore peple. a 1656 *USSHER Ann.* (1688) 461 In lieu of Cyprus, to demean unto him certain Cities with a yearly allowance of corn.

6. *refl.* [from 1] To behave, conduct or comport oneself (in a specified way). The only existing sense: cf. DEMEANOUR.

c 1320 *SIR BEVES* 3651 So Beues demeneide him þat dai. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Egipciane* 557 Bot I leift nocht þane myne syned, Bot me demaynt as I dyd are. 1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* i. xv. (1859) 12, I have none experience of wysedom, how my selue to demene. c 1450 *Crt. of Love* 731 Demene you lich a maid With shamelast drede. 1530 *PALSGR.* 511/1, I demeaner, or behave my selfe... Je me porte... Je me demayne. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 349 Your subiects have lovingly demained themselves unto you. 1590 *SHAKE. Com. Err.* iv. iii. 83 Now out of doubt Antipholus is mad, Else would he neuer so demean himselfe. 1644 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* III. i. 43 So well he demained himselfe in this businesse. 1688 *NORRIS Hierocles* 31 We should... demean ourselves soberly and justly towards all. 1711 *SHAFTESB. Charac.* (1737) I. l. iii. 191 To demean himself like a Gentleman. 1821 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XXV. 305 No man who engaged in the rebellion demained himself throughout its course so honourably and so humanely. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Ferns.* I. 109 The Prince Borghese certainly demains himself like a kind and liberal gentleman.

b. *fig.* of things.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 150 b margin, How will demaneth itselfe passively and actively. 1644 *MILTON Areop.* (Arb.) 35 To have a vigilant eye how Bookes demeaneth themselves as well as men. 1854 J. SCOFFER in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 287 In many of its relations it [hydrogen] demains itself so much like a metal, that [etc.].

† 6. with an object equivalent to the *refl.* pronoun. Obs.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ProL. 81 Hou scho demanyt hir flesche, Til (=while) schale & body to-gydir ves. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3295 Troilus... demeynt well his maners & be mesure wrought. 1613 *FORB Broken H.* I. ii. How doth the youthful general demaine His actions in those fortunes? 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* Pref. § 12 That man demean and use his own body in that decorum which [etc.].

† 1. *absol.* (Cf. BEHAVE 3.) Obs.

1703 *PENN in Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 206 How to demean towards them, least there should be any alterations in their tempers. 1703 *Rules of Civility* ix. How we are to demean at our Entrance into a Noblemans House.

† 7. *pass.* To be behaved, to behave or conduct oneself: = *prec.* sense. Obs. Cf. DEMEANED.

1375 *HARBOUR Bruce* v. 239, I wald ga se... how my men demanit are. c 1450 *Merlin* 79 We pray yow to yeve us counseile... how we myght beste be demened in this matere. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 60 It was affirmed (that being with loyalty demeaned) you should at length receive the reward of... glory.

† 8. *app.* To bear or have in mind; to remember. Obs. (? Associated or confused with MEAN v.)

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 1163 [A marshal] Whensoever youre sovereignty a feest make shall, demene what estates shalle site in the hall. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* VII. 625 But it is to demean and presuppose that the entent of hym was nat good. c 1530 H. RICHES *Bk. Nurture* 3/6 In *Babes Bk.* (1868) 81 Then gine good eare to heare some grace, to washe your selfe demean.

**Demean** (dīmēn), v.<sup>2</sup> [f. DE- I. + MEAN a., prob. after *debase*; cf. also BEMEAN v.<sup>3</sup>]

It has been suggested that this originated in a misconception of DEMEAN v.<sup>1</sup> in certain constructions, such as that of quot. 1596 in 4 b, and 1590 in sense 6 of that vb. (Johnson actually puts the latter quot. under the sense 'debase'.) It is rare before 1700, and the only 17th c. quota. (1601, 1659 below) are somewhat doubtful. Quot. 1751 in sense 2 shows how in certain contexts *demean* may be taken in either sense. See monograph on the word by Dr. Fitzward Hall in (*New York Nation*, May 7, 1891.)

1. *trans.* To lower in condition, status, reputation or character.

1601 R. ASBOT *Kingdom of Christ* 5 (L) In his birth and life and death, far demeaned beneath all kingly state. 1715 *JANE BARBER Exilia* I. 59 By it [jealousy] we demean the Person we love, through unworthy Suspicion. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen.* *Brit.* II. 140 The Author [is] demean'd, if not actively and passively ridicul'd. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) L II. iii. 266 Without any way demeaning or aspersing poverty. 1864 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* (1883) I. 106 There is an elbow-chair by the fireside which it would not demean his dignity to fill.

2. *esp. refl.* To lower or humble oneself.

1699 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 373, I incline rather to have Masters of Chancery attend you, and go on errands on both sides. It will cut off all debates about ceremonies, of your members going up and demeaning themselves, or of their demeaning themselves here. 1780 *Letl. fr. Mifs's Jnl.* (1772) I. 306 That Men of Honour and Estate should demean themselves by base condescension. a 1751 *DODDRIDGE Fam. Expos.* § 169 (T). It is a thousand times fitter that I should wash thine [feet]; nor can I bear to see thee demean thyself thus. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* IV. xviii. 140 A woman is looked upon as demeaning herself, if she gains a maintenance by her needle. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* vi. (1856) 40 It was, of course, Mrs. Sedley's opinion that her son would demean himself by a marriage with an artist's daughter. 1876 *BLACK MADCAP* V. xxix. 266 Could a girl so far demean herself as to ask for love?

b. *Const.* *to or to do* (what is beneath one).

1764 *FOOTE Mayor of G. II.* ii. Have I, sirrah, demean'd myself to wed such a thing, such a reptile as thee! 1767 S. PATTERSON *Another Trav.* I. 427 This lesser philosophy engagingly demains itself to all characters and situations. 1859 *Geo. ELIOT A. Bede* 15 This woman's kin wouldn't like her to demean herself to a common carpenter. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov. 551 They would not demean themselves to submit to this sort of paltry tutelage.

† **Demean**, a. Obs. [app. an extended form of *mean* adj.; perh. from confusion of *mesne*, *demesne*.] Of middle position, middle-class, middling.

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 38a Y am her bote a demeyne knigt of þe realme of fraunce [*orig. draft*] Y am her a meyne knyght.

**Demean, Demeane**, earlier forms of DEMESNE.

† **Demeanance**. Obs. Also 5-6 *demeaunce*. [f. DEMEAN v. + -ANCE. Prob. formed in Anglo-Fr.] Demeanour, behaviour.

1486 *Sortes Misc.* (1820) 48 A graduate of the Universite of Cambridge, with record under the seal of the same Universite testifying his demeanance there. a 1520 *SKELTON Bailetes* Wks. I. 25 Demure demeanaunce, womanly of porte. 1532 W. WALTER *Guiscard & S.* (1597) B ij. Your vertuous talke and careful demeanance. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Sol.* I. II. lxxxvii, Fair replying with demeanance mild.

† **Demeanant**, a. Obs. In 5 *demeaunt*.

[ad. OF. *demenant*, pres. pple. of *demenier*: see DEMEAN v.<sup>1</sup> and -ANT<sup>1</sup>. Cf. F. *demenier marchandise*, to trade or traffique. Cotgr.] Dealing, trading.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 404 None other citizen withyn the said cite demeanaunt. *Ibid.* 393 No citizen resident withyn the cite and demeanaunt.

**Demeaned** (dīmēnd), ppl. a. [f. DEMEAN v.<sup>1</sup> + -ED.] Conducted, behaved, -mannered (in a specified way). Cf. DEMEAN v.<sup>1</sup> 7.

14.. *LYDG. Temple of Glas* 1051 For so demeynd she was in honeste, That vnawised noping hir asteri. c 1450 *Merlin* 106 Whan thei sawgh hym thus demened. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* L (1625) 122 Wilde, lewd, and ill demeaned. 1634 *MASSINGER Very Woman* III. v, A very handsome fellow, And well demeaned!

**Demeaning** (dīmēnɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. as *prec.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

† 1. Managing, ordering, governing, directing, etc.

1429 in *Rymer Federa* (1710) X. 426 In Demeysing of the which Treas. 1432 *Paston Lett.* No. 18 I. 32 The reule, demensynng, and gouernance... of the Kinges persone. c 1440 *Generous* 2052 Thre thowsand knyghtes att his demening. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 177 They see clerely, after the demenyng of goddes sufferance, al thynges that were to come.

2. Conduct, behaviour, demeanour. Obs. exc. in *demeaning of oneself*, comporting oneself.

14.. *LYDG. Temple of Glas* 750 Hir sad demening, of wil not variable. 1461 *Paston Lett.* No. 405 II. 31 For cause of his lyght demeaning towards them. 1580 *NORTH Ulster* To Rdr., The particular affairs of men... and their demeaning of themselves when [etc.]. c 1640 J. SWYNN *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) \*I. 66 Other misgouernances, and unruly demeanings.



**Demean**, *v.* [f. DEMEAN *v.* + -ING 2.]

That demeans; lowering in character, repute, etc. 1880 *Dorothy* 70 That is uncommonly odd, very demeaning to him! 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 7 May 2/3 Where are the men to whose memory it would be demeaning to place their bones... beside those of Nelson and Collingwood?

**Demeanour** (dēmī'nōr). Forms: 5-7 *demeanure*, 6 -er, (-ewr, 7 -eure), 6-9 -our, -or, (6 oure); also 6 *demen-*, *demeinour*, *demain-*, *demaner*, 6-7 *demanour*, (6 *demesner*, *demeasner*, 7 *demesnour*). [A derivative of DEMEAN *v.* 1, app. of English or Anglo-Fr. formation; the corresponding OF. words are *demenement*, *dement*, *demente*. It is not certain from the evidence whether the suffix was originally -ure, OF. -eure; -L. -ătura, as in *armour*, or the Fr. -er of the infinitive, taken substantively, as in *demurrer*, *disclaimer*, *dinner*, *supper*, *user*, etc. In either case the ending is assimilated to the -our of Anglo-Fr. words like *honour*, *favour*, etc., and -or (favoured in U. S.) a further alteration of this after *honor*, *favor*. Cf. BEHAVIOUR.]

1. Conduct, way of acting, mode of proceeding (in an affair); conduct of life, manner of living; practice, behaviour. Formerly often with *a* and *pl.* 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* II. xlviii. 32 The kynge disceynynge this demeanure of Andragius. 1535 *FISHER Wks.* (1876) 419 His shameful demainer. 1543-4 *Act 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 § 1 Mayntenance, imbracery, sinister labour and corrupt demeanours. 1550 *CROWLEY Way to Wealth* 185 If you be found abhominable in thy behaviour towards thy neighbour, what shalt thou be founde... in thy demaners to God ward? 1634-5 *BRERETON Trav.* (1844) 157 The Junior Judge told me of a very wise demeanour of the now mayor of Ross. 1661 *BRAMHALL Just Vind.* iv. 59 Unless they would give caution by oath for their good demeanour. 1677 *E. SMITH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 40 A commission is appointed to examine Lord Shaftsbury's demeanours. 1783 *W. F. MARTYN Geog. Mag.* I. 34 Rewards or punishments due to its [the soul's] demeanour on earth.

† b. Wrong conduct, misdemeanour. *Obs. rare.* 1681 *Trial S. College* 20 You cannot think we can give a privilege to any Friend of yours to commit any Demeanor to offer Bribes to any person.

2. Manner of comporting oneself outwardly or towards others; bearing, (outward) behaviour. (The usual current sense.)

1509 *FISHER Fm. Sermon*. *Cress Richmond Wks.* (1876) 292 In fauour, in wordes, in gesture, in euery demeanour of herself so grete noblenes dyde appere. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1188/2 Nine Frenchmen apparelled like women... and counterfeiting some like demanor to the appaill wherein they were disguised. 1640 *G. WATTS tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* 384 Pliant demeanure pacifies great offences. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 59 With Godd-like demanour forth she went. c. 1880 *S. ROGERS Italy*, *Gl. St. Bernard* 9 Two dogs of grave demanour welcomed me. 1876 *J. H. NEWMAN Hist. Sk.* I. i. 71 The Turks... are... remarkable for gravity and almost apathy of demanour.

† 3. Treatment of any one. *Obs.* 1548 *HALL Chron.* 200 b, They were sore beaten, wounded, and very evil intreated. Good men lamented this ungodly demanure.

† 4. Management, direction. *Obs.* 165. *MILTON* (Webster), God commits the managing so great a trust... to the demanour of every grown man.

**Demeasne**, *obs.* form of DEMESNE.

**Demegoric** (dēmī'gorik), *a.* [ad. Gr. δημηγορικ-ος, f. δημηγορος popular orator, f. δήμος common people + ἀγορεύειν to harangue.] Of or pertaining to public speaking.

189a *J. B. BURY in Fortin. Rev.* 651 The controversy... is, like most other controversies of the day... carried on in such a demegoric atmosphere, that [etc.].

**Demeigne**, *demeine*, *obs.* ff. DEMESNE.

† **Demeine**. *Obs.* Also *demayn*, *-demeine*. [Short for PAINE-DEMAINE, AF. pain demeine, L. panis dominicus, i.e. 'Lord's bread': see DEMESNE.] Bread of the finest quality.

1888 *Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. 353 Panis dominicus qui dicitur demeine ponderabit wastellum quadrantis. c. 1420 *Antours of Arth.* xxxvii, Three soppes of demayn... For to cumford his brayne. 1859 *RILEY Liber Albus* (Rolls) I. p. lxvii, The very finest white bread, it would seem, was that known as Demeine or lords' bread.

**Demein**(e), *obs.* form of DEMEAN *v.* 1

**Demelaunce**, *obs.* form of DEMI-LANCE.

† **Démêlé** (dēmē'le). [Fr.; = quarrel, contest, debate; cf. *démêler* to disentangle, disengage, f. *des-*, *de-* (DE- I. 6) + *mesler*, *mêler* to mix.] Discussion between parties having opposite interests; debate, contention, quarrel.

1661 *EVERLYN Land. Swed. Amb. Diary* (1892) II. 497 During this demêlé... a bold and dextrous fellow... cut the ham-strings of 2 of them. 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm.* xxii, At the risk of a demêlé with a cook. 1834 *GREVILLE Mem. Geo. IV* (1874) III. xxiii. 69 (Stanf.) There is a fresh demêlé with Russia.

† **Deme'ile**, *v.* *Obs.* [A derivative of MELL *v.*, or OF. *mesler*, *meller* to mix; OF. *desmeller*, *-meller* was to disperse, f. *des-*, *dê-* = L. *dis-* + *mesler*, *mêler* to mix.] *trans.* To mix, mingle.

1516 *Will of R. Peke of Wakefield* 4 June, A vestement... with myn armes and my wyffes demellede to gedder.

† **Deme'mber**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. F. *démembrer* (OF. *desm-*), or med.L. *dēmembreare*, var. of *dismembreare* to DISMEMBER, f. L. *de-*, *dis-* (see DE- I. 6) + *membrum* limb.] By-form of DISMEMBER.

1491 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV.* § 9 (1814) II. 225 Quhare any man happinis to be slane or demembris within the Realme. c. 1575 *Balfour Practicks* (1754) 47 Be resson of the pane of deith, or demembris.

Hence **Deme'mbrer**; **Deme'mbring** *vbl. sb.* 1491 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV.* § 9 (1814) II. 225/1 He sall pass and persew the slaaris or Demembraris. 1556 *ed. Sc. Acts, Jas. IV.* c. 50. 91 b heading, Anent slaughter or demembring.

**Demembration** (dēmembre'fōn). [ad. med. L. *dēmembrementum*, n. of action f. *dēmembreare* to DISMEMBER: see prec. Cf. OF. *demanbration* (Godef.)] The cutting off of a limb; mutilation; dismemberment. (Chiefly in *Sc. Law*.)

1597 *ed. Sc. Acts, Jas. IV.* § 28 heading, Anent man-slayers taken, or fugitive; and of Demembration. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj. Treat.* 134 Mutilation and demembration is punished as slaughter. 1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* Any jurisdiction inferring the loss of life or demembration is abrogated. 1857 *JEFFREYS Roxburghshire II.* iv. 265 The slaughter and demembration of a number of Turnbills. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.*, *Demembration*... is applied to the offence of maliciously cutting off, or otherwise separating any limb, or member, from the body of another.

fig. 1838-40 *TYTLER Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 221 Demembration of the kingdom could not for a moment be entertained.

† **Demembre**, *Her.* [Fr.] = DISMEMBERED.

1737-51 in *CHAMBERS Cyc.*

**Demenant**, *obs.* form of DEMEANANT.

† **Demency**. *Obs.* Also -oie, -sy. [ad. L. *dementia* madness, f. *demens*, -ment-em out of one's mind, f. DE- I. 6 + *mens* mind. Cf. F. *démence* (15th c. in *Hatzf.*)]

1. Madness; infatuation.

1522 *SKELTON Why not to Court* 679 The kynge his clemency Despenseth with his demency. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmog.* Glasse 71 That were a poynt of demency or madnes. 1627 *W. SCLATER Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 225 Saint Paul... imputes to them no lesse than frantick demency.

2. MEAD = DEMENTIA. [tr. F. *démence* (Pinel).]

1858 *COPLAND Dict. Med.* II. 441 M. Pinel arranged mental diseases into 1<sup>st</sup> Mania, 2<sup>d</sup> Melancholia, 3<sup>d</sup> Demency, or a particular debility of the operations of the understanding, and of the acts of the will.

† **Demend**. *Obs.* [OE. *dēmend*, f. pr. pple. of *dēman* to DEEM.] A judge.

*Beowulf* 364 Metod hie ne cupon, dæda demend. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 171 For þat hie shuden cnowen ure demendes wraððe.

**Demene**, *obs.* form of DEMEAN *v.*, DEMESNE.

**Dement** (dī'ment), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *dément* adj. and sb., ad. L. *demens*, *dement-em* out of one's mind, f. DE- I. 6 + *mens*, *mentem* mind.]

**A. adj.** Out of one's mind, insane, demented. *Obs.* or arch.

1560 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* III. 290 With mind dement vneis scho nicht sustene The words. 1856 *J. H. NEWMAN Callista* (1890) 248 Speak, man, speak! Are you dumb as well as dement?

**B. sb.** A person affected with dementia; one out of his mind.

1888 *H. A. [SMITH] Darwin* 43 A dement was known to the writer who could repeat the whole of the New Testament verbatim. 1890 *MERCER Sanity & Ins.* xv. 379 An old dement begins to whimper because his posset is not ready.

**Dement** (dī'ment), *v.* 1 [ad. L. *dementare* to deprive of mind, drive mad (cf. OF. *démenter*, Godef.), f. *demens*, *dementem*, DEMENT *a.*] *trans.* To put out of one's mind, drive mad, craze.

1545 *JOYE Exp. Dan.* v. (R.) He was thus demented and bewitched with these pestilent persuasions. 1550 *BALE Apol.* 80 Minysters of Sathan, whych thus seke to demente the simple hartes of the people. a. 1662 *BAILLIE Lett.* II. 255 (Jam.) If the finger of God in their spirits should so far dement them as to disagree. 1703 *D. WILLIAMSON Sermon*. *Gen. Assembly* 50 The Heathens used to say, whom the gods would destroy they demented. 1890 *W. C. RUSSELL Ocean Trag.* I. viii, It would not require more than two or three incidents of this sort to utterly dement him.

Hence **Dementing** *ppl. a.*

1877 *MISS YONGE Cameos* Ser. III. xxxi. 315 The dementing demon of the Stewarts.

**Dement**, *v.* 2 *rare* -1. [a. F. *démentir*, in OF. *desmentir*, f. *des-*, *dê-* (DE- I. 6) + *mentir* = L. *mentiri* to lie.] *trans.* To give the lie to; to assert or prove to be false.

1884 *H. S. WILSON Stud. Hist.* 330 With firmness, she demented and disproved the lie.

† **Dementate**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *dementat-us*, pr. pple. of *dementare* to DEMENT.] Driven mad, crazed, demented.

1640 *Intentions of Armie Scott.* 7 The plots of our dementat adversaries. 1675 *J. SMITH Chr. Reliq. Appeal* II. 1 Raving and dementate Persons.

**Dementate** (dī'mentēt), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dementare* to DEMENT.] = DEMENT *v.* 1 ? *Obs.*

1521 *BURTON Anat. Mel. Democ.* to Rdr. (1676) 44/1 *Daphnis insana*, which had a secret quality to dementate. 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Iniq.* 566 To... inflame you, and dementate you to your own ruin. 1722 *WOLLASTON Reliq. Nat.* v. 107, I speak not here of men dementated with wine. 1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* (1831) II. 86 Those whom the Prince of this World... dementates.

Hence **Dementated** *ppl. a.* = DEMENTATE *a.*, DEMENTED; **Dementating** *ppl. a.*

1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* 195 In the dementating furies of divination. 1716 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* III. *Dissert. Physick* 38 Thinking the dementating Disaster of those young Ladies was caus'd... by their being drunk. 1736 *De For Hist. Devil* I. xi. (1840) 172 The blind dementated world. 1813 *Q. Rev.* IX. 419 Some... seem to have been perfectly dementated.

**Dementation** (dī'mentē'fōn). [ad. med. L. *dementationem* (Du Cange), n. of action from *dēmētare* to DEMENT.] The action of dementing; the fact or condition of being demented; madness, infatuation.

1617 *DONNE Sermon*. cxxxviii. Wks. 1839. V. 469 And then lastly... they come to that infatuation, that Dementation, as that they lose [etc.]. 1680 *BAXTER Cath. Commun.* (1684) 35 Dementation goeth before Perdition. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul I.* 610 note, The 'strong delusion' of the English version is a happy expression; it is... judicial infatuation, the dementation before doom. 1889 *GLADSTONE in Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 486 This policy may be called one of dementation.

† **Dementative**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēmētare* + -IVE.] Characterized by madness.

1685 *H. MORE Paralip. Prophet.* 398 Their dementative Anger and Rage.

**Demented** (dī'mentēd), *ppl. a.* [f. DEMENT *v.* + -ED 1; corresp. to L. *dementatus* DEMENTATE.] Out of one's mind, crazed, mad; infatuated.

1644 *J. MAXWELL Sacra. Regum Maj.* 105 Who can be so demented, as... to... runne the hazard of total ruine. 1726 *De For Hist. Devil* II. x. (1840) 243 All their demented lunatic tricks. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xii, Is the man demented? 1885 *J. PAYN Talk of Town* II. 248 He threw himself out of the room like one demented.

b. Affected with dementia.

1858 *COPLAND Dict. Med.* II. 462 Maniacs and monomaniacs are carried away... by illusions and hallucinations... the demented person neither imagines nor supposes anything. 1878 *J. K. REYNOLDS Syst. Med.* II. 33 There is a group of demented patients, in whom the mind is almost extinguished. 1883 *QUAIN Dict. Med.* s.v. *Dementia*, Fewer are left to reach the demented stage.

Hence **Dementedly** *adv.*, **Dementedness**.

1891 *Melbourne Punch* 4 June 365/4 Those behind... hurled themselves dementedly against those in front. 1876 *G. MEREDITH Beauch. Career* 228 A delusion amounting to dementedness.

**Dementolize**, -ed: see DE- II. 1.

† **Dementia** (dī'men'siā). [L. n. of state from *demens*, *dementem*; see DEMENT *a.* First used to render the term *démence* of Pinel. Formerly Englished as DEMENCY.]

1. *Med.* A species of insanity characterized by failure or loss of the mental powers; usually consequent on other forms of insanity, mental shock, various diseases, etc.

1806 *D. DAVIS tr. Pinel's Treat. Insanity* 252 To cause periodical and curable mania to degenerate into dementia or idiotism. 1840 *TWEEDIE Syst. Pract. Med.* II. 107 A state... which French writers after Pinel have denominated *démence*. English writers have translated this term into *dementia*. 1851 *HOOPER Vade Mecum* (1858) 131 The sudden attacks of dementia produce a state of mind nearly allied to idiocy. 1874 *MAUDSLEY Respons. in Ment. Dis.* iii. 73 When his memory is impaired, his feelings quenched, his intelligence enfeebled or extinct, he is said to be suffering from dementia.

2. *gen.* Infatuation under the influence of which the judgement is as it were paralysed.

1877 *MORLEY Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 130 Emissaries... succeeded in persuading them—such the dementia of the night—that Robespierre was a Royalist agent.

† **Dementie**, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. *obs.* F. *démence* (1587 in Godef.) = mod.F. *démenti* giving of the lie, f. *démentir* = DEMENT *v.* 2] The giving any one the lie. (Now only as French, *démenti* (démānti).) Hence † **Dementie** *v. trans.*, to give the lie to, belie; = DEMENT *v.* 2

1594 *SAVIOLI Practice* II. V. ja, To come to the end of this Treatise of Dementies or giuing the lie. *Ibid.* V. ja, I come directly to bee dementied, and so consequently muste become Challenger. 1698 *VANBRUGH Prov. Wife* I. ii, The very looking-glass gives her the *démenti*. 1799 *LD. RABY in Hearne Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 42 As for his Person, he did not dementir [sic] v Description I had of him. 1771 *H. WALPOLE Lett. to H. Mann* 8 May, I will run no risk of having a *démenti*. 1883 *Times* Dec. (Stanf.), The elaborate affectation of candour which distinguishes the official *démenti*.]

† **Dementify**, *v. rare*. [f. L. *dēmēt-em* DEMENT *a.* + -FY.] = DEMENT *v.* 1

1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 420 Dementifying bigotry or self-important humility.

**Demension**, -tion, *obs.* forms of DIMENSION.

**Demeeore**, ME. form of DEMUR *vb.* and *sb.*

**Demephitize**, *v. rare* -0. [f. DE- II. 1 + MEPIHIT-IO + -IZE.] *trans.* 'To purify from foul unwholesome air' (Webster 1828). Hence **Demephitization** (*Med. Repository*, cited *ibid.*).

**Demor**, *obs.* form of DEEMER, judge.

1510 *LOVE Bonavent. Mirr.* xv. E vj, A presumptuous... demer of other men.

**Demere**, ME. form of DEMUR, delay.

† **Demerge** (dī'mērdz), *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēmergere* to plunge down into, submerge, f. DE- I. 1 + *mergere* to plunge, dip. Cf. also OF. *de-*



*mergier* (14-15th c.)] *trans.* To plunge, immerse.

1610 *DONNE Wks.* 1839 VI. 347 Our Soules demerged into those bodies are allowed to partake Earthly pleasures. 1669 *BOYLE Contn. New. Exp.* II. (1682) 23 Air breaking forth through the Water, in which it was demerged.

**Demerit** (démérít, sb. [a. F. *démérite*, or ad. L. *dēmeritum*, f. ppl. stem of L. *dēmerēri* to merit, deserve, f. DE- I. 3 + *merēri* to deserve, *meritum* desert, merit. In Romanic the prefix appears to have been taken in a privative sense (DE- I. 6), hence med.L. *dēmeritum* fault, It. *demerito*, F. *démérite* (14th c. in Littré) 'desert, merit, deserting; also (the contrarie) a disservice, demerite, misdeed... (in which sense it is most commonly used at this day)', Cotgr.]

†1. Merit, desert, deserving (in a good or indifferent sense). Freq. in pl. Obs.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 424 Your owne Wordes... that ye were not worthy, ne able, for to governe for your owne Demerites. 1447 *Will of Hen. VI* in *Carter King's Coll. Chapel* i. 13 His most fearful and last dome when every man shall... be examined and demed after his demerites. 1490 *CANTON Enceydes* xxiv. 91 A mercifull god and piteous wille retribue hym justly alle after his demerite. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 151 b. For his demerites, called the good duke of Gloucester. 1548 *UDALL Erasmi Paraphr.* Luke 3 a. Your demerites are so ferre above all prayes of man. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 233 Worldly happines beyond all reason and demerit. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* I. i. 276 Opinion that so stickes on Marcus, shall Of his demerits rob Cominius. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Evromena* Ep. Ded. A iij b. Considering your known noble demerites, and princely courties. 1731 *GAY in Swift's Lett. Wks.* 1841 II. 665 Envy not the demerits of those who are most conspicuously distinguished.

†b. That by which one obtains merit; a meritorious or deserving act. Obs.

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl.* Pref. What thanks then... for these his notable demerits ought our Protector to receive of his? 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 456 It is reputed a singular demerit and gracious act, not to kill a citizen of Rome. 1655 M. CARTER *Hon. Rediv.* (1660) 8 The first atchiever in any Stock whatever, was a new man ennobled for some demerit.

2. Desert in a bad sense: quality deserving blame or punishment; ill-desert; censurable conduct: opposed to *merit*. In later use, sometimes, deficiency or want of merit.

1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 77 iij. To assemble these fooles in one bande, and their demerites worthy to note. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* (1656) I. § 3 The one being so far beyond our deserts, the other so infinitely below our demerits. 1675 *TRAHERNE Chr. Ethics* xiv. 103 The least sin is of infinite demerit; because it breaketh the union between God and the soul. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Melicor & Atal.* 327 Mine is the merit, the demerit thine. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I. 155 God teach me humility, and to know my own demerit. 1821 *DIXON W. Penn* xxiii. (1879) 308 It is no demerit in Penn that he did not see at once the evil. 1865 *LECKY Ration.* (1878) I. 357 The rationalistic doctrine of personal merit and demerit.

†b. A blameworthy act, sin, offence. (Almost always in pl.) Obs.

1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 4 Priests... culpable, or by their Demerits openly reported of incontinent living in their Bodies. 1494 *FABYAN VII.* 507 Some there were that for their demerities were aduiged to perpetual prysons. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii. 27 That samyn boureau is stilkik or hangit estfuart for his cruel demeritis. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 296 Not for their owne demerits, but for mine Fell slaughter on their soules. 1637 B. JOHNSON *Underwoods, Misc. Poems* lvi. There is no father that for one demerit, Or two, or three, a son will disinherit.

3. *transf.* As a quality of things: Fault, defect. 1832 *LEWIS Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* vi. 62 The merits or demerits of hereditary royalty. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. Pref. 2 Which has, it may be, the demerit of being new.

†3. That which is merited (*esp.* for ill doing); desert; punishment deserved. Obs.

1621 *CADE Sermon*. 12 But Ahab... had quickly his demerits, being destroyed, and al his seed. 1728 *Wadsworth* (1843) III. 393 Many members of the Assembly thought deposition the demerit of what was already found.

**Demerit** (démérít, v. Obs. or arch. [f. L. *dēmerit-*, ppl. stem of *dēmerēri* to deserve (see prec.); partly after F. *démériter* (16th c. in Hatzf.), to merit disapproval, fail to merit.]

†1. *trans.* To merit, deserve, be worthy of (good or evil; sometimes *spec.* the latter, and opposed to *merit*). Obs.

1538 J. HUXTER *Let. Vict.* Lisle 12 Jan. in *Lisle Papers* V. 19 The cattif... shall suffer such pains as he hath demerited. 1548 *UDALL Erasmi. Par. Pref.* 5 If I have demerited any love or thanks. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 7 Any matter or meanes demeriting the fauour of God. 1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (1842) 26 These are the subjects which demerit blame. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 570 Those that compose... Antidiotaries... think they demerit much praise. 1711 B. WILSON in *Keble Lffe* ix. (1863) 283 Such sentence... as the nature of your crime shall demerit.

†b. To obtain by merit, to earn (favour, love, etc.). Obs.

1555 *EDEN Decades* 25 They brought with them... to demerite the fauour of owre men great plentie of vytayles. 1611 *SPED Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xv. § 110 His Princely desire to aduance their weale, and demerit their loue. 1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1674) 96 Noblement... sometimes, to demerit the Emperour his love endangered their liues in this fight.

†c. To earn favour of (a person). Obs.

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 389 A Priest of Baal will cut VOL. III.

and launce his owne flesh to demerite his idoll. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii. 5 The likeliest things to demerit God: as workes of righteousness. 1656 *HATCHE wood. Rem.* (1688) 37 To demerit by all courtesie the men of meane Rank.

†2. To deprive of merit, to take away the merit of, disparage. Obs.

1576 *WOOLLEN Chr. Manual* Civ. (L.). Faith by her own dignity and worthines doth not demerit justice and righteousness. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Siege* I. i. My lofty widow, Who, if that I had dignity, hath promis'd 't accept my person, will be hence demerited.

3. To fail to merit; to deserve to lose or be without. Obs. or arch.

1654 *COKAINE Dinca* III. 217 Wherein hath the unfortunate Doria demerited thy affections? 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) V. xxxii. 208 A blessing that once was designed for him, and which he is not accused of demeriting by misbehaviour. 1865 *FRENCH Synon.* N. T. § 47 (1876) 163 It is unearned and unmerited, or indeed demerited, as the faithful man will most freely acknowledge.

†4. *intr.* To incur demerit or guilt; to merit disapproval or blame, deserve ill. Obs.

1604 *PARSONS 3rd Pt. Thres Convers. Eng.* 122 The soules in Purgatory may merit and demerit; not are sure yet of their saluation. 1605 B. JOHNSON *Volpone* iv. ii. I will be tender to his reputation, How euer he demerit. 1677 *BARROW Sermon*. (1687) I. 478 For us, who deserved nothing from him, who had demerited so much against him. 1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1826) I. 96 For he was... the kings servant already, and had not demerited.

†b. *trans.* To earn or incur in the way of demerit. 1635 *SHELFORD Learned Disc.* 140 (T.) Adam demerited but one sin to his posterity, viz. original, which cannot be augmented.

**Demeritorious** (démérító-ri-ous), a. [f. DE-MERIT after *meritorious*: cf. F. *déméritoire* (15th c. in Hatzf.).]

1. Bringing demerit, ill-deserving, blameworthy; opp. to *meritorious*.

1605 T. BELL *Motives conc. Romish Faith* 92 Good workes are meritorious to such as be viatores and liue in this world; and likewise euill workes demeritorious. 1670 *HACKET Cent. Sermon*. (1675) 229 The ill use of it, in those that perish is demeritorious. 1871 *ALABASTER Wheel of Fortune* 46 The demeritorious kind is illustrated by a wilful breach of the law. 1882 L. STEPHEN *Science Ethics* 279, I deserve blame, and my conduct is de-meritorious.

†2. Failing to deserve, underserving. Obs. rare.

1640 *JACKSON Creed* x. xli. Some kind of endeavours are... as effectual, as others are idle and impertinent or demeritorious of God's grace to convert us.

Hence **Demeritoriously** *adv.*, according to ill-desert.

1703 *BURKITT On N. T. Rom.* viii. 6 The end and condition of all carnally-minded persons... is death: always demeritoriously, that which deserves death.

†**Demerlayk**. Obs. Forms: 3 dweomerlak, -lac, 4 demerlayk, 5 demerlayk(e. [f. ME. *deweomer*:-OE. *dweimer* in *gedweimer*, -er, illusion, phantasm; *gedweimer* juggler, sorcerer + ME. *layk*, LAIK play, a. ON. *leikr* (=-OE. *lúd*). Cf. DWEO-MERCEFT.] Magic, practice of occult art, jugglery.

1205 *LAY. 7u* b sende Asscanius... After heom 2000 þat lond, þe copen dweomerlakes song. 1216 *Tahten to dæde mid drenchen oðer mid dweomerlache oðer mid steles biðe.* 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1578 Deuinores of demerlaykes þat dremes cowle rede. 1400-50 *Alexander* 414 All þis demerlayke he did bot be deuyllis craftis.

†**Demerse** (dīm5-1s), v. Obs. [f. L. *dēmērs-*, ppl. stem of *dēmērgere*: see DEMERGE.] *trans.* To plunge down, immerse, submerge.

1662 J. SPARROW *tr. Behn's Rom. Wks.* 1st Apol. to B. Tytchen 73 When it demersed it self into the Center, to hide it self from the Light of God. 1669 *BOYLE Contn. New. Exp.* II. (1682) 22 The Reciever was demersed under the water all this night. 1691 E. TAYLOR *tr. Behn's Theos. Philos.* 369 And demerse itself solely into the single Love of God.

†**Demerse**, a. Bot. Obs. [ad. L. *dēmērsus*, pa. pple. of *dēmērgere*.] =next.

1793 *MARTYN Lang. Bot.* *Demersum folium*, a demerse leaf... frequent in aquatic plants.

**Demersed** (dīm5-1st), ppl. a. [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] Plunged down, immersed. In Bot. (repr. L. *dēmērsus*): Growing beneath the water, submerged. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Demersed*, buried beneath water.

**Demersion** (dīm5-1sən). Obs. or rare. [ad. L. *dēmersion-em*, n. of action from *dēmērgere*: see DEMERGE. (Occurs also in 15-16th c. French.)]

Plunging in, immersion; submergence, drowning. 1692 *RAY Dissol. World* II. v. 17320 360 This Sinking and demersion of buildings. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II. *Demersion*, (with Chymists) the putting any Medicine into a dissolving Liquor. 1807 *ROBINSON Archæol. Græca* I. xx. 93 *Natæon*... demersion, or drowning in the sea. 1820 W. TAYLOR in *Roberts Mem.* II. 507 He was... muddled with mathematics, to whom they were always a sentence of intellectual demersion.

**Demerserize**, v. [f. DE-II.1. + MESMERIZE.] To bring out of the mesmeric state. Hence **Demerserizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Demerserization**.

1855 *SPENDLEY Occult Sciences* 232 note, The eyelids... required to be set at liberty by the demerserizing process. 1866 *Guide Elgin Cathedral* II. 158 The demerserizing reappearance of the sheriff released the party from their rigidity. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 508/1 He will find it very difficult to demerserize his subjects.

**Demesne** (dīm5-n, dīm5-n). Forms: 4-7 demeyn, -e, 4 8 demayne, -e, 5 demene, -eigne, 5-6 demeine, 6- demaine, 6-8 demean e, 7-8 demeesne, demewn, 7- demesne. [a. Anglo-F. *demeyne*, -eigne, -eigne, -eigne, later *demesne* = OF. *demeine*, -aine, -eine, originally a subst. use of the adj. *demeni*, *demeigne*, *demeine*, -aine, -eine, etc., belonging to a lord, seignorial, domanial, of the nature of private property, own, proper:—L. *domini*-us, -um of or belonging to a lord or master, f. *dominus* lord; see in Du Cange *domini*-cus 'proprius', *dominium* 'proprietas, domanium, quod ad dominum spectat'. *Demesne* is thus a differentiated spelling of the word *DOMAIN*, q.v. Though the correct Latin equivalent was *dominium*, in med.L. it was often represented by *dominium*, or by *domanium*, a latinized form of the vernacular word.

The Anglo-French spelling *demesne* of the law-books, and 17th c. legal antiquaries, was partly merely graphic (the quiescence of original s before a consonant leading to the insertion of a non-etymological t to indicate a long vowel), as in *mesne* = OF. *meien*, *meen*, *mean*, mod. F. *moyen*; partly perhaps influenced by association with *mesne* itself, in 'mesne lord', or with *mesnie* = *mansueta* house, household establishment. *Demesne* land was app. viewed by some as *terra mansuetudinis*, land attached to the mansion or supporting the owner and his household. Perhaps also Bracton's words (see sense 3) gave the notion that the word had some connexion with *menas*. The prevailing pronunciation in the dictionaries and in the modern poets is dīm5-n; but dīm5-n is also in good legal and general use, and is historically preferable: cf. the variant form *domain*.]

1. Possession.

[In Germanic, including English, law, the primary idea in relation to property is *possession*, not *ownership* (= Roman *dominium*), as we now understand it. Hence, derivatives of L. *dominium* and *proprietas* became in mediæval law chiefly or even exclusively associated with possession. (Sir F. Pollock.)]

1. *Law*. Possession (of real estate) as one's own. Chiefly in the phrase to hold in *demesne* (*tenere in dominio*), i.e. in one's own hands as possessor by free tenure. (Formerly sometimes in pl. by confusion with senses in II.)

Applied either to the absolute ownership of the king, or to the tenure of the person who held land to his own use, mediately or immediately from the king. Opposed to 'to hold in service' (*tenere in seruitio*); if A held lands, immediately or mediately of the king, part of which he retained in his own hands, and part of which were in turn held of him by B, he was said to hold the former 'in demesne', and the latter 'in service'. B, in his turn, might hold his portion wholly 'in demesne', or partly also 'in service' by admitting a tenant under him. In every case, the ultimate (free) holder, 'the person who stands at the bottom of the scale, who seems most like an owner of the land, and who has a general right of doing what he pleases with it, is said to hold the land in demesne'. Prof. F. W. Maitland.

1292 *BRITTON* III. xv. § 1 Car en demeyne porroit estre tenuz terres et reines, en fee, et a terme de vie. Mes demeyne proprement est ceneque qe chescun tient seueralment en fee. Et demeyne n'est dit a la difference de ceo qe est tenu en seignurie ou en service, ou en commun oveske autres. *transf.* For in demesne may be held lands and rents, in fee and for term of life. But demeyne is properly a tenement which is held severally in fee. The word demesne is also used in distinction from that which is holden in seignory or service, or in common with others. 1330 R. BURNES *Chron.* (1810) 7 Romeyns. That was it [Britain] of Casbalan in to þer demeyns. 1449 *Pitcock Repr.* III. iii. 290 Tho whiche they holden in her owne demeyns. 1523 J. BERNERS *Frans.* I. ccxii. 257 All other thynges comprised in this present article of Merle and of Calais we... hold them in demayn. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 466 The Manor of Hethe, which the King now hath in demesne. 1612 *DAVIES Why Ireland, etc.* (1787) 120 When the Duke of Normandy had conquered England... he... gave not away whole shires and counties in demesne to any of his servitors. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* iv. xiv. § 32 Had not some Laws of Provision now been made, England had long since been turned part of St Peters Patrimony in demesne. 1675 *LYCESTER in Ormerod Cheshire* (1880) I. 11 The names of such townships as Earl Hugh held in demesne at that time. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* V. xxii. 8 A terrier of a gigantic manor, setting out the lands held in demesne by the lord.

b. In his demesne as of fee (*in dominio suo ut de feodo*): in possession as an estate of inheritance.

Not applied to things incapable of physical possession, such as an advowson, for which the phrase is *ut de feodo*, or *ut de feodo et jure*. Elphinstone, etc. *Interp. of Deeds*, 1885, 571-2. The phrase is quite erroneously explained by Cowell, *Interp.* s.v. *Demesne*.

1292 *BRITTON* I. xxi. § 4 Terres. qe il ne avoient en lour demeyne cum de fee. *transl.* Which they held in their demesne as of fee. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 32 § 5 As gode... as if the King were seized of the premises in his demesne as of fee. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 Preamble, [They] entered into the said Maners... & thereof were seized in their demesne as of Fee in Coparcenary. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 4 b, Suche one was seized in his demesne as of fee. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 27 a, In his demesne as of fee, in *dominio suo ut in feodo*. 1642 *PERKINS Prof. Bk.* ix. § 612. 265 Hee... died seized of the Land in his demesne as of fee.

c. In ancient demesne: see 4.

†2. *transf.* and *fig.* Possession; dominion, power. 1300 K. *Alis.* 7501 That soffred theod dayk Hirkan To have yn demayn othir woman. 1386 *CHAUCER Monk's T.* 675 Alisandre... That all the world weilded in his demeyne [i.e. demaigne, demeygne]. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3370 To bide me my thought refreyne, Which Love hath caught in his



demeysne. 14. *Epiph. in Tundale's Vis.* 113 Sche that hath heven in hur demeysn. 1508 *Will of Payne* (Somerset Ho.) [Goods that Jesu] hath suffred me to have in my demayn in this worlde. a 1541 *WYATT Poet. Wks.* (1861) 56 Since that thou hast My heart in thy demayn, For service true. 1747 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* I. 32 Such was the place the Druids chose for their habitation, and they seem to have enjoyed it in demesne.

### II. A possession; an estate possessed.

3. An estate held in demesne: land possessed or occupied by the owner himself, and not held of him by any subordinate tenant. a. In the wider sense, applied to all land not held of the owner by freehold tenants, i. e. including lands held of him by villein or copyhold tenure. b. In a more restricted sense, excluding the land held by the villeins or copyholders, and applied only to that actually occupied or held 'in hand' by the owner. (Cf. Vinogradoff, *Villainage in Engl.* 223-4.) Hence, c. in modern use, The land immediately attached to a mansion, and held along with it for use or pleasure; the park, chase, home-farm, etc.

[c. 1250 BRACON IV. iii. ix. § 5 Est autem Dominium, quod quis habet ad mensam suam & proprie, sicut sunt Bordlands Anglie. Item dicitur Dominium Villenagium, quod traditur villanis, quod quis tempestive & intemptive sumere possit pro voluntate sua & revocare. 1292 BRITTON I. xix. § 1 Queis demeynes nous tenoms en nostre meyn en cel counte. *transl.* What demeynes in the same county we hold in our hands.] 1308 TREVISIA Barth. De P. R. xiv. 1. (Tollem. MS.), 'Prædium' is a felde oper demayn, bat an husbondo ordeynep for him selfe, and chesep tofore all oper. 1523 FITZHERB. Surv. 2 It is to be inquired how many felde are of the demeynes and howe many acres are in eury felde. 1541 Act 33 Hen. VIII. c. 32 The tenants... upon the demeanes of the saide late manasteri. 1568 Act 5 Elis. c. 21 § 1 Noblemen... have imarked, invironed and inclosed many Parcels of their said Demeanes. 1613 Sir H. FINCH Law (1636) 145 Land in the Lords hands (whereof severall men hold by suite of Court) is termed a Mannor: the land considered apart from the service, is termed demesnes. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 107 b, Demaines, or Demesnes, generally speaking according to the Law, be all the parts of any Manor which be not in the hands of freeholders of estate of inheritance, though they be occupied by Copholders, Lessees for yeeres or for life, as well as tenant at will. Yet in common speech that is ordinarily called Demesnes, which is neither free nor copy. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) I. 47 Two material causes of a manor are demesnes and services.

b, c. 1538 LELAND Itin. I. 71 Sokbourne where as the Eldest House is of the Coniers, with the Demains about of it, a Mile Compasse of exceeding pleasant Ground. 1623 COCKERAM, *Demaynes*, the Lords Manor house. 1670 COTTON *Esperson* I. iii. 128 This Castle with the demean and territory belonging to it. 1732 SWIFT *Proposal for Act of Parl.* Wks. 1841 II. 123 Applying 100 acres of... land that lies nearest his palace as a demesne for the convenience of his family. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iv. A grassy demesne, which was called the Lower Park. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* VIII. Except on the demesne immediately around the house, the timber had been mismanaged. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* VII. 194 Reserving to himself only the mansion and the battery in its vicinity.

d. *Demesne of the Crown, Royal demesne*: the private property of the Crown, Crown-lands. *Demesne of the State, State demesne*: land held by the state or nation, and of which the revenues are appropriated to national purposes.

1292 [see 4]. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abas. & Lim. Mon. x.* The Kyng off Fraunce myght not sumtyme dyspende off his demaynes, as in lordshippes, and oper patrimonie peculier, so much as myght the Kyng off England. a 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 69 The revenues of the crowne, as well that which came of patrimonie, which we call the demesnes. 1580 NORTH *Pittarch* (1676) 684 Part also they [the Romans] reserved to their State as a demean. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* II. 57 Converting them into demans of his Crown. 1668 SYDNEY *Disc. Govt.* III. § 29 (1704) 360 According to the known maxim of the State, that the demesnes of the Crown... cannot be alienated. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scott.* I. iii. 226 These were part of the royal demesnes. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* I. 40 The Alhambra continued a royal demesne, and was occasionally inhabited by the Castilian monarchs. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* (1846) I. xiv. 271 The mass of the conquered territory was left as the demesne of the State. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 6. 89 The bulk of the cities were situated in the royal demesne.

4. *Ancient demesne*: a demesne possessed from ancient times; *spec.* the ancient demesne of the crown, i. e. that property which belonged to the king at the Norman Conquest, as recorded in Domesday-book, called in 1 Edw. VI. c. 4 'his ancient possessions'. The tenants of such lands had various privileges, hence the phrase came to be applied elliptically to their tenure, as in *tenants in* or *by ancient demesne*, to plead ancient demesne.

1292 BRITTON III. ii. § 12 Auncienes demeynes sont terres de nos veuz maners annex a nostre Coroune, en les queles demeynes demurent acunes gentz fraunchement par chartre feoffez, et ceux sont nos fraunces tenantz. *transl.* Ancient demeynes are lands which were part of the ancient manors annexed to our Crown, in which demeynes dwell some who have been freely enfeoffed by charter, and these are free tenants. 1522 Act 12 Hen. VIII. Stat. Ireland (1621) 73 Any person... seized of lands... in fee simple, fee tail, or for terme of life, copyhold, and ancient demean. 1577 HANMER *Acc. Ecol. Hist.* (1610) 177 The sundry and ancient demaines of husbandmen were quite done away. 1651 G. W. tr. *Covell's Inst.* 94 The service of ancient Demesne is that which the tenants of the ancient Demesnes of the King performed. Now ancient Demesne is all that which was

immediately held of the King St. Edward, or William the Conquerour. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 40 Ancient demesne or demayn is a certain Tenure whereby all Mannors belonging to the Crown in the days of William the Conquerour were held. 1810 in *Ridson's Surv. Devon App.* 17 Places... privileged, and free from Tax and Toll... some by ancient Demesne. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 693 Application was made for leave to plead ancient demesne. 1818 CRUISE Digest (ed. 2) V. 116 Tenants in ancient demesne could not sue or be sued for their lands in the King's courts.

fig. 1523 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 18 b, Custome encrease thynge to bee justly observed whiche nature hath appoynted.

5. By extension: a. The land or territory subject to a king or prince; the territory or dominion of a sovereign or state; a DOMAIN.

1387 TREVISIA Higden (Rolls) I. 201 A lond in be myddel bitwene be demeynes of Rome and Apulia. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 53 The Low-countries, which had formerly been of the Demaynes of France. 1670 COTTON *Esperson* I. 1. 3 Jane Albrete Queen of Navarre, a great Faustress to those of the Reformed Religion... desirous to draw all places within her demean into the same perswasion. 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 1464 And I was son to thee, recipient due Of sceptre and demesne.

b. Landed property, an estate; usually *pl.* estates, lands.

1284 POWEL *Lloyd's Cambria* 123 Borough townes with the Demeanes of the same. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 182 A Gentleman of Noble Parentage, Of faire demeanes. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* (1631) 339 Whose house should contain no greater circuit than Cincinnatus' demaines. 1607 G. WILKINS *Mis. Enforced Marriage* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 473 Our demesnes lay near together. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* I. 104 By smiling Fortune blest With large Demesnes, hereditary Wealth. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. ii. The noble proprietor of this demesne had many of the virtues of his class. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners Wks.* (Bohn) II. 48 If he is rich, he buys a demesne, and builds a hall.

6. fig. A district, region, territory; DOMAIN.

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. i. 30 By her fine foote, Straight leg, and Quieting thigh, And the Demeanes, that there Adiacent lie. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxxiii. 12 Annot. 416 These pastures and fat demeanes of God. a 1821 KEATS *Sonn., Chapman's Homer*, One wide expanse. That deep-browed Homer ruled as his demesne [prime serene]. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 99 Alas! that the demesne of knowledge is so unclear.

† 7. *pl.* Estate, means. [Probably associated with the latter word.] Obs.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. liii. 84 In this fall of their melted demeanes, they grow ashamed to be publicly seen come short of their wonted reuelling. 1659 MASSINGER *Picture* I. i. You know How narrow our demeanes are. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 323 Can he want demeanes that is such a Prince?

### III. attrib. or as adj.

[The original OF. adjective use, = 'own', does not appear to have come into English; it was common in Anglo-Fr. (e.g. 1292 BRITTON III. xx. § 3 Ne tint mie les tenementz en soen noun demeyne—*transl.* Did not hold the holdings in his own name), and it persisted down to modern times, also, in a few technical phrases, e.g. *son assault demesne*, [it was] his [the plaintiff's] own assault, the common plea in justification on the ground of self-defence to an action for battery.

1809 TOMLINSON *Law Dict.* II. 3 H. b/2 s.v. *Pleading*. In an action of assault and battery [a man with leave of Court may plead] these three [pleas]: Not guilty, *Son assault demesne*, and the Statute of Limitations.]

8. Of or pertaining to a demesne (3): demesnial.

1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 634 We brynt theis townes... with many order by stadinges, and demayn places. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. i. 14 Excepting only the king's own demesne park. 1827 T. STAPLETON *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) p. xviii. Allowed to assart the demesne woods. 1861 *Times* 10 Oct. Extensive demesne farms are occupied... by the larger proprietors.

b. *esp. in demesne lands*, lands of a demesne.

14. *Tretyce in W. of Henley's Husb.* (1800) 44 Come is sowne upon your demayn londis. 1528-9 Act 1 Elis. c. 19 § 2 Any the Demean Landes commonly used or occupied with any such Mansion or Dwelling House. 1654 FULLER *Two Serms.* 49 King William... caused a Survey-Booke to be made of all the Demesne Lands in England. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* iv. 193 The Grant of Tithes was not only for the King's demain lands, but for all the lands of the whole Kingdom. 1846 ARNOLD *Later Hist. Rome* II. x. 275 The State never lost its right of re-entering into the possession of its demesne lands, if the tenants... ceased to occupy them. 1861 *Times* 16 Oct. Most of the large farms, not demesne lands farmed by the proprietor, are under lease.

**Demesnial** (dēmē'niāl, -mī'niāl), a. [f. DEMESNE, after *manorial*, etc.: see -IAL.] Of or pertaining to a demesne; domanial.

1857 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 442 Austrasia contained the chief demesnial towns and cities... of the Carolingian Sovereigns.

† **Demess**, v. Obs. rare. [f. *l. demess*, ppl. stem of *demetere* to mow down, reap.] To cut down (corn), to reap.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 315 Found in many fields when the segietes are demessed.

**Demester**, obs. f. DEMESTER, DEMPSTER.

**Demetallize**, **demetricize**: see DE-II. 1.

**Demeter**, -meure, -mewre, etc., obs. ff. DEMURE, etc.

**Demeyn** (e, obs. f. DEMEAN v.<sup>1</sup>, DEMEAN.

**Demi** (de'mi), sb., a., prefix. Also 5-6 dimi. [F. *demi* = *l. dimidium* half: see DIMIDIATE. The Fr. word is a sb. and adj., and much used in combination. It began to be used in English in

the 15th c. attrib. in *Heraldry*, and in the 16th c. in names of cannon, and soon passed to other uses. At first it was often written separately; hence it was also treated as a simple adj., and occasionally as a sb. (In certain uses the separate word survives as DEMY, q.v.) But *demi* is now almost always hyphenated to the word which it qualifies, and it has become to a large extent a living element, capable of being prefixed to almost any sb. (often also to adjs., and sometimes to verbs.)

A. As separate word. (Formerly also demy.)

I. adj. (or adv.) Half; half-sized, diminutive. Now rare.

1418 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 36 Also a bed of red and grene dimi Selour. 1486 [see B. 1]. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F. lii.* Cannons, double and demie. 1565 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 202 Upon these few words, M. Harding is able to build up his Dimi Communion, his Priuate Masse. 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 43 Ere that demi the way The course had ouerpast. *Ibid.* 48 Ere that The day was demi past. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 377 From hence spring demy and double tertians and quartanes. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 688 The complaints of this barking demie man. 1722 DE FOX *Plague* (1884) 218 This demy Quarantine. 1891 *Daily News* 29 June 2/7 For wools of the demi class there is a good demand... In single demi wools there is an average turnover.

† II. as sb. A half. Chiefly ellipt. Obs. See also DEMY.

1501 *Will of Stoyll* (Somerset Ho.), A girdell callid a Demy weying ij vnce large by Troye. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 90 Two whole Canons and three demies. 1761 *Bill of Fare in Pennant London* (1813) 582, 1 Grand Pyramid of Demies of Shell fish of various Sorts.

### B. Demi- in combination.

Among the chief groups of compounds are the following:

1. In *Heraldry*, etc., indicating the half-length figure of a man or animal, or the half of a charge or bearing: e.g. *demi-angel*, *figure*, *forester*, *horse*, *lion*, *man*, *monk*, *moor*, *ram*, *virgin*, *wyvern*; *demi-belt*, *phoen*, *ship*, etc.; *demi-vol*, a single wing of a bird used as a bearing.

1846 Bk. St. Albans, *Her. B. v. a*, Demy is calde in armys halfe a best in the felde. 1882 *Academy* No. 513, 161 [Consecration] crosses... consisting of demi-angels holding shields. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxviii. § 1 (ed. 3) 424 Two \*demi-belts pale-wise. *Ibid.* x. 55 In the Arms of the See of Oxford are three \*demi-figures. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 68 A pair of... flower vases, with \*demi-horses as handles, standing on square plinths. 1610 GUILLMIN *Heraldry* III. xv. (1660) 193 He beareth... a \*Demy Lyon Rampant. 1696 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3229/4 Crest a Demy-Lion Regardant. 1864 BOUTELL *Her.* xvii. § 2, 269 A \*demi-monk grasping a scourge of knotted cords. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 344 With an iron hook or \*demi-phoen ingrail'd within. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. (1662) 299 A \*Demi-ramie mounting Argent, armed Or. 1792 W. BOYS *Hist. Sandwich* 797 The old seal of mayoralty [of Dover]... with four \*demi-ships conjoined with four demi-lions. 1854 BOUTELL *Her.* xxi. § 11. 368 \*demi virgin, couped below the shoulders. 1857 H. AINSWORTH *M. Clithere* II. 277 A \*demi-wyvern carved in stone.

2. In *Costume*, indicating an article of half the full size or length; hence a definitely shorter or curtailed form of the article, as *† demi-cap*, *† collar*, *† coronal*, *† gown*, *robe*, *† shirt*, *train*; *† demi-crown*, a coronet. See also DEMI-CEINT, GIRDLE. 1568 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* iv. (1679) 627/1 To see a foolish Courtier wear a \*demy cappe, scant to cover the crowne of his head. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* IV. i. (Order of Coronation). Marquesse Dorset... on his head, a \*Demy Coronall of Gold. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* I. 99 And if you doe nothing but change your cloath of gold for a russet coate; and your cut-work band for a \*demy collar. 1641 *Hist. Rich.* III. 219 Having on his head a \*demy Crown appointed for the degree of a Prince. 1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV.* (1830) 124, Vj \*demy gownes and a shorte loose gowne. 1721 STRYVE *Ecol. Mem.* II. i. 7 Every of their footmen in demigowns, bare-headed. 1807 in *Pall Mall Budget* 7 Oct (1886) 30/1 A \*demie robe of white Albany gauze. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 146 Under this garment they wear a smocke... in length agreeing to our \*demi-shirts. 1818 *La Belle Assemblée* XVII. 36 Hessian robe of white satin, with \*demi-train. 1891 *Daily News* 20 May 3/1 Demi-trains are ordered by French couturiers to be worn in the street.

3. In *Arms and Armour*, indicating a piece of half the size of the full piece, or a reduced variety of the latter, forming a less complete covering; as *demi-brassard*, *-gardebras*, a piece of plate-armour for the upper arm at the back; *demi-chamfron*, a piece covering the face of the horse less completely than the chamfron; *demi-cuirass* (see quot.); *demi-jambe*, a piece covering the front of the leg; *demi-mentonniere*, a mentonniere or chin-piece for the tilt covering the left side only; *demi-pauldron*, the smaller and lighter form of pauldron or shoulder-plate used in the end of the 15th c.; *demi-pike* = HALF-PIKE; *demi-placard*, *-placate*, = *demi-cuirass*; *demi-suit*, the suit of light armour used in and after the 15th c.; *demi-vambrace*, a piece of plate-armour protecting the outside of the fore-arm. See also DEMI-LANCE, PIQUE.

1874 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* viii. 147 A corslet of iron, formed of two pieces... which enclosed and protected the body, front and back, above the waist, and as low down as



the hips; this may be called a \**demi-centrass*. 1883 J. HAYTON in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 849/1 The armor... is a \**demi-suit* worn in the days of Henry VIII.

4. In *Artillery*, distinguishing a piece of definitely smaller size than the full-sized piece so named, as *demi-bombard*: see also DEMI-CANNON, -CULVERIN, -HAKE.

5. In *Fortification*, as *demi-caponier*, -*distance*, -*parallel*: see *quots*. Also DEMI-BASTION, -GORGE, -LUNE, -REVETMENT.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* \**Demi-caponniere*, a construction across the ditch, having but one parapet and glacis. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). \**Demi-distance* of Polygons... is the distance between the outward Polygons and the Flank. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 233 When arrived at about 150 yards from the enemy's covered way, he forms other places of arms, called \**demi-parallel*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Demi-parallel*, shorter entrenchments thrown up between the main parallels of attack, for the protection of guards of the trenches.

6. In *Military tactics*, the *Manège*, etc., as †*demi-hearse*, -*pesade*, -*pommada*; *demi-brigade*, the name given, under the first French Republic, to a regiment of infantry and artillery (Littre); see also DEMI-BATEAU, -SAP, -VOLTE.

1799 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Rev.* 7/1 The sons of the Mamelukes... he brought into the \**demi-brigades* to supply the place of the French drummers. 1635 BARREFFER *Mil. Discip.* lxxvi. (1643) 210 The next firing in *Front* which I present unto you, is the \**Demi-hearse*. 1854 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemanship* II. xvii. 154 The Greeks... practised their horses in leaping, in the career... and even in the \**demi-pesade*. 1706 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* V. xxix, Springing into the air, he turned him about like a wind-mill, and made above a hundred frisks, turns, and \**demi-pommadas*.

7. In *Weights, Measures, Coins*, etc., as †*demi-barrel*, †*galonier*, †*groat*, -*mark*, -*second*, †*sex-tier*, †*sovereign*; *demi-ame*, half an AAM; *demi-farthing*, a copper coin of Ceylon, of the value of half a farthing.

1404 *Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 23* No such Merchant... should put any Herring to Sale by Barrel, \**Demy-Barrel*, or Firkin. c. 1740 SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 44 Ev'n for a \**demi-groat*, this open'd soul... Revivates quick. 1863 A. J. HORWOOD *Year-Books* 30-1 *Edw. I.* Pref. 26 note, Mr. Booth's quare... as to the reason for the tender of the \**demy-mark* in a writ of right. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 248 Mr. Delisle observed a fly... which ran nearly three inches in a \**demi-second*, and in that space made 540 steps. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 142 Under the old-fashioned names of guineas and half-guineas, and not, as the newspapers told us... under the name of sovereigns and \**demi-sovereigns*.

8. With names of fabrics, stuffs, etc., usually indicating that they are half of inferior material; as †*demi-buckram*, -*lustre*, †*worsted*. Also DEMI-CASTOR.

1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 100 Clothe him selfe with nothing els, but a \**demy bukram* cassock. 1880 *Daily News* 8 Nov. 2/7 \**Demi-lustres* and Irish wools being relatively higher in price. 1536 A. BASSETT in Mrs. Green *Lett. R. & Illust. Ladies* II. 295 Send me some \**demi worsted* for a robe and a collar.

9. *Music*. †*demi-cadence*, an imperfect cadence, a half-close; †*demi-crochet*, a quaver; †*demi-ditone*, a minor third (see DITONE); †*demi-quaver*, a semi-quaver. (All obs. and rare.) See also DEMISEMQUAVER, -SEMITONE, -TONE.

1888 BUSBY *Mus. Manual*. \**Demi-Cadence*, an expression used in contradistinction to *Full-Cadence*... so a demi-cadence is always on some other than the key-note. 1659 LEAK *Waterworks*. 28 If you will you may put on \**Demi Crochets*, or Quavers. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). \**Demi-ditone*... the same with Tierce Minor. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Demi-ditone*, in music, is used by some for a third minor. 1669 COCKAINE *Death T. Pilkington* Poems 79 Whose Loss our trembling Heart such wise lament As they like Semi- and \**Demi-quavers* went. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Demi-quaver*, a Musical Note; see *Semi-quaver*.

10. With names of material or geometrical figures: Half, semi-; as *demi-canal*, -*column*, -*cylinder* (hence *demi-cylindrical* adj.), *demi-dome*, †*half*, -*metope*, -*orbit*, -*pillar*, -*plate*, -*tube*; †*demi-globe*, -*sphere* = hemisphere; *demi-octagonal*, -*octangular*, of the shape of half of an octagon. See also DEMI-CIRCLE.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 20 The place... taken by the \**demi-canal*. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 38 An entire pillar of this form must have suggested the \**demi-column*. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* (1846) III. xl. 621 The altar... was placed in the eastern recess, artificially built in the form of a \**demicylinder*. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 51 The most normal and readily invented vault is... of the continuous barrel or \**demi-cylindrical* form. 1858 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 410 Beneath an apex or \**demi-dome*, stands the relic-shrine. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxxii. App. 327 The flat side of this \**demi-globe*. 1665 J. WENN *Stone-Heng* (1725) 131 A mighty Heap in Form of a \**Demi-hill*. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 362 The ruins of the chapter-house, with four \**demi-octagonal* buttresses in front. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* App. 537 The \**demi-orbit*, or... the 180° comprehended between the two equinoxes. 1776 LOND. & WESTM. *Guide* 13 Four Gothic \**Demi Pillars* painted with blue Veins, and gilt Capitals. 1885 *Athenæum* 28 Feb. 284/1 A \**demiplate*... is never the second plate (of the ambulatory). 1856 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 571 A deep channel or \**demitube*.

11. With ordinary class-nouns, indicating a person or thing which has half the characteristics connoted by the name; or is half this and half not, half-

and-half; hence sometimes with the sense 'of equivocal quality or character'; as *demi-atheist*, -*Atlas*, -*beast*, -*beau*, -*bisque* (BINK sb.), -*brute*, -*censura*, -*canon*, -*crack* (CRACK sb. 11-15), -*Christian*, -*critic*, -*dandiprat*, -*deity*, -*devil*, -*doctor*, -*gentleman*, -*king*, -*lawyer*, -*millionaire*, -*Mohammedan*, -*Moor*, -*owl*, -*pagan*, -*Pelagian* (so -*Pelagianism*), -*priest*, -*prophetess*, -*savage*, -*urchin*, -*votary*, -*wolf*; †*demi-damsel*, -*lady*, -*lass* (rendering Sp. *semidoncella*); †*demi-male*, a eunuch. See also DEMI-GOD, -ISLAND, -ISLE, -MONIE.

1856 BAKER *Calvary* I. i. Why talk you thus, you \**demi-atheist*? 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. v. 23 The \**demy Atlas* of this Earth. 1849 J. W. DONALDSON *Theatre Græcæ* 252 The composition of demigods with \**demi-beasts* formed a diverting contrast. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Sub-bean*, or \**Demi-bean*, a woud-be-fine. 1799 W. TUCKER *Vico Russian Emp.* II. 606 Destitute of the finer feelings of our nature, and \**demi-brute*. 1844 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 380 This semi-pause may be called a \**demi-caesura*. 1712 COOKE *Voy. to S. Sea* 36 To the Cathedral belong ten Canons... six \**Demi-Canons*, and six half *Demi-Canons* [etc.] 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. i. Herein thou shewest thyself a perfect \**demi-Christian* too. 1674 S. VINCENT *Ing. Gallant's Acad.* To Rdr. Avijb. Nay the Stationers themselves are turned \**Demi-Criticks*. 1725 GRAY *Sonnet* I. I. 167 We the... *Demi-criticks* of the City of London, in Coffee-houses assembled. 1600 SHELTON *Quix. iv.* xvi. II. 201 To this Hole came the two \**demi-Damels*. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. iii. Adieu, \**demi-dandiprat*, adieu! 1640 T. RAWLINS *Rebellion in Harl. Dodsley* XIV. 74 A religious sacrifice of praise Unto thy \**demi-deity*. 1820 BYRON *Mar. F.* II. i. 390 The demy-deity Alcides. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth. v.* ii. i. Demand that \**demy-Ducll*, Why he hath thus ensnared my Soule and Body. 1823 W. IVINGS in *Life & Lett.* (1884) IV. 399 What demy-devils we are to mar such scenes of quiet and loveliness with our passions! 1737 BRACKEN *Furrier Impr.* (1759) II. 90 \**Demi-Doctors*, who do more mischief than all the right-knowing of the Profession do good. 1611 SWEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. vi. § 14 But a \**Demi-King*, deprived of all Souerainty own one half-deale of his Kingdom. 1742 JARVIS *Quix. i.* xvi. (D.). At this hole then this pair of \**demi-ladies* (rendered by MOTTEUX and OZELL, 1759, \**demy-ladies*) planted themselves. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobio.* Wks. 1850 I. 45 Chicaneries... and delays of lawyers and \**demi-lawyers*. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kindred & Comings*. (1603) 235 Being a \**demi Mahometan*. 1708 MORGAN *Algiers* II. v. 294 He was always called *Agas*, as are generally those \**Demi-Males*: every Eunuch is an *Agas*. 1654 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas*, *Parl. Vertues Royall* 108 Those daring \**Demi-Moors*. 1622 MASSINGER *Virg. Mart.* II. i. As I am a \**demi-pagan*. I sold the victuals. 1626 tr. *Parallol Aij*, What kindred... hath Arminius... with the \**Demi-pelagians*? *Ibid.* D.ij. \**Demi-pelagianisme* is Pelagianisme. 1690 L. LLOYD *Diall Dates* 18 So inspired by god Phrebus, that she was accepted and taken for a \**demy Prophetesse*. 1800 HELENA WELLS C. *Neville* III. 318 The little \**demi-savage* gained so many friends. 1627 DRAVON *Agingourt*, etc. 173 Other like Beasts yet had the feete of Fowles, That \**Demy* Vrchins wear, and *Demy-Owles*. 1663 COWLEY *Complaint* vii. My gross Mistake, My self a \**demy-Votary* to make. 1606 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. i. 94 As... Mungrels, Spaniels, Curres... and \**Demy-Wolues* are clipt All by the Name of Dogges.

12. With nouns of action, condition, state; as *demi-assignation*, -*atheism*, -*bob*, -*flexion*, -*incognito*, -*nudity*, -*premisses*, -*pronation*, -*relief*, -*result*, -*sacrilège*, -*translucence*; *demi-metamorphosis* (*Entom.*), partial metamorphosis, hemi-metabolism; *demi-toilet*, half evening (or dinner) dress, not full dress.

1667 G. DICEY *Elvira* in Harl. Dodsley XV. 61 Such wouds imply Little less than a \**demi-assignation*. 1710 BERKELEY *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 155 Sunk into a sort of *Demy-atheism*. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Auto-da-fé*, Returning his bow with a slight \**demi-bob*. 1808 *Med. Jyrl.* XIX. 81 \**Demi-flexion* becomes at length as painful as the extension at full length. 1836-9 Topp *Cycl. Anat.* II. 76/a The fore-arm was in a state of demi-flexion. 1821 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Mar. 1/2 When a Royal personage comes to Paris in demi-incognito. 1816 *Gentl. Mag.* LXXXVI. 1. 227 Loosely attired in the \**demi-nudity* of the Grecian costume. 1897 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxxx. (161) 400 They judge conclusions by \**demi-premisses* and half principles. 1836-9 Topp *Cycl. Anat.* II. 76/a The fore-arm was in a state of \**demi-pronation*. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* \**Demi-relief*... half raised, as if cut in two, and half only fixed to the plane. 1612 W. SELATER *Ministers Portion* 29 Popish \**Demi-sacrilège* had made seizure of tithes. 1828 SCOTT *Diary* 17 May in *Lockhart*, I contrived to make a \**demi toilette* at Holland House. 1880 DIZRAELI *Endym.* xxii. The sisters were in demi-toilet, which seemed artless though in fact it was profoundly devised. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* v. 47 Dawn was just beginning to... give a \**demi-translucence* to its opaque shadows.

13. With adjectives: as *demi-heavenly*, -*high*, -*human*, -*Norman*, -*official*, -*pagan*, -*pectinate*, -*savage*, -*simple*, -*unenfranchised*; *demi-equitant* (*Bot.*) = OBVOLUTE. (With most of these semi-is now the usual prefix.)

1616 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas*, *Tobacco Battered* 536 \**Demi-heav'nly*, and most free by Birth. 1871 *Figurs Training* 120 We may go far before we meet with anything superior to the plain \**demi-high* button-boot now so much worn. 1828 O'CONNOR *Chron.* *Eri* I. p. lxvii. These wretched mortals... considered but \**demi-human*, the link between man and monkey. 1876 TENNYSON *Harold* III. i. Our dear England Is \**demi-Norman*. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 275 These... are surely inferior to the \**demi-official* letters of the second volume. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 201 The publications in the demi-official newspaper of this country. 1833 CHALMERS *Const. Man.* (1835) i. 104 The warfare of savage or \**demi-savage* nations. 1891 F. SPARRY tr. *Cattan's Geomance* 168 The one is simple, the other

\**demy simple*. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 2/2 Extracting verdicts from semi-disfranchised and \**demi-unenfranchised* constituencies.

14. With verbs and verbal derivatives: as †*demi-corpsed*, †*deify*, †*digested*, †*natured*, †*two-ned*. 1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 286 He [the rider] becomes \**demicorpsed* with the noble animal. 1784 COWPER *Task* v. 266 They \**demi-deify* and fume him. 1660 FISHER *Rusticks* *Alchem. Wks.* (1699) 229 In thy meer \**demi-digested* demications against them. 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vii. 88 And to such wondrous doing brought his horse, As had he beene incorp'd and demy-Natur'd With the braue Beast. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Calm Exam.* 74 Has the sphere of rectitude been \**demi-turned*, and what was yesterday uprightness, now antipode?

*Demi-Atlas*: see DEMI-11.

|| *Demi-bain* (*demi-bain*). [Fr.; = half bath.] = DEMI-BATH. 1847 in CRAIG.

† *Demi-bar*. Obs. [BAR sb. 1. 21.] Name for a kind of false dice.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* (1878) 337 Those are called high Fullons, low Fullons... Those *Demi-bars*, bar Sizes.

*Demi-bastion* (*demi-ba'stion*). *Fortif.* [DEMI-5.] A work of the form of half a bastion, having one face and one flank. Hence *Demi-bastioned* a., having demi-bastions.

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3100/4 The Dutch were not able to maintain themselves in the *Demi-Bastion*. 1813 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 198/2 Against the *demi-bastion* on the south-eastern angle and the termination of the curtain of the southern face. 1822 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* III. 235 Their efforts had been misdirected against the face of a demi-bastion. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 22 Of *Demi-bastioned* Forts.

|| *Demi-bateau* (*demi-ba'to*). [Fr.; = half-boat: see BATEAU.] A half-bateau used in constructing pontoons.

1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 98 Those [pontoons] of greater breadth are formed by uniting two demi-bateaux at the broader ends so as to constitute an entire bateau.

*Demi-bath* (*demi-ba'th*). [transl. Fr. *demi-bain*.] A bath in which the body can be immersed only up to the loins. 1847 in CRAIG.

*Demi-bombard*, -*brassard*, -*brigade*: see DEMI-4, 3, 6.

*Demic* (*demi'k*), a. *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *δῆμος* district, country, people + -ic.] Belonging to or characteristic of the people.

1824 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 263 Perhaps beauty is demic or epidemic here.

*Demi-cadence*: see DEMI-9.

† *Demi-cannon*. Obs. Also -*canon*. [a. F. *demi-canon* (16th c. in Littre): see DEMI-4.] A kind of large gun formerly used, of about 6½ inches bore: see CANNON sb. 1. 2.

1556 [see DEMI-a.].

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1188/2 They were answered againe with foure or five canons, and demi canons. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xvi. (1877) 1. 281 The names of our greatest ordinance... *Demie Canon* six thousand pounds, and six inches and an halfe within the mouth. Cannon, seuon thousand pounds, and eight inches within the mouth. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6040 In the Year 1672. July 9, there was cast a *Demy-canon*; weighing 34 hundreds of weight. 1707 FARQUHAR *Beaux-Strat.* III. ii. Her eyes... Are demi-canons to be sure; so I won't stand their battery. 1735-6 CARTE *Ormonde* I. 341 There were three demi-canon, two sakers, and one minion.

b. attrib., as in *demi-cannon cut, drake*. (See CUT sb. 2 30 a, *DRAKE*.)

1634-5 BREWER *Trav.* (1844) 165 She carries 16 pieces of ordinance... four whole culverin drakes, and four iron demi-cannon drakes. 1642 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* II. (1692) I. The Walls... are singularly well fortified with Brass and Iron Guns, both Culverins and Demi-Cannon-Cuts.

*Demi-caponier*: see DEMI-5.

† *Demica'stor*. Obs. Also -*castor*. [a. F. *demi-castor* 'chapeau de poil de castor mélangé' (Racine 17th c.): see DEMI-8, CASTOR 1.] a. An inferior quality of beaver's fur, or a mixture of beaver's and other fur: usually attrib., as in *demi-castor hat*. b. A hat made of this.

1637 *Lanc. Wills* II. 142 To W<sup>m</sup> Nickson one demicaster hatt. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* III. xi. In that more subtil air of yours tinsell sometimes passes for tissue, Venice Beads for Pearl, and Demicasters for Beavers. 1791 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II. 236 Beaver, Demicaster, and Felt Hats, made in... Paris.

Fig. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Sir I. Presbyter* 58 Pray for the Mited Authors, and deffe Those Demicasters of Divinity.

*Demication*: see DIMI-1.

† *Demiceint*. Obs. Forms: 5-6 *demycent*, -*sent*, *dymycent*, -*sent*, *dymisent*, *dymysen*, -*son*. [a. F. *demi-ceint*, *demi-ceint*, 'a halfe-girdle; a woman's girdle, whose forepart is of gold or silver, and hinder of silke, &c.' (Cotgr.); f. *demi* half + OF. *ceint* = L. *cinctum* girdle.] A girdle having ornamental work only in the front.

1483 in Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 116 A dymysen with a red crosse harnosed with silver wrought with golde. 1903 *Will of Tymperley* (Somerset Ho.), A dymysent gyrdell of silver & gilt. *Ibid.*, A dymysent withoute any corse of silver & gilt. 1524 *Churches. Acc. St. Maryhill, London* (Nichols 1797) 128 A demysent with a cheyne and a pommander and a pendent. 1538 *Bury Wills* (1850) 136 My best harnysid gyrdyll of gold callyd a dymysent. 1543 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 397 My dymysen gyrdylle and my coralle beydes.



**Demi-chamfron:** see DEMI-3.

**Demi-circle** (de'mi:sikl'). [DEMI-10.]

1. A semicircle. Now rare.

1654 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 308 Mathematical and magical curiosities... a balance on a demi-circle. 1664 GERBIER *Princ.* 2 How a Point, Line, Angle, Demi-circle... must be made. 1706 CAVALLIER *Mem.* III. 185 The Hill being in the form of a Demi-Circle. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist.* 8 Pop. xxi. § 11. 370 A demi-circle of glory edged with clouds.

2. **Surveying.** An instrument of semicircular form used for measuring angles.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Demi-circle*... a modest substitute for the theodolite.

Hence **Demi-circular a.**, semicircular.

1851 LOCKHART *Valerino* I. ix. 146 The party might consist of about twenty, who reclined along one demi-circular couch.

**Demi-coral:** see DEMI-2.

† **Demi-cross.** Obs. [DEMI-1, 10.]

1. The title of one of the degrees among the Knights of Malta.

1788 *Pict. Tour thro' Part of Europe* 19 There are also some Demi-crosses, who, by express permission, are authorized to wear the golden cross with three points.

2. An instrument for taking altitudes: see quot.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Demi-cross*, an instrument used by the Dutch to take the sun's altitude, or that of a star at sea. The Demi-cross is of this figure: 1.

**Demi-crochet, -cuisse:** see DEMI-9, 3.

**Demi-culverin** (de'mi:kul'verin). Obs. exc. Hist. [ad. F. *demi-coulevrine*: see DEMI-4 and CULVERIN.] A kind of cannon formerly in use, of about 4½ inches bore.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xvi. (1877) I. 281 Demi Culverin weigheth three thousand pounds. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* III. i. They had planted me three demi-culverins, just in the mouth of the breach. 1611 CORYAT *Crudities* 104 One... was exceeding great... about sixteen foote long, made of brass, a demy culverin. 1657 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* XIV. 70. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 372 The field train of artillery in the Tower for Flanders... are to consist of 23 pounders, 10 sakers, and 8 demi-culverins. 1772 SIMES *Mil. Guide, Demi-culverin.* It is a very good field piece. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 685 Demi-culverins from a ship of war were ranged along the parapets.

attrib. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 165 She carries... six iron demi-culverin drakes. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. (1703) II. 219 Retiring about Demy Culvering shot behind a Stone Wall.

**Demi-damsel, -deify, -devil:** see DEMI-11, 14.

**Demi-date:** see DEMI-1.

**Demi-distance, -ditone, -farthing, -galonier, -gardebras:** see DEMI-5, 9, 7, 3.

**Demi-egitant:** see DEMI-13.

† **Demi-galliot, -galleyot.** [DEMI a.: cf. F. *demi-galère*, It. *mezza galea* (Jal).] A small-sized galliot or brigantine formerly used in the Mediterranean.

1632 W. LITHGOW *Trav.* B. v. 180 This Tartaneta, or Demi galleyot, belonged to the Ile of Stagiuro, anciently Thasia.

† **Demi-gauntlet.** *Surg.* Obs.

1706 PHILLIPS *Demi-gauntlet*, a sort of Bandage us'd in the setting of disjoyned Fingers. 1823 in CRABBE *Techn. Dict.*

† **Demi-girdle.** Obs. = DEMICEINT, q.v.

1501 [see DEMI A. II.]. 1533 in Weaver *Wells Wills* (1890)

155 A dymye gyrdell. 1535 *Ibid.* 170 A demye gyrdell.

**Demigod** (de'migod). [DEMI-11; rendering L. *semideus*.] In ancient mythology, etc.: A being partly of divine nature, as one sprung from the intercourse of a deity and a mortal, or a man raised to divine rank; a minor or inferior deity.

1530 PALSGR. 366 What so ever goddess or demye goddess that they be. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 278 They did sacrifice... unto the demy-gods, Androcrates... and Polydus. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. ii. 115 What demie God Hath come so neere creation? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 796 The great Seraphic Lords and Cherubim... A thousand Demy-Gods on golden seats, Frequent and full. 1712 POPE *Ver-tumnus* 75 A thousand sylvans, demigods, and gods That haunt our mountains. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* VIII. 307 The gods and demigods of pagan antiquity. 1878 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, Fort. of Repub.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 388 Ark-wright and Whitney were the demigods of cotton.

**Demigoddess.** rare. [DEMI-11 + goddess: rendering L. *semidea*.] A female demigod.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 408 The most antique demigoddesses that ever were. 1788 MRS. HUGHES *Hen. & Isab.* I. 74 Her whole appearance... reminded the beholder of a nymph or demy goddess. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.*, *Clouds* I. iv. Or am I to think that the musical maids Are certain divine demigoddesses?

Hence **Demigoddess-ship.**

1858 in Grosart's *Spenser* (1882) III. p. xciii, Upon Rosalinde... an affection of the demigoddessship... is... charged.

**Demi-gorge** (de'mi:gorz). *Fortif.* [DEMI-5.] That part of the internal polygon from the angle of the curtain to the centre of the bastion (or point where the lines of the two adjacent curtains intersect); forming half of the gorge or entrance of the bastion.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1755 T. FORBES in C. Gist's *Trails* (1893) 151 The length of the Curtains is about 30 feet, and the Demigorge of the Bastions about eighty. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 29 Vauban strengthened the continued line with redans placed 260 yards apart, having 30 yards of demigorge, and 44 yards of capital. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 267 Set off 40 yards on each

side of the re-entering angle of the counterscarp for their demi-gorges.

† **Demigraine.** Obs. [a. OF. *demigraine* pomegranate: cf. F. *grenade* pomegranate, also name of a stuff.] Name of some textile fabric.

1540 *Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 302 To be an cote to the Fwle, vi quarteris Deme-grane and vi quarteris Frenche galow.

† **Demigraine.** Obs. [a. F. *demigraine* (Cotgr.), var. of *migraine*, med.L. *demigrānia*, for L. *hemicrānia*, a. Gr. *ἡμικράνιον* pain on one side of the head.] = HEMICRANIA.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 301 And for demigrania þou schalt lete blood in þe templeis of his heed... I hadde a þong man... þat hadde demigrayn of hoot cause.

† **Demigrate, v.** Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. *demigrare* to migrate from, depart, f. DE- I. 2 + *migrare* to MIGRATE.] *intr.* To remove to another place or dwelling; to migrate.

1623 COCKERAM, *Demigrate*, to change houses. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 288 Hath it demigrated to another place?

Hence † **Demigration.**

1623 COCKERAM, *Demigration*, a changing of places, or houses. 1628 BF. HALL *Quo Vadis?* § 22 Are wee so foolish that... wee will needs bring upon our selues... the curse of Cain... that is, of demigration? 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* II. v. The reason... of this sudden demigration.

**Demi-groat:** see DEMI-7.

† **Demi-hake, -haque.** Obs. exc. Hist. Also 9 demy-hag. [DEMI-4.] A fire-arm used in the 16th c.; a smaller kind of HAQUE or HACKBUT. Also called *half-haque, half-hagg*.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 No person... shall shote in anie crossebowe, handgunne, hagbut or demy hake. [1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 41 Hagbutes of croche, half haggis, culverenis.] 1581 LAMBARDE *Eitren.* IV. iv. (1588) 477 If any person have... used or kept... any hagbut or demyhake. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 52 In addition to the hand-guns, I meet with other instruments of like kind... namely demy hags, or hag butts. 1834 PENNY *Cycl.* II. 373 The demihague was a kind of long pistol, the butt-end of which was made to curve so as almost to become a semicircle.

**Demi-hearse:** see DEMI-6.

**Demi-hunter.** *Watchmaking.* [DEMI-11.] 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clock.* 80 (A) Demi Hunter... [is] a Watch case in which a glass of about half the diameter of the hunting cover is let into it.

† **Demi-island.** Obs. Also -iland. [DEMI-11.] A peninsula.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXII. xxi. 822 Peloponnesus is a demie island [peninsula]. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. iv. vi. § 8. 245 He was kept under sure guard in a demie-iland. 1652-64 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* III. (1673) 2/2 It is a demy-Island, or Peninsula, environed on all sides with waters.

Hence † **Demi-islander**, an inhabitant of a peninsula.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Fam. Epist.* Wks. (1711) 146 We can hardly repair unto you demi-islenders, without dancing and tossing on your arm of the sea.

† **Demi-isle.** Obs. = prec.

1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell.* XXII. viii. 200 That Biland, or demy Isle which the Sindi inhabit. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* I. 189 From S. Michaels mount southward... there is thrust forth a bi-land or demy-Isle. 1776 MICKLETH. *Camden's Lusit* 284 Southward sea-girt she forms a demie-isle.

**Demi-jambe:** see DEMI-3.

**Demijohn** (de'mi:dʒən). Forms: 8 demijan, 9 demijean, demijohn, demijohn. [In F. *dame-jeanne* (1694 Th. Corneille *dame-jane*, 1701 Furetiere *Dame Jeanne*, lit. 'Dame Jane'); so Sp. *dama-jana* (as if *Dama Juana*); mod.Pr., in different dialects, *dama-jana*, *dama-jano*, *dama-jano*, *dame-jano*, *dabajano*, *debajano*; Cat. *dama-jana*; It. *dami-giana*; mod. Arabic *دامجانة* *dama-jānāh*, *dāmā-jānāh*, etc. in 19th c. lexicons.

The current Eng. form is the result of popular perversion as in 'sparrow-grass'; the earlier *demijan*, *demijean*, approach more closely to the F. and Romanic, whence the word was adopted. The original nationality and etymology of the word are disputed: see Rev. A. L. Mayhew in *Academy* 14 Oct. 1893. Some have assumed the Arabic to be the source of the Romanic forms, and have sought to explain this as of Persian origin, and derived from the name of the town *Damghān* or *Damaghān*, دماغان, a commercial emporium S.E. of the Caspian. But this is not supported by any historical evidence; moreover, the word does not occur in Persian dictionaries, nor in Arabic lexicons before the 19th c., and the unfixedness of its form (*dāmā-jānāh*, *dāmā-jānāh*, *dama-jānāh*, *daman-jānāh*) points, in the opinion of Arabic scholars, to its recent adoption from some foreign language, probably from Levantine use of It. *dami-giana*. Assuming the word to be Romanic, some have taken the Provencal and Catalan forms as the starting-point, and conjectured for these either a L. type \**dimidiāna* from *dimidiū* half (Alart in *Rev. Lang. Rom.* Jan. 1877), or the phrase *dē mediāna* of middle or mean (size) (in illustration of which Darmesteter cites from a 13th c. tariff of Narbonne the phrase 'ampolas de mieja megeira' = L. *ampullis de mediā mensurā*). But these suggestions fail to explain the initial *da*-prevalent in all the langs.; on account of which M. Paul Meyer (like Littré) thinks that all the Romanic forms are simply adaptations or transliterations of the French, this being simply *Dame Jeanne* 'Dame Jane', as a popular appellation (cf. *Bellarmino*, *greybeard*, etc.). This is also most in accordance with the historical evidence at present known, since the word occurs in French in the 17th c., while no trace of it equally early has been found elsewhere.]

A large bottle with bulging body and narrow neck, holding from 3 to 10 (or, in extreme cases, 2 to 15)

gallons, and usually cased in wicker- or rush-work, with one or two handles of the same, for convenience of transport.

An ordinary size is 5 gallons. Demijohns of clear glass, of ovate-quadrilateral section in the body (14 × 16 inches diam.), are employed to export vinegar and spirits to the West Indies, and are in common household use in the islands. The name is sometimes also given to vessels of earthenware or stoneware similarly cased.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Dame-jeanne*, a demijan, or large bottle, containing about four or five gallons, covered with basket-work, and much used in merchant-ships. 1803 CAPT. FELLOWS in *Naval Chron.* X. 183, I perceived one of the seamen emptying a demijean... containing five gallons. [Not in Todd 1818, nor in *Pantologia* 1819.] 1828 WEBSTER, *Demijohn*, a glass vessel or bottle enclosed in wicker-work. 1848 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 122/2 Two large stone jars in wicker cases, technically known as demijohns. 1859 *Leisure Hour* No. 406. 626 Archy paraded round the table with a huge demijohn made of unglazed brick-earth. 1880 *Times* 7 May 3 The price paid for them was said to be a 'demijohn' of rum. 1894 *Letter fr. Messrs. Scrutton, Sons, & Co.*, We have at present 50 demijohns filled with vinegar going by one of our steamers to the West Indies.

Comb. 1884 L. OLIPHANT *Haifa* (1887) 134 Cisterns... some of them demijohn-shaped.

**Demi-lance** (de'mi:lans). Forms: 5 demye launce, 6 demy-, deme-, demi-, dimilance, dimilance, 6-7 demy-, 6-8 demilance, 7 demilance, 6-9 demilance. [a. F. *demie lance* (15th c. in Littré): cf. DEMI-3.]

1. A lance with short shaft, used in the 15th and 16th centuries.

c 1489 CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 487 Charlemagn... helde a demye launce in hys hande. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 307/1 Who in the hande stroke the lord Gilbert Hum-sard such a blow with his demilance, that he feld both him and his horse to the ground. 1598 DELONEY *Jacke Newb.* II. 43 Fiftie tall men... demilances in their hands. 1697 DRYDEN *Virgil* VII. 1010 Light demilances from afar they throw, Fasten'd with leathern thongs, to galk the foe. 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* III. xxx. 301 He struck him such a blow with his demilance as to unhorse him.

attrib. 1658 J. BURBURY *Hist. Christina Alessandra* 358 His Holiness likewise ordered that five of his demy-lance men should every day wait by turns on her Majesty.

2. A light horseman armed with a demilance. In the literal sense, obs. by 1600, exc. as *historical*; in 17th c. often used humorously like 'cavalier'.

1544 CRANMER in M. BURROWS *Worthies All Soules* v. (1874) 65 To send up one demye-lance well furnished. 1560 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 56 V<sup>m</sup> fute men and xviii<sup>j</sup> lycht horsemen and dimilances. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. xxi. § 48 Nine-teen Knights, sixe hundred demilances. 1631 SHIRLEY *Love's Cruelty* III. ii. Be not angry, demilance. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 55 The forces under his command consisting of 600 demilances, 200 archers on horsebacke, 3000 on foot. 1849 J. GRANT *Kirkcaldy of Gr.* ix. 82 Kirkcaldy with his troop of demilances accompanied this column of the army.

Hence **Demi-la-ncer** = DEMI-LANCE 2.

1558 HULOET, Dimilancer or bearer of a dimilance, lancearius. 1625 MARKHAM *Soldiours Accid.* 40 The second Troope of Horse were called *Launciers* or *Demilanciers*. 1767 ENTICK *London* I. 452 A large body of demilancers in bright armour.

**Demi-lasse:** see DEMI-11.

**Demi-litazise, v.** [f. DE-II. 1 + MILITARY + -IZE.] *trans.* To take away the military organization from. (In quot. referring to the organization of the Austrian 'military frontier'). Hence **Demi-litazition**.

1883 A. J. PATTERSON in *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 1/2 Two out of the Croatian frontier regiments were demilitarized. But... the Hungarians... delayed the process of demilitarization.

**Demilune** (de'milūn), sb. (a.) [a. F. *demilune*, in 16-17th c. *demie lune* half moon: cf. DEMI-10.]

† 1. *gen.* A 'half-moon', a crescent. Obs.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1808) I. 228 (D.) An immense mass of stone of the shape of a demilune. a 1734 — *Exam.* III. vii. § 95 (1740) 578 These stately Figures were planted in a Demilune about an huge Fire.

2. **Fortif.** An outwork resembling a bastion with a crescent-shaped gorge, constructed to protect a bastion or curtain.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Demi-Lune, Half-Moon*, in fortification, an outwork... consisting of two faces, and two little flanks. 1870 *Daily News* 26 Sept. Demi-lunes have been constructed before the gates of Paris.

3. **Physiol.** *Demilunes (crescents) of Giannuzzi* or *Heidenhain*: certain crescent-shaped protoplasmic bodies found in the salivary glands.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Demilune* of Giannuzzi, a granular mass of protoplasm, of semilunar form, which forms part of the cell-contents of the salivary cells.

B. *adj.* Crescent-shaped, semilunar.

1885 *Proc. R. Soc.* 19 Mar. 215 The demilune cells and the serous cells, which are present... in the sub-maxillary gland of the cat.

**Demi-lustre, -mentonnière, -metamor-phosis, -metope:** see DEMI-8, 3, 12, 10.

**Demi-man:** see DEMI a.

† **Demi-monde** (de'mi:mōnd, de'mi:mōnd). [Fr.; lit. 'half-world', 'half-and-half society', a phrase invented by Dumas the younger. Cf. DEMI-REF.]

The class of women of doubtful reputation and social standing, upon the outskirts of 'society.' (Sometimes, though improperly, extended to include courtesans in general.)



1855 *Fraser's Mag.* I. l. 579 His [Dumas'] *Demi-Monde* is the link between good and bad society... the world of compromised women, a social limbo, the innates of which... are perpetually struggling to emerge into the paradise of honest and respectable ladies. 1884 Mrs. C. PRAED *Zero* xiv, The *demi-Monde* overflowed the Hôtel de Paris. 1893 N. Y. *Nation* 27 Apr. 320/1 His province is the *demi-monde*, the Bohème of the modern Mürger, the Paris of Zola and the Naturalists.

b. attrib. or as adj. 1864 *SALA Quite Alone* I. i. 10 'Is she *demi-monde*?... Nobody knows'.

**Demi-natured**: see DEMI-14.

**Deminish**, etc.: see DIMINISH, etc.

† **Demi-ostade, -ostage**. Obs. Also 6 Sc. **damyostage**. [a. OF. *demi ostade*, *hostade*, *estade*, f. *demi*, -e half + *ostade*, *hostade*, *austade*, 'the stuff worsted or woosted' (Cotgr. 1611).] A stuff: apparently half-worsted half-linen, linsey-woolsey. 1537 *Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot.* in Pitcairn *Crim. Trials* I. 290 Iwa steiks of double Demyostage to hing about the Quein [at her funeral]. 1538 *Aberd. Reg. V.* 16 (Jam.), A hogtong of demyostage begarret with velout. [1593 T. Guicciardini's *Descr. Low Countries* 33 b, Sarges or Sayes, Wosteds, Demi-wosteds [It. *ostate*, *mezzo ostate*] or Russels. 1764 *ANDERSON Orig. Commerce* (1778) II. 112 To England, Antwerp sent... linen both fine and coarse, serges, demy ostades (quiere if not worsteds?), tapestry. 1888 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework, Demyostage*, a description of Taminy, or woollen cloth, formerly used in Scotland.]

**Demi-parallel**: see DEMI-5.

† **Demi-parcel**. Obs. [DEMI-7.] The half. a 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* (1861) 232 My tongue denies for to set forth The demi-parcel of your valiant deeds.

**Demi-pauldron, -pectinate, -pesade, -pike**: see DEMI-3, 13, 6.

**Demi-pique** (demi'pik), a. (sb.) Also 7 -pick. [DEMI-10.]

A. adj. Of a saddle: 'Half-peaked'; having a peak of about half the height of that of the older war-saddle.

B. as sb. A demi-pique saddle.

1695 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3104/4 He had on a Demy-Pick Crimson Velvet Saddle. 1761 EARL PEMBROKE *Milit. Equit.* (1778) 9 To be as firm, to work as well, and be quite as much at his ease [on the bare back] as on any demipique saddle. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 3 Send Williams thither, with my saddle-horse and the demi pique. 1819 SCOTT *Legend Montrose* II, His rider occupied his demipique, or war-saddle, with an air that shewed it was his familiar seat. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvii. (1850) 450 Two stout ponies... ready saddled with old fashioned demipiques and large holsters at each of the saddle bows.

**Demi-piqued** (-pikt), a. Also 8 -peak'd. [f. prec. + ED.] = prec. A.

1750 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. x, He was master of a very handsome demi-peak'd saddle, quilted on the seat with green plush. 1761 EARL PEMBROKE *Milit. Equit.* (1778) 17 Nobody can be truly said to have a seat, who is not equally firm on flat, or demipiqued saddles.

**Demi-placard, -placate, -pommada, -premisses**: see DEMI-3, 6, 12.

† **Demi-puppet**. Obs. [DEMI-10.] A half-sized or dwarf puppet.

1620 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 36 You demy-Puppets, that By Moone-shine doe the greene sowre Ringlets make.

**Demi-quaver, -relief**: see DEMI-9, 12.

**Demi-rep** (demi'rep). Also -rip. [f. DEMI-11 + 'rep. for reputation,' mentioned by Swift *Polite Conversation*, Introd. p. li, among 'some abbreviations exquisitely refined,' then in current use. Cf. also *reputable*, in common use in 18th c. in sense 'honourable, respectable, decent,' and *disreputable*.] A woman whose character is only half reputable; a woman of doubtful reputation or suspected chastity.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. ix, He had yet no knowledge of that character which is vulgarly called a demirep, that is to say, a woman that intrigues with every man she likes, under the name and appearance of virtue... in short, whom every body knows to be what no body calls her. 1754 *Comnoisseur* No. 4, An order of females lately sprung up... usually distinguished by the denomination of Demi-Reps; a word not to be found in any of our dictionaries. a 1764 *LLOYD Poems, A Tale, Venus*. The greatest demirep above. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* 57 A coaxing note from some titled demirep affecting the De Stael. 1837 *Athenaeum* 13 Nov. 631 His heroine appears... more of the demirep than has been commonly known.

attrib. 1784 *New Spectator* XX. 4/1 Adepts in the demi-rip language. 1841 *Edin. Rev.* LXXIII. 382 Women of the demirep genus. *transf.* 1863 A. GUICHIST *Life W. Blake* I. 99 The now dingy demi-rip street.

Hence **Demi-repdom**, the domain or world of demi-reps; the demi-monde.

1839 CARLYLE in *Froude Life in London* I. vi. 158, I do not see well what good I can get by meeting him much, or Lady B. and demirepdom.

**Demi-revetment**. *Fortif.* [a. F. *demi-revetement*: see DEMI-5.] A revetment or retaining wall for the face of a rampart, which is carried not to the top, but only as high as the cover in front of it, leaving the rest as an earthen rampart at the natural slope. So **Demi-revetted** ppl. a. (see quot.).

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 106 At Mespila and Larissa, the walls were demi-revetted, or faced with stone only half way up; namely about 50 feet from the bottom of the ditch. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Demi-revetment*.

**Demisable** (dē'mai-zā'b'l), a. [f. DEMISE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being demised.

1657 SIR H. GIMSTONE in *Croke Reports* I. 499 The land... was... copyhold land, and demisable in fee. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 57 That they have been demised, or demisable, by copy of court roll immemorably. 1816 CHURCH *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 206 It was contended that the manor and fishery were not demisable under the power, as no rent was then paid for them.

† **Demi-sal**. Obs. [f. DEMISE v.] What is demised: = DEMISE 1 b.

1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 33 3/4 He only got a Broken Pate, Turn'd out to Grass from all Demisals. *Ibid.* No. 56 3/4 Or on the Sex spent your Demisals, And therefore seek to make Reptizals.

**Demi-sang**. *Law.* [Fr.] Half-blood. [1575-1708 *Termes de la Ley* (as Anglo-French) Halfe blooded. Demy sancke on sangue.] 1797-1820 TOMLINS *Law's Dict.* *Demisanguine*, half-blood [as in] brothers of the half-blood, because they had not both one father and mother. 1823 CHAMBERLAIN *Techn. Dict.*

**Demi-sap**. *Fortif.* [DEMI-5.] A SAP, or trench of approach, with a single parapet.

1706 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4251/2 We began the Demi-Saps on the Right and Left. 1708 *Ibid.* No. 4467/3 A Demy-Sap was begun from the Right of the Attack on the Right.

**Demise** (dē'mai-z), sb. [app. of Anglo-Fr. origin: *démise* or *desmise* is not recorded in OF., but is regularly formed as the fem. sb. from pa. pp. of *desmettre*, *démétre*, to send away, dismiss, *refl.* to resign, abdicate: cf. F. *mise*, *remise*. In English, the prefix being identical with L. *de*, there is a manifest tendency to treat it as DE- I. 1, as if to 'hand down' or 'lay down' were the notion.]

1. *Law.* Conveyance or transfer of an estate by will or lease.

1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 § 2 All Dymyses, Leses, relesses... by her or to her. 1507 LADY STAFFORD in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 210 Nor [shall] any hindrance growe to them by this demise. 1638 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 94 In a demise a man parteth with more of his interest; he transmitteth together with the possession, the use also or fruit of the thing letten or demised. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 1120 Plaintiff held by virtue of a demise. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. § 1. 206 The proper mode of granting an estate for years at common law is by words of demise followed by the entry of the lessee.

† b. The estate demised. Obs. rare.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 795 (R.), I conceive it ridiculous to make the condition of an indenture something that is necessarily annex to the possession of the demise.

2. Transference or devolution of sovereignty, as by the death or deposition of the sovereign: usually in phr. *demise of the crown*.

[1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI.* c. 7 Preamble, Which Actions... by the Death or Demise of the Kings of this Realm have been discontinued. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 58 The King hath a perpetual succession, and never dyeth; For in Law it is called the demise of the King, and there is no Inter-regnum.] 1689 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 299 That King James... had by demise abdicated himself and wholly vacated his right. 1714 SWIFT *Present State of Affairs*, The regents appointed by parliament upon the demise of the crown. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 249 When Edward the Fourth... was driven from his throne for a few months... this temporary transfer of his dignity was denominated his demise. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 534 The unexpected demise of the crown changed the whole aspect of affairs. 1857 SIR J. F. W. HERSCHEL *Essays* 615 Demise of the chair.

3. Transferred to the death or decease which occasions the demise of an estate, etc.; hence, popularly, = Decease, death.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. ii. 7 Her father's considerable estate, on his demise... went with the name. 1799 *Med. Trnl.* I. 206 We lament the early demise of this favourite friend of science. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 417 To trace their lives from the moment of their birth, marking the exact period of the demise of each individual. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 43 The Odyssey does not bring us to the demise of Odusseus.

fig. 1839 *Times* 13 May, After the ostensible demise of the outward cabinet. 1860 T. L. PEACOCK *Wks.* (1875) III. 473 The demise of that periodical prevented the publication.

**Demise** (dē'mai-z), v. [f. DEMISE sb.]

1. *Law.* (trans.) To give, grant, convey, or transfer (an estate) by will or by lease.

1480 *Bury Wills* (1850) 64 By oure chartre beryng the date of theses presentes have dimised, assigned, delivoured... to Henri Hardman clerk, William Duffeld... the forscid maner. 1495 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 61 § 1 To lette and demyse fermes ther for the terme of vij yer and undir. 1507 LADY STAFFORD in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 208 Woods... to be demised to a young man. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurators* 38 Afterwards Q. Eliz... did demise the said Commandery and Rectory to Dr. Forth. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 7 For demising away the Impropriations annexed to Bishopricks and Colleges. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 445 This word demise operates as an absolute covenant for the quiet enjoyment of the lands by the lessee.

b. To convey or transfer (a title or dignity); esp. said of the transmission of sovereignty, as by the abdication or death of the sovereign.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. i. 37 His Majesty would have given them in Sovereignty, and have demis'd to him the Title of the Crown. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 249 When we say the demise of the crown, we mean only that... the Crown is transferred or demised to his successor. 1898 C. B. SMITH *Hist. Eng. Parli.* II. ix. ii. 30 He therefore recommended the Convention to declare that James II had voluntarily demised the crown.

c. *intr.* To pass by bequest or inheritance. 1823 GREVILLE *Mem.* (1874) I. 64 Now arose a difficulty—

whether the property of the late King demised to the King or to the Crown.

† 2. *trans.* To convey, transmit; to 'lease'. Obs.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* in iv. 247 What Honour, Canst thou demise to any child of mine? a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* IV. 214 R. 1, Upon which condition his reasonable soul is at his own conception demised to him.

† 3. To let go; to dismiss. Obs.

a 1541 WYATT *Defence Wks.* (1861) p. xxxiv, (What) the King and his Council thought in this matter when they demised Mason at his first examination, and for the small weight there was either against him or me. 1542 UGALL *Tramsey Apoph.* 191 a, The Thebanes he demised and let go at their libertee. a 1610-15 *Lives Women Saints* 141 That wearie bones may be refreshed, And wasted mindes redressed, And griefe demis'd that it oppresseth.

4. *intr.* To resign the crown; to die, decess. rare.

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. F. Ind.* I. x. 102 When Shaw Abbas demised, his Son Shaw Tomas succeeded him. 1793 CONYER *Left.* 31 May, The Kings... must go on demising to the end of the chapter.

Hence **Demi-sed** ppl. a., **Demi-sing** vbl. sb.

1547 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1889) App. iii. 131 The orderinge, bestowinge, sellinge, dymysing... of the late parische churches. 1587 R. HOBBS in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 211 The demising of Absolve Colledge Woodes. 1688 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 33 It is plainly implied in the Demised and Confirmed things and customs. 1876 *Digby Real Prop.* § 1. 380 To pay the rent or to repair the demised premises.

**Demi-saison**, a. [ad. F. *demi-saison* (also in Eng. use), as in *robe de demi-saison*, a dress intermediate between a winter and a summer dress.] Of costume: Of a style intermediate between that of the past and that of the coming season.

(1769 in *Jesse G. Selwyn & Contemps.* II. (1882) 380 (Stanf.), I... wish to know... if it is to be a *demi saison* or a winter velvet. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 18 Jan. 2 (ibid.), The *demi-saison* costume.] 1890 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 6/1 The *demi-saison* cape that is most largely worn. 1898 *Ibid.* 15 Oct. 7/3 Bonnets... are still *demi-saison* in style.

**Demi-semi** (dē'mi-se'mi), a. [f. DEMI-13 + SEMI-half: prob. taken from *demisemi-quaver*: see next.] lit. Half-half, i.e. quarter; but usually a contemptuous diminutive.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 319 The *demi-semi* statesmen of the present age. 1842 MIALLE in *Nonconf.* II. 409 *Demi-semi-sacramentarianism*. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* vii. (1875) 98 Half men, 'demi-semi' men, were... of no use.

**Demisemi-quaver** (dē'mi-se'mi-kwə'ver),

*Music.* [DEMI-9.] A note of half the value of a quaver; the symbol for this note, resembling a quaver, but with three hooks instead of one. Also attrib., as in *demisemi-quaver rest*.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Demi-semi-quaver*, the least Note in Musick. 1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* (1827) 176 The song of the choristers died away in a shake of demisemi-quavers. 1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Piano* 55 The Demisemi-quaver Rest has three crooks turning to the left.

**Demi-semitone**. *Music.* rare. [DEMI-9.]

Half a semitone; a quarter-tone.

1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* II. 27 Councillor Tilesius informs us that the natives of Nukuhiva... distinctly intone demisemitones (quarter-tones) in their vocal performances.

**Demi-sheath** (dē'mi-shēth). *Entom.* [f. DEMI-3.] A half-sheath; i.e. one of the two channelled organs of which the tubular sheaths, covering the ovipositors or stings of insects, are composed.

**Demi-sphere**, a hemisphere: see DEMI-10.

**Demiss** (dē'mi-s), a. [ad. L. *dēmissus* let down, lowered, sunken, downcast, lowly, pa. pp. of *dēmittere* to DEMIT. Cf. It. *demisso* 'demisse, base, submissa, faint' Florio, F. *démis* out of joint, OF. *demis*, also 'submitted, humble, submissive' (Cotgr.).]

† 1. Submissive, humble, lowly; also in bad sense, Abject, base. Obs. or arch.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* II. 102, So demisse of nature. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus Hist.* I. lii. (1591) 30 Among the severer sort Vitellius was thought base and demisse. 1596 SPENSER *Hymne Heavenly Love* 136 He downe descended, like a most demisse And abject thrall. 1612 R. SHELTON *Serm. St. Martin's* 9 Spoken vnder correction of faith, and with demisse reverence. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* Ad Sec. xv. § 6 Sullen gestures or demiss behaviour. [1888 cf. DEMISSNESS.]

† 2. lit. Hanging down. Obs.

a 1693 URQUHART *Rebels* III. xxviii. 237.

† 3. Of the head or countenance: Hanging down, cast down, downcast. Obs.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xx. 121 Countenance demisse, and hanging downe. 1634 PEACOCK *Genl. Exerc.* I. vii. 23 Giving him a demisse and lowly countenance.

† 4. Of sound: Subdued, low. Obs. rare.

1646 GAULE *Cases Conic.* 129 A demisse hollow muttering.

5. Bot. Depressed, flattened.

**Demission** (dē'mi-shən). [ad. L. *dēmissio*-em,

n. of action from *dēmittere*: see DEMISS, DEMIT.]

1. Abasement, lowering, degradation. Now rare. a 1638 WYDE *Dis. Matt.* xi. 29 Wks. (1672) I. 158 Adured with the lowest demission of mind. 1691-3 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 171 This Demission of the Soul. [1889 *American* VI. 214 Their omission or their demission to a lower rank.]

† 2. Dejection, depression, lowering of spirits or vitality. Obs.

1656 BUNNET *Glossogr.* *Demission*, an abasement, faintness, abating. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1690) 141 Heaviness and demission of Spirit. 1719 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 431 Temptations to demission.



+3. *lit.* Lowering, putting or bending down.  
1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 73, 21 A... Demission of his Leg.  
1741 'BETTERTON' *Eng. Stage* v. 65 The Demission or hanging down of the Head.

**Demission**. [a. F. *démision*, in OF. *desmission*, 'a demission, deposition, resignation, demission, forgoing' (Cotgr.), n. of action from OF. *desmettre*, answering to late L. *\*dissmissio*, for *dissmissio*, whence the equivalents DIMISSION, DISMISSION. From the identity of the prefix with L. *de-*, there is a tendency in English to take the literal sense as 'laying down' (DE- 1).]

1. The action of putting away or letting go from oneself, giving up, or laying down (*esp.* a dignity or office); resignation, relinquishment, abdication.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 391. Concerning the queen's demission of her crown, and resignation thereof made to her sonne king James the sixth. *Ibid.* III. 504/2, I shall never repugne to this resignation, demission or yielding vp. 16. R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), Inexorable rigour is worse than a lasche demission of sovereign authority. 1736 CARTE *Ormonde* II. 539 Apply to his Majesty for a demission of his charge. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) VI. xi. vi. 466 That the Cardinals were at liberty to receive that voluntary demission of the popedom.

+b. *fig.* Relinquishment of life; death. *Obs.*  
1735 THOMSON *Liberty* III. 458 And on the bed of peace his ashes laid; A grace which I to his demission gave.

+2. *lit.* Letting down. *Obs.*  
1664 F. HICKS in Jasper Mayne tr. *Lucan* II. 305 Being King of the Gods, and able, by the demission of a coard, to draw up earth, and sea.

3. Sending away, demission. *rare.*

1811 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 428 No particular period is fixed for a demission. 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Letters* (1894) I. 296 Chateaubriand's demission was.. sudden and unexpected.

+4. ? Order for release. *Obs.*

1554 *Churchw. Acc. Yatton* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 166 The demysions of y<sup>e</sup> corte for y<sup>e</sup> men that where putt in there.

**Demissionary**, a. *1 rare - o.* [See DEMISSION 1 and -ARY.] 'Tending to lower, depress, or degrade' (Webster 1864).

**Demissionary**, a. *2 rare - o.* [See DEMISSION 2 and -ARY. Cf. F. *démisionnaire*.] Pertaining to the transfer or conveyance of an estate.

1864 in WEBSTER.

**Demissionize**, v. [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of its character as a mission.

1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 19 Apr. 3 To prevent them from falling into foreign hands and becoming de-missionized.

+**Demissive**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *demissus*, ppl. stem of *dēmittere* (DEMIT v. 1) + -IVE.] Downcast; humble, submissive; = DEMISS 1, 3. Hence **Demissively** *adv.*

1622 *Relat. Mogul's Kingd.* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808) I. 259 But Sir Thomas Roe.. would not so much derogate from his place, to abase himself so demissively. 1630 LORD BANIAN 72 They pray with demissive eyelids. 1763 SHENSTONE *Essays, A Vision*, Wks. 1764 II. 121 The subjects, very orderly, repentant, and demissive.

+**Demissly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. DEMISS a. + -LY 2.] Submissively, humbly; abjectly, basely.

1598 FLORIO, *Rennissance*, demissile, remislie, basely, cowardly. 1617 HERON *Wks.* II. 390 To thinke so demissely and unworthily of it selfe. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 139 He most demissely beseecheth.. he might now have experience of her merciful lenity.

+**Demissness**, *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Dejectedness, submissiveness, humility, abased manner.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* 147 Cato.. blained them for their demissness. 1649 BULWER *Pathology*, II. v. 168 Exhibiting an humble reverence, with a sweet demissness. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* III. lxxxvii. 161 A kind of independence of manner.. very different from the demissness of the humbler classes of the Old World.

+**Demissory**, a. *Obs.* Variant of DIMISSORY; cf. DEMIT v. 2

1631 *DONNE Ignat. Concl.* (1635) 115 Accompany them with Certificates, and Demissory letters. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. i. (1743) 143 He must have Letters Demissory from the Bishop.

**Demi-suit**: see DEMI- 3.

**Demit** (dē'mi't), v. 1 [ad. L. *dēmittere* to send, put, or let down, to cast down, lower, sink, f. DE- I. 1 + *mittere* to send, etc. Cf. OF. *demetre* in same sense.]

1. *trans.* To send, put, or let down; to cause to descend; to lower.

1546 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxv. If they decline their necke to the ground, they presently demit and let fall the same (their train). 1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* I. 226 These soon demitted stay-sails next ascend. 1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 442 This bill seems not to have been demitted by the peers.

+2. *fig.* To bring down, lower; to let down, humble, abase. *Obs.*

1611 W. SLATER *Key* (1629) 64 To whose capacite though it have pleased the Lord to demit himself [etc.]. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* Pref. (1622) 18 The highest points, which I have carefully indeaoured to stoop and demitte, euen to the capacite of the very lowest. 1656 JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 103 By taking on him the nature of man.. he demitted, or humbled himselfe. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* 173 When she, being Heaven-born, demits her noble self to such earthly drudgery.

+3. ? To lay down as a supposition; to suppose.  
1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xlii. 29 Let vs here demit: one spider and ten flise All lyke honest: who seeing two sew at law, [etc.].

**Demit**, v. 2 [ad. F. *dēmittere*, in OF. *desmet-re*, *desmet-re*, f. *des-*, *dē-* = L. *dis-* + *mittere* to send, put, etc.: taking the place of L. *dēmittere* to send away, dismiss, release, put away, let go, lay down (office), renounce, forsake, etc.; cf. DISMISS and DIMIT. Chiefly used by Scottish writers.]

1. *trans.* To let go, send away, dismiss. *arch.*

1549 FRITH *Ep. Chr. Rdr.* Wks. (1829) 473 That they.. be compelled (as Pharaoh was) to demit thy chosen children. 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 168 Thairefter he demittit thame frielle to pas quhair they list. 1649 Bp. GUTHRIE *Mem.* (1702) II Mr. John was demitted, and Balmiranoch sent Prisoner to the Castle of Edinburgh. 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Steege London Derry* 471 Walker [was] demitted, and Hamil reduced. 1829 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 33 Poor Longchamp, demitted, or rather dismissed from Voltaire's service.

+b. *fig.* To send away, remit, refer. *Obs.*

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignment. Err.* 123 To the Scriptures doth God demit and send us for the tryall of opinions.

+2. To put away, part with, let go. *Obs.*

1563 WINSET *Four Seoir Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 109 He geuis an expres command to the innocent woman demittit her husband, to remain ynnmarrit or to be reconcilit to her husband [margin. 1 Cor. 7.]. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* II. § 10. 45 These, though they cease not to call upon God, do nevertheless demit the Spirit.

3. To let go, resign, give up, lay down (an office or dignity); to abdicate.

1567 in Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 6 We [Mary Stewart].. have renuncit and demittit.. the gyding and gouerning of this our realme of Scotland. 1610 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 185 The Queen's Majesty had demitted the Government. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 26 [He] willingly demits his charge of President of Castile. 1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* I. 107 We will.. not demit any part of her sovereignty. 1855 NEIL *Boyd's Zion's Flowers* Introd. 36 His cousin.. had demitted the Principalsip of the University. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scoll.* 361 An Office which he demitted in 1606.

b. *absol.* To give up office; to resign.

1719 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 451 Greatly tempted to demit. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* ix. I advise him to get another clerk, that's all, for I shall certainly demit. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederk.* Gt. VI. xvi. ix. 238 La Mettrie had demit to get out of France rather in a hurry. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 30 Nov., But the Ritualists will neither submit nor demit.

+4. To convey by lease, demise. *Obs.*

1774 *Petit.* in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* App. iii. 304 In feu-farm let and demitted.

+5. To send out. *Obs.*

[Perhaps belongs to DEMIT v. 1, from DE- I. 2.] 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. (ed. 6 161), This.. is rather generated in the head, and perhaps demitted and sent from thence by salival conducts and passages. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 191 The rib.. tapers from the base to the top.. demitting its connected ribs or foliage equally on both sides.

**Demi-tint**, *Painting.* ? *Obs.* [DEMI- II.]

A half tint; a tint intermediate between the extreme lights and strong shades of a painting; applied also to broken tints or tertiary colour-shades.

1753 *Gray's Inn Jnl.* No. 59 The Touch, which so skillfully blends different Colours.. is called by the Painters the Demi-tint. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVI. 287 Those demi-tints which conduce so much to the brilliancy of a picture. 1811 FUSSELL *Lect. Art* v. (1848) 457 He does not sufficiently connect with breadth of demi-tint the two extremes of his masses. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 146 They have none of the demi-tints to study.

Hence **Demi-tinted** a.

1828 *Examiner* 357 1/2 Cream-coloured and demi-tinted city and mid-distance.

**Demi-toilet**: see DEMI- 12.

**Demi-tone**. ? *Obs.* [DEMI- 9, 11: cf. Fr. *demi-ton*.] a. *Painting.* = DEMI-TINT. b. *Music.* = SEMITONE.

1812 R. H. in *Examiner* 4 May 283 1/2 The yellowish grey demi-tone which covers the trees across the middle of the canvass. 1828 in WEBSTER.

+**Demitune**, *Obs.* = DEMI-TONE b.

1598 FLORIO *Semitone*, a demitune, or halfe note in musike.

**Demiourge** (de'mi'udz, dē'mi-). [mod. ad. Gr. *δημιουργός* (Latinized *dēmiurgus*), *lit.* public or skilled worker, f. *δήμιος* of the people, public + *-εργος*, -working, worker: cf. F. *demiurge*. The Gr. and Lat. forms *demiurgus*, -urgus (dēmi, demī, dē'ig's), were in earlier use. (So in 16th c. F. *demiourgon*, Rabelais.)]

1. A name for the Maker or Creator of the world, in the Platonic philosophy; in certain later systems, as the Gnostic, conceived as a being subordinate to the Supreme Being, and sometimes as the author of evil.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 259 Zeus.. in Plato.. sometimes.. is taken for the Demiurgus or Opificer of the World, as in Cratylus. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Plato, Introd.* to *Timæus* 402 By the demiurgus and father of the world we must understand Jupiter. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello*, 400 'Better' say you, 'merge At once all workmen in the demiurge.' 1867 J. H. STRILING tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 83 (*Plato*) Demiurgus, by model of the eternal ideas, has fashioned it [the world] in perfection. 1873 WHITNEY *Orient.*

*Stud.* 94 The Hindu supreme God is.. separated by a whole series of demiurges from all care of the universe. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 356 The Manichees subsequently argued, that there were two Gods—one the supreme and illimitable Deity.. the other a limited and imperfect Demiurge.

2. *Gr. Hist.* The title of a magistrate in certain ancient Greek states, and in the Achæan League.

[1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxii. 823 (Stanf.), He was a demiurgus.] 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxi. 102 The number of the demiurges seems.. to have been limited to ten.

*transf.* 1885 SIR H. TAYLOR *Autobiog.* II. 39 Such pressures of official work.. had become frequent since the retirement of the Demiurge, James Stephen.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Demiurgous** a., of the nature of a demiurge; **Demiurgism**, the doctrine of a demiurge; **Demiurgus-ship**.

1882 STEVENSON *Familiar Studies* Pref. 15 Our demiurgous Mrs. Grundy smiles apologetically on its victims. 1880 A. GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 695, I am amused at Professor... substitution of demiurgism for evolution. 1886 in *Century Mag.* XXXII. 116 The prowling theosophies and demiurgisms that swarm in from the limbo of unreason. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iv. viii. (1872) 253 Unheard-of Demiurgus-ships, Priesthoods, aristocracies.

**Demiurgic** (de'mi'udzik, dē-), a. [ad. Gr. *δημιουργικός*, f. *δημιουργός*: see -IC.] Of or pertaining to the Demiurge or his work; creative.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 306 Amelius.. supposeth these three Minds and Demiurgick Principles of his to be both the same with Plato's 'Three Kings' and with Orpheus his 'Trinity'. 1793 T. TAYLOR *Plato, Introd.* to *Timæus* 370 He places over the universe a demiurgic intellect and an intelligible cause. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispens.* (1823) I. 63 Adam will have been created in the course of the sixth demiurgic day. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* i. (1873) 11 That the creation was the result of a fiat articulately spoken by the demiurgic voice. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram. Art* 86 The scarabeus was the emblem of the demiurgic god Phtha.

+**Demiurgical**, a. *Obs.* = prec.

1601 Bp. W. BARLOW *Defence* 92 The demiurgical or instrumental means, the word of God read or preached. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 172 These two Principles.. the one Active or Demiurgical, the other Passive or Material. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 306 It is one and the same demiurgical Jupiter that is praised both by Orpheus and Plato. 1792 T. TAYLOR tr. *Comment. Proclus* I. 58 Demiurgical medicine.

Hence **Demiurgically** *adv.*

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* III. 67 He demiurgically renews the whole appearance of nature. 1821 — *Many Mansions* (1862) 102 God acted demiurgically through the intervention of a Material Body.

**Demiurgos**, -us: see DEMURGE.

**Demi-vambrace**: see DEMI- 3.

**Demi-vill**, *Constit. Hist.* *rare.* [AF. *demie vile* half town or vill.] A half-vill or 'town'; the half of a vill (when this was divided between two lords) as a political unit.

The Anglo-French word occurs frequently in the Statute cited, but in the Record ed. is translated *half-town*.

1200 *Stat. Exeter* (14 Edw. I) Stat. I. 210 Les nuns de totes les viles, demie viles, e hamelez, ke sunt en son Wap, Hundred e Franchise (*transl.* The names of all the Towns, Half-towns, and Hamlets, within his Wapentake, etc.). 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. iv. 111 The Statute of Exeter, which makes frequent mention of entire vills, demi-vills, and hamlets.

**Demi-vol**: see DEMI- 1.

**Demi-volte** (de'mi'vōlt), *Manège*. [DEMI- 6.]

One of the seven artificial motions of a horse: a half-turn made with the fore legs raised.

1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 74 Having a horse that was excellent in performing the demivolte. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* iv. xxx. And making demi-volte in air. 1884 E. L. ANDERSON *Mod. Horsemanship* II. xii. 121 The horse may be made to traverse in lines and demi-voltes to the left.

+**Demi-vowel**, *Obs.* *rare.* A semi-vowel.

1611 FLORIO, *Semiuvocal*, a demie vowel.

**Demi-wolf**: see DEMI- 11.

**Demi-world**, *nonce-wd.* = DEMI-MONDE.

1862 *Times* 3 Sept. 5/5 The bye-world.. which the French call the *demi-monde*.. The demi-world or bye-world is an alluring theme.

**Demi-wosted**: see DEMI-OSTADE.

+**Demixture**, *Obs.* [f. DE- I. 5 + MIXTURE.] Mixture of things which are themselves formed by mixture: cf. DECOMPOSITION I, DECOMPOUND.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 337 The Intermediate Colours are made by the Mixture and Demixture of those Extreams.

**Demme**, *Obs.* form of DIM v.

**Dem-me**, *demmy*, *demn*: see DEM v. 2

**Demmyt**, *Obs.* f. *dammied*: see DEM v. 1

**Demobilize** (dēmō'bilīz), v. [DE- II. 1.]

*trans.* To reduce from a mobilized condition; to disband (forces) so as to make them not liable to be moved in military service.

1882 *Standard* 23 Oct. 5/3 It has been decided to demobilise those Reserve men. 1892 *Times* 15 Aug. 6/1 The mobilized ships having first been inspected, will return to their respective ports and be demobilized forthwith.

Hence **Demobilization**, the action of demobilizing, reduction of forces to a peace footing.

1866 *Spectator* 14 Apr. 399/2 Austria has demanded the demobilization of the Prussian army. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Aug. 5/4 An order.. for the demobilisation of the First-class Army Reserve.



**Democracy** (dēmo'krāsī). Forms: 6-7 *democracie*, 6-7 (9) *-cratie*, 7 (9) *-craty*, 7- *-cracy*. [a. F. *démocratie* (-s), (Oresme 14th c.), a. med. L. *democratia* (in 13th c. L. transl. of Aristotle, attrib. to William of Moerbeke), a. Gr. *δημοκρατία* popular government, f. *δῆμος* the commons, the people + *-κρατία* in comb. = *κράτος* rule, sway, authority. The latinized form is frequent in early writers, and *democratis*, *-craty*, in 16-17th c.]

1. Government by the people; that form of government in which the sovereign power resides in the people as a whole, and is exercised either directly by them (as in the small republics of antiquity) or by officers elected by them. In mod. use often more vaguely denoting a social state in which all have equal rights, without hereditary or arbitrary differences of rank or privilege.

[1531 *ELYOT Gov. Lib.* An other publique weale was amonge the Atheniensis, where equalitie was of estate amonge the people. This manner of gouernance was called in greke *Democratia*, in latine, *Popularis potentia*, in englishe the rule of the communitie.] 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 108 Democracie, when the multitude have gouernment. 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 549 Democracie, where free and poore men being the greater number, are lords of the estate. 1658 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* 267 Were I in Switzerland I would maintaine Democracy. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 514 Presbyterie verges nearer toward Populacy or Democracy. 1821 *BYRON Diary May (Ravenna)* What is democracy?—an aristocracy of blackguards. 1836 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Excer.* 1842 IV. 191 Democracy means the community's governing through its representatives for its own benefit. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov. 3/1 'Progress of all through all, under the leading of the best and wisest', was his (Mazzini's) definition of democracy.

b. A state or community in which the government is vested in the people as a whole.

1574 *WHITGIFT Def. Annuu.* iii. Wks. (1851) I. 390 In respect that the people are not secluded, but have their interest in church-matters, it is a democracy, or a popular estate. 1607 *TORRELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 97 Democracies do not nourish game and pleasures like unto Monarchies. 1614 B. *HALL Recoll. Treat.* 733 Nothing... can bee more disorderlie, then the confusion of your Democracy, or popular state. 1672 *MILTON P. R.* iv. 266 Those ancient whose resolute eloquence Welded at will that fierce democracy. 1794 S. *WILLIAMS Vermont* 348 In the ancient democracies the public business was transacted in the assemblies of the people. 1804 *SVP. SMITH Mor. Philos.* xvi. (1850) 237 In the fierce and eventful democracies of Greece and Rome. 1881 *JOWETT Thucyd.* I. 117 We are called a democracy, for the administration is in the hands of the many and not of the few.

c. *fig.*

1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 82 Tyrannizing as it were over the Democracy of base and vulgar actions. 1652 J. *SMITH Sel. Disc.* ix. xi. (1821) 410 In wicked men there is a democracy of wild lusts and passions. 1885 J. *MARTINEAU Types Eth. Th.* I. 27 All these *dem.* are not left side by side as a democracy of real being.

2. That class of the people which has no hereditary or special rank or privilege; the common people (in reference to their political power).

1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) II. xii. 453 The power of the democracy in that age resided chiefly in the corporations. 1841 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Excer.* (1842) VI. 151 The portion of the people whose injury is the most manifest, have got or taken the title of the 'democracy'. For nobody that has taken care of himself, is ever, in these days, of the democracy. The political life of the English democracy, may be said to date from the 21st of January 1841. 1868 *MILL in Eng. & Ireland Feb.* When the democracy of one country will join hands with the democracy of another.

3. *Democratism*. *rare*.

1856 *MISS MULOCK J. Halifax* 244 It seems that democracy is life in your neighbourhood.

4. *U. S. politics*. a. The principles of the Democratic party; b. The members of the Democratic party collectively.

1825 H. *CLAY Priv. Corr.* 112, I am [alleged to be] a deserter from democracy. 1848 N. Y. *Herald* 13 June (Bartlett). The election of 1840... was carried by... false charges against the American democracy. 1868 in G. *Rose Gt. Country* 354 That resolution adopted by the Maine Democracy in State Convention at Augusta. 1891 *Lowell's Poems, Biogrow P.* Note 301 One of the leaders of the Northern Democracy during the war, and the presidential nominee against Lincoln in 1864.

**Democrasian**, var. of DEMOCRATIAN Obs.

**Democrat** (dēmo'kræt). Also 8 *-crat*. [a. F. *démocrate* (1790 in Hatzf.), formed from *démocratie* DEMOCRACY, on the model of *aristocrate*.]

1. An adherent or advocate of democracy; orig. one of the republicans of the French Revolution of 1790 (opposed to *aristocrat*).

1790 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Rev.* 110 2 The democrats had already stripped the nobility of all power. 1791 *GIBSON Misc. Works* (1814) I. 340 Even our democrats are more reasonable or more discreet. 1794 — *Autobiog.* Wks. 1796 I. 181 The clamour of the triumphant democrats. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes vi.* Napoleon, in his first period, was a true Democrat. 1851 *HELPS Comp. Solit.* ii. (1874) 15 Too affectionate a regard for the people to be a democrat.

2. *U. S. politics*. A member of the Democratic party: see DEMOCRATIC 2.

1798 *WASHINGTON Let. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 105 You could as soon scrub the blackmore white as change the principle of a profest Democrat. 1809 *KENDALL Trav.* III. ix. 5 A democrat is an anti-federalist. 1847 H. *CLAY Priv. Corr.* 544 He must say whether he is Whig or Democrat. 1868

*BYRON Amer. Commw.* II. iii. liii. 333 One of these two parties carried on, under the name of Democrats, the dogmas and traditions of the Jeffersonian Republicans.

3. *U. S.* A light four-wheeled cart with several seats one behind the other, and usually drawn by two horses. 'Originally called *democratic wagon* (Western and Middle U.S.)'. *Cent. Dict.*

1890 S. J. *DUNCAN Soc. Departures* 26 The vehicle was, in the language of the country, a 'democrat', a high four-wheeled cart, painted and varnished, with double seats, one behind the other. 1894 *Auctioneer's Catal.* (New York), Democrat Wagon in good order.

4. *attrib.* = DEMOCRATIC. *rare*.

1817 *COLERIDGE Blog. Lit.* I. x. 186 He... talked of purpose in a democrat way in order to draw me out. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Nov. 676 Whether a little farmer... is going to rule the Democrat Party in America.

† **Democratian**, a. and sb. Obs. Also 7 *-sian*. [f. med. L. *democratia* DEMOCRACY + *-AN*.]

A. *adj.* = DEMOCRATIC.

1574 J. *JONES Nat. Beginning Grov. Things* 33 The Democratian common wealth... is the government of the people; where all their counsell and advise is had together in one. 1803 *Sussex Chron. in Spirit Public Tracts*. (1804) VII. 248 Under the Democratian flag.

B. *sb.* = DEMOCRAT.

1658 R. *FRANK North. Mem.* (1821) 36 When Democratians dagger the Crown.

**Democratique** (dēmo'kræ'tik), a. (sb.) [a. F. *démocratique*, ad. med. L. *démocraticus*, a. Gr. *δημοκρατικὸς*, f. *δημοκρατία* DEMOCRACY: see -IC.]

1. Of the nature of, or characterized by, democracy; advocating or upholding democracy.

1608 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* x. liii. (1612) 250 Aristocratick government nor Democratick pleas'd. 1790 *MANIN Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 433 All is in a flame between the Aristocratic and Democrat parties [in France]. 1837 Ht. *MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* III. 255 The most democratic of nations is religious at heart. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 508 No Church constitution has proved in practice so democratic as that of Scotland.

2. *U. S. politics*. (With capital D.) Name of the political party originally called *Anti-Federal* and afterwards *Democratic-Republican*, which favours strict interpretation of the Constitution with regard to the powers of the general government and of individual States, and the least possible interference with local and individual liberty; in opposition to the party now (since 1854) called *Republican* (formerly called *Federals* and *Whigs*). b. Pertaining to the Democratic party, as 'a Democratic measure'.

c. 1800 T. *TWINING Trav. America* in 1796 (1894) 51 One of the principal members of the opposition, or of the anti-federal or democratic party. 1812 in *Niles' Register* 96 Harford, Baltimore, Washington and Queen-Anns have returned 4 Democratic members. Federal majority (in Maryland House) 32. 1830 W. L. *GARRISON in Life* II. 312 Both the Whig and Democratic parties have consulted the wishes of abolitionists. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* 507 What was Whig doctrine in 1830 may be Democratic doctrine in 1850. *Ibid.* 508 The three Democratic presidents, Jackson, Van Buren, and Polk. 1888 *BYRON Amer. Commw.* II. iii. liii. 340 The autonomy of communities... has been the watchword of the Democratic party.

† B. *sb.* = DEMOCRAT 1. Obs.

1628-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 232 The democrats of our age went upon another principle. 1621 G. *VERNON Pref. to Heylin's De Jure Patritatis Epist.* This argument is known too well by our Anti-Episcopal Democrats.

**Democratichal** (dēmo'kræ'tikāl), a. (sb.) [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] = DEMOCRATIC 1.

1580 *Hay any Work* 26 It is Monarchical, in regarde of our head Christ, Aristocratick in the Eldership, and Democratichal in the people. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 4b. Ostracismes practiced in those Democratichal and Popular states of elder times. 1666 in *Somers Tracts* I. 111 The Democratichal Man, that is never quiet under any Government. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson* 21 Mar. an. 1775 I abhor his Whiggish democratichal notions and propensities. 1849 *GROTE Greece* II. xiv. (1862) V. 501 The levy was in fact as democratichal and as equalising as... on that memorable occasion.

† B. *sb.* = DEMOCRAT 1. Obs.

1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xxii. 122 Aristocratichals and Democratichals of old time in Greece. 1679 — *Behemoth* I. Wks. VI. 129 The thing which those democratichals chiefly then aimed at, was to force the King to call a parliament. 1714 E. *LEWIS Letter to Swift* 6 July. He is in with the democratichals.

**Democratichally** (dēmo'kræ'tikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY*.] In a democratic manner; according to the principles of democracy.

1603 *HOLLAND Flutarck's Mor.* 627 They were not summoned aristocratichally... but invited democratichally and after a popular manner to Supper. 1791 R. *BURKE in B's Corr.* (1844) III. 300 He is supposed to be very democratichally inclined. 1830 *FRASER's Mag.* XIX. 249 He talked democratichally with Lord Stanhope, conservatively with Mr. Pitt. 1888 *BYRON Amer. Commw.* I. 36 Persons so democratichally-minded as Madison and Edmund Randolph.

**Democratifiable**, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. \**démocratify* (f. DEMOCRAT + *-FY*) + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being converted into a democrat.

1812 *SHELLEY Let. in Dowden Life* I. 245, I have met with no determined Republicans, but I have found some who are democratifiable.

**Democratism** (dēmo'kræ'tiz'm). [f. DEMOCRAT + *-ISM*.] Democracy as a principle or system.

1793 *BURKE Policy of Union Wks.* VII. 128 Between the rabble of systems, Fayetteism, Condorcetism, Monarchism, or Democratism or Federalism, on the one side, and the fundamental laws of France on the other. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 655 The red cap of democratism.

† **Democratist**, Obs. [f. as prec. + *-IST*.] A partisan of democracy; = DEMOCRAT 1.

1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 83 You will smile here at the consistency of those democratists. 1791 *Hist. in Ann. Rev.* 113 By the arts of the democratists they were plunged into a civil war of the most horrid kind.

**Democratization** (dēmo'kræ'tiz-iz-ən). [f. next + *-ATION*.] The action of rendering, or process of becoming, democratic.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 10 The art has not improved under this democratization. 1888 *BYRON Amer. Commw.* II. ii. xxviii. 53 It is a period of the democratization of all institutions, a democratization due to the influence of French republican ideas.

**Democratize** (dēmo'kræ'taiz), v. [a. F. *démocratiser*, f. *démocrate*, *-cratie*: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To render democratic; to give a democratic character to.

1798 W. *TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* XXVII. 583 Not to democratize any one of the great continental powers. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 398 The tendency of the measure was to democratize... the constitution. 1888 *BYRON Amer. Commw.* II. ii. xl. 85 The State Government, which is nothing but the colonial government developed and somewhat democratized.

2. *intr.* To become democratic. (*rare*.)

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 506 The fact that we are democratizing must be evident.

Hence **Democratized** *ppl. a.*; **Democratizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Democratizer**, one who democratizes.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* 326/2 The democratizing of the House of Commons. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 6 Oct. 3 A new and democratized Reform Club. 1888 *BYRON Amer. Commw.* II. ii. xlii. 113 The democratizing constitution of 1846. 1893 *Nation* 21 Sept. 207/3 Nothing more democratic and democratizing... has ever emanated even from the Tories in the days of their greatest distress.

**Democracy**, early variant of DEMOCRACY.

**Democritean** (dēmo'kriti-ən), a. [f. L. *Dēmocritēus* ('or -ius, Gr. *Δημοκρίτης*-ος) of or pertaining to Democritus + *-AN*.] Of, pertaining to, or after the style of Democritus, a Greek philosopher of the 5th century B.C. (known as 'the laughing philosopher'), or of his atomistic or other theories. So † **Democrital** a., **Democritio** a. [L. *Dēmocriticus*], † **Democritish** a., in same sense; † **Democritically** a., after the style or theories of Democritus; *D. stories* (*fabule Democritice*), incredible stories of Natural History; † **Democritism**, the practice of Democritus in laughing at everything.

a. 1617 *BAYNE Diocessans Tryall* (1621) 80 As all but Morelius and such Democritall spirits doo affirme. 1650 *BELWER Anthropol.* Ep. Ded., To summon Democritall Atomes to congregate into an intellectual Form. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Democritick, mocking, jeering, laughing at every thing. 1668 H. *MORE Dr. Dial.* I. xxvi. 171/3 53 The Existence of the ancient Democritich Vacuum. 1672 Sir T. *BROWNE Lett. Friend* xxiv. (1881) 143 His sober contempt of the world wrought no Democritism or Cynicism, no laughing or snarling at it. 1676 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst. Pref.*, The Democritick Fate, is nothing but The Material Necessity of all things without a God. 1725 *BAILEY Erasmus Collog.* (1877) 394 (D.) Not to mention democritick stories, do we not find... that there is a mighty disagreement between an oak and an olive-tree? 1845 *MAURICE Mor. & Met. Philos. in Enquiry Metrop.* II. 629 1 The Democritic discourse of atoms. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. 137 The Democritean notions of actual images which... pass from the object to the sense. 1888 J. *MARTINEAU Study Relig.* I. ii. 1. 214 A physiologist so Democritian as Haecel.

**Demodé**, *ppl. a.* [f. F. *démodé*, *pa. ppl.* of *démoder* to put out of fashion (f. DE- I. 6 + *mode* fashion) + *-ED*.] That has gone out of fashion.

1807 *Temple Bar Mag.* Mar. 436 Despite its demodé raging Romanticism. 1821 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Oct. 457/2 Anything so demodé as buffing.

|| **Demodex** (dē'mo'deks). *Zool.* [mod. L.: f. Gr. *δῆμος* fat + *δῆξ* wood-worm.] A genus of parasitic mites, of which one species, *D. folliculorum*, infests the hair follicles and sebaceous follicles of man and domestic animals.

1876 *Beneden's Anim. Parasites* 134 The dog harbours a demodex which causes it to lose its hair. 1876 *DUNNING Dis. Skin* 585.

**Demoeere**, obs. form of DEMUR.

**Demogorgon** (dē'mo'gɔ:ʒ-ən). *Myth.* [late L. *Dēmogorgōn*, having the form of a derivative of Gr. *δῆμος* people + *γοργός* grim, terrible, whence *γοργώ* Gorgon; but of uncertain origin: see below.] Name of a mysterious and terrible infernal deity.

First mentioned (so far as known) by the Scholiast (Lucianus or Lucutius Placidius) l. 450 on Statius *Theb.* ix. 516, as the name of the great neiber deity invoked in magic rites. Mentioned also by a scholiast on Lucan *Pharsalia* vi. 742. Described in the *Recherches* of Conrad de Mure (1737) as the primordial God of ancient mythology; so in the *Genealogia Deorum* of Boccaccio. The latter appears to be the source of the word in modern literature (Aristo, Spencer, Milton, Shelley, etc.).



[By some supposed to be a corruption of *δημογραφός* Demurgus; but this is very doubtful. The medieval writers connect it with *dæmon* (Demon), and explain it as meaning either *dæmonius terror* (terror to demons), or *terribilis dæmon* (terrible demon). From its connexion with magic, it may be a disguised form of some Oriental name.]

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. v. 22 O thou [Night] most ancient Grandmother of all. Which was begot in Demogorgon's hall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 965 And by them stood Orcus and Ades, and the dreaded name Of Demogorgon. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* v. 11 He's the first begotten of Beelzebub, with a face as terrible as Demogorgon. 1705 PURSHALL *Mech. Microcosm* 85 The Saline, and Sulphurous Vapours, I take to be the True Demogorgon of the Philosophers, or Grandfather of all the Heathen Gods, i.e. Mettals. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i. 207 All the powers of nameless worlds. And Demogorgon, a tremendous gloom. 1850 KEIGHTLEY *Fairy Mythol.* 452 According to Ariosto, Demogorgon has a splendid temple palace in the Himalaya mountains, whither every fifth year the Fates are all summoned to appear before him, and give an account of their actions.

**Demographer** (dēmōgrāfā), [*f.* DEMOGRAPHY: see -GRAPHER.] One versed in demography.

1881 P. GEDDES in *Nature* No. 622. 524 The economic labours of the geographer. and the demographer.

**Demographic** (dēmōgrāfik), *a.* [*f.* next: see -GRAPHIC.] Of or pertaining to demography.

1882 *Lond. Med. Record* No. 86. 311 This proportion. has no demographic interest. 1891 *Scott. Leader* 11 Aug. 4 In the demographic section there is to be investigated some social problems of more than usual intricacy.

**Demography** (dēmōgrāfi), [*mod. f.* Gr. *δημος* people + *-γραφία* writing, description (see -GRAPHY): cf. *F. démographie, Journal des Économistes*, April 1878.] That branch of anthropology which deals with the life-conditions of communities of people, as shown by statistics of births, deaths, diseases, etc. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* V. 560 Two sections of general anthropology, viz.: 1, anthropology proper. 2, demography, which. treats of the statistics of health and disease. 1882 *Athenæum* 16 Sept. 374/1 The fourth International Congress for Hygiene and Demography was held last week at Geneva.

**Demoid** (dēmōid), *a.* [*ad. f.* Gr. *δημοειδής* vulgar, *f. δημος* the commons, the people: see -OID.] Used of a type of animal or plant which by its commonness or abundance characterizes a geographical region or a period of time; especially of the characteristic fossil type of a geological formation.

1884 H. G. SEELEY *Philipp's Man.* of *Geol.* i. 437 The abundant demoid types, which are termed characteristic fossils, for their abundance is such that strata are easily recognised by them. Every formation has its demoid types; which in the Primary rocks are generally brachiopods. 1885 W. H. HUDLESTON in *Geol. Mag.* 128 The relations of a thoroughly demoid type are pretty dry.

**Demoiselle**. [*mod. f.* (dēmōwazēl), from earlier *damoiselle*: see DAMSEL.]

1. A young lady, a maid, a girl. Occurs in 16th c. for earlier *damoiselle*, *damisell* (see DAMSEL); in modern writers, in reference to France or other foreign country.

1580 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* i. 8 b/1 A gentyl demoyseil [*ed.* 1480 *damisell*] that was wonder fayre. 1762 STERNE *Lett.* Wks. (1830) 750/2 (Stanf.). A month's play with a French Demoiselle. 1824 BYRON *Yvan* xv. xlii. A dashing demoiselle of good estate. 1884 HUNTER & WHYTE *My Duca's* iii. (1885) 38 One student, skating along with his demoiselle, has cannoned against another.

2. *Zool. a.* The Numidian crane (*Anthropoides virgo*); so called from its elegance of form.

1687 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 374 Six Demoiselles of Numidia, a Kind of Crane. 1766 *Ibid.* LVI. 210 The next I shall mention is the Grus Numidia, Numidian crane, or Demoiselle. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl.* 484 The Numidian demoiselle is remarkable. for elegance and symmetry of form, and grace of deportment.

*b.* A dragon-fly. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) I. 276 The name given to them in England, 'Dragon flies', seems much more applicable than 'Damoiselles' by which the French distinguish them. 1844 GOSSE in *Zoologist* II. 709 Thus I contracted an acquaintance with these damoiselles.

**Demolater** (dēmōlātā), *noun-nd.* [*f.* *δημος* people + *-later*: cf. *idolater*.] A worshipper of the common people. So *Demomania*, one madly attached to the common people.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 22 May 704/2 Friendly portrait of a democracy by democrats, by demagogues, by demomanics even, and demolaters.

**Demolish** (dēmōlif), *v.* [*a. f.* *démoliss-*, lengthened stem of *démolir* (1383 in Littré), *ad. L. demoliri* to throw down, demolish, destroy, *f. De-I.* 6 + *mōliri* to build, construct, erect, *f. mōles* mass, massive structure.]

1. *trans.* To destroy (a building or other structure) by violent disintegration of its fabric; to pull or throw down, pull to pieces, reduce to ruin.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 285 The Chapel of Hakington. was quite and cleane demolished. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxv. (1612) 353 Both twaine made hauck of their foes, demolishing their Forts. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. iii. 181 Christ did. demolish and breake downe that partition wall. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* I. xvi. 422 They completely demolished the remainder of the edifice. 1825 MACAULAY *Milton Ess.* 1854 I. 11/1 The men who demolished the images in cathedrals have not always been able to demolish those which were enshrined in their minds.

† *b.* To break down or ruin partially. *Obs.* 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 170 Behind this stands the

great altar of Hercules, much demolished. 1656 *Ibid.* I. 331 A fair town, but now wretchedly demolished by the late siege.

† *c. intr.* with passive sense. *Obs. rare.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Joel* ii. 8 Through the windowes they shall fall and shall not demolish [*Vulg. et non demolientur*]. 7 Archaic const.: *demolishing* = *d-demolishing*, in demolition-being demolished: cf. *building* in *BUILD* v. 7.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 21872 The House Gulic live in is demolishing. 1706 *Ibid.* No. 4199/3 The Castle of Nice is demolishing.

2. *fig.* To destroy, make an end of.

1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* viii. 193 They lesse resist extrinsecall and intrinsecall causes that demolish their health. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 201 Demolishing the Church by division and contempt. 1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-think. Math.* § 32 It is directly demolishing the very doctrine you would defend. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* vii. § 214. 211 To demolish any so-called scientific objection that might be raised. 1882 *Athenæum* 23 Dec. 844 The author demolishes most of those fanciful etymologies.

*b. humorously.* To consume, finish up.

1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* iii. i. As tall a trencherman. As e'er demolish pyre-fortification. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* i. Wks. 1799 I. 106 They proceed to demolish the substantial. 1879 BEERHOOM *Palagonia* iii. 41 It is on record that he demolished the whole side of a young guanacho at one sitting.

Hence *Demolished ppl. a.*

1623 DONNE *Encenia* 34 That demolished Temple. 1742 YOUNG *Ms. Th.* vii. 833 Beneath the lumber of demolish'd worlds. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 347 On the site of the demolished theatre.

**Demolishable**, *a.* [*f.* prec. + *-ABLE*.] That can be demolished.

1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. x. § 10 Only a glass house, frail, hollow, contemptible, demolishable.

**Demolisher** (dēmōlifš), [*f.* as prec. + *-ER* 1: cf. *F. démolisseur* (1547 in Hatf.).] One who demolishes.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 247 Melancholy that enemy of the light and demolisher of the principles of life it selfe. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 25 Whatever merit this writer may have as a demolisher, I always thought he had very little as a builder. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* V. 354 The demolishers of the Bastille. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* *Introd.*, Collet d'Herbois, the demolisher of Lyons.

**Demolishing** (dēmōlifš), *vb. sb.* [*-ING* 1.] The action of the verb DEMOLISH: demolishing.

1622 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 260, I saw many ruinous lumpes of the Walls, and demolishings of the old Towne. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 159, I will therefore attempt. the demolishing of Doubting Castle. 1691 T. (H)ALE *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxxii, The immediate demolishing of Nusances. *Ibid.* p. lxxxiii, The demolishing some particular New Encroachments.

**Demolishing, ppl. a.** [*-ING* 2.] That demolishes.

1726 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* 253 The same unrelenting, demolishing spirit reigns in all monkish societies.

**Demolishment**. Now rare. [*f.* DEMOLISH *v.* + *-MENT*: cf. *F. démolissement* (1373 *desm-* in Godef.).] The act of demolishing; the state or fact of being demolished.

1602 FULBECKE *2nd Pt. Parall.* 51 Waste may be committed in the decay or demolishment of an house. 1702 ECHARD *Ecccl. Hist.* (1710) 465 The. demolishment of fifty of their strongest cities. 1884 *Bookseller* 6 Nov. 1190 b/2 The author has succeeded in the complete demolishment of Messrs. Darwin, Huxley and Co.

† *b. pl.* Demolished parts or remains, ruins. *Obs.* 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. c. 155 If no man should repair the breaches, how soon would all lye flatted in demolishment? 1670 CLARENDON *Contempl. Psalms* Tracts (1727) 372 To repair those breaches and demolishments.

**Demolition** (dēmōlifšən, dēmōlifšən), [*a. f.* *démolition* (14th c. in Littré), *ad. L. demolitiō-em*, *n.* of action from *démoliri* to DEMOLISH.]

1. The action of demolishing (buildings or other structures); the fact or state of being demolished.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Citty of God* 125 Before this demolition the people of Alba were all transported unto Rome. 1780 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 9 June, The outrages began by the demolition of the mass-house by Lincoln's Inn. 1852 CONYBEARE & H. ST. PAUL (1862) I. v. 136 Its demolition was completed by an earthquake.

*b. pl.* The remains of a demolished building; demolished portions, ruins. Also *fig.*

1638 BAKER *tr. Balaac's Lett.* (1654) IV. 56 Out of their demolitions, Trophies might be erected. 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 20 Being taken four or five days before, we had only a sight of the demolitions [of the castle]. 1668 CLARENDON *Contempl. Psalms* Tracts (1727) 734 All the breaches and demolitions they had made in his Church.

2. *fig.* Destruction, overthrow.

1549 *Compl. Scot.* xx. 184 There querellis tendit to the demolitiōne of the antient public veil. 1775 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks *Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 49 Such controversies frequently end in the demolition of those rights and privileges which they were instituted to defend. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 243 The demolition of that Infamous in belief and in practice.

**Demolitionary** (dēmōlifšənārī), *a. rare.* [*f.* prec. + *-ARY*.] Of or pertaining to demolition; ruining.

1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 454 Too solid for the demolitionary process of hypocritical writers.

**Demolitionist** (dēmōlifšənist), [*See -IST*.] One who aims at or advocates demolition.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. v. Lafayette. is marching homewards with some dozen of arrested demolitionists. 1852

*Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 28 The Ultra-democratic party (not yet Republicans, only Demolitionists).

**Demomaniac**: see DEMOLATER.

**Demon** (dēmōn). Also 6-9 *dæmon*. [In form, and in sense 1, *a. L. dæmōn* (med. *L. dēmon*) spirit, evil spirit, *a. Gr. δαίμων* divinity, genius, tutelary deity. But in senses 1 b and 2, put for *L. dæmonium*, *Gr. δαίμωνιον*, neuter of *δαίμων* *adj.* ' (thing) of divine or dæmonic nature or character', which is used by the LXX, N. Test., and Christian writers, for 'evil spirit'. Cf. *F. démon* (in Oresme 14th c. *démones*); also 13th c. *demonyne* = *Pr. demoni*, *It. Sp. demonio*, repr. *L. dæmonium*, *Gr. δαίμωνιον*.]

1. In ancient Greek mythology (= *δαίμων*): A supernatural being of a nature intermediate between that of gods and men; an inferior divinity, spirit, genius (including the souls or ghosts of deceased persons, esp. deified heroes). Often written *dæmon* for distinction from sense 2.

1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa Van. Artes* 2 Grammarians. doo expounde this word Dæmon, that is a Spirit, as if it were *Sapiens*, that is, Wise. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xix. 303 And unto Cratylus again [Plato] saith, when the good man departeth this world. hee becometh a Dæmon. 1638 MEDE *St. Apost.* iii. Wks. (1672) iii. 627 et seq. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 252 Dæmons according to the Greek idiom, signify either Angels, or the Souls of men, any Spirits out of Terrestrial bodies, the Souls of Saints, and Spirits of Angels. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 52 Subordinate dæmons, which they supposed to be emanations and derivatives from their chief Deity. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. ii (1862) I. 58 In Homer, there is scarcely any distinction between gods and dæmons.

*b.* Sometimes, particularly, An attendant, ministering, or indwelling spirit; a genius.

(Chiefly in references to the so-called 'dæmon of Socrates'. Socrates himself claimed to be guided, not by a *δαίμων* or *dæmon*, but by a *δαίμωνιον*, *divinum quiddam* (Cicero), a certain divine principle or agency, an inward monitor or oracle. It was his accusers who represented this as a personal *dæmon*, and the same was done by the Christian Fathers (under the influence of sense 2), whence the English use of the word, as in the quotations. See *tr. Zeller's Socrates* iv. 73; Riddell, *Apology of Plato*, Appendix A.)

1397 TREVISA *Hidden* III. 279 We have heard I-learned of Socrates, but was always tending to a spirit [but was I-learned of Socrates, but was always tending to a spirit] that obeeth not nor hearkeneth to her owne familiar and proper daemon. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* ii. iii. 10 O Anthony! Thy Dæmon, that thy spirit which keeps thee, is Noble, Courageous, high vnmatchable. 1758 HOME *Agis* ii. Inspiration, The guardian god, the demon of the mind, Thus often presses on the human breast. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 222 If the moral sense does not check, if the demon does not warn. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 378 note, Minucius Felix thought the dæmon of Socrates was a devil.

2. An evil spirit.

*a.* (Representing *δαίμων* of the LXX and N.T. (rarely *δαίμων*); in Vulgate *dæmonium*, *dæmon*). Applied to the idols or gods of the heathen, and to the 'evil' or 'unclean spirits' by which demoniacs were possessed or actuated.

A Jewish application of the Greek word, anterior to Christianity. *δαίμονια* is used several times by the LXX to render שְׁדִיִּים *shēdīm* 'lords, idols', and שְׁטֵרִים *shēṭērīm* 'hairy ones' (satyrs or he-goats), the latter also rendered *ματαια* 'vain things'. It is also frequent in the Apocrypha (esp. in Tobit), and in the N.T., where in one instance (Matt. viii. 31) *δαίμονες* occurs in same sense. In the Vulgate generally rendered *dæmonium*, *pl. -ia*, but once in O. T. (Lev. xvii. 7), and in 10 places in N.T. (8 in St. Matthew) *dæmon*, *pl. -es*. These words are indiscriminately translated *devil* in the A.G. Gospels, *fiend* or *devil* in Wyclif, and in all the 16-17th c. versions *devil*; the Revisers of 1881-5 substitute *dæmons* in Deut. and Psalms, but in the N.T. retain *devil*, *-s*, in the text, with the literal translation *dæmon*, *-s*, in the margin. Quite distinct from this is the word properly translated 'Devil', *διάβολος*, which is not used in the plural. It is owing to this substitution of *devil* in the Bible versions, that *dæmon* is not found so early in this, as in the popular sense *b*, which arose out of this identification.

1705 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dæmon*. in Holy Scripture, the Word is always taken for the Devil or a Bad Genius. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dæmoniac* is applied to a person possessed with a spirit or dæmon. 1767 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* II. i. 16 A young woman. supposed to be possessed with dæmons. 1865 MOZLEY *Mirac.* 201 note, The relation in which these persons stood to dæmons and evil spirits. 1881 N.T. (R.V.) *John* x. 20 He hath a devil [*margin*. Gr. *dæmon*] and is mad; why hear ye him? 1885 O. T. (R.V.) *Deut.* xxxii. 17 They sacrificed unto demons, which were no God.—*Ps.* cvi. 37.

*b.* In general current use: An evil spirit; a malignant being of superhuman nature; a devil.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. xix. (1495) 45 For Demon is to vnderstonde knowynge And the deuylly hyghte soo for sharpnesse. of kyndely wytte. a 1400 *Conv. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 399 Blow flams of fer to make them to brenne, Mak redy agayne we com to this demon. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* ii. ii. 121 If that same Dæmon that hath gull'd thee thus, Should with his Lyon-gate walke the whole world. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. iii. iv. 32 [They] fired their Guns to kill the old Dæmon that they say inhabits there to disturb poor Seamen. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. 8 A malignant dæmon had brought [them] into his power. 1813 SCOTT *Trium.* ii. Concl. vii. But wouldst thou bid the demons fly Like mist before the dawning sky. 1865 WRIGHT *Hist. Caricac.* iv. (1875) 69 The three special characteristics of mediæval demons were horns, hoofs, and tails.

*c.* Applied to a person (animal or agency personified), of malignant, cruel, terrible, or destructive nature, or of hideous appearance. (Cf. *devil*.)



1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* III. v. Wks. (Ritdg.) 322/2 'A caveat against cut-purses!'. I' faith, I would fain see that demon, your cut-purse you talk of. 1821 T. G. WAINWRIGHT in *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 127 The grim demon of a bull-dog who interrupts the cat. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* x, The Boatwain used to be staunch enough, and so is Goffe, though an incarnate demon. 1829 CARLYLE *Notes* (1857) 11. 4 The Tartar Khan, with his shaggy demons of the wilderness.

d. fig. An evil passion or agency personified. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 337 p. 11 Melancholy is a kind of Demon that haunts our Island. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* v. 39 Beware... of Anger, that demon, that destroyer of our peace. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 86 The demon of anarchy has here raised a superb trophy on a monument of ruins. *Mod.* Led astray by the demon of intemperance.

3. attrib. and Comb. a. appositive (= that is a demon), as demon-companion, -god, -hag, -king, -lover, -mole, -snake; spec. applied colloq. to one who seems more than human in the rapidity, certainty, destructiveness, etc. of his play or performance, as a demon bowler at cricket. b. simple attrib. and attrib. comb. (of, belonging, or relating to a demon or demons), as demon altar, -doctrine, -herd, -land, -life, -trap, -ship, -worship; demon-bird = DEVIL-BIRD; demon-kind [after *man-kind*], the nature of demons; the race of demons; also c. demon-like adj.

1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* iv. 57 The 'demon altar of our land. 1840 J. FORBES in *Years in Ceylon* (1841) 353, I first heard the wild and wailing cry of the gaulawa, or 'demon-bird. 1853 HARPER's *Mag.* Nov. 900/1 We do not want our boys... 'demon bowlers. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* II. iv, Some Afrit sprite, Whose 'demon death-blow left no hope for fight. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 177 All those 'demon-doctrines... introduced by Antichrist and his Sectators. 1628 MEDE *Gl. Apost.* v. Wks. (1672) III. 635 A worshipper of 'demon-gods. 1814 PROPHETESS III. iv, Like the 'demon-hags of Tartarus. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 141 Among all the 'demon herd what one is there of a form... as Priapus. 1860 E. H. BARKER *Wayfaring in Fr.* 15 That small 'demon-insect, the mosquito. 1857 TAIL'S *Mag.* XXIV. 28 The sentences, on all mankind and 'demon-kind. 1859 G. WILSON *Life E. Forbes* i. 29 Grim or gentle visitants from 'demonland or Fairyland. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp. Hunt.* xi. 82 They seem endowed with 'demon life. 1823 E. NATHAN *Language* III. 416 'demon-like horrors. 1757 COLLIERIDGE *Kubla Khan* 16 Woman waiting for her 'demon-lover. 1821 KEATS *Isabel* xiv, And let his spirit, like a 'demon-mole, Work through the clayey soil and gravel hard. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 56 The 'demon-theology... was brought into the Christian Church first by the Gnostics *ibid.*, by this their 'demon-worship.

**Demonachize** (dēmōnākīz), v. [f. DE- II. I + L. *monach-us* monk + -IZE.] trans. To deprive of monks.

1820 D. TURNER *Tour in Normandy* II. 24 So thoroughly... had the Normans demonachised Neustria.

**Demonagerie**, *nonce-wd.* [f. DEMON, after *menagerie*.] An assemblage of demons.

1848 TAIL'S *Mag.* XV. 433 Slavery... unless it had been now and then checked, would have transformed the earth ere now into a demonagerie.

† **Demonagogue**, *Obs.* [f. as next + *ἀγορεύς* drawing forth.] A means of expelling a demon.

1786 FERRIER in *Mem. Lit. & Philos. Soc. Manchester* (1790) III. 74 Dr. Thoner extols *mercurius vitæ*, as remarkably useful in expelling preternatural substances from the body. Almost every man had his favourite demonagogue.

† **Demonarch**, *Obs.* [f. as next + Gr. *ἀρχός* chief.] A ruler of demons; a chief demon.

1778 H. FARMER *Lett. Worthington* II. (R.), The false supposition, that the Jews held only one prince of demons; and that demonarch was a term never applied by them to any but to the Devil.

† **Demonarchy**, *Obs.* [f. Gr. *δαίμων*, *δαμον*- (see DEMON) + *-αρχία*, *ἀρχή* sovereignty, rule.] The rule or dominion of a demon.

c. 1613 *Maximes Unfolded* B, *Demonarchie*, or the Dominion of the Divell. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* III. 231 All that pretended Hierarchie or Demonarchie which the Emperor, as supreme Head in all matters Civil and Ecclesiastical, assumed.

**Demoness** (dēmōnēs), *f.* [f. DEMON + -ESS.] A female demon; a she-devil.

a. 1638 MEDE *Apost. Later Times* (1641) 31 The Schemites... had a Goddess or Demoness under the name of Jephtha's daughter. 1856 TILAN *Mag.* Aug. 190/1 That smiling demoness, his mother. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. n. iv. 177 A demoness who sometimes appears just before the floods.

**Demonetization** (dēmōnīzēzīshn), *f.* [f. next + -ATION.] The action of demonetizing, or condition of being demonetized.

1822 T. HANKEY (*title*), Faucher's Remarks... on the Production of the Precious Metals, and on the Demonetization of Gold in several Countries in Europe. 1852 A. JOHNSON *Observ. Supplies of Gold* 2 The demonetization of the Dutch Gold coin was effected at that time. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. xv. (1876) 488 Partial demonetization of silver.

**Demonetize** (dēmōnīzēz), v. [ad. mod. F. *demonetiser* (Dict. Acad. 1835), *f.* DE- I. 6 + L. *monētā* money; see -IZE.] trans. To deprive of standard monetary value; to withdraw from use as money. Hence *Demonetized ppl. a.*, -izing *vbl. sb.*

1822 T. HANKEY *tr. Faucher's Product. Precious Metals* 31 On August 6, 1849, the Government laid before the Assembly the scheme of a law to 'demonetise' the pieces of five and ten florins. 1853 T. WILSON *Notings on Money* 83 Merchants not understanding the demonetising of gold by the Dutch in 1850. 1876 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. xv. VOL. III.

487 Germany has, within the last few years, demonetised silver. 1879 *Daily News* 21 May 3/1 To keep up the price of the demonetised metal.

**Demonette** (dēmōnēt), *nonce-wd.* [dim. of DEMON: see -ETTE.] A little demon.

1854 CAROLINE FOX *Mem. Old Friends* (1882) 208 Baby tortois, most exquisite black demonettes, an inch and a half long, with long tails.

**Demoniac** (dēmōniāk), a. and sb. Forms: 4-5 demoniak (-yak), 5-7 -ake, 5-8 -ack, 6-7 -ake, 7 -aque, (dæ-), 7- demoniac. [ad. late L. *demoniac-us* (in Tertullian c. 200), a. Gr. type *δαμονιακός*, f. *δαμόνιον*: see DEMON.]

A. adj. 1. Possessed by a demon or evil spirit. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 532 I hold him certainly demoniak. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* C vii, The lady wente oute of her wytte and was all demonyak a long tyme. 1542 BOORDE *Pyetary* xxxvii. (1670) 298 Lunatycke, or frantyecke, or demonyacke. a. 1622 DONNE *Badenay* (1644) 217 That the Kings of Spaine should dispossesse Demoniacque persons. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. ii. xxix, Magick can onely quell natures Demoniacque. c. 1811 FUSSELL *Lect. Art v.* (1848) 471 The demoniac boy among the series of frescoes at Grotto Ferrata. 1813 *Examiner* 15 Mar. 165/1 This... idea... operated upon the demoniac spirit of the wretch.

b. Pertaining to demoniac possession. 1674 MILTON *P. L.* (ed. 2) xi. 485 Demoniac phrenzy, moping melancholy, And moon-struck madness. c. 1814 *Prophetess* II. vii, As with demoniac energy possess'd!

2. Of or pertaining to demons.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* (1851) 275 This is the Demoniack legion indeed. 1671 — *P. R.* IV. 628 He... Shall chase thee... From thy demoniac holds, possession foul. 1665 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. ii. vi. 71 The mourning of the Demoniack Spirits, for the death of their great God Pan. 1856 FARRER *Early Chr. II.* 266, I agree with those who see in this vision a purely demoniac host.

3. Characteristic of or befitting a demon; devilish. 1820 HARTLEY *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 179 Wrought up to a pitch of demoniac scorn and phrensy. 1854 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xxii, It was as the demoniac desire of some terrible wild beast for the food that is withheld from his ravening.

1852 TYNDALL *Mountainscr.* i. 3 The spirit of life... is rendered demoniac or angelic.

4. Of the nature of a demon or in-dwelling spirit; = DEMONIC 2.

1844 MASSON *Ess.* *Three Devils* (1856) 121 Goethe and Niebuhr generalised in the phrase 'the demoniac' (ed. 1874 p. 288 demoniac) element 'that mystic something which they seemed to detect in all men of unusual potency among their fellows. *ibid.*, The demoniac element in a man... may in one case be the demoniac of the ethereal and celestial, in another the demoniac of the Tartarean and infernal. 1856 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. REID *Life* (1888) I. viii. 306 Denying... that demoniac element in man which is the very fire of God.

B. sb.

1. One possessed by a demon or evil spirit.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 584 He nas no fool, ne no demoniak. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* E viij b, And helyth the demonyackes or madde folke. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* i. xviii. 33 a, To banish the Spirit out of y<sup>e</sup> Demoniacke. 1665 ROYLE *Occas. Refl.* IV. x. (1845) 226 Possessed by it as Demoniacks are possessed by the Divel. 1717 BERKELEY in *Fraser Life* (1871) 580 The demoniacs of S. Andrea della Valle. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1879) 221 They looked like so many demoniacs who had been fighting.

† 2. *Ecl. Hist.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Demoniacs*, are also a party or branch of the Anabaptists, whose distinguishing tenet it is, that the devils shall be saved at the end of the world. 1847 in CRAIG, and later Dicts.

**Demoniacal** (dēmōniākāl), a. (sb.) [f. as prec. + -AL.] a. Of or pertaining to demons. b. = DEMONIC 1, i b. c. Befitting or of the nature of a demon; devilish, fiendish.

*Demoniacal possession*: the possession of a man by an indwelling demon or evil spirit, formerly held to be the cause of some species of insanity, epilepsy, etc.

1614 BP. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 883 In the Popish Churches... their ridiculous, or demoniacal service, who can endure? 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Met.* i. i. iii. 35 Extatic and demoniacal persons. *ibid.* I. ii. v. vii, Imaginary dreams are of divers kinds, natural, divine, demoniacal, etc. 1681 HALLYWELL *Melanfr.* 78 (T.) A notable instance of demoniacal possession. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* ix. Notes Wks. 1811 VI. 391 The Possessions recorded in the Gospel... called demoniacal. 1865 KANE *Art. Exam.* I. xxviii. 167 Menacing and demoniacal expressions. 1858 LYTON *What will He do* II. xi, His quarrels with a demoniacal usher. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xl. (1878) 323 The temper of the mistress of the house... of such a demoniacal complexion.

Hence *Demoniacally* adv.

1819 G. S. FABER *Discurs.* (1823) I. 345 Demoniacally possessed. 1865 L. OLIPHANT *Piccadilly* (1870) 102 She looked at me... demoniacally.

**Demoniacism** (dēmōniāzīzm), *rare* -o 'The state of being a demoniac; the practice of demoniacs' (Craig 1847).

1848 WEBSTER cites MILMAN.

† **Demoniacs**, a. *Obs.* Also -yakyl. [a. OF. *demoniacale*, the usual representative of L. *demoniac-us*: cf. OF. *triale*, TREACLE, L. *thēriaca*.] = DEMONIC.

c. 1500 *Melusine* 314 Whiche, thrugh arte demonyacle, bath miserably suffred deth. 1503 *Kalendar of Sheph.*, Of Yre, The man yreus ys lyk to oon demonyakyl.

**Demonial**, a. *rare*. [a. OF. *demonial*, prob. med. L. *demoniālis*, *f.* *demonium*: see DEMON and -AL.] Of or relating to a demon or demons; also, of the nature of a demon, demoniacal.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 310 To hear Diotima de-

scribing the Demonial Nature. 1678 CRUMWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 14. 264 No one who acknowledges Demonial things, can deny Demons. 1849 *Satanism* II. 287 Because of the spell which the Demonial sorceress laid on them.

**Demoniality** (dēmōniālītē), *rare*. [f. prec. + -ITY.] The nature of demons; the realm of demons, demons collectively. (Cf. *spirituality*.)

1879 (*title*), *Demoniality*; or Incubal and Succubal... by the Rev. Father Sinistrari, of Ameno... now first translated into English. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 2 May 242 The old wives' fables... are those of demoniality, black masses, etc.

**Demonian** (dēmōniān), a. [f. L. *demoni-um* (see DEMON) + -AN.] Of, relating to, or of the nature of, a demon or demons.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 122 Princes, Heaven's ancient sons, ethereal thrones, Demonian spirits now. 1790 H. BOYD *Sheph. Lebanon* in *Post. Reg.* (1808) 146 Demonian visions. 1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Museum* II. 90 So far as we can find our way in this truly demonian twilight. 1840 TAIL'S *Mag.* VII. 410 Against such demonian manifestations.

Hence † **Demonianism**, the doctrine of demoniacal possession.

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* IX. Wks. 1788 III. 775 An error, which so dreadfully affected the religion they were entrusted to propagate, as Demonianism did, if it were an error. 1762 — *Doctrine of Grace* II. vii. (1763) II. 161 To ascribe both to Enthusiasm or Demonianism.

[Here some modern edd. have *Demonism*, which has thence passed into Latham and later Dicts.]

† **Demoniast**, *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. after Gr. agent-nouns in -αγνς, f. -ἀειν, -ἀειν.] One who has dealings with demons, or with the devil.

1726 DE FOX *Hist. Devil* II. x. (1840) 339 His disciples and emissaries, as witches and wizards, demoniasts, and the like.

† **Demoniat**, a. *Obs.* [corresp. to Fr. *démoniat*, OCat. *demoniat*, from L. *demoniac-us*: see DEMONIC.] Demoniacal, devilish.

1623 LITTON *Trav.* x. 201 This grim demoniat spight.

**Demoniatie**, a. *rare* -1. = prec.

1850 P. GILLMORE *On Duty* to Tragedies as cold-blooded and demoniat as ever occurred.

**Demonic** (dēmōnik), a. Also dæm-. [ad. L. *demoniac-us*, a. Gr. *δαμονιακός* of or pertaining to a demon, possessed by a demon, f. *δαίμων*, *δαμων*: see DEMON and -IC.]

1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of, a demon or evil spirit; demoniacal, devilish.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 68 Convulsive and even Demonic postures. 1738 C. SMITH *Curious Relat.* I. iv. 518 So many Demonic Delusions. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 197 'Titans', Giants, huge shaggy beings of a demonic character. 1885 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 53 The traditional demonic proposal, 'I will be your servant here, and you shall be mine hereafter'.

2. Of, relating to, or of the nature of, supernatural power or genius = Ger. *dämonisch* (Göthe): cf. DEMON 1. (In this sense usually spelt *demoniac* for distinction.)

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 491 In his immature youth he had detected within himself a something demonic. 1854 LOWELL *Cambridge 30 Yrs.* App. Pr. Wks. 1800 I. 87 Shall I take Brahmin Accott's favorite word, and call him a Demonic man? [1874 see DEMONIC 4.] 1879 FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 447 There is enough to show the Demonic Dickens: as pure an instance of Genius as ever lived. 1867 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Eliaab.* Lit. vii. (1890) 258 If they have not the demonic virtue of a few great dramatic poets, they have... plentiful substitutes for it.

**Demonical** (dēmōnikāl), a. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = prec. 1.

1588 J. HARVEY *Discover. Probl.* 79 Without any mixture of demoniacal, or supernatural Magique. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1939 That Typhon was some fiend or demoniacal power. 1607 TOWSE *Four-f. Beasts* (1618) 157 Falsely imputing this demoniacal illusion to divine revelation. 1654 GAUL *Magatrom.* 324 Examples of demoniacal familiars. 1820 *Examiner* No. 521. 148/1 To attribute demonical properties to God. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) II. iii. 38 This divine inspiration was so far parallel to demonical possession.

† 2. = DEMONIC 1. *Obs.*

1606 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 43 The people... made no more account of her words than of a Demonical creature.

† **Demoni-cracy**, *Obs.* *rare* -o.

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Demoni-cratic*, the Government of devils.

**Demoniculture**, *nonce-wd.* [See CULTURE.]

Demon-worship, demonolatry.

1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. II. x. 239 Much... is but elaborate demoniculture.

**Demonifuge** (dēmōnifūdz), *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *demon* (DEMON) + -FUGE, L. -fugus chasing away.] Something used to drive away demons; a charm against demons.

1790 PENNANT *London* (1813) 271 Iabella... I hope was wrapped in the friar's garment, for few stood more in need of a demonifuge. 1848 SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* III. 771 Salt a demonifuge.

**Demonif** (dēmōnif), a. *rare*. [f. DEMON + -ISH.] Of the nature of a demon; demonic.

1863 DRAPER *Intell. Devil.* *Europe* vii. (1865) 159 He evoked two visible demonish imps.

b. as adv. (*humorous*). 'Devilish'.

1869 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* iv. (1891) 49 'It was a demonish hard case', he said.

**Demonism** (dēmōnizīm), Also dæm-. [f. DEMON + -ISM.] Belief in, or doctrine of, demons.

1699 SHAFESB. *Eng. conc. Virtue* I. i. (1709) 2 Thoms



stands in opposition to dæmonism, and denotes goodness in the superior Deity. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 553 The comparative merits of atheism and demonism. 1865 *Spectator* 4 Feb. 130/2 The ridicule of the devil and his imps never penetrated England, demonism never having had any hold upon the masses. 1891 *Antidote* 5 May 139 A belief in dæmonism and witchcraft.

**Demonist** (dēmōnist). Also dæ-. [f. DEMON + -IST.] A believer in, or worshipper of, demons. 1641 *Dialogue Answered* 6 One Marke a great Dæmonist. 1699 SHAFESB. *Eng. conc. Virtue* I. i. (1709) 2 To believe the governing Mind, or Minds, not absolutely and necessarily good... but capable of acting according to mere will or fancy, is to be a demonist.

**Demonization** (dēmōnizē'jən). [f. next : see -ATION.] The action of turning into, or representing as, a demon.

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Mem.* I. 305, I hope to atone to them for my demonizations. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. ii. v. 149 The demonisation of the forces and dangers of nature belongs to the structural action of the human mind.

**Demonize** (dēmōniz), v. [f. med.L. *demonizare* : cf. Gr. *δαμονίζεσθαι* passive, to be possessed by a demon : see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make into, or like, a demon; to render demoniacal; to represent as a demon.

1821 *Examiner* 579/1 That subdued superstition, espionage, and persecution... more adequately demonises active hypocrisy and oppression. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. i. v. 26 In Persia the *asuras*—demonised in India—retained their divinity. 1888 *Morning Post* 12 Sept., Where men are brutalized, women are demonized, and children are brought into the world only to be inoculated with corruption.

2. To subject to demoniacal influence. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1888 *Sat. Rev.* 2 June 674 An alligator becomes 'demonized' and works the wicked will of a witch.

Hence **Demonized**, **Demonizing** *pp.* a. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. iv, Black demonised squadrons. 1857-8 SEARS *Athen.* XI. 90 Demonizing passions. 1883 MONIER WILLIAMS *Relig. Th. in India* ix. 234 Tenanted by... demonized spirits of dead men, superhuman beings.

**Demono-**, before a vowel DEMON-, repr. Gr. *δαμονο-*, combining form of *δαίμων* DEMON; occurring in various modern formations, as **Demonocracy**, the rule of demons; a ruling body of demons (quot. 1827). † **Demonomachy**, fighting with a demon. † **Demonomagy**, magical art relating to demons. † **Demonomancy**, divination by the help of demons. **Demonopathy**, a mental disease in which the patient fancies himself, or acts as if, possessed by a demon. **Demonophobia**, fear of demons. **Demonosopher** (*nonce-rud.*), one inspired by a demon or by the devil (controversially opposed to *theosopher*). Also DEMONOGRAPHY, etc. : see below.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Demonocracy*, the government of devils. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 282 A spirit... by foul demonocracy wholly subdu'd. 1827 SIR H. TAYLOR *Isaac Commens* II. iii, A demonocracy of unclean spirits Hath govern'd long these synods of your Church. 1718 D. CAMPBELL (*title*), *Demonomachie* or War with the Devil, in a short Treatise. a 1808 Bp. HURD (L.), The author had rifled all the stores of demonology to furnish out an entertainment. 1654 GAULE *Magastrom*. 165 *Demonomancy*, divining by the suggestions of evil demons or devils. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Apr. 475 But what is demonopathy the Morzinois might reasonably have asked? What was it that had come to their valley? 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Demonopathy*, demonomania. 1888 J. MURDOCH *Women of India* 16 This demonophobia was learned from their mothers. 1780 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IX. 518 [Behmen]... ought to be styled a demonosopher rather than a theosopher. 1881 OVERTON *W. Law* 198 Behmen has no 'Demonosopher' (to adopt Wesley's happy phrase).

**Demonographer** (dēmōnōgrāfə). [f. mod. L. *demonographus*, f. *demonographie* (17th c.), answering to a Gr. type \**δαμονογράφος* : see -GRAPH.] A writer on demons.

1736 BAILEY (folio) Appendix (9 N 2) *Demonographer*. 1877 tr. *Lacritz Sc. & Lit. Mid. Ages* (1878) 201 Plotinus... and his disciple Porphyry... who may be looked upon as the first demonographers of the Middle Ages. 1883 MISS R. H. BUSK in *N. & Q.* 24 Nov. 401/2 Italian demonographers do not make any distinction between... a fairy and a witch.

So **Demonograph** (= prec.), **Demonography**. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* XI. 485 Both these celebrated demonographs concurring in the opinion. 1889 *Cent. Dict.*, *Demonography*, the descriptive stage of demonology. O. T. Mason.

**Demonolatry** (dēmōnōlātri). [f. Gr. type \**δαμονο-λατρεία* (see -LATREY) in mod. F. *démonolatrie* (Littre).] Demon-worship.

1668 M. CASAUON *Credulity* 38 (T.), Nicholaus Remigius... in his books of demonolatrie, doth profess [etc.]. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 593 Creature-worship, now vulgarly called idolatry—that is, for their cosmo-latry, astro-latry, and demonolatry. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. II. ii. (1864) 24 Somewhat like what we might now call demonolatry. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I. ii. xi. 258 The number seven holds an equally high degree of potency in Singhalese demonolatry.

So **Demonolater**, a demon-worshipper; **Demonolatriacal** a., **-latriac** a., **Demonolatrous** a., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of demon-worship; **Demonolatrously** adv.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 394 A religion...

so far as its demonolatriacal part is concerned. *Ibid.* III. 290 The first authors of the great demonolatriacal apostasy. 1833—Recapit. *Apostasy* 106 The later or demonolatrally Christian Roman Empire. 1846—*Lett. Tractat. Secess.* *Popey* 240 The predicted Demonolatrally Apostasy. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* IV. xxvi. (1878) 434 Jerome and Augustine, those intolerant doctors of the demonolatrally 'apostasy', as Mr. Isaac Taylor has truly described them. 1876 Bp. CALDWELL in *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 370 Certain demonolators in the present day... display as plain signs of demonolatrally possession as ever were displayed eighteen hundred years ago.

**Demonology** (dēmōnōlōdgi). Also 7 -gie, 7-9 dæ-. [mod. f. Gr. *δαίμων* + *-λογία* -LOGY : cf. F. *démonologie* (16th c. in Littre).] That branch of knowledge which treats of demons, or of beliefs about demons; a treatise on demons.

1597 JAMES I (*title*), *Dæmonologie*, in Forme of a Dialogue, divided into three Bookes. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. 37, I return you the Manuscript you lent me of *Dæmonologie*. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xl. 256 The Greeks (from whose Customs, and *Dæmonologie*... their Religion became... corrupted). 1775 H. FARMER *Dæmoniæ* N. T. I. vii. 135 *Demonologie* composed a very eminent part of the Pythagorean and Platonic philosophy. 1857 WHWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 215 An imaginary mythology or demonology. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xxi. (1878) 310 The apostolic demonology alone explains that paradox.

So **Demonologer**, **Demonologist**, one who studies or is versed in demonology; **Demonologic** a., or of pertaining to demonology; **Demonological** a., concerned with demonology; **Demonologically** adv.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. ix. § 7 (1740) 652 If the Devil himself... could... have supplied more livid Defamation... I am no Demonologer. 1749 Bp. G. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1754) II. 35 The former suffer purely (as *Demonologists* write) from the Operation of Satan himself, or his Imps. 1801 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 44 A metrical romance, of which his demonological studies were to supply the machinery. 1832 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) III. 194 Working quite demonologically. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Legs* xx. (1857) 201 He replied in the prescribed formula of the demonologist. 1844 N. Brit. Rev. I. 153 The demonologic contest, in which the Evil One is... driven off by the mystical artillery of the priest. 1886 ROGERS *Sc. Life Scott.* III. xx. 269 Engaged in demonological inquiries.

**Demonomachy**, -magy, -mancy : see DEMONO-

**Demonomania** (dēmōnōmā'niā). [a. med. L. *demonomania*, f. Gr. *δαίμων*, *δαίμων* + *MANIA*. *Δαίμωνια* was used in eccles. Gr. in a somewhat different sense : see next.] (See quot. 1883.)

1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1295. 249 Outbreaks of the epidemic demonomania to which every age is liable. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Demonomania*, a kind of madness in which the patient fancies himself possessed by devils; it is a variety of melancholia, originating in mistaken views on religious subjects.

† **Demonomanie**. *Obs.* [a. F. *démonomanie* (1580 in Hatzf.), ad. med. L. *demonomania*, a. eccles. Gr. *δαίμωνια* foolish belief in demons, f. *μαία* MANIA.] Foolish belief in demons; devotion to the subject of demonology.

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 208 Excelled in Demonomania all them that had gone before them. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 231 They... abolisht their celestiall worship, and (as Strabo relates) received Demonomanie, continued till Mahomet.

† **Demonomist**. *Obs.* [f. as DEMONY + -IST.] A believer in or worshipper of demons.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 302 The idolaters beyond all measure grosse Demonomists. *Ibid.* 329 Celebes... well peopled, but with bad people; no place ingendring greater Demonomists.

† **Demonomy** (dēmōnōmi). *Obs.* [app. shortened from *demononomy*, f. Gr. *δαίμων* DEMON, with ending of *astronomy*, etc.] Belief in demons, demon-worship.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 8 Howbeit the divell... has infused demonomy and prodigious idolatry into their hearts. *Ibid.* 306 Drunk with abominable demonomy and superstition. 1665 *Ibid.* (1677) 365 These Javans are drunk in Demonomy.

**Demonopathy**, -phobia : see DEMONO-

**De-monopolize** (dēmōnōpōlīz), v. [f. DE-II. I + MONOPOLIZE.] *trans.* To destroy the monopoly of, withdraw from monopoly.

1878 H. A. WEBSTER in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 154/1 Since the expiry of the contract the mines [of Colombia] have been demonopolized.

**Demonosopher** : see DEMONO-

**Demoury** (dēmōnri). [f. DEMON + -RY : cf. *devlry*.] Demoniacal influence or practices.

a 1851 JOANNA BAILLIE (O.), What demoury, thinkest thou, possesses Varus?

**Demonship** (dēmōnshp). *rare.* [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] The rank or condition of a demon.

a 1638 MEDE *Apost. Later Times* (1641) 18 They commenced Heroes, who were as Probationers to a Dæmonship.

**Demonstrability**. [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being demonstrable.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Ref.* (1873) 161 note, The Demonstrability required would countervail all the purposes of the Truth. 1870 M. WILLIAMS *Fuel of Sun* § 170. 115 Their spectroscopic demonstrability.

**Demonstrable** (dēmōnstrā'bl, dēmōnstrā'bl), a. [ad. L. *demonstrābilis*, f. *demonstrare* : see DEMONSTRATE and -BLE.] Capable of demonstration. 1. Capable of being shown or made evident.

† b. *occas.* = Evident, apparent (*obs.*). c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4691 I wolde... Shewe thee withouten fable A thyng that is not demonstrable. 1530 PALSGR. 309/2 Demonstrable, demonstrable. 1604 SHAKS. *Oil.* III. iv. 142 Some vnhatch'd practise, Made demonstrable heere in Cyprus to him, Hath pudled his cleare Spirit. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. (1843) 291/1 That it should be more demonstrable to the kingdom, than yet it was, that the war was, on his majesty's part, purely defensive. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 46 In what shape they wou'd severally come out... was not then demonstrable to the deepest foresight. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* II. i. 263 This body without any demonstrable influence of a nucleus is capable of subdividing. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 138 Upon the vaso-motor nerves... [it] has no demonstrable influence.

2. Capable of being proved clearly and conclusively.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. xxiv, This is a certain waye to fynde any touche line, and a demonstrable forme. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl.* Pol. v. liiii. (1611) 334 All points of Christian doctrine are either demonstrable conclusions or demonstrative principles. 1664 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1712) 13 It being so mathematically demonstrable that there is that which is properly called Spirit. 1745 FIELDING *True Patriot Wks.* 1775 IX. 334 With numerous other propositions equally plain and demonstrable. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xi. 374 Propositions are also said to be demonstrable, if they require or admit of proof.

Hence **Demonstrableness** = DEMONSTRABILITY. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 30 The irrefragable demonstrableness thereof. 1706 S. CLARKE *Evid. Nat. & Rev. Relig.* 282 (L) The natural demonstrableness both of the obligations and motives of morality.

**Demonstrably**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] 1. In a way which admits of demonstration; so as to be demonstrable.

1642 CHAS. I *Declar. at York* 11 June 6 Orders Evidently and Demonstrably contrary to all known Law and Reason. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xxxiii. 7 Annot. 180 Demonstrably of a gibbous, circular form. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* VII. § 1 A thing demonstrably and palpably false. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 143 They were also demonstrably liable to commit mistakes in argument.

2. In the way of demonstration; by demonstration.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* II. vi. 11 He who believes what is demonstrably proved, is forced by the demonstration of his choice. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* II. viii. 73 It will demonstrably follow, that the Acts of the Will are never contingent, or without Necessity. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 76 The calcareous and volcanic matters found in them... prove it demonstrably.

† **Demonstrance**. *Obs.* Also 5 -aunce. [a. OF. *demonstrance* (still in Cotgr.), orig. *demonstrance*, *demonstrance*, f. stem of L. *demonstrāre*, *pr. pple.* of *demonstrare* : see -ANCE.]

1. A showing forth or pointing out; manifestation, indication; a sign.

1430 LVDG. *Chron. Troy* IV. xxxv, A fynall demonstrance Sothfast shewing, and signyfaunce [that]... hap of olde fortune... might not contune. c 1430—*Min. Poems* (1840) 60 (Mätzl.) The heavenly signe maketh demonstrance How worldly thynges goe forward. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 27 b, They shewed him so many demonstrances that he... toke upon him the charge. 1481—*Godfrey* 246 For demonstrance that oure lord and his dere moder oure lady shold gyue to them vitorye, [they] toke the baner of Tancrè, and sette it on hye upon the chyrche of oure lady. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 12 He plaine demonstrance gaue, Th' allowance longs to you, sole t' adde I haue. 1627 Bp. M. WREN *Serm.* 11 What demonstrance withall he must make of the same. 1704 D'URFEE *Royal Converts* 252 Blessings subinary prove The kind demonstrances of Gracious Love.

2. Demonstration; proof.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xviii. 175 In lyke wyse preynd they... by very demonstrance and by reson, that the Sonne is greater than alle therthe is. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 303 (R.) Good reasons and demonstrances of how many calamities peevish obstinacy is the cause. 1646 R. JUNTUS *Cure Misprision* (L.), If one or a few sinfull acts were a sufficient demonstrance of an hypocrite, what would become of all the elect?

3. Setting forth of a plaintiff's case; = DEMONSTRATION 4.

1292 BRITTON III. xxvi. § 6 Par variance del bref et de la demonstrance seroit le bref abatable. 1625 DANCIE *Annales* A ij [transl. from Fr.], The aduises and counsailes, the requests and demonstrances.

**Demonstrant**. [f. L. *demonstrāns* -em, *pr. pple.* of *demonstrare* : see -ANT.] One who demonstrates or takes part in a public demonstration. 1868 *Pail Mall G.* 18 Aug. 3 The demonstrators would, in any case, have been obliged to seek shelter. 1887 *Scott. Leader* 14 Nov. 5 Mingling with the more respectable part of the demonstrators are a great many roughs.

**Demonstratable**, a. *rare.* [f. DEMONSTRATE v. + -ABLE.] = DEMONSTRABLE.

1865 HERSHEL in *Fortn. Rev.* July 440 (*Origin of Force*) It is a fact dynamically demonstratable.

† **Demonstrate**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [ad. L. *demonstrātus*, *pa. pple.* of *demonstrare* : see prec.] Demonstrated. a. as *pa. pple.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* IV. xxv. Gg b, Manyfolde mo... proportions than may... (I will not say be demonstrate, but only by Theoremes) be declared. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 2 The propositions of Euclide... till they bee demonstrate, they



seem strange to our assent. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 305, I have already demonstrat, in the second Dialogue, that [etc.]. 1707 E. WARD *Hudibras Rediv.* l. xv, Human knowledge first commences From Things demonstrate to our Senses.

b. as adj.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* viii. viii, And by scripture will make demonstrate Outwardly accordingly to the thought. 1632 LATHGOW *Trav.* l. 7 O! a plaine demonstrate cause, and a good resolution.

sb. A demonstrated proposition or truth.

1655 60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1702) 181/2 Of Analysis there are three kinds, one, whereby we ascend by demonstrates and subdemonstrates, to indemonstrable immediate propositions.

**Demonstrate** (dɛmɒˈnstreɪt, dɛmɒˈnstret), v. [f. L. *demonstrat-*, ppl. stem of *demonstrare* to point out, show, prove, f. DE- I. 3 + *monstrare* to show, point out. For the shifting of the stress see CONTEMPLATE. Both pronunciations appear in Shaks.]

†1. *trans.* To point out, indicate; to exhibit, set forth. *Obs.* Const. *simple obj.* or *obj. clause.* (So in the other trans. senses.)

1552 HULOET, *Demonstrate, indicat, monstro.* 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Dijk, In the which body of the pedestal is demonstrated Ichographia. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. ii. 54 Description cannot utter it selfe in words, To demonstrate the Life of such a Battaille. A 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 90 That the Starre stooped downe to Earth and sent forth greater and clearer Beames then before to demonstrate not only the Place, but the very Child. 1650 CROMWELL *Let.* 4 Sept., Coming to our quarters at night, and demonstrating our apprehensions to some of the colonels, they also cheerfully concurred. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 148 We come next to demonstrate the Time not proper, i.e. Unseasonable Angling, is when [etc.].

†2. To make known or exhibit by outward indications; to manifest, show, display. *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gubelioner's Bk.* *Physique* 312/1 If, it be the Canker, it will after the third time demonstrate it selfe with a little knobbe or tumor. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. ii. 400 Euerie thing about you, demonstrating a careless desolation. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 157 They be very apt on prompt occasions, to demonstrate valour and resolution. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxviii. 111 By this Figure these Idolaters would demonstrate that she was the Queen of the fery speare. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) l. 99 No people ever demonstrated such extent of genius. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Owen Desp.* 224 His Highness has demonstrated the most implicit confidence in the protection of the British power.

b. To express (one's feelings) demonstratively.

1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 339 Paul was a personage who demonstrated all his sentiments, and performed his various parts in life with the greatest vigour.

3. To describe and explain by help of a specimen or specimens, or by experiment, as a method of teaching a science, e.g. anatomy, chemistry; also *absol.* to teach as a demonstrator.

1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 133 Monsieur Tournefort, a Languedoc man, demonstrates now the plants in the King's Garden here. 1856 DOWE *Logic Chr. Faith* Introd. § 2, 2 note, The anatomist demonstrates, when he points out matters of fact cognisable by the senses. A 1859 DE QUINCEY in H. A. Page *Life* (1877) II. xx. 307 They will do me too much honour by 'demonstrating' on such a crazy body as mine.

4. To show or make evident by reasoning; to establish the truth of (a proposition, etc.) by a process of argument or deduction; to prove beyond the possibility of doubt.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* l. xx. Fijb, This Lemma, or proposition I mnde to demonstrate. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. l. ix, Archimedes demonstrates, that the proportion of the Diameter unto the Circumference is as 7 almost unto 22. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1701) 43 The best medium we have to demonstrate the Being of a Deity. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* (1759) l. iv. 153 Few Workmen can demonstrate the mechanic Powers of the Instruments they use. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 355 What others conjectured, and some discovered, Harvey demonstrated. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xxx. 404 The existence of this state of strain may be demonstrated.

b. *absol.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 431 This may help to thicken other proofs, That do demonstrate thingly. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* l. Introd. 4 A Mathematician, whose office it is to demonstrate. 1857 J. MARTINRAU *Ess.* II. 46 Euclid had to demonstrate before there could be a philosophy of geometry.

c. Of things: To prove.

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* l. ii. 47 A copie to these yonger times; Which followed well, would demonstrate them now But goes backward. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* iii. (1819) 18 It is a matter which experience and observation demonstrate. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xviii. 324 The crevassing of the eastern side of the glacier, does not, demonstrate its slower motion.

5. *intr.* To make a military demonstration; to make or take part in a public demonstration.

1857 *Examiner* 297/1 The Spanish army has been so long allowed to demonstrate on the Portuguese frontier. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* July 13 There is not water enough for us to go and demonstrate inside the bay. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. iii. lxxiii. 604 The habit of demonstrating with bands and banners and emblems.

†b. *trans.* (causal.) *Obs. rare*—1.

1803 NELSON in *Nicolas Desp.* V. 71, I have demonstrated the Victory off Brest, and am now going to seek the Admiral in the ocean.

Hence **Demonstrated** ppl.a., **Demonstratedly** adv., **Demonstrating** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1650 B. *Discoliminius* 90 There are demonstrating and determining Providences. 1676 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.*

XI. 703 To examine a demonstrated proposition. 1670 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 145 (R.) A clear foundation for the demonstrating of a Deity distinct from the corporeal world. 1881 *Freem. High Ch. Review*, *Short Stud.* Ser. iv. 1883 213 A holy life, it was demonstrably plain to me, was no monopoly of the sacramental system. 1888 *Daily News* 4 June 3/1 Demonstrating bodies from all parts of London assembled on the Embankment.

**Demonstration** (dɛmɒˈnstreɪʃən), [ad. L. *demonstratō-em*, n. of action from *demonstrare* to DEMONSTRATE: perh. immed. a. F. *démonstration* (14th c. in Oresme), a refashioning of OF. *demoustraison*, -aison, intermediate form *demonstroison*.]

†1. The action of showing forth or exhibiting; making known, pointing out; exhibition, manifestation; also an instance of this. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 368 By demonstration The man was founde with the good. 14... *Epiph.* in *Tindale's Vis.* 117 Of a schynynge by demostacyon Is Janos seyed. 1530 PALSGR. 146 Of adverbs... Some betoken demonstration & serve to shewe or poynt to a dede. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 174 For the open appurance, and demonstration of this godly concord. A 1633 W. AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 177 Christ preaching to save him [St. Thomas], shewes himselfe (by demonstration) unto him. 1668 R. WALLIS (title), Room for the Cobler of Gloucester and his Wife, with Several Cartloads of Abominable, Irregular, Pitiful, Stinking Priests, also a Demonstration of their Calling.

b. Outward exhibition of feeling.

1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xv. 358 Demonstration, be it in movements that rise finally to spasms and contortions, or be it in sounds that end in laughter and shrieks and groans.

†c. That by which something is shown or made known; an illustration; a sign, indication. *Obs.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* Pref. Avj b, Divising sundry newe Tables, Pictures, demonstrations and preceptes. 1603 SHUTE *Archit.* Bija, Makinge demonstration to a Latine worke with Greke letters. 1664 R. H. *School Recreat.* 130 Cock Fighting, A Scarlet Head is a Demonstration of Courage, but a Pale and Wan of Faintness. [These qualities] are Demonstrations of Excellency and Courage.

2. A display, show, manifestation, exhibition, expression. †a. *absol.* (*obs.*); b. with of.

a. 1556 Aurelio & Isab. (1608) C, With my tormented demonstrations and great boldnes... I overcame her. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotica* 136 Believing those affectionate-seeming demonstrations to be really true. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 21 We gave them a great peal of Ordnance, beating our Drums, and sounding our Trumpets, to the end that by these exterior demonstrations they might conclude we regarded not the Turks a whit.

b. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* iv. iii. 12 Did your letters pierce the queen to any demonstration of grief? 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* II. iv. 252 Great were the outward demonstrations of love and confidence between the two Monarchs. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* l. ii. 14 She seemed to think any demonstration of suffering a weakness.

3. The action or process of demonstrating or making evident by reasoning; the action of proving beyond the possibility of doubt by a process of argument or logical deduction or by practical proof; clear or indubitable proof; also (with pl.) an argument or series of propositions proving an asserted conclusion.

To demonstration: to the certainty of a demonstrated and indisputable fact; conclusively.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 516 In ars metrik schal þer no man fynde... of such a question Who schulde make a demonstration. 1553 EDEN *Treat. New Ind.* To Rdr. (Arb.) 10 Most certayne and apperente demonstrations of Geometry. 1563 MAN *Musculus Communis* 141 A, Not meete for any wise body to beleue the word of matters vnkownen, set forth without any Syllogistical demonstration. 1650 T. RUDD *Pract. Geom.* Biv, A Hundred questions with their Solutions and Demonstrations. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. ii. (1695) 305 Those intervening Ideas, which serve to shew the agreement of any two others, are called Proofs; and where the agreement, or disagreement is by this means plainly and clearly perceived, it is called Demonstration, it being shewn to the Understanding, and the Mind made see that it is so. 1730 SOUTHWALL *Eng.* 25 'Tis apparent to a Demonstration, that from every Pair, about two hundred Eggs, are produced. 1876 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* (1886) 335 A demonstration is either *Direct* or *Indirect*. In the latter case we prove the conclusion by disproving the contradictory, or shewing that the conclusion cannot be supposed untrue. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 236 He proved to demonstration the soundness of the judgment he had formed.

b. That which serves as proof or evidence; an indubitable proof.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. iv. 44 It hap ben shewid and proued by ful manye demostacions as I woot wel þat þe soules of men ne mowen nat dien in no wise. 1659 *Vulgar Errors Cens.* 31 The Circulation of the Blood is a Demonstration of an Eternal Being. 1666 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 18 Found nothing... but a Book of Psalms, which was a sufficient Demonstration... that I had been a Hugonot. 1786 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 265 Told me... I should have Demonstration of her Infidelity. 1804 WELLINGTON in *Owen Desp.* 630 Additional demonstrations of those views have appeared since the renewal of the war.

4. *Rom. Law.* The statement of the cause of action by the plaintiff in presenting his case.

1864 J. N. POMEROY *Introd. Munic. Law* l. ii. 107 The formula commenced with a part called... Demonstration (*demonstratio*) which contained a short statement of the plaintiff's cause of action. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* IV. § 40 The demonstration is that part of the formula which is inserted at the outset on purpose to show what is the matter in dispute.

5. The exhibition and explanation of specimens and practical operations, as a method of instruction in a science or art, esp. in anatomy. Also attrib.

1807 *Med. Jnat.* XVII. 25 Mr. Taunton will resume his Winter Course of Lectures and Demonstrations on Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, and Surgery. 1832 *Lancet* 29/1 On Monday there was a demonstration on the viscera by Mr. Granger. 1883 Longman's *Notes on Libs.* vi. 204 (*Buckton's Food & Home Cookery*), The course consists of fifteen lessons, twelve to be given by demonstration followed by practice. Every girl who attends the whole course will have twelve Demonstration and fourteen Practice lessons. Mod. Miss H. will give a Cookery Demonstration.

6. *Mil.* A show of military force or of offensive movement; esp. in the course of active hostilities to engage the enemy's attention while other operations are going on elsewhere, or in time of peace to indicate readiness for active hostilities.

1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) III. 205 He made last year a demonstration against Julabad, a district between Cabool and Peshawar. 1883 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 205 Prince Eugene... made demonstrations to attack the post of Masi, and to cross the Adige to Badia... [He] continued his demonstrations at Masi, until he heard that Colonel Baudi had succeeded in throwing 500 men across the river. 1862 LIEBOWITZ *Brit. Const.* XIII. 178 The Barons having, by an armed demonstration, compelled the King to allow the appointment.

7. A public manifestation, by a number of persons, of interest in some public question, or sympathy with some political or other cause; usually taking the form of a procession and mass-meeting.

1839 *Britannia in Spirit Metropol. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 421 Whig emissaries have been employed to get up what, in their own conventional cant, they call a demonstration, to mark the national joy [etc.]. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 22 June 630 Then, besides 'ovations', there are 'demonstrations', the Q. E. D. of which is not always very easy to see. We read how the students of such an University 'made a demonstration'. This we believe means, in plain English, that the students kicked up a row. 1884 *Chr. World* 16 Oct. 781/1 The demonstration of demonstrations took place on Saturday at Chatsworth, when... about 80,000 people came together.

**Demonstrational** (-dɛmɒˈnstreɪʃənəl), a. [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to demonstration.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Dec. 13 A leaning to the demonstrational view both of literature and oratory. 1886 GURNEY *Phantasms of Living* II. 3 [It] connects the sleeping and the waking phenomena in their theoretic and psychological aspects, it... separates them in their demonstrational aspect.

† **Demonstrationer**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who favours or practises demonstration.

1589 *Almond for Parrat* 15 Your olde soaking Demonstrationer, that hath scrapt vp such a deale of Scripture to so litle purpose.

**Demonstrationist** (-dɛmɒˈnstreɪʃənɪst), [f. as prec. + -IST.] One who takes part in a demonstration.

1871 *Echo* 15 Aug. A riot between the Orangemen and the demonstrationists is considered likely. 1890 *Times* 28 Jan. 5/3 Demonstrationists nowadays dislike wet weather.

**Demonstrationize**, v. [Sec -IZE.] *intr.* To make a public demonstration.

Hence **Demonstrationizing** vbl. sb.

1882 *St. James's Gaz.* 28 June, The history of our recent demonstrationizing.

**Demonstrative** (dɛmɒˈnstreɪtɪv), a. and sb. In 5 -if. [a. F. *démonstratif*, -ive (14th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *demonstrativ-us*, f. ppl. stem of L. *demonstrare*: see -IVE.]

1. Having the function or quality of clearly showing, exhibiting, or indicating; making evident; illustrative.

*Demonstrative legacy*: see quot. 1892.

1530 PALSGR. 309/2 Demonstratyfe, demonstratif. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 27 b, A demonstrative, or shewing reduction. 1616 R. WALLER in *Liamore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. 19 Some demonstrative token proportionable to the large favor wherewithall you have vouchsafed to giue me. A 1700 DRYDEN (J.), Painting is necessary to all other arts, because of the need which they have of demonstrative figures, which often give more light to the understanding than the clearest discourses. 1802 GOODEVE *Mod. Law of Real Prop.* 304 A demonstrative legacy is one which is in its nature a general legacy, but is directed by the testator to be paid out of a particular fund.

2. *Rhet.* Setting forth or describing with praise or censure.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 6b, The oracion demonstrative standeth either in praise or dispraise of some one man, or of some one thyng. 1576 FLEMING *Panopol. Epist.* Epit. A, An epistle demonstrative consisteth in these two points, namely, commendation and dispraise. A 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem.* (1687) 72 Eloquent men do never more exceed in their indulgence to fancy, than in the demonstrative kind... in their commendations of persons. 1793 H. BLAIR *Rhetoric* xxvii. II. 46 The chief subjects of Demonstrative Eloquence, were Panegyrics, Invectives, Gratulatory and Funeral Orations.

3. *Gram.* Serving to point out or indicate the particular thing referred to: applied esp. to certain adjectives (often used pronominally) having this function.

*Demonstrative root*: a linguistic root which appears to have had no other signification than that of pointing to a near or remote object, as the *t-* in Sanskrit *tat*, *tadd*, Gr. *tō*, *tōre*, L. *hunc*, *tunc*, or its Teutonic representative *a*, *th*, in *then*, *there*.

1520 WHITTON *Indig.* (1527) 5b, When a nowme demonstrative is referred to y<sup>r</sup> hole sentence folowyngs. 1530 PALSGR. Introd. 29 Pronounes demonstratyves they have



but there *il, le* and *on* or *len*. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. ii. § 3. 305 As *this* or *that* man or book... in these cases the Pronouns are commonly called Demonstrative. 1835 MRS. MARCET *Mary's Gram.* II. ix. 250 When we use the demonstrative pronoun, it seems as if we were pointing our finger to show the things we were speaking of. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* iv. 61 The demonstrative roots, a small class of independent radicals. 1894 DAVIDSON *Heb. Gram.* (ed. 10) §1 The letter *h*, having demonstrative force, is often inserted.

4. That shows or makes manifest the truth or existence of anything; serving as conclusive evidence.

1386 CHAUCER *Southern T.* 564 Veshulseen... By prece which that is demonstratif. That equally the soun of it wol wende... vn-to the spokes ende. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 301 The virtue of holy water (in putting the Divell to flight) was confirmed at Motidene by a demonstrative argument. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. iii. (1739) 5 The first of which is cried down by many demonstrative instances. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 18 A demonstrative proof of... of the fecundity of His wisdom and Power. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. iv. 117 These military works... are equally demonstrative of their skill, and creditable to their perseverance. 1855 *Ess. Intuit. Mor.* ii. 43 Another point... demonstrative of God's providence.

5. That serves to demonstrate logically; belonging to logical demonstration.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 124 Galyen... in hys youth he desired greetly to knowe the science demonstrative. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 244 Logicke, for her demonstrative part, plaith the Grammar to the Mathematicall. 1644 DE LAUNIE tr. *Du Moulin's Logic* 163 A demonstrative Syllogisme as that which proveth that the attribute of the conclusion is truly attributed unto the subject. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* Introd. Wks. (1874) I. 1 Probable evidence is essentially distinguished from demonstrative, in that, it admits of degrees. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ii. 34 Logic, as it proceeds from axiomatic principles, is a purely demonstrative science.

6. Characterized or produced by demonstration; evident or provable by demonstration.

1612 T. WILSON *Chr. Dict.*, To be infallibly assured of a thing, by demonstrative certainty. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 188 'Tis demonstrative that salt waters have much more heat than fresh waters have. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1878) 295 It is a demonstrative truth. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 106 We have passed into an age of practicality and demonstrative knowledge.

7. Given to, or characterized by, outward exhibition or expression (of the feelings, etc.).

1819 METROPOLIS III. 252 No fulsomeness of public and demonstrative tenderness, on his part, ever puts me to the blush. 1832 *Examiner* 241/2 The middle party in the House have been sufficiently demonstrative of their purposes. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* v. 124 The demonstrative gratitude of his heart. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* xi. 265 Englishmen are much less demonstrative than the men of most other European nations.

8. That teaches a science by the exhibition and description of examples or experiments. *rare.* Cf. DEMONSTRATOR 2.

1814 *Philos. Mag.* XLIV. 305 (*title*) Demonstrative Course of Lectures on Drs. Gall and Spurzheim's Physiognomical System.

B. *sb.* *Gram.* A demonstrative adjective or pronoun.

1530 PALSGR. 75 Demonstratives simple is only *ce*. 1591 PERCIVAL *Spr. Dict.* B. iv. Of pronouns... some are called demonstratives, because they shew a thing not spoken of before. 1833 M. HENRY *Span. Gram.* 42 Possessives and demonstratives are used in Spanish both as adjectives and as pronouns. 1875 R. MORRIS *Eng. Gram.* (1877) 114 The Demonstratives are *the, that, this, such, so, same, you*.

**Demonstratively**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a demonstrative manner.

†1. In a manner that points out, shows, or exhibits; so as to indicate clearly or plainly. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* lii. 9 The adverb behold is taken here demonstratively as if David should bring forth upon a stage the miserable end that remaineth for the proud despisers of God. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 52 The Letters... are demonstratively laid down on the Plain. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. iv. 152 The new discoveries of Stars and Asterisms... by the help of the Telescope, demonstratively and to the sense.

2. In a way that makes manifest, establishes, or proves the truth or existence of anything; *spec.* by logical demonstration.

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 63 What soever bee demonstratiuele concluded out of the Scriptures. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 234 Able to discourse Demonstratively concerning the same. 1772 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 214 As I have elsewhere demonstratively proved. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 June 5/4 The thing can be done... as... Fel has demonstratively shown.

†3. With clear or convincing evidence, conclusively. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 39 Plato and Aristotle... demonstratively understanding the simplicity of perfection, and the indivisible condition of the first causator. 1764 WARBURTON *Lett.* (1800) 353, I was as demonstratively certain of the Author, as if I had stood behind him.

4. With strong outward exhibition of feeling. 1871 HOLME *Lee Miss Barrington* I. x. 149 Met them with a demonstratively agreeable air, and tried to engage them in talk.

**Demonstrativeness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being demonstrative.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. iv. 178 (R.) [It] supersedes all demonstrativeness of proof from this text for the criminalness of will-worship. 1664 H. MORE *Mynt. Iniq.* xii. 40 Nor can the demonstrativeness of this Reason be eluded. 1863 J. C. MORISON *St. Bernard* II. i. 183 There was no... weak, undisciplined demonstrativeness in their joy.

**Demonstrator** (dēmōnstrā'tōr). [ad. L. *demonstrator*, agent-n. from *demonstrare* to DEMONSTRATE; partly after F. *démonstrateur*, 14th c. in Hatzf. (So pronounced by Smart 1836; Walker gave *demonstrator* in the general sense, *demonstrator* in the technical.)]

1. One who or that which demonstrates, points out, or proves.

1611 COTGR., *Demonstrateur*, a demonstrator; one that evidently shewes, plainly declares, perspicuously deliueis things. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* 66 (T.) The instruments of them both are the best demonstrators of human strength. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 2 The demonstrator will find, after an operose deduction, that he has been trying to make that seen which can only felt. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 140 In all these demonstrations the demonstrators presuppose the idea or conception of a God.

2. One who exhibits and describes specimens, or performs experiments, as a method of teaching a science; an assistant to a professor of science, who does the practical work with the students.

1684 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 139 [A book] to facilitate the learning of plants, if need be, without a guide or demonstrator. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN *the Observ. Surg.* Introd. (1771) 5 Six Demonstrators in Surgery, at the Amphitheatre of St. Cosme. 1792 A. YOUNG *Trav. France* 137 Mr. Willemet, who is demonstrator of botany, shewed me the botanical garden. 1887 *Men of the Time* 234 He [Sir Andrew Clark] was demonstrator of anatomy to Dr. Robert Knox.

3. One who takes part in a public demonstration.

1870 *Daily News* 9 Oct., Another demonstration took place to urge the Government not to make peace... An evasive answer was given to these demonstrators. 1890 *Times* 12 Feb. 5/2 The demonstrators... assembled in front of the statue of Henry IV, in order to place a wreath on it.

4. 'The index-finger'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Demonstratorship**, the office or position of a scientific demonstrator.

1870 *Athenæum* 14 May 642 A Syndicate... recommended the establishment of a Professorship and Demonstratorship of Experimental Physics.

**Demonstratory**, *a.* [ad. L. *demonstrātorius* (Isidore), f. *demonstrator*; see -ORY.] That has the property of demonstrating.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Demonstratory*, belonging to demonstration. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra* xxvi, The gloss of Ranganātha on the Vāsānā, or demonstratory annotations of Bhāscara. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gaius* iv. § 60 The matter in dispute is first set forth in a demonstratory manner.

**Demont**, obs. form of DEMOUNT, *q.v.*

**Demourgist**, *rare.* [f. Gr. *δημουργός* demon-working + -IST. Cf. *metallurgist*, etc.] One who practises magic by the help of demons. So **Demourgy**, the practice of magic by the help of demons.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 509 Agrippa and his friends had a taste for the occult sciences, for alchemy, divination, demourgy, and astrology. 1798 *Ibid.* XXV. 502 Demourgists and other professors of occult science.

**Demonymic** (dēmōn'mik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. *δημος* people, DEME + *-ωνυμικός* adj. formative, f. *ωνομα* name: cf. *patronymic*.] *adj.* Named from the deme. *sb.* The name (of an Athenian citizen) according to the deme to which he belonged.

1893 J. E. SANDYS *Aristotle's Ἀθηναίων Πολιτεία* 110 The demonymic of the former would be *ῥαθεν*; of the latter *Οἰθηρ*.

**Demoor**, obs. form of DEMUR *v.*

**Demophil** (dēmōfil). [mod. f. Gr. *δημ-ος* people + *φίλος* friend.] A friend of the people.

1884 HUNTER & WHYTE *My Ducats* xxvii. (1885) 426 A man may be a democrat without being a demophile.

Hence **Demophilism**.

1871 LD. HOUGHTON in *Life* (1890) II. xvii. 253 A demon not of demagoguism, but of demophilism. 1893 P. ΜΙΛΥΟΥΚΟΥ in *Athenæum* 1 July 27/2 A vague interest in the lives and habits of the masses, a sort of archaeological demophilism.

**Demor(e)**, **Demorage**, etc., obs. ff. DEMUR, DEMURRAGE, etc.

**Demoralization** (dēmōrālīzē'shən). [f. next + -ATION; so mod. F. *démoralisation*, admitted by the Acad. 1878.] The action of demoralizing; the state or fact of being demoralized.

1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* II. 115 It would be easy to shew... that the religion of the Koran necessarily produces this demoralization. 1877 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/5 His army is in a state of utter demoralisation and disorganization.

**Demoralize** (dēmōrālīz), *v.* [a. F. *démoraliser* (f. DE- II. I + MORAL *a.* + -IZE), a word of the French Revolution, condemned by Laharpe, admitted by the Acad. 1798.]

1. *trans.* To corrupt the morals or moral principles of; to deprave or pervert morally.

c 1793 WEBSTER in *Lyell Trav. N. Amer.* I. 65 When... Noah Webster... was asked how many new words he had coined, he replied only 'to demoralize', and that not in his dictionary, but long before in a pamphlet published in the last century [about 1793]. 1808 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 105 One of the worst principled men who ever lent his aid to debase, demoralize, and debilitate human nature. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 102 People... demoralised by the habit of looking at society exclusively from the judicial point of view.

b. To deprive (a thing) of its moral influence or effectiveness.

1869 *Spectator* 24 July 863 In a case where this sort of

protestation of innocence,—tending to demoralize the galleys,—appeals to the passions of the people.

2. To lower or destroy the power of bearing up against dangers, fatigue, or difficulties (F. *le moral*: see MORALE): applied *esp.* to an army or a people under arms; also *transf.* to take from anything its firmness, staying power, etc.

1848 GALLENGA *Italy* II. ii. 39 Foscolo was intended for a man of action and strife: ease and fortune unnerved and demoralised him. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 1. 270 The long series of English victories had... demoralized the French soldiery. 1894 *Daily News* 2 June 3/7 The market became demoralized owing to foreign advices, heavy liquidations, foreign selling, and better crop news.

Hence **Demoralized**, **Demoralizing** *pp.* *adjs.* 1808 *Crit. Rev.* Aug. (T.), The pernicious influence of their demoralizing creed. 1817 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit.* (ed. 4) 401 The demoralized state of the public character. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 133 Miracles... have necessarily a very demoralising effect.

**Demoralizer** (dēmōrālīz), [f. prec. + -ER.] A person or thing that demoralizes.

1881 *Voice* (N.Y.) 25 Aug. 1 It [rum traffic] is the general demoralizer. 1892 *Catholic News* 8 Oct. p. vi/6 Licensed demoralizers surrounded by admiring crowds.

**Demorance**, -aunce, **Demore**: see DEMURRANCE, DEMUR.

**Demorlayk**: see DEMERLAYK *Obs.*, magic.

**Demos** (dēmōs). Occas. *demus*, *pl.* -i. [a. Gr. *δημος* district, people.]

1. One of the divisions of ancient Attica; = DEME 2.

1776 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* 19 (Stanford) A demos or borough-town. *Ibid.* 36 Hipparchus erected them in the demi or borough-towns.

2. The people or commons of an ancient Greek state, *esp.* of a democratic state, such as Athens; hence, the populace, the common people: often personified.

1831 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 245 The aristocracy have had their long and disastrous day; it is now the time of the Demos. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxvi, The self-acting Demos assembled in the Pnyx. 1886 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* Sixty Yrs. After 90 Celtic Demos rose a Demon, shriek'd and slaked the light with blood.

**Demosthenic** (dēmōsthen'ik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *Δημοσθενής* -*ēs*.] Of or pertaining to Demosthenes, the great Athenian orator; resembling Demosthenes or his style of oratory. So also **Demosthenic** *an* [cf. Gr. *Δημοσθενικός*], **Demosthenian** *adjs.*

1846 WORCESTER cites *Blackw. Mag.* for *Demosthenic*. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* xi. 343 The Demosthenic public. 1880 M. CARTHY *Owen Times* III. xlvii. 406 Some critics found fault with Lord Palmerston for having spoken of Cobden's as 'Demosthenic eloquence'. 1882 *Athenæum* 19 Aug. 244/3 The reviewer considers that pamphlets such as the 'Drapier Letters' and the 'Conduct of the Allies' are 'Demosthenian in style and method'.

**Demot** (dēmōt). [a. Gr. *δημότης* one of the (same) deme, f. *δημος* DEME 2, people, etc.] A member of a Greek deme.

1847 GROTE *Hist. Greece* II. xxxi. IV. 180 The inscription of new citizens took place at the assembly of the demots.

**Demotic** (dēmōtik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *δημοτικὸς* popular, plebeian, common, democratic, f. *δημότης* one of the people (the deme).]

1. Of or belonging to the people: *spec.* the distinctive epithet of the popular form of the ancient Egyptian written character (as distinguished from the *hieratic*, of which it was a simplification): called also *enchorial*. Also *absol.* = The demotic character or script.

1822 *Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 189 To prove, that neither the hieratic or sacerdotal, nor the demotic or vulgar, writing is alphabetic. 1880 SAYCE in *Nature* XXI. 380 The only change undergone by Egyptian writing was the invention of a running-hand, which in its earlier and simpler form is called hieratic, and in its later form demotic.

2. In general sense: Of, pertaining or proper to, the common people; popular, vulgar. Somewhat *rare*.

1831 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 220/1 Demotic habits will be more common in a country where the rich are forced to court the poor for political power. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* i. viii. (1885) 189 The one... does what in demotic phrase is called the 'sarsing'. 1881 *Times* 26 Apr. 4/1 There is nothing in the position that the demotic mind can apprehend.

**Demount**, *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* **demont**. [ad. F. *démont*: cf. DISMOUNT.]

†1. *intr.* To dismount. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* 361 (Jam.) All horsmen... demont haultie fra thare hors.

2. *notice-wd.* [f. DE- + MOUNT *v.*] To descend.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. ii. vi. Beautiful invention; mounting heavenward, so beautifully... Well if it do not, Pilâtre-like, explode; and demount all the more tragically!

**Demour**, -oyre, **Demourage**, -aunce: see DEMUR, DEMURRAGE, -ANCE.

[**Demple**: app. scribal error for *kemple* = *CAMPLE* *v.* to wrangle, *sb.* wordy conflict, wrangling.]

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 196 (Petyt MS. ff. 153 b) *pe* maister of *pe* Temple com procurand *pe* pes. No more of *pis* to demple, tak *pat* *pat* 3e first ches. *Lambeth MS.* 131 p. 130 No more of this comple, tak *pat* *pat* 3e first ches.]

**Dempne**, obs. form of DAMN.



**Dempster** (demp'stər). Forms: 4 demostere, demostero, -ter(e), demister(e), (demmepster, domastere), 4, 7 demster, 6 demstar, 4, 8-9 demstern. See also DEEMSTER. [ME. *demestre*, in form fem. of *demere*, DEEMER, judge: see -STER. The root-vowel was originally long; cf. the modern form DEEMSTER, used in the Isle of Man; but in general use it was shortened at an early date in consequence of the elision of the short vowel of the second syllable, and the collocation of consonants in *demestre*; whence the forms *demster*, *dempster*. *Dempster* is also a surname.]

†1. A judge. Obs.  
a 1300 *Curior M.* 538 (Cott.) Prist and demmepster sai i  
[v. rr. demestre, demister, domestian]. *Ibid.* 7005 Aioth was  
ban be dempster [v. rr. demester, demister]. *Ibid.* 22920  
[He] sal cum befor be dempster [v. rr. demestre, demister,  
demester] *yc 1320 Anticrist* 150 For drednes o pat demster.

b. for DEMETER 2. (*f. of Man*).  
1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xv. One of the dempsters at the time.  
†2. In Scotland, formerly: 'The officer of a court who pronounced doom or sentence definitively as directed by the clerk or judge' (Jamieson).

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 117 [They] creatit bailies, serjantis, clerks, and demsters. 1752 LOUTHAN *Form of Process* 57 The sentence is read by the clerk to the Demster, and the Demster repeats the same to the pannel. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 283 The court proceeded to give judgment; which, being written down in the book, and signed by the whole judges, was read by the clerk, and in the usual manner, repeated pronounced by the dempster to the pannel as follows. 1825 JAMIESON *Dict. s.v.* As the repetition of the sentence after the judge has been of late years discontinued, the office of Dempster in the Court [Edinburgh] is also laid aside.

Hence †**Dempstery**, **demstary**, the office of dempster.

1551 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* 21 (Jam.) The office of demstary. Dempt, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of DEEM v.

†**Demption**. Obs. rare -1. [ad. L. *deceptionem*, n. of action f. *dehere* to take away.] The action of taking away or suppressing.

1552 HULOET, Colysion, abiection, contraction, or demption of a vowel. -synphensis.

†**Demulce** (dēm'uls), v. Obs. [ad. L. *dēmūlcēre* to stroke down, to soothe caressingly, f. *DE- I* + *mūlcēre* to soothe.] *trans.* To soothe or mollify (a person); to soften or make gentle. Formerly said also of soothing medicines: cf. DEMULCENT.

1530 *Elyot Gov. i.* xx. (*init.*) Wherwith Saturne was effones demulced and appaysed. 1656 BAXTER *Ref. Pastor* 301 As Seneca saith to demulce the angry. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compil.* xix. 690 Nerveine Medicines . . demulce the Part, and take away the preternatural acrimony. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* vii. Before I was demulced by the Muses, I was *ferocis ingenii puer*.

Hence Demulcing ppl. a.  
1619 H. HUTTON *Follies Anat.* (1842) 29 His belly is a cistern of recit; A grand confounder of demulcing meate. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 70 The Earl's demulcing and well-linguaged phrases.

†**Demulceate**, v. Obs. *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. L. *dēmūlcēre* (see prec.) + -ATE 3.] = prec. So †**Demulceation**, Obs.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxvii. 321 Those soft and smooth demulcations that insensibly do stroke us in our gliding life. 1817 *Blackw. Mag.* i. 470 Gallantry . . or the exalted science of demulceating the amiable reservedness . . of the gentler sex.

**Demulcent** (dēm'ulsənt), a. and sb. Chiefly Med. [f. L. *dēmūlcēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēmūlcēre* to DEMULCE.]

A. adj. Soothing, lenitive, mollifying, allaying irritation.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 264 All insipid inodorous Vegetables are demulcent. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (ed. 4) 302 The linseed and the mallows, both valuable for their demulcent properties.

B. sb. A demulcent medicine.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 418 Demulcents, or what abates Acrimony. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 576. †**Demulcative**, a. Obs. [irreg. f. DEMULCE v.] = DEMULCENT.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 115 The oil is opening and demulcative.

†**Demul'sion**. Obs. rare -1. [f. L. *dēmūls-*, ppl. stem of *dēmūlcēre*: see DEMULCE.] The action of soothing; a means of soothing.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lvii. 276 Vice garlanded with all the soft demulsions of a present contentment.

**Demure** (dēm'ūr), sb. Forms: 3-7 demure, 4 demere, demoere, 6 demouere, demouure, demoyre, demor(e), 6-7 demurr(e), 7- demur. [a. F. *demure*, vbl. sb. from *demurer*: see next.]

†1. Delay, lingering, waiting. Obs.

a 1300 *Florib. & Bl.* 591 Blanchcheur heo atwist pat he makede so longe demure [v. r. demore: *rime ifere*]. c 1320 *Sir Beues* 125 Theder wardes he gan gon Withouten demere. 1529 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 97 His Highness had cause . . to marvel of your long demure, and lack of expedition. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 51 Timely alarm'd by Jacksons Demoures, at the Harbours mouth, for four days Space. 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 311 Causing a most unnecessary demure.

†2. Stay, abode, residence. Obs.  
1444 in *Coll. Hist. Staff.* (1891) XII. 318 During the tyme

of his demure in the presence of the said Erie. 1524 in *Housch. Ord.* (1790) 159 In his demure or passing from place to place. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 Cunge into the Kynges realme . . and not minded to make longe or continual demoyre in the same. 1673 *KAY Journ. Law C.* 378 We saw this Town only in transitu, but it merited a little demurr.

†3. Continuance, duration. Obs.  
1531 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* i. xx. 148 Neither unjust matrimony shall have his unjust and incestuous demoure and continuance, as by delays to Rome it is wont to have.

†4. Hesitation; pause; state of irresolution or doubt. Obs.

1581 T. HOWELL *Deuises* (1879) 234 No doubtfull drift wheroun demure dependes. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* II. 49 They were upon some demure, whether to march directly toward Ossipy. 1683 TENNIE *Mem. Wks.* 1731 I. 379 He did not expect any Demurr upon such an Offer. 1844 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Capt. Jackson*. You were positively at a demur what you did or did not see.

5. The act of demurring; an objection raised or exception taken to a proposed course of action, etc.

1639 MAYNE *City Match* IV. ii. Sister, 'tis so projected, therefore make No more demurs. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 154/2 Camillus . . invented demurs and pretences of delay. 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 4 June. He then said it was necessary to drink the Queen's health. The gentlemen here made no demur. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxii. After a little demur, he accepted the offer.

†4. Law. = DEMURRER 1. Obs.

c 1555 HARSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 36 The adversaries . . made thereupon . . a special demure. a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 51 If they cannot agree, then is the matter referred to a demure in the Exchequer chamber. 1660 WILSFORD *Scales Comm.* Avjib. To procrastinate with Demurs, or Fines and Recoveries without end. 1713 SWIFT *Cadogan & V.* 120 But with rejoinders and replies . . Demur, impariance, and essoign, The parties ne'er could issue join.

**Demur** (dēm'ūr), v. Forms: 3 demore, 4 demere, 6 demore, demouere, demour(e), 6-7 demurre, 7-8 demurr, 7- demur. [a. F. *demurer*, in OF. *demorer*, -mourer (= Pr. and Sp. *demorare*, It. *dimorare*): = pop. L. *dēmōrēre* = cl. L. *dēmōrāri* to tarry, delay, f. *DE- I* + *morāri* to delay. The OF. *demor*, *demour*, proper to the forms with atonic radical vowel, was at length assimilated to the tonic form *demeur*; the latter gave the ME. forms *demore*, *demere*: cf. PEOPLE, and the forms *meve*, *preve* (F. *meuve*, *preuve*) of MOVE, PROVE.]

†1. *intr.* To linger, tarry, wait; *fig.* to dwell upon something. Obs.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 242 Auh 3if ich hic swude uorðward, demore 3e þe lengre. c 1300 K. *Alis.* 795 He n'ul nought that ye demere (*rime dere*). 1550 NICOLLS *Thyng* 73 (R.) Yet durst they not demore nor abyde vpon the campe. 1590 BALDWIN in *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) 39 b. Take hede ye demurre not vpon them. 1595 SOUTHWELL *St. Peter's Compl.* 19 But o, how long demurre I on his eyes. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions v.* 213, I demurre too long in these speculative discourses. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. li. If that our looks on it demurre.

†2. To stay, remain, abide. Obs.

1523 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 34 She cannot demore there without extreme daunij and peril. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 Any person . . dwelling, demurring, inhabiting or residing within this realme. 1550 NICOLLS *Thyng* 72 (R.) The sayde Peloponenses demoured in the land.

†3. To last, endure, continue. Obs.

1547 HOOPER *Declar. Christ* iii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 21 This defence . . shall demour for ever till this church be glorified.

†2. *trans.* To cause to tarry; to put off, delay.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. xviii. 174 Whose judgement is demurred until the day of Reconciliation. 1635 QUARES *Embl.* IV. x. (1818) 239 The lawyer . . then demurs me with a vain delay. 1682 D'URFREV *Butler's Ghost* 69, I swear . . Henceforth to take a rougher course, And, what you would demur to force.

†3. *intr.* To hesitate; to delay or suspend action; to pause in uncertainty. Obs.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vii. (1851) 135 This is all we get by demurring in Gods service. 1654 CODRINGTON *tr. Hist. Iustine* 418 He found the King to demur upon it. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. § 40 King Edwine demurred to embrace Christianity. 1699 BENTLEY *Phil.* 516 The Delphians demurring, whether they should accept it or no. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Æneid* VIII. 261 You need not demur to challenge. 1778 MISS BURNIE *Evelina* II. You are the first lady who ever made me even demur upon this subject. 1818 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXVII. 534 All the Yorkists could thus co-operate, without demurring between their rightful sovereigns.

†4. To be of doubtful mind; to remain doubtful. Obs. rare.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 3 And demure with the Philistines, whether God or Fortune smite vs. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 237 To have demurred more seriously upon the sudden change in his Sonnet.

†5. *trans.* To hesitate about. Obs. rare.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 538 What may this mean? Language of Man pronounced by Tongue of Brute, and human sense express'd? The first, I thought deni'd To Beasts. The latter I demure, for in their looks Much reason, and in their actions oft appears. a 1730 E. FENTON *Hom. Odyss.* XI. *init.* (Seager). Let none demur Obedience to her will.

†6. *intr.* To make scruples or difficulties; to raise objection, take exception to (occas. at, on). (The current sense; often with allusion to the legal sense, 5.)

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xxvii. (1840) 98 The caliph demurred herat, as counting such a gesture a diminution to his state. 1754 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 93, I . . gave my Direc-

tions . . which being in some Measure demurred to, the Matter was brought before the Board. 1775 SHERIDAN *Revels* II. ii. My process was always very simple—in their younger days, 'twas 'Jack, do this'—if he demurred, I knocked him down. 1807 SHERIDAN *Revels* III. 29 They are so unreasonable as to demur at finding corn for them. 1855 BROWNING *Lets to Kewen*, I cannot begin writing poetry till my imaginary reader has conceded licences to me which you demur at altogether. 1860 TYNDALE *Glos.* i. v. 40 My host at first demurred . . but I insisted. 1875 McLAREN *Seem.* Ser. II. ix. 150 We can afford to recognise the fact, though we demur to the inference.

b. *trans.* To object or take exception to. *rare.*

1827 H. H. WILSON *Burmese War* (1852) 25 As the demand was unprecedented, the Mugs, who were British subjects, demurred payment. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 59, I demur the inference from these facts.

6. Law. (*intr.*) To put in a DEMURRER.

[a 1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* § 96 Et fuist demurre en jugement en mesme le piee, le quel les xl. iours seront accomplis de le primer iour del mustre de host le Roy.] 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sherifes* 60 It was demurred on in Law. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 70 a. And it was demurred in iudgement in the same plea, whether the 40 dayes should bee accounted from the first day of the muster of the kings host. *Ibid.* 72 a. He that demurreth in Law confesseth all such matters of fact as are well and sufficiently pleaded. 1641 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 334 To which Plea Mr. Attorney-General demurred in Law, and the said Samuel Vassall joyned in Demurrer with him. 1660 *Trial of Regic.* 107, I must demur to your Jurisdiction. 1681 *Trial S. Colledge* 10 And if so be matter of Law arises upon any evidence that is given against you . . you may demur upon that Evidence, and pray Counsel of the Court to argue that demurrer. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 84 The plaintiff demurred, that is to say, admitted Sir Edward's plea to be true in fact, but denied that it was a sufficient answer.

**Demurante**, obs. form of DEMURRANT.

**Demure** (dēm'ūr), a. (*sb.*) Also 4-5 dimuiur, 5 demouer, -uore, -ewre, 6-ewre. [A derived or extended form of *meure*, *meure*, MURE a., used in same sense, a. OF. *meur*, now *mâr*, ripe, mature, mellow; also, discreet, considerate, aduised, settled, stayed' (Cotgr. 1611). The nature and history of the prefixed *de-* are obscure.

(Palsgrave, 1530, has p. 841, 'Sadly, wysly, demeuement', — p. 841/2 'Soberly, sadly, meurement'; but demeuement is not otherwise known as French.)

A. adj. †1. Calm, settled, still. Obs.

1377 *Death Edm.* III in *Poll. Poems* (Rolls) I. 216 Thou3 the see were rou3, or elles dimuiur, Gode havenes that schip wold geete.

2. Of persons (and their bearing, speech, etc.): Sober, grave, serious; reserved or composed in demeanour. (Cf. history of SAD.)

14. *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 123 This Anna came demure and sad of chere. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* XIII. i. The yonge squyer . . semely and demure as a douce. 1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 902 Demure Diana, womanly and sad. 1538 BALE *Three Lawes* 238 A face demure and sage. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 53 If a yong gentleman be demure and still of nature, they say, he is simple and lacketh witte. 1632 MILTON *Penseros* 32 Come, pensive Nun, devout and pure, Sober, steadfast, and demure. 1653 H. MORE *Antid.* Ath. III. i. (1712) 87 Notwithstanding he fared no worse than the most demure and innocent. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 485 Come with those downcast eyes, sedate and sweet, Those looks demure. 1835 MARRIAT *Jac. Faithf.* xxiv. Her conduct was much more staid and demure. 1875 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 320 'Like an angel, but half-dressed', thought the demure dons.

3. Affectedly or constrainedly grave or decorous; serious, reserved, or coy in a way that is not natural to the person or to one of his years or condition.

1693 SHADWELL *Volunteers* II. i. This Gentleman, and his demure Psalm-singing Fellows. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 166 Can they pursue the demure and secret Sinners, through all the intricate mazes of their Hypocrisy. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* IV. 69 Hell's fiercest Fiend! of Saintry Brow demure. a 1771 GRAY *Death Favourite Cal* 4 Demurest of the tabby kind, The pensive Selima. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxvi. 417 The threadbare mantle of its demure hypocrisy. 1876 BLACK *Mudap* V. xix. 179, I thought he was a friend of yours', she said, with demure sarcasm.

†B. As sb. Demure look or expression. Obs. rare.

1766 J. ADAMS *Diary* 4 Nov. Wks. 1850 II. 200 He has an hypocritical demure on his face.

†**Demure**, v. Obs. rare. [f. prec. adj.]

1. *intr.* ? To look demurely, 'to look with an affected modesty' (J.). But cf. DEMUR v. 3 b.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xv. 29 Your Wife Octavia, with her modest eyes . . shall acquire no Honour Demuring vpon me.

2. *trans.* To make demure.

1651 HENSHAW *Daily Thoughts* 187 (L.) Zeal mad, and voice demur'd with godly pain.

Hence Demured ppl. a.

1613 *Unceasing of Machivits Instr.* 11 With demured looke wish them good speede.

**Demurely**, obs. form of DEMUR.

**Demurely** (dēm'ūr-ly), adv. [f. DEMURE a. + -LY 2.] In a demure manner; gravely, modestly, meekly, quietly; with a gravity, meekness, or modesty that is affected or unnatural.

c 1420 *Rom. Rom.* 467 She demurely sad of chere. c 1430 *Stans Puer* 18 in *Babes Bk.* 1568 27 Walke demurely bi streets in be toun. 1489 CANTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xiii. 268 The prynce or his lieutenant oughte to aduise demurely herupon. c 1500 *Consolation of Nuns* in *Maskell Mem.* Rit. II. 314 The virgyns shall demurely arryse and make



a reverence to the bishop. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V. ii. ii.* 201 If I do not put on a sober habit. . . Wear prayer books in my pocket, looke demurely. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 43 I'll looke as demurely as a Saint. 1687 SEDLEY *Bellamira* iv. i. He look'd so demurely, I thought butter would not have melted in his mouth. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* i. xvi. And now his look was most demurely sad. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xi. Folding her little hands demurely before her. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 27 Feb. 5/3 They sat down demurely in opposite corners of the carriage and observed a dignified silence.

† b. Of things : In a subdued manner. *Obs.*  
1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. ix. 30 Hearke the drummes demurely wake the sleepers.

**Demureness** (dēmū'mēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being demure.

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Giii. With all demureness behaue thee in the same, As not led by malice but rather of good loute. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) i. 1 Tim. ii. 9 In like maner women also in comely attire : with demurenesse and sobrietie adorning themselves. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 349 A most supercilious demurenesse and affected zelotry. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* vii. The prim demureness of her looks.

**Demurity**. *rare.* In 5 demourte. [Answers to OF. *meurte*, as DEMURE does to OF. *meur* : cf. quot. 1483.]

1. Demure quality, demureness.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34/1 Joyne . . demourte to thy gladnes, and humylite to thy demourte [Fr. *et meurtre a leuesment et humilité a la meurtre*]. a 1704 T. BROWN Wks. (1760) II. 182 (D.) They pretend to such demurity as to form a society for the Regulation of Manners. 1889 BESANT *Bell of St. Paul's* III. 271 The demurity went out of her face.

2. An embodiment of demureness; a demure character or person. (Cf. *oddy*.)

1. LAMB *Lett. to Southey* (L.). She will act after the fashion of Richardson's demurities.

† **Demurmurate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *demurmurare* to mutter over, f. DE- I. + *murmurare* to MURMUR, mutter.] *trans.* To murmur, mutter.

1641 R. BAILLIE *Parall. Liturgy* v. Mass-bk. 43 To demurmurate a number of words on the elements.

Hence † **Demurmuration**, *a.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* ii. x. 417 The demurmuration words, which they use in Poperie, and call Consecration.

**Demurrable** (dēmūr'rab'l), *a.* [f. DEMUR *v.* or *sb.* + -ABLE. For form, cf. OF. *demorable* durable.] That may be demurred to; to which exception may be taken (*esp.* in an action at law).

1827 HALLAM *Constitutional Hist.* i. i. 54 note. It was demurrable for a bill to pray process against the defendant, to appear before the king and his privy council. 1885 *Law Reports* Weekly Notes 219/2 The petition was demurrable, as it did not . . allege that the petitioner had a complete title as executrix. 1893 J. KEKEWICH in *Law Times Rep.* LXVIII. 439/1 The statement of claim would be demurrable.

**Demurrage** (dēmūr'radz). Also 7 demourage, 7-8 demorage. [a. OF. *demorage*, *demourage*, f. *demorer*, -mouurer : see DEMUR *v.*]

† 1. Stay; delay; hesitation; pause. *Obs.*

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 20 That long demourage of theirs in Kadesh. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* ii. App. (1852) 171 Powerful enemies clogged his affairs with such demurrages and such disappointments as would have wholly discouraged his designs. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 72 I shall endeavour to shew the folly of Demurrage. . . I would have them seriously think on the Shortness of their Time. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 231 A demurrage, for a second, succeeded the shock, and then on we went again.

† b. Constrained delay, detention. *Obs. rare.*

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 226 In the allowance to juries distinguish two parts: one for demurrage, viz. at the place of trial; the other for journeys, viz. thither and back. 1817 — *Plan Parl. Reform* Introd. cxlvii. The expense of journeys to and from, and demurrage at the Election town.

2. *Comm.* a. Detention of a vessel by the freighter beyond the time agreed upon; the payment made in compensation for such detention.

1641 *Rebels' Remonstr.* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 389 A certain Summ, for the doing thereof within such a time; and if they stay'd longer, to have so much *per diem* for demurrage. 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett.* State July an. 1695. A considerable Sum of Money owing from certain Portugal Merchants. . . to several English Merchants, upon the account of Freightage and Demurrage. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* II. 153 If I stay more, I must pay 3*l.* . . *per diem* Demorage, nor can I stay upon Demorage above eight Days more. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 116 If the Delay was occasioned by the Merchant, he shall be obliged to pay for the Days of Demurrage, to the Captain. 1835 MARRYAT *Jac. Faithf.* viii. There had already been considerable loss from demurrage. *Mod. The Ship 'Flora'* is on demurrage.

b. A charge for detention of railway trucks.

1858 REDFIELD *Law Railw.* (1869) II. 191 Demurrage is a claim by way of compensation for the detention of property which is subsequently restored. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* Demurrage, charges on overdue railway trucks.

c. A charge of 1*½*d. per ounce made by the Bank of England in exchanging gold or notes for bullion. 1875 JEVONS *Money* x. 116 Including the above charge of 1*½*d. per ounce for demurrage. 1882 BITHELL *Counting-House Dict.* The metallic value of standard gold is £3 17*s.* 10*d.* per oz. At the Bank of England £3 17*s.* 9*d.* is given for it without any delay. . . The difference of 1*½*d. per oz., by which this delay is avoided, is called demurrage.

3. The act of demurring, or raising objection to something. *rare.*

1822 COLTON *Lacon* II. 147 Without the slightest dissent or demurrage of the judgment.

**Demurral** (dēmūr'ral). *rare.* [f. DEMUR *v.* + -AL : cf. OF. *demorail*, *demoral*, retardation, delay.] The action of demurring; demur.

1810 SOUTHEY in *Edin. Ann. Reg.* I. i. 413 This was a needless demurral. 1814 — *Lett.* (1856) II. 370 Second thought in matters of feeling, usually brings with it hesitation, and demurral. 1890 *Spectator* 22 Mar. I crave a small portion of your space to express my demurral as well to the reasoning as to the accuracy of 'A Churchman', who writes to you.

† **Demurranee**. *Obs.* In 4 demorrance, 6 demoraunce, 7 demourance. [a. OF. *demorance* retardation, delay, f. *demorer*, -mourer : see DEMUR *v.* and -ANCE.] a. Delay, lingering. b. Abiding, abode, dwelling.

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 4123 He wolde wende, swithe snel . . saun demorrance. a 1529 SKELTON *Bk. 3 Foles* Wks. I. 201 The man is a very fole to make his demourance upon such an olde wyfe. 1625 *Modell Wit* 76 b. Here is my demourance, and from hence I purpose not to part.

**Demurrant** (dēmūr'rānt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 demurante, 9 (erron.) demurrent. [a. OF. *demourant*, pr. ppl. of *demorer*, -mourer, now demourer : see DEMUR *v.*] A. adj.

† 1. Abiding, staying, dwelling, resident. *Obs.*

1529 *Supplic. to King* 32 To compell the same [ministers] to be demurante, abyding, and resydent vpon their cures. 1597-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 24/3 A friend of mine, being of late demurant in London.

† 2. Delaying, putting off. *Obs.*

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 12 God is no judge dormant, nor demurrant, nor rampant.

3. Demurring, hesitating. *rare.*

1836 F. MAHONEY *Relig. Father Prout* (1859) 390 Why hangs he back demurrent To breast the Tiber's current?

B. *sb.* One who demurs, or puts in a demurrer, in an action at law.

1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Demurrer*, A demurrer is to be signed, and argued on both sides by counsel. . . The demurrant argues first. 1885 L. O. PIKE *Yearbks.* 12-13 *Edu.* III. Introd. 85 There was no complete demurrer unless the demurrant did abide judgment on the point of law.

**Demurrer**<sup>1</sup> (dēmūr'ra). Also 6 (erron.) demurrou, 7 demourer. [a. Anglo-Fr. *demurrer* = OF. *demourer*, pres. inf. (see DEMUR *v.*) used as *sb.* : cf. *refresher*, *user*.]

1. *Law.* A pleading which, admitting for the moment the facts as stated in the opponent's pleading, denies that he is legally entitled to relief, and thus stops the action until this point be determined by the court.

1547 *Act 1 Edu.* VI. c. 7 § 1 The Process, Pleas, Demurrers and Continuance in every Action. 1565 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1609) 67 If the question be of the law, that is, if both the parties do agree vpon the fact, and each doo claime that by law hee ought to haue it. . . then it was called a demurrer in law. 1660 *Trial Regie.* 107 If you demur to the Jurisdiction of this Court, I must let you know that the Court doth over-rule your demurrer. 1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 43 By affidavits, motions, pleas, demurrers, flaws, and appeals, to protract the question from term to term and from court to court. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Demurrers* are general, without shewing any particular causes; or special, where the causes of demurrer are particularly set down. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. x. 230 He pleaded Not Guilty to the first fourteen counts, and put in demurrers to the others. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 299 A Demurrer has been happily explained to be equivalent to the remark 'Well, what of that?'

b. *transf.* An objection raised or exception taken to anything; = DEMUR *sb.* 3.  
1599 MARSTON *Scot. Villanie* II. vii. 205 Slowe-pac't dilatory pleas, Demurre demurrers, still striving to appease Hote zealous louse. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* II. (ed. 6) 45 This reply is met by the demurrer that it is beside the question.

† 2. A pause, stand-still; a state of hesitation or irresolution; = DEMUR *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 945/1 The matter is at a demour in this point, and we at your judgement. 1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw.* II (1680) 42 The greenness of the Disgrace kept him in a long demurrer. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 93 Not well discerning whether Griefe, Shame, or Anger, that demurrer caus'd.

† 3. = DEMURRAGE 2 a. *Obs. rare.*

1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 117 If the Master doe not stay out all his daies of demourch agreed vpon by the charterpartie of freightment.

**Demurrer**<sup>2</sup> (dēmūr'ra). [f. DEMUR *v.* + -ER 1.] One who demurs.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 71, I shall distinguish this Sect of Women by the Title of Demurrers. 1746 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 1364 And is Lorenzo a demurrer still? 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 565/1 It is . . customary . . to hear the demurrer's reasons.

**Demurring** (dēmūr'ring), *vbl. sb.* [f. DEMUR *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DEMUR, *q.v.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 90 b. There is no demurring, or excepting against his testimony. 1682 D'URFEE *Butler's Ghost* 110 Famous was he for Procuration, Demurrings, and Continuation. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 23 But, say I with discontented demurring, you have been away often before!

**Demurring**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That demurs : see the verb.

1607 WALKINGTON *Oph. Glass* 118 His demurring judgement. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 35 Are there demurring wits, who dare dispute This revolution in the world inspir'd?

Hence **Demurringly**, *adv.*

1800 I. D. HARDY *New Othello* I. viii. 187 'But . . ' she observed demurringly.

**Demy** (dēmōi'), *sb.* (and *a.*) Pl. demies. Also 5-6 demye, 6 demie, demay, dymye. [An early spelling of DEMI- half, retained when this is used as a separate word. The uses are all elliptical, and quite independent of each other.]

† 1. A gold coin current in Scotland in the 15th century : apparently, originally, the half-mark (*Demi-mark* : see DEMI- 7), but rising in value with the depreciation of the silver coin from 6*s.* 8*d.* to 12*s.* (Scotch). *Obs.*

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Detha K. James* (1818) 9 That whose myght slee or tak hymne . . shuld have iii thousand demyes of gold, every pece worth half an English Noble. 1451 *Sc. Acts* 8 *Jas.* II. § 33 (1597) The Demy that now runnis for nine shillenges. 1455 — 13 *Jas.* II. § 59 It is thoct expedient that the Demy be cryed to ten shillenges. 1489 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scott.* Item to Inglis pyparis that com to the Castel 3et and playt to the King xij demys. 1497 *Ibid.*, Giffen to the cartes [cards] agane xxxij Franch cronvis, x Scottes cronvis and demys, thre [ridaris], tua vniornis.

† 2. 'A short close vest' (Fairholt) : cf. DEMI- 2. *Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Bouge of Courte* 359 Of Kirkby Kendall was his shorte demye. 1540 *Lanc. Wills* I. 180 To my daughter Kathryn my best demye. 1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffs* in *Hart. Misc.* (1808-12) VI. 166 (D.) He . . stript him out of his golden demye or mandilion, and flead him.

3. *Paper Manuf.* Name of a certain size of paper. (Properly *adj.*; also *ellipt.* as *sb.* = demy paper.)

Demy printing paper measures 17½ × 22½ inches; demy writing paper is in Great Britain 15½ × 20, in United States 16 × 21.

1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. vi. 45 b. There be diuerse maner of papers, as paper royal, paper demy, blotting paper, marchants paper. 1589 MARPREL *Epit.* B. An hundred threescore and twelue sheets, of good Demy paper. 1712 *Act to Anne in Lond. Gaz.* No. 5018/3 For all Paper called . . Demy fine, 4*s.* Demy second, 2*s.* 6*d.* Demy printing, 1*s.* 8*d.* 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Benev. Epist. Syb.* Urban Wks. 1812 II. 251 His nice-discerning Knowledge none deny On Crown, Imperial, Foolscap, and Demy. 1878 *Print. Trades Jnrl.* xxv. 9 A demy 8*vo.* pamphlet of about a dozen pages.

4. A foundation scholar at Magdalen College, Oxford.

So called because their allowance or 'commons' was originally half that of a Fellow: the Latin term is *semi-communiarius*.

a 1486 *Stat. Magdalen Coll.* (MS.) 6 De electione scholarium voc' Dymyes. *Ibid.*, Pro communis ciuslibet triginta pauperum scholarium, qui Dymyes vulgariter nuncupantur didimud summae illius quam pro quolibet alio socio. 1536 *Act 27 Hen.* VIII. c. 42 § 1 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 12 Felawes, Scolers, Dymyes. 1615 HEVLIN *Memoranda* 22 July in *Mem. Waynflete* (1851), I was chosen Demie of Magdalen College. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 14 William Lilye was . . elected one of the Demies or Semi-commoners of St. Mary Magd. Coll. 1769 *De Foe's Tour* *Brit.* II. 246 Magdalen College . . has a President, 40 Fellows, a School-master, 30 Scholars called Demies. 1880 GREEN *Hist. Eng. People* IV. viii. iii. 20 The expulsion of the Fellows was followed . . by that of the Demies.

5. Short for DEMI-BAR, *q.v.* : A kind of false dice used in cheating.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coosnage* (1859) 38 The name of their Cheates, Bard-dice, Flattes, Fargers, Langrets, Gourds, Demies, and many others. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 100 A bale of demies.

† 6. A half-grown lad, a youth. *Obs.*

1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvii. Next but demies, nor boyes, not men, our dangerous times succcede.

Demy- : see DEMI-.

Demycent, -sent : see DEMI-CENT *Obs.*

Demyd, *obs. pa. t.* of DEM *v.*, DIM *v.*

Demyse girdle : see DEMI-GIRDLE *Obs.*

**Demyship** (dēmōi'ship). Also 6 dimi-, 9 demi-. [f. DEMY 4 + -SHIP.] A scholarship at Magdalen College, Oxford.

1536 *Act 27 Hen.* VIII. c. 42 § 1 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 13 Fellowshipes, Scolershippes, Dimishippes. 1687 *Royal Mandate* 18 July in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 78 Any Fellowship, Demyship, or other place . . in our said College. 1869 *Echo* 11 Oct. The demysheips are worth £83 per annum, and are tenable for five years. 1884 COURTHORPE *Addison* 29 Dr. Lancaster . . used his influence to obtain for him a demysheip at Magdalen.

Demyt, *obs. form* of DIMITY.

**Den** (den), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> Forms : 1-4 denn, 4-7 denne, (4-5 deen), 3- den. [OE. *denn* habitation of a wild beast : -OETen. type \**danyom*, corresp. in form to OHG. *tenni* neut., MHG. *tenne* neut. fem., Ger. *tenne* f. floor, thrashing-floor, OLG. \**denni*, early mod.Du. *denne* 'floor, pavement, flooring of a ship, also cave, cavern, den' (Kilian) : cf. also MDu. *dan* (n m. forest, abode of wild beasts, waste place, open country. The same root *dan-* appears in *dean*, OE. *denn* (= *dani-*) vale : the root-meaning is uncertain.]

1. The lair or habitation of a wild beast.

Beowulf 551a Geseah [he] . . wundur on wealde, and þæs wyrmes denn. c 1000 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wülcker 187/1 *Lustra*, wildgeora holl and denn. c 1220 *Bestiary* 13 De leun . . driued dun to his den þar he him berzen wile. a 1300 *Curior M.* 2676a + 110 (Cott.) Þe fox has his den and ilk fughel is nest. c 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 15 And so dide . . þe prophete danyel in þe den of lyonys. a 1400 *Octavian* 582 The lady wente . . To the tygre denne. 1585 J. B. tr. *Viret's Sch. Beastes* Bij b. It is a signe of rayne . . when the Ante bringeth out of her hole and denne al her egges. 1611



BIBLE Job xxxvii. 8 Then the beasts goe into dennes: and remaine in their places. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. xiv, And darest thou then To beard the lion in his den, The Douglas in his hall?

2. A place hollowed out of the ground, a cavern (+ occas. a pit). Obs. or blended with 1 or 3.

1300 CURSOR M. 4185 (Cott.) Tac we him out of yon den [Joseph in the pit]. 1384 WYCLIF *Heb.* xi. 38 Thei erlinge in .dennys and cauyis of the erthe. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 315 Pe lond of Sicilia is holow and ful of dennes [L. *cavernosa*]. 1530 PALBOR. 218/2 Den, a hole in the grounde, *caverne*. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 191 [They] lurked in dennes and wholes secretly. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A. ii. iii.* 215 Aaron and thou looke downe into this den. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* l. 1, I lighted on a certain place, Where was a Denny; And I laid me down in that place to sleep. 1736 CAVALLIER *Mem.* l. 101, I . . . had already search'd into several Denny and Caverns of the Mountains. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, Saadi Wks. (Bohn) l. 473 No churl, immured in cave or den.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* A place of retreat or abode (likened to the lair of a beast); a secret lurking-place of thieves or the like (cf. *Matt.* xxi. 13).

1275 *Pains of Hell* 176 in *O.E. Misc.* 152 Vvrper þer beop olde men þat among nedden habbeþ here den. 1340 CURSOR M. 14745 (Trin.) 3e hit make. . . A den to reset inne þeues. 1430 *How wise Man taught* Son 132 in *Babes Bk.* 52 How litil her good dooþ hem avale Whanne þei be doluen in her den. 1588 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* 96 No such sad cares. . . Do ever creepe into the shepherds den. 1719 DR FOX *Crusoe* (1840) II. viii. 186 [They would have] made the island a den of thieves. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. iv, The Cavern, where, 'tis told, A giant made his den of old. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xliii. 167 The very type of a robber den.

4. A small confined room or abode; esp. one unfit for human habitation.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, The musicians were securely confined in an elevated den. 1840 T. A. TROLLOPE *Summ. Britany* I. 315 The frightful dens of some of the Manchester operatives. 1894 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* II. 100 The filthy den where her mother lived.

5. *collog.* A small room or lodging in which a man can seclude himself for work or leisure; as, 'a bachelor's den'.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 5 June 7.3 So saying, he retreated into his den. 1816 SCOTT *Let.* (1804) I. 372 A little boudoir . . . a good eating-room, and a small den for me in particular. 1882 BLACKW. *Mag.* Dec. 700 [He] went off in the direction of his own den, a little room in which he smoked and kept his treasures.

6. The name given in the Lowlands of Scotland, and north of England, to the conventional enclosure or place of safety in boys' out-of-door games, called elsewhere the *home*, *bay*, or *base*.

7. 'A deep hollow between hills; a dingle' (Jam.). *Sc. local.*

[Often applied to a wooded hollow' (Jam.), and then nearly synonymous with DEAN<sup>2</sup>; but not the same word.]

1554 ARP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 23 In the vail or den quharin thou usit to commit ydolatrie. 1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* x, We'll sing auld Coila's . . . banks an' braes, her dens an' dells. 1800 BALLAD, 'The dowie dens of Yarrow.' 1806 SIR W. FORBES *Beattie* II. 51 (Jam.), I have made several visits of late to the Den of Rubislaw. *Note.* A Den, in the vernacular language of Scotland, is synonymous with what in England is called a Dingle.

(In many place names, as *Dura Den* near Cupar Fife, *The Den* near Kirkcaldy, *Hawthornden* in Mid Lothian; but as a termination often representing earlier *dene*, *dean*.)

† 6. *Anat.* A cavity or hollow. Obs.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* III. xxii. (1495) 70 Oute of a denne of the lyfte syde of the herte comyth a veyne. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 609 The implanted Ayre concluded within the dennes or cavities of the Eares. 1683 SHAKS. *Anat. Horse* III. xiv. (1686) 140 The Caverns or Cavities, by some called Dens.

7. *Comb.*, as † *den-dreadful* adj. (= *dreadful* with dens of wild beasts).

1621 G. SANDYS *Orind's Met.* i. (1626) 6 Now past den-dreadful Mzenalus confines [*Mignala . . . latebris horrenda ferarum*].

† Den, sb.<sup>2</sup> Also *dene*, *deyn*. Obs. *Sc.* variant of DAN<sup>1</sup>, *sir*, master.

1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Egipciane* 1110 To 3our abbot, dene Iohne, say. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VIII. x. 92 (Jam.) The Abbot of Abbybrothok tha, Den Henry. 1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 199 Gret Ganeris. . . That war demyt, but dowt, denys douchty. 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 1670-2 All Monkraye. . . Ar callit Denis, for dignite; Quhowbeit his mother mylk the kow, He man be callit Dene Andrew.

Den<sup>3</sup>, in the salutation *good den*: see GOODEN.

Den (den), v.<sup>1</sup> [f. DEN sb.<sup>1</sup>]

1. *refl.* (or *passive*). To ensconce or hide oneself in (or as in) a den.

1180 *Bestiary* 36 Wu he dennede him in þat defte meken, Marie bi name. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silver Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 159 If he be den'd, He's rouse the monstrous beast. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vii. 315 A pit digged to hide the Gunner. . . the Gunner lay denned, and durst not stirre. 1823 GALT *Entail* II. xvii. 157 'Hae ye any ark or amrie. . . where a body might den himsel till they're out o' the gate and away?' 2. *infr.* To live or dwell in a den; to escape into, or hide oneself in, a den.

To den up: to retire into a den for the winter, as a hibernating animal. (U.S. *collog.*)

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* xiv, The sluggish saluages, that den below. 1722 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 295 They generally den among the Rocks in great Numbers together. 1860 TOM TAYLOR in *Thornbury Two Cent. of Song* (1867) 261 In a dingle set of chambers no man need wish to stow, Than those, old friend, wherein we denned, at Ten, Crown Office Row.

1894 *Home Miss.* (N.Y.) Jan. 463 Our people . . . are inclined to 'den up' in the hot weather, as certain animals . . . do in the cold season.

† 3. To den out: to drive (a beast) out of its den; to unearth. Obs.

1571 HAMMER *Chron. Irel.* (1633) 203 [They] burned their Cabbans and Cottages, and such as dwell in caves and rockyes underground (as the manner is to denne out Foxes) they fired and smothered to death.

Hence Denned (dend) *ppl. a.*, Denning *vbl. sb.*

1622 S. WARD *Woe to Drinkards* (1627) 45 In such townes this Serpent hath no nestling, no stabling, or denning.

1854 *Tail's Mag.* XXI. 165 Arousing a denned lion.

† Den, v.<sup>2</sup> Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [Etymol. doubtful: cf. DEM v.<sup>1</sup>] *trans.* To dam up.

1375 *Harbour Bruce* XIV. 354 This fals tratour his men had maid. . . The ysche of a louch to den [prime men].

Den, obs. form of DEAN<sup>1</sup> (*decanus*), DENE<sup>2</sup>.

Den and Strand: see DENE<sup>2</sup>.

Denar: see DINAR.

Denalagu (OE.): see DANELAW.

† Denamer, v. Obs. [f. DE- I. 3 + NAME v., after OF. *denomer*, *denommer*, L. *dēnomināre*.] *trans.* To denominate.

1555 ARP. PARKER *Pt. cxix.* 365 These fiftene Paalmes next following Be songs denam'd of steps or stayers. 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. notes, Wks. IX. 268 The exorbitance of a diseased appetite in man is therefore denam'd 'caninus appetitus'.

Denar, denare (dēnāri, dēnāri, -ēnāri). Forms: 6 denaire, 6 8 denare, 6- denar. [Modification of ME. *denar*, *denere* (from OF. *denar*), DENIER, assimilated to L. *dēnārius*, lt. *denaro*, *danaro*, and the adaptations of these in other languages.] A coin: the Roman DENARIUS; the Italian *denaro* or Spanish *dinero* of the 16-17th c.; the Persian and East Indian DINAR, q.v.

1547 BOORDE *Intrad. Knowl.* 199 In Italy . . . in bras they haue katernys & byokes & denares. 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* i. i. 106 The villaine would not part with a denaire. 1609 BENTLEY *Phal.* xiv. 438 The Sicilian Talent was anciently Six, and afterwards Three Denares. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* Notes 154 Antony . . . promises 5000 Denares to every private Soldier. 1872 VEYTS *Growth Comm.* 367 The solidi . . . were reckoned as equal to twelve silver denars. 1868 368 Smaller gold pieces were also coined . . . under the name of gold pennies, gold denars or oboluses.

Denarcotize: see DE- II. 1.

† Denariate, sb. Obs. or Hist. [ad. med. L. *dēnariāt-us* (in *Lavus of Edw. Confessor*, Du Cange), f. L. *dēnārius* penny: see below.] A portion of land worth a penny a year.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. vii. 58 There be also other quantites of Land taking their denominations from our vsual Coin; as Fardingdeales, Obolates, Denariates, Solidates, Librates. 1670 in *Blount Law Dict.* s.v. *Fardingdeale*.

† Denariate, a. Obs. [f. L. *dēnāri-us* (see below), in med. sense 'money': see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Of or pertaining to money; monetary.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 441 The Host perceiving their denariat charge, he entered their chamber, where they were a sleepe.

Denarie, obs. form of DENARY.

Denarius (dēnēriūs). Pl. *denarii* (-iōi). [L., for *dēnārius nūmus* denary coin, coin containing ten (asses), f. *dēni* every ten, ten by ten: see -ARY<sup>1</sup>.]

1. An ancient Roman silver coin, originally of the value of ten asses (about eightpence of modern English money).

1579 NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 862 (Stanf.) Eleuen Myriades of their Denarij. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1850) I. 182 (*ibid.*), Ten asses make the Roman denarius. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xv. (R.), In the early times of Rome, the price of a sheep was a denarius, or eight pence. 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. 534 The silver coinage (of Rome) was first introduced in the year 485; and the coins struck were denarii, quinarii, and sestertii. 1877 C. GREIKR *Christ* liv. (1879) 650 When they came . . . who were hired at the eleventh hour, they received each a denarius.

2. A gold coin (*denarius aureus*) of the ancient Roman empire, worth 25 silver denarii.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 8 The fourth part of a golden denarius. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra* lxxiv, We read in Roman authors of golden as well as silver denarii.

3. The weight of the silver denarius used as a measure of weight, nearly equivalent to the Greek *drachma*.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxxii. (1495) 940 Scrupulus that is the eyghenteen Huolus is callyd Denarius and is accountyd for ten pans. 1771 RAFFER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 429 The Romans did not use the Denarius for a weight . . . till the Greek physicians . . . prescribed by it, as they had been accustomed to do by the Drachm in their own country.

† In English monetary reckoning used for 'penny', and abbreviated *d.*; see D III. 1.

† Denarrable, a. Obs.<sup>-o</sup> [f. L. *dēnarrā-re* to narrate + -BLE.] 'Proper to be related, capable of being declared'.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. 1730-6 — (folio). So + Denarration, 'a narration' (Bailey, 1727).

† Denary, denarie, sb.<sup>1</sup> Obs. [ad. L. *dēnārius*.] = DENARIUS, the Roman penny.

1449 PROCK *Repr.* II. ii. 140 Thei offriden to him a de-

narie. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Exam. Par. Mut.* xviii. 93 An hundreth denaries. 1550 LATIMER *Serm. Stanford* Wks. I. 277 'Shew me . . . a penny of the tribute money' . . . and they brought him a denari. 1615 BRIGHTMAN *Revelation* 213 Let three such measures of barley bee sold for a denary. 1674 JYAKE *Arith.* (1696) 105 This is sometime called *Drachmal Denary* for distinction sake.

Denary (dēnāri), a. and sb.<sup>2</sup> [ad. L. *dēnāri-us* containing ten.]

A. *adj.* Relating to the number ten; having ten as the basis of reckoning; decimal.

1848 C. WORDSWORTH *Hulcan Lect. Apocalypse* 524 Being toes they must be ten. . . in other successive prophesies this denary number is retained. 1875 *Engel. Brit.* II. 463 To convert 8735 of the denary into the duodenary scale. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 61 The ten denary symbols.

† B. sb. Obs.

1. The number ten; a group of ten, a decad.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 337 Three Denaries or Decades of weekes. 1648 SIR K. DUNN in *Suppl. to Calah.* 248 (T.) Centenaries, that are composed of denaries, and they of units. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 190 Suppose . . . Denary, is such a settled number and no other.

2. A tithing or tenth part.

1577 HARRISON *England* II. iv. (1877) l. 91 He divided . . . laies into hundreds, and hundreds into tithings, or denaries.

Denationalization (dēnə'fəʃə'nalizə'shən). [f. next + -ATION. Also in mod. F. (-isation), Littré.] The action of denationalizing, or condition of being denationalized.

1814 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* II. 363 Is not the advantage . . . counterbalanced by the extinction of Poland and Italy, by the denationalisation of two such interesting portions of Europe? 1868 DILKE *Greater Brit.* I. i. iv. 43 Americans are never slow to ridicule the denationalization of New York.

Denationalize (dēnə'fəʃə'naliz), v. [a. F. *dē-nationaliser* (a word of the French Revolution), f. DE- II. 1 + national, *nationaliser*.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of nationality; to take his proper nationality from (a person, a ship, etc.); to destroy the independent or distinct nationality of (a country).

1807 *Ann. Reg.* 779 By these acts the British government denationalizes ships of every country in Europe. 1841 BLACKW. *Mag.* I. 773 To denationalize themselves, and to endeavour to forget that they have a country. 1880 M. CANTHY *Queen Titus* III. 365 New-steps were taken for denationalising the country and effecting its . . . subjugation.

2. To make (an institution, etc.) no longer national; to divest of its character as belonging to the whole nation, or to a particular nation.

1839 *Times* 29 June in *Spirit Metropol. Conserv. Press* (1840) II. 122 The attempt to . . . denationalise the education of the infant poor. 1876 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 266 That this crime against humanity [slavery] . . . should be denationalized.

Hence Denationalized *ppl. a.* Denationalizer, Denationalizing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1812 O. Rev. VIII. 205 Those denationalised neutrals have no right to resist. 1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 826 A horrid system of denationalizing has roused in them terrible passions. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 471/2 The cosmopolitan and denationalizing character of the Church. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 206 A long train of foreigners or denationalized Englishmen.

Denaturalization (dēnə'tiūrə'laizə'shən). [f. next + -ATION. So in mod. F.] The action of denaturalizing, or condition of being denaturalized.

1811 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 347 Every person, a subject of this kingdom, who leaves it without a passport, shall incur the punishment of denaturalisation. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 94 He must submit to letters of denaturalization, if he is to be passed.

b. = DENATURATION.

1882 *Chemist & Druggist* XXIV. 53/2 A Commission in Germany has reported on the processes of denaturalisation of Alcohol for manufacturing purposes.

Denaturalize (dēnə'tiūrə'laiz), v. [f. DE- II. 1 + natural, *naturalize*: so in mod. F. (Littré).]

1. *trans.* To deprive of its original nature; to alter or pervert the nature of; to make unnatural.

1812 SOUTHEY *Omniaria* I. 34 All creatures are, more or less, denaturalized by confinement. 1853 H. ROGERS *Ecl. Faith* 140 This 'spiritual' faculty, denaturalised and disabled. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng.* Pref. 13 The lyrical ballad . . . like certain wild flowers, is almost always denaturalized by culture.

2. To deprive of the status and rights of a natural subject or citizen; the opposite of *naturalize*.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 119 The Duque d'Aveiro, having been degraded and denaturalized previous to condemnation. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. 100 They also claimed the privilege, when aggrieved, of denaturalizing themselves, or, in other words, of publicly renouncing their allegiance to their Sovereign.

Hence Denaturalized, -izing *ppl. adjs.*

1800 SOUTHEY *Life* (1850) II. 45 By residing in that huge denaturalised city. 1812 *Edin. Rev.* XIX. 375 Cast off without ceremony as denaturalized beings. 1820 *Land. Mag.* May 549 2 The practice of such denaturalizing depravities. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Schlosser's Lit. Hist.* Wks. 1862 VII. 54 In their own denaturalised hearts they read only a degraded nature.

Denature (dēnə'tiūr), v. [a. F. *dénaturer*, (OF. *desnaturer*, f. *des*, *dé*- (DE- I. 6) + *nature*; a doublet of DISNATURE.]

† 1. *trans.* To render unnatural. Obs.

1685 COTTON *St. Montaigne* III. 158 Fanatick people, who think to honour their nature by denaturing themselves.



**2.** To alter (anything) so as to change its nature; e.g. to render alcohol or tea unfit for consumption.

Hence **Denatured** ppl. a.; also **Denaturation**.  
1878 J. THOMSON *Plenip. Key* 7 If your liquor be .not of the denatured nature of London milk. chicory coffee. 1882 *Athenaeum* 25 Mar. 385/1 A paper 'On the Denaturation of Alcohol by the Action of Wood-Spirit'. 1888 *Mauch. Exam.* 3 July 6/5 Regulations authorising the removal from bond of what was termed denatured tea.

**Denaur**, var. of **DINAR**, an eastern coin.

**Denay**, obs. variant of **DENY** v. and sb.

**Dendelion**, obs. form of **DANDELION**.

**Dendrachate**, etc.: see under **DENDRO**.

**Dendral**, a. rare. [f. Gr. *dēndrōn* tree + **-AL**.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a tree; arboreal.

1874 H. W. BECHER in *Christian Union* 28 Jan. 72 Such trees as that dendral child of God, the elm.

**Dendranatomy**, -anthropology: see under **DENDRO**.

† **Dendrical**, a. Obs. [f. as prec. + **-IO** + **-AL**.] Of the nature of or resembling a tree; dendritic.

1758 MENDES DA COSTA in *Monthly Rev.* 454 The said author took a dendrites fresh dug . . scraped all the black or dendritical substance from it.

**Dendriform** (dēndrīfōrm), a. [f. as prec. + **-FORM**, L. *-formis*; after *cruciform*, etc.] Of the form of a tree; branching, arborescent.

1847 in CRAIG. 1866 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 89 A dendriform mass. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 791 A sponge may be . . leaf or fan-like, branched or dendriform.

**Dendrite** (dēndrīt), also in Lat. form **dendrites** (dēndrītēz), pl. **dendritae** (-tī). [ad. Gr. *dendritēs* of or pertaining to a tree, f. *dēndrōn* tree: see **-ITE**. In F. *dendrite* (1732 in Trévoux).] 1. A natural marking or figure of a branching form, like a tree or moss, found on or in some stones or minerals; a stone or mineral so marked.

1732-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. In some dendrites, the figures, or signatures, penetrate quite through. 1774 STRANGE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 35 It is also variegated by frequent dendrites. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 27 As dendrites derive the outlines. . . from the casual neighbourhood and pressure of the plants. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* vii. (ed. 3) 116 Those ramifying crystallizations called dendrites usually consisting of the mixed oxides of iron and manganese, forming extremely delicate brownish sprigs, resembling the smaller kinds of sea-weeds.

Comb. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 45 The older travellers . . all notice what they call Dendrite-stones, . . i. e. stones with fossil trees marked upon them.

**2.** A crystalline growth of branching or arborescent form, as of some metals under electrolysis. 1882 A. S. HERSCHEL in *Nature* No. 642. 363 After a few hours of charging, the rough dendrites of humus-coloured substance acquired round-like form.

Hence **Dendritiform** a., having the form or appearance of a dendrite.

1890 in *Cent. Dict.*

**Dendritic** (dēndrīt'ik), a. [mod. f. **DENDRITE** (in F. *dendritique*): see **-IO**.] Resembling or of the nature of dendrite: said of various structures or formations, chiefly mineral and animal.

1. Of a branching form; arborescent, tree-like. 1816 P. CLEAVELAND *Mineral.* 445 This variety . . is reniform, dendritic, in membranes, &c. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 74 Dendritic native silver and copper. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 102 This structure . . may be either dendritic or foliaceous.

**2.** Having arborescent markings. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 77 Steatite and dendritic calcadony. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 110 Imitations of ferns and foliage. . . in moss-agates, or in what are called dendritic pebbles.

**Dendritical** (dēndrīt'ikāl), a. [f. as prec. + **-AL**.] = prec.

1822 G. YOUNG *Geol. Surv. Yorksh. Coast* (1828) 183 The dendritical impressions . . observed in the parting of sandstone. 1823 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xviii. 82 The Hydrate is produced in a crust or in dendritical crystals.

Hence **Dendritically** adv., like a dendrite. 1884 E. KLEIN *Micro-Organisms & Disease* xiii. 60 In some species [of Bacteria] the zooglyea is dendritically ramified.

**Dendro**, before a vowel **dendr-**, combining form of Gr. *dēndrōn* tree, as in **Dendrachate** (-ākātē) [see **ACHATE** sb. 1], a variety of agate with tree-like markings. † **Dendranatomy**, the anatomy of trees (obs.). † **Dendranthropology** (nonce-wd.), 'study based on the theory that man had sprung from trees' (Davies). † **Dendroclastic** a., breaking or destroying trees, sb. a destroyer of trees. † **Dendrodentine**, 'the form of branched dentine seen in compound teeth, produced by the interblending of the dentine, enamel, and cement' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883); cf. **DENDRODONT** below.

**Dendrography**, description of trees (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). † **Dendrohelophallic** a., said of a symbolic figure combining a tree, a sun, and a phallus. † **Dendrolatry**, worship of trees. † **Dendrolite**, a petrified or fossil tree or part of a tree. † **Dendrometer**, an instrument for measuring trees. † **Dendrophil**, a lover of trees. † **Dendrophilous** a., tree-loving; in *Bot.* growing on or twining round trees. † **Dendrostyle** (Zool.), one of the four pillars

by which the syndrium is suspended from the umbrella in the *Rhizostomidae*.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dendrachates* (Gr.), a kind of Agate-stone, the Veins and Spots of which resemble the Figures of Trees and Shrubs.] 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Dendrachate* . . moss-agate; agate exhibiting in its sections the forms or figures of vegetable growths. 1867 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 538 *Dendranatome* may, tho' more remotely, advance even the Practice of Physick, by the Discovery of the Oeconomy of Plants. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Dendranatomy*, a term used by Malpighi and others to express the dissection of the ligneous parts of trees and shrubs, in order to the examining their structure and uses. 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxcv. VII. 168 He formed, therefore, no system of dendranthology. 1856 *Chamb. Jnrl.* VI. 352 Are we not afflicted by dendroclastics? 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 96/2 We find not fewer than six leading modifications in fishes. 1. Hard or true dentine. 2. Dendrodentine. 1891 T. J. JEAKES in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. XII. 395 The dendroheliohallic 'Tree of Life', probably. 1891 tr. *De La Saussaye's Man. Sc. Relig.* xii. 89 The impressions which have given rise to dendrology. 1828 WEBSTER, *Dendrolite*, a petrified or fossil shrub, plant, or part of a plant. *Dict. of Nat. Hist.* 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*, *Dendrolite* . . a general term for any fossil stem, branch, or other fragment of a tree. 1768 *Gentl. Mag.* 552 An account of the new invented Dendrometer. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dendrometer*, an instrument for measuring the height and diameter of trees, to estimate the cubic feet of timber therein. It has means for taking vertical and horizontal angles, and is mounted on a tripod stand. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 3/1 This is the statement of a wild dendrophil. 1886 GUILLEMAUD *Cruise 'Marchesa'* II. 188 Dendrophilous plants swarmed up the tree-trunks and shrouded them with their fleshy, fenestrated leaves. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 88 The main trunks of the dependent polypterous root or stem unite above into a thick quadrate disk (*syndrium*), which is suspended by four stout pillars (*dendrostyles*), one springing from each angle.

**Dendrobe** (dēndrōb), [ad. mod. L. *Dendrobium*, f. Gr. *dēndrōn* tree + *bios* life.] Anglicized form of *Dendrobium*, name of a genus of epiphytal orchids, of which many species are cultivated for the beauty of their flowers.

1882 *The Garden* 7 Jan. 9/3 One word in praise of this old and dear Dendrobe. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 3/2 The discovery of what the Anglo-German importers call the 'Elephant Moth Dendrobe' . . the *Dendrobium Phalaenopsis Schröderianum*.

**Dendroclastic**: see under **DENDRO**.

**Dendrocol, -cole** (dēndrōs'l), a. Zool. [f. **DENDRO** + Gr. *κόλλα* the body-cavity, abdomen.] Having a branched or arborescent intestine; belonging to the division *Dendrocola* of Turbellarian Worms. Also **Dendrocolan**, **Dendrocolous**, in same sense.

1866 NICHOLSON *Zool.* xxiv. (1880) 242 The Nemertean . . make a near approach to the dendrocolous Planarians. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inw. Anim.* iv. 194 Sometimes a simple sac. . . and occasionally branched, like that of the dendrocole Turbellaria.

**Dendrocolapline** (dēndrōkoləptēn, -in), a. Ornith. [f. **DENDRO** + *κόλαπτειν* to peck, etc.] Belonging or allied to the genus of birds *Dendrocolaptes*, or South American tree-creepers.

1892 W. H. HUDSON *La Plata* 147 There is in La Plata a small very common Dendrocolapline bird—*Anumbius acuticaudatus*.

**Dendrodentine**: see under **DENDRO**.

**Dendrodic** (dēndrō'dik), a. [f. Gr. *dēndrōdēs* tree-like + **-IC**. Cf. also mod. L. *Dendrodus*.] Having a branching or arborescent structure, as the teeth of the genus *Dendrodus* of fossil fishes: see next.

1854 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* v. (1874) 78 The dendrodic or tree-like tooth was, in at least the Old Red Sandstone, a characteristic of all the Celacanth family.

**Dendrodont** (dēndrōdōnt), sb. and a. Palæont. and Zool. [f. **DENDRO** + Gr. *δόντις* tooth.] A. sb. A fish of the extinct fossil genus *Dendrodus*, characterized by teeth of dendritic structure. (Cf. *dendrodentine* under **DENDRO**.)

1849-50 OWEN in *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. ii. 869 The seemingly simple conical teeth of the extinct family of fishes which I have called 'Dendrodonts'. 1865 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms*.

B. adj. Having, or consisting of, teeth of dendritic internal structure. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 326 Dentition dendrodont. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 365 Dentition dendrodont.

**Dendrography**, etc.: see under **DENDRO**.

**Dendroid** (dēndrō'id), a. [f. Gr. *dēndrōn* + **-OID**: cf. Gr. *dēndrōdēs*, contr. from *dēndroedēs*.] Of the form of a tree; dendritic, arborescent.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 544 A dendroid specimen in the coral collections of Peale's Museum. 1869 NICHOLSON *Zool.* 105 Dendroid, or tree-like, corals.

**Dendroidal**, a. [f. as prec. + **-AL**.] = prec.

1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 372/2 (Corals) Polyparium dendroidal, dichotomous.

**Dendrolatry**, -lite: see under **DENDRO**.

**Dendrology** (dēndrōlōdgi), [f. **DENDRO** + Gr. *-λογία* discourse, **-LOGY**.] The study of trees; the department of botany which treats of trees. So **Dendrologist**, **Dendrological**, **Dendrologous** adjs., belonging to dendrology; **Dendrologist**, one versed in dendrology, a professed student of trees.

1708 KERSEY, *Dendrology*, a Treatise, or Discourse of Trees. 1825 P. W. WATSON *Dendrol.* *Brit. Intro.* 1 That no person

. . since the time of Evelyn . . should have taken up . . the Dendrologic Department of the science. *Ibid.* Intro. 10 This . . work . . includes about 100 Trees and Shrubs for the Dendrologic, indigenous to the British Isles. 1869 W. ROBINSON *Parks & Gardens Paris* (1878) 344 There is a school of Dendrology here. 1875 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 137 The sonnet is . . susceptible of a high polish; as the dendrologists say of the woods of certain trees. 1884 *Science* 4 July 10 Dendrological science has met with a great . . loss in the death of Alphonse Lavallée.

**Dendrometer**, -phil, -style: see **DENDRO**.

**Dene** (dēn), sb.<sup>1</sup> Another spelling of **DEAN** sb.<sup>2</sup>, a (wooded) vale.

**Dene** (dēn), sb.<sup>2</sup> Also den, deine, deane. [Of uncertain derivation.]

The sense seems to make it distinct from *dene*, **DEAN**<sup>2</sup>, and suggests affinity to L.G. *dīne* (now also mod. Ger.), E. Fris. and N. Fris. *dīne*, *dūn*, Du. *duin*, sand-hill on the coast: also F. *dune* in same sense. But its relationship to these words is phonetically uncertain, and rendered more so by the existence of the form *den*. Relationship to Ger. *tenne* floor, perh. orig. 'a flat', has also been suggested; but the history of the word does not go back far enough to admit of any certain conclusion.]

1. A bare sandy tract by the sea; a low sand-hill; as in the *Denes* north and south of Yarmouth, *Dene-side* there, the *Den* at Exmouth, Teignmouth, etc.

a. in form *den*.

1298 [see 2]. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 26 There being about five thousand pounds worth of them at a time upon her dens a sunning. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 563 On the sandy den at Teignmouth, plentiful. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Den*, a sandy tract near the sea, as at Exmouth, and other places.

β. in form *dene*.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 7 Quitting Calais for St. Omars, . . the dēnes or sand-hills . . begin. 1845 BLACKW. *Mag.* Apr. 424/2 A 'broad', separated from the sea by a narrow strip of low sand-banks, and sandy downs or dēnes as they are there termed. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* xvi, Mrs. Leigh . . watched the ship glide out between the yellow dēnes. 1857 — *Two Y. Ago* 50 Great banks and dēnes of shifting sand.

† **2. Den and strand**:  
Den . . is The Liberty the Ports Fishermen shall have to beet or mend, and to dry their Nets at Great Yarmouth, upon Marsh Lands there, yet called The Dennes, during . . all the Herring Season. *Strond* . . the Liberty the Fishermen have to come to the Key at Great Yarmouth, and deliver their Herrings freely' (Jaekel). Obs.

1298 *Charter Edw.* I in *Jaekel's Chartres Cinque Ports* (1728) 12 Et quod habeant Den & Strond, apud magnam Jernemouth (transl. in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1598) I. 117 And that they shall have Dene and Strande at Great Yarmouth]. 1331 *Charter Edw.* III, ibid. 13 Nous . . voillours qu'ils ayount leur eyementz en Strande & Den saunz appropriement del soil. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

† **Dene**, sb.<sup>3</sup> Obs. A fictitious sb. made by separating the adv. **BEDENE**, *bydene* 'together, straight on, straightway' into *be dene*, *by dene*; whence, by varying the preposition, *with dene*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Vincentius* 328 As bai had sene It bat bar downe was done with dene. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7804 Nine yere . . And twa moneths, all' be dene. 1475 *Sgr. Iove Degre* 272 Take thy leue of kinge and quene, And so to all the courtie by dene.

† **Dene**, a. Obs. rare—1. [ad. L. *dēn-i*.] Ten. c 1420 *Pallad.* on *Hush*, l. 587 Whenne the moone is daies dene Of age is good, and til she be fiftene.

**Dene**, var. **DAIN** sb., **DEN** sb.<sup>2</sup>; obs. f. **DEAN** 1, and **DIN**.

† **Denegate**, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēnegāre* to deny.] To deny.

1623 in COCKERAM. 1852 F. KIRKMAN *Clerio & L.* 124, I cannot denegate any thing unto thee.

**Denegation** (dēnēgā'tiōn), [a. F. *dénégation* (den-), 14th c. in Hatzf., ad. L. *dēnegātiō-em*, n. of action from *dēnegāre* to deny.]

† 1. Refusal to grant, denial of what is asked.

1489 *Will of J. Welbecke* (Somerset Ho.), Withouten any delay fraude denegation or trouble. 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 849 Denegation of Justice. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 7 273 A denegation of that, to which she hath had a strong optation.

**2. Denial, contradiction.** 1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 199 The base and beaten path of denegation. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B.* vi. 220, I thought to interrupt him with some not very truthful denegation.

**Denegatory** (dēnēgāt'ōri), a. rare. [f. L. *dēnegāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēnegāre* to deny + **-ORY**: cf. F. *dénégatoire* (1771 in Hatzf.).] Having the effect of denying; contradictory.

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 255 Denied by the opposite denegatory assertion. *Ibid.* 259 A denegatory declaration—a declaration denying the fact charged in the accusation.

† **Deneger**, Obs. = **DENIER**. (App. an error for *deneyer*, but perh. intentionally f. *deneger*, ad. L. *dēnegāre*.)

1583 STRUBBS *Anat. Abus.* I. (1879) 115 An infidell, and a deneger of the faith. 1592 — *Motive Good Wks.* (1593) 117 Heaten people and infidels, denegers of the faith.

**Dene-hole, Dene-hole** (dēn-, dēn-hōl). Also **9 Danes' hole**. [app. from the national name *Dane*, *Danes*, ME. *Dene*, OE. *Dēno* + **HOLE**.]

There is no doubt that this is popularly and traditionally the local interpretation of the name; see the first quot. In various parts of the country, e.g. the county of Durham, other ancient caves and excavations are attributed to the Danes, and called *Danes' holes* or *Dane-holes*. It is not quite certain that *dene-hole* is a genuine popular form any-



where; but if so, it may possibly represent a ME. *Denehol* (cf. OE. *Dena-hol*, *Danes' hole* (cf. OE. *Dena-lage*, ME. *Dene-lage*, mod. *Danes' law*, *Dane-law*), or it may be merely a local pronunciation. But it has suggested to recent writers connexion with *DENE* s.v., or with other of the sbs. so spelt, or with *DEN* (which is phonetically impossible); and either on this account, or because it does not countenance any theory about the Dances, it has been generally adopted by the archaeologists who have investigated these holes since c. 1880. Some have very reprehensibly shortened the name *dene-hole* into *dene*, conformably to their erroneous conjectures as to its connexion with *dene* and *den*.

The name applied to a class of ancient excavations, found chiefly in Essex and Kent in England, and in the Valley of the Somme in France, consisting of a narrow cylindrical shaft sunk through the superincumbent strata to the chalk, often at a depth of 60 or 80 feet, and there widening out horizontally into one or more chambers. Their age and purpose have been the theme of much discussion.

They are mentioned (but not named) by Lambard 1570, by Camden 1605 as *putei*, in Plot's *Oxfordshire*, 1705, as 'the Gold-mine of Cunobeline, in Essex', and described in a letter from Derham to Ray 17 Feb. 1706. For later history see Mr. Spurrell's paper cited below, and *Trans. Essex Field Club*, 1883, III. 48, *Journal* xxviii, lvi.

1768 MORANT *Hist. Essex* I. 228 [The Dene-holes at Grays] The Dances are vulgarly reported to have used them as receptacles or hiding-places for the plunder and booty which they took from the adjoining inhabitants during their frequent piracies and descents upon this island, and hence they have been styled *Dance* or *Dene* holes. 1818 *Cambrian Reg.* III. 31 The controversy relative to the original intention of the Deneholes. 1863 *Murray's Handbk. Kent & Sussex* (ed. 2) 16 They are here called 'Daneholes' or 'Cunobeline's Gold Mines'. *Ibid.* 20 In a chalk-pit near the village of E. Tilbury are numerous excavations called *Danes' Holes*. Similar excavations exist in the chalk and tufa on either bank of the Somme. The tradition still asserts that these caverns were used for retreat and concealment in time of war, whence their ordinary name *Les souterrains des guerres*. 1871 R. MERSON in *Palin Stifford & its Neighbourhood* 41 The Dene-holes as they are called by the country people. 1881 F. C. J. SPURRELL in *Archaeol. Jnl.* (title), On Deneholes and Artificial Caves with Vertical Entrances. 1883 *Trans. Essex Field Club* III. Jnl. 17 June 1882, An account of the Club's first visit to the 'Denes' in Hangman's Wood. 1887 T. V. HOLMES in *Essex Naturalist* I. 225 (title) Report on the Denehole Exploration at Hangman's Wood, Grays, 1884-1887. 1891 *Proc. Soc. Antiq.* 5 Feb. 245 On the discovery of a dene-hole containing Roman remains at Plumstead.

**Denelage**, -lawe: see *DANE-LAW*.

**Dener**, -o, obs. form of *DINNER*, *DENIER*.

|| **Denerel**. [OF. (13th c. in Godef.)]; in form dim. of *denier*.] A measure of capacity in Guernsey; see quot.

1865 *ANSTED Channel Isl.* IV. App. A (ed. 2) 367 In Guernsey the *denerel* or dundrel is the common small unit of dry measure. Three denerels make one cabot; two cabots or six denerels, one bushel.

† **Deneration**. Obs. rare. [f. *DE* - I. 1 + *L. nervus* string, etc., as if f. a verb \**denervare* to tie down with a string.] A marking or groove, such as is produced by a string tied round.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp.* 469 Worms... are like oblong fibres whose parts are not discriminated, save by some... denervations.

**Dengerous**, obs. form of *DANGEROUS*.

**Dengue** (den'ge). Also *dengue-fever*, *denga*. [Immediately, a. West Indian Spanish *dengue*; ultimately, according to Dr. Christie, in *Glasgow Med. Jnl.* Sept. 1881, a Swahili word, the full name of the disease in Zanzibar being *ka dinga pepo* (ka partitive article, 'a, a kind of', *dinga*, *dyenga*, *denga*, 'sudden cramp-like seizure', *pepo* 'evil spirit, plague'). On its introduction to the West Indies from Africa in 1827, the name was, in Cuba, popularly identified with the Spanish word *dengue* 'fastidiousness, prudery'. In this form it was subsequently adopted in the United States, and eventually in general English use.

In the British West Indies, called by the Negroes *dandy*. Both names appear to be popular adaptations, of the 'sparrow-grass' type of the Swahili name, with a mocking reference to the stiffness of the neck and shoulders, and dread of motion, exhibited by the patients; whence also another name of ridicule, the 'Giraffe'.—See *DANDY* 2.]

An infectious eruptive fever, commencing suddenly, and characterized by excruciating pains, especially in the joints, with great prostration and debility, but seldom proving fatal; it is epidemic and sporadic in East Africa and the countries surrounding the Indian Ocean, and (since 1827) in the West Indies and adjacent parts of America. Also called *Dandy*, and *Break-bone fever*.

(The name has apparently been sometimes given in error to other epidemic fevers.)

1847 in CRAIG. 1854-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Dengue*, name for a fever which prevailed in Charleston, summer of 1850. Also called... the Break-bone fever. 1866 *Harvard Mem. Biog.* I. 37 Having had a severe attack of dengue or break-bone fever. 1881 DR. CHRISTIE *Dengue Fever in Glasgow Med. Jnl.* Sept. 1881 Three epidemics of dengue are reported as having occurred within the eastern hemisphere, the first during the years 1779-84, the second from 1823 to 1829, and the third from 1829 to 1875. *Ibid.* 165 In 1870 the older inhabitants [of Zanzibar] recognized the disease as one which had been epidemic about 48 years.

before, and they gave to it the former designation *ka-dinga-pepo*, the name under which I described it in my first communication. *Ibid.* 166 *Denga* was prevalent in Zanzibar in 1827. 1885 *Times* 4 Dec. 13 What connexion there may be between the trancosa or dengue fever and the recent invasion of cholera [at Gibraltar].

**Deniable** (dēni'āb'l, a. [f. *DENY* v. + -ABLE.] That cannot be denied.

1548 *GEST Pr. Masse* 98 This is denyable. 1672 *PENN Spirit Truth Vind.* 27 The first Proposition is purely Scriptural, and therefore the consequent not deniable. 1760 *LAW Spirit of Prayer* II. 49 A maxim that is not deniable. 1865 E. LUCAS in *Manning Ess. Relig. & Lit.* 354 It is not deniable that even the inferior officers in an army... have cert. in rights.

**Denial** (dēni'āl). [f. *DENY* v. + -AL II. 5.]

1. The act of saying 'no' to a request or to a person who makes a request; refusal of anything asked for or desired.

1528 GARDINER in *Pocock Rec. Ref.* I. li. 122 To colour the denial of the king's purpose. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Math.* xv. (R.). The woman was not weryed with so many repulses and denials. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* II. ii. 281 Neuer make denial; I must and will have Katherine to my wife. 1631 *GODWIN God's Arrow* iv. § 8, 385 Torture... Denial of burial, and other external crosses. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v. 136 Resolution, and the denial of our passions. 1806 J. J. BERNARD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1806) II. xi, Peremptory orders of denial to all comers whomsoever. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 324 To learn if Ida yet would cede our claim, Or by denial flush her babbling wells With her own peoples life.

b. = SELF-DENIAL.

1848 WEBSTER s.v., A denial of one's self, is a declining of some gratification; restraint of one's appetites or propensities. 1873 MISS J. E. A. BROWN *Thoughts thro' Year* 78 The denials of obedience.

2. The asserting (of anything) to be untrue or untenable; contradiction of a statement or allegation as untrue or invalid; also, the denying of the existence or reality of a thing.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 107 Cicero laboreth in his own purgation, and that any such thing was of him committed, maketh flat denyall. 1621 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 38 That this is a Mercy... is plain, and frequently past denyall. a 1704 T. BROWN *Persius Sat.* i. Prol. Wks. 1730 I. 51 This true, nor is it worth denial. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. xxi. 80 The denial of these difficulties, or the ignoring of them. 1845 WHATELY *Logic in Encycl. Metaph.* 107 The denial of the suppressed premiss... will at once invalidate the argument. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 134 The denial of abstract ideas is the destruction of the mind.

3. Refusal to acknowledge a person or thing as having a certain character or certain claims; a disowning, disavowal.

1590 N. T. (L. Tomson) *Matt.* xxvi. heading, Peters denial. 1621 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 158 All Crimes that contain not in them a denial of the Sovereign Power. a 1716 SOUTH (J.). Those are the proper scenes, in which we act our confessions or denials of him.

4. *Law*. † a. = *DENIER* 2: see quot.; b. The opposing by the defendant or accused party of a plea, claim, or charge advanced against him.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 161 b, Denial is a disseisin of a Rent Charge, as well as of a Rent seck. 1728 *Young Love Fame* vii, Ev'n denials cost us dear at court. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xx, Of course the charge will be rebutted by a denial. 1861 W. BELL *Dist. Law Scot.* s.v., Denial in law imports no more than not confessing. It does not amount to a positive assertion of the falsehood of that which is denied.

5. *dia*. A drawback, disadvantage, detriment, hindrance.

1736 PEGGE *Kentismis*, A denial to a farm; i.e. a prejudice, a drawback, hindrance, or detriment. 1876 S. WATKINS *Gloss.*, Denial, hindrance, drawback. 'It's a great denial to him to be shut up in the house so long.' 1883 *Hampshire Gloss.*, Denial, an encumbrance. 'His children be a great denial to 'un.' Also in Glossaries of Worcestersh., Gloucestersh., Surrey, Sussex, Leicester, Shropshire, Cheshire.

† **Deni'ance**. Obs. [f. *DENY* v. + -ANCE: cf. OF. *denoiance*, f. *denoier*, var. of *denier* to *DENY*.] Denial.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 244 Either for the affirmance or denial of the same. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 749.

**Denied** (dēni'd), ppl. a. [f. *DENY* v. + -ED.] Said not to be true or not to exist; refused.

1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 281 Dying of that common, but denied disease, a broken heart.

Hence **Denie'dness**, the quality of being denied; † self-denial (obs.).

1671 *True Non-conf.* 357 Their deniedness unto all things, their absolute resignation unto... God.

**Denier** 1 (dēni'ar). [f. *DENY* v. + -ER 1.] One who denies (in various senses of the verb).

c 1400 *Apoc. Loll.* 90 And yet he deny to men be understanding of his gospel... bei wel bi deniers (printed deniers). 1530 PALSGR. 212 a Denyer of a thyng, *excomunicatour*. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) 46 Deniers of Christ Iesus. 1660 JEB. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. rule iii. § 12 He must be a despiser of the world, a great denier of himself. 1741 WARDURTON *Div. Legat.* II. Ded. 23 The Deniers of a future State. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. xxvi. 33 One state disfranchised Jews... another deniers of the Trinity.

† **Denier** 2. *Law*. Obs. [a. F. *dénier* pres. inf., taken subst.: cf. *disclaimer*, and see -*IN* 4.] The act of denying or refusing.

1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 Any of the kynges subiectes, to whom any denyer of sale... shall be made. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 253 b, Without a demand there be no denier of the rent in law. 1624 J. M. *Arct. conc. Militia* 24 This in effect was a denier of justice.

**Denier** 3 (dēni'ar, [dēni'ye]). Obs. or arch. Forms: 5-7 *denere*, 6 *Se. denier*, 6-7 *denesore*, 7 *deneser*, -eare, -ire, -iere, -dinneore, 6- *denier*. See also *DENAR*. [a. OF. *denier*, later *denier* = Fr. *denier*, *denier*, *denier*, Cat. *diner*, Sp. *deniero*, Pg. *dinheiro*, It. *denaro*, *danaro*: -L. *dēnārium*: see *DENARIUS*. The form *deneer* (cf. *muskeeter*, etc.) prevailed about 1600.]

1. A French coin, the twelfth of the sou; originally, like the Roman denarius and English penny, of silver; but from 16th c. a small copper coin. Hence (*esp.* in negative phrases) used as the type of a very small sum.

Originally, from reign of Charlemagne till 12th c., a silver coin of about 22 Troy grains or rather less than a penny-weight; from the 13th c. to the reign of Chas. IX. (ed. 1574), usually of billon or base silver (*denier tournois*), and weighing at different times from 10 to 14 gr.; under Henry III (1574-89) it became a copper coin of about 22 gr. (less than 1 of the current bronze farthing), and so continued till the death of Louis XIV. (B.V. Head.)

c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* VI. v. 60 To be kyrk ilka yhere Of Rome he heycht a denere To pay a penny [as it is say]. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gillgillflowers* (1875) 132 And in his purse, to serve his neede, Not one denere he had. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. ii. 252 My Dukedom to a Beggerly denier! I do mistake my person all this while. 1607 *WALSHINGTON Opt. Glass* 45 Then live in wealth and give not a dinneere. 1611 COTGREVE, *Denier* a penny, a deneser; a small copper coin valued at the tenth part of an English penny; also, a pennie-weight, or 24 grains. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 104 The Lord Treasurer, I know well, had... not drawn a denier out of the King's purse. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Denier*, a French Brass-Coin, worth three Tenths of an English Farthing, of which Twelve make a Sol. Also a Penny-weight in Silver; thus an Ounce of Silver... is of 24 Deniers. 1873 HALL *In His Name* vi. 55 A slave whom I have bought with my deniers. 1876 BROWNING *Pacchiarotto* 79 Let the blind mole mine Digging out deniers!

† 2. Used to translate Lat. *dēnarius*: see *DENARIUS* I. Obs.

1508 *GRENEWAY Tacitus' Ann.* I. v. (1622) 9 The Pretorian bands, which received two deniers a day. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 66 Gallus his scribe, had received 500 deniers.

† 3. A pennyweight; = *DENARIUS* 3. Obs.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 79 Take of wild running Thyme the weight of two deniers. Ervil flour twelve deniers or drams. a 1656 *USHER Ann.* (1658) 229 Counting here, as his manner everywhere is, a denere, for a drachma. 1706 [see 1].

**Denigrate** (den'grē't, v. Now rare. [f. ppl. stem of *L. dēnigrāre* to blacken, f. *DE* - I. 3 + *nigrāre* to blacken, f. *niger*, *nigr-*, black; cf. F. *dénigrer* (14th c. in Hatf.). Apparently disused in 18th c., and revived in 19th c.]

1. *trans.* To blacken, make black or dark. *lit.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Denigrate*, to make blacke. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 336 The fuliginous and denigrating humor. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 101 This Lotion will denigrate the hairs of hoary heads. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 231 Drunkenness... denigrates the Colour of the Body. 1849 CUL. WISEMAN *Ess.* (1853) III. 603 How the north wind should always drive a down-draught, with its denigrating consequences, into the drawing-room. 1857 J. RAINE *Mem. J. Hodgson* I. 89 note, The smoke of pits and manufacturing, with... a dash of denigrated fog from the river.

2. *fig.* To blacken, sully, or stain (character or reputation); to blacken the reputation of (a person, etc.); to defame.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* W. de W. 1531 93 To mynyshe, denygrate, or derke his good name or fame. 1656 TRAPP *Comm. Mark* I. 24 This he spake, not to honour Christ, but to denigrate him. 1665 BOYLE *Ocas. Refl.* III. v. (1845) 41 [They] do... so denigrate the Reputation of that oppose them. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 352 Napoleon... paying writers for years to denigrate the memory of Voltaire, whose very name he abhorred. 1889 PLUMPTRE in *Antiquary Apr.* 146 a The character he is at such pains to denigrate.

† b. To darken mentally, obscure. Obs. rare.

1583 STURGES *Anat. Abstr.* (1877) 78 These... smells... do rather denigrate, darken, and obscure the spirit and senses.

Hence **Denigrated** ppl. a., **Denigrating** ppl. a.

1646, 1849, 1857 [see 1].

**Denigration** (den'grē'tʃən). Now rare. [ad. *L. denigratiō-em*, n. of action from *dēnigrāre*: so in OF. (14-16th c.). As to use, see prec.]

1. The action of blackening, or process of becoming black (literally).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. xii. 336 These are the advenient and artificiall wayes of denigration... These are the waies whereby culinary and common fires doe operate.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 714 (R.). In these several instances of denigration, the metals are worn off.

2. *fig.* Blackening of character, defamation.

1868 HALL *Realms* xvii, I should not care so much about this denigration, if there were not always people ready to repeat to the person blackened all the dark and unpleasant things which others have said about him or her. 1884 C. E. PLUMPTRE *C. Bruno* II. 135 The denigration of those rightfully held in esteem for their learning and virtue.

† b. A stain, a dark spot. Obs. rare.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. II. 149 Let (this) be the denigration, and such a spot in the... Turkish religion, as no Fullers sope can wash out.

† In the following (with a hyphen) app. used for 'whitening, whitewashing'. [See *DE* - II. 1.]

1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 300 A fallen angel whose denigration is beyond the power of an impartial historian.



**Denigrator** (de'nigrə'tor). [agent-n. in L. form from *denigrare* to DENIGRATE: see -OR.]

1. Something that blackens.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xii. (ed. 4) 413 Iron and Vitriol are the powerful Denigrators.

2. One who blackens another's character or reputation.

1874 *HELPS Soc. Press.* xii. 156 The denigrator had in view the abundant malice and envy of mankind. 1882 *Remin. old Bohemian* (1883) 40 Most of his denigrators and assailers.

**Denigrature**, rare -o. = DENIGRATION.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Denigrature*, a making black.

**Denim** (dē'nīm, de'nīm). [Shortened from *serge de Nim*, F. *serge de Nîmes* or *Nîsmes*, *serge* of Nîsmes (a manufacturing town of Southern France). See Savary des Bruslons, *Dict. gén. de Commerce* (Geneva 1742), 'serges et cadis de Nîmes'. Cf. DELAINE.] A name originally given to a kind of serge; now in U.S. to a coloured twilled cotton material used largely for overalls, hangings, etc.

1695 E. HATTON *Merchant's Mag.* 159, 18 Serge Denims that cost 6l. each. 1703 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3885/4 A pair of Flower'd Serge de Nim Breeches. 1864 WEBSTER, *Denim*, a coarse cotton drilling used for overalls, etc. 1868 *Mobile Daily Tribune* 4 Nov. 4/6 Dry Goods. Blue Denims. Brown Denims. 1875 *Miss Bird Sandwich Isl.* (1880) 79 She wears... a scanty, loose frock of blue denim down to her knees.

**Denitrate** (dē'nī'trēt), v. [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To free from nitric or nitrous acid.

1863 RICHARDSON & WATTS *Chem. Technol.* I. iii. i. 94 A limited quantity of sulphurous acid passed upwards to denitrate the acid. 1893 *Brit. J. Nat. Photog.* XL 797 Gun-cotton... loses its solubility as it becomes denitrated.

Hence **Denitrated** ppl. a., **Denitrating** ppl. a. and *vbl. sb.*; also, **Denitration**, the process of denitrating; **Denitrator**, an apparatus for denitration.

1863 RICHARDSON & WATTS *Chem. Technol.* I. iii. i. 89 A close reservoir... placed above the denitrating column. *Ibid.* 93 The denitration was then attempted. 1873 *Chemical News* XXVII. 135 There are two methods... on the Tyne for the denitration of the nitro-sulphuric acid; the Glover towers and denitration by steam. 1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 73 The framework of the denitrator is formed of 10 in. square timber.

**Denitrify** (dē'nī'trīfī), v. [DE- II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of nitrous or hyponitric acid. Hence **Denitrified** ppl. a., **Denitrifying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Denitrifier**, a denitrifying agent; **Denitrificator**, an apparatus used in sulphuric acid works to remove the nitrous vapours (nitrous or hyponitric acids) from the sulphuric acid previously 'nitrated' in the Gay Lussac tower.

1891 G. LUNGE *Mannf. Sulphuric Acid* I. 562 Another apparatus, constructed on the same principle... is the 'Denitrificator' proposed by Gay-Lussac himself. 1892 W. CROOKES *Wagner's Chem. Technol.* 266 Gay-Lussac's denitrificator consists of a tower of sheet lead. *Ibid.* 272 The excess of sulphuric acid acts here at the wrong place as a denitrifier. *Ibid.* 266 [This] conveys it into the denitrifying apparatus.

**Denitrize** (dē'nī'trīz), v. [DE- II. 1.] = *prec.*

Hence **Denitrizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1892 W. CROOKES *Wagner's Chem. Technol.* 267 Passing out denitrated at the bottom of the tower. *Ibid.* The denitrating apparatus devised by J. Glover of Wallsend... used under the name of the Glover tower.

† **Denizate**, v. *Law. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of *med.* (Anglo-)L. *denizāre*: see DENIZE v.] *trans.* To constitute a denizen.

1604 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vii. (1677) 485 His Majesties Prerogative Royal to denizate, and prefer to such offices. 1668 COKE *On Litt.* 129 a, An alien that is enfranchised or denized by letters patent.

**Denization** (denizē'zən). *Law.* [a. Anglo-F. *denization* (Littleton *Inst.*), n. of action from DENIZE v.; in 16-17th c. Anglo-L. *denisatio* (Du Cange).] The action of making a person a denizen, or condition of being made a denizen.

1601 *Act* 43 *Eliz.* c. iii. An Act for the Denization of William Myllet. 1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vi. 203 What famous Cities had Privilege of Roman denization. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 327 He... gave all the Scots in Ulster, born before the death of Q. Elizabeth, the privilege of denization. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. i. 13 A merchant of Genoa, who had Letters Patent of denization from King Henry.

† **Denize**, v. *Obs.* [f. DENIZ-EN, by dropping the termination: probably representing an Afr. *denizer*; in med. (Anglo-)L. *denizāre*.]

1. *trans.* To make (a person) a denizen.

1577 HANMER *Acc. Ecol. Hist.* (1619) 240 Which things when this free denized Cubricus had gotten. 1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* Cj, If he be not denized, the laws can not abide him to be mayster of one foot of ground. 1602 CARW *Cornwall* 65 a, Sundry of those now inhabiting are lately denized Cornish. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. iii. v. (1743) 181 If a foreign Lady... marry an English man and she herself be not denized, she is barred all privileges and Titles due to her husband.

2. *fig.* To admit into recognized use (as a word, a custom, etc.); to naturalize.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* v. II. 10/a The Irish language was free denized in the English pale. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.*, *Diverse New Exper.* 6 This secret is as yet merely French, but it had been long since either denized or made English if, etc.

**Denizen** (denizēn), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 5 deynseyyn, -seen, deinsseyyn, deynesin, 5-6 denesyn, -zen, denysen, -zen, 6 denezan, denisine, denysyn, -cen, 6-7 denisen, -zin, 6-8 denison, -son, 7 -zan, 6- denizen. [a. AF. *denzein*, *denzein*, *denzein* = OF. *denzein*, f. AF. *deinz*, *denz*, *dens*, mod.F. *dans* (: -L. *dē intus*) within + -ein: -L. -āneus: cf. *foreign*, *forein*, L. *forāneus*.]

1. A person who dwells within a country, as opposed to foreigners who dwell outside its limits. (In this, the original sense, including and mainly consisting of citizens.) Now rare in lit. sense.

14... *Chalmerlain* *Ayr* iii. (Sc. Stat. I.) Alsweil foreyns as deynseyens [tam inhabitantes quam foranes]. 1488-9 *Act* 4 *Hen. VII.* c. 23 Coin... conveyed into Flaunders... as well by merchants strangers as by deynesins. 1668 COKE *On Litt.* 129 a, He that is born within the king's liegeance is called sometime a denizen, quasi deins nee, born within. But many times denizen is taken for an alien born that is enfranchised or denized by letters patent. 1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* I. 53 The Charter of London... is the birth-right of its own Denizens, not Strangers. 1664 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 25 All people shall continue free denizens and enjoy their lands. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* I. x. 388 To be a natural denizen of Athens it was necessary to be born of a father and mother both free and Athenians. 1841 JAMES BRIGAND I. The towns of that age and their laborious denizens. 1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* 374 The squalid, ill-favoured denizens, lounging before the doors.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* An inhabitant, indweller, occupant (of a place, region, etc.). Used of persons, animals, and plants: chiefly poetic or rhetorical.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iii. Cijj, We be not deynseyens in the world but strangers, nor we ben not born in the world for to dwell and abyde alwey therein, but for to goo and passe thurgh hit. 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. xi Bless'd Denizon of Light [an angel]. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 55 He summons strait his Denizens of air. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* viii, Winged denizens of the crag. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea xix. § 806 As if the old denizens of the forest had been felled with an axe.

2. By restriction: One who lives habitually in a country but is not a native-born citizen; a foreigner admitted to residence and certain rights in a country; in the law of Great Britain, an alien admitted to citizenship by royal letters patent, but incapable of inheriting, or holding any public office.

[1457 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 391 Eny citizen or denysen. *Ibid.* 393 Yf eny citizen denysen or foreyn departe out of the seid cite.] 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 151 Cæsar had made many that came from Gallia transalpina, free denizens in Rome. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. (1684) 81 The King by his Prerogative hath Power to Enfranchise an Alien, and make him a Denizen. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 135 In our Colonies... all Foreigners may be made Denizens for an inconsiderable Charge. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 374 A Denizen is an alien born, but who has obtained ex donatione regis letters patent to make him an English subject. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. vi. 94 Charles seemed ambitious of making English denizens of every man of genius in Europe. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. iii. 133 Carmeliano, who had become a denizen, was his Latin secretary.

b. *fig.* One admitted to, or made free of, the privileges of a particular society or fellowship; one who, though not a native, is at home in any region.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. 36 For they be made denizens in heauen. a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xi. 21 III. (1655) 88 Naturalized by Jacob, and made free Denizens of the Church. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. xiv. 185 He was a denizen of ocean and of lake, of Alpine regions, and of Greek and Italian plains.

c. Used of things: e.g. of foreign words naturalized in a language, etc. In *Nat. Hist.*, A plant or animal believed to have been originally introduced by human agency into a country or district, but which now maintains itself there as if native, without the direct aid of man; cf. COLONIST 2.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. lviij. 623 Tarragon... was allowed a Denizen in England long before the time of Ruellius writing. a 1666 BP. ANDREWS *Serm.* vi. (1661) 148 The word Hypocrite is neither English nor Latin, but as a Denizen. 1878 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* Pref. 7 To the doubtfully indigenous species I have added Watson's opinion as to whether they are 'colonists' or 'denizens'. *Mod. Melilotus officinalis* is widely diffused in Great Britain, but is probably only a denizen.

B. *adj.* or *attrib.*

1483 *Act* 1 *Rich. III.* c. 9 § 1 All merchants of the nation of Italie... made deynseyyn. 1509-10 *Act* 1 *Hen. VIII* c. 20 § 1 Merchandises of every merchant deynseyyn and alien. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Tras. Fr. Tong.* Hobeine... the right which the prince hath vpon the goods of a stranger, not Denizen. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 41 The wife is of the same condition with her husband. Franck if he be free, Denison if he be an Englishman, though she were a nief before, or an alien borne. 1766 ENTICK *Lond. IV.* 377 This house was... accounted a priory alien till the year 1380, when Richard II. made it denizen.

**Denizen** (de'nizēn), v. [f. *prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make a denizen; to admit (an alien) to residence and rights of citizenship; to naturalize. Usually *fig.*

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* Ep. to Rdr. (1586) 3 They [trees, etc.] may in short time be so denisid and made acquainted with our soile, as they will prosper [etc.]. a 1631 DOWNE *Serm.* xxxviii. 364 Can in an instant denizen and naturalize that Soule that was an alien to the Covenant. 1636 HAYWOOD *Challenge* II. Wks. 1874 V. 21 To have you

denison'd in Spaine. a 1711 KEN *Hymnar.* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 132 These rather might be found... Denizon'd in a Star good Days to see. 1832 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 298 The cholera is not a passing evil. It is denized among us. 1868 LOWELL *Dryden* Pr. Wks. (1890) III. 130 note, *So few* has long been denized.

2. To furnish with denizens; to people with settlers from another country or district. *rare.*

Hence **Denizenized** ppl. a.

1556 SIR J. CHEKE *Lett. to T. Hoby in Ascham's Scholem.* Introd. (Arb.) 5 If the old denisoned wordes could content and ease this neede we wold not boldly venture of vnknown wordes. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 19 Some new denizoid Lord.

**Denizenship**. [f. DENIZEN *sb.* + -SHIP.] The position or status of a denizen.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 564 An authentick Bull, charter or patent of denizenship or bourgeoisie of Rome. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 568 The concession of denizenship. 1871 *Athenæum* 4 Feb. 137 Denizenship is a mongrel state, not worth preserving when the process of obtaining naturalization is so simple.

**Dennar**, -er, obs. forms of DINNER.

**Denne**, obs. form of DIN v.

**Dennet** (denēt). [Supposed to be from the Eng. surname *Dennet*.] A light open two-wheeled carriage akin to a gig; fashionable in England c 1818-1830.

1818 *Sporting Mag.* II. 193 The Dandies of our days... Are wont to bask in fashion's blaze, In Tilbury or Dennet. 1826 *Hull Advertiser* 9 June 1/2 To be sold, a handsome light Dennet, calculated for a horse or poney. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xvi, A certain gig and horse, popularly known in this city as the discount dennet.

**Denning**: see DEN v. 1

**Denny** (deni), a. *Obs.* or *rare*. [f. DEN *sb.* 1 + -y.] a. Having or abounding in dens, cavities, or hollows. b. Of the nature of a den.

1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxxvi. (1495) 148 The herte is denny and holowe. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Unt.* 7 164 Hiding themselves in denny places and holes, as wilde beasts.

**Denominable** (dē'nō'minā'b'l), a. [f. L. *denōmināre* to denominate + -BLE.] That may be denominated or named.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* (ed. 4) iv. iii. 182 Inflammation... denominable from other humours, according to the predominancy of melancholy, flegme, or choler. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* Introd. 165 The so often mentioned, and no otherwise denominable, T. T. Walmesley, Sec.

**Denominant**, *sb. rare*. [ad. L. *denōminānt-em*, pr. pple. of *denōmināre*: see next.] = DENOMINATOR 3.

**Denominate** (dē'nō'minēt), ppl. a. and *sb.* [ad. L. *denōmināt-us*, pa. pple. of *denōmināre*.]

A. *pa. pple.* Named, called, denominated. *Obs.* or arch.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 63 By what name or names, title or titles... they... may be callid, termid... or denominated. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 43 Whether Gusrat... be denominated from Gezurat, which in the Arabick signifies an Isle. 1689 tr. *Buchanan's De Jure Regni* to It is no great matter how it be denominated. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xviii, The walls of Salduba... by Rome Cæsarian and August denominated, Now Zaragoza.

† B. *adj.* *Arith.* Said of a number when used adjectively with the name of the kind of unit treated of (= CONCRETE a. 4); opp. to *abstract*.

1579 DIGGES *Stratol.* 33 These kinds of concrete or Denominate numbers. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 207 Abstract and... denominate Numbers.

C. *sb.*

† 1. That which something is called; a name, denomination, appellation. *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 343 After that it varied into other denominats, as Roderigo; Cygnæa; and now, by the Hollanders, Mauritius.

† 2. *Gram.* A word derived from another word, esp. from a noun; a denominative. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 142 Aristotle... thus... writeth; Those [words] are called denominates, which haue the appellation of a name from some other... as from Grammar, man is called a Grammarian. 1654 HAMMOND *Answ. Animadv. Ignat.* II. § 1. 34 The nature of the word being a denominated from a yong man, *reueripuci* from *reueripuci*.

**Denominate** (dē'nō'minēt), v. [f. L. *denōmināt-*, ppl. stem of *denōmināre* to name, specify by name, f. DE- I. 3 + *nōmināre* to name (see NOMINATE).]

1. *trans.* To give a name or appellation to; to call by a name, to name (orig. from or after something). Now usually with complement: To give (a thing) the name of... to call.

1552 HULOF, Denominate, *denomino*. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 91 Quadrupla and Quintupla, they denominated after the number of blacke minims set for a note of the plainsong. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 209 The Portugals, who (not unlike a second Adam, denominating all new places and things) gave it the name. *Ibid.* 223 Americus Vesputius... denominates that vast and spacious Continent from his owne name, America. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. ix. (1840) 60 From him [Guelph] they of the papal faction were denominated Guelphes. 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 89 Phi is also used for any opening... whence... the head of a fountain is often denominated from it. 1781 COWPER *Ep.* *Lady Hesketh* 18 This is what the world... Denominates an itch for writing. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* III. iii. 51 Who have hardly words to denominate even their sensations. 1876 E. MELLOR *Priesth.*



i. 16 They [the apostles] do not denominate him [the Christian minister] a priest.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*). To give oneself a name, take one's name (*from*). *Obs. rare.*

1652 SHAKESPEARE *Princ. Devot.* (1663) 336 Thou that leavest the master, and denominated from the servant.

† c. To express in some arithmetical denomination. *Obs. rare.*

1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* III. xiv. 120 These methods of denominating time.

† 2. Of things: To give a name to, as a quality or attribute; to give (a thing) its name or character, to characterize; to make what it is, constitute; (with complement) to constitute, give the right to be called. *Obs.*

1616 S. WARD *Coale fr. Altar* (1627) 36 The same virtue denominated Jacob a Prince with God. 1628 DOMNE *Serm.* xlii. 225 The Divine, the Physician, the Lawyer are not qualified nor Denominated by the same Kinde of Learning.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 184 The numerous Kabbile... have nothing of the nobler part that should denominate their Sciences.

1698 W. CHURCH *Final Thoughts* vi. (1851) 74 This will denominate us of the number of Christ's true disciples.

1783 JOHNSON *Lett. to Susanna Thrale* (1788) II. 290 Our general course of life must denominate us wise or foolish; happy or miserable. 1816-17 BENTHAM *Chrestomathia* Wks. VIII. 19 That sort of acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics which denominates a man a good scholar.

† b. *absol.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 126 The Abstract tastes as if it were more honorable. For that quality denominates. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii. ii. (1676) 197: It is wealth alone that denominates, money which maintains it, gives *esse* to it [gentry]. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* xii. 51 The Form denomination; and is Essential.

c. *Logic.* Of an attribute: To give a name to (a subject).

1599 [see DENOMINATOR 3]. 1616 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xxiii. (1636) 84 One name and appellation doth denominate divers things. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 5 The attribute, or attributes, may therefore be said to denominate those objects, or to give them a common name.

† 3. To point out, indicate, denote. *Obs.*

1710 in Somers *Tracts* III. 5 Our Credit in this Case... is rightly called by some of our Writers, National Credit; the Word denominates its Original. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 88 The portion of salt which... suffered the greatest change, denominates the most impure water. 1799 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampshire* III. 130 There is a difference sufficient to denominate the soil from the growth.

Hence *Denominated*, *Denominating* *ppl. adjs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 235 At this day... in the denominating Countie the Earle hath but only his Name. 1750 CARTER *Hist. Eng.* II. 469 They were forced to take Flemish florins at a denominated rate much higher than the intrinsic value. 1825 BENTHAM *Indic. Ld. Eldon* 83 The business of all denominated Offices.

**Denomination** (dēnōmīn'āshən). [*a.* OF. *denominacion* (13th c. in Godef. Suppl.), *ad. L. denominacionem*, *n.* of action from *dēnōmīnāre* (in cl. Lat. in the sense of 'calling by another than the proper name, metonymy').]

1. The action of naming *from* or *after* something; giving a name to, calling by a name.

c. 1400 *Test. Love* II. (R.). Of whiche worchings and possession of hours, y<sup>e</sup> daies of the week have take her names, after denomination in these seven planets. 1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.* II. 18 To controul mine observations; in regard of the vncertaine distances, vntre denominations of places... which (I confesse) are fautes. 1616 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xxv. (1636) 89 A farther sort of denomination is to name land by the attendancy they have to other lands more notorious. 1739 HUME *Hum. Nat.* I. i. vii. The reference of the idea to an object being an extraneous denomination. 1860 AEP. THOMSON *Lavus Th.* § 48. 76 Denomination is the imposition of a name that shall serve to recall equally the Genus or Class, and the Common Nature.

† b. A mentioning or specifying by name. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* II. iii. (1495) 30 By denomination of hymnes that ben seen, weninge workes of heuynly inuynites ben understood. 1600 HAKLUYT *Foy.* (1820) III. 538 Vpon whose denomination I was apprehended for the same words here rehearsed.

2. A characteristic or qualifying name given to a thing or class of things; that which anything is called; an appellation, designation, title.

1428-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 267 Stories expresse that Galila or Fraunce hatte denomination of the whitenesse of people. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Fasting* i. (1859) 284 Works... which... are... neither good nor evil, but take their denomination of the use or end whereunto they serve. 1659 PEARSON *Credo* (1830) 1 The first word Credo... giveth a denomination to the whole confession of faith, from thence commonly called the Creed. 1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 217, I most heartily disclaim that; or any other, denomination, incompatible with such sentiments. 1815 SCOTT *Gay M.* vii. The tribes of gypsies, jockies, or caids—for by all these denominations such banditti were known. 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* I. (1876) 17 The virtuous man or vicious man of our own age or country, will no longer receive the same denominations if transferred to a remote climate or a different people.

† b. (See quot.) *Obs.*

1737 AEP. BOULTER *Lett.* II. 234 Five, six, or seven parishes (denominations we commonly call them) bestowed on one incumbent.

3. *Arith.* A class of one kind of unit in any system of numbers, measures, weights, money, etc., distinguished by a specific name.

1430 *Art of Nombryng* (E. E. T. S. 8 And so oft with

draw the digit multiplying, under the article of his denomination. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 52 Of the first ternary, the denomination is vnties, and of the seconde ternary, the denomination is thousands. 1557—*Whetst.* R j b, I will, for ease, turne the other into a fraction of the same denomination. 1594 BLUNDELL *E. voc.* I. vi. (ed. 7) 19. 1660 WILLESFORD *Scales Comm.* 9 The price by which 'twas bought, and likewise the rate at which 'twas sold must be reduced into one denomination. 1725 BRADLEY *Pam. Dict.*, *Troy Weight*, a Weight in which the smallest Denomination is a Grain. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* IV. (1876) 47 When the paper money is of small denominations. *Mod.* Reduce the two quantities to the same denomination.

4. A class, sort, or kind (of things or persons) distinguished or distinguishable by a specific name.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 187 Civil dissension... 'twixt men of the same Denomination and principles. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I. xxviii. 350 The Country... produceth good Cotton Cloth of several Qualities and Denominations. 1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captiv. & Escape* 154 A punishment equal to six years, with all denominations of malefactors, in the galleys.

5. A collection of individuals classed together under the same name; now almost always *spec.* a religious sect or body having a common faith and organization, and designated by a distinctive name.

1716 SOUTH (J.), *Philosophy*, has divided it into many sects, and denominations; as Stoicks, Peripateticks, Epicureans, and the like. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1813) 195 Who, when he had overcome the sharpness of death... opened the kingdom of heaven to all generations, and to every denomination of the faithful. 1788 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* Wks. 1887 I. 206 The multitudes of all sects and denominations that attended his sermons. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Comm.* III. vi. div. 496 All denominations are more prone to emotionalism in religion... than in England or Scotland.

**Denominational** (dēnōmīn'āshənəl), *a.* [*f.* prec. + *-AL*.]

1. Belonging to, or of the nature of, a denomination or ecclesiastical sect; sectarian, as a *denominational school* or *college*; hence *denominational system of education*, one providing or recognizing such schools, etc.

1836 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. w. Ch.* (1839) 274 We have no fear for the Church of England in her competition with the denominational bodies around her. 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 71 Under the dominion of the new law denominational schools are the rule. 1882 *Standard* 10 Oct. 5/1 Denominational Colleges in Universities which are now denominational need no apology or excuse.

2. Pertaining to a denomination or name. *rare.*

1892 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 5/4 Not counters, like our silver and bronze coins, but pieces intrinsically worth their denominational value.

Hence **Denominationalism**, adherence to or advocacy of denominational principles or a denominational system (e.g. of education); **Denominationalist**, an adherent or advocate of these; **Denominationality**, the state or condition of being denominational; **Denominationalize** *v.*, to make denominational; **Denominationalize** *adv.*, according to a denominational method.

1855 TRENCH *Eng. Past & Pres.* IV. (1870) 129 We have 'inflectional', 'seasonal', 'denominational', and on this... the monstrous birth, 'denominationalism'. 1870 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 431 This plan... concedes the whole principle of Denominationalism. 1870 *Daily News* 7 Oct. In the country districts. The Denominationalists are evidently preparing to occupy the ground. 1892 E. L. STANLEY *Ibid.* 16 Nov. 5/6 Denominationality would not be believed suffer from a sudden exodus of the masses of their scholars to the Board Schools. 1899 *Nation* (N. Y.) 11 Mar. 190 (Cent.) The religious sentiment somewhat... denominationalized to coin a new word. 1893 *Daily News* 24 June 4/7 To denationalise Trinity (College) would be, if possible, a greater calamity than to denominationalise it. 1845 *Eclectic Rev.* Dec. 622 Religious education is taken up denominationally.

**Denominative** (dēnōmīn'atīv), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. L. denominativus*, *f.* ppl. stem of *dēnōmīnāre*; see *-IVE*. Cf. *F. dénominatif* (Catholicon, 15th c.).]

*A. ad.*

1. Having the quality or function of naming; characterized by giving a name to something.

1614 T. JACKSON *Comment. Apost. Credo* II. 62 The same name (Cepha) given unto Simon... must imply no more than a denominative reference unto the rock. 1618 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 151 The petty stream that runs thereby was denominative of the place. 1826 MRS. BRAY *De Foix* xviii. (1884) 209 High-spiced wines, that the medical monk thus fenced with the denominative armour of physic.

b. Of a word or term: Having the function of naming, denominating, or describing, as an attribute; characterized by denomination.

1638 MERS *Disc.* II. Wks. (1673) 1. 6 The first we may call his Personal, the other his Denominative or Participated Name. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1683) 9 A Name... not distinctive with respect unto His Personality, but denominative with respect unto His Work. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 5 Connotative names have hence been also called *denominative*, because the subject which they denote is denominated by, or receives a name from, the attribute which they connote.

† 2. Having or called by a distinctive name; constituting a DENOMINATION (sense 3). *Obs. rare.* 1677 COCKER *Arith.* (1678) 29 The least denominative part of time is a minute, the greatest integer being a year.

3. *Gram.* Formed or derived from a noun.

[Cf. PRISCIAN *Inst.* IV. i. 'Denominativa sunt, id est, a nominibus derivantur'. The *L.* word was used by early translators of Aristotle to render *Gr.* *ωνομαστικός* derivative.]

1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Mansell, s. *Denominativus*, *adj.* Denominative, that is, derived of a noun, as from *denus* comes *denotatus*. 1839 tr. *Geenius' Hebr. Gram.* § 13 *Denominativus* nouns. 1. Such are all nouns which are formed immediately from another noun. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* VII. 131 Such *denominative* verbs, as they are called, abound in every member of our family.

† b. *Derivative.* *Obs. rare.*

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 246 This holiness being only relative, transitory, and denominative, and not inherent or durable.

B. *sb.* † 1. A 'denominative' or attributive term: see A. 1 b. *Obs.*

1589 PUTTISHAM *Eng. Poets* III. xvii. (Arb.). He that said thus of a faire Lady: 'O rare beauteie, & good, and curtesie!' Whom if he had said thus, O gracious, courteous, and beautiful woman!... it had bene all to one effect, yet not with such force... to speake by the denominative, as by the thing it selfe. 1599 [see DENOMINATOR 3].

2. *Gram.* A word formed or derived from a noun.

1638 MILES *Wks.* I. ii. (R.). For sanctity and to sanctifie being conjugates or denominatives, as logicians call them: the one openeth the way to the knowledge of the other. 1839 tr. *Geenius' Hebr. Gram.* 45 A peculiar kind of secondary verbs... are those denominatives, one of whose consonants, originally a servile, has become a radical. 1885 tr. *Socin's Arabic Gram.* 26 Denominatives with a concealed transitive meaning.

**Denominatively** (dēnōmīn'atīvli), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + *-LY* 2.] In a denominative manner; by way of denomination; † attributively, derivatively.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1393/2 *Substantia* may be predicated denominatively... or in a figurative location. 1656 JAMES *Puhn. Christ* 118 There is only an extrinsecal, and accidental union betwixt a man and his garment; and the garment is predicated of the man, only denominatively. *Homo dictus vestitus, non natus.* 1660 T. GOWER *Chr. Directions* xx. (1831) 108 Whatsoever in holy writ is said to be the Lord's denominatively, of that Christ is the author and institutor, as, for instance, the Lord's Supper.

**Denominator** (dēnōmīn'etōr), [*a.* med. *L. denominator*, agent-n. from *dēnōmīnāre* to DENOMINATE. In *F. dénominateur* occurs 1484 (Hatuf.) in the arithmetical sense.]

1. One who or that which denominates or gives a name to something. *Now rare.*

1577 HARRISON *England* IV. xiv. 1578 II. 91 The Latins and Aegyptians accompted their daies after the seven planets, choosing the same for the denominator of the daie, that [etc.]. 1641 HEYLIN *Help to Hist.* 1671 332 In this part stands the City of Lincoln, the chief denominator of the County. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* 352 That inconvertible paper may serve as an accurate denominator of values.

2. *Arith.* and *Alg.* The number written below the line in a vulgar fraction, which gives the denomination or value of the parts into which the integer is divided; the corresponding expression in an algebraical fraction, denoting the divisor. (Correlative to *numerator*.)

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 322 The Denominator doth declare the number of partes into whiche the unit is diuided. 1557—*Whetst.* F iv b, Here haue I sette the lesser side as the numerator and the greater side as the denominator. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 211 If the Numerator be given to find a Denominator. 1763 W. EMERSON *Meth. Invements* 29 Reducing them to a common denominator. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 406 The resulting fractions fall into a series, any one of which has for... its denominator the sum of the two preceding denominators.

Fig. 1831 CAREY *Nat. Res.* II. ix. The fraction of life can be increased in value not so much by increasing your Numerator as by lessening your Denominator. 1893 H. H. GIBBS *Colloq. Currency* 62 How is that capital... measured? What is the Denominator of which price is the Numerator?

† 3. An abstract noun denoting an attribute. *Obs.* (Cf. DENOMINATIVE A. 1 b, B. 1.)

1599 BRUNDEN *Art of Logick* vii. 14 Peter is said to be valiant; here valiantnes is the Denominator, valiant the Denominative, Peter the Denominated; for Peter is the subject whereunto the Denominator doth cleave.

**Denotable** (dēnōt'āb'l), *a.* [*f.* DENOTE *v.* + *-ABLE*.] That can be denoted or marked.

1668 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 25 In hot Regions, and more spread and digested Flowers, a sweet savour may be allowed, denotable from several humane expressions. 1822 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 327 His painter's habit of presenting every motive as translated into form denotable by lines and colours.

† **Denotate** (dēnōt'ēt), *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* ppl. stem of *L. denōtāre* to DENOTE; cf. *connotate* *vb.*]

1. To note down, particularize, describe; to mark out, indicate; = DENOTE 1, 2.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelheur's Bk. Physique* Contents, In the fifth... Parte, are sett downe, and denotated vnto us certaine kinds of precious Medicaments. 1627 SYBTHORPE *Apot. Obs.* 7 Those duties... are... denotated in this word, 'give', or 'render'. 1634 Sir T. HARBERT *Trav.* 79 And Temeriske, to denotate himselfe a thankful person, requites with many favours such Persians as accompanied him. 1638 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 214 More I have not to denotate, save that many severall conjectures... have passed, whence the Magi or wise men came. 1653 K. BARLIE *Pleasantie* *Vind.* 11 If it fully denotated their principal position.

2. Of things: To serve as a mark, sign, or indication of; to indicate, signify; = DENOTE 3, 4.

1597 MORELEY *Introd. Mus.* 179 Short notes and quicke motions, which denotate a kind of wantones. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. iii. 6 The high timbering Oake... denotates a rich and battle wille. 1618 BOUTON *Florus* To Rdr., The yeeres 'from Rome built'—which these letters, A. U. C., do denotate. 1650 HUMBERT *Pill Formality* of All which denotate and set forth the Almighty power of God.



**Denotation** (dēnōtā'chōn). [ad. L. *dēnōtātiōnem*, n. of action from *dēnōtāre* to DENOTE. Cf. F. *dénotation* (15th c. in Hatzf.).]

1. The action of denoting; marking, noting; expression by marks, signs, or symbols; indication. *c* 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr.* in *Palstr.* 300 Dyers words, which for denotation or signification of pluralite doth ende with an s. 1623 COCKERAM, *Denotation*, a marking, a noting. 1631 Bp. WEBBE *Quiem*. (1657) 12 A short denotation of that method which we will observe in the unfolding. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 275 One who was called 'Euryvot', because his name was used for the denotation of that year. 1803 Ld. ELDON in *Vesey's Rep.* VI. 397 By that denotation of intention the Creditor has a double fund. 1825 FOSBROKE *Enycyl. Antig.* (1843) I. 111 The idea of Julius Cæsar's building round towers out of vanity, in denotation of conquest, certainly prevailed in the middle ages.

2. (with a and pl.) A mark by which a thing is made known or indicated; a sign, indication.

1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 97, I had no knowledge of him by any outward denotations. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 47 The three tripartite hung about their neck as a mysterious denotation of the Trinity. *a* 1650 MAY *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 39 After many denotations of a troubled spirit, he charmed attention with this speech. 1837 WHITTLOCK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 302 An assertion we are willing to credit as a denotation of effeminacy.

3. A term employed to denote or describe a thing; a designation.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 595 The Germans called an Esquire . . . knaue, a denotation of no ill quality in those days. 1644 HAMMOND *Of Conscience* (T.), Mind and conscience are distinguished . . . that former being properly the denotation of the faculty merely speculative, or intellectual; this latter, of the practical judgement. 1659 — *On Ps.* lxxxix. 12 Annot. 446 Being here a denotation of a particular quarter of the world. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xi, To indicate our idea of a simple fellow we say he is easily to be seen through; nor do I believe it a more improper denotation of a simple book.

4. The meaning or signification of a term.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 341 Time hath brought the word *knave* to a denotation of ill qualities. 1624 J. EDWARDS *Further Enq. Texts O. & N. T.* 35 But after all that I have said, concerning this so remarkable etymology and denotation of the word, I leave every one to his liberty. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 21 June 2 Can we limit the denotation of the term coffee to the produce of a certain berry? 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* LVII. 450/1 The term *Araya* . . . may have a wider denotation than that which was long attached to it.

5. *Logic*. That which a word denotes, as distinguished from its connotation; the aggregate of objects of which a word may be predicated; extension. Cf. DENOTE *v.* 5, CONNOTATION 2 b.

1843 MILL *Logic* I. viii. § 7 Stripping it of some part of its multifarious denotation, and confining it to objects possessed of some attributes in common, which it may be made to connote. 1866 FOWLER *Deduct. Logic* (1887) 22 The larger the denotation or extensive capacity, the smaller is the connotation or intensive capacity. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* *Introd.* 20 The quantitative relations which the corresponding divisions in almost any two of the animal sub-kingdoms hold to each other as wholes of 'extension' or of 'denotation'.

**Denotative** (dēnōtā'tiv), *a.* [f. L. *dēnōtāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēnōtāre* + *-IVE*; cf. *connotative*.] Having the quality of denoting; designative, indicative.

1612 COTGR., *Designatif*, designative, denotative. 1751 LITT. *Physiognomy* 121 (T.), What are the effects of sickness? the alteration it produces is so denotative, that a person is known to be sick by those who never saw him in health. 1864 F. HALL *Hindu Philos.* *Syst.* 225 Non-difference from the subject of right notion is not here denotative of oneness with it. 1871 NAPIEY *Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. 1. 363 The half-opened eye during sleep is not necessarily denotative of any trouble.

b. *Logic*. Of a word: Having the quality of designating, as distinguished from connotative.

1864 LATHAM *Dict.* s.v. *Denotation*, Proper names are preeminently denotative; telling us that such an object has such a term to denote it, but telling us nothing as to any single attribute. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Eis.* II. 327 He must have resorted to . . . names more purely denotative still.

Hence **Denotatively** *adv.*, in a denotative manner.

1864 BOWEN *Logic* IV. 65 If used connotatively, it is called a Mark; if used denotatively, it is called a Concept. 1881 VENN *Symbolic Logic* II. 36 The classes, whether plural or individual, are all alike represented denotatively by literal symbols, *w, x, y, z*.

**Denote** (dēnōt), *v.* [a. F. *dēnoter* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. L. *dēnōtāre* to mark out, f. DE- I. 3 + *nōtāre* to mark, NOTE.]

† 1. *trans.* To note down; to put into or state in writing; to describe. *Obs.*

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 40 A most copious Register, wherein are denoted and set down the lues and actions of all the inhabitants of the earth. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VI. 255 Which particulars, by my own experience, I could denote. 1638 H. RIDER *Horace*, *Odes* II. vi, Who worthily can with his pen denote Mars? 1697 *Cæsar D'Aunoy's Trav.* (1706) 32, I cannot find Words to denote to you the Horror of this Spectacle.

2. To mark; to mark out (from among others); to distinguish by a mark or sign.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. iv. 39 Her Mother hath intended (The better to denote her to the Doctor) . . . That quaint in green, she shall be loose en-roab'd. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xviii, Sun Dials, by the shadow of a stile or gnomon denoting the hours of the day. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 343 This line shall be the Equinoctial line, and serve to denote the Hour Distances, as the

Contingent Lines does on other Dyals. *c* 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Luigi* 40 The Latin verse, Graven in the stone that yet denotes the door of Ariosto. 1885 *Act* 48 *Vict.* c. 15 Sched. II. 6 Such entry shall in the register be denoted by an asterisk.

† b. To point out as by a mark, to indicate, to designate. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 435 The Priests as fearful of the Ministers apprehending, or denoting them. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 131 [Athanasius] had been denoted several times by this Bishop for his Successor.

3. To be the outward or visible mark or sign of, to indicate (a fact, state of things, etc.).

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 110 Thy wild acts denote The vnreasonable Furie of a beast. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 182 The appearances which denoted her greatness. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 29 July, We keep the sea, which denotes a victory. 1766 ANSTEE *Bath Guide* II. x. (1779) 90 What can a man of true fashion denote Like an ell of good ribbon ty'd under the throat? 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* XIII, A messenger . . . whose speed denoted well He came with urgent tidings. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jtns.* (1872) I. 22 Medals . . . denoting Crimean service. *Mod.* A quick pulse denotes fever. A falling barometer denotes an approaching storm.

b. To indicate, give to understand, make known.

1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 13 In this 'tis Months, as the Letter M denotes. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1687) I. 423 *He hath given to the poor.* These words denote the freeness of his bounty. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 139 All which serve only to denote the resort which the Romans had to this place. 1749 SMOLLETT *Regicide* IV. vii, Thou hast enough Denoted thy concern. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 524 Horizontally [in a table] opposite the sulphuric acid is placed magnesia, to denote that it is presented to that acid.

4. To signify; to stand for as a symbol, or as a name or expression; also, b. (of a person) to express by a symbol.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 405 The two strokes denoting an Hyphen. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 262 (R.) Deus Ipse, God himself, denotes the Supreme God only. 1711 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 227 The Sun is sometimes put upon Coyns to denote Providence. 1728 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. x. 262 The word *clerk* . . . came to denote an officer in the law. *a* 1804 W. GILPIN *Serm.* I. xviii. (R.) The filthiness of flesh and spirit, is a general expression to denote wickedness of every kind. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 63 Then DVP (according to Boyle's law) will denote the mass. 1873 *Act* 36-7 *Vict.* c. 85 § 3 The number denoting her registered tonnage shall be cut in on her main beam.

b. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 24 Let us denote by unity the whole volume of [etc.]. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 92 Denote by (X) the area of the path of P.

5. *Logic*. To designate or be a name of; to be predicated of. (Used by Mill, in distinction from *connote*.)

1843 MILL *Logic* I. ii. § 5 The word white denotes all white things, as snow, paper, the foam of the sea, etc. and . . . connotes the attribute whiteness. *Ibid.* A connotative name ought to be considered a name of all the various individuals which it is predicable of, or in other words denotes, and not of what it connotes. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. ii. § 42 We can do no more than ignore the connotation of the words, and attend only to the things they avowedly denote. Hence **Denoting** *ppl. a.*

1897 *Athenæum* 29 Jan. 157/3 The denoting difference between class x and class 3 is the same as the denoting difference between class 2 and class 4.

**Denotement** (dēnōt'mēt). [f. DENOTE *v.* + *-MENT*.] The fact of denoting or making known; indication; *concr.* a means or mode of denoting; a token, sign.

1622 SHAKS. *Oth.* Qo. I [see DELATION 3]. 1653 E. CHISENHALL *Cath. Hist.* 128 To add to their temporal styles, some denotement of their ecclesiastical power. 1829 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 192 These outward denotements of a perturbed spirit. 1875 M. A. LOWER *Eng. Surnames* (ed. 4) I. v. 69 *note*, Bush was formerly the common denotement, and sometimes the sign, of an inn.

**Denotive** (dēnō'tiv), *a.* [f. DENOTE *v.* + *-IVE*.] Having the quality of denoting; serving to denote; denotative; indicative.

1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* II. 460 Not so aught else Of Him denotive. 1830 HERSHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. v. (1851) 140 [Names] denotive of species too definite to admit of mistake. 1881 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Brit. Q. Rev.* Oct. 404 The term Church He uses . . . once . . . as denotive of a single assembly.

|| **Dénouement** (dēnō'mān). [F. *dénouement*, *dénouement*, formerly *desnouement*, f. *dénouer*, *desnouer*, in OF. *desnoer* to untie = Pr. *denosar*, It. *disnodare*, a Romanic formation from L. *dis-* + *nodāre* to knot, *nodus* knot.]

Unravelling; *spec.* the final unravelling of the complications of a plot in a drama, novel, etc.; the catastrophe; *transf.* the final solution or issue of a complication, difficulty, or mystery.

1752 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cclxx. (1792) III. 237 Had the truth been extorted from Varon . . . by the rack, it would have been a true tragical *dénouement*. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 169 The particulars of the 'dénouement' you shall know in due season. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunters* xxii. 163 Up to the present time we had all stood waiting the *dénouement* in silence. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. 228 These lines suggest . . . the moral *dénouement* of the plot.

**Dénouement** *see* DENUMBER.

**Denounce** (dēnō'ns), *v.* Also 4-5 *denounse*, 4-6 *denunce*, 5 *denouns*, *St. denouns*, 6 *denonce*. [a. OF. *denoncier*, *noncer* (in 12th c.

*denuntier*):-L. *dēnuntiāre* (-ciāre) to give official intimation (by a messenger, etc.), f. DE- I. 3 + *nuntiāre* (*nunciāre*) to make known, report.]

1. To give formal, authoritative, or official information of; to proclaim, announce, declare; to publish, promulgate: † a. a matter of fact, tidings, information, etc. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Thess.* iii. 10 This thing we denounsiden . . . to 30u [Rhem. this we denounced to you; Vulg. *hac denunciamus vobis*] for if any man wole not wuarce, nether ete he. *c* 1449 PECOCK *Repr.* I. xii. 60 The Euangeli of God . . . which to alle men ouyte be denouncid. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 188 Anthony & Regnald came to their fader & moder, and denounced to them these tydings. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 488/2 The same reconciliation [was] publicly denounced in the Church of Westminster. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* lxxxvii. comm., When I shal be dead and buried, I can not denounce thy praises as now I can to mortal men. *a* 1677 BARROW *Wks.* (1686) II. 62 By this man remission of sins is denounced unto you. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 70 All Beadles and Apparitors . . . are forbidden . . . to denounce or publish any such Sentence.

b. an event about to take place: usually of a calamitous nature, as war or death, and thus passing into 3. *Obs. or arch.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 53 That the king shall nothir denounce weir, nor treit peace, but advise of the capitans of tribis. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* (1609) IV. lxxxiv, Whose Herald, Sickenes, being employd before With full commission to denounce his end. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ps.* cxviii. comm., Geving thanks . . . at the Cocke-crowing, because at that time the coming of the day is denounced. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 683 An Officer at Armes, whose function is to denounce warre, to proclaime peace. *a* 1665 DIGBY *Priv. Mem.* (1827) 199 To . . . denounce them war. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 16 ¶ 6 An approaching Comet, denounced through every Street, by the noisy Hawkers. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iv. i. 197 Mohammed himself . . . had not only vaguely denounced war against mankind in the Koran but contemplated . . . unlimited conquests.

† c. *Const.* with *subord. clause. Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Num.* xviii. 26 Comaunde thou, and denounce to the dekenes, Whanne 3e han take titthis of the sones of Israel. . . offre 3e the first fruytis of tho to the Lord. *c* 1500 *Melusine* 19 A forester cam to denounce to the Erle Emery how there was within the forest of Coulombiers the most meruayllous wildbore that euer was sen byfore. 1821 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 111 First of all I suppose no man will deny, but that Paule doth denounce men to be Justified by fayth. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* xxx. 18, I denounce unto you this day, that ye shal surely perish. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. v. 396 God denounced that he would cause the Deluge to come upon the Earth. 1793 *Objections to War Examined* 27 Scarcely a sitting passes . . . but some Department . . . or Town is denounced to be in a state of insurrection. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vii. 506 To denounce to him that a failure in this respect would be treated as equivalent to an absolute refusal.

† 2. *transf.* Of things: To make known or announce, *esp.* in the manner of a sign or portent; to portend. *Obs.*

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 5 Then should your three Invetives have vomited lesse slanders and reproches, and denounced you a more charitable man & farre deeper Divine. 1595 SHAKS. *John* III. iv. 159 Meteors, prodigies, and signes, Abortiues, presages and tongues of heauen, Plainly denouncing vengeance vpon Iohn. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 206 His look denounc'd Desperate revenge, and Battel dangerous To less than Gods. 1706 ESTCOURT *Fair Examp.* III. i. A yellow or dark Spot upon the middle Finger, with me denounces Trouble, and a white one promises Joy. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶ 6 They would readily . . . catch the first alarm by which destruction or infamy is denounced.

3. To announce or proclaim in the manner of a threat or warning (punishment, vengeance, a curse, etc.).

1622 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 4 He delivered the horse into his charge, as a special steed of the Kings: denouncing him his Majesties indignation, if he permitted any one [etc.]. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upvow* Wks. 1730 I. 73 There's nothing but fire and desolation denounc'd on both sides. 1721 BERKELEY *Prevent. Ruin* Gt. *Brit.* Wks. III. 201 Isaiah denounced a severe judgment against the ladies of his time. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 121 Captain Wyeth . . . had heard the Crows denounce vengeance on them, for having murdered two of their warriors. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xiv. (1878) 158 The Curses were to be denounced from Mount Ebal.

4. To proclaim, declare, or pronounce (a person) to be (something): a. usually cursed, outlawed, or something bad. To denounce to the horn (Sc. Law): publicly to proclaim a rebel with the ceremony of horning. *Obs. or arch.*

*a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 29251 (Cott.) Pe [man] bat brekes kirkes grith, and es denunced cursid bar-wit. *c* 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VII. ix. 534 Schyr Willame Besat gert for bi Hys chapelane . . . Denwys cursyd wyth Buk and Bell All bei, bat had part Of bat brynnyng, or any art. *c* 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (1878) 182 She . . . was denounced . . . contumas, and a citation decerned for her appearance. 1579 *Sc. Acts. Jas.* VI (1597) § 75 The disobedience of the processe of horning is sa great, that the persones denunced rebelles takes na feare theof. *Ibid.*, The partie swa denounced to the Horne. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 466 He accuseth and denounceth himselfe for a damned creature. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxv. 281 He was solemnly denounced excommunicate by the President. 1802 ELIZA PARSONS *Myst. Visit* IV. 50 Her . . . dislike to the late Mrs. Clifford led her to denounce her a base, false woman. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* 274/2 A messenger-at-arms . . . thereafter denounced the debtor rebel, and put him to the horn, as it is termed, by three blasts of a horn. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. vii. 76 A safer plan was to denounce him as a public enemy.



† b. To proclaim king, emperor, etc. Obs.

1494 *Fahyan Chron.* vi. clxiv. 159 The sayde pope... crowned hym with y<sup>e</sup> impyrrall dyademe and denounced hym as emperour. 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) l. 102 Constantine was denounced emperour of the Romaine soldiers. 1610 *Holland Camdens Brit.* 1637-85 (D.) His sonne Constans, whom... he had denounced Augustus or Emperour.

5. To declare or make known (an offender) to the authorities; to inform against, delate, accuse.

1485 *Bull. Innoc. VIII in Camden Misc.* (1847). To denounce, and declare or cause to be denounced and declared alle such contrary doers and rebelles. 1533 *More Apol. Wks.* 886/1 Those therfore that speake heresies, every good man that hereth them is bounden to denounce or accuse them, and the bishoppes are bounden vpon their wordes proued to putte them to penaunce and reforme theym. 1726 *AYLIFFE Paragon* 99 Archdeacons... shall... denounce such of them as are negligent... to the Bishop. 1883 *Times* 3 Apr. 4 She had half a mind to denounce him that she might save the lives or the liberty of the tools who might be compromised. 1887 *Bowen Virg. Aeneid* ii. 83 Palamedes... Falsely denounced, and to death unjust by the Danaans done.

6. To declare (a person or thing) publicly to be wicked or evil, usually implying the expression of righteous indignation; to bring a public accusation against; to inveigh against openly; to utter denunciations against.

1654, 1821 [See DENOUNCER c.]. 1825 *J. Neal Bro. Jonathan* 111, 143 Humanity! I forswear it—I denounce it! what have I to do with humanity? 1863 *Geo. Eliot Romola* (1880) i. Intro. 8 Savonarola... denounced with a rare boldness the worldliness and vicious habits of the clergy. 1875 *Brace Holy Rom. Emp.* vii. (ed. 5) 280 Others scorned and denounced him as an upstart, a demagogue, and a rebel.

7. To give formal notice of the termination of (an amistice, treaty, etc.). [So *F. dénoncer*.]

1842 *Alison Hist. Europe* (1850) XII. lxxx. § 7. 90 The armistice was denounced on the 11th, but, by its conditions, six days more were to elapse before hostilities could be resumed. 1879 *Times* 16 June, The French Government has 'denounced' the existing commercial treaties. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 May 5/2 Either party would be at liberty... to denounce the arrangement upon giving a year's notice.

8. *Mining*. (In Mexico and Spanish America.) To give formal notice to the authorities of the discovery of (a new mine) or of the abandonment or forfeiture of (an old one); hence, to claim the right to work (a mine) on the ground of such information or discovery. [= *Sp. denunciar*.]

1881 *E. G. Squier in Encycl. Brit.* XII. 132/1 (*Honduras*) Opals are frequent, principally in the vicinity of Erandique, where as many as sixteen mines have been 'denounced' in a single year. 1886 *Mining Circular*, One mining claim denounced and occupied in conformity with the mining laws of Mexico.

† 9. To renounce. Obs. rare.

c. 1325 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 106 Certez byse ilk renkeþ þat me renayed habbe & denounced... Schuler neier sitte in my sale my soþer to fele.

Hence **Denounced** ppl. a.

1554 *Huloet*, Denounced, *denunciatus*, *indictus*. 1592 *Sc. Acts* 740. *Vt* (1597) § 143 The denounced persones landes, gudes or geir. 1754 *Erskine Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 38 He had also right... to the single estate of all denounced persons residing within his jurisdiction. 1845 *T. W. Coit Puritanism* 521 This poor denounced Virginia.

† **Denounce**, sb. Obs. rare. [f. DENOUNCE v. Cf. obs. *F. dénonce* in Godef. = DENOUNCEMENT. 1705 *J. Robins Hero of Age* vi. 7 But Haughty Louis hop'd the Fate to Mock, Seems to deride her brave Denounce of War.

**Denounceable**, a. rare. [f. DENOUNCE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being denounced.

1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* ii. 11, 12, It is embodied; made tangible, made denounceable.

**Denouncement** (dēnau'nsment). [a. obs. *F. dénoncement* 'a denouncing' (Cotgr.), f. *dénoncer*; see -MENT.]

1. The action of denouncing; denunciation; † declaration; † announcement (of evil); public accusation or expression of condemnation.

1544 *Male Chron. Sir J. Oldestall in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) i. 272 At the lauffull denouncement and request of our vniuersall clergy... we proceeded against him (Oldestall). 1641 *Milton Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. 51 This terrible denouncement. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* i. ii. 6 Upon the denouncement of his curse. 1836 *New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 94 Of the vengeance that overtook criminals of this sort, and of dreadful denouncements against their posterity. 1879 *G. MacDonald P. Faber* II. xii. 236 She sat listening to the curate's denouncement of hypocrisy.

2. The fact of denouncing a mine or land; cf. DENOUNCER v. 8. (Mexico and Spanish America.)

1864 *Mowry Arizona* vi. 212 The title to these deposits is a 'denouncement' as discoverer, of four *perennencias*. 1884 *American VII.* 296 Under the law of denouncement, a species of pre-emption by which unoccupied lands are acquired (in Mexico).

**Denouncer** (dēnau'nsɔr). [f. DENOUNCE v. + -ER; = OF. *denonceur*, -eur.] One who denounces, in various senses of the verb. a. One who announces, proclaims, declares, threatens.

1490 *Caxton Encyclos* xxii. 82 The owle is a byrde mortalle or otherwise denouncer of mortalite. 1611 *Cotgr., Predicator*, denouncer of things to come. 1690 *Dryden Don Sebastian* v. Wks. (1883) VII. 466 Here comes the sad denouncer of my fate. 1748 *Richardson Clarissa* (1811) VIII. xli. 164, I undertook to be the denouncer of her doom. 1824 *q. LANDOR Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 39 Denouncer of just vengeance, recall the sentence!

b. One who informs against, accuses, delates.

1533 *More Debell. Salom Wks.* 1013/1 So dooth euery denouncer, euery accuser, and in a manner euery witness too. 1648 *Milton Oberon. Art. Peace* (1851) 576 These illiterate denouncers. 1867 *Smiles Huguenots* Eng. x. 159 Detected fugitives were... condemned to the galleys... while their denouncers were... rewarded with half their goods.

c. One who publicly inveighs against, or expresses condemnation of (a person, practice, etc.).

1664 *Evelyn Sylva* (1776) 568, I am no advocate for Ironworks, but a Declared Denouncer. 1821 *Examiner* 1 Apr. 193/1 Not to be lost sight of... by the denouncers of corruption. 1878 *Morely Carlyle Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. 185 The chief denouncer of phantasms and exploded formulas.

d. One who denounces a mine in order to obtain possession of it. (Mexico and Spanish America.)

**Denouncement**, obs. form of DENUNCIATION.

**Denouncing** (dēnau'nsɪŋ), vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb DENOUNCE in various senses.

1554 *Huloet*, Denouncing, *denunciatio*. 1562 *J. Shute Cambins Turk. Wars* 15 b, Without any other denouncing of warres... he presented his armie. 1647 *May Hist. Parl.* ii. vi. 100 When the first apparent denouncing of War began. 1864 *Carlyle Procl. Gt. XII. l. 1873* V. 5 Oh the pamphlet-tearings, the denouncings, the complainings.

**Denouncing**, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That denounces.

1661 *Cowley Diss. Govt. O. Cromwel* Verses & Ess. (1669) 60 Let some denouncing Jonas first be sent to try if England can repent. 1745 *Collins Odes, Passions* 43 The War-denouncing trumpet.

De novo: see DE I. 6.

† **Densate**, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of *L. densare* to make dense, thicken, f. *densus* DENSE.] *trans.* To thicken, condense.

1604 *R. Cawdrey Table Alph.*, Densated, made thicke. 1657 *Tomlinson Renos's Disp.* 651 Oyl of Roses... densates, tempers the hot ventricle.

† **Densation**, Obs. [nd. *L. densation-em*, n. of action from *densare*: see prec.] Thickening, condensation.

1615 *Crooke Body of Man* 263 The Densation, Rarefaction, and Contraction of the matter of the parts. 1655-60 *Stanley Hist. Philos.* (1701) 7/1 Densation, or rarefaction. 1729 *Shelvoke Artillery* iv. 261 This Densation... being a Privation of the natural property of Fire, which is Rarefaction.

|| **Dense canis**, the Dog's TOOTH VIOLET, q.v.

**Dense** (dens), a. [ad. *L. dens-us* thick, dense, crowded. Cf. *F. dense* (Paré, 16th c., in 13th c. *dempse*), perh. the immediate source of the Eng.]

1. Having its constituent particles closely compacted together; thick, compact. a. Of close molecular structure. Opp. to rare.

1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike* 56/1 When as the Cataracte is so dense and of such a crassitude that heer-with they will not be soaked. 1671 *R. Bohun Wind* 192 The Earth, being a dense body, retains the Calorifique impressions. 1794 *Sullivan View Nat. I.* 145 It pervades all bodies, dense as well as rare. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* i. x. 66 Dense fog settled upon the cascade. 1878 *Huxley Physique*, 227 The dense bones resist decay longer.

b. Having its (perceptibly separate) parts or constituents closely crowded together; in *Bot.* and *Zool.* closely set.

1776 *Withering Brit. Plants* (1796) III. 366 Grows in dense tufts. 1793 *Martyn Lang. Bot.*, Dense panicle. 1825 *Southey Tale of Paragway* i. 7 Marshes with woodlands dense. 1836 *Murray Midst. Easy* xiv, The crowd... was so dense that it was hardly possible to move. 1846 *McCulloch Jac. Brit. Empire* (1854) i. 393 Their population, which in most instances is very dense, amounts to about 45,000.

c. Crowded, 'thick' (with). rare.

1824 *Tennyson Morte d'Arthur* 196 All the decks were dense with stately forms.

2. fig. a. gen.

1734 *Hist. Littéraria* III. 249 Sometimes the Author is not so properly concise, as dense, if I may use the Word. When the Subject is limpid of itself, he frequently insipidates it. 1760 *Franklin Lett. Wks.* (1887) III. 42 Six weeks of the densest happiness I have met with. 1858 *Hawthorne Fr. & It. Jnals.* (1872) II. 156 If his character were sufficiently sound and dense to be capable of steadfast principle.

b. esp. Of ignorance, stupidity, etc.: Profound, intense, impenetrable, crass.

1877 *Black Green Past.* vii. (1878) 55 The dense ignorance in which they have been allowed to grow up.

c. *transf.* Of persons: Stupid, 'thick-headed'.

1822 *Lamb Elia Ser. i. Artific. Comedy Last Cent.*, More virtuous than myself, or more dense. 1867 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 114 He will... put notions into her dense head.

3. *Photography*. Of a negative: Opaque in the developed film, so as to yield prints in which the lights and shades are well contrasted.

4. Comb.

1861 *Miss Pratt Flower. Pl. V.* 298 Dense-headed Rush. 1870 *Hooker Stud. Flora* 383 Heads dense-flowered. 1874 *Lisle Carr Ind. Gwynne* i. iv. 123 How quicksighted do the most dense-minded men become when in love!

Hence (*nonce-wd.*) **Dense** v., to make dense; **De'nsing** vbl. sb.

1888 *F. H. Stoddard in Andover Rev.* Oct., It is the densing of the slight, the fleshing of the spiritual.

**Densely** (densli), adv. [f. DENSE a. + -LY 2.]

1. In a dense manner; thickly, closely, crowdedly.

1836 *Macmillan's Tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xiv. 353 Countries that have long been densely peopled. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* i. xxv. 184 Clouds... densely black. 1875

*Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) III. 683 The citadel... was densely crowded with dwellings.

2. fig. Intensely, grossly.

1883 *J. Fiske in Harper's Mag.* Feb. 420 2 The people were densely ignorant.

**Denson**, v. rare. [f. DENSE a. + -EN 5.] *trans.* To make dense, or intr. To become dense. Hence *Den'soning* vbl. sb., thickening, condensation.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 123/2 In 1800 there is some densening of population within the old lines.

**Denseness** (den'snes), [f. DENSE a. + -NESS.]

The quality of being dense; density.

1669 *W. Simpson Hydrol. Chym.* 325 The denseness of some interpassing globe. *Med.* The denseness of the fog. The fellow's denseness tries my patience sorely.

**Denshire** (den'shɪr), v. Also 7 *devonshire*, -sher, *denasher*, *densare*, 9 *denahare*. [A synecopated form of *Devonshire* used as a vb.; the method having been originally practised there.]

c. 1630 *Risdon Surv. Devon* (1810) 2 *Devonshire*; now, by a vulgar speech, *Denshire*. *Ibid.* § 96 (1810) 98 In our *Denshire* speech called *Pokill*. 1654 *Vilvain Epit. Ess.* v. x, Two *Denshire* Rivers neer contemning.]

*trans.* To clear or improve (land) by paring off turf, stubble, weeds, etc., burning them, and spreading the ashes on the land; = *BURN-BEAT*. Hence *Den'shiring* vbl. sb.

1607 *Norden Surv. Dial.* 228 They... call it in the West parts, *Burning of beate*, and in the South-East parts, *Devon-shiring*. c. 1630 *Risdon Surv. Devon* (1810) 11 Which kind of beating and burning... seems to be originally peculiar to this county, being known by the name of *Denshiring* in other countries. 1669 *Worlidge Syst. Agric.* (1681) 6 About three Acres, *Denshired*, or *Burnt-beaten*. 1671 *St. Foins Improved* 8 The good husbandry of *Densuring* or *Devonshiring* of Land. 1799 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVII. 160 The land... was *denshired*, and one crop of oats taken from it. 1807 *Rogers Agric. & Prices* V. 62 The system of *denshiring* or *devonshiring* old and poor pasture had made considerable progress.

[By R. Child, 1651 in *Harlib Legacy*, 1655, 37, erroneously guessed to be from *Denbighshire*: thence in some Dicts.]

**Densify** (den'sifai), v. rare. [f. *L. dens-us* DENSE + -FY.] *trans.* To make dense, condense.

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 129 To densify the Lunar atmosphere. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 421 To 'densify' into substantial existence the misty conceptions.

**Densimeter** (den'simɪtə), Also *denso-meter*. [f. *L. dens-us* dense + -METER.] An apparatus for measuring the density or specific gravity of a solid or liquid.

1863 *tr. Ganot's Physics* (1886) 112 Rousseau's densimeter... is of great use... in determining the specific gravity of a small quantity of a liquid. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 210 Ocean salinometer and optical densimeter.

**Density** (densiti), [a. *F. densité* (Paré, 16th c., in 13th c. *dempité*), ad. *L. densitās*, -tatem thickness, f. *densus* DENSE.]

1. The quality or condition of being dense; thickness; closeness of texture or consistence.

1603 *Holland Plutarch's Mor.* 1187 The densitie and thickness of the air. 1656 *Bacon Sylva* § 592 As for the Leaves, their density appeareth in that, either they are smooth and shining... or in that they are hard and spiny. 1755 *Memo. Capt. P. Drake* i. xvii. 185 A Fog of the greatest Density I ever remember to have seen. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 311 It was... necessary to supply the defect of density by more frequent inspirations. 1864 *Bowen Logic* xi. (1870) 361 The additional qualities of weight, attraction, impenetrability, elasticity, density.

2. *Physics*. The degree of consistence of a body or substance, measured by the ratio of the mass to the volume, or by the quantity of matter in a unit of bulk.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 31 There is in the Air... such a variety... both as to their density and rarity. 1696 *Whiston Th. Earth* II. (1722) 221 More than four times the density of Water. 1766 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* I. 147 The quantity of Matter is as the Magnitude and Density conjunctly. 1831 *Brewster Optics* iii. 25 The bodies contained in these tables have all different densities. 1881 *Williamson in Nature* No. 618. 415 To determine the vapour densities and rates of diffusion of those which could be obtained in the gaseous state.

b. *Electr.* The quantity of electricity per unit of volume or area.

1873 *Clerk Maxwell Electr. & Magn.* (1881) § 64 The electric density at a given point on a surface is the limiting ratio of the quantity of electricity within a sphere whose centre is the given point to the area of the surface contained within the sphere, when its radius is diminished without limit. 1885 *Watson & Burnbury Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 130 A uniform ring of electricity of density = 2.

3. Crowded state; degree of aggregation.

1851 *Nichol Archit. Hent.* 154 Not... to sound depths by ordinary rules founded on the numbers of the stars, but rather to unfold densities. 1888 *Brace Amer. Count.* II. xxxvi. § Not only these differences in size, but the differences in density of population.

b. *concr.* A dense mass or aggregation. rare.

1858 *Hawthorne Fr. & It. Jnals.* I. 144 Stems, supporting a cloud-like density of boughs.

4. *Photogr.* Opacity of the developed actinized film in a negative.

1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 143 (*Photogr.*) A rapid acquisition of density will be the result.

5. fig. Stupidity, crassitude.

1894 *A. Birrell in Westminster Budget* 27 July 48/2 The density which is sometimes... attributed to your party.

**Denso-meter**, another form of DENSIMETER.



**Densure**, obs. form of **DENSHIRE** *v.*

**Dent** (dent), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> [A phonetic variant or collateral form of **DINT**, OE. *dynt*; in sense 4 app. influenced by *indent* and its family, and thus connected with **DENT** *sb.*<sup>2</sup>.]

†1. A stroke or blow, *esp.* with a weapon or sharp instrument: usually a blow dealt in fighting (= **DINT** *sb.* 1). *Obs.*

c1335 *Coer de L.* 291 With a dente amyde the schelde. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1215 Ac he wip dousti dentes defended him long. c1435 *Torr. Portugal* 915 Ther schalle no knyght come nere hond, Fore dred of dentes ylle. c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 272 The dent of deth is hevyar than led. c1590 *Preston Cambrises* in *Hazl. Dodsley* IV. 215 He shall die by dent of sword. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. vi. 15 Plates yrent, Shew'd all his bodie bare unto the cruell dent. 1603 *DRAYTON Odes* xvii. 95 And many a cruell Dent Bruised his Helmet.

†b. A 'stroke' or clap of thunder; a thunder-bolt. *Obs.*

a1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 147 The liting, That.. cometh after the dente. c1320 *Sir Benes* 2738 A made a cri and a wonder, As he hit were a dent of ponder. c1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 621 As gret as it had ben a thundir dent. c1430 *LYDG. Bochas* VIII. l. (1554) 177 b. By stroke of thundre dent And fyry lightning.

†2. Striking, dealing of blows; vigorous wielding of the sword or other weapon (= **DINT** *sb.* 2).

a1400 *Octavian* 1555 Here son was doughty knight of dente. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 41 b. With mortal warre and dent of sword. 1556 *J. HEYWOOD Spider & F.* lix. 32 To subdew the flies by the sword's dent. a1600 *Tourn. Tottenham* 48 For to wyne my doxyer with doughtynesse of dent.

†b. Striking distance, range or reach of stroke (= **DINT** *sb.* 2d). *Obs.*

1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 78 There is no birde that escapeth him that commeth in his dent, but she is his owne.

†3. - **DINT**. *Obs.*

1597 *J. PAYNE Royal Exch.* 3, I am sturred by dent of Christian dutie.

4. A hollow or impression in a surface, such as is made by a blow with a sharp or edged instrument; an indentation, **DINT**.

1565 *JEWELL Repl. Harding* Wks. (1611) 425 We haue thrust our fingers into the dents of his nailes. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* 16 Mark it with a dent with the nayle, or a pricke with a pen. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* iv. xix. II. 233 O the most noble and obedient Squire that ever had Sword at a Girdle.. or Dent in a Nose. 1691 *T. H(A)LE Acc. New Invent.* p. viii, Taking his Hammer, he again beat out the dent. 1722 *CHAMBERLAYNE in Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 98 The fat Particles had such a Pinch, or Dent, in them, as I have shewn, that there were in the Globules of Flower of Wheat. 1848 *THOREAU Maine W.* i. (1867) 51 The rocks.. were covered with the dents made by the spikes in the lumberers' boots. 1857 *GEO. ELIOT Scenes Cler. Life, Janet's Repent.* ii. Dents and disfigurements in an old family tankard.

**Dent**, *sb.*<sup>2</sup> [a. F. *dent* tooth; but sense 1 *perh.* originated as an extension of sense 4 of *prec.* *sb.*, under the influence of the Fr. word, or of *indent* and its family.]

†1. An indentation in the edge of anything; in *pl.* applied both to the incisions and the projections or teeth between them. *Obs.*

1552 *HULOET*, Dentes about a leafe lyke a saw, *crenae*. 1660 *BLOOME Archit.* A a, *Denticuli*, a broad plinth in the cornish cut with dents. 1700 *DREYDEN Fables, Cock & Fox* 50 High was his comb, and coral-red withal, In dents embattl'd like a castle-wall.

2. A tooth, in various technical uses:

a. A burnishing tool used by gliders: sometimes an actual tooth. 10 *Obs.* b. Weaving. One of the splits or parallel strips of metal, cane, etc. forming the reed of a loom. c. Carding. The wire staple that forms the tooth of a card. d. A tooth in a gear-wheel, or in the works of a lock. 1703 *T. S. Art's Improv.* 51 This is commonly practised upon Black and Coloured Wood, Polishing them with a Dent. 1831 *G. R. PORTER Silk Manuf.* 221 This saves the labour of passing the new threads through the mails and dents of the reed. 1846 *G. WHITE Treat. Weaving* 53 The reed is made to contain a certain number of dents or splits in a given space. 1894 *Textile Manuf.* 15 May 196 The satin may be reeded four in a dent if desired.

**Dent**, *sb.*<sup>3</sup> *local*. A tough clay or soft claystone; *esp.* that found in the joints and fissures of sandstone or other strata.

1864 *A. JEFFREY Hist. Roxburghshire* IV. iii. 162 The walls of these houses.. were cemented with pounded dent.

**Dent**, *pp. a.* [short for *dent*.]

†1. Embossed [see **DENT** *v.* 3]. *Obs.*

c1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 66 The sylour deir of the deise dayntely was dent With the doughtyest in their dais dyntis couth dele.

†2. *Her.* = **INDENTED**. *Obs.*

1610 *GUILLIM Heraldry* L v. (1660) 27 Wrapt with dent bourse silver shining.

3. **Dent corn**: a variety of Indian corn having a dent or depression in each kernel. *U.S.*

**Dent**, *v.* [A variant of **DINT** *v.*: see **DENT** *sb.*<sup>1</sup>.]

1. *trans.* To make a dent in, as with a blow upon a surface; to mark with a dent or dents; to indent. 1388, 1398 [see **DENTING** *vbl.* *sb.* 2, 1]. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 118 Dentyn or ydentyn, *indento*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 511/2, I dente, *senfondre*.. se howe it hath dented in his harness. 1550 *SACKVILLE Induct.* xii. 7 So dented were her cheekes with fall of teares. 1691 *T. H(A)LE Acc. New Invent.* p. viii, With which blow it was not broken but dented. 1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 161 Jumping upon it with the Heals of ones Shoes will dent it. 1845 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* iii. (1899) 62 The fragments had been blown off with force

sufficient to dent the wall. 1881 *MISS BRADDON Asph.* I. 204 Armour that had been battered and dented at Cressy.

2. To imprint, impress, implant with a stroke or impact.

c1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 824 Suppose his dyntis be deip dentit in your schield. 1533 *BELLENDEN Lyr.* III. (1822) 246 This yolk was maid of three speris, of quihills twa war dentit in the erde. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk.* II. 407 The tracks of horses' hoofs deeply dented in the road.

†3. To emboss, set, inlay. *Obs.*

c1440 *Bone Flor.* 326 The pyllers that stonde in the halle, Are dentyd wyth golde and clere crystalles. c1475 *Rauf Coilgear* 667 Dyamounetes full dantly dentit betwene.

4. *intr.* a. To enter or sink in, so as to make a dent or indentation. b. To become indented, as a plastic surface when pressed with something pointed or edged.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vii. lix. (1495) 274 Yf thou thyrstest thyngere vpon the postume it denteth in. 161d. xvii. lxvii. 648 Yf the fynger dynteth in therto and finde it nesse. 1611 *STAFFORD Niobe* 40 His cheekes, dentyng-in, as if he were still sucking at a bottle. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 273/1 You will see it dent, for it is elastic.

†5. To aim a penetrating blow (*af*). *Obs.*

1580 *LIVLY Euphuus* (Arb.) 373 So my heart.. dented at with y' arrowes of thy burning affections.

**Dental** (dental), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. mod. or ? med. L. *dentalis*, *f. dens*, *dent-em* tooth; cf. F. *dental* (1611 in *Cotgr.*). Ancient L. had *dentale* (in form the neuter of *dentalis*) = 'share-beam of a plough'.]

**A. adj.** 1. Of or pertaining to the teeth; of the nature of a tooth.

*Dental arch*, the arched or curved line of the teeth in the mouth; *dental cavity*, the natural hollow of a tooth, which is filled by the *dental pulp*. *Dental formula*, a formula or concise tabular statement of the number and kinds of teeth possessed by a mammal; the numbers in the upper and the lower row are written above and below a horizontal line, like the numerator and denominator of a fraction: see **DENTITION** 2.

1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 77/2 To vse this, and the other dentalle poulders. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* Pref., To sway it downwards, and the Dental root display. 1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Gard. Cyrus* iii. 53 Dentall sockets. 1860 *HARTWIG Sea & Wind* vi. 72 The cetaceans are either without a dental apparatus, or provided with teeth. 1894 *Times* (Weekly ed.) 16 Feb. 133/4 Dental disease.. became reduced to a minimum.

b. Dealing with the teeth; of or pertaining to dentistry. *Dental apparatus*, *chisel*, *drill*, *file*, *forceps*, *hammer*, etc., apparatus and instruments used in dentistry.

1870 (*title*), Dental Diploma Question. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Dental chisel*, *drill*, *file* (etc.). 161d., *Dental pump*, an apparatus for withdrawing the saliva from the mouth during dental operations. 1878 *L. P. MEREDITH Teeth* p. viii, Opening the doors of dental knowledge to the people. 1890 *Times* 20 Aug. 11/2 A Dental School is attached to the Hospital.

2. **Phonology**. Pronounced by applying the tip of the tongue to the front upper teeth, as the consonants *t*, *d*, *p*, *n*.

In some languages, as in English, *t*, *d*, *n* are not strictly dental, but *alveolar*; i.e. the contact is with the gum close behind the teeth.

1594 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 87 The Hebrewes name their letters, some guttural, because they are pronounced more in the throat; others, dental, because a man cannot wel pronounce them without the teeth. 1666 *BACON Sylva* § 196. a 1794 *SIR W. JONES in Asiat. Res.* (1799) I. 72 Each of the dental sounds is hard or soft, sharp or obtuse. 1855 *FORBES Hindustani Gram.* (1868) 5, 3 is much softer and more dental than the English *d*. 1877 *SWEET Handbk. Phonetics* 37-2 This class is commonly called 'dental', but the point of the tongue is not necessarily brought against the teeth.

**B. sb.** 1. **Phonology**. A dental consonant.

a 1794 *SIR W. JONES in Asiat. Res.* (1799) I. 11 Next came different classes of dentals. 1884 *American* IX. 105 Such a phonetic law does not account for the word under discussion, no dental being present.

2. **humorously**. A tooth.

1837 *LANDOR Pentameron* Wks. 1846 II. 344, I would not voluntarily be under his manifold rows of dentals.

3. *Arch.* - **DENTIL**.

1761 *KIRBY Perspect. Architect.* 39 From the dentals already drawn the others are to be taken, and also the dentiles. 1837 *BIRCH Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 195 The abacus red, the dentals yellow, with a red boss.

4. **Zool.** A mollusc of the genus *Dentalium* or family *Dentalidae*; a tooth-shell.

1678 *PHILLIPS, Dental*, a small Shellfish.. hollow like a little tube, and acuminate. a 1728 *WOODWARD* (J.), The shell of a dental.

5. A sea fish of the Mediterranean, belonging to the genus *Dentex*.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Dentale* is a name given by some to a fish caught in the Mediterranean, and common in the markets of Italy. a 1850 *ROSSETTI Dante & Circ.* II. *Months* Mar., Salmon, eel and trout, Dental and dolphin.

**Dentalite** (dentalite), *Palaeont.* [f. *Dentalium* (see *prec.* 4) + *-ite*.] A fossil tooth-shell.

1828 in *WEBSTER*. 1847 *CRAIG, Dentalite, Dentalithe*, a fossil dentalium.

**Dentality** (dentalite), [f. **DENTAL** + *-ity*: cf. *nasality*.] Dental quality.

*Mod.* In Irish, the dentality of *t* and *d* is very marked.

**Dentalize** (dentalize), *v.* [f. **DENTAL** + *-ize*.] *trans.* To make dental, change into a dental sound. Hence **Dentalization**.

1861 *F. HALL in Jm. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 336 The element *srī*.. was probably lengthened and dentalized. 1875 - in *N. Y. Nation* XX. 116/2 The letters *d*, *n*, and *t*, where lingual, were, we surmise, first dentalized. 1876 *DOUSE Grimm's L.* § 55, 135 Cases of dentalization.

†**Dentar** (dentār), *a.* *Obs. rare.* [irreg. ad. F. *dentaire*, ad. L. *dentari-us*: see **DENTARY**.] = **DENTAL** 1.

1831 *R. KNOX Cloquet's Anat.* 39 The superior and anterior dental canal. 161d. 461 The posterior and superior dental branches.

†**Dentario**, *Obs. rare.* Anglicized form of Bot. L. *Dentaria* (Toothwort), a genus of cruciferous plants.

1578 *LYTE Dodoens* II. v. 153 The other kind [of Dames Violets or Giloflores] is known by the name of Dentarie, and is not otherwise known to us.

**Dentary** (dentārī), *a.* and *sb.* **Zool. and Anat.** [ad. L. *dentari-us* (4th c.), *f. dens*, *dent-em* tooth: see **-ARY**. (In F. *dentaire*, 1700 in *Hatzf.*)]

**A. adj.** Of, pertaining to, or connected with the teeth; dental. *Dentary bone*: = **DENTARY** *sb.*

1830 *R. KNOX Bclard's Anat.* 136 As far as the dentary papilla or pulp. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* Intro. 44 The dentary bone of the Crocodile.

**B. sb.** A bone forming part of the lower jaw in the classes of Vertebrates below *Mammalia*, and bearing the teeth when these are present.

1854 *OWEN in Circ. Sc.* (c1865) II. 67/1 The anterior piece.. which supports the teeth, is called the 'dentary'. 1880 *GUNTHER Fishes* 54 The largest piece is tooth-bearing, and hence termed dentary.

|| **Dentata** (dentatā), *Anat.* [L. fem. of *dentatus* adj. 'toothed' (see *vertebra*).] The second cervical vertebra, also called *axis*: see **AXIS** 1 2.

1777-53 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Vertebra*, The vertebrae of the neck.. The second is called.. also *vertebra dentata*. 1811 *HOOPER Dict.* 823/1 The second vertebra is called *dentata*. 1847 *YOUATT Hor.* ix. 211 The second bone of the neck is the dentata, having a process like a tooth, by which it forms a joint with the first bone. 1881 *MIVART Cat* 43.

**Dentate** (dentet), *a.* [ad. L. *dentat-us*, *f. dens*, *dent-em* tooth: see **-ATE** 2.] Having 'teeth' or tooth-like projections along the edge; toothed. Chiefly in *Zool.* and *Bot.*; in *Bot. spec.* of leaves having sharp teeth directed outwards.

1810 *W. ROXBURGH in Asiat. Res.* XI. 350 With the margin elegantly laciniate-dentate. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 34 Shell gibbous.. outer lip generally dentate. 1835 *LINDLEY Introd. Bot.* (1848) I. 271 The leaf is merely toothed (*dentate*). 1846 *DANA Zooph.* (1848) 157 Lamellae of the cells dentate or denticulate.

b. In comb., as *dentate-crenate*, etc.: see **DENTATO**. Hence **Dentately** *adv.*

1847 in *CRAIG*. **Dentated** (dentetted), *pp. a.* [f. as *prec.* + **-ED**.] = *prec.*

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, Dentated Leaf. 1761 *GARTNER in Phil. Trans.* LII. 78 Nor has it a dentated margin. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. vi. 204 A beautifully dentated suture, resembling the dog's tooth of a Gothic arch. 1865 *LYBNOK Preh. Times* 133 Saws.. with their edges somewhat rudely dentated.

**Dentation** (dentat'ən), [n. of condition, *f.* stem of L. *dentat-us*: see *prec.* and **-ATION**. Cf. L. *tabulatio*, *f. tabulat-us*.] The condition or fact of being dentate; toothed.

1802 *PALRY Nat. Theol.* xiii, How in particular did it [the woodpecker's bill] get its barb, its dentation? 1854 *DANA Crust.* I. 253 The same species varies much in the dentation of the arm. 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* iii. § 4. 97 *Dentation* relates to mere marginal incision.

**Dentato**, combining adverbial form of L. *dentatus*, prefixed to other adjs. in the sense 'dentately' —, 'dentate and' —, as *dentato-angulate*, having dentate angles; *dentato-ciliate*, having the margin dentate with cilia; *dentato-costate*, having dentate or toothed ribs; *dentato-crenate*, crenate but approaching dentate; *dentato-serrate*, having serrations approaching the character of teeth; *dentato-setaceous*, having the margin dentate, with setae or bristles; *dentato-sinuate*, 'having points like teeth on excavated borders' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

In these combinations *dentate* is often used, as *dentate-crenate*, *-serrate*, *-sinuate*, etc.

1828 *WEBSTER, Dentato-sinuate*. 1846 *DANA Zooph.* (1848) 594 Margin.. with dentato-setaceous calicles. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Dentato-laciniate*, when toothings are irregularly extended into long points.

**Dent de lion**, *dentdelyon*: see **DANDELION**.

**Dente**, obs. form of **DAINTY**.

**Dented** (dentēd), *pp. a.* [orig. *f.* **DENT** *v.* + **-ED**; but afterwards identified with, and assimilated in sense to, L. *dentatus*, *F. dent* toothed.]

†1. Bent inward; incurved, hollowed. *Obs.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xcvi. (1495) 842 The teeth [of a serpent] ben dentyd Inwarde and ben crokdy [transfigit audeo & dente flectitur in se]. 1583 *STANYHURST Ancis L.* (Arb.) 28 His ships hee kenneld.. vnder an angle Of rock deepe dented (*sub rupe cavata*). 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 340 This vulgar kinde of hyena.. in the middle of his back.. is a little crooked or dented.

†2. Hollow, sunken. *Obs.*

1540 *SURREY Poems, How no age is content* 16, I saw my withered skin How it doth shew my dented chews, the flesh was worn so thin.



3. Having dents or indentations, indented, toothed; + in *Her.* = INDENTED *obs.*

1554 HULBERT, *Dentel, crenatus*. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 30 Ermyne on a chiefe dentel, Gules. 1578 LYVE *Doctours* II. vi. 153 His leaves be... dented or tothed. 1624 BANISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 672 There is a small [shell] of the land-kind, with a dented Aperture. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 371 Leaves... slightly dented at the end. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett. Amer.* 87 The ragged, and dented edges of the strata.

**Dentel.** *Arch.* [ad. F. *dentelle* (formerly *-ele*), now used in sense of 16th c. *dentille*.] = DENTIL. 1850 LEITCH tr. *Müller's Anc. Art* § 189. 170 Blending of the Ionic dentils with the Doric triglyphs. 1876 GUILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. *Dentils* or *Dentels*, the small square blocks or projections in the bed mouldings of cornices in the Ionic, Corinthian, Composite, and occasionally Doric orders.

**Dentelated, dentelated** (denteled), *ppl. a.* [Formed after F. *dentel* 'toothed, toothie'; full of iags resembling little teeth', Cotgr. (in Thierry 1564), f. OF. *dentele*, mod.F. *dentelle*, dim. of *dent* tooth.] Having small teeth, indentations, or notches; finely indented.

1797 W. TOOKER *Cath. II* (1798) III. xiv. 400 note, Ankarström was armed with a dentelated poignard. 1824 HERR *Frut.* (ed. 2) II. xxi. 398 The wall is high, with dentelated battlements and lofty towers. 1885 AGNES M. CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* go A very fine red band, irregularly dentelated, or as it were crevassed.

**Dentelle** (dente'l, Fr. dānt'l). [a. F. *dentelle*, orig. little tooth, hence lace, a triangular facet, etc., in OF. *dentels* (14th c.), dim. of *dent* tooth.] || 1. Lace [Fr.].

1859 SALA *Ten. round Clock* (1861) 40 That delicate border of dentelle.

2. *Bookbinding.* 'An ornamental tooling resembling notching or lace' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*).

3. *attrib.* 1832 J. T. BENT *Ruined Cities of Mashonaland* iv. 116 Two feet below begins the dentelle pattern.

**Dentelure** (dente'lūre). *Zool. rare.* [a. F. *dentelure* denticulated border, toothling, f. *dentel* denticulated; see -URE. In quot. app. associated with *chassure, coiffure*, etc.] Set or provision of teeth.

1877 COUES *Fur Anim.* xi. 325 The whole dentelure is modified in adaptation to a piscivorous regimen.

**Denter**: see DENTURE.

**Denteuous, var. of DAINTEOUS a. Obs.**

**Denti-**, combining form of L. *dens*, *dent-em*, tooth, *dent-ēs* teeth. **Dentifactor**, a machine for making artificial teeth. **Dentibial a.**, having relation to both teeth and lips. **Dentilingual a.**, of or formed by teeth and tongue; also used as sb. (se. consonant, sound, etc.). + **Dentiloquent a.**, speaking through the teeth (Blount, 1656); so + **Dentiloquist**, 'one that speaks through the teeth'; + **Dentiloquy**, 'the act or habit of speaking through the teeth' (Ash). + **Dentimolar a.**, belonging to the molar teeth or grinders. **Dentiparous a.**, producing teeth. **Dentiphone**, an instrument for conveying sound to the inner ear through the teeth, an AUDIPHONE.

1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 64 A dentibial instead of a purely labial sound. *Ibid.* 65 Real dentilinguals produced between the tongue and teeth. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 284 Dentimolar operations. 1849-50 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 897/1 The vascular dentiparous membrane which lines the alveolar cavities.

+ **Dentiate, v. Obs. [irreg. f. L. *dentire*.]**

1623 COCKERAM, *Dentiate*, to breed teeth.

+ **Dentical, a. Obs. rare. [f. *dens*, *dent*-tooth + -IC + -AL. = DENTAL a. 1 b.]**

1776 'COURTNEY MELMOTH' *Pupil of Pleas* II. 216 A Treatise on Toothpicking, wherein I show the precise method of holding, handling, and replacing the dental instruments.

**Denticate, v. rare. [f. late L. *denticare* to move the teeth (Papias); cf. It. *denticare* to pinch, to nibble, or brouse with one's teeth.] To bite or crush with the teeth.**

1799 *Sporting Mag.* XIII. 37 Masticate, denticate, chump, grind and swallow.

**Denticete** (dentsit'), a. [f. L. *dent-em* tooth + *-et-us* whale.] Toothed [as a whale].

1825 *Wood Whale in Longm. Mag.* V. 550 The two halves of the lower jaw, instead of being pressed closely against each other, as in the Denticete whale, are strongly bowed outwards, much in the form of a parenthesis ( ).

**Denticle** (dentic'l), sb. (a.) [ad. L. *denticulus*, dim. of *dent-em* tooth. Cf. DENTICULE.]

1. A small tooth or tooth-like projection. (In quot. 1391, a pointer on the 'rete' of the astro-labe.)

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 23 Thin Almyry is cleped the denticle of capricorne or elles the kalkuler. 1578 LYVE *Doctours* I. xcix. 140 Leaves dented round aboute with small denticles. 1761 GAERTNER in *Phil. Trans.* LIII. 81, 5 small denticles, that surround a cavity placed in their middle. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* v. 237 Two powerful teeth... besides minute accessory denticles. 1881 MIVART in *Nature* No. 615, 337 A sharp tooth, or denticle, at the inner side of the base of each claw.

2. *Arch.* = DENTIL.

1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Denticle*... also that part of the Chapter of a Pillar, which is cut and graven like teeth.

1723 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 40 The distances of the Columns... are adjusted by a certain number of Denticles... the first Denticle *d*, and the last *h*, being each cut... by the... Axes of the Columns. *Ibid.* 43 The Denticle is that large square Moulding underneath the Ovolo. 1761 KIRBY *Perspect. Architect.* 39 From the denticles already drawn the others are to be taken, and also the denticles.

+ **B. adj.** Toothed, denticulated. *Obs.*

1574 EDEN tr. *Tissier's de Natura Magnetis* Ded., Turned or mowed with certayne lile denticle wheeles.

**Denticular** (denti-kūlār), a. [f. L. *denticulus* see prec.] + -AR. Cf. mod.F. *denticulaire*.]

1. Resembling, or of the nature of, a small tooth.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 160 Converted into a gizzard by the development of denticular processes.

2. *Arch.* Characterized by having dentils.

1842-76 GUILT *Encycl. Archit.* III. i. 817 The difference between the mutular and denticular Doric lies entirely in the entablature.

**Denticulate** (denti-kūlāt), a. [ad. L. *denticulatus*, f. *denticulus*; see DENTICLE and -ATE<sup>2</sup> 2.]

1. Having small teeth or tooth-like projections; finely toothed.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro., Of a denticulate asperity. 1826 GOOD *Bk. Nat.* (1834) II. 41 The bill... denticulate or toothed. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 18 Sepals denticulate.

2. *Arch.* = DENTICULAR 2. 3. In comb.

1856-8 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* II. 383 Bill subulate... with margins denticulate-serrate. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* App. 308 Leaves... denticulate-serrate.

Hence **Denticulately adv.**, in a denticulate manner, with denticulation. 1847 in CRAIG.

Often in *Bot.* and *Zool.*, as *denticulately serrated, ciliated*, etc.

**Denticulated** (denti-kūlēt), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] 1. = prec. 1.

1665 GLANVILLE *Sceptis Sci.* 48 Supposing both wheels to be denticulated, the little wheel will with its teeth describe lines. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xxxviii. 49 With a denticulated margin. 1869 PHILLIPS tr. *Guller's The Sun* (1870) 244 The passage of the Sun's rays along the denticulated edge of the moon.

2. *Arch.* = prec. 2.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 447 They are called Dentils; and the cornices are said to be denticulated.

**Denticulation** (denti-kūlēt'fōn). [f. L. *denticulus* (see DENTICLE) + -ATION; cf. *dentation*.]

The condition of being denticulate or finely toothed; usually *concr.* an instance of this; a series of small teeth or tooth-like projections (mostly in *pl.*).

1681 GREW *Museum* (J.). The denticulation of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better retention of the prey. 1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 609 Branches flat, linear, leafless. Denticulations flower bearing. 1862 DAMA *Man. Geol.* 477 The teeth have a smooth margin without denticulations. 1874 MCGREGOR *Ants & Spiders* Supp. 259 The denticulation of the tarsal claws... is similar.

**Denticule** (denticūl). *Arch.* [a. F. *denticule* (1545 in transl. of Vitruvius), ad. L. *denticulus* little tooth, dim. of *dens*, *dent-em* tooth; see -CULE. Also used in Latin form.] = DENTIL b.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C j b, In Corona, ye shal make Denticules. *Ibid.* C iv a, They have added Echinus, and Denticuli. 1846 WORCESTER *Denticule* (Arch.), the flat projecting part of a cornice, on which dentils are cut. *Francis*.

**Dentie, obs.** form of DAINTY; esp. in phrase *By Gods dentie*, by God's dignity or honour.

1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 62 V. Gods dentie, Jacke sauce, whence came you? R. How pretely you can call verlet and swere by Gods dentie!

+ **Dentient** (denfēnt), a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dentient-em* 'teething', pr. pple. of *dentire* to cut the teeth.] Teething.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 248 An Infant of a year old, who is dentient and febriant.

**Dentifactor**: see under DENTIL.

**Dentification** (denticūl'fōn). [f. L. *dens*, *dent-em* tooth + -IFICATION. The cognate verb would be *dentify*. So in mod.F. (Litré.)] Conversion into the substance of a tooth, formation of dentine. (Cf. *ossification*.)

1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 564 A change in form of the dental pulp prior to its dentification.

**Dentiform** (denticūfōm), a. [f. L. type *\*dentiform-is* (used in mod.L.), f. *dent-em* tooth; see -FORM. So F. *dentiforme* (Litré.)] Of the form of a tooth, tooth-shaped, odontoid.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxi. (1737) 93 Their Dentiform Vertebra. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 213 Carbonate of lime... in prismatic, rhomboidal, and dentiform crystals.

+ **Dentiformed, a. Obs.** = prec.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 29 The cause of the second Vertebrae mouyng, and of the dentiformed Processe.

+ **Dentifric, a. Obs. rare.** = next.

1760 *Lond. Mag.* XXIX. 204 The Dentifrick Elaboratory of the celebrated Professor Webb.

+ **Dentifrical, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. type *\*dentifric-us* (cf. DENTIFRICE) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a dentifice, teeth-cleansing.**

1806 R. WINSTANLEY in *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 389 As to its dentifric properties.

+ **Dentificator** (denticūfrikātōr). *Obs.* [f. L. *dent-em* tooth + *fricātor* one who rubs, after L. *denticfricium*.] A professional cleanser of teeth.

c 1700 D. G. Harangues of Quack Doctors 13 Doctor, Chymist, and Dentificator. 1752 A. MURPHY *Gray's Ann. Jnl.* No. 12 The Profession I have taken up... is that of a Dentificator, or what the Vulgar call a Cleaner of Teeth.

**Dentifrice** (denticīfrits). [a. F. *dentifrice* 15th c. in *Hatel.*, ad. L. *denticfricium*, f. *dent-em* tooth + *fricāre* to rub.] A powder or other preparation for rubbing or cleansing the teeth; a tooth-powder or tooth-paste; also applied to liquid preparations.

1558 WARDE tr. *Alexis Secer.* I. fol. 53 a, Dentifrices or rubbers for the teeth of great perfection, for to make them cleane.

1594 PLAT *Jewel-ho.*, *Diverse New Expt.* 74 Sweet and delicate dentifrices or rubbers for the teeth. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 501 The best dentifrices for to cleane or whiten the teeth, be made of the pumish. 1694 *Lond. Cas.* No. 2983/4 An excellent Dentifice, or Powder, for cleansing Teeth. 1728 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 92 Myrrh is also an excellent Dentifice. 1876 BARTHOLOMEW *Med. Med.* (1879) 323 Camphor enters into the composition of many dentifrices.

**Dentigerous** (denticūgēros), a. *Zool.* and *Anat.* [f. L. type *\*denti-ger* tooth-bearing + -OUS; in mod.F. *dentigers*.] Bearing teeth.

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 572/2 The membrane lining the dentigerous cavity. 1847-9 *Ibid.* IV. 282/1 The teeth of the dentigerous Saurian... reptiles are... simple. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 6 The jaws are generally dentigerous.

**Dentil** (denti'l). *Arch.* Also 7 dentils. [a. obs. F. *dentille* (16th c. in Litré); a fem. deriv. of *dent*; cf. Pr. *dentilh* masc. = L. *denticulus*, dim. of *dens*, *dent-em* tooth. See also DENTICULE, DENTEL.]

Each of the small rectangular blocks, resembling a row of teeth, under the bed-moulding of the cornice in the Ionic, Corinthian, Composite, and sometimes Doric, orders.

1663 GERBIER *Cornuel* 71 The Dentils at three pence per foot. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell.) 1, Dentils [in architecture], *dentilli*. 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* 113 The dentils introduced just under the cornice... are a great source of richness. 1864 C. T. NEWTON *Trav. Levant* xxviii. 307 A stone forming the angle of a small pediment, with dentils coarsely executed.

+ **b. transf.** That member of the entablature in which the dentils (when present) are cut. *Obs.*

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 40 b, An upright cymatium; and over that a plain dentil. 1780 P. SMYTH tr. *Aldrich's Archit.* (1818) 89 A reglet divided, its parts alternately omitted, is called a dentil.

c. *attrib.*

1734 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 38 That... a Parapet Wall be erected, adorned with a Dentil Cornice. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 180 Under the modillions is placed an ovolo, and then a fillet and the dentil face, which is often left uncut in exterior work. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 474 The dentil-bands should remain uncut. 1865 J. G. NICHOLS in *Herald & General*, July 254 The classical dentil moulding.

**Dentilabial**: see under DENTIL.

**Dentilated, ppl. a.** [Variant of DENTELATED, after DENTIL.] 'Formed like teeth; having teeth.' So **Dentilation**, 'the formation of teeth, dentition' (Worcester, 1846); denticulation (of a margin), perforation of postage stamps.

1867 *Philatelist* I. 29 The regulation and perfection of the dentilation.

**Dentile** (denti'l). *Conchol.* [var. of DENTIL, obs. F. *dentille*.] (See quots.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Dentile* (Conch.), a small tooth like that of a saw. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dentile*, a term applied to a small sharp tooth-like projection on the border of a shell.

**Dentilingual, -loquent, etc.**: see under DENTIL.

**Dentinal** (denticūnāl), a. [f. DENTINE + -AL.] Pertaining to or of the nature of dentine.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 382/3 The calcification of the dentinal pulp. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 45 The dentinal tissue is free from anchylosis with the alveolus.

**Dentine, dentin** (denticūn). *Anat.* [f. L. *dent-em* tooth + -INE.] The hard tissue, resembling bone but usually denser, which forms the chief constituent of the teeth.

1840-5 OWEN *Odontography* I. Intro. 3 I propose to call the substance which forms the main part of all teeth 'dentine'. 'Dentine' consists of an organized animal basis disposed in the form of extremely minute tubes and cells, and of earthy particles. 1876 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 565 Well-formed dentine is uniformly dense and ivory-like.

**Denting, vbl. sb.** [f. DENT v. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

1. The action of the verb DENT, q.v.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. cxlii. (1495) 709 After many manere castynge, hewynge, dentyng, and planynge. 1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Abolladura*, denting in with blowes, beating in, *contusio*.

+ 2. The result of this action; an indentation.

1388 WYCHE *E.R.* xxvi. 17 Twei dentyngis (1388 rabitis) schulen be in the sidis of a table, bi which a table schal be ioyned to another table.

+ 3. *Arch.* = DENTIL. *Obs.*

1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 367 The great Cornish, with Modillions and Dentings.

**Denting, ppl. a.** [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That dents; + that strikes a blow.

1575 *Agrippa & Virginia* Epil. in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 155 But denting death will cause them all to grant this world as vain.

**Dentinoid, a.** [f. DENTINE + -OID.] Like or of the character of dentine.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dentinoid tumour*, a dental osteoma arising from the crown of the tooth; so called from its structure being like dentine covered with enamel.



**Dentiparous**, -phone: see under DENTI-.

**Dentiroster**. *Ornith. rare.* [a. F. *dentirostre*, ad. mod. L. *dentirostris*, f. L. *dentirostris*, of which the pl. *Dentirostris* was introduced by Cuvier as the name of a family of birds.] A member of the *Dentirostres* or Passerine birds having a tooth or notch on each side of the upper mandible. By Cuvier applied to an immense assemblage of birds having no natural relations; by more recent naturalists restricted to the Turdoid or thrush-like *Passeres* or *Insectores*.

[1839 JARDINE *Brit. Birds* II. 53 The first of the great tribes into which the insectorial birds are separated, the *Dentirostres*.] 1847 CRAIG, *Dentirostres*, *Dentirostres*.

Hence **Dentirostral**, **Dentirostrate** *adjs.*, belonging to the *Dentirostres*; having a toothed beak. 1841 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. 251 The Dentirostral tribe. 1847 CRAIG, *Dentirostrate*. 1876 *Amer. Cycl.* XV. 727 A very large family of dentirostral birds. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dentirostrate*, having the characters of the *Dentirostres*.

**Dentiscalp**. [ad. L. *dentiscapulum* toothpick, f. DENTI- + *scalp-ere* to scrape, scratch.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dentiscalp*, an instrument to scrape the teeth, a tooth-pick. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* iii, Remarks from the ancients concerning dentiscalps, vulgarly called tooth-picks. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dentiscalp*, an instrument for scaling teeth.

[**Dentise**, -ize, *v.*: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Dentist** (dentist). [ad. F. *dentiste*, f. L. *dentem*, F. *dent*, tooth: see -IST.] One whose profession it is to treat diseases of the teeth, extract them, insert artificial ones, etc.; a dental surgeon.

1759 *Edin. Chron.* 15 Sept. 4 *Dentist* figures it now in our newspapers, and may do well enough for a French puffer; but we fancy Rutter is content with being called a *tooth-drawer*. 1760 *London Mag.* XXIX. 204 This distinguished Dentist and Dentologist. 1808 *Med. Jnl.* XIX. 102 Mr. Moor, Surgeon Dentist to Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 149 No! Pay the dentist when he leaves a fracture in your jaw.

**Dentistic**, *a.* [f. *prec.* + -IC.] = next.

In mod. Dicts.

**Dentistical**, *a. rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a dentist.

1851 H. MELVILLE *Whale* xvii. 303 Little boxes of dentistical-looking instruments. 1853 LYTON *My Novel* (Rldg.) 164 The crocodile... opens his jaws inoffensively to a faithful dental bird, who volunteers his beak for a toothpick.

**Dentistry** (dentistry). [f. as *prec.* + -RY.] The profession or practice of a dentist.

1828 *Tail's Mag.* V. 107 Dentistry, as we find it called, is growing into a profession. 1886 *Act 40-50 Vict.* c. 48 § 26 Rights... to practise dentistry or dental surgery in any part of Her Majesty's dominions.

**Dentition** (denti-tion). [ad. L. *dentition-em* teething, n. of action from *dentire* to teeth. (So in mod. F. in *Dict. Trev.* 18th c.)]

1. The production or 'cutting' of the teeth; teething.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 969 Dentition or the breeding of the Teeth begins about the seventh year, sometimes sooner. 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 140 Dentition and Locution are for the most part Contemporaries. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 567 Latest Theories of difficult Dentition. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 365 With many constitutions it is as purely natural a crisis as dentition. *Mod.* The second dentition is to some children as critical a period as the first.

2. The arrangement of the teeth, with regard to kind, number, and order, proper to a particular animal, or to an animal at a particular age.

1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV. 25 The dentition is as follows:—Incisors, 4; molars, 14. 1855 OWEN *Teeth* 285 The dentition of the genus *Elephas* includes two long tusks. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 273 Of all distinguishing characters, the dentition of an animal is one of the most important.

† **Dentity**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *dens*, *dentem* tooth + -ITY.] The age of teething.

1638 T. WHITAKER *Blood of Grape* 43 Infancy, Dentity and another... age, and then puberty itself.

**Dento**, an incorrect combining form of L. *dent-em* tooth, as in *Dento-lingual*, etc.: see DENTI-. Also in **Dento-logist**, **Dento-logy**.

1760 [see DENTIST]. 1835 *Tail's Mag.* II. 538 The purely ornamental branch of dentology.

**Dentoid**, *a. rare.* [Bad formation, from L. *dent-em* tooth + Gr. *-oidēs*, -OID.] Tooth-like, dentiform, ODONTOID. 1828 WEBSTER cites BARTON.

**Dentor**, **dentour**: see DENTURE<sup>1</sup>, indenture.

† **Dentulated**, *ppl. a. Obs.* = DENTICULATED. 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* (1813) II. xxiv. 220 Its leaves... dentulated with hard prickles.

† **Denture**<sup>1</sup>. *Obs.* Also **dentor**, **dentour**. Aphetic form of INDENTURE.

1400 *Beryn* 2791 An entre [bat] as a dentour wrythe. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 348 As it perith be dentor... lix. bales of Gene wode. 1541 *Schole-ho. Women* 839 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 137 Of you I have no denture.

**Denture**<sup>2</sup>, *rare.* Also **denter**. [f. DENT *v.* + -URE.] Indentation, indent.

1685 *Act 1 Jas. II.* c. 22 (Parish St. James's, Westm.). Crossing from the south-west corner of the wall of the said house in the said Portugal Street to the middle denter thereof... Proceeding from the said middle denter westwards.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 532 Those clear atmospheres... allow every denture of the chisel to be conspicuous.

**Denture**<sup>3</sup> (denti-ur). [a. F. *denture* (14-15th c. *denture* in Hatzf.), f. *dent* tooth: see -URE.] A set of teeth; esp. of artificial teeth.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 685/2 An instrument for matching the dentures of upper and lower jaw. 1882 *Worcester Exhib. Catal.* iii. 58 Specimens of dentures in wax, before vulcanizing. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 5/2 Method of preventing anterior and lateral movements in artificial dentures in edentulous cases.

**Denty**, *obs. form* of DAINITY.

**Dentyuous**, *var.* of DAINTEOUS *a. Obs.*

**Denuclease**, -ed: see DE- II. 1.

**Denudate** (dēni-ū-dāt, dēni-ū-dēt), *a.* [ad. L. *dēnūdātus*, pa. *ppl.* of *dēnūdāre* to DENUDE.]

Denuded; naked, bare.

1866 *Trans. Bot.*, *Denudate*, when a surface which has once been hairy, downy, etc., becomes naked. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Denudate*, stripped; naked. Applied to plants whose flowers have no flower-cup.

**Denudate** (dēni-ū-dēt, dēni-ū-dēt), *v.* [f. *ppl.* stem of L. *dēnūdāre*, to DENUDE. All the dict. down to Smart 1849, stress *dēnūdate*: see note to CONTEMPLATE.] *trans.* To strip naked or bare; = DENUDE.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xi. 182 Dionysia, a Noble Matron, was denudated and barbarously scourged. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 147 Painted... as be their feet and legs, both which are denudated in their dances. 1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 267 The elder... is last denudated of its leaves. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* xix. § 2. 363 Till he have thus denudated himself of all these encumbrances. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 218 note, A perfect skeleton denudated of every fibril of muscle.

Hence **Denudated** *ppl. a.*, **Denudating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1674 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5032 In the denudated parts of the lobe. 1849 DANA *Geol.* vii. (1850) 355 The denudating agents that could scoop out valleys. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* App. 661 Glacial scratches... upon denudated surfaces.

**Denudation** (dēni-ū-dā-tion). [a. F. *dénudation*, in 14th c. -*acion* (Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēnūdation-em*, n. of action from *dēnūdāre*: see *prec.*]

1. The action of making naked or bare; a stripping off of clothing or covering; denuded condition.

184 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* xv. xxiv. 371 Denudation and union with holie oil. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) 50 To be modest, we ought... to avoid all unfashionable denudations. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 44 The inns... in a state of denudation of furniture. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/3 Ireland, once a land of forests, has suffered enormously from the process of denudation.

† **b. fig.** The action of laying bare; exposure.

1593 NASH *Four Lett. Confut.* 62 All this he barely repeats without any disprisement or denudation. 1621 DONNE *Serm.* cxviii. V. 74 The Denudation of your Souls and your Sins by a humble confession.

c. The action of divesting or depriving.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 10 Such a destitution of succour, and denudation of all refuge. 1644 BR. HALL *Devout Soul* § 10 (T.) There must be a denudation of the mind from all those images of our fantasy... that may carry our thoughts aside. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 579 The subjunctive is distinguished from the indicative merely by the denudation of flexion.

2. *Geol.* The laying bare of an underlying rock or formation through the wearing away or erosion of that which lies above it, by the action of water, ice, or other natural agency.

1811 FAREY in *Phil. Trans.* 242 (title), Account of the great Derbyshire Denudation. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Relig. Diluv.* 118 note, This gorge is simply a valley of denudation. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xviii. (1852) 245 Considering the enormous power of denudation which the sea possesses. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 149 At the present rate of denudation, it would require about 58 million years to reduce the British Isles to a flat plane at the level of the sea.

**Denudative** (dēni-ū-dā-tiv), *a.* [f. *dēnūdāt-*, *ppl.* stem of L. *dēnūdāre* to DENUDE: see -IVE.] Having the quality of denuding; causing denudation (e.g. of strata).

*Mod.* The denudative action of water; denudative agencies.

**Denudatory**, *a. rare.* [f. *ppl.* stem *dēnūdāt-* of L. *dēnūdāre*: see -ORY.] = DENUDATIVE.

1845 NEWBOLD in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XIV. 293 This continuity... violated by... denudatory aqueous causes.

**Denude** (dēni-ū-d), *v.* [ad. L. *dēnūdā-re* to make naked, lay bare, f. DE- I. 3 + *nūdāre* to make naked, *nūdus* naked. (Cf. mod. F. *dénuder* 1790 in Hatzf.) The earlier F. verb is *dēnuer*, OF. *denuer*, *desnuer*.]

1. *trans.* To make naked or bare; to strip of clothing or covering; *spec.* in *Geol.* of natural agencies: To lay bare (a rock or formation) by the removal of that which lies above it.

1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 88 Some when they alter their cases, denude them of all the earth. 1691 *Roy. Creation* I. (1704) 120 If you denude a Vine-Branch of its Leaves. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* (1852) 12 That any power... could have denuded the granite over so many thousand square leagues? 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Jrnl.* (1873) I. v. 124 The long slopes are nearly denuded of trees. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* vii. 111 Rapidly denuded by rain and rivers.

2. *fig.* To strip, divest, deprive (of any possession, attribute, etc.).

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. ix. 65 Nor this burgh of sa many citsanis Left desolat and denudit. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scotl.* (1821) I. 95 To denude him of the Romane lady, and to adhere to his lauchful wiffe. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iii. i. 6 He denudes himself of all right and title, which... he might claime unto it. 1862 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. viii. § 53. 492 Denuded of much of his wit and cleverness. 1874 J. SROUGHTON *Church of Revol.* xvii. 395 Denuding them of political rights, they denied them political duties.

**b. intr.** (for *refl.*) To divest oneself.

1880 MUIRHEAD *Gatus Digest* 496 An heir... fraudulently giving a secret promise to denude in favour of one to whom trust-gift was prohibited rendered himself liable to penalties. *Ibid.* 497 The heir denuding did not thereby cease to be heir.

† 3. To lay bare to the mind, disclose, make clear. *Obs. rare.*

1572 FORREST *Thophilus* 128 in *Anglia* VII. Then approbation the case dyd denude.

Hence **Denuded**, **denuding** *ppl. adjs.*

1639 in Maidment *Sc. Pasquil* (1868) 85 Denuding motions wer not entertained. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 467 The denuded muscles were amazingly enlarged. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* vii. 125 From the denuded valley of Wignmore. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 131 Its power [tropical rain] as a denuding agent is almost incredible.

† **Denude**, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [Short for *denuded*, *denudit*: cf. *devoid*.] Denuded, deprived, bereft, devoid (of).

1554 LYNDSEAY *Monarchie* 5430 Sonne and Mone ar, boith, denude Off lycht. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 512 He... was denude of his Kingdome. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 75 Gylouris of godlynes denude!

**Denudement**, *rare.* [-MENT.] = Denudation, denuded condition.

1831 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 424 He continued to live in privations and denudement.

† **Denull**, *v. Obs.* [f. DE- I. 3 + L. *null-us* none, null: cf. DISNULL, DISANNULL.] *trans.* To reduce to nullity; to annul, make void.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 402 After the deth of Kyngge Edward that banyshement was soone denulled. 1552 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 141, I denull, disalow, and sett att nothing all former wills and testaments.

† **Denumber**, *v. Obs.* In 4-5 *denoumbre*. [a. F. *dénombrer* (in Littré and Hatzf. only of 16th c.), f. DE- I. 3 + *nombrer* to number, after *dēnumarēre*, erroneous scribal variant of L. *dēnumerāre* to count out, enumerate, f. *dē-*, DIS- + *numerāre* to count.] *trans.* To number, count, reckon up.

1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* lxxxix. [xc.] 11 Who knew3 the power of thi wrathe; and for thi drede thi wrathe denoumbren?

† **Denumberment**. *Obs.* [a. F. *dénoumbrement* (1376 in Hatzf.), f. *dénombrer* to DENUMBER: see -MENT.] The act of numbering or reckoning up; a reckoning, enumeration.

1455 *Paston Lett.* I. No. 263. 360 For the value and denoumbrement of iij m<sup>l</sup> saluz of yerly rent. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 29 He commanded Demetrius... to deliver him the denoumbrement of the Hebrew Volumes. 1657 North's *Plutarch*, *Addit. Lives* (1676) 47 By the denumberment of the Roman Consuls, we find that he lived long before.

**Denumerant**. *Math.* [a. L. *dēnumerant-em* pr. *ppl.*: see next.] The number expressing how many solutions a given system of equations admits of. Hence **Denumerative**, *a.*

1859 SYLVESTER *Outl. Lect. on Partitions of Numbers* I. 2 Denumeration and Denumerant defined. *Ibid.* II. 4 To find the denumerant of  $x + 2y + 4z = n$ . *Ibid.* III. 4 Denumerative function distinguished from denumerant.

† **Denumerate**, *v. Obs. rare* -o. [f. *ppl.* stem of L. *dēnumerāre*: see DENUMBER.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Denumerate*, to pay ready money, to pay money down.

**Denumeration** (dēni-ū-mērē-tion). [ad. L. *dē-, dēnumeration-em*, n. of action from *dē-, dēnumarēre*: see *prec.*]

† 1. A reckoning up, enumeration. *Obs.*

1623 FAVINE *Theat. Hon.* vi. ix. 152 As it is written in the denumeration of the Constables. 1651 LD. DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* iv. 48 A place in their denumeration of Heretics.

**b.** Reckoning by numbers, arithmetical calculation. *rare.*

1851 MANSEL *Prolegom. Logica* (1860) 115 note, Subtraction may be demonstrated from Addition... though it is simpler to regard Subtraction as an independent process of denumeration.

**c. Math.** The determination of the denumerant of an equation. 1859 [see DENUMERANT.]

† 2. (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Denumeration*, a present paying down of money. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

|| **Denuncia** (dēn-un-piā, -siā). [Sp.; = denunciation; f. *denunciar* to denounce.] In Mexico and Spanish America: The judicial proceedings by which a mine, lands, etc., are denounced, and the rights issuing from this action are secured; see DENOUNCE *v.* 8.

In mod. American Dicts.

**Denunciabile**, *a.* [f. L. *dēnuntiāre* (see next) + -BLE.] That can be denounced, proper to be denounced: see DENOUNCE *v.* 8.

In mod. Dicts.

**Denunciant** (dēn-un-siānt, -fiānt), *a.* [ad. L. *dēnuntiānt-em*, pr. *ppl.* of *dēnuntiāre* (see next) to DENOUNCE.] Denouncing.



1837 CARLEY *Fr. Rev.* (1837) II. ii. v. 66 Of all which things... Patriot France is informed: by denunciator friend, by triumphant foe.

**Denunciare** (dēnū'si-ē, -si-ē), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. denunciare*, -nunciare to give official information, DENOUNCE, f. DE- I. 3 + *nunciare* (*nunciare* to make known, narrate, report.) *trans.* and *infr.* To denounce; to utter denunciation against.

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 46 Should I not so have pronounced and denounced against thee, thy blood would have been required at my hands. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Denunciare*, to denounce or give warning, to proclaim. 1796 BURKE *Regis. Peace* i. Wks. VIII. 189 An exigent interest, to denunciate this new work. 1865 DE MORGAN in *Athenium* No. 187, 799/1 He once denounced and denounced. 1890 Church *O. Rev.* XXX. 183 Some rabid Irish Protestant lecturer denouncing the Church of Rome.

Hence **Denunciating** ppl. *a.*

1847 LD. G. BENTINCK in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxv. 161 An altar -denunciating priest (in Ireland). 1893 Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch* 15 Sept., Other denunciating expressions are employed against the special pension examiners.

**Denunciation** (dēnū'si-ē-ti-ōn), *n.* Also 6 denunt-, 8 denounc-. [ad. *L. denuntiatio*, *denunciatio*-em, *n.* of action from *denunciare* to denounce, etc. Cf. *F. dénonciation* (13th c. in Littré), which may be the immediate source.]

†1. Official, formal, or public announcement; declaration, proclamation. *Obs.* (exc. in senses influenced by 2).

1548 *Act 2-3 Edw. VI.* c. 13 § 13 Upon Denunciation and Publication thereof [sentence of excommunication] in the Parish where the Party so excommunicate is dwelling. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 37 Finding this kind of denunciation of War as a defiance. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. ii. 152 She is fast my wife, Saue that we doe the denunciation lacke of outward Order. 1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* iv. ix. (1654) 366 This publique and reiterated denunciation of Hannes before matrimony. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 98 Why... a denunciation of war ought always to precede the actual commencement of hostilities. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* i. (1831) 8 Anxious to read in the countenance of my husband the denunciation of our fate. 1859 *Sat. Rev.* VII. 207 A denunciation of coming hostilities.

2. Announcement of evil, punishment, etc., in the manner of a warning or threat.

1563 *Homilies* II. *Rebellion* (1850) 550 With denunciation of death if he did transgress and break the said law. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lond. Lit.* xlii. (1657) 299 That severe denunciation of our Saviour for this undiscerned anger... may humble us continually. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Antiq.* x. vii. § 4 The prophet... by the denunciation of miseries, weakened the alacrity of the multitude. 1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 195 ¶ 6 Full of malignity and denunciations against a man whose name they had never heard. 1865 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 370 But if he still delayed his marriage, it was probably neither because he was frightened by her denunciations nor from alarm at the usual occurrence of an equinoctial storm.

†3. *Sc. Law.* The action of denouncing (a person) as a rebel, or to the horn. See DENOUNCE *v.* 4 a.

1579 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI (1597) § 75 After their denunciation of any persons to the horn. 1590 *Ibid.* § 138 In case one denunciations of Hornings, shall happen to be made at the said mercat Croce of Edinburgh. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 141 That... relax the said... and... from the Process of Denunciation led against them. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scott.* 274/a The consequences of denunciation, whether on account of civil or criminal matters, were formerly highly penal.

4. Accusation before a public prosecutor; delation.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* i. xii. 53, I take a presentment to be a mere denunciation of the jurors themselves, or of some other officer without any other information. 1726 AVILIFFE *Parergon* 210 There are three ways of Proceeding in Criminal Causes, viz., by Accusation, Denunciation, and Inquisition.

5. The action or an act of denouncing as evil; public condemnation or inveighing against.

1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVI. 6 Denunciation on denunciation has been culminated from the press—and yet the companies have adhered... to their life-and-limb-destroying practices. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3. 395 A hot denunciation of the Scottish claim.

6. The action of denouncing (v. 7) a treaty, etc. 1885 *Act 48-9 Vict.* c. 49 Sched. Art. xvi. If one of the Signatory Powers denounce the Convention, such denunciation shall have effect only as regards that Power.

**Denunciative** (dēnū'si-ē-ti-ū), *a.* [f. *L. denunciatio* - (see DENUNCIATE) + -ive.] Given to or characterized by denunciation; denunciatory. Hence **Denunciatively** *adv.*

a 1626 W. SLATER *Three Sermons* (1629) 21 It's spoken... Denunciatively. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 521/a They must be of a denunciative turn of mind. 1860 FARRAR *Language* iv. (L.) The clamorous, the idle, and the ignorantly denunciative.

**Denunciator** (dēnū'si-ē-tōr), *n.* In 5 denunciation, 6 denouncement. [a. *F. dénonciateur* (1408 in Hatzf.), ad. *L. denunciator-em*, agent-n. from *denunciare* to denounce.] One who denounces or utters denunciations; a denouncer; in *Civ. Law*: One who lays an information against another.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. i. (1860) E iij b, His accusers or denunciators. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 700 a, Concerning Wylliam Lattimer and John Hooper, the pretended denounciators of this matter. 1694 HALL *Jersey* iv. 104 Two

Denunciators, or Under-Sheriffs. 1726 AVILIFFE *Parergon* 210 The Denunciator does not inscribe himself, nor make himself a Party in Judgment as the Accuser does. 1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 402 The denunciators have been fain to postpone the prophecy. 1885 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 1125: Mr. Parnell, the denunciator of evicting landlords.

**Denunciatory** (dēnū'si-ē-tōr-i-ū), *a.* [f. *L. type \*denunciatorius*, f. *denunciator*: see prec. and -ORY.]

†1. Of or pertaining to official announcement. *Letter denunciatory*: a letter or mandate authorizing publication or announcement. *Obs.*

1726 AVILIFFE *Parergon* 70 All Beadles and Apparitors... are forbidden... to denounce or publish any such sentence pronounced by Deans and Archdeacons, without the special Mandate or Letters Denunciatory of their Masters.

2. Of or pertaining to denunciation; characterized by denouncing, accusing, arraigning, condemning.

1837 CARLEY *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. viii. Breathless messengers, fugitive Swiss, denunciatory Patriots. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xlii. 112 His talk had been pungent and denunciatory. 1866 MRS. STOWE *Litt. Foes* 81 Housekeepers are intolerant, virulently denunciatory concerning any departures from their particular domestic creed.

**Denourishment** (dēnū'si-ē-ti-ōn), *n.* [DE- II. 1.] = next. 1850 CHAMB. *Frml.* XIV. 76 On this hypothesis coffee would not nourish, but it would prevent denourishment.

**Denutrition** (dēnū'si-ē-ti-ōn). [See DE- I. 6, or II. 3.] The opposite to nutrition; reversal of the nutritive process; in *Med.* treatment by deprivation of nourishment. Also *attrib.*

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 31 From these data we are enabled to form an estimate of the amount and kind of food necessary to maintain life in those cases of disease in which it is desirable to apply the method of denutrition. *Ibid.* 45 The hunger or denutrition cure.

**Deny** (dēn-), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *denye*, 6-7 *denie*, 4- *deny*; also 4-5 *denoy* (6, 4-7 *denay* (6. [a. *F. dénier* (OF. also *denecier*, -noier, -necr) = Pr. *deneyar*, *denegar*, *Sp. denegar*, *It. dinegare*:-*L. denegāre*, f. DE- I. 3 + *negare* to say no, refuse, deny. In OF. the atonic stem-form was *denoi-er*, *denoi-er* (-:denegāre), the tonic *deni-e* (-:denieie -:denegat; by carrying each of these through, there arose two forms *denoi-er* (*denoi-er*), *deni-er*, whence ME. *deney*, *denay* (*denoy*), and *deny*. By 16th c. writers, to whom *denay* was more or less of an archaism, it was apparently associated with *nay*: cf. the following:

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 279 Y<sup>e</sup> state of cardinal, whiche was named and denayed hym by y<sup>e</sup> Kyng.]

1. To say 'no' to a statement, assertion, doctrine.

1. To contradict or gainsay (anything stated or alleged); to declare to be untrue or untenable, or not what it is stated to be.

a. Const. with *simple object* (formerly sometimes a *person*).

c 1300 K. *Alis.* 3990 Antiochus saide... Thow hast denied thyself here. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1820) 249 Pis was certified, & sikere on ilk side. It myght not be denied. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. xii. 81 (Camb. MS.) That may nat be denyed, quod I. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 10 He ligh bat, denaib bat, & afferm be contrait. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Polys* (1570) 27 And worthy they were, what man can it deny! [*trine* betray]. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Introd. 2 b, Denying fierly al the other new inventions alleged and proponed to his charge. c 1560 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xlv. ¶ But the defendant doth that plea deny. 1749 FIELDING *Jane Jones* vi. xi, Jones could not deny the charge. 1846 TARNUM *Mirac.* Introd. (1865) 71 Hume does not... absolutely deny the possibility of a miracle. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 207 You may have to deny your words.

fig. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trat.* 63 The Duke was set at the very end crosse-legged like a Tylour, but his fierce aspect and bravery denied that title.

b. Const. with *that* and *clause*, or *obj.* and *infr.* (after Lat.); formerly also with *simple infr.* Formerly sometimes with *negative* or *but* in the clause.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 372 Men shuld not denye... bat be saules of pam bat er dede here Of payn may released be. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. v. 49, I denye bat pilke hing be good bat anyow hym bat hap it. *Ibid.* III. x. 83 It may nat ben denyed bat pilke goode ne is. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 14, I denye me not to have said his. 1436 *Pot. Poems* (Rolls) II. 180 The chefare... noman may denyene, Is not made in Braban. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* II. 779 No man denieth, but that your grace... were most necessary about your children. 1542 UDALL *tr. Erasmus Apophth.* 157 b Denying the arte of geometrie... to bee to veraye lile use or purpose. 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1861) 49, I denie not but that there have bene amongst us... manie corrupt customes. 1589 PUTTISHAM *Eng. Poetie* ix. xix. (Arb.) 218 Then is a picture not denied, To be a muet Poetie. 1624 CAFE SMITH *Virginit* iv. 137 Taking the poore king of treason, who denied to the death not to know of any such matter. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trat.* (1677) 210, I cannot deny but it [rice] is a solid grain. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* x, You can't deny that your father is cruel. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 414, I beg leave to deny this to be law. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* 14 It is hard to deny that St. Bernard was a good man.

c. *absol.*

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xviii. 15 Sara denyede, seynge, I low3 not. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 118 Denyyn or naytyn, *negō*, *denego*. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 564 Ilk man for him self denyed. 15... DENBAR *Freiris of Berwick* 383 Scho saw it was no bute for to deny.

2. *Logic.* The opposite of *affirm*; to assert the contradictory of (a proposition).

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cryn.* viii. iii. 68 And (I) grants, he sayd, le antecedent; Bat I deny be consequens. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. 1. 84 SA. Nay, that I can deny by a circumstance. *Pro.* It shall goe hard but ile prove it by another.

1596 — 1 *Hen. IV.* II. iv. 544, I deny your Maior. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* II. i. Solus, let + A be as he most plied into B: C; then because + A is not affirmed of all B, but only of a part of it, whereby it exceeds C, therefore AC must remain denied. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. 14 If the middle term be denied of either part of the conclusion, it may shew that the terms of the conclusion disagree, but it can never shew that they agree. 1865 J. FOSBROOK *Product. Logic* (1865) 110 If we affirm the antecedent, we must affirm the consequent; or, if we deny the consequent, we must deny the antecedent; but, if we deny the antecedent or affirm the consequent, no conclusion can be drawn.

3. To refuse to admit the truth of (a doctrine or tenet); to reject as untrue or unfounded; the opposite of *assert* or *maintain*.

1630 PRINCE *Anti-Armon.* 127 This were to deny either the vniuersality or the equality of original corruption. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 29 That doctrine of Epicurus, that denied the Providence of God, was no Atheism... Those that heretofore denied the Divinity of the Holy Ghost. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 494 To deny the Resurrection of Christ. 1733 BAKER *Key to the Firm Vind.* § 6 They who deny the Freedom and Immortality of the soul in effect deny its being. 1865 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxvi. (1866) II. 58 Those who still denied the apparition of ghosts.

b. To refuse to admit the existence of; to reject: as non-existent or unreal.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. ii. § 1, iii. (1676) 33/1 Many deny Witches at all, or [say] if there be any, they are no harm. 1879 *Standard* 29 Nov. 54 The Albanian League, so often denied, has again been proved to have a real existence.

II. To say 'no' to the claims of.

4. To refuse to recognize or acknowledge (a person or thing) as having a certain character or certain claims; to disown, disavow, repudiate, renounce.

c 1340 CURRER *M.* 20871 (Trin.) Denyinge he [Petur] fel, wepyng he ros. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xii. 9 Forsoch he that schal denye me bifor men, schal be denied bifore the angelis of God. c 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xl. 45 Pare denied Petre oure Lord. 1533 GAV *Right Fay* 16 Thay that denizis thair dettis and will pay thair credittors. 1583 STANHYURST *Frisis* II. (Arb.) 46, I wyl not deny my Greecian offspring. 1604 JAM. I *Counterfeit* (Arb.) 100 Why do we not denye God and adore the Deuill, as they doe? 1622 WITHER *St. Peter's Day*, For if thy great apostle said He wther not thee denie, Whom he that very night denyd, (on what shall we relie? 1776 SHREVEOCK *Pop. round World* (1752) 232 Some of his men... happening to be taken separately, he denied them, and suffered eight of them to be hanged as pyrates. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 176 He could not deny his own hand and seal. 1867 FREEMAN *Norrm. Camp.* (1876) I. v. 289 Swegen, the godson of Caesar, had denied his faith.

b. with complementary obj. or phrase. (Often blending with 1 b.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 119 Thou for whom Ioue would sweare... And denie himselfe for Ioue. 1595 — *John* i. ii. 251 Hast thou denied thy selfe a Faulconbridge? 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trat.* 123 Letters of Credence signed by the King... who... denied them for true.

III. To say 'no' to a request or proposal, or to him who makes it; to refuse.

5. To refuse or withhold (anything asked for, claimed or desired); to refuse to give or grant.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1489 Deiphebus... Come hire to preyre... To holde hym on by more compaignie At dyner, which she wolde not denye. 1494 FAHYAN *Chron.* I. cc. 80, He asked a great summe of money of Seynt Edmundes landes, whiche the rulers denyed. c 1500 MARLOWE *Faust.* (Rldg.) 98/1 Not to deny The just requests of those that wish him well. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* 268, I will deny No more obedience then by law I may. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 222 Trees their Forrest-fruit deny'd. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* III. 331 The royal game his lawless suit deny'd. a 1830 PRAED *Poems* (1864) II. 161 Thou art very bold to take What we must still deny.

b. Const. (a) To deny a thing to a person, or (b) a person a thing. The latter connects this with sense 6; but the personal object was here originally dative, while there it appears to be accusative. In the passive either object may be made subject.

(a.) 1308 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. vi. xii. (1495) 196 Auctoryte of techyng and soueraynte is granted to men and denyed to wymmen. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Polys* (1874) I. 3 To vs may no haue in Englonde be denyed. 1590 FISHER *Fun. Serm.* Cress Richmond Wks. (1876) 297 Mete and drynke was denyed to none of them. 1610 SHAKS. *Timon* iv. iii. 537 Giue to dogges What thou denyest to men. 1718 STEELE *Spect.* No. 278 ¶ 9 You will not deny your Advice to a distressed Damsel. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 73 Experience will not allow us to deny a place to art. (b.) c 1340 CURRER *M.* 1586 (Fairf.) He wende bat god of myzt walde deny ham heuyen bryt. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* (Arb.) 95 To deny His own deare child and sonne in lawe The thing that both did pray. 1593 SHAKS. *Hen. VI.* i. iii. 107 Then let him be deny'd the Regent-ship. 1649 H. LAWRENCE *Some Considerat.* 36 No man that considers the premises will deny me this, That [etc.]. 1652 NEREDHAM *tr. Selden's Mare CL* 3 It is unjust to denie Merchants or Strangers the benefit of Port, Provisions, Commerce, and Navigation. 1814 D'ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 424 All the consolations of fame were denied him during his life. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* III. vii. 701 Parliament was denied its proper control over an important branch of public expenditure.

c. *fig.* (predicated of things.)

1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Ermenia* 78 Finding no armour that... denie entrance to the fine edge of his damask blade. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 137 A steep wilderness, whose hairie sides Access deni'd. 1736 BUTLER *Anat.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 I. 66 The known course of human things... denies to virtue its full scope. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 6, 126 Their [the Friars'] vow of poverty... would have denied them the possession of books.



6. To say 'no' to, to refuse (a person who makes a request or demand); † to reject (a candidate).

c 1340 *Gauz. & Gr. Knt.* 1493 For þat durst I not do, lest I denyde. *Ibid.* 1497 3if any were so vilanous þat yow denyaye wolde. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7007 He denyet hym anay with a nait wille. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxxxv. 405 (Add. MS.), I may not denye you of that ye aske. 1591 *Greene Maiden's Dream*, The poor were never at their need denaid. a 1592 H. SMITH *Serm.* (1637) 508 A number that will denie a poore body of a pennie. 1676 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 338 Richard Healy .. stood for Bachelor of Arts and was denied. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Past.* v. 141 In his Beauty's Pride; When Youth and Love are hard to be deny'd. 1773 *Goldsm. Stoenys to Cong.* III. This is but a shallow pretence to deny me. 1851 *Longf. Gold. Leg., Village Church*, Firmly to deny The tempter, though his power is strong. 1858 *Hawthorne Fr. & It. Frills.* I. 256 Where everybody begs, everybody, as a general rule, must be denied.

7. To deny oneself: to withhold from oneself, or refrain from, the gratification of desire; to practise self-denial, self-renunciation, or self-abnegation.

1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xvi. 24 3if eny man wole come after me, denye he hym self, and take his crosse, and sue me. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xxxvii. 107 Sonne, þou maist not have parfit liberte, but þou denyest thyself utterly. 1827 *Keble Chr. Y., Morning xiv.* Room to deny ourselves.

† 8. To refuse to do (be, or suffer) anything. *Obs.* (Formerly sometimes with negative clause, and elliptically with pronominal substitute (*it, which, etc.*) for *infin.*).

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 140 3if þou þis needes deny. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gauz.* 80 Ne for us denyd noight for to rise. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 85 The king sent unto her onis, tyes, thries, and she denied not to come. 1577-87 *Holinshed Chron.* I. 1031 They flatlie denied to doo anie of those things. 1596 *Shaks. Tamm. Shr.* II. i. 180 If she deny to wed. 1647 *May Hist. Parl.* II. iii. 34 The King denied to give any other Answer. 1725 *Butler Sermon* VII. (1726) 125 He absolutely denyed to curse Israel. 1781 *Crabbe Poems, Library*, Why then denies the studious man to share Man's common good.

*absol.* 1805 *Scott Last Minstr.* II. xxix, And how she blushed, and how she sighed, And, half consenting, half denied, And said that she would die a maid.

† 9. To refuse permission to, not to allow; to forbid (to do anything, the doing of it). *Obs. or arch.*

a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lxxxiv. 264 [He] herde how Gerarde offred to goo. how he had denyed hym to goo. 1588 *Shaks. Tit. A.* II. iii. 174 One thing more, That womanhood denies my tongue to tell. 1593 — *Rich. II.* II. iii. 129, I am denyde to sue my Luerie here. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* I. 176 This place denieth dispute. 1622 *CHAS. I. Answer. Declar. Both Houses* I July 55 Inforced. to deny a good Law, for an ill Preamble. a 1689 *Petty Pol. Arith.* x. (1691) 116 The Laws denying Strangers to Purchase. 1715-20 *POPE Hiad* XVI. 463 Patroclus shakes his lance, but fate denies. 1759 *JOHNSON Rasselas* XIV, You may deny me to accompany you, but cannot hinder me from following.

† 10. To refuse to take or accept. *Obs.*

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. vii. 57 What were those three, The which thy proffred curtesie denied? 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* II. i. 204 If you .. denye his offer'd homage. 1691 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 362 Dr. Beveridge did lately denye the bishoprick of Bath and Wells. 1725 *POPE Odys.* XVII. 78 Their false addresses gen'rous he deny'd.

† 11. † a. To refuse admittance (to a visitor); to be 'not at home' to. (Akin to 6.) *Obs.*

1596 *Shaks. I Hen. IV.* II. iv. 544 If you will denye the Sheriff, no; if not, let him enter. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 89, ¶ 9 When he is too well to deny Company, and too ill to receive them. 1736 *SWIFT Proposals, etc.* Wks. 1824 VII. 373 At doors where they expect to be denied.

b. To refuse access to (a person visiting); to announce as 'not at home'. (Akin to 5.)

1665 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 44, I was at Gasington to speake with Mrs. H. .. but she denied her selfe. 1689 *Ibid.* III. 37, I inquir'd after him; he denied himself. 1711 *Steele Spect.* No. 96 ¶ 8 Denying my Lord to importune suitors and my Lady to unwelcome visitants. 1777 *Sheridan Sch. Scand.* v. ii, He is now in the house, though the servants are ordered to deny him. 1869 *Trollope Ph. Finn* (Tauchn. ed.) III. 76, I had told the servant to deny me. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LII. 614/2 When a debtor keeps house and denies himself to a creditor.

† **Deny**, sb. 1. *Obs.* Also **denay** (s). [a. F. *déni*, OF. *desni*; also *denoi*, *desnoy*: from stem of *denier* to DENY, orig. *deney-er*, *denoi-er*.] Act of denying.

1. Denial, contradiction of a statement; negation. 1535 *Jove Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 6 The Saduceis in denying the lyfe after this, denied by the same denye but only those two.

2. Refusal of what is asked, offered, etc.).

1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (1863) 6 Their chefe lordshippes & lordes principall .. Unto the clergie they gaue .. Which to receiue without exception The courteous clergie made no deny. 1600 *Fairfax Tasso* XVI. xxv. (R.), Of mild deniaies, of tender scoons, of sweet Repulses. 1601 *Shaks. Twel. N.* II. iv. 127 My loue can giue no place, bide no deny. 1611 *Syluester Du Bartas* II. iv. Schisme (1641) 218/2 Yet use no Threats, nor give them fat Denies. 1622 *Rowlands Good News* 35 The second widow gaue him the denie.

† **Deny**, **denye**, sb. 2. *Obs.* rare — 1. [a. OF. *deient*, *deent*, *dené*, mod.F. *doynent*, orig. OF. *deient* — 1. *decanāt* — u.] = DEANERY.

[1292 *BRITTON* II. xvii. § 6 Sicum dené ou thesorie ou chaunterie.] 1340 *Ayeb.* 43 Dyngetes of holi cherche, ase bysp bissoppiches, abbayes, or denyes [F. *deney*].

**Denying** (dɛnɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. DENY v. + -ING.] The action of the verb DENY; denial, refusal, abnegation.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* II. ix, No better remedie þan pacience & denyeng of myself in þe wille of god. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 95 A Denyng, abdicacio. . . abnegacio. . . negacio. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. cci. [xcvii.] 613 There demaundes

and denyenges were longe a debatynge. 1592 *WYRLEY Armorie* 90 He sent me the denyaying. 1785 *PALEY Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 184 There are falsehoods which are not lies. . . as. a servant's denying his master. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Montaigne Wks.* (Bohn) I. 340 Not at all of universal denying, nor of universal doubting.

**Denying**, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That denies.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 117 He was accounted sparing, giving rather than denying. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 190 The controversial and denying humour.

Hence **Denyingly** adv., in a way that denies or refuses.

1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* I. (1863) 51 May shakes her graceful head denyingly. 1859 *TENNISON Vivien* 336 How hard you look and how denyingly!

† **Deny**, v. *Obs.* rare. [app. associated with DENY, and NAYTE, NYIT, to deny.] = DENY v.

c 1450 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) 56 Say we haue together bene, I hope fulle wele he haue me sene, He wille hitte neuyr denyte [*imes tite*, quite].

**Deobstruct**, v. [f. ppl. stem *deobstruct*-, of mod.L. type \**deobstruere*: see DEOBSTRUENT, OBSTRUCT. Cf. mod.F. *désobstruer* (Tissot 1778).] trans. To clear of obstruction.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. vi. (1712) 57 Hypericon . . is a singular good Wound-herb, as usefull also for de-obstructing the pores of the Body. 1647 *JER. TAYLOR Dissuas. Popery* Pref., To de-obstruct the passages of necessary truth. 1732 *ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet* 274 Such as carry off the Faces and Mucus, deobstruct the Mouths of the Lacteals.

Hence **Deobstructed**, **Deobstructing** ppl. adjs.; also **Deobstruction** sb. [F. *désobstruction*], the action of deobstructing; **Deobstructive** a. [in F. *désobstruction*], having the quality of deobstructing; **deobstruent**.

1664 *EVELYN tr. Freart's Archit.* Ep. Ded. 9 The de-obstruction of Encounters. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 432 For rendering it more de-obstructive. 1702 *SIR J. FLOYER ibid.* XXXIII. 1169 Both in its discussing quality and deobstructing duct. 1757 *JOHNSTONE ibid.* L. 548 From the de-obstructed duct. 1782 *ELPHINSTON Martial* III. xviii. 153 But, above all, the deobstruent beet.

**Deobstruent** (dɪəˈbstruənt), a. and sb. *Med.* [ad. mod.L. type *deobstruent-em* (pr. pple. of \**deobstruere*), modern f. DE- I. 6 + *obstruere* to obstruct. Cf. mod.F. *désobstruant* (Tissot 1778).]

**A. adj.** That removes obstructions by opening the natural passages or pores of the body.

1718 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 81 A subtle detergent Oil, which makes them universally deobstruent and opening. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 65 Valuable on account of its aperient, deobstruent, and cooling properties.

**B. sb.** A deobstruent medicine or substance.

a 1691 *BOYLE Wks.* V. 118 (R.) A diaphoretic, a deobstruent, a diuretic. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 403 They gave her also Vomitives and Deobstruents. 1844 T. J. GRAHAM *Dom. Med.* 14 As an alternative and deobstruent. . . [calomel] is employed. . . in indolent inflammation of the liver.

† **Deobtured**, pa. pple. *Obs.* [DE- I. 6.] 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Deobtured*, shut or stopped from. Dr. Char[leton] in his *Physiologia*.

† **Deoccate**, *Obs.* rare — o. [f. L. *deoccare* to harrow in, f. DE- I. 1 + *occare* to harrow.]

1623 *COCKERAM, Deoccate*, to harrow, or clog the Land.

† **Deocular**, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *de-* privative (cf. DE- I. 6, II. 3) + *oculus* eye, *ocularis* of the eyes: cf. L. *deformis* shapeless, *deprandis* without dinner, fasting.] Not using the eyes; blind.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* I. 22 It is a deocular error. *Ibid.* x. 506 Zealand, and the adjacent Iles there; have found such a sting of deocular government within these few years.

**Deoculate**, v. *nonce-wd.* [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *ocul-* eye + -ATE 3.] trans. To deprive of eyes, or of eyesight.

1816 *LAMB Let. to Wordsworth, Final Mem.* I. 188 Dorothy, I hear, has mounted spectacles; so you have deoculated two of your dearest relations in life.

**Deodand** (dɪəˈdænd), [a. AFR. *deodande*, ad. med. (Anglo)-L. *deodandum*, i.e. *Deo dandum* that is to be given to God.] A thing forfeited or to be given to God; *spec.* in Eng. Law, a personal chattel which, having been the immediate occasion of the death of a human being, was given to God as an expiatory offering, i.e. forfeited to the Crown to be applied to pious uses, e.g. to be distributed in alms. (Abolished in 1846.)

[1292 *BRITTON* I. ii. § 14 Volums ausi qe le vessel et quant qe leynz serra trové soit prisé cum deodande et enroule par le Couroner.] 1523 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 34 The . . . Chauceler. shall have deodands. 1529 *More Dyaloge* III. Wks. 235/2 The kynnes almyngers, to whome the goodes of such men as kyll themselves be appointed by the lawe . . . as deodandes to be geuen in almes. 1633 *SIR H. FINCH LAW* (1636) 214 If a man being upon a Cart carrying Faggots. . . fall downe by the moueing of one of the horses in the Cart, and die of it; both that and all the other horses in the Cart, and the Cart it selfe, are forfeit. And these are called Deodands. 1627 *SIR R. BOYLE Diary* (1886) II. 222 [A] boat . . . being forfeited to me for a deodant. 1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cr.* I. (1721) 42 The Sinners did bequeath these Estates. . . to Ecclesiastical Locusts and Caterpillars, calling them *Deodands*, or *given to God*, that's the Priest-craft Word. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 232 The inquest. . . brought in their verdict accidental death by an ox, and found the ox a deodand. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 302 If a man falls from a boat or ship in fresh water, and is drowned, it hath been said, that the vessel and cargo are in strictness of law a deodand. 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCIV. II. 23 Apprehensive that the diamonds, if they entered the

church, might be claimed as a deodand to the altar. 1845 *STEPHEN LAVIS Eng. II.* 551. 1882 *Times* 3 Aug. 7/4 Deodands are also things of the past.

b. *loosely*. The amount to be forfeited as the value of a deodand.

1831 *TRELAWNY Adv. Younger Son* I. 58 The master without appealing to me, laid a deodand on the gun. 1838 *Mech. Mag.* XXIX. 368 The jury levy a deodand of £1500, upon the boiler or steam engine of the Victoria. 1842 *Ibid.* XXXVI. 6 Deodand after deodand has been imposed by honest and indignant juries.

|| **Deodar** (dɪəˈdɑːr). Also in mod.L. form *deodara* (dɪəˈdɑːrɑː). [a. Hindī *dē'odār*, *dēvādār* = Skr. *deva-dāra* divine tree, tree or timber of the gods. (The name occurs already in Avicenna c 1030 as *دودار* *diūdār*. It is given in various parts of India to other trees besides this with which it has come into Europe.)]

A sub-species of cedar (*Cedrus Libani*, var. *Deodara*), a large tree closely allied to the cedar of Lebanon, found native in the Western Himalayas from Nepāl to Afghanistan, and now largely grown as an ornamental tree in England. The wood is of extreme durability.

[1804 *GOTT in Roxb. Flora Indica* III. 652 The only account I can give you of the Devdar pine is from . . . enquiries . . . made of the natives. 1814 W. ROXBURGH *Hort. Bengal* 69 *Pinus Deodara*. Hindoostani, *Deva-daroo*. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 341 *Abies Deodara*, the Sacred Indian Fir. The Hindoos call it the *Devadara* or God-tree, and hold it in a sort of veneration.] 1842 P. J. SELBY *Brit. Forest Trees* 539 The timber of the deodar employed in buildings. 1871 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Apr. 53 A ton of deodar seeds was ordered from India, and twelve hundred pounds' worth of deodar plants stuck into a heathy bank. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 370, I afterwards planted a deodara on the lawn.

† **Deodate** (dɪəˈdeɪt), sb. and a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *deō datum* given to God: in sense 2, taken as = a *deō datum* given by God.]

**A. sb.** 1. A thing given to God.

a 1600 *HOOKER Ecl. Pol.* VII. xxii. § 4 Their Corban . . . wherein that blessed widows deodate was laid up.

2. A thing given by God, a gift from God.

a 1633 G. HERBERT in Walton *Life* (1670) 65 All my Thythes and Church-dues are a deodate from Thee, O my God.

**B. adj.** Given by God.

1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* IV. 248, I gather'd up the Deodate good Gold.

**Deodorant** (dɪəˈdɔːrənt), sb. [Formed as if from a L. \**deodorant-em*, pr. pple. of \**deodorāre*, f. *odor-em* smell, *ODOUR*, on analogy of *decolorāre*: see DE- I. 6. (The long o is taken over from *odour*: cf. next.)] A substance or preparation that destroys the odour of fetid effluvia, etc.; a deodorizer. 1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 106 Employed as a disinfectant and deodorant.

**Deodorize** (dɪəˈdɔːrɪz), v. [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *odor* ODOUR + -IZE.] trans. To deprive of odour, esp. of offensive or noisome odour; to take away the (bad) smell of. Also fig.

1828 *Sat. Rev.* V. 632/1 To defecate and deodorize the sewage of London. 1870 *Observer* 13 Nov., Liquid portions of the sewage. . . when deodorised being allowed to flow away. fig. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 203 Sin and wickedness are carefully deodorised now-a-days before they can get into print.

Hence **Deodorized**, **Deodorizing** ppl. adjs.; also **Deodorization**, removal of (bad) smell.

1856 *Engineer* II. 671/3 (Sewage of towns) The deodorizing system has . . . achieved a perfect success at Leicester. *Ibid.* 672/1 Deodorisation, in its practical sense, does not simply mean the removal of offensive smell, but the purification of the water by the abstraction of all extraneous matter. 1865 *LETHBRIDGE in Circ. Sc. I.* 97/1 A bleaching and deodorizing agent. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 226 The deodorizing tincture of opium. 1876 *HAKLEY Mat. Med.* 179 The essential properties of chlorinated compounds are bleaching and deodorizing.

**Deodorizer**. [f. DEODORIZE + -ER.] Something that deodorizes; a deodorizing agent.

1849 J. F. JOHNSTON *Exper. Agric.* 265 Both as a fixer of ammonia, and as a deodorizer or remover of smells. 1892 *Full Mail G.* 7 Sept. 2/1 The deodorizer is run through a six-inch pipe to the great sewer.

**Deol**, -ful, obs. forms of DOLE, DOLEFUL.

† **Deonerate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *deonerare* to disburden, f. DE- I. 6 + *onerare* to load, *onus*, *oner-load*.] trans. To disburden.

1623 *COCKERAM, Deonerate*, to unload. 1651 *Raleigh's Ghost* 80 To deonerate and disburden the body of the excremental part of meat and food.

**Deontological** (dɪəˈntɒlədʒɪkəl), a. [f. a DEONTOLOGY + -ICAL + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or according to deontology.

a 1832 *BENTHAM Deontology* (1834) I. i. 20 Let the moralist regard the great Deontological Law, as steadily as the Turnsole looks upon the Sun. 1867 J. H. STURLING tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* (ed. 8) 129 The special theory of ethical action was completely elaborated by the later Stoics, who were thus the founders of all deontological schemes.

**Deontologist** (dɪəˈntɒlədʒɪst), [f. DEONTOLOGY + -IST.] One who treats of deontology.

a 1832 *BENTHAM Deontology* (1834) I. ii. 27 [It] separates the dominions of the Legislator from those of the Deontologist.

**Deontology** (dɪəˈntɒlədʒi). [f. Gr. *deón*, *deont-* that which is binding, duty (neuter of pr. pple. of *deí* it is binding, it behaves) + -λογία discourse.]



The science of duty; that branch of knowledge which deals with moral obligations; ethics.

1826 BENTHAM in *West. Rev.* VI. 448 Ethics has received the more expressive name of *Deontology*. a 1832 *Deontology* (1834) I. ii. 28 Deontology or Private Ethics, may be considered the science by which happiness is created out of motives extra-legislative. 1868 GLAUBSTONE *Jur. Mund.* vii. (1890) 214 A system which may be called one of deontology, or that which ought to be, and to be done. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex. s. v.*, *Medical deontology*, the duties and rights of medical practitioners.

**Deoperculate** (di'opə'kɪlət), *a. Bot.* [f. DE- I. 6 + *L. operculatus*, pa. pple. of *operculāre* to cover with a lid: see OPERCULATE.] Having lost the operculum: see also *quots.*

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Deoperculate*, a term used in describing mosses, when the operculum will not separate spontaneously from the spore-cases. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Deoperculate*. Also, without an operculum.

**Deoperculate, v. Bot.** [See *prec.* and -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] *intr.* To shed the operculum.

**Mod.** Liverworts with deoperculating capsules. **† Deopillate** (di'opɪlət), *v. Med. Obs.* [f. DE- II. 1 + OPILLATE: in *mod. medical L. deopillāre*, f. *L. opillāre* to stop up.] *trans.* To free from obstruction; *absol.* to remove obstructions.

1600 VENNER *Via Recta* vii. 134 It... deopillateth or vnstopeth the veins. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 214 For Raisins of the Sun... deopillate more than Malaga. *Ibid.* 421 Aperitives ought to... deopillate the Intestines.

No **Deopillat** *a.*, that removes obstructions;

**Deopillation**, the removal of obstructions; **Deopillative a.**, tending to remove obstructions, deobstruent; *sb.* a medicine or drug having this quality.

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* i. ii. 31 Cordial and deopillative medicines. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxii. 165 It becomes effectual in deopillations. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compit.* viii. 313 An excellent deopillative. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 162 It is an universal Digestive and Deopillative. 1854 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 264 Aperient, deobstruent, deopillat; applied to medicines. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 89 To produce that salutary deopillation of the spleen which the French hold to be so serviceable to the health of sedentary gentlemen.

**Deor**, obs. form of DEAR, DEER.

**† Deordinate, a. Obs.** [ad. *med. L. deordinātus*, f. DE- I. 6 + *ordinātus* ordered. A doublet of *disordinate*.] Perverted from the natural order; inordinate.

1623 T. AILESBUURY *Serm.* (1624) 13 The Idolatry consisted... in the deordinate intent of the Sacrificers. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxiv. 641 The Principles of a Deordinate and Excessive Self-Love.

**† Deordinate, v. Obs.** [f. *med. L. verbal type deordināre*: see *prec.* and -ATE<sup>3</sup>.] *trans.* To pervert from the natural order.

1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* II. ii. 107 A sensual pleasure deordinated from the end... for which it was designed.

**Deordination** (di'pɒrɪnɪʃən), *n.* Now rare or Obs. [ad. *med. L. deordinationem* (Du Cange), *n.* of action f. verbal type *\*deordināre* (It. *disordinare*, OF. *desordener*) to disorder, f. DE- I. 6 + *ordināre* to order, *ordin-em* order. A doublet of *disordination*.]

1. Departure from or violation of order, *esp.* of moral order; disorder.

1566 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. ix. 378 The guilt and the deordination. 1635 SIBBES *Soules Confl.* xii. § 3. 166 This sheweth us what a wonderfull deordination and disorder is brought upon mans nature. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* i. (1686) 99 She refuses to run into the same excess of riot and de-ordination. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* II. ii. 202 A deordination from the end of Nature. 1891 MANNING in *Dublin Rev.* July 157 It denotes an abuse, an excess, a de-ordination in human society.

2. Departure from ordinary or normal condition, as in physical deformity, decomposition, etc.

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iii. 472 A Token of the Dissolution, and as it were the Deordination of the Compound. *Ibid.* III. iv. 505 Under these years, the same Deordination is found in Animals, Lambs, Hares, Calves.

**Deore**, obs. form of DEAR *a.* and *adv.*

**De-organize, de-orientalize**: see DE- II. 1.

**Deorling, deoreling, early ft. DARLING.**

**Deo-rsum, adv. nonce-use.** [L. = downwards.] Downward.

1770 J. CLUBBER *Physiognomy* 19 There is the same stupidity... the same deorsum tendency in the one as in the other.

**Deorwurde**, var. DEARWORTH *a. Obs.* precious.

**† Deo'sculate, v. Obs. rare -o.** [f. *L. de-osculari* to kiss warmly or affectionately, f. DE- I. 3 + *osculari* to kiss.] To kiss affectionately. Hence

**† Deoscultation**, kissing.

1623 COKERHAM *Deoscultation*, to kiss sweetly. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Deoscultation*, a kissing with eagerness. a 1699 STILINGEL. (J.), Acts of worship required to be performed to images, viz. processions, genuflections, thurifications, and deoscultations. 1755 ANONY *Memoirs* 430 note. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1, Deoscultation, osculation.

**De-ossify, -fioation**: see DE- II. 1.

**Deoxidate** (di'pɒksɪdət), *v. Chem.* Also 8-9 deoxy-. [f. DE- II. 1 + OXIDATE *v.*] *trans.* To reduce from the state of an oxide, to remove the oxygen from (an oxide or other compound); *intr.* to undergo deoxidation. Hence **Deo-oxidated**

*ppl. a.*; **Deo-oxidating ppl. a.**, causing or suffering deoxidation.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 73 Phosogen is produced, and the metals deoxidated. 1808 — in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 90 Dark brown matter was separated at the deoxidating surface. 1801 HATFIELD in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 66 The white oxide... may be deoxidated to a certain degree. 1837 R. BIDE *Pract. Chem.* 20 The latter [flame of a blow-pipe] is called oxidizing, the former deoxidizing.

**Deoxidation** (di'pɒksɪdɪʃən), [*n.* of action f. *prec. vb.*] The removal of oxygen from an oxide or other compound.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 70 It is necessary that the temperature of de-oxidation be greater than that of oxydation. 1801 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 430 The pile of Volta decomposes water, and produces other effects of oxydation and de-oxidation. 1863 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 8 Mar. 439 The function of a leaf is the absorption of carbonic acid from the air, and its deoxidation under the influence of sunlight.

**Deoxidator**, [agent-n. f. DEOXIDATE *v.*: see -OR.] A deoxidating agent or apparatus.

c 1865 J. WALLER in *Circ. Sc. I.* 396½ The charcoal is employed as a deoxidator.

**Deoxidize** (di'pɒksɪdɪz), *v. Chem.* Also 9 deoxyd-. [f. DE- II. 1 + OXIDIZE.] = DEOXIDATE.

1794 [see DEOXIDIZING below]. 1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 50 Its action is... exerted in de-oxidizing bodies. 1810 — *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 533 The silica, also... is partly de-oxidized. 1869 E. A. PARKER *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 357 Whether disinfectants act by oxidising, or by deoxidising.

Hence **Deo-oxidized ppl. a.**, **Deo-oxidising ppl. a.** and *vb.* *sb.*; also **Deo-oxidisation**, **Deo-oxidism**, **Deo-oxidizer**.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. App. 527 The de-oxidizing power of the solar rays. 1805 LAKE in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 282 The deoxidizing property of light. 1847 CRAIG, *Deoxidizing*, deoxidation. c 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* vi. 200 note, A colourless deoxidized indigo. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. viii. § 70 Animals, in some of their minor processes, are probably de-oxidizers. 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I. iv. 279 Due to some de-oxidizing process.

**Deoxygenate** (di'pɒksɪdʒənɪt), *v. Chem.* [f. DE- II. 1 + OXYGENATE *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of (free) oxygen; also = DEOXIDATE, DEOXIDIZE.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 150 By deoxygenating the vitriolic contained in the Epsom salt. 1804 T. TROTTER *Drunkennes* III. 58 Alcohol certainly deoxygenates the blood in some degree. 1808 SIR H. DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 336 Potassium may partially de-oxygenate the earths.

Hence **Deoxygenated ppl. a.**, **Deoxygenating** *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Deoxygenation**.

1799 SIR H. DAVY in Beddoes *Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 86 A deoxygenated atmosphere. 1803 — in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 271 The deoxygenation of skin. 1832 BAUBAGE *Econ. Mannf.* xxiii. (ed. 2) 239 An oxygenating or a deoxygenating flame. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxiv. (1849) 224 The most refrangible extremity of the spectrum has an oxygenizing power and the other that of deoxygenating. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. § 2. 210 The ordinary deoxygenation of the blood.

**Deoxygenize** (di'pɒksɪdʒənaɪz), *v. Chem.* [f. DE- II. 1 + OXYGENIZE *v.*] = DEOXYGENATE.

1881 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 687½ Until the air is so much deoxygenized as to render a renewal of it necessary.

**Deozoneize**, to deprive of ozone: see DE- II. 1.

**Dep**, obs. f. DEEP; (*dep.*) abbrev. of DEPUTY.

**† Depact, ppl. a. Obs.** [ad. *L. depact-us*, pa. pple. of *depingere* to drive down, fix into the ground, etc.] Fixed down, fastened.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Perey's Chirurg.* xi. xx. (1678) 293 If the Weapon be so depact and fastened in a Bone that you cannot drive it forth on the other side.

**Depaganize, depantheonize**: see DE- II. 1.

**† Depaint, sb. Obs. rare -l.** [f. DEPAINT *v.*] Painting, pictorial representation.

1594 ZEPHERIA xvii. in Arb. Garner V. 73 How shall I deck my Love in love's habiliment And her embellish in a right depaint?

**† Depaint, ppl. a. Obs. Forms:** 3-4 depoint, 4-5 -peynt, 4-6 -paynt, 6 depaint. [ME. *depeint*, a. F. *depeint*, pa. pple. of *depeindre* (13th c. in Hatzf.), ad. *L. depingere* to depict, after F. *peindre* to paint. After the formation of the verb (see next) gradually superseded by the normal *de-painted*.] Depointed, painted, delineated; ornamented; coloured: see the verb. Chiefly as *pa. pple.*

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 396 'In manibus meis descripsi te' [Isa. xlii. 16]. Ich habbe, he seid, depoint be in mine honden. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8730 Pey shal be leyde yn tounbe of stone And hys ymage ful feyre depeynte Rygt as he were a conseynt. c 1325 E. F. *Alit. P. A.* 1101, & coronore were alle of be same fasoun, Depaynt in perles & wedez qwyte. 1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. v. Under flowers depeynt of stablesse. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1793 Bot cherice them with wordis fair depaynt. 1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 215 Her handes depaynt with veines all blew and white.

**† Depaint, (dɪ'peɪnt), v. Obs. or arch. Forms:** 4-5 depeint, e, -peynt(e, -paynt(e, 6-7 depaynt (5 depant, 7-8 depeint), 6- depaint. [ME. *depeint-en*, f. *depeint* pa. pple.; taken as Eng. repr. of F. *depeindre* (3rd sing. pres. *il depeint*): see *prec.*]

*Depaint* was connected with *DEPICT* by the transitional forms *DEPEINCT*, *depinct*.]

1. *trans.* To represent or portray in colours, to paint; to depict; to delineate.

a 1225, 1303 [see DEPAINT *ppl. a.*]. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 2993 Off red... sende were her baneres, With thre kryffours de-payntyd wel. c 1340 *Gaw. & Co. Knt.* 649 Be knyght com-lyche hade In be more half of his schele, hir ymagyn de-paynted. c 1350 *W. Wille. Palerne* 1072, & bereth in his lousoun of a brith hiesse. A wel huge werewolf wonderly depainted. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxix. 369 Add. MS.) He did make a walle white, and with rede Coloure he depainted the Image of the woman. 1570 H. GOSSEN *Pop. Kingd.* 100 With crosse depainted brasse upon his backe and eke his breast. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 294 The Geographers... depaint in theyr Cardes... the Countries and Cities adjoyning. 1659 T. PRICKE *Parnassus Puer.* 77 Apelles could not depaint Motion. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* I. 326 These plumed the most, where, by a cunning hand, Depainten [pseudo-archaic *pa. pple.*] was the patriarchal age. fig. 1595 DANIEL *Sennet* 4 No colours can depaint my sorrows. 1846 A. CARLYLE tr. *Dante's Inferno* (1849) 37 The anguish of the people who are here below, on my face depaints that pity, which thou takest for fear.

2. To depict or portray in words; to describe graphically, or by comparison.

1380 WYCLIF *Bible Prof. Ep.* III. 63 A bishop, whom in short sermon he depainted. 1555 ARB. PARKER *P. s.* cxlii. 406 My troublous state I did depaynt. 1664 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* 1872-3 II. 167 There are no words sufficient to depaint so real an affection. 1724 GAY *Sheph. Week* ProL 61 Such Ladies fair wou'd I depaint In Roundelay or Sonnet quaint. 1772-3 A *Butcher* (1773) II. 13 Her lips you may in sort depaint By cherries ripe. 1808 J. MAYNE *Siller Gwn* II. 129 Amid the scenes, depainted here, O' love, and war, and social cheer.

b. *Const. out. forth.*

1553 *Short Catech.* in *Liturgy & Doc. Liturg.* VI 1844-513 Canst thou yet further depaint me out that congregation, which thou callest a kingdom or commonweal of Christians? 1578 TIMME *Culvine on Gen.* 333 The state of the Church could not be more lively depainted forth. 1622 J. REYNOLDS *God's Revenge* II. vi. 42 In their speeches depicting forth the loyes of heaven. 1679 G. R. tr. *Boyatwan's Theat. World* II. 147 Depainting them out in lively colours.

3. To set forth or represent, as a painting or picture does.

1598 Yong *Diana* 87 This sumptuous Palace... that this table doth depaint unto vs. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* xv. (1664) 159 This Temperature must be depainted forth of us... according to a kind of exigency. c 1660 WHARTON *Wks.* (1683) 357 If then success be it which best depaints A glorious Cause, Turks are the only Saints.

4. To paint or decorate with colours or painted figures; sometimes, to paint, colour (a surface).

c 1320 *Cast. Love* 704 Pis Castel is siker and feir abouten, And is al depaynted w'outen wip breo heowes bi wel lef sene. c 1400 MAUNDREV. (1839) xxvii. 277 Faire chambres depaynted all with gold and azure. 14... *Prose Legends* in *Anglia* VIII. 151 A cote... depaynted wip alle maner of vertues & florished wip alle the floures of goddes gardens. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werberge* i. 1577 Clothes of golde and arras were hanged in the hall Depaynted with pcyures. 1530 PALSGR. 512/3, I depaynte, I colour a thyng with colours... This terme as yet is nat admittid in comen spetche. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 129 They were wont to depaint themselves with sundry colours. 1706 [see DE-PAINTED].

b. *transf. and fig.* To adorn as with painted figures.

c 1325 [see DEPAINT *ppl. a.*]. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. i. 111 Pe cerle of be sterres in alle be places becom as be shynnyng nygt is depaynted. 1380 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 30 A stellioun, that is a werme depayntid with with steris. c 1450 *Crit. of Love* xv Depainted wonderly, With many a thousand daisies, rede as rose And white also. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* (Perey Soc.) 4 A medowe both gaye and glorious, Whiche Flora depainted with many a colour. 1598 Yong *Diana* 468 Let now each meade with flowers be depainted, Of sundrie colours sweetest odours glowing.

5. To stain, disain.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1611, I have eke seyn with teris al depaynted, Your lettre. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* II. xliii. 28 Few siluer drops her vermille cheekes depaint.

Hence **Depainted ppl. a.**, painted, depicted.

1413 LYDG. *Pilgr. Sennet* II. xlvii. 1859-3 Al this erdely fyre is but thyng depaynted in regard of that other. 1706 MAULE *Hist. Picts* in *Misc. Scot.* I. 18 By reason of their de-painted bodies.

**† Depainter. Obs.** [f. DEPAINT *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which paints, or paints.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* XII. ProL 261 Welcum depaynter of the blomyt medis.

**† Depair, v. Obs.** Also depeyre, depeire.

[a. OF. *des*, *depeire-r*, to despoil, f. *des*, *dé-* (DE- I. 6) + *-peire*:-L. *peiorare*: cf. APPAIR, IMPAIR, and DISPAYRE *sb.*] *trans.* To impair, injure, dilapidate.

a 1460 LYDGATE *Lyfe of our Ladye* (CAXTON) E. 5. c. 1 (R.) As the tryed syluer is depeired. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. xlii, Na wretch this word may depair 300r his name. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werberge* i. 358 The corps hole and sounde was founde, verely... Nothing depaired that ther coude be seen. 1568 T. HOWELL *Art. Amicie* (1572-6) Depaire no Church, nor ancient cite, in building be not aloe.

**† Depairmate, v. Obs. rare -n.** [f. *ppl. stem* of *L. depairmare*, f. DE- + *palma* palm of the hand.]

'To give one a box on the ear.' Cockerham 1623.

**† Depance. Obs. rare -l.** [a. F. *dépens* (in 12th c. *despens*), ad. *L. dispensum*, or F. *dépense* in 13th c. *despanse*, ad. *L. dispensa*: see DISPENSE *sb.*] Payment, disbursement.

1450 *Paper Roll* in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Commis.* 279½ Which he compassed withoute other payements of Fy-nance, rauceoun, or depance.



† **Deparayll**, *a. Obs.* 1. *ave.* [a. OF. *despareil* different, dissimilar, f. *des* = L. *dis* + *pareil* like, of the same kind = Pr. *parell*, Sp. *parejo*, It. *parecchio* = Rom. \**pariculo* dim. of L. *par* equal.] Unlike, dissimilar, diverse.

1413 *LYDG. Pilgr. Soule* 1. x. (1859) 7 There ben here many dyverse pilgrymes deparayll of habyte.

† **Depardieu**, *interj. Obs.* [a. OF. phrase *de par Dieu*, by the authority, or in the name, of God.] In God's name; by God: used as an asseveration.

c1290 *Beket* 1352 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 145 Nov de pardeus [MS. Harl. 2277 *deperdeus*] quath þe pope, doth ase 3e habbeth i þou3t. c1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* li. 1058 Quod Troylus, depardeu, y assente. c1380 *Sir Ferumb*. 1452 'Wel depardeu3 quath þe kyng 'ne schal he no3t gon al-one. 1634 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* ii. li. in Hazl. *Dodslie* XII. 240 [arch.] Depardieu, You snyb mine old years, sans fail, I wene you bin A jangler and a gollerdis.

† **Depardon**, *v. Obs.* [f. DE- + PARDON *v.*: perh. after part. *deparit*.] Trans. To excuse, forgive. 1501 *Bury Wills* (1850) 90, I will that my tenaynts... be depardon of y<sup>e</sup> half of all ther rents that xall be due on to me to the Mychelmesse next after my decease.

**Deparochialize**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DE- II. 1 + PAROCHIALIZE *v.*] Trans. To deprive of parochial character. Hence **Deparochializing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Deparochialization**.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 211/1 We must not think of turning an impassable ditch into a passable road, for fear England should thereby be 'deparochialized'. *Ibid.* 211/2 The new formula of deparochialization. *Ibid.* The 'deparochializing' cry will... do equally well for both.

† **Deparochiate**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. DE- I. 2 + L. *parochia* parish + *-ATE*³; after *deparitiate*.] *intr.* To depart from one's own parish.

1762 *FOOTE Orators* I. Wks. 1799 I. 196 The culture of our lands will sustain an infinite injury, if such a number of peasants were to deparochiate.

**Depart** (dɪpɑːt), *v.* Also 3-6 *departe*, 5-6 *departe*, 6-7 *Sc. depart*. *Pa. ppl.* 4-5 *depart(e)*, 6 *Sc. depart*. [a. OF. *departir* (depp-, desp-, dip-) = Pr. *departir*, Sp., Pg. *departir*, *despartir*, It. *di-*, *dis-partire*, *spartire*, Rom. compound of *de-* or *dis-* (des-) + *partire*, for L. *dispartire* to divide, f. *dis* + *partire* to part, divide. See DE- I. 6.]

I. To divide or part, with its derived senses.

† 1. *trans.* To divide into parts, dispart. *Obs.*

1597 R. GLOUC. (1724) 394 Hii departed vorst her ost as in fourte partye. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 27 Pis werke I departe and dele in seune bookes. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xi. 43 Pe 3erde of Moyses, with þe whilk he departid þe Reed See. c1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 219 Departe thy tyme prudently on thre. 1551 *TURNER Herbal* i. (1568) Hiva, Leues... very deeply indentyd, euen to the very synewes whiche depart the myde leues.

† b. *intr.* To divide, become divided. *Obs.*

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 63 þe Rede see [i. e. Arabian Sea] strecheþ forþ, and departiþ in twee mouthes and sees. þat oon is i-cleped Persicus... þat oþer is i-cleped Arabicus. 1486-77 *VICARY Anat.* v. (1888) 37 [The sinews] depart agayne into two, and eche goeth into one eye.

† c. *Her. Sec.* DEPARTED 2. *Obs.*

† 2. *trans.* To divide or part among persons, etc.; to distribute, partition, deal out; to divide with others, or among themselves, to share; sometimes (with the notion of *division* more or less lost, as in *DEAL v.*) to bestow, impart. *Obs.*

c1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxi. 18 þai departid to þaim my clothes. 1388 *WYCLIF Prov.* xi. 24 Sum men departen her own thingis, and ben made richere. c1430 *LYDG. Bochas* i. x. (1544) 21 a, This Kingdom... Should have be departed of right betwene us twein. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 76 b/2 Yf thou haue bot lytly, yet studie to gyue and to departe therof gladly. c1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nurture in Babes Bk.* (1868) 703 Be content to departe to a man wyllyng to learne suche thynges as thou knowest. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *John* xix. 24 They departed my rayment among them. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* 55 a, He departed with him both money and other rewards. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton*. 22 He could depart his affection between two extremes.

† b. To deal (blows). *Obs. rare.*

c1477 *CAXTON Jason* 16b, When the kyng aperceuyed that Jason departed suche strokes.

† c. *absol.* To share, partake (with a person in a thing). *Obs.*

c1440 *Geueydes* 3418, I shall... in wurchippe the auance, And largely departe with the also. 1499 *Plumpton Corr.* 137, I am willing to depart with him in lands & in goods. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. 2 Cor.* viii. 14 Whyles eche of you departeth with other, so that nyether of you lacke anye thyng.

† 3. *trans.* To put asunder, sunder, separate, part. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 466 King Lewis... And Elianore is quene, vor kunrede departed were. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 129 That deth shuld us departe attwo. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 16 A gret Hille, that men clepen Olympus, that departeth Macedonye and Trachye. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 265 Departe lighþ þe toob and þe fleisch of þe gomis. 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* D. J. That god hath ioyned man may not departe. c1530 L. D. BERNERS *Arth. Lyr. Bryt.* (1814) 67 There began a great and a sore batayle betweene these two knyghtes. And Arthur dyd his payne... to departe them. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Matrimony*, Till death vs departe [alt. 1662 to do part]. 1601 *Downf. Earl Huntingdon* ii. ii. in Hazl. *Dodslie* XVII. 134 The world shall nat depart us till we die. a 1777 *BARROW Serm.* (1810) I. 299 The closest union here cannot last longer than till death us depart.

† b. To sever or separate (a thing) from (another).

c1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 3710 þai er... Departed haley fra þe body of Criste. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 10 It is impossible to departe þo qualites from bodies. *Ibid.* 142 Whanne a membre is depertid from þe bodi. 1526 *TINDALE Rom.* viii. 39 To departe [so CHAMMER and 1557 *Geneva; Rhen.* and 1611 separate] us from Goddes love. 1574 *HVLL Planting* 78 You must translate them, and depart them farther from other. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. x. 14 Which Seuerne now from Logris doth depart.

† c. To separate in perception or thought; to discern apart, distinguish. *Obs.*

c1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 340 As þes bree persones of God beno God... so alle dedes and werkes of þe Trinite mai not be departid from oper. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 248 We... had egally departed his good dedes and his euyl. c1530 *MORE Picus Wks.* 2/a Strange tokens... departing (as it wer) and... seuering the cradles of such special chyldren fro the company of other of the common sorte.

† d. *intr.* To separate, make separation. *Obs.*

1388 *WYCLIF Isa.* lix. 2 3oure wickednesses han departid bitwixe 3ou and 3oure God. 1480 *CAXTON Descr. Brit.* 8 The Seurn departed somtyme betwene Englund and Wales.

† e. *Old Chem.* To separate a metal from an alloy or a solution.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v., Depart farther, and get your Silver out of the Aqua Fortis. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v., The water of the first recipient serves for the first operation of departing, and the rest for the subsequent ones.

† 4. *trans.* To sever, break off, dissolve (a connexion or the like). *Obs.*

c1386 *CHAUCER Frankl.* T. 804, I have wel lever ever to suffice woo, Than I departe the love bytwix you tuo. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 70 Mariage mad in þrid & ferd degre... is so conformed þat it mai not be departid. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* viii. xxxviii, Yea, departed the loue betwene me and my wyf. 15... HACKET *Treas. of Amadis* 274 So sweete and so faithfull a conjunction can not be departed without a great heart breaking. 1579 *WYVNE Phisicke* agst. *Fortune* ii. lviii. 233 b, With staues to depart their nightly conflicts.

† b. *intr.* (for refl.) Of a connexion, etc.: To be severed, dissolved, or broken off. *Obs.*

1375 *BARROUR Bruce* ii. 169 Thugast maid that thar aquentance That neur syn... departyt quhill that lyffand war. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xx. 132 Thanne cam coueityse... For a mantel of menyure, he made lede matrimonye Departen ar deth cam, and deours shupte. 1323 L. D. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxxii. 103 Than the bysshoppe sayd, Sirs, than our company shall depart.

II. To go apart or away, with its derived senses. The perfect tenses (*intrants*) were formerly formed with *be*: cf. *is gone*.

† 5. *intr.* To go asunder; to part or separate from each other, to take leave of each other. *Obs.*

c1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 121/27 So departede þe court þo, and euerech to is in drom. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 52 In luf þei departed, Hardknot home went. c1500 *Nut-Brown Maid* 33, I here you saye farwel: nay, nay, we departe not soo sone. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 208 The putrifaction of the flesh ready to depart from the bone. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxix. 12 Adeu nou; be treu nou, Sen that we must depart. 1641 *HINDE J. Bruen* xlii. 133 So loth wee were to depart asunder.

† 6. *intr.* To go away (from a person or place); to take one's leave. (The current sense, but chiefly in literary use; to depart from = to leave.)

a 1225 [see *DEPARTING vbl. sb.* 4]. c1340 *Cursor M.* 11803 (Fairf) Be þat we fra þe depart [earlier texts part]. a1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* vi. 8 Departis fra me all þat wirkes wickednes. c1477 *CAXTON Jason* 68 He departed out of temple and also from Athenes. 1526 *TINDALE John* xvi. 7 Yf I departe, I will sende him vnto you. 1547-8 *Order of Communion* 16 Then shall the Prieste... let the people depart. 1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 818 The Learned Leaches in Despair depart. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 113 She then said to him, Depart, and return not hither.

b. To set out (on a journey), set forth, start. Opp. to *arrive*. (Now commonly to leave.)

c1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* i. 52 Whan the mornyng came, departed wel erly from Parys the sayd Guenelon and his felawes. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 208 b, He entered the ship with the other, which were redy to depart. 1625-6 *PURCHAS Pilgrimes* II. 1081 The Negui was departed. And every man hastened to follow after. 1792 *MRS. C. SMITH Desmond*. III. 61 In case the Duke should be departed, he directs her instantly to set out for Paris. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 969 If the ship did not depart from Portsmouth with convoy. *Time-table.* The train departs at 6.30.

† c. To go away to or into (a place); to go forth, pass, proceed, make one's way. *Obs.*

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* (MS. A) 305 To defende þat mater schal not departe into al þe lyme. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guasso's Civ. Conv.* iv. 227 He had a desire to depart home to his lodging. 1611 *BIBLE Matt.* ii. 12 They departed into their own cuntrye another way.

† d. To depart one's way: to go one's way. *Obs.*

1535 *COVERDALE's Esdras* ix. 51 Departe youre waye then, & eate the best, & drynke the sweetest.

7. *intr.* To leave this world, decease, die, pass away. (Now only to depart from this life.)

1501 *Bury Wills* (1850) 85 My body, if it happyt me to departe vnto vij. myle of gret Berkehamstede, to be buried ther. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* ii. 29 Lorde, now lettest thou thy seruaut departe in peace. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* I. 576 Constantius departit in Eborac throu Infirmitie. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 30 That Marcellus a little before day, was departed. 1605 *Stow Annals* 39 He departed out of this life at Yorke. 1704 J. LOGAN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 94, I went to visit him the day before he departed. a 1862 *BUCKLE Civilis.* (1860) III. iv. 227 When a Scotch minister departed from this life.

8. *trans.* To go away from, leave, quit, forsake. Now rare, exc. in phr. to depart this life (= 7).

c1340 *Cursor M.* 20266 (Br. Mus. MS.) Rewe on vs, departe vs nougt. 1536 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 138 Nicholas Hore paid for the wine and departed their company. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 114 All the Welshmen were commanded... to depart the toun. 1597 *HOOKER Eud. Pol.* v. i. (1611) 185 The soules of men departing this life. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lix. (1739) 112 No Clergyman or other may depart the Realm, without the King's Licence. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 517 § 1 Sir Roger de Coverley is dead. He departed this life at his house in the country. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. ii. 126 Jugurtha was commanded to depart Italy. 1839 *KEIGHTLEY Hist. Eng.* II. 33 The clergy were ordered to depart the kingdom. 1861 *DICKENS Gt. Expect.* xxxiv, Mrs. J. Gargery had departed this life on Monday last.

† 9. To send away, dismiss. *Obs.*

1484 *CAXTON Chivalry* 73 Charite... departeth euery vyce. c1500 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 28 The Kyng... made them grete chere and so departed them home agayne. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* Pref. 17 The abolished parts are departed by small degrees.

† 10. *intr.* To start, spring, come forth, or issue from; to come of. *Obs.*

c1477 *CAXTON Jason* 56b, By their countenance and habylements... they ben departed from noble and goode hous. c1489 — *Blanchard's* xliiv. 173 Of churles, bothe man and wyf, can departe noo gode fruite.

11. *intr.* (transf. and fig. from 6.) To withdraw, turn aside, diverge, deviate; to desist (from a course of action, etc.). To depart from: to leave, abandon; to cease to follow, observe or practise.

1393 *GOWER Court.* III. 103 The... Nile. Departeth fro his cours and fallett into the see Alexandrine. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* iii. 7 Feare y<sup>e</sup> Lorde and departe from euell. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. ii. 41 Shamefull luster... which depart from course of nature. 1651 *HOUBES Leviath.* iii. xl. 255 It was not with a design to depart from the worship of God. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph.* vii. § 24 They depart from received opinions. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 673 The fourth narrative departs in several important points from the Chronicles. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 271/1 Disinclination... to depart from the long-established practice.

III. † 12. *Depart with.* a. To take leave of; to go away from. (Cf. 5, 6.) *Obs. rare.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. iii. 22 Cursed & dampned spyrite, departe than forth with this creature. 1563 *FOXE A. & M.* 763 b, And so departed I with them.

† b. To part with; to give up, surrender; to give away, bestow. (Cf. 2.) *Obs.*

c1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 102 O ye good fathyr of grete degre, thus to departe with your ryches. 1595 *SHAKS. John* ii. 1. 563 Iohn... Hath willingly departed with a part. 1624 *PERKINS Prof. Bk.* i. § 47. 21 Shee hath departed with her right by the feoffment. 1792 *CHIFFMAN Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 41 The officer had a lien on the cattle. On receipt I do not consider that the officer wholly departs with that lien.

† 13. So **Depart from**, in the same sense (12 b).

1548 *CRAMMER Catech.* 81 b, Neyther by threatnyng... cause him to depart from any portion of his goodes. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 5 With what difficultie depart they [stones] from their naturall roughnesse? 1681 *BURNET Hist. Ref.* II. 88 The inferior clergy departed from their right of being in the House of Commons.

† **Depart**, *sb. Obs.* [a. F. *depart* (13th c. in Godef.), f. *departir* to DEPART. Partly treated as directly from the English verb; cf. the sbs. *leave*, *return*, etc.]

1. The act of departing, departure. a. Parting, separation. b. Departure from this life, death.

c1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 4539 For depart of his felawes, And for her men that weren y-slave. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. vii. 20 That lewd lover did the most lament For her depart. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. iv. 96 At my depart I gawe this [ring] vnto Iulia. 1593 — 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. i. 110 When your lraue Father breathid his last gaspe, Tydings... Were brought me of your Losse, and his Depart. 1614 H. MORRIS *Song of Soul* ii. ii. xxxviii, The plantain lifes depart. 1724 *RAMSAY Teat. Misc.* (1733) I. 99 For her depart my heart was sair. 1840 *Sportman in Ire.* 4 *Scotl.* II. iv. 71, The salmon having long since made his depart.

2. *Old Chem.* The separation of one metal from another with which it is alloyed.

a 1626 *BACON* (J.), The chymists have a liquor called water of depart. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed. 21) 79 The Depart, or parting of Metals, is when a Dissolvent quots the Metal it had dissolved to betake itself unto another. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v., A certain Operation in Chymistry is called the Depart, because the Particles of Silver are made by it to depart from Gold when they were before melted together. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, Depart, a method of refining, or separating gold from silver by means of aqua fortis... if you again filtrate this water, and pour on it the liquor of fixed nitre, you will have another depart, the calamine precipitating to the bottom.

† **Departable**, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *de-partable* (13 14th c. in Godef.), f. *departir* vb.: see -BLE. The form in -ible follows L. analogy: cf. L. *partibilis* from *partiri*.]

1. That may be parted or separated; separable.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xvii. 26 þe Trinite, Ther persones in parcelles departable from And, alle þre but o god. c1449 *PECOCK Repr.* ii. ii. 282 Rigt of vs is dyuers and departable fro the rigt of lordship. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 104 Yf eny of them were departable from other.

2. That may be, or is to be, divided or distributed; divisible.

[1292 *BRITTON* II. viii. § 4 Qe le heretage soit departable entre touz les enfanz.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 96 Departiabylle, diuisibilib. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 § 35 Landes... to



be departed and departable amonges issues and heires males. 1574 *Tr. Littleton's Tenures* 139 b. The whiche tenementes be departable among the brethren. 1741 *T. ROBINSON Gavelkind* ii. 26 They had always been departable.

† **Departal.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DEPART v. + -AL, after arrival.] Departure.

1823 *GALT Entail* i. xi. 82 When my father took his departal to a better world. 1836—in *Tail's Mag.* III. 393 Speaking of my departal from Glasgow.

† **Departance.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *departance*, f. *depart-ir*: see -ANCE.] Departure.

1579 *Wills & Inv. N. C. (Surtees)* 15, I will, that after the departure of this mortal liffe . . . my bodie be buried. 1592 *WYKLEY Armorie* 61, I license craue for this departance.

† **Departre.** In phrase *lay a departre* (? error) for *lay aparte*, *lay aside*.

c 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* iii. 17 All rewthi layde a departre, as well for his fader as for his modre.

**Departed** (*dipartid*), *ppl. a.* [f. DEPART v. + -ED.]

† 1. Divided into parts, etc.: see DEPART v. 1, 2. c 1386 *CHAUCER Parv.* T. p. 898 (H). Eyther thay foretlen hir confessoris al utterly, or ellis thay departen here schifte in divers places; but sothly such departed schifte hath no mercy of God. 1463 *Bury Wills* (1850) 36, I beqwethe . . . a doubly ryng departyd of gold, with a ruby and a turkeys.

† 2. Separated, parted; severed from the main body, schismatic, apostate; in *Her.* separated by a dividing line (cf. PARTY a.). *Obs.*

1439 *CRESS WARWICK in E. E. Wills* (1883) 117 A Skochen of myn Armes departed with my lordys. c 1521 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 31, These kettlers. is departed of the holy Romes church. 1633 *EARL MANCH. Al Mondo* (1636) 14 If we consider Death a right, it is but a departed breath from dead earth.

3. That has departed or gone away; past, bygone. 1554 *HOLBOT.* Departed, *distans, praterinus*. 1845 *J. SAUNDERS Cabinet Pictures* 20 Antiquity and departed greatness.

4. *spec.* That has departed this life; deceased. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 25 Pream. Lyfe [is] as uncertaintye to such as survyve as to them now departed. 1599 *B. JONSON Ev. Man out of Hum.* v. iv. Shedding funeral tears over his departed dog. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 419 P. 1 Magicians, Demons, and departed Spirits. 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* III. ii. 311 The works of a departed artist.

b. In this sense often used absolutely, *the departed* (*sing.* and *pl.*): cf. *deceased*.

1722 *WOLLASTON Relig. Nat.* ix. 208 The seats and circumstances of the departed. 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* II. A prayer for the soul of the departed. 1875 *MANNING Mission H.* Ghost ix. 249 The Catholic Church . . . cherishes with loving memory all her departed. 1887 *BOWEN Arnold* VI. 200 The departed is placed on the funeral bed.

**Departur** (*dipartur*), [f. DEPART v. + -ER 1: probably a. OF. *departeur* (nom. case orig. *departeur*, obj. *departeur*), f. *departir* to DEPART.]

† 1. A divider, distributor; discernor. *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF Luke* xii. 14 A! man, who ordeynede me domesman, ether departur, on 30u? — *Hebr.* iv. 12 The word of God is . . . departur or demer of thouzits and intencions of bertis. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 61 He is not ordeind jure ne departur vp on men.

† 2. *Old Chem.* One who separates a metal from an alloy; a refiner of gold or silver. Cf. PARTER.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* s.v. *Finour*, Finours of Gold and Silver. — *Arct.* 4 [Hen.] 7. ca. 2. They be also called *Parters* in the same place; sometimes *Departers*.

3. One who separates or secedes from a body or cause; a seceder. (Now merged in sense 4.)

1586 *FERNE Blas. Genrie* 311 A departur from his Captaynes Banner. 1820 *Examiner* No. 652. 644/1 Lady Charlotte Lindsay, another of the departers. 1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 61 They are all departers, i.e. . . . before they were cast out visibly in the body, they departed in mind.

4. One who departs or goes away.

1673 *O. WALKER Education* 223 The Patron leaveth the rest and accompanieth the departur. 1705 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* II. 231 An Act about Departers out of this Province. 1747 *FRANKLIN Ess. Wks.* 1840 III. 13 The hurry and disorder of departers, carrying away their effects.

† **Departur** 2. *Law. Obs.* [subst. use of AF. *departur* (Britton III. iv. 25) = OF. *departir* pres. inf. to depart, departing.] = DEPARTURE 6.

1628 *COKE On Litt.* 139 a, A departur in despite of the Court . . . when the Tenant or Defendant after appearance . . . makes departure in despite of the Court. It is called a *retraxit*. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cyc.*, *Departure* or *Departur*, in law, a term properly applied to a person, who first pleading one thing in bar of an action, and that being replied to, he waves it, and insists on something different.

**Departible**, var. form of DEPARTABLE a. *Obs.*

**Departing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. DEPART v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DEPART, in various senses.

† 1. Division (in various senses); distribution, sharing. *Obs.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxxxv. 13 He departyd be redd see in departings. c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 81 In departing of merits to whom bet hem likib. 1382—in 1 *Cor.* xii. 6 Departings of workings. 1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P.* R. xv. xlv. (1495) 502 Dalmacia is a prounce of Grece by olde departunge of london. c 1449 *PROCTOR Rep.* 407 In summe cuntreis the departyn was made after wise and into iij parties. c 1450 *MELTUN* 236 Ech man toke at his wille that hym liked, and made noon other departunge. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vi. Prok. 90 The ned of fell turments, With seir departings. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. l. 93 In departing of the bootie.

† 2. Separation. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 912 And makith mony departynng Bytweone knyght and his swetyng. c 1340 *CURSOR M.* 895 Fair. Fra

his day sal departynge be for-soþ betwix wommon and þe. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 72 He ware of making of mariages, & of diuors or departingis. 1530 *PAISER* 213/1 Departynge of man and wyfe, *reputacion, diuors.* 1593 *SHAKS.* 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. vi. 43 A deadly grone like life and death departing. 1852 *S. M. Arnold Poems, Paded Leaves*, At this bitter departing.

† b. *concr.* Place of separation; division, boundary. *Obs.*

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 5 And þat erbelly watir wole first come out þat is in þe necke, and so til it be come out vnto þe departynge bitwixe it and þe quite essence.

3. The action of leaving, taking one's leave or going away; departure. (In early use 'leaving each other, separation', as in 2. Now *rare* or *Obs.*; replaced by DEPARTURE.)

c 1225 *Ancre. R.* 250 þis was his driwerie þet he bileaude and 3ef ham in his departing. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 6113 þe day of departing fra God away. c 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 162 The day is come of hire departing.

1481-90 *Howard Housch. Bks.* (Roxb.) 186 At my lordes departinge from London. c 1500 *Three Kings Sons* 73 Athys, my frende, the tyme is come now of oure departing. 1644 *MILTON Judgem.* *Ancre* (1851) 335 Not . . . the mis-believing of him who departs, but the departing of him who mis-believes.

† b. = DEPARTURE 2 b; decease, death. *Obs.*

1388 *WYCLIF a Tim.* iv. 6 The tyme of my departynge is ny3. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 456 How King Donald was crownit . . . and of his worthie Deidis . . . and his Departynge. 1633 *Br. Hall Medit. & Vows, Passing Bell* (1851) 87 It calls us . . . to our preparation, for our own departing.

attrib. a 1618 *RALEIGH Rem.* (1664) 114 If you were laid upon your departing bed.

† c. *fig.* Departure from a given state or course; falling away; secession, desertion, apostasy.

1526 *TINDALE 2 Thess.* ii. 3 Except there come a departynge fyrst. 1594 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* II. 563 The departing and declining of the soule.

† 4. *Departing with*: parting with, giving up. 1549 *WOLSEY in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 11. 11 Of the frankie departing with of all that I had in this world.

**Departing**, *ppl. a.* [f. DEPART v. + -ING 2.] That departs, goes away, or takes leave; parting; *fig.* vanishing (often with reference to sense b).

1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 187 p. 3 She stood awhile to gaze upon the departing vessel. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 57 The opposite streams of entering and departing courtiers. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) II. 155 Reflecting the departing glory of Hellas. 181. *THIRING Hymn 'The Radiant morn'*, The shadows of departing day.

b. *Dying.*

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 331 It is the only sacrifice that my old departing ghost desirith of thee. 1633 *Br. Hall Medit. & Vows, Passing-bell* (1851) 87 It calls us . . . to our prayers, for the departing soul. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 183 While the prayer for the departing was read at his bedside.

† **Departingly**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a divided manner; separately.

1388 *WYCLIF Num.* x. 7 Symple cry of trumpis schal be, and thei schulen not sounne departyngh (1382 not stowndmeel; *Vulg. non concise ululabunt*).

† **Departising**, *vbl. sb.* *Sc. Obs.* [? from a vb. *departise* (cf. OF. *departissement, departisseur*, or ? corruption of *departison*).] Partition.

1478 *Act. Audit.* 86 (Jam.) The said breve of depertising of the said half lands of Blith. 1480 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 66 (ibid.) The diuisione & departising made . . . the xx day of Julij.

† **Departison**, *Obs.* In 5 -ysoun, -own, -on, -isonne; also 5-6 *departison*. [a. OF. *departison*, f. *departir*, after *partison*:—L. *partition-em*, n. of action from *partire* to divide.] Earlier form of DEPARTITION.

1. Division into parts; distribution, partition.

1444 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 217 Make a departysoun Of ther tresours to folk in indigence. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 4176 And taken hire half his kyngdome be twypart departysoun.

2. Separation.

c 1440 *LYDGE Seueres* 29 Thou must first Conceyven . . . un-kouth diuision, Watir from Eyr by a dysseuerance, And fflyr from Eyr by a departysoun.

3. *Departure*; *transf.* *decease.*

c 1450 *LONELICH Grail* xliii. 423 Asfyr here deth and departysoun. c 1475 *Parthenay* 104 At ther departison had thay gret dolour.

† **Departition** (*dipartifon*). *Obs.* Also 5 -yoyon, -isyon, 6 -yson, -ioion. [n. of action f. DEPART v., on L. analogies: cf. L. *partitio, dispersio*, f. *partire, dispersire*. The earlier form, from OF., was DEPARTISON, of which this may be considered an adaptation to the Latin type.]

1. Distribution, partition; = prec. 1.

? c 1530 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 33 Peraventure thei seke departysoun of ther heritage.

2. Separation; severance.

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 294/1 The same law that joyneth by wedlocke . . . yeveth libel of departicion bycause of devours. 1430 *LYDGE Chron. Troy* III. xxv. Now hast thou made a departicion Of vs that were by volie affection Yknyt in one. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* XIII. vii. Hit schal greue me ryghte sore the departycyon of this felashup.

3. *Departure.*

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* IX. xxxvi. Ye putte vpon me that I shold ben cause of his departycyon.

**Departitor** (*dipatorit*), *rare.* [Agent-n. from DEPART v. with L. suffix: cf. L. *partitor, dispersitor*.] One who divides or distributes.

1884 *J. PAYNE 1001 Nights* IX. 148, I called in a departitor from the Cadi's Court and he divided amongst us the money.

**Departmentalize**: see DE-II. 1.

**Department** (*dipartimēt*), *sb.* Also 5 *departement*. [ME. a. F. *département* (12th c. in Hatzf.) = Pr. *departe*, *département*, It. *dipartimento*, a Romanic deriv. of *departire*, F. *départir*: see DEPART v. and -MENT.]

The senses in I from OF. were apparently obsolete before those in II were introduced from modern French.]

† 1. The action of departing. *Obs.*

† 1. = DEPARTURE, in various senses: a. separation; b. going away, leave-taking, withdrawal; c. decease.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionn* 1890 Yt we come to this joys with out departement. c 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 65 Alas Jason . . . prolonge ye and tarye your departement. c 1500 *Melbourne* 97 Thanne he toke leue of them and they were sorrowful of their departement. 1572 *Lament. Lady Scotland in Sc. Poems* 16th C. II. 250 Befeir her last departement. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 87 By meanes whereof grew this . . . unkinde departement betwene us. 1624 *WILKINSON Archit.* (1672) 61 Our Sight is not well contented with those sudden departments from one extreame to another. a 1677 *BARROW Wks.* (1688) II. 382 The separation, department and absence of the soul from the body.

† 2. Division, partition, distribution. *Obs.*

1677 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* iv. 18 Making the distributions and departments of his rayes.

II. 3. 'Separate allotment; province or business assigned to a particular person' (J.); hence in wider application: A separate division or part of a complex whole or organized system, esp. of activities or studies; a branch, province.

[Johnson, 1755, calls it 'a French term'.]

a 1735 *ARBUUTHNOT (J.)*, The Roman fleets . . . had their several stations and departments. 1764 *FOOTE Patron* II. Wks. 1799 l. 249 The highest pitch of perfection in every department of writing but one—the dramatic. 1832 *G. DOWNES Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 528 Among the professors . . . Messrs. Gautier and Picot, whose departments are severally astronomy and history. 1856 *SIR B. BRODIE Psychol. Inq.* I. v. 173 Hitherto . . . little progress has been made in this department of knowledge. 1883 *Nature* 17 May 56 To judge . . . whether the co-operation of scientific men would have rendered the English department more instructive than it is.

b. *spec.* One of the separate divisions or branches of state or municipal administration.

In the U.S. the word is used in the titles of the great branches of administration, of which there are eight, the Departments (Depts.) of State (orig. Foreign Affairs), War, Treasury, Navy, Post-office, Justice, Interior, and Agriculture. The Dept. of Labour is subordinate to that of the Interior.

In Great Britain, the great departments of State are not so named titularly, but the word is used in naming subdivisions or branches of these, e.g. the Factory Dept., and Prisons Dept. of the Home Office, and for certain other branches of administration as the Paymaster General's Dept., Science and Art Dept., Exchequer and Audit Dept., etc.; also in the Gas, Water, Electric Lighting, Tramways, and other Departments of a municipal Corporation.

1769 *JUNIOR Lett.* i. 3 Only mark how the principal departments of the State are bestowed. 1791 *WASHINGTON Writ.* (1892) XII. 81 Statements from the proper department [of the United States] will . . . apprise you of the exact result. 1863 *H. COX Instit. Pref.* 7 A general account of the British Government, of the powers and practice of its several departments. *Ibid.* III. vii. 696 The regulation of other departments subordinate to the Treasury. 1890 *M. TOWNSEND U. S.* 274 The Department of State was established by Act of Congress July 27, 1789, which act designated it as the Department of Foreign Affairs. 1892 *A. B. HART Form. of Union* 144 In establishing the Treasury Department a strong effort was made to create a Secretary of the Treasury as an agent of Congress.

4. One of the districts into which France is divided for administrative purposes, and which were substituted for the old provinces in 1790. Also applied to administrative divisions in some other countries.

1792 *EXPLAN. New Terms in Ann. Reg.* p. xv, *Departments*, the general divisions of France. 1793 *Objections to War Examined* 15 Its States broken up and converted into French Departments. 1841 *W. SPALDING Italy & It. Isl.* III. 383 Corsica . . . is still a province of that kingdom [France]. It forms a department, called by its own name. 1850 *JEPHSON Brittany* xvi. 253 Situated on the confluence of the Ile and the Vilaine, from whence the modern department derives its name.

b. A part, portion, section, region. *rare.*

1822 *HT. MARTINEAU Demerara* i. 2 In the richest regions of this department of the globe.

**Department, v. nonce-wd.** [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To divide into nonces, or branches.

1885 *MISS BRADDON Wylland's Weird* III. 261 Everything was to be classified, departmented. Organisation was to be the leading note.

**Departmental** (*dipartimēntāl*), a. [ad. mod. F. *départemental*: see prec. sb. and -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to a French Department.

1791 *MACINTOSH Vind. Gallier* Wks. 1846 III. 111 The series of three elections was still preserved for the choice of Departmental Administrators. 1866 *FRASER'S Mag.* July 128 The municipal and departmental archives and public libraries in France.

b. *gen.* Of or pertaining to a particular district or region.

1883 *E. CHODD in Knowledge* 15 June 152/2 Indra . . . god of the bright sky . . . a departmental or tribal deity.



2. Of or pertaining to a department or branch of government, or of any organized system.

1832 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLVIII. 256 It has found an active auxiliary in the departmental process. 1854 *Times, Let. War Correspond.* 31 Mar. Needless departmental etiquette. 1883 *American VII.* 65 The new Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his first departmental report to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Hence **Departmentally** *adv.*; also **Departmentalism**, attachment to departmental methods; **Departmentalize** *v.*, to divide into departments; **Departmentalization**.

1846 R. FORD *Gatherings fr. Spain* 31 It was found to be no easy matter to carry departmentalization. 1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVIII. 636 We have been, geographically speaking, in the Jura, though departmentally in the Doubs. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Jan. 4/1 The .. crippling diseases of official red tape and departmentalism.

**Departson**, var. **DEPARTISON**, *Obs.*, departure. **Departure** (dĕp'ar-tūr). [a. OF. \**departeire*, *departeire*:-late L. type \**dispartitura*, *i. dispartire*, *F. départir* to DEPART: see UBE.]

† 1. Separation, severance, parting. *Obs.*  
a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* clxii. 631, I shall make a departure of your two lous. 1550 SCOT in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. vii. 17 The departure of Gascoigne. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. vii. (1588) 207 Controversies, between masters and servants, touching their departure. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. (1851) 40 Much more can no other remedie or retirement be found but absolute departure.

† b. *concr.* A boundary separating two regions; a separation, division. *Obs.*

1543 LD. BERNERS *Frans.* I. cccxv. 505 By the ryuer of Aude, the whiche was the departure of bothe realmes.

† c. *Old Chem.* Separation of a metal from an alloy or a solution. *Obs.*

1747-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Depart*. If the aqua fortis, having quitted the silver, and being united with the copper, be then filtered, it is called *aqua secunda*; in which if you steep an iron plate some hours, you will have another departure; for the menstruum will let go the copper, and prey on the iron.

† d. *Departure with*: parting with, giving up. (*Cf.* **DEPARTING** *vbl. sb.* 4.)

a 1563 G. CAVENTISH *Wolsey* (1893) 177 A bare and symple departure with another's right.

2. The action of departing or going away.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxv. 268 After his departure Kyng Charlemayn made redy his company. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* II. ii. 78 You knew of his departure, as you know What you have vnderstande to doe in his absence. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 303 Departure from this happy place. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 375 The hour of departure has arrived.

b. The action of departing this life; decease, death. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1558 *Bury Wills* (1850) 150 All these .. things to him before bequeathed to be delivered to him .. within a quarter of one year after my departure. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Tim.* iv. 6 The time of my departure is at hand. 1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 ¶ 7 The loss of our friends .. impresses .. upon us the necessity of our own departure. 1821 MAD. *D'ARLAY Lett.* Nov., I had thought him dead, having heard .. a report that asserted his departure.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* Withdrawal, divergence, deviation (from a path, course, standard, etc.).

a 1604 TILLOTSON (J.), The fear of the Lord, and departure from evil. 1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macroscope* 122 Their .. Departure North, and South, are sometimes Greater, and sometimes Less, than that of the Sun. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. Pref. 15, I have not .. taken notice of every departure from the original standard. 1823 *Examiner* 261/2 Every departure from truth is a blemish. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* II. 52 Partial and local departures from the Brehon Law were common all over Ancient Ireland.

4. The action of setting out or starting on a journey; *spec.* the starting of a railway train from a station. Also *attrib.* (Opposed to *arrival*.)

1540 *Stat.* 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 14 [They] intende to make .. their departur from the said port .. as soone as wynde and wether wyl serue. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 421 (R.) At their departure was shot off all the ordinance of the ship. 1776 GIBSON *Decl.* & *F.* I. (1838) I. 17 Whenever the trumpet gave the signal of departure. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 101 The period of twenty years between Voltaire's departure from England and his departure for Berlin. 1887 W. E. NORRIS *Mayor & Minor* II. 138 Miss Huntley was standing on the departure side of the little Kingscliff station. *Mod.* The Booking Office is open 15 minutes before the departure of each train.

5. *fig.* The starting or setting out on a course of action or thought. *New departure*: a fresh start; the beginning of a new course of procedure; *cf.* 7 b.

1839 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) III. 399 My aim is fixed, to take a fresh start, a new departure on the States Rights Republican card. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 9 To begin by stating my point of departure. 1883 CHALMERS & HOUGH *Bankruptcy Act* Intro. 9 The present Act makes a fresh departure in bankruptcy legislation.

6. *Law.* A deviation in pleading from the ground taken by the same party in an antecedent plea. † b. *Departure in despite of the court*: see *quot.* 1641 (*obs.*).

1548 *Act* 2-3 *Edw. VI.* c. 2 § 6 The Justices .. shall .. determine .. the said Offences concerning every such Departure. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 304 b. A departure in pleading is said to be when the second Plea containeth matter not pursuant to his former. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 110 b. Departure from a plea or matter. *Ibid.*, Departure in despite of the Court, is when the Tenant or Defendant appeareth to the action brought against him, & .. is called after .. in the same term, if he do not appear, but make default, it is a depart-

ture in despite of the Court, and therefore he shall be condemned.

7. *Navigation.* a. The distance (reckoned in nautical miles) by which a ship in sailing departs or moves east or west from a given meridian; change of longitude. (Abbreviated *dep.*) b. The bearing of an object on the coast, taken at the commencement of a voyage, from which the dead reckoning begins.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* bk. IV. 158 Retain the observed Difference of Latitude .. and thereby find the Departure from the Meridian. 1699 HACKE *Coll. Voy.* I. 42 Next day we took a new Departure from thence [Isle of Ascension]. 1810 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navigator* 52 Easting or westing, in Plane Sailing, is called Departure or Meridian Distance. *Ibid.* 66 Suppose a ship takes her departure from the Lizard. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 414 The number of miles in the course multiplied by the sine of the angle which it makes with the meridian gives the departure in miles. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 270 When clear of the harbor, a bearing is taken of one known object and the distance estimated. .. the result .. is entered in the log-book with the exact time. This is called the departure (i. e. from the land).

Hence (*nonce-vds.*) **Departurism**, **Departurist**, in the expressions *new departurism*, *new departurist*, the principle, or the advocate, of a 'new departure' in any movement or course of action.

1887 J. E. DWYLL *Side Lights* 10/2 The argument for the presence of New Departurism. 1887 G. W. VEDITZ in *Amer. Annals of Deaf* July 163, I did not mean him, but only the new departurists, Kössler, Arnold.

**Depascent** (dĕp'as-sent), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *depāscēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *depāscere*, *depāsci*, to eat down, consume, waste.] Consuming.

1621 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 295 By the vigour of the digestible, esurine, and depascent ferment. 1747 BAILEY vol. II. *Depascent*, feeding greedily. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1822 GOOD *Stud. Med.* (1834) II. 430 American Yaws—Depascent; and destroying progressively both muscle and bone.

**Depass** (dĕp'as), *v. rare.* [a. F. *dépasser*, in OF. *desp.*, *i. des.* (see DIS-) + *passer* to PASS.] † a. *intr.* To go, pass away, depart. *Obs.* b. *trans.* To pass beyond.

1559 in *Burgh Rec.* Peebles 5 May (Jam. Supp.), The sojarris .. to depass incontinent of the toun. 1886 BLACKIE *Mag.* CXL. 505 Having depassed the height of 1800 metres .. above which fir-trees do not thrive.

† **Depastation**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *depāstion-em* eating down, feeding of cattle, n. of action from L. *depāscere*: see **DEPASCENT**.] Consumption.

1658 Bp. REYNOLDS *Lord's Supper* xvii. A wasting depastion and decay of Nature. *Ibid.* xviii. That continual depastion of his radical moisture by vital heat.

† **Depastor**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [agent-noun from L. *depāscere* (see **DEPASCENT**), after *pastor*.] One who feeds upon, eats away, or consumes.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 91 The wicked lines of their pastors (or rather depastors). *Ibid.* 95 No more is he a good pastor or minister, but rather a depastor and minisher.

**Depasturage** (dĕp'as-tūr-ĕdʒ). [*f.* **DEPASTURE** *v.* + *-AGE*.] a. The eating down of pasture by grazing animals. b. Right of pasture.

1765 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 144/1 The plants were all in a condition for depasturage. 1797 BURN *Ecl. Law* (ed. 6) III. 477 The value or usual price of the depasturage of such beasts per week upon such eddish or after-grass. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 218 The inhabitants .. have the right of a free depasturage for their sheep upon the moor. 1875 J. FISHER *Landholding in Eng.* The profit which arose from sheep-farming led to the depasturage of the land.

**Depasture** (dĕp'as-tūr), *v.* [*f.* **DE** - I. 1 + **PASTURE** *v.*; *cf.* for sense, OF. *depaistre* (Cotgr. *desp.*), ad. L. *depāscere* to eat down, consume.]

1. *trans.* Of cattle: To consume the produce of (land) by grazing upon it; to use for pasturage.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe ed.) 630/1 To keepe theyr cattell .. pasturing upon the mountayn .. and removing still to fresh land, as they have depastured the former. a 1796 VANCOUVER in A. YOUNG *Ess. Agric.* (1813) II. 284 The sheep and cow cattle, with which the primest of the grass lands through the county are generally depastured. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 303 The cows are fed in summer on cut clover, without allowing them to depasture it. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* II. vii. iii. 264 Clayey country, dirty-greenish, as if depastured partly by geese.

*transf.* & *fig.* 1620 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* xl, Nor Hibla, though his thyme depastured, As fast againe with honie blossomed. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* XVIII. 381/1 If Austria is forced to depasture the land with hordes of soldiery.

2. *intr.* To graze.

1886 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* II. Surtees (1860) 131 My cattell shall remaine and depasture, upon my groundes .. as they are at this instant. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 96 a. To sheere all the sheep depasturing within the manor. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 114 Whilst his flocks depastured upon a neighbouring hill. 1840 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* I. III. 263 Over this vast open field .. no cattle can depasture.

*fig.* 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XIII. lxxx. 250 The bait and food, Whereon his strange disease depastured long.

3. *trans.* To put (cattle) to graze; to pasture or feed (cattle).

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. I. 307 Depasturing their Cattle in the Desarts and uncultivated World. 1809 *Nat. Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 799/2 The country on which the sheep are depastured .. is set out into divisions. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 324 A right of depasturing cattell on the land of another.

*fig.* 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 240 The human spirit

.. depasturing itself in the fat levels of the Greek literature. 1865 ALEX. SMITH *Summ. Skye* II. 147 We could pleasantly depasture our eyes on the cultivated ground.

4. Of land: To furnish pasturage to (cattle).

1805 LUCCOCK *Nat. Wool* 196 This part of the county .. now .. depastures flocks in whose frame and fleece are visible some strong symptoms of a more fashionable breed. 1844 *Port Phillip (Austral.) Patriot* 22 July 3/6 The run will depasture about 4000 sheep.

Hence **Depastured** *ppl. a.*; **Depasturing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Depasturable** *a.*, capable of being depastured; **Depasturation**, **Depasture** *sb.*, depasturing.

1794 GIBBORNE *Walks Forest* v. (1796) 85 The bare worn track, and close-depastured plain. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 282 The depasturable parts of the forest. 1823 SURTEES *Durham* III. 239 *note*, Bees were of so much importance that .. the depasturing of bees was one article of a solemn concordat between two religious houses. 1841 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* II. II. 216 It [the winter tare] is sometimes resorted to for depasturation in the spring. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 380 Mowing and depasturing are modes of cropping, comprehended in the term management of meadows. 1856 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. I. 282 If you watch cows on depasture, you observe them select their own food. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* II. vii. iii. 183 This is memorable ground .. little as the idle tourists think, or the depasturing geese, who happen to be there.

† **Depatriate**, *v. Obs.* [*f.* **DE** - I. 2 + L. *patria* fatherland: *cf.* med. L. *dispatriare* in same sense.] *intr.* To leave or renounce one's native country; to expatriate oneself.

a 1688 VILLIKES (Dk. Buckhm.) *Chances Wks.* (1714) 154 If they should hear so odious a thing of us, as that we should depatriate. a 1797 MASON *Dean & Squire* (R.), A subject born in any state May, if he please, depatriate.

† **Depauper**, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *depauperer*, ad. L. *depauperare*: see next.] = **DEPAUPERATE** *v.*

1562 WINST *Cert. Tractates* Wks. 1888 I. 8 The depaupering the tennis is four fewis, augmentationis and uthers exactionis. 1571 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI. (1814) 69 (Jam.) Ye haue .. depauperit the inhabitants of the toun.

**Depauperate**, *ppl. a.* Also 5-6 *-at.* [ad. L. *depauperat-us*, pa. pple. of *depauperare*: see next.] Made poor; impoverished (*obs.* in general use); b. *Bot.*, etc. = **DEPAUPERATED**.

1460 CAPRAVE *Chrom.* 103 Alle tho that were depauperat and spoiled be his predecessore. a 1579 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 404 The depauperat saullis that this day dwell thairin. 1670 *Lex Talionis* 26 It loses much of its vitality, and becomes depauperate and affect. 1863 A. GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 508 Inclosed are depauperate specimens [of the seeds]. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Depauperate*, impoverished; as if starved; diminished in size for want of favourable conditions of nourishment, and such like. Also .. having no, or few, flowers.

**Depauperate** (dĕp'p'ēr-ĕt), *v.* [*f.* *ppl.* stem of med. L. *depauperare* to impoverish, reduce to poverty, *f.* **DE** - I. 1 + *pauperare* to make poor, *f.* *pauper* poor.] *trans.* To render poor, to impoverish; to reduce in quality, vigour, or capacity.

1623 COCKERAM, *Depauperate*, to impoverish. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissas. Popery* II. II. § 7 To represent God in a carved stone, or a painted Table, does depauperate our understanding of God. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 891 The blood is now .. depauperated of the spirituous and finer particles. 1708 MOLYNEUX *ibid.* XXVI. 59 Liming .. doth not so much Depauperate the Ground. 1754 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* III. 728 Bishops .. had made shameful depredations on the church and depauperated many of the sees. 1886 *Ch. Times* 5 Nov. 173/2 By depauperating the national creed.

Hence **Depauperating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 20 In this depauperating and attenuating course the patient .. persevered.

**Depaupered**, *ppl. a.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-ED.*] Rendered poor, impoverished; reduced or deteriorated in quality, vigour, capacity, etc.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1752) 95 The best blood itself .. becomes weak and much depauperated. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 261 A languid, depauperated and broken state of the juices. 1870 C. B. CLARKE in *Macm Mag.* Nov. 48/2 The feeble, the sickly, and the depauperated should be weeded out in the struggle for existence. 1881 HUXLEY in *Nature* XXIII. 611 The fish is left in that lean and depauperated state.

b. *Bot.*, etc. Stunted or degenerate from want of nutriment; starved; imperfectly developed from any cause that produces results analogous to infaturation.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 275 Flowers hermaphrodite, surrounded by bractes, the outer of which are petaloid and herbaceous, the inner depauperated and coloured. 1888 *Athenaeum* 1 Sept. 293/3 The rocks of this age present only a depauperated flora and fauna.

**Depauperation** (dĕp'p'ēr-ĕt'-shən). [ad. med. L. *depauperation-em*, n. of action *f.* *depauperare* to impoverish: see **DEPAUPERATE**.] The process or condition of being depauperated; impoverishment.

1664 BAXTER in *Life & Times* I. (1696) 106, I fell into another fit of Bleeding, which .. after my former depauperation, did weaken me much. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 320 Getting the great seal put to blank charters, to the depauperation of the Crown. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 59 Flowers axillary, or in terminal spikes or racemes, in consequence of the depauperation of the upper leaves. *Ibid.* 233 A singular depauperation of the calyx .. in which that organ is reduced sometimes to a mere obsolete ring.

**Depauperize** (dĕp'p'ēr-ĕz), *v.* [*f.* **DE** - I. 1 + *pauperize*, after L. *depauperare*: see *prec.*] = **DEPAUPERATE**, **PAUPERIZE**.



1873 HUXLEY *Crit. & Addr.* 206 This immense fauna of Miocene Arctogea is shrunk and depauperized in North Asia.

Hence **Depauperization**, depauperation, pauperization.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1856) I. vi. 218 heading. Depauperization of the Church. 1877 H. WOODWARD in *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 656/1 After such extreme retrogression, the depauperization of certain parts and organs... in the Anomura is easily to be understood and admitted.

**De-pauperize** (dē-pō-pēr-iz, v. 2 [f. DE- II. 1 + *pauperize*]) *trans.* To raise or free from pauperism; to DISPAUPERIZE.

1863 W. B. JERROLD *Signals of Distress* 303 The boys in this union will never be depauperized; they have to mix with the men, most of whom are gaol-birds. 1863 19th Cent. May 909 The neglected children... must be depauperized before they can be received into good and respectable homes.

† **Depe**, v. Obs. [OE. (Anglian) *dēpan* = OFris. *dēpa*, OS. *dōpian* (MDu. *dōpen*, Du. *doopen*, LG. *dōpen*, whence Sc. *dōpa*, Da. *dōbe*), OHG. *toufen*, *touffan* (= *touffan*, MHG. *tōusen*, *toufen*, Ger. *toufen*, Goth. *daupjan*, 'to baptize'; in MHG., MDu. (and Goth. *ufdaupjan*) with the wider sense 'to immerse, to dip'; OTeut. *\*daupjan* causal of *\*deupan*, *daupe*, *dupan* - to be deep, *\*deupos*, Goth. *drups*, deep. But in ME. this verb ran together with the cognate *depe*, DEEP, OE. *dlepan*, *dýpan*, to make deep, to submerge.]

1. To immerse as a religious rite, to baptize. c 960 *Rushu. Gosp.* Matt. iii. 11 Ic cōwic depu vel dype wættre. *Ibid.* 13 Pæt he ic were depid. *Ibid.* 14 Ic secal fram be ðen vel wesa deped vel fullwited. c 1315 SHORTHAM 11 Olepī nie mot hym depe in le water. 1340 *Aenb.* 107 Vor depe and cristini is al on.

2. To immerse, submerge, plunge deeply, dip. See also DEEP v. 4. c 950 *Lundisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 23 Se ðe depeð mec mið hond in disc. 1340 *Aenb.* 83 Efterward he depp ine blod. 1395 *Pouetv. Remonstr.* (1851) 69 Othere bisshops that ben not so depid in error. 1565 J. STAPLETON *Portr. Faith* 34 Protestants are now a days so deped in darkness. [a 1608 Sir F. Vere *Comment.* (1657) 34 The measure and time... which they were to observe in the deeping of their oars.]

**Depe**, obs. form of DEEP a. and v.

† **Depeach**, sb. Obs. Also 6 *deposcho*, *depech*, *peache*, 6-7 *-pecho*. [a. F. *dépêche*, in OF. *despeche*, *-esche* (1495 in Godef.), f. *dépêcher*: see next.] Dispatch: a. of messengers, messages; b. of business. c. A message or messengers sent off. a. 1558 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. i. 116 We differed the depech of this post. 1547 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 83 At their late depeche over the sea. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 918/1 Having his depeche, he took his leave of the king at Richmond about noone. 1624 *Brief Inform. Affairs Palatinate* 34 The depeach and the instruction of the said Embassy.

b. 1568 NORTH *Guenara's Diall Pr.* iv. 158 b. Shee onely did confirme al the prouisions & depeches of the affaires of the weale publike. a 1563 CAVENDISH *Wolsey* (1893) 190 Resort to hym for the depeche of the noblemens and others patents.

c. 1553 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* II. ii. xi. 237 We send this Depeche, not by thorow post from hence. 1568 DK. SUFFOLK in H. Campbell *Love Lett.* *Mary Q. Scots* App. (1824) 28 'Till, they heard from the Quene their mistress by their next depeche.

† **Depeach**, v. Obs. Forms: 5 *deposche*, 6 *-pecho*, *-peoch*, *-peache*, 6-7 *-pecho*, *-peach*; also DESPECHE q.v. [a. F. *dépêcher*, in OF. *despeche*, *pechier*, *pechier*, *pechier*, *pechier*, etc. (1225 in Godef.), repr. a late L. type *dis-* (or *de-ex-*) *pedicare*, with the same radical as IMPEACH, F. *empêcher*, L. *impedicare*.]

The OF. forms of *dépêcher* are entirely parallel to those of *empêcher*, OF. *empêchier*, which goes back through the recorded early OF. *empedecher*, Pr. *empedegar*, to L. *impedicare* to catch, entangle (f. *pēdica* fetter, snare for the feet), used in late L. and Romanic for L. *impedire* (Du Cange). Parallel to this is *\*de-ex-pedicare*, for L. *expedire*, to free the feet, disengage, send away, dispatch. But though DISPATCH (q.v.) is synonymous, it is not etymologically connected with *dépêcher*, *depeach*.

(In 16-17th c. the form *depeche*, *-peach*, was mostly English, *despeche* (rime *flesche*) Scotch.)

*trans.* To send away, get rid of, dispose of, finish off expeditiously; to dispatch.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* (1860) Aij. I dyde doo sette in enprynte a certeyn nombre of theym, whiche anon were depesched and solde. 1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IV. 12, I...haue this daye by noone depesched hym with other letters. 1567 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. xiv. 32 She said that our demand was reasonable and that we should resort unto the Chancellor therefore who should depeche it out off hand. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image Ger.* (1549) 160 He depeached those depenantes for that time. 1556 LAUDER *Tractate* 290 All sic suld frome 30w depeche. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* 1. 36 The Senators depeached ambassadors to the King commanding them to say nothing of Simocharis. a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1842-6) III. 706 That the French Ambassadors... may be depesched. 1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 307 This I do depeach, without knowledge of the Queens Majesty.

b. *refl.* To rid or disembarass oneself of (any one). Also, to make haste, to use dispatch.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 53 Depesche the, or by the god on whome I beleue, I shalle smyte the there as thou lyst. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. v. 28 Comment. Wks. 1824 II. 239 For his sone Glaucus followit Paris, he depechit him of him.

Hence † **Depeaching** *vb.* sb.

1540-1 ELVOT *Image Ger.* (1549) 56 Where one man hath the depeaching of many matters. 1554 HULST, *Depeaching*, *absolutio*.

[**Depectible**, mispr. for DEPERTIBLE, in Johnson, copied by subseq. Dicts: see *List of Spurious Wds.*]

† **Depeculate**, v. Obs. [f. ppl. stem of L. *depeculārī* to despoil, pillage, plunder, f. DE- I. 1 + *peculārī* to embezzle, peculate.] *trans.* To plunder by peculation: said of public officials.

a 1641 *Br. Mountagu Acts & Mon.* (1642) 319 He...left Syria in his short Lientenancy miserably exhausted and depeculated. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* 1. 155 The Prætor of Sardinia being sentenced for depeculating and Robbing that Province.

† **Depeculation**, Obs. [n. of action f. prec.: see -ATION.] Plunder by peculation (*esp.* by an official).

1623 COCKERAM, *Depeculation*, robbing of the common-wealth. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 160 Robbery and Depeculation of the Publique treasure, or Revenues. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

**Depeclitate**, v. *nonce-wrd.* [f. L. *pēs*, *pedis* foot, after *decapitate*.] *trans.* To deprive of one's feet (or the use of them).

1808 *Satirist in Spir. Publ. Frills.* (1809) XII. 328 Almost depeclitated by the amicable contest with Thrale, in which we overleaped a Roman sallow.

So **Depeclitation**, [after *decapitation*.] Amputation of a foot.

a 1773 JOHNSON in *Tour Hebrides* 29 Aug. Dr. Johnson...said, 'George will rejoice at the depeclitation of Foote'; and when I challenged that word, laughed, and owned he had made it.

† **Depeinct**, *depinet*, v. [Intermediate forms between DEPAINT, *depeint*, and DEPICT: cf. OF. *depeinct*, var. *depeint*, and It. *depineto*.] = DEPICT.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 69 The Redde rose medled with the White yere. In either cheek depeincten liuely chere. 1590 — F. Q. II. xi. 7 The winged boy in colours cleare depeinct was. 1690 LIVINGS *Curr. Math.* 256 Upon the Celestial Globe is depeinct the several Constellations of the fixed Stars.

**Depeint**, obs. form of DEPAINT v.

**Depeinten**, pseudo-arch. f. *depeinted*, pa. ppl. of DEPAINT.

† **Depe'l**, *depell*, v. Obs. [ad. L. *depell-ere* to drive out, cast down, f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *pellere* to drive.] *trans.* To drive away, dispel, expel.

1533 COVERDALE *Treat. Lord's Supper* Wks. 1844 I. 449 Who ought to be admitted, and who to be depelled. 1568 E. TYLNEY *Flower of Friendship*, All evils suspicions depelled, angers avoided. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* II. 114 Water by its weight onely, and no innate Elatery, did depel the Succumbent Quicksilver in the Tube. 1768 *Trifler* No. 24. 324 The application... will infallibly depell all his ills.

Hence **Depe'lling** *vb.* sb.; also **Depe'ller**, one who or that which drives away; a dispeller.

1597 MIDDLETON *Wind. Solomon* Par. vi. Hija, The very thought of her is mischiefs barre, Depeller of misdeeds. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 51 To the depelling of our distempers.

† **Depencil**, v. Obs. Also 7 *depensail*. [f. DE- + PENCIL v.: cf. *depict*, *describe*.] *trans.* To inscribe with a pencil or brush; also *fig.* to depict.

1631 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 137 Vpon the forefront or some other places within these Abbeys, this sentence is most commonly depensail, grauen, or painted. 1658 J. COLES *Cleopatru*, 7th Pt. 39 If mine [my astonishment] was easie to be observed in my countenance, Adallas was no lesse depencilled out in his. 1708 E. HATTON *New View Lond.* II. 496/1 But the Decalogue, etc. are not there depencilled. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 287 The names... are depencilled in gold letters.

**Depend** (dē-pend), v. 1 [a. OF. *depend-re* (12th c. in Hatzf.), f. DE- I. 1 + *pēndre* to hang, after L. *pendere*, f. DE- I. 1 + *pēndere* (intr.) to hang. (The F. *pēndre* in form represents L. *pēndere* *trans.*, to hang, suspend.)]

1. *intr.* To hang down, be suspended. (Now chiefly in literary use.)

c 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Aij. An olde man...with beards like bristles depending on his chin. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 42 As on your boughes the ysicles depend. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* ix. 373 Whence a deep Fring depends of Silk and Gold. 1711 *Pozz Temp. Fame* 144 And ever-living lamps depend in rows. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xl. 90 The drapery...that depends from his shoulders. 1784 COWPER *Tash* n. 450 With handkerchief in hand depending low. 1880 JEFFERIES *Gd. Estate* 146 The branches of the damsons depended so low.

b. *trans.* To hang down, *rare*.

1793 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 15 The mountain-ash...Depends its branches to the stream below.

2. *intr. fig.* To hang upon or from, as a result or consequence is contingently attached to its condition or cause; to be contingent on or conditioned by. Const. *on, upon* (formerly of, rarely *from, to, in*). Also *absol.* (elliptically) in colloquial use in *that depends*, i.e. on circumstances, or on some circumstance not expressed.

1413 LYDO *Pilgr. Somer* v. xiv. (1483) 108 The werk that he werket dependeth of fortune and not of hym. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xiv. The vii. Sciences...Eche upon other do full well depend. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 164 b. For in the loue of God & of our neyghbour...dependeth all y<sup>e</sup> lawe & prophesies. 1547-64 BAULDWIN

*Mer. Philo.* (Pulch.) III. ii. If rulers be negligent, & looke not to small things whereunto greater doe depend. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eumenia* 1. 1. Hee wanted onely to receive her commands, whereon depended both his stay and departure. a 1645 *FAMILY in Fowler's Abel Kears.* *Reinolds* I. 482 Howsoever the spiritual power be more excellent and noble than the temporall, yet they both are from God, and neither dependeth of the other. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 2 From a right understanding of this, depends the Knowledge of many Places in both sacred and profane Writers. 1754 *SHERRER Disc.* (1759) I. iv. 141 This is a Matter depending on the Evidence of History. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* I. 236 FURNISHING a resolution on his steadiness, in which depends the crisis of his fate. 1847 FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 181, I may then go to Naseby for three days: but this depends. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 352 Whether the bond should be enforced or not would depend on his subsequent conduct. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 46 The psychological laws on which moral phenomena depend. 1886 J. R. REES *Pleas. Bk.-Worm* I. 33 The value of a book be it intrinsic or adventitious...does not depend on its size.

† b. Formerly sometimes meaning little more than: To hang together with, to be connected with, to pertain or be pertinent to. Obs.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Æneis* II. ciii. (cxviii) 623 That...ye may write it in your Cronicle, with many other hystories that depende to the same mater. 1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 21 The...beautie depended most of Poetrie. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 223 And therefore this my present discourse...howsoever it is in nature different, yet it dependeth of the other.

† c. To follow or flow from, result from. Obs.

1655 CULPEPPER *Rheum.* x. vi. 295 A Dysentery...with pain and torment depending upon the ulceration of the Intestines.

3. With *on, upon* († of, etc.: see 2): To be connected with in a relation of subordination; to belong to as something subordinate; to be a dependant of. c 1500 *Melusine* 333 Partenay, Mermont, Vouant & al their appurtenances...with the Castel Eglon with al that therof dependeth. 1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 19 Those (Vertebres) that are appertinent, or depend upon Os Sacrum. 1639 GENTILIUS *Servitia Inquis.* (1676) 340 The Office of the Inquisition within these Dominions, doth not depend from the Court of Rome. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 419 Hereupon a story depends. 1710 WHITWORTH *Acc. of Russia* (1758) 48 They have no more freedom left, and their peasants or subjects, now immediately depend upon the Czar's officers. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 11 An estate tail, and all the remainders over, and the reversion depending on it.

† b. *absol.* To be dependent; to have or take a position of dependence. Obs. *rare*.

1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentlewoman*. 26 Maids that cannot subsist without depending, as Servants, may chase their places.

4. To rest entirely *on, upon* († of) for maintenance, support, supply, or what is needed; to have to rely *upon*; to be a burden *upon*, to be sustained by; to be dependent *on*.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 151 b. The whole waight and burden of the realme, rested and depended upon him. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eumenia* 151 The house not being any whit fortified, but depending altogether on the fortune of the walls below. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* 131 The effect of depending upon foreign Countries for Hemp. 1801 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 202 A father and mother...who depended on me for their support. 1839 H. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* viii. 103 Well directed labour is all we have had to depend on. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xxii. 237 Clara must...depend entirely on the generosity of some one till she was married.

5. To rely in mind, count, or reckon confidently *on, upon* († of, etc.). (Now chiefly in colloq. phr. *depend upon* it, used parenthetically.)

1500 20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxi. 107 And on the prince depend with beuinely free. 1563 *Howell's N. Faith* n. (1859) 40 Depending (or hanging) only of the help and trust that they had in God. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Travels* (ed. 2) 275 The superstitions, who depended upon some supernatural helps. 1693 *Memo. Ct. Tachely* iv. 60 If so be they had been defeated, one might have depended upon seeing the Affairs of the Ottoman Empire restored. 1728 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 53 Faith Mias, depend upon it, I'll give you as good as you bring. 1745 ELIZA HAYWOOD *Farm. Specul.* (1748) 210 It may be depended on that...we shall advertise. 1748 F. SMITH *Voy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 30 If they can eat Seal, there is such a Plenty of them...that they may depend upon Food be their Voyage ever so long. 1825 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 496 He could no longer depend on the protection of his master. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* v. Depend upon it, Churchill, over-education's a great error.

b. *ellipt.* with following clause: To be sure or confident; = 'to depend upon it' (see 5). *colloq.*

1700 ARGILL *Argument* 95, I. do as much depend that I shall not go hence by returning to the Dust. 1747 FRANKLIN *Plain Truth* Wks. 1887 II. 49 No man can with certainty depend that another will stand by him. 1769 *Triumphs of Fortitude* II. 150 depend, it will not be ill conducted by one of such skill. 1791 MRS. INCHBALD *Simp. Story* II. x. 187 From the constancy of his disposition, she depended much, that sentiments like these were not totally eradicated. 1879 J. C. MORRISON *Gibbon* 128 We may depend that a swift blight would have shrivelled his labours.

† 6. To wait in suspense or expectation *on, upon*. (Cf. *to hang upon any one's lips*.) Obs.

c 1430 LYNG *Bocher* VIII. l. 1554 178 a. The heartes of men, depending in a traunce. 1500 20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxi. 38 Off gyd and gouirance we ar all solitar, Dependand ay vpon this stayt and grace. 1612 *Proc. Virginia* 41 in Capt. Smith's *Wks.* (Arb.) 385 Captaine Bartholomew Gosnell...at last prevailed with some Gentlemen...who depended a yeare vpon his projects, but nothing could be effected. 1699 DRYDEN *Virg. Æneid* 4. T. The hearer on the speaker's mouth depends. 1704 STEELE *Lying Lover* II. i. 20 Have not I, Madam, two long Years...depended on your Smiles?



7. To be in suspense or undetermined, be waiting for settlement (as an action at law, a bill in parliament, an appointment, etc.). (Usually in pres. ppl. = pending; see also **DEPENDING** *ppl.* a. 5.)

c 1430 *LYDG. Story of Thebes* iii. (R.). The fatal chance Of life and death dependeth in balance. 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 8 Every matter, cause, and contention now dependinge... before any of the sayde archbishops. c 1575 *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 131 (*Satir. Poems Reform.*) Because St. Androis then dependit, To heich promotions he pretendit. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 123 The same demurrer hath been on both sides often argued, and now depends ready for the Judgement of y<sup>e</sup> Court. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 185 Whilst these disputes... were depending, the... Indians made attacks. a 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. V.* 480 Bills of supply were still depending. 1883 *Law Reports* 11 Q. Bench Div. 559 The resolution was filed in the court in which the bankruptcy was depending.

† 8. To be ready or preparing to come on; to impend, to be imminent. *Obs.*

1712 *SWIFT City Shower* 3 While rain depends, the pensive cat gives o'er Her frolics. 1719 *De For Crusoe* I. xii. (1858) 184, I had not the least notion of any such thing depending, or the least supposition of it being possible.

† 9. To have a leaning. (Cf. *penchant*.) *Obs. rare.* 1886 *Let. Earle Leicester* 15 It might then be suspected, in respect of the disposition of such as depend that way.

† **Depend**, *v.* 2. *rare.* [*ad. L. dependere* to pay down or away, spend, expend, *f. DE- I. 1, 2 + pendere* to weigh, pay. Cf. **DISPEND**.] *trans.* To expend, spend.

1607 *Barley-Brake* (1877) 12 To whom Dame Nature lent so rich a port, That all her glory on her was depended.

**Dependable** (dĕpĕndăb'l), *a.* Also -ible. [*f. DEPEND v. + -ABLE*.] That may be depended on; trustworthy, reliable.

1738 *POPE Let. to Gay* xxi. Wks. (1737) VI. 186 That desire was, to fix and preserve a few lasting, dependable friendships. 1840 *Herschel Ess.* (1857) 92 Calculations, with more dependable data. 1842 *Murray's Handbk. N. Italy* 91 Le Quattro Nazioni, good and reasonable, and kept by the dependable people. 1864 *Sir F. Palgrave Norm. & Eng.* IV. 642 Flambard was thoroughly dependable. 1889 *Boyn Carpenter Permanent Elem. Relig.* Intro. 30 We have dependable material on which to base our study.

Hence **Dependableness**; **Dependably** *adv.*

1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph.* 554 Alexander saw and impressed upon his successors the dependableness of the Jewish people. 1862 *Mrs. Carlyle Lett.* III. 111 The accounts I get of Mr. C. from himself, and (still more dependably) from my housemaid. 1874 *Miss Mulock My Mother & I* xi, One of his characteristics was exceeding punctuality and dependableness.

**Dependant, -dent** (dĕpĕndĕnt), *sb.* [*a. F. dependant* adj. and sb., properly pr. ppl. of *dĕpendre* to **DEPEND**. From the 18th c. often (like the adj.) spelt *dependent*, after *L.* (both forms being entered by Johnson); but the spelling -*ant* still predominates in the sb.: cf. *defendant, assistant*. 1755 *Johnson Pref. to Dict.*, Some words, such as *dependant, dependent; dependance, dependence*, vary their final syllable, as one or another language is present to the writer.]

† 1. Something subordinately attached or belonging to something else; a subordinate part, appurtenance, dependency. *Obs.*

1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxxvii. (R.). The Frenchemen... demanded... to have the synyorie of Guynes... and all the landes of Froyten, and the dependantes of Guynes vnto the lymyttes of the water of Grauclyng. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 98 With all incidents, circumstaunces, dependences, or connexes. 1643 *Payne Treachery of Pistoia* i. 32 (R.) with all its circumstances and dependents. 1715 *Land. Gaz.* No. 5425/9 The Lease for the... Copper-Works... with its Dependents. 1721 *BRADLEY Wh. Nature* 32 Monsieur de Reaumur... discover'd certain Parts which might reasonably be esteem'd Dependents of Flowers. 1837 *F. COOPER Recoll. Europe* I. 174 [Versailles] was a mere dependant of the crown.

2. A person who depends on another for support, position, etc.; a retainer, attendant, subordinate, servant.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* III. i. 134 The best ward of mine honours is rewarding my dependants. 1632 *LITGOW Trav.* I. 38, I demanded our dependant, what was to pay? 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 5/1 Almost all of his own numerous family and dependants. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 28 p. 8 An error almost universal among those that converse much with dependants. 1752 *Ibid.* No. 190 p. 7 Convinced that a dependant could not easily be made a friend. 1786 *BURKE W. Hastings Wks.* 1842 II. 105 Her female dependants, friends, and servants. 1830 *D'ISRAELI Chas. I.* III. v. 76 Such a personage as Laud is doomed to have dependants, and not friends. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 55 Other people could provide for their dependants. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 118 The gentry were surrounded by dependants. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 309 A poor dependant of the family.

**Dependence** (dĕpĕndĕns). Forms: 6 -aunce, 6-9 -aunce, 7- -ence. [*a. F. dependance* (15th c. in Littré, in 14th c. *dependance, Oresme*), *f. dependant*; see *prec.* and **-ANCE**. Like **DEPENDENT a.**, subseq. assimilated to the *L.* type, the form in -*ance* being rare after 1800.]

† 1. The action of hanging down; *concr.* something that hangs down. *Obs. rare.*

1607 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 806 Like a large Cluster of black Grapes they show, And make a large dependence from the Bough.

2. The relation of having existence hanging upon, or conditioned by, the existence of something else; the fact of depending upon something else.

1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intell.* ii. (1628) 27 Words... that seeme to have dependence on the Latin. 1613 *J. SALKELD Treat. Angels* 5 Without beginning or dependence of any other cause. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* I. xi. 45 There was no naturall dependence of the event upon the signe. 1677 *PLOT Oxfordsh.* 196, I dare not suppose there was any dependence between the medicin and disease. 1754 *EDWARDS Freed. Will* I. iv. 23 The Dependence and Connection between Acts of Volition or Choice, and their Causes. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. xxvii. 199 The chain of dependence which runs throughout creation. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* x. 348 That which comes next in the order of dependence.

† b. Connexion of successively dependent parts; logical sequence. *Obs.* (or merged in *prec.*.)

a 1535 *MORE Wks.* 611 (R.) Hys woordes... be so dark and so intricate of purpose withoute any dependence or order. 1638 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 236 The Father next, and as they are in blood the other follow in a just dependence; the rest promiscuously. 1681-6 *J. SCOTT Chr. Life* (1747) III. 252 The Discourse... from Verse to Verse runs all along in a close and continued Dependence.

† c. In wider sense: Relation, connexion (cf. **DEPEND** 2 b). *Obs.*

a 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 226 As their [St. Philip and St. Bartholomew] being of that Society of the Twelve hindered them not from being of the great Societie the Church; so their other Dependences, as being of the Church, or being of the seventy, or being married men... hindered them not from being of the Twelve.

3. The relation of anything subordinate to that from which it holds, or derives support, etc.; the condition of a dependant; subjection, subordination. (*Opp. to independence.*)

1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* III. 72 Those two great Cities, Athens and Sparta, upon which all the rest had most dependence. 1660 *R. COKE Power & Subj.* 147 How far the Britanick Churches were from any dependence upon the Church of Rome. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 488 A dependence upon the most Brutal of Tyrants. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 101 p. 4, I lived in all the luxury of affluence without expence or dependence. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm. Intro.* § 4. 101 Dependence being very little else, but an obligation to conform to the will or law of that superior person or state, upon which the inferior depends. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 469 To free the Crown from its dependence on the Parliament. 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* xviii. 172 The other four were equally in the Duke's dependence.

† 4. *concr.* That which is subordinate to, connected with, or belonging to, something else; an appurtenance, connexion, dependency. *Obs.*

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 25 To committe the state of his said marriage, with all the circumstances and dependance thereof vnto the prelates. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus Hist.* III. xiii. (1591) 122 As though eight Legions were to be the dependence of one navy. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 127 The great river Indus... issueth out of a part or dependance of the hill Caucasus. 1794 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 54 Coblenz, a dependence of the electorate of Mentz.

† b. A body of dependants or subordinates; a retinue. (Usually -*ance*.) *Obs.*

1606 *FORD Honor Tri.* 10 Deserving to be beloned; of whom? Of popular opinion or unstable vulgar dependances? 1631 *WERVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 273 He feasted... two kings, two Queens, with their dependances, 700. messe of meate served for the first dinner. 1638 *RAWLEY tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 19 A numerous Family, a great Retinue, and Dependence. 1694 *SOUTH Serm.* (1697) I. 33 Encumbered with Dependences, throng'd and surrounded with Petitioners.

5. The condition of resting in faith or expectation (upon something); reliance; assured confidence or trust.

1627 *SANDERSON 12 Serm.* (1632) 530 Faithful dependence vpon the providence... of God. 1754 *Hist. Eng. Lady Distinction* II. 10 Thoroughly sensible what little dependence I ought to make on my own strength. 1763 *ELIZ. CARTER Mem.* etc. (1816) I. 295 The waters, I shall continue drinking, without much dependence of getting better. 1801 *GABRIELLI Myst. Husb.* II. 205 There was no dependence to be placed in the word of a woman who [etc.]. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nis.* I. 68 It is the only branch of divination worthy of dependence. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 19 Living... in dependence on the will of God.

b. *transf.* That on which one relies or may rely; object of reliance or trust; resource. *Obs.*

1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* IV. v. 44 Your honour, your piety, are my just dependence. 1803 *WELLINGTON in Owen Desp.* 784 The seamen from the East India fleet were the only or principal dependence for manning the navy. 1827 *J. F. COOPER Prairie* II. iv. 59 Take the Lord for your dependence.

† c. Reliableness, trustworthiness. *Obs. rare.*

1754 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 22 So little dependence has this affair. 1790-1821 *W. COMBE Devil on Two Sticks* (1817) VI. 44 The philosophy of poets... is not of very sterling dependence.

6. The condition of waiting for settlement; pending, suspense. (Now only in legal use.)

1605 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* 4 Dec. (Jam. Suppl.) That anes the actionne may be put under dependence befor onie parliament. 1679-1714 *BURNET Hist. Ref.*, After a long dependence it might end as the former had done. 1816 *SHELLEY Let.* in *Dowden Life* II. 8 Engagements contracted during the dependence of the late negotiation. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot., Depending Action*, an action is held to be in dependence from the moment of the citation, until the final decision of the House of Lords. 1874 *Act 37-8 Vict.* c. 94 § 68 Nothing herein contained shall affect any action now in dependence.

† b. A quarrel or affair of honour 'depending' or awaiting settlement. *Obs.*

1598 *B. JONSON Ev. Man in Hum.* I. v. The bastinado! a most proper, and sufficient dependence, warranted by the great Caranza. 1616 — *Devil an Ass* iv. vii. 'H' is friend to him, with whom I ha' the dependence. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xxi. Let us pause for the space of one venue, until I give you my opinion on this dependence. [Note. *Dependence*, a phrase among the brethren of the sword for an existing quarrel.]

**Dependency** (dĕpĕndĕnsi). Also 6-7 -encie; 6 -aunce, 7 -encie, 7-9 -aunce. [*f. as prec.*; see **-ANCE**, **-ENCY**.]

1. The condition of being dependent; the relation of a thing to that by which it is conditioned; contingent logical or causal connexion; = *prec.* 2.

1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. (1632) 376 That dependencie and order, whereby the lower sustaining alwayes the more excellent [etc.]. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* v. 1. 62 Such a dependency of thing, on thing, as ere I heard in madness. 1647 *SPRIGGE Anglia Rediv.* iv. vii. (1854) 286 All threaded upon one string of dependency. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ. Man* I. iii. 336 The Dependency of Evidences makes the resulting Probability weak. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* viii. 245 In this Unfigured Syllogism... the dependency of Extension and Intension does not subsist.

2. The relation of a thing (or person) to that by which it is supported: state of subjection or subordination; = *prec.* 3.

1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* I. x. (1611) 26 Having no such dependency upon any one. 1634 *W. TIRWHITT tr. Balsac's Lett.* 251, I have no servile dependency upon their conceptions. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. II. 64 Ready to shake off the dependency of Ireland upon the crown of England. 1848 *C. BRONTE J. Eyre* xiv. (1873) 133 That you care whether or not a dependant is comfortable in his dependency. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. x. 456 They found England in dependency upon a foreign power; they left it a free nation.

† 3. Reliance; = *prec.* 5. *Obs. rare.*

a 1600 *HOOKER (J.)*, Their dependancies on him were drowned in this conceit. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. lx. 98 As if God... would lead us to a dependency on Him.

4. Something dependent or subordinate; a subordinate part; an appurtenance. *a. gen.*

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. cxi. (1632) 1004 Many dependancies of Story had their euent in the Acts of this man. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* II. xii. § 4 Modes I call such complex ideas, which... are considered as dependancies on, or affections of substances. 1741 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* II. 4 The Knowledge of human Nature and its Dependencies. 1852 *S. R. MAITLAND Ess. Various Subj.* 155 A thorough sifting of this subject, and its dependencies.

† b. A body of dependants; a household establishment. *Obs.*

1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 61 This mans Serraglio... answerable to his small dependencie. 1670 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals* II. 112 The Dependencies and Relations of the Popes and Cardinals, do not suffer the poor Prelats to act according to the Dictates of Equity. 1701 *SWIFT Contests of Nobles & Com.*, Men, who have acquired large possessions, and consequently dependencies.

c. A dependent or subordinate place or territory; esp. a country or province subject to the control of another of which it does not form an integral part.

1684 *Scanderberg Rediv.* iii. 49 The Kingdom of Poland and great Dutchy of Lyffland, together with all their Dependencies. 1684-90 *T. BURNET Th. Earth* (J.). This earth, and its dependencies. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 342 This is that Sheffield which now, with its dependencies, contains a hundred and twenty thousand souls. 1864 *R. A. ARNOLD Cotton Fam.* 464 There is a wide difference between a dependency and a colony. The one is held in trust, the other in absolute fee-simple.

d. An appurtenance (to a dwelling-house, etc.).

1822 *W. IRVING Braceb. Hall* ii. 12 To visit the stables, dog-kennel and other dependencies.

† 5. A quarrel 'depending' or awaiting settlement; = *prec.* 6 b. *Obs.*

a 1625 *FLETCHER Elder Bro.* v. i. The masters of dependencies, That by compounding differences 'tween others, Supply their own necessities. 1632 *MASSINGER Maid of Hon.* I. i. Your masters of dependencies to take up A drunken brawl.

† b. *gen.* An affair pending or awaiting settlement. *Obs. rare.*

1809 *W. TAYLOR in Robberds Mem.* II. 279 In consequence of disagreeable commercial dependencies, which I did not succeed in liquidating.

**Dependent** (dĕpĕndĕnt), *a.* Also 5-6 -aunt, 6-9 -ant. [Originally *dependant*, *a. F. dependant* (14th c. in Hatzi), pr. ppl. of *dĕpendre* to hang down, depend; from the 16th c. often assimilated to *L. dependens*, and now usually so spelt, the form in -*ant* being almost obs. in the adj., though retained in the sb., q.v.]

1. Hanging down, pendent.

c 1420 *Pallad on Husb.* III. 1060 So thai be wombed wel, dependant, syde, That likely is for greet and mighty store. 1514 *BARCLAY Cyt. & Uploudysheum.* (Percy Soc.) p. lxxii. With glistering eyes & side dependant beard. 1591 *GREENE Maidens Dreame* xxviii. Mourning looks dependant. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 378 A regular rock, from the upper part of which are dependent many excrescences. 1880 *C. & F. DARWIN Movem. Pl.* 128 [The leaves] partially assume their nocturnal dependent position.

2. That depends on something else; having its existence contingent on, or conditioned by, the existence of something else.

1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* I. viii. (1611) 20 On these two general heads... all other specialities are dependent. 1623



COCKRAM, *Dependent*, which hangeth upon another thing. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* II. 192 Effects dependent on the same. CAUSE. 1707 *Norris Treat. Humility* III. 77 A creature is a dependent being, that is, it is essential to a creature to depend upon the author of its being. 1850 *M'Cosh Div. Govt.* I. i. (1874) 11 Animal life, again, is dependent on vegetable life, and vegetable life is dependent on the soil and atmosphere. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) I. 265 All things in nature are dependent on one another.

† b. Annexed, appertaining. Obs.  
1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 62 b, The reversion that is dependant unto the same franktenement is severed from the jointure.

3. That depends or has to rely on something else for support, supply, or what is needed.

1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Commend. Verses in Fletcher's Wks.*, Whose wretched genius, and dependent fires But to their benefactors' dole aspires. 1742 *Young Nat. Th.* III. 448 Life makes the soul dependent on the dust. 1791 *Mrs. Radcliffe Rom. Forest* II, She found herself wholly dependent upon strangers. 1865 *Thoreau's Journal* Est. XXVII. 332 It was her destiny to be dependent on charity. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* II. § 6. 93 The vast estates were granted out to new men dependent on royal favour.

4. Attached in a relation of subordination; subordinate, subject; opp. to *independent*.

1616 *Brent tr. Sarpi's Conc. Trent* (1676) 574 One Bishop instituted by Christ, and the others not to have any authority but dependent from him. 1644 *Fisher in F. White Repl. Fisher* 337 Mediators subordinate unto, and dependent of Christ. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Polit.* 93 Sovereigns are not subordinate and dependent to them [the Lawes]. 1786 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 364 The Assembly meet here, which is in the nature of a dependent Parliament. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* VII. 178 The temper of mind which is proper to a dependent and subordinate agent. 1863 *Bright Sp. Amer.* 26 Mar., They ceased to be dependent colonies of England.

b. Math. *Dependent variable*: one whose variation depends on that of another variable (the *independent variable*).

1854 *Todhunter Diff. Calc.* I, A dependent variable is a quantity the value of which is determined as soon as that of some independent variable is known.

† 5. Impending. Obs. rare.

1606 *Shaks. Tr. & Cr.* II. III. 21 That me thinkes is the curse dependant on those that warre for a placket.

† *Dependential*, a. Obs. [f. med.L. *dependētia* dependence + *-AL*: cf. *confidential*.] Relating to, or of the nature of, dependence.

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 14 God doth it to exercise a dependential faith upon God.

*Dependently* (dipendēntli), adv. [f. *DEPENDENT* a. + *-LY*.] In a dependent manner; in a way depending on something.

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* III. XXV. 178 These . . . act but dependently on their forms. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* I. III. 73 Whether there be an utter impossibility of any material being to be either independently or dependently eternal. 1793 *Beattie Moral Sc.* I. i. § 3 (R.) If we affirm . . . relatively, conditionally, or dependently on something else, it is the subjunctive.

*Depender* (dipendā). Also 6-7 *Sc.-ar.* [f. *DEPEND* v. 1 + *-ER*.]

† 1. A dependant. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.*

1565 *Lindesay (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (1728) 8 Through the vain flattery of his dependers. 1577-95 *Descr. Isles Scott.* in *Skene Celtic Scot.* III. App. 438 An dependar on the Clan Donald. 1639 *Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot.* IV. (1677) 186 Being all vassals and dependers of Huntley. 1724 *Swift Poems, A Riddle*, I'm but a meer Dependur still: An humble Hangar-on at best. 1786-31 *Tindal Rabin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. XVII. 78 He drew together a number of Lords of his Dependurs.

2. One who depends or relies on something. *rare.* 1611 *Shaks. Cymb.* I. v. 58 To be dependar on a thing that leans. 1617 *Hieron Wks.* II. 306 Art thou a continual dependur upon teaching? 1827 *Examiner* 470/2 A set of puny dependurs upon a British soldiery.

Dependible, var. of *DEPENDABLE*.

*Depending*, vbl. sb. *rare.* [f. *DEPEND* v. 1 + *-ING*.] In sense 2, perh. a subst. use of the *ppl.* a.]

1. The action of the verb *DEPEND*; dependence; in quot. † waiting, suspense (see *DEPEND* v. 1 6, 7). 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.*, To William Roe, Delay is bad, doubt worse, depending worst.

2. Something depending on or belonging to something else; an appurtenance; = *DEPENDENCE*.

4. *DEPENDENCY* 4 a. Obs.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 181 Conclusion of this depending of keepage of the see. 1642 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1694) I. 665 The said Commissions or Writs, with all their Dependings and Circumstances.

*Depending* (dipendin), *ppl.* a. (*prep.*) [f. *DEPEND* v. 1 + *-ING*.]

A. *adj.* That depends: see the verb.

1. Hanging or inclining downwards; pendent. 1735 *Somerville Chase* III. 441 To raise the slope Depending Road. 1758 J. S. Le Prant's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 52 To prevent the Pus from lodging in the most depending Part. 1810 *Wise's Arabian Hours* (1820) 39 Locked in the twilight of depending boughs. 1860 *Gosse Rom. Nat. Hist.* 176 One or two depending vines.

2. That depends on something else; contingent, conditioned, etc.; dependent.

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 3) I. 446 A number of depending circumstances distinctly and advantageously arranged.

† 3. Subordinate, dependent, subject. Obs.

1705 *Stanhope Paraphr.* I. 37 [Persons] of a mean depending condition. 1735 *Berkeley Querist* § 419 Either king-

dom or republic, depending or independent, free or enslaved.

† 4. Relying, trusting. ? Obs.

1767 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 113 A lesson of heaven-depending faith. 1829 F. BATHURST *Serm.* II. 374 A praying, waiting, depending frame of mind.

5. Awaiting settlement, pending.

1679 *Hist. Juris* 34 To hear and determine the depending cause. 1754 *Edwards Prime. Sc. Law* (1809) 35 Letters of diligence . . . granted in a depending process.

B. *prep.* [Originally the *pres. ppl.* agreeing with the sb. in absolute construction, as in *L. pendente lite*; cf. *during*, *notwithstanding*.] During the continuance or dependence of; pending.

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 31 Pream., Knyghthode . . . received, eny tyme depending the said accions or suetyes, shall abate the writtes. 1602 *Fletcher 1st Pt. Parall.* 61 The plaintife is put out of service depending the plea.

*Dependingly*, adv. *rare.* [f. *DEPENDING* a. + *-LY*.] In a depending or dependent manner; with dependence on some person or thing.

1655 *Gurnall Chr. in Arm.* XI. § 5 (1669) 100/1 Walk dependingly on God. 1676-7 *HALE Contempl. II. On Lord's Prayer* (R.), I will use it thankfully, and nevertheless dependingly.

† *Depensation*, Obs. *rare* -o. [ad. *L. depensā-tiō-em* expenditure, f. *depensāre* to spend, expend.]

1656 *Bloom Glossogr.*, *Depensation* (*depensio*), a weighing, a paying of money.

*Depeople* (dipēpl), v. *arch.* [ad. *F. dépeupler* (1364 in *Hatzl.*), *despeupler* (1611 *Cotgr.*); after *people*. See *DE* I. 6, and cf. *DISPEOPLE*, *DEPOPULATE*.] *trans.* To deprive of people, destroy the people of, depopulate.

c. 1611 *Chapman Iliad* XIX. 146 Achilles in first fight depeopling enemies. 1615 - *Odys.* IX. 75. I depeopled it, Slew all the men, and did their wives remit. 1648 *Lytton Harold* (1862) 297 The town, awed and depeopled, submitted to flame and to sword.

† *Deperdit*, -ite, a. and sb. Now *rare* or Obs.

[ad. *L. depēdit-us*, -um, corrupt, abandoned, pa. *ppl.* of *depēdere* to destroy, ruin, lose, f. *DE* I. 3 + *perdere* to destroy, lose.]

A. *adj.* Lost, abandoned, involved in ruin or perdition.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. III. 198 Such miscreants, and deperdit wretches as they proved. 1648 - *Bk. Conscience* 7 Some notable deperdit wretch.

B. sb. Something lost or perished.

1602 *Paley Nat. Theol.* v. § 4 (1810) 58 No reason . . . why, if these deperdit ever existed, they have now disappeared.

Hence *Deperditely* adv.

1608 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 17 The most . . . deperditely wicked of all others.

*Deperdition* (dipēdi-tiōn). Now *rare*. [a. *F. déperdition* (Paré 16th c.), n. of action from *L. depēdere* to see *prec.*] Loss, waste, destruction by wasting away.

1607 J. KING *Serm.* Nov. 31 Wherin was prodigion, perdition, deperdition, al congested and heaped up in on. 1645 *Howell Lett.* I. I. XXXI. The old [flesh] by continual deperdition . . . evaporating still out of us. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 66 It may be unjust to deny all efficacy of ponderous particles. 1795 tr. *Méville's Fragments* II. 63 At its horrid deperdition every citizen is alarmed. 1881 *Am. Militation* 6 Alas! who will henceforth be afraid of sin, if it only . . . end in painless deperdition?

*Deperition* (dipēri-tiōn). *rare.* [n. of action f. *L. depērire* to perish, be lost utterly, f. *DE* I. 3 + *perire* to perish.] Perishing, total wasting away.

1793 *Earl of Buchan Anon. Ess.* (1812) 363 That all nature was in a constant state of deperition and renovation. 1808 *Bentham Sc. Reform* 76 Deperition of necessary evidence, deperition of the matter of wealth, in the hands of the adverse party . . . deperition viz. with reference to the party in the right—by dissipation, by concealment.

† *Deperpeyl*, v. Obs. [a. OF. *deparpeillier*, *desp.*, to disperse.] = *DISPARPLE*, to scatter.

13. HAMPOLE *Psalter* (xlv. 11) xliii. 13 In genge bou scattid [MS. S. deperpeyl] vs.

*Depersonalize*, v. [f. *DE* II. 1 + *PERSONALIZE*.] *trans.* To deprive of personality; to make, or regard as, no longer personal.

1866 *Lowell Biglow P.* Introd., He would have enabled me . . . to depersonalize myself into a vicarious egotism. 1883 W. S. LULLY *Century of Revol.* 170 An artificial mechanism, which destroys individuality and depersonalises man.

† *Depersonate*, v. Obs. [f. *DE* II. 1 + *PERSON* + *-ATE*.] Cf. med.L. *depersonāre* = *dispersonāre*.] *trans.* To deprive of the status of a person or of personal rights.

1676 R. DIXON *Two Test.* 336 A Bond-man, a Slave . . . being wholly decapitated and depersonated from the common condition of a humane person.

*Depersonize*, v. [*DE* II. 1 + *PERSON* + *-IZE*.] = *DEPERSONALIZE*.

1888 F. H. STODDARD in *Andover Rev.* Oct., The one aims to visualize the ideal, the other to depersonize the God conception itself.

*Deporte*, obs. form of *DEPART*.

† *Deportible*, a. Obs. [f. as if from *L. vb.*

\**deportare* = *dispartire* to divide, distribute + *-BLE*. The prefix follows *F. départir*, *Eng. DEPART*.] Capable of being divided into parts; divisible.

1646 *Bacon Sylva* § 857 Some Bodies have a . . . more Deportible Nature than others; As we see it evident in

Colouration; For a small Quantity of Saffron will Tinct more then a very great Quantity of Brass or Wine.

*Depesche*, var. of *DEFEACH*, Obs.

† *Depester*, v. Obs. [a. OF. *depestrer*, *despestrer* (13-14th c. in *Hatzl.*), mod. *dépêtrer*, in same sense, f. *de-*, *dés-* (*DIS* + *-pester* in *empester*: see *EMPESTER*, *PESTER*).] *refl.* To disentangle or rid oneself (*from*).

1685 *Cotton tr. Montaigne* I. 449 One vice . . . so deeply rooted in us, that I dare not determine whether any one ever clearly depestered himself from it or no.

*Depeter* (depē'tar), *Building*. Also *depreter*. [*Derivation* obscure.]

It looks like a formation of *L. de* and *petra* stone; possibly from a med.L. *dēpetrāre* to dress with stone. In that case *depreter* is an erroneous form.] (See *quots.*)

1854 *Wiles Gloss.*, *Depeter* or *Depester*, plastering done to represent tooled stone. It is first pricked up and floated the same as for set or stucco, and small stones are then forced on dry from a board. 1876 *Notes on Building Constr.* (Kivington) II. 409 Depeter consists of a pricked up coat [of plaster] with small stones pressed in while it is soft, so as to produce a rough surface. 1886 *Semson Builder's Work* 248 *Depeter*, is somewhat similar to rough casting, except that small stones are pressed dry into the soft plaster by means of a board. *Ibid.*, *Depester*, is a term sometimes used to denote plaster finished in imitation of tooled stone.

† *Depe-x*, v. Obs. *rare* -o. [f. *L. depēx-*, *ppl.* stem of *dēpectere* to comb down.] To comb down.

1623 *Cockram, Depect*, to comb. 1644 *Ridiculed in Vindex Anglonis*: see *quor.* s. v. *DEPUNT*.]

*Depheazance*, *dephezaunce*, obs. ff. *DEFEASANCE*.

1558 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. v. 183 Without eny maner of vse, condition or depheazance.

*Dephilosophize*: see *DE* II. 1.

† *Dephlegm* (diplegm), v. *Old Chem.* [ad. mod.L. *dēphlegmāre*, *F. déphlegmer* (1698 in *Hatzl.*): see *DEPHLEGMATE*.] = *DEPHLEGMATE*.

1660 *Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech.* XXV. 191 We took also some Spirit of Urine, carelessly enough dephlegmed. 1668 - *Ess. & Tracts* (1669) 48 We have sometimes taken of the better sort of Spirit of Salt, and having carefully dephlegm'd it [etc.]. 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIII. 998 Very strong Vinegar, dephlegm'd by freezing.

Hence *Dephlegmed*, *dephlegm'd ppl.* a.; *Dephlegmedness*.

1660 *Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech.* XXX. (1682) 115 Well dephlegm'd Spirit of Wine is much lighter than Water. 1669 - *Hist. Firmness, Ess. & Tracts* 291 The proportion . . . depends . . . upon the strength of the former Liquor, and the dephlegmedness of the latter. 1676 - *New Exper.* I. in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 777 We gently poured on it some highly dephlegm'd Spirit of Wine.

† *Dephlegmate* (diplegmēt), v. *Old Chem.* [f. *ppl.* stem of med. or mod.L. *dēphlegmāre*, f. *DE* I. 6 + *phlegma*, a. Gr. φλέγμα (phlegma-)] clammy humour: see *PHLEGM*.] *trans.* To free (a spirit or acid) from 'phlegm' or watery matter; to rectify.

1668 *Boyle Ess. & Tracts* (1669) 65 We dephlegmated some [spirits] by more frequent, and indeed tedious Rectifications. 1686 W. HARRIS tr. *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 2) 186 You may use either a little more, or a little less, according to the strength of the spirit, or according as it is more or less dephlegmated. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* I. xxiij. (1760) 95 This Ingredient cleanses and dephlegmates the Spirit considerably. 1789 J. KEIR *Dict. Chem.* 96/2 The contained matter must be dephlegmated.

b. *fig.* To rid of admixture, purify, refine.

1796 *Burke Let. Noble Id.* Wks. VIII. 56 The principle of evil himself, incorporeal, pure, unmixed, dephlegmated, defecated evil.

Hence *Dephlegmated ppl.* a., *Dephlegmating vbl. sb.* and *ppl.* a.

1641 *French Distill.* v. (1651) 115 The pure dephlegmated Spirit. 1712 tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 162 To know whether it is truly dephlegmated, or Proof-Spirit. 1807 *One Let. Art.* I. (1848) 253 The ancients . . . produced those concentrated, dephlegmated, and highly rectified personifications of strength, activity, beauty.

† *Dephlegmation* (diplegmā-tiōn). *Old Chem.* [n. of action from *prec. vb.*; in mod.F. *déphlegmation* (Trevoux 1732).] The process of dephlegmating a spirit or acid.

1668 *Boyle Ess. & Tracts* (1669) 48 To separate the aqueous parts by Dephlegmation. 1718 *Quincy Compl. Dispens.* 40 The same thing is constantly observ'd in the Dephlegmation of acid Spirit. 1753 *Laboratory laid Open* Introd. 46 Retorts must be provided for the dephlegmation.

*Dephlegmator* (diplegmā'tar), [Agent-n. in *L. form* f. mod.L. *dēphlegmāre* to *DEPHLEGMATE*.] An apparatus for dephlegmation; a form of condensing apparatus in a still.

1828 S. F. GRAY *Operative Chemist* 767 This dephlegmator is formed of two broad sheets of tinned copper, soldered together so as to leave only 1/4th of an inch between them. 1876 S. *Sens. Mus. Catal.* No. 4376.

† *Dephlogistic* (diplogist'ik), a. *Old Chem.* [f. *DE* I. 6 + *PHLOGISTON* + *-IC*: cf. *PHLOGISTIC*.] = *DEPHLOGISTICATED*.

1707 *Darwin in Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 38 Combination of dephlogistic and inflammable gases.

*Dephlogisticate*, v. [f. *DE* II. 1 + *PHLOGISTICATE*.]

† 1. *trans.* *Old Chem.* To deprive of phlogiston (the supposed principle of inflammability in bodies).



1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 441 The power... of dephlogisticating common air. 1782 KIRWAN *ibid.* LXXII. 272 The nitrous acid... is well known to dephlogisticate metals as perfectly as oxygen. 1788 CAVENISH *ibid.* LXXVIII. 270 We suppose that the air... was intirely dephlogisticated.

2. To relieve of inflammation. (Cf. ANTIPHLOGISTIC 2.)

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 452 The sheriffs... were fundamentally phlebotomised and dephlogisticated by the fragments of their own swords. 1875 GEIKIE *Life Sir R. Murdoch* 1. 142 Given to water-drinking and dephlogisticating.

Hence **Dephlogisticated** *ppl. a.* (esp. in dephlogisticated air, the name given to oxygen by Priestley, who, on its first discovery, supposed it to be ordinary air deprived of phlogiston); **Dephlogisticating**, *ppl. a.*; **Dephlogistication**.

1775 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 387 This species may not improperly be called, **dephlogisticated air**. This species of air I first produced from *mercurius calcinatus per se*. 1789—*ibid.* LXXIX. 146 The dephlogisticating principle. 1784 CAVENISH *ibid.* LXXIV. 141 There is the utmost reason to think, that dephlogisticated and phlogisticated air (as M. Lavoisier and Scheele suppose) are quite distinct substances, and not differing only in their degree of phlogistication; and that common air is a mixture of the two. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 1. 1. 7 Oxygenated (dephlogisticated) muriatic acid. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 86 From the greater, or less dephlogistication of the ores, or the stones in which it is contained. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 450 Vegetables... again in turn, and during the daytime, exhale and breathe forth that pure dephlogisticated air, so essential to the support of animal existence.

**Dephosphorize** (dē'phō'sfōrīz), *v.* [DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of or free from phosphorus.

1878 *Ure Dict. Arts* IV. 451 Without attempting to dephosphorize the ore more completely. 1879 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 5/4 [This] so effectually dephosphorizes the Cleveland ore as to allow it to be manufactured into steel.

Hence **Dephosphorized** *ppl. a.*, **Dephosphorizing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Dephosphorization**, the process of freeing from phosphorus.

1878 *Rep. Annual Meeting of Iron & Steel Inst.*, The dephosphorization of iron. 1883 *Athenæum* 24 Feb. 253/1 The slag obtained in the basic dephosphorizing process. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 819/1 The dephosphorization process, by which phosphoric pig-iron can be converted into steel.

**Dephysicalize**: see DE-II. 1.

† **Depict**, *ppl. a.* Obs. [ad. L. *depict-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *depingere*: see next.] Depicted.

c1430 *Lyons. Min. Poems* 177. I fond a lykenesse depict upon a wall. 14. *Circumcision in Tundale's Vis.* 94 And letters new depict in every payn. 1598 *Stow Surv.* xl. (1603) 416 Embroidered, or otherwise depict upon them.

**Depict** (dē'pīkt), *v.* [f. L. *depict-*, *ppl. stem* of L. *depingere* to represent by painting, portray, depict, f. DE-I. 3 + *pingere* to paint: cf. DEPAINT and prec.]

(Godefrey has a single example of OF. *depictor* of 1426; but the word is not recorded later, and cannot be supposed to have influenced the formation of the Eng. vb.)

1. *trans.* To draw, figure, or represent in colours; to paint; also, in wider sense, to portray, delineate, figure anyhow.

1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 136 This old Distich, sometimes depicted vpon the wall at the entrance into the said Abbey. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 10 Which Bird I have here simply depicted as you see [here is fig.]. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iv. xii. (1840) 109 The history of the Bible as richly as curiously depicted in needle work. a 1667 *JER. TAYLOR (J.), [They] depicted upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine.* 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. The solar progress is depicted by the Hindoos, by a circle of intertwining serpents. 1807 *LADY HERBERT Cradle L.* iv. 121 The accuracy with which the painter has, perhaps unconsciously, depicted the room. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 33 Victims of the slave-dealer as depicted on the earliest Egyptian monuments.

b. *transf.* To image, figure, or represent as if by painting or drawing. Also fig.

1817 *BR. R. WATSON Anc. Ind.* 401 (R.) Why the man has... an idea of figure depicted on the choroides or retina of the eye. 1834 *MRS. SOMERVILLE Connect. Phys. Sc.* xviii. (1849) 176 He... saw... a windmill, his own figure, and that of a friend, depicted... on the sea. 1839 *G. BIRD Nat. Philos.* 396 The membrane, on which the images of objects become depicted. a 1870 *LONGFELLOW Birds of Passage* 1, *Discov. North Cape* xxi. With doubt and strange surmise Depicted in their look.

2. To represent or portray in words; to describe graphically.

a 1740 *FELTON (J.),* When the distractions of a tumult are sensibly depicted... while you read, you seem indeed to see them. 1856 *KANE Arc. Expl.* I. xiv. 159 No language can depict the chaos at its base. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* ix. 294 Sophocles aims at depicting the destinies, and Shakspeare the characters of men.

3. To represent, as a painting or picture does.

1871 *MACDUFF Mem. Patmos* iv. 45 Cartoons... in bold outline depicting the ever-varying and diversified features in church life and character. 1872 *BATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 45 Their oldest monuments depict women spinning.

Hence **Depicted** *ppl. a.*, **Depicting** *vbl. sb.*

a 1762 in *H. Walpole Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 93 A depicted table of Colonia. 1885 *Athenæum* 14 Mar. 532/1 His... gay and luminous coloration, and sparkling depicting of light are not obtainable with ink.

**Depicter**, *-or.* [f. *DEPICT* *v.* + *-ER*; the form in *-OR* is after Latin.] One who depicts, portrays, or sets forth in words.

1837 *LOCKHART Scott, Depicter* (F. Hall). 1865 *Daily Tel.* 10 Aug., The mournful depickers of Calcutta life. 1892 *A.*

HAMLYN in *Atalanta* Dec. 165/1 So brilliant a depicter of animal life.

**Depiction** (dē'pīkshən), [ad. L. *depiction-em*, n. of action from *depingere*: see *DEPICT* *v.* (Cf. OF. *depiction*, 1426 in Godef., but not known later.)] The action of depicting; painted representation, picture; graphic description.

1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. 176/2 The true shape and depiction of a Bishop in his Pontificals. 1882 *A. W. WARD Dickens* v. 130 Dickens' comic genius was never so much at its ease... as in the depiction of such groups as this. 1884 *E. FOSTER in Elocutionist* Dec. 7/2 Mr. Denbigh had hitherto restricted his art to depictions of the fleshly school.

**Depictive** (dē'pīktiv), *a.* [f. L. *depict-*, *ppl. stem* (see *DEPICT* *v.*) + *-IVE*.] Having the function or quality of depicting.

1821 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 392 The depictive art and power with which it is written. 1892 *WHITNEY Max Müller* 40 The signs lost their pictorial or depictive character.

**Depictment**, *rare.* [f. *DEPICT* *v.* + *-MENT*.] Pictorial representation; a painting, a picture.

1816 *KEATINGE Trav.* (1817) I. 136 Hung with gay depicments, in glowing colouring... of those who have suffered. *Ibid.* II. 76 Trajan's Pillar and various depicments give the representation.

**Depicture**, *sb.* In 5 *Sc.* -our. [f. L. *depict-*, *ppl. stem* of *depingere* (see *DEPICT* *v.*) + *-URE*.] = *DEPICTION*; depicting; painting.

1500-20 *DUNBAR To Queene of Scottis* 14 Majistres of nurtur and of nobilnes, Of fresch depictour princes[s] and patroun. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* X. 118 He is lost in amazement... to see genius employed upon the depiction of such a *vascaille* rabblement! 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 534 The depiction of... revolution which Darwin has accomplished in the minds of men.

**Depicture** (dē'pīktūr), *v.* [f. DE- prefix + *PICTURE* *v.* (in use from 14th c.); formed under the influence of *DEPICT* *pa. ppl.*, and of L. *depingere*, *depictum*.]

1. *trans.* To represent by a picture; to portray in colours, to paint; also, more widely, to draw, figure, or portray; = *DEPICT* *v.* 1.

1593 *Rites & Mon. Ch. Durh.* (Surtees) 40 The starr... underneath depicted. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 50 The glasse-windowes wherein the effigies of... Saints was depicted. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. ii. 183 A paradise or garden was depicted upon the ground. a 1847 *MRS. SHERWOOD Lady of Manor* III. xviii. 9 A course of little lectures... on the subjects depicted upon the tiles.

b. To image or figure as in a painting; = *DEPICT* *v.* 1 b.

1742 *tr. Algarotti on Newton's Theory* I. 106 The Images... are depicted upon the Membrane of the Eye. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 219 The... tableau depicted itself indelibly upon the mind.

2. To set forth or portray in words; = *DEPICT* *v.* 2.

1798 *COLERIDGE Satyrane's Lett.* iii. in *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 268 It tends to make their language more picturesque; it depicts images better. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* III. v. You have but described my feelings when you depicted your own. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* viii. 752 Oh! language fails, Shrinks from depicting his punishment.

3. To represent, as a picture, figure, image, or symbol does; = *DEPICT* *v.* 3.

1650 *Brief Disc. Fut. Hist. Europe* 30 The Iron Leggs and the Clay Toes depicted the Roman Empire. 1834 *LYTTON Pompeii* 133 Features which but one image in the world can yet depict and recall. 1852 *J. WILSON in Blackw. Mag.* LXXII. 151 The Outward expresses, depicts the Inward.

4. *fig.* To represent or picture to one's own mind or imagination; to imagine.

1775 *ADAIR Amer. Ind.* 209 They speedily dress a woman with the apparel of either the god, or goddess... as they depicture them according to their own dispositions. 1800 *MRS. HERVEY Mourtray Fam.* II. 213 Chowles was, in his eyes, a contemptible object; and, as such, he depicted him. 1876 *MISS BRADDON F. Haggard's Daw.* II. i. 5 Any idea about the Greeks, whom they depicted to themselves vaguely and variously.

Hence **Depictured** *ppl. a.*, **Depicturing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Depicturement**.

1850 *MRS. BROWNING Seraphim*, I have beheld the ruined things Only in depicturings Of angels sent on earthward mission. 1886 *J. PAYNE tr. Boccaccio's Decam.* III. vii. 1. 321 Terrifying the mind of the foolish with clamours and depicturements.

**Depigmentation**, [f. DE-II. 1 + *PIGMENTATION*.] The condition of being deficient or wanting in pigment (in the tissues).

1889 *I. TAYLOR Origin of Aryans* 42 Here depigmentation or albinism is very prevalent.

**Depilate** (dē'pilāt), *v.* [f. L. *depilāt-*, *ppl. stem* of *depilare* to pull out the hair, f. DE-I. 2 + *pilus* hair, *pilare* to deprive of hair. Cf. F. *dépiler* (Paré, 16th c.). (Pa. t. in *Sc. depilat* for *depilāt*.)]

1. To remove the hair from; to make bare of hair.

1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus* III. 29 The hair... Frahir Father throwt slicht scho depilat. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 205 Which places they much desire to depilate and glabify. 1853 *HICKIE tr. Aristoph.* (1872) II. 427, I am an old woman, but depilated with the lamp.

2. To deprive of its skin, decorticate, peel. [So in Lat.] *Obs. rare.*

1620 *VENNER Via Recta* v. 90 Made of Rice accurately depilated and boyled in milke.

Hence **Depilated**, **Depilating** *ppl. adjs.*

1876 *DUHRING Skin Diseases*, The extraction of the diseased hairs [in *tinea sycosis*], for which purpose a pair of depilating forceps should be used.

**Depilation** (dē'pilāshən), [ad. med. or mod. L. *depilatio-em*, n. of action from *depilare* to *DEPILOSE*. So in F.; in 13th c. *depilation* (Hatzf.).]

1. The action of depriving or stripping of hair; the condition of being void of hair.

1547 *BOORDE Bryn. Health* cci. 69 b, Depilation of a mannes heart. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* iv. 67 [They] pluck off all the haire of their Eye-brows, taking great pride... in that unnatural depilation. 1861 *WRIGHT Ess. Archæol.* I. vii. 131 The practice of depilation prevailed generally among the Anglo-Saxon ladies. 1877 *COUES & ALLEN N. Amer. Rod.* 616 The depilation of the members is not always complete; younger specimens... show... hairy tail and feet.

2. The action of spoiling or pillage. *Obs.*

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. x. (1632) 661 Orders for bridling their excessive depilations [i.e. of the Pope and his agents]. 1689 *T. K. Veritas Evang.* 37 The Depilations of Promoters, and other Under Officers.

† **Depilative** (dē'pilativ), *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *depilāt-*, *ppl. stem* (see *DEPILOSE* *v.*) + *-IVE*. Cf. mod.F. *dépilatif*, *-ive* (1732 in Hatzf.).] = *DEPILOCATORY*.

1562 *TURNER Herbal* II. 168 a, All herbes that are depilative or burners of hare. 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 10 They say it is used to Oyntments depilative.

**Depilator** (dē'pilātər), [agent-n., on L. type, f. L. *depilare* to *DEPILOSE*.]

1. One who deprives of hair; a shaver.

1836 *E. HOWARD R. Reefer* lvi, The hungry depilator seized the razors.

2. An instrument for pulling out hairs.

1889 in *Cent. Dict.*

**Depilatory** (dē'pilātərī), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. type *depilatorius*, f. *depilāt-*: see *DEPILOSE* *v.* and *-ORY*. In F. *dépilatoire* (Paré 16th c.).]

*A. adj.* Having the property of removing hair.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II, Bats bloud hath a depilatorie facultie to fetch off haire. 1766 *PENNANT Zool.* (1776) IV. 59 (Jod.) Elian says that they were depilatory, and... would take away the beard. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiii. 424 It emits a milky saliva, which is depilatory.

*B. sb.* A depilatory agent or substance; a preparation to remove (growing) hair.

1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* Annot. 12 A Depilatorie, to keepe haire from growing. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 129 Who because he would never have a Beard, used depilatories. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 76 The juice of its leaves is a powerful depilatory; it destroys hair... without pain.

† **Depiled**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [Formed after L. *depilāt-us*, F. *dépilé*: see *DEPILOSE* *v.*] Depilated.

1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* II. 48 [Shaving is] uncommonly, because allied unto depiled baldnesse.

**Depilous** (dē'piləs), *a.* [f. assumed L. type \**depilos-us*: cf. L. *depilis* without hair, and *pilosus* hairy.] Deprived or void of hair.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* III. xiv, A quadruped corticated and depilous. *Ibid.* vi. x, How they [dogs] of some Countries became depilous and without any hair at all. 1822 *T. TAYLOR Apuleius* vii. 156 Striking me with a very thick stick, he left me [the ass] entirely depilous.

**Depinct** *v.* *Obs.*: see *DEPINCT*, *DEPICT*.

† **Depinge** (dē'pīndʒ), *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *depingere* to *DEPICT*.] *trans.* To depict, portray, represent by a picture or image.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 263 That same that Garcias depinges in other lineaments.

† **Depinged**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* (app.) Stripped of wings and legs.

1658 *R. FRANCE North. Mem.* (1821) 112 To bait for trout... I commend the canker... or, if with a depinged locust, you will not lose your labour; nor will you starve your cause, if to strip off the legs of a grasshopper. — 307 Let the Angler then have recourse to... the depinged grasshopper.

**Deplace**, *v. rare.* [a. mod.F. *déplacer*, in OF. *desp-*.] = *DISPLACE* *v.*

1839 *J. ROGERS Antipope* xii. § 5 Purgatory deplaces hell.

**Deplanate** (dē'planēt), *a. rare.* [ad. L. *deplanāt-us* levelled down, made plain.]

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Deplanate, flattened, smoothened.

† **Deplane**, *v. Sc.* *Obs.* [f. DE-I. 3 + L. *plan-us* plain: cf. *de-clare*.] To make plain, show plainly, declare (to).

1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxx. 136 The day is neir; as I dar well deplane 30w.

† **Deplant** (dē'plant), *v.* *Obs.* [a. F. *déplant-er* (16th c. in Littre) to transplant, L. *deplanare* to take off a shoot, also to plant, f. DE-I. 1, 2 + *plan-tare* to plant, *planta* plant.] 'To transplant' Bailey 1721. (Thence in mod. Dicts.)

Hence † **Deplantation**. [So in mod.F. (Littre).] 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Deplantation, a taking up Plants. (Hence in BAILEY, JOHNSON, etc.)

**Deplenish** (dē'plēnīʃ), *v.* [f. DE-II. 1 + *PLENISH* (*Sc.*) to furnish a house, to stock a farm; cf. *DISPLENISH*, *REPLENISH*.]

1. *trans.* To deprive (a house) of furniture, or (a farm) of stock; to *DISPLENISH*.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 1/2 The tenants have sold their stock, depenished their farms.

2. *gen.* To empty of its contents: the opposite of *replenish*.

1859 *SALA Tw. round Clock* (1861) 144 Their own depenished pockets.



**Depletant** (dēpl'ētānt), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [*f.* DEPLETE *v.*: see -ANT *l.*]

**A.** *adj.* Having the property of depleting (see DEPLETE *v.* 2). **B.** *sb.* A drug which has this property.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VIII. 13 Tonics are often of more service (in inflammation) than depletants.

**Deplete** (dēpl'ēt), *a.* [*ad. L. deplētus* emptied out, exhausted, *pa. ppl.* of *deplere*: see next.] Depleted, emptied out, exhausted.

1880 R. DOWLING *Sport of P.* III. 205 The brain was remarkably deplete of blood. 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Lett. in Life* (1891) II. xl. 277 Creating openings in the deplete organism for access of spirits.

**Deplete** (dēpl'ēt), *v.* [*f. L. deplēt-, ppl. stem* of *deplere* to bring down or undo the fullness of, empty out, let blood, *f. DE- I. 6 + -plere* to fill.]

**1. trans.** To reduce the fullness of; to deprive of contents or supplies; to empty out, exhaust.

1859 Saxe *Poems, Progress* 36 Deplete your pocket and relieve your purse. 1880 *Times* 13 Oct. 5/5 The garrison is somewhat depleted of troops at the present time. 1884 *Ibid.* 8 July 11 The demand for coin... will help to deplete the Bank's stock of gold.

**2. Med.** To empty or relieve the system or vessels when overcharged, as by blood-letting or purgatives.

1807 [see DEPLETING below]. 1858 COPLAND *Dict. Pract. Med.* I. 105/2 To deplete the vascular system. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 465 Whenever, in inflammation, it is desired to deplete through the bowels.

Hence **Depleted** *ppl. a.*, **Depleting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1807 *Med. Jnrl.* XVII. 501 Depleting and antiphlogistic remedies were continued. 1870 *Daily News* 20 Nov. To fill her depleted magazines. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 June 5/2 The overcrowded village might be even worse to live in than the depleted town.

**Deplethoric** (dēpl'ēthōrik, -pl'ēthōrik), *a.* [*f. DE- II. 3 + PLETHORIC*] Characterized by the absence of plethora.

1837 T. DOUBLEDAY in *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 365 In order to remedy this [plethoric state of plants], gardeners and florists are accustomed to produce the opposite, or 'deplethoric state', by artificial means. This they denominate 'giving a check'. 1885 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* Nov. 39 Doubleday attempted to demonstrate that... the deplethoric state is favorable to fertility.

**Depletion** (dēpl'ēshən), [*ad. L. type \*deplētōnem* (perh. used in med. or mod.L.), *n.* of action from *deplere*, *deplēt-* to DEPLETE. Cf. mod.F. *déplétion* (term of medicine) in Littré. (The cl.L. equivalent was *depletura*.)]

**1.** The action of depleting, or condition of being depleted; emptying of contents or supplies; exhaustion.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Depletion, an emptying. 1852 D. G. MITCHELL *Battle Summer* 214 With coffers in the last stages of depletion. 1889 *Spectator* 14 Sept., The depletion of London to the benefit of other English cities.

**2. Med.** The emptying or relieving of overcharged vessels of the body; reduction of plethora or congestion by medicinal agency; bleeding.

1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Depletion of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* X. 471 The mode of treatment... was depletion, followed by a mercurial salivation. 1874 *Van Buren's Dis. Genit.* Org. 83 The acute symptoms... yield rapidly to local depletion and sedatives. 1890 *Times* 1 Sept. 7/2 Some blood letting was necessary and natural; but apparently it has gone on so long that a period of depletion has set in.

Hence **Depletionist**, an advocate of depletion.

1883 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Apr. 6/4 Two general views on that question [Scottish crofters]... may be summarized by the two words 'impetionist' and 'depletionist'.

**Depletive** (dēpl'ētiv), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [*mod. f. L. deplēt-* *ppl. stem* of *deplere* to DEPLETE + *-IVE*. Cf. mod.F. *dépletif* (medical term) in Littré.]

**A.** *adj.* Characterized by depletion. **B.** *sb.* A drug having the property of producing depletion.

1835 WARDROP *Bleeding* (L.), Depletive treatment is contra-indicated... She had been exhausted by depletives. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Treat. Urin. Diseases* III. 1 (ed. 4) 410 Active depletive measures are indicated.

**Depletory** (dēpl'ētōri), *a.* *Med.* [*f. as prec. + -ORY*] Producing depletion, depletive.

1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 110 Leeching and severe depletory measures are decidedly wrong. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 535 In the one case depletory medicines are indicated, in the other case tonics are no less essential.

**+ Deplication.** *Obs. rare.* [*n.* of action *f. med.L. deplīcare* to unfold, *f. DE- I. 6 + -plīcare* to fold.] Unfolding, display.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xv. § 3 (R.) An unfolding and depication of the inside of this order. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Deplication, an unfolding.

**Deplorability** (dēplō'rābiliti), *rare.* [*f. next: see -ITY*] The quality of being deplorable; and an instance of this, a deplorable matter.

1854 *Tail's Mag.* XXI. 167 It does not prevent occasional obscurities and deplorabilities. 1856 *Times* 13 Jan. (L.) The deplorability of war in general.

**Deplorable** (dēplō'rābl), *a.* [*mod. f. L. deplōrāre* to DEPLORE: see -BLE. Cf. F. *déplorable* (c 1600 in Hatf., not in Cotgr. 1611).]

**1.** To be deplored or lamented; lamentable, very sad, grievous, miserable, wretched. Now chiefly used of events, conditions, circumstances.

'It is sometimes, in a more lax and jocular sense, used for contemptible; deplorable: as, deplorable nonsense; deplorable stupidity.' Johnson.

1612 E. GUMSTON (title), Mathieu's Heroic Life and Deplorable Death of The most Christian King Henry the Fourth. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you list* iv. ii, The storie of Your most deplorable fortune. c 1607 CORRON *Pindar's Ode, Beauty* (R.), He... does betray A deplorable want of sense. 1710 SWIFT *Tatler* No. 230 P 2 The deplorable Ignorance that... hath reigned among our English Writers. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scotl.* I. iv. 230 The people beheld the deplorable situation of their sovereign with insensibility. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I. xiii. 160 I climbing without guides were to become habitual, deplorable consequences would ensue.

**+ b.** Formerly said of persons or things of which the state is lamentable or wretched. *Obs.*

1642 J. M. Arg. *conc. Militia* 13 Our deplorable brethren and neighbours. 1645 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. v. 291 A deplorable and comfortless Winter. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* 112 Thou pretendest a right to the deplorable town of Mansoul.

**+ 2.** Given up as hopeless; = DEPLORATE. *rare.* 1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compt.* viii. 300 That not deplorable persons, but such as have strength, be tapped.

**B.** as *sb.* *ppl.* Deplorable ills. 1830 SCOTT *Jnrl.* II. 157 An old fellow, mauled with rheumatism and other deplorable.

**Deplorableness.** [*f. prec. + -NESS*] The state or condition of being deplorable; misery, wretchedness.

1648 HAMMOND *Serm.* x. Wks. 1684 IV. 536 The sadness and deplorableness of this estate. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Pennit. Pardoned* III. iv. (1713) 321 He... hath known by sad experience the deplorableness of that condition.

**Deplorably.** *adv.* [*f. as prec. + -LY* 2.] In a deplorable manner, or to a deplorable degree; lamentably, miserably, wretchedly.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xiv. (1712) 130 If he be not desperately wicked or deplorably miserable. 1788 V. KNOX *Est.* 134 (R.) Editions of Greek and Latin classics... deplorably incorrect. 1878 LUCKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. viii. 452 The defences had been so deplorably neglected.

**+ Deplorate, a.** *Obs.* [*ad. L. deplorātus* be-wrapped, given up as hopeless, *pa. ppl.* of *deplorare* to DEPLORE.] Given up as hopeless; desperate.

1599 *Supplic. to King* 46 This deplorate & miserable sorte of blynde shepherdes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 92 In a deplorate or desperate dropsie. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* xiii. 54 Those that... are not deplorate in Diabolism. 1695 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 73 Many other Mysteries in Mathematicks, which were before held as deplorate.

**Deploracyon** (dēplō'rāshən), *Now rare.* In 5 -acyon, 6 -atoun. [Ultimately *ad. L. deplōrāshōnem*, *n.* of action *f. deplōrāre* to DEPLORE; but in Caxton and early Sc. perh. from French.]

**1.** The action of deploring; lamentation.

1533 BELLENDEN *Liuy.* I. (1822) 3 The deploration of sic miseryis. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* II. 151 The bitter deploration of mine offences. 1627 Bp. HALL *St. Impositor* 507 The meditation and deploration of our owne danger and misery. 1831 *Examiner* 482/2 We cannot run over a tenth part of the deplorations that occur.

**+ b.** Formerly, a title for elegiac poems or other compositions; a lament. [So in French.]

1537 LYNDSEY (title), The Deploration of the Deith of Quene Magdalene.

**+ 2.** Deplorable condition, misery. *Obs. rare.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* II. 16 It sholde be an harde thyng... to putte in forgetyng her swete firste lyf and now her deploracyon.

**+ Deplorative, a.** *Obs.* [*f. deplōrāt-*, *ppl. stem* of *L. deplōrāre* to DEPLORE + *-IVE*.] Characterized by or expressing deploration.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* VIII. xxvi. (1620) 315 Hermes himself in his deplorative passage... doth plainly auerre that the Egyptian gods were all dead men.

**Deplore** (dēplōr), *v.* Also 6 *Sc. deploir.* [Ultimately *ad. L. deplōrāre* to weep bitterly, wail, bewail, deplore, give up as lost, *f. DE- I. 3 + plōrāre* to weep, bewail. Cf. F. *déplore*, in OF. *déplorere*, *deplorere*, *deplourer*, *deplourer*, *deplourer*, to deplore, bewail (Florio). The Eng. was possibly from F. or It.]

**1. trans.** To weep for, bewail, lament; to grieve over, regret deeply.

1507 *Satir. Poems Reform.* vii. 75 Quhat duifull mynde mycht dewlie this deploir? 1591 SPENSER *Ruines of Time* 658 He... left me here his losse for to deplore. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 77 He was killed by a Musket bullet. He... was much deplored, by the whole Party. 1814 CARV *Dante's Inf.* XI. 44 He... must aye deplore With unavailing penitence his crime. 1852 TENNISON *Old Pk. of Wellington* II. Where shall we lay the man whom we deplore?

**+ b.** To tell with grief or lamentation. *Obs.*

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. I. 174 Neuer more Will I my Masters teares to you deplore.

**+ c.** To shed like tears, 'weep'. *Obs. rare.*

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, Dial. IX, The Turpentine that sweet iuyce doth deplore.

**2. intr.** To lament, mourn. *Now rare or Obs.* 1632 LITTONOW *Trav.* x. 485 My Muse left to mourn for my Liberty, deplored thus: [verses follow]. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* ed. 2445 Bid him fulfill the ceremonial law of deploing for ten dayes. 1776 MICHAEL *tr. Camoens' Lusiad* 262 Along the shore The Halcyons, mindful of their fate deplore.

**+ 3. trans.** To give up as hopeless, to despair of. *Obs. rare.*

1550 [see DEPLETOR below]. 1605 HACON *Adv. Locrine* II. x. 47 The physicians... do make a kind of scruple and religion to stay with the patient after the disease is deplored. c 1720 CONSIDERE *Poems, To Ld. Halifax* 29 A true Poetick State we had deplo'd.

Hence **Deplo'ring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Deplo'ringly** *adv.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 85 To their Instruments Tune a deplo'ring dump. 1847 CRAIG, *Deplo'ringly*. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* III. xiii, Mr. Pledgely shook his head deplo'ringly. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trav. Com.* xia. (1892) 256 As little was he the vanished God whom his working people hailed deplo'ringly.

**Deplored** (dēplōr'd, -rēd), *ppl. a.* [*f. prec. + -ED* 1: rendering *L. deplōrātus* DEPLORATE.]

**1.** Lamented, mourned for.

**+ 2.** Given up as hopeless; desperate; = DEPLORATE. *Obs.*

1559 KENNEDY *Lett. to Willock in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) 276 The maist deplo'rit heretiks quhilk cuf wees. 1620 VASSNER *Via Recta* Intro. 12 Who with deplored diseases... resort to our Baths. 1655 GURDALL *Chr. in Arm.* xiv. (1669) 300 His affairs were in such a desperate and deplored condition.

Hence **Deplo'redly** *adv.*, **Deplo'redness**.

1656 *Artif. Handson.* 72 To be deploredly old, and affectedly young, is not only a great folly, but a grosse deformity. 1608-11 Bp. HALL *Medit. Love of Christ* § 2 The deploredness of our condition did but heighten that holy flame. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 201.

**+ Deplo'rement.** *Obs. rare.* [*f. DEPLORE* *v.* + *-MENT*.] The act of deploring; lamentation.

1593 NASHE *Chrif's T.* (1613) 9 O that I did weep in vaine, that your defilements & pollutions gaue mee no true cause of deplo'rement. 1623 COCKBURN, *Deplo'rement*, weeping, lamenting.

**Deplo're** (dēplō'rā), [*f. as prec. + -ER* 1.] One who deplores.

1687 BOYLE *Martyrd. Theodora* xi. (1703) 167 All the other spectators of her sufferings, were deplo'res of them too.

**Deploy**, *sb.* *Mil.* [*f. DEPLOY* *v.* Cf. OF. *desploy*, -*ploy*, DISPLAY.] The action or evolution of deploying.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 126 From this situation of the flank march, it is that every regiment is required to begin the deploy, when forming in line with others. 1870 tr. *Erckmann-Chatrian's Waterloo* 245 When they began to talk of the distance of the deploys.

**Deploy** (dēplōi), *v.* [*a. F. déployer*, in OF. *deployer*, orig. *despleier*:—*L. displicare* (in late and mod.L.) to unfold. In its Afr. form regularly adopted in ME. as *desplay*, DISPLAY. Caxton used the forms *deploue*, *dysploue* after Parisian Fr., but the actual adoption of *deploy* in a specific sense took place in the end of the 18th c.]

**+ 1.** (in Caxton) *trans.* To unfold, display. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 112 Anon they deploied their saylle.

1490 — *Eneydos* xxvii. 96 To sprede and dysploue the sayles.

**2. Mil. a. trans.** To spread out (troops) so as to form a more extended line of small depth.

1786 *Progress of War in Europ. Mag.* IX. 184 His columns... are with ease and order soon deploied. 1818 T. B. DE-  
ploy, a military word of modern times, hardly wanted in our language; for it is, literally, to display. A column of troops is *deploied*, when the divisions spread wide, or open out. 1863 *Life in the South* II. i. 11 Other companies were deploied along the stream.

fig. c 1829 LONDON *Wks.* (1866) II. 206-7 But now deploie your throats, and cry, rascals, cry 'Vive la Reine'. 1805 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* II. (1873) 99 An English poet deploing all the forces of his genius.

**b. intr.** Of a body of troops: To open out so as to form a more extended front or line. Also fig.

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 117 Before the close column deploys, its head division must be on the line into which it is to extend. 1799 WASHINGTON in G. W. Desp. I. 22 The right wing, having deploied into line, began to advance. 1870 DISBELL *Lohair* viii. 205 The main columns of the infantry began to deploir from the heights.

fig. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey & Co.* Mrs. Chick was constantly deploing into the centre aisle to send out messages by the penny-priest. 1873 GURKIE *Gl. & Age* xia. 249 None of these [glaciers] ever got out from the mountain valleys to deploie upon the low-grounds.

Hence **Deployed** *ppl. a.*, **Deploying** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxxviii. 292 They beheld the deploying of the line. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimen* II. 216 Able to show a deployed front to the enemy.

**Deployment.** *Mil.* [*ad. F. déploiement* (1798 in *Dict. Acad.*), *f. déployer*: see DEPLOY *v.*, and -MENT.] The action of deploying; = DEPLOY *sb.*

1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 117 The close column of the regiment forms in line, on its front, on its rear, or on any central division, by the deployment or flank march by three's, and by which it successively uncovers and extends its several divisions. 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimen* ed. 6111. i. 38 Those divisions were halted, and their deployment immediately began.

**Deplumate** (dēplū'māt), *a.* [*ad. mod.L. deplūmātus*, *pa. ppl.* of *deplūmare* to DEPLUME.] Stripped of feathers, deplored.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Deplumate, without, or having lost, its feathers.

**Deplumated**, *ppl. a.* [-ED 1.] -prec. 1727 BAILY vol. II, *Deplumated*, having the Feathers taken off. 1819 G. S. FAKE *Diapens* (1822) II. 424 Shut up in the prison of gross flesh, with deplumated wings & scanty opportunities... the soul is compelled to toil.



**Deplumation** (dēplūmā'jən). [a. F. *déplumation* (Cotgr. 1611), n. of action from *déplumer* to *DEPLUME*.] The action of depulping, or condition of being depulped: loss of feathers, plumes, or fig. of honours, etc.

(In quot. 1834 humorously for 'plucking' in examination.)  
1611 COTGR., *Deplumation*, a depulping, pluming, v. feathering. 1662 R. W[ALDEN] (*title*), The Depulping of Mrs. Anne Gibbs, of those furivous perfections whereof she was supposed a Proprietary. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. iii. § 15 (ed. 3) 512 Through the violence of her moulting or depulping. 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacred Cal. Prophecy* (1844) II. 34 Notwithstanding the downfall produced by this depulping, it (the first Wild-Beast) afterward became erect upon its feet, like a man. 1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 289 Lest we recall to painful remembrance the forgotten miseries of depulping.

¶ *Path.* (See quot.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Depulping* .. in Surgery, a swelling of the Eyelids, accompany'd with the fall of the Hairs from the Eye-brows. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Depulping*, old term for a disease of the eyelids which causes the eyelashes to fall off (Gr. πτελωσις).

**Deplume** (dēplū'm), *v.* [ad. F. *déplumer* (in OF. *desplumer*), or med.L. *dēplūmare*, f. DE-I. 6 + L. *plūma* feather.]

1. *trans.* To strip of feathers; to pluck the feathers off.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husband.* I. 698 Twies a yere depulped may thai be. 1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 310 Ye must cast your hawk handsonly, and depulpe him head behinde... and anyoint it with butter and swynes bloud. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxx. (1739) 141 Thus was the Roman Eagle depulped, every Bird had its own Feather. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* I. xv. 188 Such a person is like Homers bird, depulmes himself to feather all the naked callows that he sees. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1774, 237 From the circumstance of its depulping its breast. 1847 GOSSE *Birds of Jamaica* 293 [The pigeons] are... depulped and drawn... before they are sent to market.

b. To strip off (feathers). *rare*.

1599 Broughton's *Lett.* viii. 28 There are that will... depulpe your borrowed feathers.

c. *transf.* To pluck or cut off hair from. *rare*.

1775 ADAM *Amer. Ind.* 6 Holding this Indian razor between their fore-finger and thumb, they depulpe themselves, after the manner of the Jewish novitiate priests.

2. *fig.* To strip or deprive of honour, ornament, wealth, or the like.

1507 DRANT *Horace Epist.* II. ii. H ij, Thence lighted I in Thessalie of fethers then depulmed. 1651 FULLER's *Abel Rediv.*, Andrewes (1867) II. 174 [The bishopric] of Ely (before it was so much depulmed). a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. (1662) 168 This Scottish Demster is an arrant rook, depulping England, Ireland and Wales, of famous Writers, meerly to feather his own Country therewith. 1779 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 588 His favourite amusement of depulping me. 1883 L. WINGFIELD *A. Rowe* I. xi. 258 [They] kept gaming-tables... where the unwary were speedily depulmed.

Hence *Depulmed* *ppl. a.*, *Depulping* *vbl. sb.*

1638 SHIRLEY *Mart. Soldier* III. iv. in Bullen O. P. I. 219 The live tail of a depulmed Henne. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. iii. § 63 Thus on the depulping of the Pope every bird had his own feather. 1793 *Residence in France* (1797) I. 170 A fowl... dressed without any other preparation than that of depulping. 1890 H. A. HAZEN in *Science* 23 May 313/a The most singular fact is that the fowl lives under the depulping process (in a tornado).

*Depnes*, obs. form of DEEPNESS.

**Depoeticize** (dēpō'etīzīz), *v.* [DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of what is poetic; to render prosaic.

1813 *Examiner* 10 May 300/1 Pope's villa... still survives... though much depoeticized with improvements. 1887 *Temple Bar Mag.* Sept. 73 Depressing and stale reflections upon the depoeticising influence of humanity.

**Depoetize** (dēpō'etīz), *v.* [DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of the character of a poet; also, to deprive of poetic character; = *prec.*

1865 *Pall Mall G.* No. 192, 4/2 The presence of cottages... depoetizes the scene. 1886 *Athenaeum* 24 July 117 Such writing is a relief after reading the men of the decadence, the pessimists who endeavour to depoetize life for us.

*Depois*, obs. Sc. form of DEPOSE.

**Depolarize** (dēpō'lāriz), *v.* [DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of polarity; to reverse or destroy the effect of polarization.

a. *Optics.* To change the direction of polarization of (a polarized ray) so that it is no longer arrested by the analyzer in a polariscope.

1819 *Edin. Rev.* XXXII. 180 The light becomes depolarized. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, Chem. 76 The interposition of the mica must have depolarized the ray.

b. *Electr. and Magn.* To deprive of polarity.

Also *fig.*  
1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* i. To depolarize every fixed religious idea in the mind by changing the word which stands for it. 1866 E. HOPKINS in *Athenaeum* 23 Sept. 369/3 The iron is hard, and requires to be depolarized like a steel bar.

Hence *Depolarized* *ppl. a.*, *Depolarizing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* Also *Depolarization*, the action or process of depolarizing.

1815 BREWSTER in *Phil. Trans.* 20 (*title*) Experiments on the Depolarization of Light. 1818 WHEWELL in *Todhunter Acc. W.'s Wks.* (1876) II. 31 The neutral and depolarizing axes. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* i. Scepticism is afraid to trust its truths in depolarized words. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 193 Forbes was able to prove the circular polarization and depolarization of heat.

**Depolarizer** (dēpō'lārizə), [-ER 1.] That which depolarizes; an instrument or apparatus for producing depolarization.

1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* xxiii. 336 In this case the thin film is called a depolarizer. 1894 *Daily News* 22 May 5/2 Voltaic combinations with a fused electrolyte and a gaseous depolarizer.

**Depolish** (dēpō'lish), *v.* [f. DE-II. 1 + POLISH, after F. *dépolir*, *dépoliss-ant* (in Furetière, 1690).] *trans.* To remove the polish from, deprive of polish. Hence *Depolished* *ppl. a.*

1873 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* I. vii. *Niagara*, Glass may be depolished by the impact of fine shot. 1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* II. 639 s. v. *Gilding*, The surface [prepared for gilding] should now appear somewhat depolished; for when it is very smooth, the gold does not adhere so well. 1884 *Public Opinion* 5 Sept. 305/1 A depolished bowl with cut facets.

**Depoliticalize**: see DE-II. 1.

† **Depolition**. *Obs. rare*—°. [ad. L. *dēpolitiō-em*, n. of action from *dēpolire* to polish off.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Depolition*, a polishing, perfecting, or finishing.

**Depone** (dēpō'n), *v.* Chiefly *Sc.* [ad. L. *dēponēre* to lay away or aside, to lay down, put down, depose, deposit; in med.L. to testify (Du Cange); f. DE-I. 1, 2 + *pōnēre* to put, place; cf. DEPOSE *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To lay down (a burden, an office); to deposit. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* IV. (1822) 357 He had causit the maister of chevelry to depone his office. 1649-50 FOORD in M. P. Brown *Suppl. Dec.* I. 394 (Jam.) Who had deponed his money in David his hand. a. 1843 SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* xli. The obedient element Sifts or depones its burthen.

† 2. To remove from office; = DEPOSE *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 106 Gif he... had depontit one of the kingis afore reherst fra their empire and kingdom.

3. To state or declare upon oath; to DEPOSE.

a. with simple object; also f. to depone an oath (*serment*). 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 316 Iunius brutus gart them depone an serment that thai suld al concur. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 26 He himself has confessed all that they deponed. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* xxi. (1837) 312 Any thing they could have to depone ament the spluzie.

b. with clause.

1600 GORDON'S *Conspir.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 198 Andrew Henderson... Depones, that the earle enyured of him what he would be doing vpon the morrow. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 297 Andr. Martin Servitour to the Lord of Pollock... Depones, that he was present at the house. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol.* viii. 265 Who deponted that he saw a cat jump into the accused person's cottage window. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg.*, *Dead Drummer*, One Mr. Jones Comes forth and depones That fifteen years since he had heard certain groans.

4. *intr.* To declare upon oath; to testify, bear testimony. Also *fig.*

1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-Convict.* 34 Two witnesses... deponeing before all England to King James. 1680 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 26 Prosecuted for not deponeing in the matter of Field-Meetings. 1793 *Trial of Fyfe Palmer* 66 He was the more difficult to depone to the letter, as, etc. 1835 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) III. xiv. § 30. 164 He could not depone to one fact against the accused.

*fig.* 1833 CHALMERS *Bridgevater Treat.* I. i. 61 This fact or phenomenon... depones strongly both for a God and for the supreme righteousness of his nature. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* 414 We cannot be ignorant of what is deponted to in the opposites of the axiom.

**Deponent** (dēpō'nēnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dēponēnt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēponēre* (see *prec.*), spec. used by the late L. grammarians as in sense 1.]

A. *adj. Gram.* Of verbs: Passive or middle in form but active in meaning: originally a term of Latin Grammar.

Both form and meaning were originally reflexive (e.g. *utor* I serve myself, *fruor* I delight myself, *proficiscor* I put myself forward, etc.), as in the Middle Voice in Greek; as, however, in ordinary verbs the reflexive form had become a passive in Latin, these verbs were erroneously regarded as having *laid aside* or dropped a passive meaning, whence the name. In reality, what was laid aside, or lost sight of, was the reflexive sense.

1528 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* (1573) 120 [He] maketh a verbe passive of a verbe deponent. 1669 MILTON *Accidence Wks.* (1847) 467/1 Of verbs deponent come participles both of the active and passive form. 1850 DONALDSON *Grk. Gram.* § 433 A deponent verb is one which though exclusively passive or middle in its inflexions, has so entirely *deponted* or laid aside its original meaning, that it is used in all respects like a transitive or neuter verb of the active form. 1871 GOODWIN *Grk. Gram.* (1882) 80 Deponent verbs are those which have no active voice, but are used in the middle or passive forms with an active sense.

B. *sb.*

1. A deponent verb.

1530 PALSGR. *Introd.* 34 All such verbes as be used in the latin tongue, lyke neuters or deponentes. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1660) 36 Are Deponents and Commons declined like Passives? c. 1790 COWPER *Comment. on P. L.* II. 506 Wks. (1837) XV. 320 The verb *dissolve* in the common use of it is either active or passive, and we should say, either that the council dissolved itself, or that it was dissolved; but Milton here uses it as a deponent. 1871 GOODWIN *Grk. Gram.* (1892) 91 Deponents generally have the aorist and future of the middle form.

2. One who deposes or makes a deposition under oath; one who gives written testimony to be used as evidence in a court of justice or for other purpose.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. an. 6 (R.), The sayde deponent sayeth, that on Saturday... he toke the charge of the prysoun. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 141 The said Jarvis Unwoun told this deponent he would pull this deponent's flesh from his jawes if he would not be conformable to their wills. 1713 SWIFT *Poems*, *Cadenus & F.* 68 Witness ready to attest... That ev'ry article was true; Nor further those deponents knew. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* II. 493 These depositions do not contain one word of truth, excepting that the deponents deserted from the service. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vi. 165 Dean Jones himself was the deponent.

† **Deponer**. *Obs.* [f. DEPONE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who depones: in *Sc. Law* = DEPONENT *sb.* 2.

1600 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI (1814) 203 (Jam.) The Duik of Lennox... deponis, that... this deponar for the tyme being in Falkland... he saw maister Alexander Ruthven [etc.]. 1634 *State Trials*, *Ld. Balmerino* 7 June, Before he had ended it, he said to the deponer, Mr. John, I entreat you [etc.]. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 107 That the Pannel's Presence may over-aw the Deponer.

† **Depoñible**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—°. [f. L. type \**deponibilis*, f. *dēponēre*: see DEPONE and -BLE.] Capable of being deposed (from office, etc.). Hence † **Depoñibility**. *Obs. rare*.

1635 T. PRESTON *Lett. in Foley Eng. Province Soc.* *Jesus* I. 1. 257 They intend at Rome... that deponibility, which is the only chief thing denied in the oath, must not be meddled withal.

† **Deposition**. *Sc. Obs. rare*. = DEPOSITION 5. 1692 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 284 (Jam.) The depositions of the witnesses now taken.

**Deposit**: see DEPOST.

† **Depopulacy**. *Obs.* [f. DEPOPULATE *ppl. a.* (see -ACY): cf. *degeneracy*.] Depopulated condition. 16... CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 405 O Jove, neither She nor I... can keep depopulacy From off the Frogs!

**Depopularize** (dēpōplāriz), *v.* [f. DE-II. 1 + POPULARIZE *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of popularity, render unpopular.

1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVI. 227 Not to depopularize a new-born power endeavouring to strengthen itself. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxii. (1862) VI. 365 But Sparta had not yet become depopularized. 1883 *Daily News* 3 July 5/7 There is nothing that tends so much to depopularise a Minister.

**Depopulate**, *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *dēpopulāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēpopulāre* (-āri), in its med.L. sense.] Laid waste; deprived (wholly or partly) of inhabitants. Used † a. as *pa. pple.* in which use it was at length superseded by *depopulated*; b. as *adj.* now *arch. or poet.*

a. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. ii. The kynge of Mede had depopulate the cuntry. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 377 By spoil of Wars depopulated, destroyed and disgrast.

b. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* III. iv. 94 [A] Country that is poore and wasted or barren or depopulate. 1737 N. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* II. (1740) 127 Locusts, which left the earth as naked and depopulate. 1818 SHELLEY *Lines Euganean Hills* 127 When the sea-mew Flies, as once before it flew, O'er thine isles depopulate. 1855 CHAMIER *My Trav.* III. i. 51 The people... are half starved, badly clothed, and depopulate.

**Depopulate** (dēpōplā'et), *v.* [f. *ppl. stem* of L. *dēpopulāre* (usually deponent -āri) to lay waste, ravage, pillage, spoil; f. DE-I. 3 + *populāre* (-āri) to lay waste, ravage, spoil (f. *populus* people), *lit.* to spread or pour in a multitude over (a region); but in med.L. to spoil of people, depopulate, in sense associated with the Romanic parallel form \**dispopulare*, whence It. *despopolare* (*dispopolare*), Sp. *despoblar*, Pr. *despoblar*, OF. *des-*, *de-peupler*, now *dēpeupler*, English DISPEOPLE, DEPEOPLE.]

† 1. *trans.* To ravage, plunder, lay waste. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* 56 He set furth toward Caen... depopulating the cuntry, & destroying the villages. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* (J.), He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprotected people, to spoil only and depopulate. 1641 G. FITZGERALD in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 246 The enemy... robbed... my servants and depopulated my Lands. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng. vi. Ethelred*, He... enter'd into Mercia... depopulating all places in their way.

2. To deprive wholly or partially of inhabitants; to reduce the population of.

1594 *Privy Council* in *Arb. Garner* I. 301 Many towns and villages upon the sea coasts are... wonderfully decayed, and some wonderfully depopulated. 1607 SHAKES. *Cor.* III. i. 264. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 216 A Village... lately depopulated from her inhabitants, by command from the Spanish King. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 50 The late Plague, which did much depopulate this Kingdom. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 271 Depopulating the maritime provinces by the expulsion of heretics. 1837 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) II. 339/1 The pestilence which depopulated the cities of Italy and ravaged the whole of Europe.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 361 [Lions] excell... in cruelty... depopulating the flocks and herds of cattle. 1686 F. SPENCER *tr. Varilla's Ho. Medicis* 422 Whole forests and valleys were... depopulated of game. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Comic* 96 The other Knaves will... Depopulate your Mouths... and take as much for drawing out an Old Tooth, as [etc.]. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Rabbit*, Turn 'em [Does] loose, that you may not depopulate your Warrens. 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* I. 282 An enterprise that... had, in a great measure, depopulated Europe of its bravest forces.

† 3. To reduce or lessen the number of (people, etc.); to thin. *Obs.*

1545 JOYCE *Exp. Dan.* xi. (1547) 182 The Iewes were euer ouerrunne and depopulated of both y<sup>e</sup> hostes. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XI. 173 The soldier-loving Atreus' son... Depopulating troops of men. 1798 R. P. *Four in Wales* 24 (MS.)



The modern spirit of depopulating trees having here left a gloomy house on a shaven lawn.

4. *intr.* To become less populous.

In the first two quots. prob. for *was a depopulating* = *was being depopulated*.

[1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. App. iii. 521 The kingdom was depopulating from the increase of enclosures. 1770 GOLDISM. *Des. Vill.* Ded., An inquiry whether the country be depopulating or not.] 1884 STEVENSON *Stud. Men & Bks.* 195 Our Henry Sixth made his Joyous Entry dismally enough into disaffected and depopulating Paris.

† 5. *trans.* To destroy, cut off. *Obs.*

1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 215 With this licour may you depopulate or cut of any member. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 121 With Depilatories burn up and depopulate the Genital matter thereof.

Hence **Depopulated**, **Depopulating**, *ppl. adjs.*

1623 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1637) 143 In these hard and depopulating times. 1632 LITIGOW *Trav.* x. 450 In that narrow depopulated street. 1643 PRYNNE *Son. Power Parl.* iii. 84 The Kings Popish depopulating Cavaliers. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inf. & Ab. Physic* 7 A depopulating Plague. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 419 A depopulated, neglected, mountainous country. 1821 *Examiner* 1 Apr. 206/2 A depopulating war was scattering its horrors throughout all Europe. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* xii. iii. 448 The depopulated deserts of Breadalbane.

**Depopulation** (dɪˈpɒjʊləˈʃən). Also 5-6 *-ac-ion*. [*ad. L. depopulationem*, n. of action from *depopulāre* (-āre). In ancient L. used in sense 'devastation, pillaging'; so in French in 1500 (Hatzf.). The modern sense in Fr. and Eng. follows that of **DEPOPULATE**.] The action of depopulating; depopulated condition.

† 1. Laying waste, devastation, ravaging, pillaging. Often including the destruction of *people*, and so gradually passing into 2.

1462 EDW. IV in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. I. 127 Warre, depopulation, robbery, and manslaughter. 1543-4 *Act* 35 Hen. VIII. c. 12 The same Scottes... make... incursions, invasions, spoyles, burnynges, murders, wastages and depopulations in this his realme. 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1640) 237 The Jewish law provided against the depopulation of birds' nests. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Law* C. Warres 68 Committing Rapes, Murders, and daily depopulations. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iv. Wks. (1851) 188 The Danes... infested those parts with wide depopulation. 1741 J. LAWRY in *Athenian Lett.* (1792) II. 44 Amidst tumults, depopulations, and the alarms of war. 1816 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iii. xx. In vain years Of death, depopulation, bondage, fears, Have all been borne.

2. Reduction of population; depriving of inhabitants; unpeopling. In 17th c. *esp.* the clearance of the peasantry from their estates by the land-owners.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* v. To the grete abatyng of his revenues and depopulation of his realme. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* II. liv. § 12, 189 For the depopulation of the land. 1619 JER. DYKE *Counterpoison* (1620) 27 Extortion, inclosures, depopulations, sacrilege, impropriations. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xiii. 100 He detests and abhors all inclosure with depopulation. 1765 GOLDISM. *Trav.* 402 Have we not seen... Opulence, her grandeur to maintain, Lead stern Depopulation in her train. 1829 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 6/1 (Paris) The depopulation panic and the necessity of keeping up big armies. 1893 G. B. LONGSTAFF *Rural Depopulation* 1 'Depopulation' is often very vaguely employed, but here it will be used as denoting a diminution in the number of the inhabitants of a district, as compared with those enumerated at a preceding census.

b. The condition of being depopulated or deprived of inhabitants.

1607 DRYDEN *Virgil* (1721) I. 37 Eighteen other Colonies, pleading Poverty and Depopulation, refus'd to contribute Money. 1721 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 188 There never was seen that ruin and depopulation... which I have seen... abroad. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 85 Castile and Arragon realize what strangers are told concerning Spain. Denudation, depopulation, and desiccation reign throughout them. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 339 The frightful silence of depopulation prevails.

**Depopulative**, *a.* [*f. L. depopulāt-* *ppl. stem* + *-IVE*.] Tending to depopulation.

1861 J. M. LUDLOW in *Mem. Mag.* June 170 The evidence... goes to show that American slavery is essentially wasteful and depopulative.

**Depopulator** (dɪˈpɒjʊlətər). [*a. L. depopulātor* spoiler, marauder, pillager, agent-n. from *depopulāre* (-āre).]

† 1. A waster, spoiler, devastator. *Obs.*

c 1440 LYDG. *Secrecies* 30 Callyd prodigus which is nat honourable, Depopulator A wastour nat tretable. 1607 TORSSELL *Fourf. Beasts* Pref., *Bestia*, i. *avastando*, for that they were wild and depopulators of other their associates. 1610 HOT- TAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 427 Those wasteful depopulators did what they could... many a time to winne it by siege.

2. One who depopulates a district or country. In 17th c. *esp.* one who cleared off the rural population from his estates.

1623 T. SCOT *Highways of God & K.* 77 The Depopulator... to inhance his Rents, pulls downe all the petty Tenements and Farmes, and will have none dwell neere him. 1626 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1650) I. 356 Covetous Landlords, Inclosers, Depopulators. 1642 FULLER *Holy State* 237 (T.) Our puny depopulators allege for their doings the king's and country's good. 1798 MALTHEUS *Popul.* II. ii. (1806) I. 339 Wars, plagues or that greater depopulator than either, a tyrannical government. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Introd., Collet d'Herbois, the demolisher and depopulator of Lyons.

**Depopulatory**, *a. rare*. [*f. as prec.*: see *-ORY*.] Characterized by or tending to depopulation.

1864 G. A. SALA in *Daily Tel.* 29 Sept., The Richmond *Sentinel* calls the depopulatory decree 'an event un-

paralleled in the American war'. 'Sherman', it continues, 'has given the war a new feature'.

† **Deport**, *sb. Obs.* [*a. OF. deport, desport, desport*], body manner of being, joyous manifestation, diversion, pleasure; in mod.F. *deport* action of deporting oneself; *f. deporter, desporter*, mod.F. *deporter* to **DEPORT**.]

1. Joy, pleasure; = **DISPORT**.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 33 b, Alas my dere lady all good and honour cometh of you, and ye be all my deport and fortune.

2. Behaviour, bearing, deportment.

(The Caxton quotation doubtfully belongs here.)

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. ii. B v b, When thys emperours sone had seen and adverstysed her deportes, her countenance, her manere, and her beaulte, he was alle ravysshed and espyrred with her loue forthwith. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Prophecies* 22 A Doctrine, which the deport of the Soul, while a prisoner to its own house, seems a little to encourage. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 389 But Delia's self in gate [she] surpass'd and Goddess-like deport. 1716 CIBBER *Love Makes Man* iv. i, He seem'd, by his Deport, of France, or England. 1740 SOMERVILLE *Hobbinol* III. 172 Her superior Mien, And Goddess-like Deport.

**Deport** (dɪˈpɔːt), *v.* [*In branch I, a. OF. deporter* (mod.F. *dé-*), *f. de-* (DE-I. 1 or 3) + *porter* to carry. In branch II = mod.F. *déporter* (1798 in *Dict. Acad.*), *ad. L. deportāre* to carry off, convey away, transport, banish, *f. DE-I. 2 + portāre* to carry. The two branches are treated by Darmesteter as historically distinct words in French.]

I. † 1. *trans.* To bear with, to be forbearing towards; to treat with consideration, to spare. *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. v. Dv, Saynt Austyn de ciuitate dei sayth thus; Thou emperour... deporte and forbere thy subgettes. 1481 — *Godfrey* 18 That ye deporte and honour my poure lygnage.

† 2. *refl.* To abstain, refrain, forbear. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 14 b, I me deporte from hensforth to speke only more of this matter. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* N iii b, (I) myght wel haue deported my self of takyng of thollice. 1613 *Trav. Aunc. & Mod. Times* 698/1 To deport himselfe from any further molestation of the Christians.

† b. *absol.* in same sense. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 67, I shall deporte and tarye for this present time to speke of the faytes of Jason. 1489 — *Faytes of A. I. I. 9* To deporte and forbere temprey warre.

† 3. *trans.* ? To raise, lift up. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Golt. Leg.* 33/2 Synge ye to hym in deportyng your voyys [*psallite ei in vociferatione*].

4. *refl.* To bear or conduct oneself (with reference to manner); to behave; = **COMFORT** *v.* 3.

1598 BARKET *Theor. Warres* I. ii. 11 He shall deporte himselfe neither cruell nor couetous. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* II. (1662) 239 He so prudently deported himself, that he soon gained the favour and esteem of the whole Court. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1742) IV. 62 How to deport myself with that modest Freedom and Ease. 1840 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) V. 38 They always deported themselves like gentlemen. 1885 *Law Times* 30 May 83/2 Throughout his career he has deported himself as became The Macdermot.

† b. *absol.* To behave. *Obs. rare.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 113 Mercy abused and in-gratefully deported to.

II. 6. *trans.* To carry away, carry off, remove, transport; *esp.* to remove into exile, to banish.

a 1641 BE. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Men* (1642) 331 Archelaus... was... deposited and deported to Vienna. 1809 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 237 Tronçon Ducoudray... was deported to Cayenne. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xcv. XII. 377 To... punish this sentiment by disfranchising or deporting two thirds of the citizens. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 8 Jan. 6/1 Brushing the snow and slush into little mounds, from which it was easily collected into carts and deported to the Thames.

Hence **Deported** *ppl. a.*, carried into exile.

a 1632 SIR D. CARLETON in *Cabbala* (R.), Better dealing then was used to the deported House of Saxe. 1880 K. JOHNSTON *Lond. Geog.* 88 A very small military force, chiefly of deported convicts.

† **De-port**, *v. Obs. nonce-*wd.** [*f. DE-II. 2 + PORT sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of the character of a port; to make no longer a port; to dis-port.

1691 BEVERLEY *Mem. Kings Christ* 5 Its Constantinopolitan port shall not be de-port.

† **Deportate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f. ppl. stem of L. deportāre*] *trans.* To carry or convey away; = **DEPORT** *v.* 5.

1599 tr. Gabelkoner's *Bk. Physicke* 172/1 Akornes which the mise have deportate into their domiciles.

† **Deportates**, *sb. pl. Obs. rare*. [*cf. med.L. deportus* in same sense (Du Cange), *déport des bénéfices* (Cotgr.). For the form *cf. annates*.] 'The first fruits, or one yerre reueue of vacant benefices (due vnto the Prince, Patron, or Prelate)' (Cotgr.).

1532 *Address fr. Contox* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* App. xli, Nothing at al... should be exacted in the Court of Rome, by the reason of letters, bulls, seals, annates... first fruits, or deportates, or by whatsoever other title... they be called.

**Deportation** (dɪˈpɔːtəˈʃən). [*ad. L. deportat-ionem*, n. of action from *deportāre* to carry off, convey away, transport: see **DEPORT** *v.* II. Cf. F. *déportation* (15-16th c. in Hatzf., not in Cotgr.), the modern common use of which has influenced that of the English word.]

1. The action of carrying away; forcible removal, *esp.* into exile; transportation.

1595 in *Cramond Ann. Banff* II. 21 Reservand the tua part to the present Vicare to his death or deportations.

1605 G. POWEL *Refut. Epist. Puritan Papist* 112 Banishment among the Romanes was 3-fold, Interdiction, Relagation, and Deportation. 1633 BE. HALL *Hard Texts* Ezek. i. 2 The first deportation into Babylon. 1726 AVULPH. *Parergon* 15 An Abjuration, which is a Deportation for ever into a foreign land, was antiently with us, a civil Death. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 510/2 Wholesale deportations to Cayenne. 1862 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liv. 443 The mass of the Jewish residents... had been more than once swept away by general edicts of exile or deportation. 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xxxi. (1879) 364 After the deportation of the ten tribes to Assyria.

† 2. **Deportment**, *pseudo-archaism*.

1616 J. LANE *Conf. Sqr's T.* ix. 144 The vulgar admiration Stood stupified at Horbills deportation.

† **Deportator**, *sb. rare*. [*agent-n. in L. form from L. deportāre* to **DEPORT**.] One who deports or transports.

1629 T. ADAMS *Serm. Heb.* vi. 8 Wks. 1058 Oppressors, Inclosers, Depopulators, Deportators, Depravators.

**Deportment** (dɪˈpɔːtmənt). [*a. OF. deportement* (mod.F. *dé-*), *f. OF. deporter* to **DEPORT**.]

1. Manner of conducting oneself; conduct (of life); behaviour. *Obs. or arch.* in general sense.

1601 BE. W. BARLOW *Defence* 206 Hereticks will bee exceeding holy, both in the deportment of their life, and in [etc.]. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1255 The honor and the shame that was to ensue unto them, by the different deportment of themselves in this action. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 385 This Antichristian deportment, How unlike it is to the Carriage of Christ's Apostles. 1719 *Young Revenge* v. i, She forgives my late deportment to her. 1839 YEWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xiii. (1847) 150 Luidhard... whose saintly deportment reflected a lustre on the faith which he professed.

† b. *pl. Obs.* (Cf. *manners*, *ways*).

1603 HOLLAND *Pindarch's Mor.* 499 By his deportments and carriage in all actions. 1665 G. HAYERS *P. d. la Vallée's Trav.* E. India 26 The King... was slain for his evil deportments. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* xxiii, He humbled his deportments before her.

2. Referring to merely external manner: Carriage, bearing, demeanour, address.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 150 The bridge was full of women... many of them in faire deportment unmaqued their faces. 1641 BROME *Jur. Crow* i. Wks. 1873 III. 360 Provided your deportment be gentle. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* II. His air, his mien, his deportment charm'd me so. 1761 CHURCHILL *Rosciad* Wks. 1767 I. 29 What's a fine person or a beautiful face, Unless deportment gives them decent grace? 1881 *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec., In the character of... a dancing-master, in which capacity he gives a comical lesson in deportment.

3. *fig.* The manner in which a substance acts under particular conditions; 'behaviour'.

1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 38 The identity of their deportment under similar circumstances. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* v. 146 This is illustrated by the deportment of both ice and bismuth on liquefying.

Hence **Deported** *ppl. a.* (*nonce-*wd.**), taught deportment.

1861 J. PYCROFT *Agony Point* I. 309 Frenched, and musicked, and deported.

† **Deportact**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f. DE-* (as in next) + *portact* var. of *PORTRAIT* *v.*] = next.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. 26 Whose Image was erected in a stately seat, wherein before the Trinitee was deported.

† **Deportray**, *v. Obs.* [*f. DE-* (as in *depaint*, *describ* + *PORTRAY* *v.*] *trans.* To portray, depict. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. 26 The Picture of this British woman here last deported.

[**Deporture**, in *Jodrell* and mod. *Dicts.*, error for *departure*: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Deposable** (dɪˈpɒzəbəl), *a.* Also 7-ible. [*f. DEPOSE* *v.* + *-ABLE*.] That may be deposited; liable to be deposited.

1643 PRYNNE *Son. Power Parl.* III. 117 Kings... deposible at the peoples pleasures. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iv. viii, Keepers of the Great Seal, which, for Title and Office, are deposible. 1649 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI. 338 One of themselves, elected by themselves, deposible by themselves.

**Deposai** (dɪˈpɒzəl). Also 5 deposaisle, deposayle, -ayil, 6-7 -all. [*prob. a. Afr. deposaille*, *f. déposer* to **DEPOSE**: see *-AL* 5, and *cf. disposal*.] The act of depositing from office; deposition.

1397 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 379/1 It was communed and spoken in manere of deposal of my liege Lord. c 1470 HANDING *Chron.* clviii. iv, By deposaisle and playne coruacion. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 405 (Rich. II.) It was behoovfull and necessary for the weale of the realme to proceede unto the sentence of his deposall. 1631 J. BUNCES *Answ. Rejoined* 220 The places voyded by the deposall of incomfortable Ministers. 1825 MILLMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. i. 7 All the acts of John XXIII till his deposal were the acts of the successor of St. Peter.

† **Depose**, *sb. Obs.* Also 5 *depos*, *Sc. depols*. [*f. DEPOSE* *v.*]

1. The state of being laid up or committed to some one for safe keeping; custody, keeping, charge; *concr.* that which is so laid up, a deposit.

1392 GOWER *Conf.* I. 218 For God... Hath set him but a lited while That he shall regne upon depose. c 1430 *Lyoc. Bochas* II. xxii. (1554) 58 b, The sayd herd... [and] his wyfe... This yong child toke in their depose. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 116 *Depos*, *deposition*. 1488 *Int.* in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 290 The gold and silver... jewellis and uther stuff... that he had in depose the tyme of his decess.

2. Deposition from office or authority. 1559 FERRERS in *Mirr. Mag.*, *Rich.* II vii, To helpe the Percys plying my depose.



**Depose** (dēpōz), *v.* Also 6 *Sc.* *depois*. [*a. F. déposer* (12th c. in Littré), *f. DE- I. 1 + poser* to place, put down:—Rom. *posare*=late *L. pausare* to cease, lie down, lay down, etc.: see *POSE*, *REPOSE*.] Through form-association with inflexions of *L. pōnere, posui, positum*, and contact of sense, this *-poser* came to be treated as synonymous with *OF. -pondre* (:-*L. pōnere*) and took its place in the compounds, so that *dēposer* is now used instead of *OF. depondre*, *L. deponere* to deposit, and associated in idea with *deposit, deposition, depositor*, etc., which had no original connexion with *depose*.]

**1. trans.** To lay down, put down (anything material); to *DEPOSIT*. *arch.*

*c. 1420 Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 460 Take leves . . of Citur tree . . And into must . . Depose, and close or faste it closed se. **1566 Pilgr. Perf.** (W. de W. 1531) 223 b, Saynt Peter & Saynt Paule . . by martyrdom depose the tabernacles of theyr bodyes. **1611 B. Jonson Gypsies Metamorph.** Face of a rose, I pray thee depose some small piece of silver. **1658 Sir T. Browne Hydriot.** 33 The ashes of Sacrifices . . were carefully carried out by the Priests, and deposited in a clean field. **1718 Prior Solomon** ii. 607 The youthful Band depose their glittering Arms. **1855 Milman Lat. Chr.** (1864) III. vi. iii. 419 A paper which he solemnly deposited on the high altar.

**† b. To put, lay, or place (somewhere) for safe keeping; to place or put in some one's charge.**

**1533 Stubbes Anat. Abus. ii. (1882) 18 We must depose and lay forth ourselves, both bodie, and goods, life, and time . . into the hands of the prince. **a. 1612 Donne Babbalanos** (1644) i. 108 [Josephus] says, our Soule is, *particula Dei*, and deposited and committed in trust to us. **1750 Carte Hist. Eng. II. 643 [He] left them [writings] in the monastery where they had been deposited.****

**† c. Of fluids: To deposit (as a sediment). Obs.**

**1758 Huxham in Phil. Trans. I. 524 The urine was . . turbid, and . . deposited a great deal of laticerous sediment. **1816 Accum Chem. Tests** (1818) 246 A blue precipitate will be deposited.**

**† 2. fig.** To put away, lay aside (a feeling, quality, character, office, etc.). *Obs.*

**1566 Pilgr. Perf.** (W. de W. 1531) 73 Depose or put from you the olde man . . and be ye renewed in the spiryte of your mynde. **1620 Verner Via Recta** vii. 139 Being sodden . . they depose all their hurt. **1628 Hobbes Thucyd.** ii. lxxv. They deposited not their anger till they had fined him in a sum of money. **1677 Govt. Venice** 50 The General . . can hardly bring himself to depose an Authority that he can so easily keep.

**3. To put down from office or authority; esp. to put down from sovereignty, to dethrone.** (The earliest and still the prevailing sense.)

**c. 1300 K. Alis.** 7822 Theo kyng dude him [a justise] anon depose. **c. 1470 Harding Chron.** cxcvi. The parliament then for his misgovernance Deposed him [Richard II]. **1535 Coverdale Dan. v.** 20 He was deposed from his kyngly throne, and his majesty was taken from him. **1568 Grafton Chron.** II. 157 The Aldermen that before were deposed, were agayne restored to their wardes and offices. **1651 Hobbes Leviath.** iii. xl. 254 In depositing the High Priest . . they deposited that peculiar Government of God. **1718 Lady M. W. Montagu Lett.** 10 Mar. The late emperor . . was deposed by his brother. **1848 Macaulay Hist. Eng.** I. 23 Shortly after the battle of Hastings, Saxon prelates and abbots were violently deposed. **1856 Froude Hist. Eng.** (1858) I. ii. 108 Sir Thomas More . . declared as his opinion that parliament had power to depose kings if it so pleased.

**b. gen.** To put down, bring down, lower (from a position or estate). *Obs. exc. as fig. from prec.*

**1377 Langl. P. Pl. B.** xv. 514 Ryt so 3e clerkes for 3owre couytey, ar longe, Shal bei . . 3owre pryde depose. **1483 Caxton Gold. Leg.** 77/3 I that am an only sone to my fader and moder I shold depose theyr olde age with heuynes and sorow to helle. **1671 Milton P. R.** i. 413 He before had sat Among the prime in splendour, now deposed, Ejected, emptied. **1873 Holland A. Bonnic.** xviii. 281, I had never seen Mrs. Belden so thoroughly deposed from her self-possession.

**† 4. a. To take away, deprive a person of (authority, etc.); also to remove (a burden or obligation; opp. to impose). Obs.**

**1393 Gower Conf.** III. 200 In sory plite . . he lay, The corone on his hede deposed. **1593 Shaks. Rich. II.** iv. i. 192 You may my Glories and my state depose. But not my Griefes, still am I King of those. **1617 Morison Itin.** iii. rv. iii. 195 Princes know well to impose exactions, and know not how to depose them.

**† b. To divest, deprive, dispossess (a person of something that enhances). Obs.**

**1558 Knox First Blast** (Arb.) 29 If a king shulde depose himself of his diademe or crowne and royal estat. **1606 G. W[oodcocke] tr. Hist. Iustine** 98 a, He was content to give himself of such a trouble as to be a soueraigne. **1649 Lovelace Poems** 10 Depose your finger of that Ring, And Rome mine with't awhile. **1681 Nevile Plato Rediv.** 257 It would be very preposterous to believe, that the Peers would depose themselves of their Hereditary Rights.

**5. To testify, bear witness; to testify to, attest; esp. to give evidence upon oath in a court of law, to make a deposition.**

**a. techn.**

**(a) trans. with simple obj.** (usually pronominal). **a. 1500 Chester Pl.** (Shaks. Soc.) 219 And blynde was borne undowdelye And that we will depose. **1566 in Peacock Eng. Ch. Furniture** 43 And that we will depose upon a book. **a. 1626 Bacon** (J.), To depose the yearly rent or valuation of lands. **1744 Young Nat. Th.** vii. 340 Each much deposes; hear them in their turn. **1873 Browning Red Clo. Nt. cap** 1347 And what discretion proved, I find depose[d] At Vire, confirmed by his own words.

(b) with obj. clause (or obj. and infin.).

**1562 Child-Marrings** (E. E. T. S.) 106 They cold not depose her to be of honest name. **1602 T. Fitzherbert Apol.** 20 a, [He] offered to depose that he knew that one of the prisoners . . was otherwhere then was sayd in his inditement. **a. 1715 Burnet Own Time** II. 396 The earls of Clare, Anglesey and some others . . deposed what Lord Howard had said. **1802 Mar. Edgeworth Moral T.** (1816) I. 236 The workman . . deposed that he carried the . . Vase . . to the furnace. **1871 Morley Voltaire** (1886) 231 It was deposed that La Barre and D'Etallonde had passed within thirty yards of the sacred procession without removing their hats.

(c) *intr.* (for or against a person, to (for) or against a thing or fact.)

**c. 1400 [see DEPOSING vbl. sb. 2.]**

**1542-3 Act** 34-5 Hen. VIII, c. 1 Other witness . . of as good . . credence as those be which depose against them. **a. 1569 Kingesmyll Man's Est.** xi. (1580) 74 Pilate could not but thus depose for his innocence, saying, I finde no faulte in hym. **1593 Shaks. 3 Hen. VI.** i. ii. 26 Then seeing 'twas he that made you to depose, Your Oath . . is vaine. **1623 T. Scot Highw. God** 57 The honest Heathen or Turke, for whose truth the Christian dares depose. **1841 D'Israeli Amen. Lit.** (1867) 416 He dreaded lest the spectators of his dexterity should depose against his own witchcraft. **1848 Mrs. Gaskell M. Barton** xix, The shot, the finding of the body, the subsequent discovery of the gun, were rapidly deposed to. **1862 Mrs. H. Wood Mrs. Hallib.** iii. x, He deposed to having fastened up the house at eleven o'clock.

**b. gen.** To testify, bear witness, affirm, assert.

**1529 More Dynalog** ii. Wks. 211/2 Than should either the newe proues depose the same that the other did before, or els that shoulde depose the contrary. **1634 W. Tynnyr tr. Balzac's Lett.** Pref. A b, [I] have knowne the Author from both our infancies, and . . can depose in what fashion he effecteth his labours. **1662 Evelyn Chalcogr.** 11 We shall not with Epigenes in Pliny, depose that this Art had its being from Eternity. **a. 1840 J. H. Newman Paroch. Sermon.** Rom. iv. 23 When our memory deposes otherwise.

**† c. To promise formally upon oath; to swear (to do something). Obs.**

**1610 in Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.** (1883) I. 122 You shall depose to be true liege man unto the Queene's Majestie.

**† b. causally.** To examine on oath, to take the evidence or deposition of; to cite as a witness, call to give evidence. (Cf. *to swear a witness*.)

*pass.* To give evidence, testify, bear witness. *Obs.*

**1562 Act 5 Eliz.** c. 9 § 5 No Person . . so convicted . . to be . . received as a witness to be deposed and sworn in any Court. **1593 Shaks. Rich. II.** i. iii. 30. **1623 Massinger Dk. Milan** iv. i, Grant thou hadst a thousand witnesses To depose they heard it. **1642 Jer. Taylor Epic.** xxxvi. (1647) 225 S. Cyprion is the man whom I would choose . . to depose in this cause. **1721 Strype Eccl. Mem.** II. ix. 69 The said bishop got leave for certain of the clergy to be deposed on his behalf.

**† 7. To set, put, or lay down in writing. Obs.**

**1668 Excellency of Pen & Pencil A** iiij, This little Tract . . where the requisites for Limning in Water-Colours are deposed . . the Colours particularly nominated [etc.]. **1698 Phil. Trans.** XX. 287, I put here the Differences by me computed . . and deposed according to the Order of the Excesses.

**Deposed** (dēpōzd), *ppl. a.* [*f. DEPOSE v. + -ED*.] Put down from office or authority.

**1551 Hulot.** Deposed, abactus, depositus, deplusus. **1790 Burke Fr. Rev.** 124 A deposed tyrant. **1864 Burton Scot. Adv.** i. ii. 100 The families who had lost their estates adhered to the old title with the mournful pride of deposed monarchs.

**Deposer** (dēpōzr), [*f. DEPOSE v. + -ER*.] 1. One who depose or puts down another from office or authority.

**1639 R. Baillie Lett.** in Macdonald *Covenanters Moray & Ross* (1875) I. 23 A deposer of godly ministers. **1699 Bentley Phal.** 45 One of Phalaris's Deposers.

2. One who depose or makes a statement on oath; a deponent.

**1581 State Trials. E. Campion** (R.), To be duly examined . . whether they be true and their deposers of credit.

**Deposing** (dēpōzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of the verb *DEPOSE*; deposition.

1. Putting down from authority.

**1480 Caxton Chron.** Eng. ccxliiii. (1482) 283 After the depoyng of kyng Rychard. **1548 Hall Chron.** 15 When newes of kyng Richardes depoyng were reported. **c. 1630 Risdon Surv. Devon** § 68 (1810) 65 The depoying of the lord mayor. **1827 Hallam Const. Hist.** (1876) III. xiv. 100 The depoying of kings was branded as the worst birth of popery and fanaticism.

*attrib.* **1662 Jesuit's Reasons** (1675) 117 The Popes depoying power. **1827 Hallam Const. Hist.** (1876) I. iii. 147 A few . . disclaimed the depoying power of the Roman see.

2. Giving testimony on oath.

**c. 1400 Apol. Lall.** 60 Noyber be depoying of be witness, nor be sentens geuing of be juge, be it self makip a ping rytful. **1580 Hollyhand Treas. Fr. Tong.** *Deposition de tesmoings*, a depoying of witnesses.

**Deposit** (dēpōzit), *sb.* Also 7-9 *deposite*. [*ad. L. depositum*, that which is put down, anything deposited or committed for safe keeping, a deposit, sb. use of neuter of *dēpositus*, pa. pple. of *dēponere*: see *DEPONE*, *DEPOSE*.]

1. Something laid up in a place, or committed to the charge of a person, for safe keeping. Also *fig.*

**a. 1660 Hammond Wks.** II. i. 677 (R.) It seems your church is not so faithful a guardian of her deposit. **1759 Robertson Hist. Scotl.** I. v. 332 To bring him this precious deposit [the casket containing Q. Mary's letters]. **1806 A. Duncan Nelson's Firm** 22 The . . barge contained the sacred deposit of the body. **1865 Seeley Ecce Homo** ii. (ed. 8) 12 He declines to use for his own convenience what he regards as a sacred deposit committed to him for the good of others.

**b. spec.** A sum of money deposited in a bank usually at interest.

**1753 Hanway Trav.** (1762) II. i. vii. 35 No coin or specie . . is paid out again, unless in cases of deposits. **1855 Macaulay Hist. Eng.** IV. 493 The bank of Saint George . . had begun to receive deposits and to make loans before Columbus had crossed the Atlantic. **1887 Spectator** 3 Sept. 1177 The increase of 40 per cent. in Savings-Banks' deposits.

**c. Something, usually a sum of money, committed to another person's charge as a pledge for the performance of some contract, in part payment of a thing purchased, etc.**

**1737 Common Sense** (1738) I. 151 What is not subject to Chance is foreign to a Lottery; it is a mere useless Deposit. **1766 Entick London** IV. 262 The conditions of insurance are 2s. per cent. premium, and 10s. deposit on brick houses. **1771 Cumberland West Ind.** iii. iii. Not . . necessary to place a deposit in my hands for so trifling a sum. **1818 M. Birkbeck Journ. Amer.** 37 With this they may pay the first deposit on farms of eighty or a hundred acres. **1858 Ld. St. Leonards Handy Bk. Prop. Law** vii. 42 Where the deposit is considerable, and it is probable that the purchase may not be completed for a long time.

2. The state of being deposited or placed in safe keeping; in *phr. on, upon* († *in*) *deposit*.

**1624 Bacon Consid. war with Spain**, They had the other day the Valtoline, and now have put it in deposit. **1701 C. Lyttelton in Ellis Orig. Lett.** Ser. ii. IV. 220 The king's body is here at the English Benedictines in deposit, there to be kept . . till they can have an opportunity to send him to Westminster to be buried. **1866 Crump Banking** i. 19 No interest being allowed by [the Bank of England] for money that is placed there upon deposit. **1883 Times** 10 July 4 The sum to be paid into Court, and invested or placed on deposit for the benefit of the infant.

3. Something deposited, laid or thrown down; a mass or layer of matter that has subsided or been precipitated from a fluid medium, or has collected in one place by any natural process.

In *Geol.*, any mass of material deposited by aqueous agency, or precipitated from solution by chemical action. In *Mining*, an accumulation of ore, esp. of a somewhat casual character, as when occurring in 'pockets'. In *Electro-plating & Electro-typing*, the film of metal deposited by galvanic action upon the exposed ground or surface.

**1781 Cowper Charity** 249 The swell of pity . . throws the golden sands, A rich deposit, on the bordering lands. **1794 Kirwan Min.** I. 469 We now recur to the dried deposit. **1836 Macgillivray tr. Humboldt's Trav.** vi. 80 Covered with recent deposits of sandstone, clay, and gypsum. **1870 Rolleston Anim. Life** 32 A membrane laden with deposits of fat. **1875 Yeats Growth Comm.** 39 The rich brown deposit of the Nile. *Mod.* Rich deposits of gold found in South Africa.

4. The act of depositing, laying down, placing in safe keeping, etc.: cf. *prec. senses*, and various senses of *DEPOSIT v.*

**a. 1773 Chester. Wks.** (1779) IV. App. 50 My solemn deposit of the truth. **1794 Ld. Auckland Corr.** (1862) III. 273 For the deposit of all kinds of . . merchandise and effects. **1823 J. Badcock Dom. Amusem.** 151 A deposit of white powder soon takes place. **1841 Catlin N. Amer. Ind.** (1844) I. xii. 89 This cemetery or place of deposit for the dead. **1848 Wharton Law Lex.** *Deposit* . . a naked bailment of goods to be kept for the bailor without recompence, and to be returned when the bailor shall require it. **1861 W. Bell Dict. Law Scot.** *Deposition or Deposit*; is a contract, by which a subject, belonging to one person, is intrusted to the gratuitous custody of another, to be re-delivered on demand.

5. A place where things are deposited or stored; a depository, a depot. (Chiefly U.S.)

**1719 Dr. For. Cruise** i. xii. (1840) I. 194 After I had thus secured one part of my little living stock, I went about . . searching for another private place, to make such another deposit. **1783 J. Huntington in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.** (1853) IV. 27 A safe deposit where every military article may be kept in good order and repair. **1786 T. Jefferson Writ.** (1859) II. 61 The advantages of Alexandria, as the principal deposit of the fur trade. **1808 A. Parsons Trav.** x. 207 It is the great magazine or deposit for the goods which they bring from those parts. **1858 Hawthorne Fr. & It. Frills.** II. 60 The Church of Santa Croce, the great monumental deposit of Florentine worthies.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *deposit account*, *-house*, *-money*, *-warrant* (see *quots.*); *deposit-receipt*, a receipt for anything deposited, *spec.* one given by a banker for money deposited with him at a specified rate of interest for a fixed time.

**1795 Southey Lett. fr. Spain** (1808) II. 216 The bodies soon after death are placed in a deposit-house. **1822 T. Mitchell Aristoph.** II. 199 The losing party also being obliged, beside the payment of other charges, to restore the deposit-money to his adversary. **1866 Crump Banking** iii. 77 Deposit accounts . . are sums placed at stated rates of interest with a bank, for which receipts are given, called deposit receipts. **1893 Bithell Counting-house Dict.** *Deposit Warrant*, an acknowledgment, receipt, or certificate showing that certain commodities have been deposited in a certain place for safe keeping, as security for a loan, or some other defined purpose. *Mod.* The deposit-receipt was returned for re-encashment.

**Deposit** (dēpōzit), *v.* Also 7 *deposite*. [*a. obs. f. deposer* 'to lay down as a gage . . to commit unto the keeping or trust of' (Cotgr.); *ad. med. L. dēpositare* to deposit, freq. of *L. dēponere*, used in *med. L.* to represent *OF. deposer*.]

1. *trans.* To lay, put, or set down; to place in a more or less permanent position of rest.

**1749 Fielding Tom Jones** xii. x, He deposited his reckoning . . mounted, and set forwards towards Coventry. **1833 L. Ritchie Wand.** by Loire 196 We deposit our person in the stern of a little boat. **1858 Hawthorne Fr. & It.**



*yrnls.* (1872) I. 2 At Folkestone we were deposited at a railway station. 1891 *Law Reports Weekly Notes* 120/1 The defendants... damaged the plaintiff's land by depositing thereon dredgings from the river.

### b. To lay (eggs).

1693 BENTLEY Boyle Lect. iv. He... observed that no other species were produced, but of such as he saw go in and deposit their eggs there. 1774 GOLDMAN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 322 She flies to some neighbouring pool, where she deposits her eggs. 1797-1804 BIRCKBECK *Birds* (1847) I. 268 The author could never find the egg of the Cuckoo deposited in any nest but in that of a Lark. 1834 M. MURTAUX *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 334 These Insects... deposit in the ground a great number of eggs.

c. Said of the laying down of substances held in solution, and of similar operations wrought by natural agencies: to form as a natural deposit.

1671 GRW *Anat. Plants* i. i. § 48 (1682) 10 The greater and grosser part of the Sap may be... deposited into those (leaves). 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 54 The vapours... depositing... a slimy substance mixed with sulphur and salts. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 53 The evaporation of any dew that may have been deposited. *Ibid.* 143 [The water] deposits more or less of the matter which it holds in suspension.

fig. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. ii. vil. 302 Society, as it refines, deposits this [grossness] among its other impurities. 1877 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Dec. 855 A myth [may be] deposited from a misunderstood text.

d. *intr.* To be laid down or precipitated, to settle. *rare.*

[In its origin app. like 'the house is building' (for a-build- ing) = 'being built'.]

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* vi. (1833) 155 Moisture might be depositing in a stratum of one density. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* vi. (1873) 109 When the great calcareous formation was depositing beneath the surrounding sea. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* I. 198/2 When no more silver deposits on the copper, the operation is completed.

† 2. fig. (*trans.*) To lay aside, put away, give up; to lay down (one's life, etc.). *Obs.*

1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* 14 Animosities... seemed now to be quite deposited and buried in a firm conglutination of their affections. 1688 *Address from Barnstable in Lond. Gas.* No. 1712/4 We are... of any thought of... impairing... the Grandeur of this... Monarchy, that we will rather deposit our Lives in aggrandizing it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. x. Though... his countenance, as well as his air and voice, had much of roughness in it, yet he could at any time deposit this, and appear all gentleness and good-humour. 1804 *Miniature* No. 21 p. 3 When stripped of the buskin, he necessarily deposits his dignity.

3. To place in some repository, to commit to the charge of any one, for safe keeping; *spec.* to place (money) in a bank at interest.

1699 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 277 [He] had... deposited his wife in the hands of that most virtuous Princess, the Cardinal Infant. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 44 The silver supposed to be deposited in the bank. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 365 Into this island, in times of danger, the inhabitants deposited their most valuable effects, to secure them from plunder. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 190 The Egyptian stone relic deposited in the British Museum. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xxiii. Fred had taken the wise step of depositing the eighty pounds with his mother.

b. To place in the hands of another as a pledge for the performance of some contract, in part payment of a purchase, etc.

1634 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* ii. i. Let us to a notary, Draw the conditions, see the crowns deposited. 1687 in Scott *Peveril* xi. note, Every person that puts in either horse, mair, or gelding, shall deposit the sum of five shill. apiece. 1714 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* (1887) I. 89 The best way, to deposit a certain sum in some friend's hands, and buy some little Cornish brough. 1816 KEATINGE *Trans.* (1817) II. 70 In making agreement for hire of cattle the money was required to be deposited.

### c. fig.

1634 'E. KNOTT' *Charity Maintained* ii. § 24 The Apostles have... deposited in her [the Church], as in a rich storehouse, all things belonging to truth. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 429 To violate the sacred trust of silence Deposited within thee. 1739 BUTLER *Serms.* Matt. xxiv. 14 Christianity is... a trust, deposited with us in behalf of others... as well as for our own instruction. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serms.* (ed. 3) I. ix. 136 You will be depositing your good feelings into your heart, and they will spring up into fruit.

† d. To commit, entrust (to a person). *Obs. rare.* 1733 SWIFT *Advice Freeman Dublin*, Some employments are still deposited to persons born here.

4. *absol.* To make or pay a deposit. *rare.*

1799 *Piece of Pam. Biog.* III. 102 He bid, twice knock'd down to him, he deposited, and it was sent home.

Hence Deposited *ppl. a.*, Depositing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1667 Decay *Chr. Piety* xix. 73 The greater difficulty will be, to persuade the depositing of those lusts. 1693 URQUHART *Kabala* iii. xxiv. 285 That deposited Box. 1841 H. MILLER O. R. *Saunders* xiv. 301 The transporting and depositing agents. 1864 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 420 Based upon a deposited substratum of rock. c. 1865 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc. I.* 215/4 The depositing vessels [in electro-plating] are made of various materials.

Deposit, *obs.* Sc. form of *deposed* (DEPOSE *v.*).

Depositable (*dipozitābl*), *a. rare.* [f. DEPOSIT *v.* + -ABLE.] That may be deposited.

1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 196 Notes at hand at a long date, which, if not negotiable, are depositable.

Depository (*dipozitāri*), *sb.* [ad. L. *depositorium* one who receives or makes a deposit, f. *depositare* (14-15th c. in Hatzf.); f. L. *deposui* -ppl. stem of *deponere* (DEPONE, DEPOSE): see -ARY 1.

Often confounded with DEPOSITORY, when that is used of a person, or this of a thing.]

1. A person with whom anything is lodged in trust; a trustee; one to whom anything (material or immaterial) is committed or confided. In *Law*, a bailee of personal property, to be kept by him for the bailor without recompense.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn.* ii. v. 254. I gave you my all. Made you my Guardians, my Depositories. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 495 p. 10 They [Jews]... are the Depositories of these... Prophecies. 1774 JUNIUS *Let.* Ded., I am the sole depository of my own secret, and it shall perish with me. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Orig.* Intro. (1863) 17 The Evangelists and Apostles are still enthroned as the depositories of truth. 1853 C. BROWNE *Villette* xviii. I have never been the depository of her plans and secrets. 1854 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* i. iv. Voisin was induced... to deliver up the codicil to the king's will, of which he was the depository.

2. A place or receptacle in which something is deposited; = DEPOSITORY 1.

1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* L. v. 31 Books are the depository of every thing that is most honourable to man. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* § 466 The ocean then is the great depository of everything that water can dissolve and carry down from the surface of the continents. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* ii. x. Used... as a depository for State records.

Depository, *a. rare.* [f. DEPOSIT *sb.* + -ARY 1.]

1. *Geol.* Belonging to or of the nature of a deposit. [*Cf. sedimentary.*]

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. xx. 259 Before the beds entirely recover their natural depository characters. *Ibid.* i. xxxv. 468 The other trap rocks of this district, instead of having a depository character, have all been intruded.

2. Receiving deposits: said of a bank.

1886 *Rept. Sec. of Treasury* 88 (Cent. Dict.) A number of failures have taken place among the depository banks.

† Depositate, *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *depositatus*, *pa. ppl.* of *deponere*.] Deposited.

1733 WOODROW *Corr.* (1843) III. 86 His corpse is deposite within. 1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD *Jrnl.* (1884) 298 The skilling being first deposite in a neutral person's hand.

† Depositate, *v. Obs.* [f. *ppl.* stem of med. L. *deponere* to DEPOSIT; or f. *obs. F. deposer*: see -ATE 3.] = DEPOSIT *v.*

1628 NAUNTON in *Fortescue Papers* 65 What teares and complaints he deposited in my bosome. 1650 HOWELL *Masaniello* I. 102 All the furniture and goods that were there deposited. 1782 A. MONRO *Anat.* 13 The Marrow is... deposited in these cells.

Deposition (*dipozitiʃən*). Chiefly *Sc.* [n. of action f. med. L. *deponere* to DEPOSIT: see -ATION.] The action of depositing; a deposit.

1623 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 316 Forbidding any execution, deposition of moneys, or other courses of justice to be done thereupon. 1707 *Invent. R. Wardr.* (1815) 331 (Jam.) The delivery of the Regalia of Scotland by the Earl Marischal, and their deposition in... the castle of Edinburgh. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 288 Deposition is a contract, by which one who has the custody of a thing committed to him (the depository), is obliged to restore it to the depositor. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scit.* III. 205 A spontaneous deposition of ochre. 1833 Act 3-4 *Will.* IV. c. 46 § 82 To deposit the same with the procurator fiscal... who shall... grant a certificate of such deposition. 1847 Ld. Cockburn *Jrnl.* II. 167 No such stream can pass through the soil of a good mind without enriching it by its depositions. 1861 [see DEPOSIT *sb.* 4].

Depositee (*dipozitiʃ*). [f. DEPOSIT *v.* + -EE: correlative to *depositor*.] A person with whom something is deposited or placed in charge.

1676-7 HALE *Contempt.* i. (1689) 165 Thou art but an accountant, a steward, the Depositee of what thou hast received. 1821 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 693/2 The deposit of this lease gave the depositee a right to its possession.

Deposition (*dipozitiʃən*, *dep-*). Also 5 -yoion, 5-7 -loion, 6 -loyon. [a. OF. *deposition*, also *desp-* (12th c. in Hatzf.); ad. L. *deposition-em*, n. of action from *deponere*: see DEPOSE. Used as the noun of action from *deponere*, *depose*, and *deposui*.]

I. The action of putting down or depositing. [*Cf. L. deponere* in Vulgate, Mk. xv. 46, Luke xxiii. 53.] 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 206 b. The manner of... his depository or taking down from the crosse. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 217 In the Descent or Deposition from the cross, and in the Entombment, Mary Magdalene is generally conspicuous. 1859 J. BRIDSON *Brittany* viii. 18 The figures... represent the Judgment of Pilate, the Bearing the Cross, the Deposition, the Entombment, the Resurrection.

† 2. The action of laying down, laying aside, or putting away (e.g. a burden); usually fig. *Obs.* 1577 FULKE *Confut. Purg.* 116 The day of Christian mens death is the deposition of paine. 1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 653 As it were, the quitting himself of a burthen, by the deposition whereof the soule is after a sort eased and lightened. 1616 CHAPMAN *Hymne to Apollo* 43 Why sit ye here... nor deposition make Of navall arms? 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man ii. iv. 405 The Soul is reduced to a state of Inactivity by the Deposition of the gross Body.

† 3. *Surg.* 'Old term for the depressing of the lens in the operation of couching' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*) *Obs.*

4. The action of depositing or putting down from a position of dignity or authority; degradation, dethronement.

1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 452/1 If (they) ever be adherent to Richard that was Kyng and is deposed, in counsel,

help, or comfort agayns that deposition. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 281 After the deposition of kynge Hidericus. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Intro. 8 To resigne... all the honours and fealties dewe to him as kyng. But er this deposition was executed [etc.]. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 159 Henry the Fourth his unjust usurpation, and deposition of... Richard the Second. 1746 AVLETT *Parergon* 206 The word Deposition properly signifies a solemn depriving of a Man of his Clerical Orders by the way of a Sentence. 1858 FAOUD *Hist. Eng.* III. xv. 287 Kings are said to find the step a short one from deposition to the scaffold.

6. The giving of testimony upon oath in a court of law, or the testimony so given; *spec.* a statement in answer to interrogatories, constituting evidence, taken down in writing to be read in court as a substitute for the production of the witness.

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 334 Mychell Tony... way, by deposition of the aldermen, founde gylyt in the sayde cyme of perjury. 1562 Act 5 *Edw.* c. 9 § 6 If any Person... commit Perjury, by his... Deposition in any of the Courts. 1632 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. (1821) 24 As well by deposition of witnesses as by all other kind of proofes. 1746 AVLETT *Parergon* 149 A witness is obliged to swear pro forma, otherwise his Deposition is not valid without an Oath. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v. It is a... rule at common law, that when the witness himself may be produced, his deposition cannot be read, for it is not the best evidence. 1853 H. COX *Instit.* II. x. 544 The statements of the witnesses are reduced to writing, and are then termed depositions.

b. *transf.* and fig. Testimony, statement (*esp.* of formal character). 6. Allegation (of something).

1579 GOLDING *De Moray* Pref. 9 Others whose depositions or rather oppositions against vs, I thinke men wil wonder at. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* ix. ii. The influence of Princes upon the disposition of their Courts, needs not the deposition of examples. 1699 BENTLEY *Had.* Pref. 13. I will give a clear and full Answer to every part of their Depositions. 1885 J. MARINEAU *Types Eth.* Th. II. 9 The depositions of consciousness on this matter.

II. The action of depositing.

6. The action of depositing, laying down, or placing in a more or less permanent or final position; *spec.* interment [med. L. *depositio* in liturgical language], or placing of a saint's body or relics in a new resting-place.

1650 *Vulgar Err. Censured* 78 True Christians... allow that which Christ hath redeemed a civil deposition, a decent Repose. Adam had a worthy Sepulchre. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 167 After being wrought, to be returned to its place of deposition. 1833 WHEWELL *Astron.* i. 27 The ripening of the seed, its proper deposition in order for the reproduction of a new plant. 1875 W. HOUGHTON *St. Brit. Insects* 130 The deposition of the eggs by these insect cuckoos. [1894] J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Intro. xvi. The *depositio* or burial being in these cases commemorated rather than the *natalis* or birthday to the future life.]

7. The placing of something in a repository, or in charge of a person, for safe keeping; *concr.* a deposit.

1592 WEST 1st *Pt. Symbol.* § 16 A, Deposition is a Contract reall in which a thing moueable is freele given to be kept, that the selfe same thing be restored whensoever it shall please him that so leaueh it. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 140 The depositions committed to the Churches trust. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) III. 279 Every fresh deposition [in a savings bank].

8. The process of depositing or fact of being deposited by natural agency; precipitation.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* II. The crystallization, precipitation, and deposition of these solids. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vi. (1851) 162 A deposition of dew presently begins. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 214 The average rate of Deposition of the Sedimentary Rocks.

b. The result of this process; a deposit, precipitate, sediment.

1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 450, I have found [the pineal] gland without any deposition of earthy matter. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xiii. 111 A common pane of crown glass... that has on its surface a fine deposition of moisture. 1867 J. HOGG *Microm.* i. ii. 133 The symmetrical and figurate depositions of siliceous crystals.

Depositive (*dipozitiv*), *a.* [f. DEPOSIT *v.* (or its L. etymon) + -IVE. *Cf.* OF. *depositisif* in similar sense.] Having the quality of depositing, tending to deposit. In *Path.* see quot.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 286 *Depositive*. an epithet used by Mr. Erasmus Wilson to express that condition of the membrane in which plastic lymph is exuded into the tissue of the derma.

Depositor (*dipozitar*). [In form = L. *depositor*, agent-n. from L. *deponere* (DEPONE, DEPOSE); but taken as agent-n. from DEPOSIT *v.*: so mod. F. *dépositaire*, connected in sense with *dépot* deposit.]

I. One who deposes.

† 1. One who makes a deposition, a deponent. 1857 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* (1623) 106 That all men may hear from the mouth of the depositories and witnesses what is said.

II. One who or that which deposits.

2. One who deposits or places something in charge of another; *spec.* one who deposits money in a bank.

1624 T. SCOTT *Votiva Angliæ* 26 Bavaria is but Spaines Depositor, and the King of Spayne, Bavaria's Patron and protector. 1781 SIR W. JONES *Law of Failments* Wks 1799 VI. 679 A depositor shall carefully enquire into the character of his intended depository. 1832 *Examiner* 551/4 All persons were entitled to become depositors of goods. 1835 *Penny Cyc.* III. 385/2 Where a depositor has... a drawing account, the balance is struck every six months. 1850 MURHEAD *Gains*



Digest 486 The deposit still left the legal possession in the depositor, the depository being merely his agent in possessing.

3. a. An apparatus for depositing some substance.  
b. A workman who coats articles with silver in electro-plating.

1834 Brit. Husb. I. 264 A 'depositor', which consists merely of an addition to the counter of any common plough by wings fixed in the beam. c 1865 G. GORE in Circ. Sc. I. 216/1 The depositor should provide a large number of pieces of copper wire... for suspending the... articles to be coated.

III. † 4. One in whose hand something is deposited; = DEPOSITORY sb. 1. Obs.

1604 E. GRIMSTONE Hist. Siege Ostend 145 That the sayd goods be put into the hands of the depositor of the armie.

**Depository** (dēpōzītōri). [f. (or on the same type as) med.L. *depositorium*, f. ppl. stem *depositor*- or agent-n. *depositor-em*; see -ORY.]

1. A place or receptacle in which things are deposited or placed for safe keeping; a storehouse, a repository.

1750 BEAVERS *Lex Mercat.* (1752) 5 Alexandria... the depository of all merchandises from the East and West. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* II. x. The Jewel Tower... the depository of the Regalia. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop.* Law xx. 158 The Act... directs that convenient depositories shall be provided... for all such wills... as shall be deposited therein for safe custody.

fig. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 1. 2 [The Bible] is... a Providential Depository of certain Revelations of truth and duty which have been made at sundry times.

2. A person (a body of persons, or a thing personified) to whom something is committed for safe keeping; usually fig. (with reference to immaterial things); = DEPOSITORY sb. 1.

1656 HAMMOND *Answ. to Schism disarmed* vii. § 3 If we hold these doctrines deposited in the Church... we must hold... that the depository is so trusty, as it cannot deceive us.

1770 JOHNSON *Lett. Mrs. Thrale* 8 Nov. I think well of her judgment in chusing you to be the depository of her troubles.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) VI. liv. 456 The pretensions advanced... for the Roman Church... to be the sole depository of all moral principles and practice. 1878 S. COX *Salv. Mundi* viii. (ed. 3) 174 Even in those early days when one man, one family, one nation were successively chosen to be the depositories of Divine Truth.

|| **Depositum** (dēpōzītūm). Obs. Pl. -a, -ums. [L. *depositum*; sb. use of neuter pa. ppl. of *dēponere* to lay down; see DEPONE, DEPOSIT.]

1. Something placed in a person's charge or laid up in a place for safe keeping; = DEPOSIT sb. 1. a. lit.

1592 WEST 1st Pt. *Symbol.* § 16 B. The thing left is called Receiptum, Commendatum or depositum. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp.* Ely 81 Two depositums of like nature. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. 272 She... had foretold of a certain Depositum, that was to be reserved in that place; and the event following declared her meaning concerning her Body. 1673 *Lady's Call* II. § 1 2. 57 Testaments and other depositums of the greatest trust were usually committed to their custody. 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives of Saints* (1836) I. 527 She was to give to God an account of the least farthing of what was intrusted as a depositum in her hands.

b. fig. of immaterial things: esp. of the faith or doctrine committed to the keeping of the Church.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) i Tim. vi. 20 O Tymothee, keepe the depositum [Vulg. custodi depositum]. 1583 FULKE *Defence* xxi. 569 Affected novelties of terms, such as neither English nor Christian ears ever heard in the English tongue: Scandal, prepuce, neophyte, depositum, gratis, paraseve, paraclete. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr., Unto whose hands, the great depositum of Truth is put. 1656 HAMMOND *Answ. to Schism disarmed* viii. § 1 That depositum... that the Apostles thus deposited in all Churches, the several articles of the Apostolick faith or Creed. a 1711 KEN *Dedicat.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 7 And rather dye glad Martyrs at the Stake, Than the Depositum he left, forsake. 1732 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* (1767) III. v. iii. 348 His life was a sacred depositum of God's.

2. Something given as a pledge; = DEPOSIT sb. 1. c.

1623 COCKERAM, *Depositum*, a pledge. 1711 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 704 To pay down... half of that as a depositum for the remaining parts.

3. A place where things are deposited or stored; a depot, depository, 'storehouse' (lit. and fig.).

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Nov., Towards the lower end of the church... is the depositum and statue of the Countess Matilda. 1646 J. HALL *Hor. Vac.* 78 It is a fit depositum of knowledge. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 227 By means of these famous fairs, Leipzig is the depositum of a great part of the merchandize of Europe and the Indies. 1765 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. iv. The... most complete depositum of facts relating to the history of America, to be found in the United States.

**Depositure** (dēpōzītūrā). rare. [In form corresp. to a L. type \**depositura*, f. ppl. stem of *dēponere* (DEPONE, DEPOS); in sense associated with *deposit* vb.; see -URE.] The action of depositing or placing.

1635 JACKSON *Creed* viii. xxxiii. Wks. VIII. 179 The interring or depositure of his body in the... sepulchre. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* Introd., By precious embalmments, Depositure in dry Earths. 1884 ROGERS *Soc. Life Scott.* II. x. 76 The depositure of the national records in the Register House.

† **Depost, depoost.** Obs. [a. OF. *depost* (14th c. in Littré and Hatzf.), mod.F. *dépôt*, ad. L. DEPOSITUM; see above.] An earlier equivalent of DEPOSIT sb. sense 1.

1382 WYCLIF 1 Tim. vi. 20 Thou Tymothee keepe the depooost, or thing bitakun to thee. — 2 Tim. i. 12, I woot to whom I haue bileyd, and I am certeyn for he is mygti for to kepe my depooost, or thing putt in keeping. 1735 DYCHE & PARDON, *Depost or Depositum* (ed. 3, *Deposit*).

† **Depo-sure.** Obs. rare. [f. DEPOSE v. + -URE; cf. *composure*, *exposure*.] The action of depositing from office; = DEPOSITION 4.

c 1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Mem. State Wks.* (1711) 130 After the depo-sure of king Richard II. 1648 FAIRFAX, etc. *Remonstrance* 28 An utter rejection, expulsion, and depo-sure... of his whole race.

**Depot** (dēpōt, dēpōt, dēpōt). Also depôt, depôt. [a. F. *dépôt* (depo), in OF. *depost* (14th c. in Littré and Hatzf.), (= It. Sp. *deposito*), ad. L. *depositum*; see DEPOSITUM, DEPOSIT, DEPOST, all forms of the same word.]

As in the case of other words from modern French, the pronunciation varies widely. The French *depo*, with short e and o and undefined stress, is foreign to English habits of utterance. The earlier English rendering, as shown by the dictionaries down to 1860-70, was, according to the French historical stress and quantity, or the English conception of it (cf. *bureau*, *chateau*, *Tissand*), *dipōt*, or, with a conscious effort to reproduce the first vowel in French, *dēpōt*; these pronunciations are still heard, but the stress is now more usually on the first syllable, and the quantity of the o doubtful, giving *dēpō*, *dēpō*, in England, *dēpō*, *dēpō*, in U.S. (where the word is much more in popular use, and *dēpōt*, *dēpōt*, are mentioned by Longfellow, Lowell, etc., as popular vulgarisms). The form *dēpō* comes as near the French *depo* as English analogies admit. The earlier Eng. spelling omitted the accent-marks, and this is now usual; the spelling *depost* belongs especially to the pronunciation *dipōt*; the actual F. spelling *dépôt* goes together with the attempt to pronounce as in French.]

† 1. The act of depositing; deposit, deposition. Obs. rare.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. I.* 72 Some [mountains] have... been formed by successive depôts in the sea. 1835-6 TOWN *Cycl. Anat.* I. 515/2 Depôts of matter take place in the disorganized tissue.

† 2. A deposit or collection (of matter, supplies, etc.); = DEPOSIT sb. 3, 1. Obs.

1836 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* xxxvii. 513 To fetch a third depot of fish. 1850 W. B. CLARKE *Wreck Favorite* 133 The nelleys had discovered our depôt of blubber and had eaten a portion of it.

3. Mil. a. A place where military stores are deposited. b. The head-quarters of a regiment, where supplies are received and whence they are distributed. c. A station where recruits are assembled and drilled, and where soldiers who cannot join their regiments remain. d. attrib. Applied to a portion of a regiment which remains at home when the rest are on foreign service.

1798 BERESFORD in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* III. 412 Large quantities of arms are in their possession. Dublin is the great depôt. 1812 W. C. in *Examiner* 25 May 334/4 Barracks and Military Depôts are building. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 80 By the continual transit of Officers between the Service and Depôt Companies. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. En cycl.* s.v., Regiments embarking for India usually leave one company at home, for the purpose of recruiting, which is called the depôt company. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 85 When men leave a depôt battalion to join the service companies. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 7 The island [of Chusan]... from its central position, would form a good depôt for troops.

e. A place of confinement for prisoners of war. The name used both in France and England during the War with Napoleon.

1806 J. FORBES *Lett. fr. France* I. 231 Prisoners of war... [at] Fontainebleau and Valenciennes, the two principal depôts appointed for that purpose. 1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captiv. & Escape* 87 We were safely lodged in Sarre Louis jail. This is a depôt for seamen, and one of punishment for officers who may transgress. 1839 *36 Years Sea-faring Life* 29 Fearing death almost as little as a life of misery in a French depôt.

4. A place where goods are deposited or stored; e.g. a coal depôt, grain depôt, furniture depôt; a store-house, depository, emporium.

1802 *Edin. Rev.* I. 142 Lake Winnipeg... seems calculated... to become the grand depot of this traffic. 1804 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Husb. Bengal* (1806) 184 It is not practicable to render Great Britain the general depôt of saltpetre. 1863 SIR G. G. SCOTT in *Archæol. Cant.* V. 7 note, The church was used as the coal depôt for the castle. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 154 Grain brought down to the maritime depôts... in the Crimea.

5. U.S. A railway station.

(In Great Britain formerly, and still sometimes, a goods station at a terminus; cf. sense 4.)

1830 BOOTH *L'pool & M'chester Railway* 46 This Railway will cost above £800,000 including the... stations and depôts at each end. 1837 F. WHISHAW *Anal. Railways* 286 When there are warehouses attached to a station the whole is called a depôt. 1844 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 415 To borrow the expression of a fellow-traveller, we were 'ticketed through to the depôt' (pronouncing the last word so as to rhyme with *teapot*). 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II. i. Poems 1800 II. 232 With all our doors for depôt (*rime teapot*). 1872 MARK TWAIN 'Innoc. Abr. xii. 78 You cannot pass into the waiting-room of the depôt till you have secured your ticket. [1892 *Camden Town Directory*, 71 London and North-western Goods Depôt, Chalk Farm Road.]

6. Fortif. (See quot.)

1823 in CRABB *Techn. Dict.* 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. En cycl.* s.v., In fortification, the term is likewise used to denote a particular place at the trail of the trenches, out of the reach of the cannon of a besieged place. It is here that besiegers generally assemble, when ordered to attack the outworks or support the troops in the trenches.

7. attrib. (See spec. use in 3 d.)

1881 *Chicago Times* 16 Apr., The company is constructing a depot building... at Leaf River. 1884 C. R. MARKHAM in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 1/2 The party should never have been left without a depot ship wintering within accessible distance.

**Depotentiate** (dēpōtēnʃi'et), v. [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *potentia* power: cf. *potentiate*.] trans. To deprive of power or potency. Hence **Depoten-tiated** ppl. a., **Depotentiation**.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 144 Productive powers, which unite together, combine not as dead materials by addition, but multiply into and potentiate one another, as in separating they do not merely subtract from each other, but utterly depotentiate. 1882-3 SCHAFF *En cycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 463 A temporary self-annihilation or depotentiation of the pre-existent Logos. 1886 A. B. BRUCE *Mirac. Elem. in Gospels* viii. 275 Christ's life on earth in reference to the divine aspect was a depotentiated life.

**Depoulsour**: see DEPULSOR.

† **Depoverish, v.** Obs. [f. DE- I. 1, 3 + radical of *impo-verish*: cf. OF. *apovrir*, *apovriss*, F. *appauvrir*, *i. povere*, *pauvre* poor; also DEFAUPER, DEFAUPERATE.] trans. To make poor, impoverish.

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 350 So is your power depoverished, and Lodes and great men brought to infelicite.

**Depper, -est**, obs. comp. and sup. of DEEP.

**Deprava-ble** (dēprāvā'b'l), a. [f. DEPRAVE v. + -ABLE.] Liable to be depraved.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 631 Humane Nature is so mutable and deprava-ble.

† **Deprave, ppl. a.** Obs. [ad. L. *dēprāvāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *dēprāvare* to DEPRAVE.] Depraved, corrupted, demoralized.

1524 BARCLAY *Sallust's Jugurth* 15 b, A great part of the Senators were... so depraved that they contemned and set at nought the words of Adherball. 1538 HEN. VIII in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 137 Thynges... which, nowe beinge depraveate, are lyke... to be the vttir ruine of Christen relygyon. a 1555 BRADFORD *Wks.* 166 Seeing my corruption and deprave nature. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 15 Contributing to the generation of deprave bloud.

Hence † **Depravately** adv.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* II. 15 A consumption of the parts of the body, weakly, or depravately, or not at all attracting nutriment.

† **Deprave** (dēprāvēt), v. Obs. or arch. [f. L. *dēprāvāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēprāvare* to DEPRAVE.] trans. = DEPRAVE.

1548 HOOVER *Declar.* 10 *Commandm.* vii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 245 To deprave the use of the sacraments otherwise than they be taught in the scripture. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 625 The Pharesies & Saduces, which with their glosses depraved the Scriptures. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rood* xxiii. The rest, in depth of scorn and hate, His Divine Truth with taunts doe deprave. 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Narr.* i. (1861) 27 The belief that a child's nature is somehow depraved by descent from parents.

**Depravation** (dēprāvē'fōn, dep-), [ad. L. *dēprāvatiō-em*, n. of action from *dēprāvare* to DEPRAVE. Cf. F. *dépravation* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. The action or fact of making or becoming depraved, bad, or corrupt; deterioration, degeneration, esp. moral deterioration; an instance of this.

1561 T. NORTON *Cabin's Int.* i. xiv. 36 This malice which we assigne in his [the Devil's] nature, is not by creation but by depravation. a 1667 COWLEY *Ess.*, *Dangers in Muck Company*, The total loss of Reason is less deplorable than the total Depravation of it. 1775 JOHNSON *Text. no Tyr.* 48 We are as secure from intentional depravations of Government as human wisdom can make us. 1795 BURKE *Tracts on Porgery Laws Wks.* 1842 II. 442 If this be improvement, truly I know not what can be called a depravation of society. 1850 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. iv. 204 Causes of depravation... to which the language had in a measure adapted itself. 1862 ELLICOTT *Destiny of Creature* II. (1865) 26 Depravations of instincts.

b. Deterioration or degeneration of an organ, secretion, tissue, etc.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 334 Trembling, which is a depravation of voluntary motion. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* II. xxviii. (1738) 101 The beginning of the Distemper did proceed from the Corruption or Depravation of the Blood. 1749 BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists* (1820) 225 Some depravation of the organs of the ear. 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Depravation*, term for a deterioration, or change for the worse; applied to the secretions, or the functions of the body.

2. The condition or quality of being depraved; corruption. Formerly, in *Theol.*, = DEPRAVITY c.

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 495 Original sinne is the vice or depravation of the whole man. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xvii. (1617) 305 Notwithstanding all this depravation, yet the soule lieth and abideth pure and cleane in God. 1633 BP. HALL *Hard Texts*, Rom. vi. 6 That by... his death the whole bulke of our maliciousness and depravation might be so far destroyed. 1725 R. TAYLOR *Disc. on the Fall* v. 122 A sense of the depravation of our nature, or of original sin which is in us. 1728 MORGAN *Algers* I. iv. 73 Their Licentiousness and Depravation of Morals visibly increased. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) V. xlv. 350 Contrasting the most exquisite charms of nature with the grossest depravation of humanity.

b. (with pl.) An instance of this.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. i. III. i. Calling it [Melancholy] a depravation of the principall function. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. xii. 79 Those Letters, which the Jews now use... being but depravations of the Syriac. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethicks* xxvii. 429 All the cross and disorderly things... are mere corruptions and depravations of nature, which



free agents have let in upon themselves. 1846 MAURICE *Relig. World* i. iii. (1861) 71 I would by no means support a paradox... that Buddhism was the original doctrine of which Brahminism was a deprivation.

† **c.** A depraving influence or cause. *Obs.*

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 99 ¶ 11 When the Dictates of Honour are contrary to those of Religion and Equity, they are the greatest Depravations of human nature.

† **3.** Perversion or corruption (of a text, writing, etc.). *Obs.*

1566 T. STAPLETON *Ret. Untr. Jewel* Epist. ij. You note that for Vntrithe, yea and for a foule depravation of holi scripture which is the very saying... of S. Hilary. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 90 The next Division he maketh entrance into with a grosse and shamelesse Depravation [substitution of 'any thing' for 'no thing']. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* xiii. 396 This is the common Reading... but if we examine it, it will be found to be a manifest Depravation. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref.* to *Shaks.* Wks. IX. 277 This great poet... made no collection of his works, nor desired to rescue those that had been already published from the depravations that obscured them. 1849 W. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Dignit.* 157 To persuade us of the depravation of the original scriptures.

† **4.** Vilification, defamation, detraction, backbiting, calumny. *Obs.* [So It. *depravazione*.]

(Perhaps the earliest sense in Eng.: cf. also DEPRAVE.) 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 All y' crymes of y' tongue, as schandours, detraccions, depravacions or dyspraysynges. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. ii. § 8. 10 A mere depravation and calumny without all shadowe of truth. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii. 132 Stubborne Criticks, at upth without a theme for depravation.

† **Depravative**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dēprāvāt-* ppl. stem + -IVE.] Tending to deprave.

1684 H. MORE *Annot. Glauvill's Law* v. 37 A debilitating, diminutive, or privative, not depravative deterioration.

† **Depravator**, *Obs. rare* -1. [Agent-n. in L. form from L. *dēprāvāre* to DEPRAVE. Cf. F. *depraveur* (1551 in Hatzf.).] A depraver.

1629 T. ADAMS *Serm.* Heb. vi. 8 Wks. 1058 A great number of these Field-bryers... Oppressors, Inclosers, Depopulators, Deportors, Depravators.

† **Deprave**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. DEPRAVE v.] Detraction, slander.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey*, Author to Work 23 Whose iustly-honourd Names Shield from Deprave, Couch rabid Blatants, silence Squerdry. 1613 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xxii. 585 That both on my head pour'd depraves unjust, And on my mother's, scandalling the court.

† **Deprave**, *a. Obs. rare.* [An extension of PRAYE=L. *prāvus*, after *deprave* vb. and its derivatives: cf. DEPRAVITY.] Depraved.

1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 96 Ah me, even from the Womb I came deprave.

**Deprave** (dēprāv-, v. [ad. L. *dēprāvāre* to distort, pervert, corrupt (f. DE-I. 3 + *prāvus* crooked, wrong, perverse: f. immediately from F. *dēpraver* (14th c. in Hatzf.).] Sense 4 was perh. the earliest in Eng.: cf. also the derivatives.]

1. To make bad; to pervert in character or quality; to deteriorate, impair, spoil, vitiate. Now *rare*, exc. as in 2.

1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xlii. Olde folkes wyl deprave [printed *deprave*, L. *dēprāvāre*] thy mynde with their countenous. 1552 HULOT, *Deprave*, pervert, or make yll, *deprano*. 1558 WARDE tr. *Alevis Secr.* (1568) 42 b. Sorowe, sadness, or melancholie corrupte the bloude... and deprave and hurt nature. 1630 DONNE *Serm.* viii. 33 A good worke not depraved with an ill End. 1685 BOYER *Salub. Air* 14 The air is depraved... by being impregnated with Mineral Expirations. 1784 JOHNSON in *Croker's Boswell* (1831) V. 419, I believe that the loss of teeth may deprave the voice of a singer. 1802 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XX. 222 It [sea-salt] rather depraves than improves the oils.

b. To corrupt (a text, word, etc.). *arch.*

1382a Wyclif *Job* Prol. The things... bi the vice of writers depraved. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets dries Dinner* G ij. Whence in tract of time the name is depraved: and B put for C. 1663 CHARLETON *Chorea Gigant.* 25 He was forced to deprave the Text. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithe* iv. 279 But the second Paragraph being so depraved by after Transcribers, as not to be made Sense of. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xi. 187 Restoring the true reading where it had been depraved. 1859 F. HALL *Vasavadattī* Pref. 9 note, If his text has not been depraved at the hands of the scribes.

† **c.** To debase (coinage), falsify (measures, etc.). *Obs.*

1521 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compt.* ii. (1876) 68 And if our treasure be farre spent and exhaust... I could wish that any other order were taken for the recovery of it, then the depraving of our coines. 1523 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* i. i. xxxi. (1642) 140 Among earthly princes, it is accounted a crime... to counterfeit or deprave their scales. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 397 The Levites were esteemed the fittest keepers of measures... which willingly would not falsifie, or deprave the same. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 424 Some Ministers in our state... endeavoured to make our money not worth taking, by depraving it.

† **d.** To desecrate. *Obs. rare* -1.

1529 SKELTON *Ware the Hauke* [42 He wrought amys To hawke in my church of Dis.] 301 Dyes church ye thus depraved.

2. *spec.* To make morally bad; to pervert, debase, or corrupt morally. (The current sense.)

1482a *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 59. I neuyr... hadde any suspicon hetherto that the kynde of women hadde be depraved and defoyled by such a foule synne. 1594 SHAKS *Amoritt* xxxi. A hart... Whose pryde depraves each other better part. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 471 One Almighty is, from whom All things proceed, and up to him return, If not

depraved from good. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. v. Wks. 1874 I. 101 Vicious indulgence... depraves the inward constitution and character. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Mar. The belief that a witch was a person who leagued herself with the Devil to defy God and deprave man.

† **3.** To pervert the meaning or intention of, to pervert by misconstruing. *Obs.*

1382a Wyclif 2 *Pet.* iii. 16 Summe harde thinges in vnderstandinge, the whiche unwise... men depraven... to her owne perdition. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 By... depravinge and mysjudging his entent in thynges that be good. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 344 b. What can be spoken so sincerely, but by sinister construing may be depraved? 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. xiii. Wks. 1738 I. 198 Our Saviour here confutes not Moses' Law, but the false Glosses that deprav'd the Law. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godliness* vi. xvii. 214, I must confess they have not depraved the meaning of the seventh verse. 1703 [see DEPRAVING vbl. sb.]

† **4.** To represent as bad; to vilify, defame, decry, disparage. *Obs.* [So It. *'depravare'*... to backbite' (Florio).]

1364 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iii. 172, I com not to chydre, Ne to deprave bi persone with a proud herte. 1388 Wyclif *Prov.* i. 29 Thai depraveden al myn amendyng [1388 backbiten]. 1432-50 tr. *Higden's Rolls* II. 150 The people of Englonde deprave theire owne thynges commende other strange. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 1 b. How maliciously and wickedly England hath bene accused and depraved by her cursed enemy Osorius. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 97 Perhaps I shall here the godly depraved, jeered at. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 174 Unjustly thou deprav'st it with the name Of Servitude.

† **b.** *absol.*

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 95 Fashion-monging boyes, That lye, and cog, and flout, deprave, and slander. 1816 BYRON *Monody on Sheridan* 73 Behold the host! delighting to deprave, Who track the steps of Glory to the grave... Distort the truth, accumulate the lie, And pile the pyramid of Calumny!

† **5.** *intr.* To grow or become bad or depraved; to suffer corruption. *Obs. rare.*

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ii. iii. § 28 A Self-sufficiency, that soon improved into Plenty, that quickly depraved into Riot, and that at last occasioned their Ruin.

† Formerly often confused with, or erroneously used for, DEPRIVE.

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* Ep. Ded. 2 Sicknesse... depriveth, deminisheth or depraveth the partes accidentally of their operations. 1614 DRAYTON *Legend of Duke Robert* (1748) 194 O that a tyrant then should me deprave Of that which else all living creatures have! 1621 BURTON *Anat.* Mel. i. ii. 1 v. Lunatick persons, that are depraved [ed. 1660 and later deprived] of their wits by the Moones motion. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 407 John the 17. who after he was depraved his Papacy, had his eyes pulled out. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Notes of Diet* 263 Oils entirely deprav'd of their Salts are not acrid.

**Depraved** (dēprāv-, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED, repr. L. *dēprāvātus*, F. *dépravé*.])

1. Rendered bad or worse; perverted, vitiated, debased, corrupt. Now chiefly of taste, appetite, and the like.

1610 GUILLEM *Heraldry* iii. iv. (1660) 113 We take no notice of any other forme... but only of this depraved shape. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 73 Convulsion is a depraved motion of the Muscles. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 363 She corrected a depraved place in Cyprian. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 268 ¶ 4 If they would but correct their depraved Taste. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 34 A depraved Appetite, is when a person desires to eat and drink things that are unfit for food; as... earth, mortar, chalk, and such like things. 1807 ORIE *Lect. Art* iv. (1848) 321 A moderately lively red... will appear brilliant, if surrounded by others of the same class but of a more depraved quality. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 37 Fruit... every species here is dwindled in growth and depraved in flavour. 1839 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xvi. (ed. 4) 119 The women are always in what may be vaguely called, depraved health.

2. *spec.* Rendered morally bad; corrupt, wicked. 1594 HOOKER *Ecel. Pol.* i. x. § 1 Presuming man to be, in regard of his depraved minde, little better than a wild beast. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 806 So all shall turn degenerate, all deprav'd. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. v. Wks. 1874 I. 102 Depraved creatures want to be renewed. 1798 FERRIER *Illustr. Sterne* i. 11 The morals of the Court were most depraved. 1836-9 DICKENS *Sk. Bos* (C. D. ed.) 221 A place of resort for the worst and most depraved characters.

**Depravedly** (dēprāv-, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]) In a depraved manner; perversely, corruptly.

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Rel. Med.* To Rdr., The writings... depravedly, anticipatively counterfeitedly imprinted. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nature's Paradox* 298 So depravedly reprobate. 1693 URQUHART *Kabala* iii. xxiii. 186 What moved... him to be so... depravedly bent against the good Fathers?

**Depravedness**: [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Depraved or corrupt quality or condition; depravity.

1612-15 Bp. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xviii. iv. No place could be too private for an honest prophet, in so extreme depravedness. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr. § 2 The depravedness and disorder of the appetite. 1715 *Hist. Remark.* *Tryals* A. The Depravedness of Human Nature. 1805 L. OLIPHANT *Symptomatics* xv. 224 His unsoundness, and insensateness, and depravedness of outer structure.

**Depravement** (dēprāv-, vbl. a. [f. DEPRAVE v. + -MENT.]) Depravation, perversion, corruption; † misinterpretation.

1645 MILTON *Tetrarch.* Pr. Wks. (1847) 212/2 That such an irreligious depravement... may be... solidly refuted, and in the room a better explanation given. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. x. 42 That apparitions... are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy depravements of phancy. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 200 Our thoughts do not naturally

delight in spiritual things, because of their depravement. 1779 SWINBURNE *Trans. Spain* xli. (R.) A period... when all arts and sciences were fallen to the lowest ebb of depravement. 1839 J. R. DAWLEY *Interd. Anim.* 4 Pl. Wks. I. 35 Is the *graziosa* of Correggio an improvement on the *grandiose* of Raffael, or a voluptuous depravement of it?

**Depraver** (dēprāv-, vbl. a. [f. DEPRAVE v. + -ER 1.]) One who depraves.

1. One who corrupts, perverts, or debases; a corrupter, perverter.

1557 [see DEPRAVERS]. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 39 2 The depravers of the ueritie. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 1 The devil, that... depraver of all goodness. 1709 J. JOHNSON *Clergym.* *Pade* M. ii. 247 They that tear, or cut the books of the Old or New Testament... or sell them to Depravers of books... are excommunicated for a year. 1878 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit.* 34 The great depravers of religion.

† **2.** One who vilifies or defames; a defamer, traducer. *Obs.*

1584 WHITGIFT *Lett. to Burghley*, A defender, not a depraver, of the present state and government. 1624 CHAPMAN *Sonn.* xxi. So shall pale Envy famish with her food, And thou spread further by thy vain depravers (*crime* favours). 1642 CHAS. I. Sp. 27 Sept. in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* iii. 11. 22 BROWNSTON, Anabaptists, and publick Depravers of the Book of Common Prayer. 1709 STARRS *Ann. Ref.* i. ii. 71 Penalties appointed for depravers of the said book, and such as should speak in derogation of anything contained in it.

† **Depraversess**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* In 6-ros. [f. prec. + -ESS.] A female depraver.

1557 *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 177 (*Vested* *fast Woman*) O temerous tauntes that delights in toys... I angling iestres, depraveres [ed. a depravers] of sweete ioyes.

**Depraving**, *vbl. sb.* [f. DEPRAVE v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb DEPRAVE in various senses.

1510 *Chesham & Night*. xxxv. Thereof cometh... anger and envie, Depraving, shame, untrust, and jealousy. 1548 Act 1 & 4 *Edw. VI.* c. 1 § 2 If any manner of person... shall preach, declare or speake any thinge in the derogacion or depravinge of the said Bookes [of Common Prayer]. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* ix. (1637) 87 Telling and hearing the depravings of the wicked. 1703 J. BARRETT *Analecta* 48 It would be a manifest depraving of that sacred Text... to turn it thus.

**Depraving**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That depraves; † defaming, traducing (*obs.*).

1606 HOLIARD *Succion*. 152 Some depraving backe-friendes of hers. 1686 W. DE BRITAIN *Hum. Prud.* vi. 9 A clear Soul, like a Castle, against all the Artillery of depraving Spirits, is impregnable. 1881 *Athenaeum* 24 Dec. 847/2 The story has not a depraving tendency.

Hence **Depravingly** *adv.*

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 71 His Words... as this Doctor... both inelegantly and depravingly renders them.

**Depravity** (dēprāv-, vbl. a. [An extension of PRAYE (ad. L. *prāvitas*) previously used in same sense, after DEPRAVE and its derivatives. (No corresponding form in Latin or French.)] The quality or condition of being depraved or corrupt.

† **a.** Perverted or corrupted quality. *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Rel. Med.* ii. § 7 An humorous depravity of mind. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN *Observ.* *Surg.* (1771) 298 A depravity in the Fluids may have a great Share in producing these Symptoms.

b. Perversion of the moral faculties; corruption, viciousness, abandoned wickedness.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. i. By aberration of conceit they extenuate his depravity, and ascribe some goodnesse unto him. 1791 MRS. RAJCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. Such depravity cannot surely exist in human nature. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 232 The winding approaches of temptation, the slippery path to depravity. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.*, *Origins* IV. iii. 300 The conscience of the ignorant masses... was rising in indignation against the depravity of the educated.

c. *Theol.* The innate corruption of human nature due to original sin. Often *total depravity*.

In common use from the time of Jonathan Edwards: the earlier terms were *pravity* and *depravation*.

1735 J. TAYLOR *Doctr. Orig.* Sin ii. 184 Inquiring into the Corruption and Depravity of Mankind, of the Men and Women that lived in his Times. 1757 EDWARDS *Doctr. Orig.* Sin i. § 1 By Original Sin, as the phrase has been most commonly used by divines, is meant the innate sinful depravity of the heart. But... it is vulgarly understood in that latitude, which includes not only the depravity of nature, but the imputation of Adam's first sin. 1794 A. FULLER *Lett.* i. 3 July Wks. 302 On the total depravity of Human Nature. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* s.v. *Calvinists*. Both the elect and non-elect come into the world in a state of total depravity and alienation from God, and can, of themselves, do nothing but sin.

d. A depraved act or practice.

1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. (1851) 4 Characterizing the Depravities of the Church. 1665 GLANVILLE *Septs. Sci.* xiv. 90 As some Regions have their proper Vices... so they have their mental depravities, which are drawn in with the air of their Country. 1808 J. MALCOLM *Anecd. London* 184 C. (Title-p.). Anecdotes of the Depravities, Dresses and Amusements of the Citizens of London.

† **Deprécable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [In form ad. L. *dēprēcābilis* that may be entreated (Vulgate); but in sense from DEPRECATE v.] Capable of being, or to be, deprecated.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 19 A detestable sin, a deprecable punishment! 1648 *Edm. Bas.* 149 I look upon the Temporal Destruction of the greatest King as far less deprecable than the Eternal Damnation of the Meaneest Subject.

† **De-precant**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēprēcānt-* em, pr. ppl. of *dēprēcāre* to DEPRECATE.] Deprecating.



1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 541 Means and causes imprecant, or deprecant, to appease Gods wrath. *Ibid.* 549 By Satisfaction he understandeth deprecant Satisfaction, not compensant.

**Deprecate** (de'priket), *v.* [f. L. *deprecāt-*, ppl. stem of *deprecārī* to pray (a thing) away, to ward off by praying, pray against, f. DE- I. 2 + *precārī* to pray.]

1. *trans.* To pray against (evil); to pray for deliverance from; to seek to avert by prayer. *arch.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Meddling Man* (Arb.) 89 Wise men still deprecate these mens kindnesses. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* ii. § 3. 135 The judgements which Salomon earnestly deprecate and prayeth against. 1633 BR. HALL *Medit.* (1851) 153. I cannot deprecate thy rebuke: my sins call for correction; but I deprecate thine anger. 1778 LOTHY *Transl. Isaiah* xlvii. 11 Evil shall come upon thee, which thou shalt not know how to deprecate. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* ii. 47 While the rest of the nation were at church, deprecating God's judgments.

† 2. *intr.* To pray (against). *Obs. rare.*

1652 GAULTE *Magastrom.* 37 Where we are to deprecate.. against dangers of waters, let us commemorate the saving of Noah in the flood.

3. *trans.* To plead earnestly against; to express an earnest wish against (a proceeding); to express earnest disapproval of (a course, plan, purpose, etc.).

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 133 Saint Paul undertaketh.. that he shall return and deprecate his fault. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xix. 385 Other accounts.. whose verities not only, but whose relations honest minds doe deprecate. 1659 BR. WALTON *Consid. Considered* v. § 2 Cappelus, no where that I know affirms this, but rather deprecates it as a calumny. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iv. vi. I believe.. he'd behave so that nobody should deprecate what I had done. 1808 *Mod. Yrnl.* XIX. 389, I cannot help deprecating the conduct of the other two anatomists. 1875 OUSELEY *Mus. Form* xiii. 60 Such a method of proceeding is greatly to be deprecated. 1882 *Times* 5 Dec. 7 To deprecate panic is an excellent counsel in itself.

† 4. To make prayer or supplication to, to beseech (a person). *Obs.*

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* Pref. 10 You haue libertie to deprecate his Gracious Maiestie to forget things past. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* ix. 236 Much he advised them all, Ulysses most. To deprecate the chief, and save the host. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 11 ¶ 7 To deprecate the clouds lest sorrow should overwhelm us, is the cowardice of idleness. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 75 But the most iniquitous woman, falling at his knees, deprecating him as follows: Why, O my sone I beseech you, do you give [etc.].

† b. *absol.* To make supplication. *Obs.*

1625 DONNE *Serm.* 24 Feb. (1626) 8 He falls vpon his face.. and laments, and deprecates on their behalfe. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. No. 16. 114 Deprecating on unhappy Criminals, under Sentence of Death, all the Mischief they can think of. 1790 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* 442 Upon the heads of these very mischievous men they deprecated no vengeance.

Hence **Deprecated** *ppl. a.*, **Deprecating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1768 C. SHAW *Monody* vii. 61 Why.. strike this deprecated blow? 1839 *Times* 11 July in *Spirit Metropol. Conserv. Press* (1840) I. 158 To persist in such a deprecated and odious innovation.

**Deprecatingly** (de'priket'ingli), *adv.* [f. DEPRECATING *ppl. a.* + -LY.] In a depreciating manner.

1837 MARRYAT *Dog-friend* i. to 'O Lord, sir! let me off this time, it's only a soldier', said S. Dording. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* iii. xix. She put up one hand deprecatingly to arrest Romola's remonstrance.

**Deprecation** (de'priket'sən), *n.* [a. F. *deprécation* (12th c. in *Hatzf.*), ad. L. *deprecātiō-em*, n. of action from *deprecārī* to DEPRECATE.] The action of deprecating.

† 1. Intercessory prayer. *Obs.* [So in L.]

1556 LAUDER *Tractate* (1864) 19 The deprecation of the maker for all Catholyke kynigis and prencis and thare liegis.

2. Prayer for the averting or removal (of evil, disaster, etc.).

1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Pietie* (1847) 12 Deprecation, or a Prayer to prevent evils, whereby we desire God to remove sin from us and whatsoever punishment we have in justice deserved. 1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 87 My Lord Keeper answered with a deprecation: God forbid that Norfolk should be divided in custome from all England. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 342 His Deprecation of two things, viz. Present evils, and Future feares. 1673 *True Worship* God 8 A Confession of sin, Deprecation of Gods displeasure, Imploiring his Mercy. 1754-8 T. NEWTON *Prophecies*, *Daniel* xiv. 221 If there shall be need of greater intercession and deprecation. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* xvi. No reversal or respite had followed their most assiduous acts of deprecation. 1892 W. B. SCOTT *Autob.* i. xxiv. 343 The processional deprecations of the Devil Worshipers.

† b. Formerly: Prayer for forgiveness. *Obs.*

1604 R. CANNIDY *Table Alph.*, *Deprecation*, supplication, or requiring of pardon. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 Peter ii. 6 They may then run on their impious courses without any repentance or deprecation.

3. Entreaty or earnest desire that something may be averted or removed; earnest expression of feeling against (a proposal, practice, etc.).

1612-5 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xx. ix. Deprecations of evil to a malicious man are no better than advices. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 ¶ 7 The censures of criticism, which, however, I shall not endeavour to soften by a formal deprecation. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. i. [He] turned his.. glassy eye on the frank speaker with a look of deprecation. 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* ii. In a tone of gentle deprecation.

† 4. Imprecation; curse. *Obs. rare.*

1634 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 48 Her sister denied, and with this deprecation, wished if she had any bread, that it might be turned into a stone. 1804 W. GILPIN *Serm.* III. xi. (R.), We may.. apply to him the scriptural deprecation, 'He that withholdeth his corn, the people shall curse him.'

**Deprecative** (de'priketiv), *a.* [a. F. *deprécatif*, -ive (13th c. in Britton, 14th c. in *Hatzf.*), ad. L. *deprecātiv-us*, f. ppl. stem of *deprecārī* to DEPRECATE: see -IVE.] Having the quality of deprecating; of or pertaining to deprecation. † a. Intercessory, precativ (obs.). b. Praying for deliverance from evil. c. Expressing earnest disapproval (of a proposal).

1490 CAXTON *Encydis* ix. 37 To the, thenne.. I adresse my thoughte deprecative.. that it maye playse the to entende to the correction of the maners.. of our matrones. 1517 BAYNE *Diocesan Tryall* (1621) 58 They imposed hands even on Deaconesses, where it could not be otherwise considered then a deprecative gesture. 1672-5 T. COMBER *Comp. to Temple* I. 752 (R.) The form itself is very ancient, consisting.. of two parts, the first deprecative, the second indicative: the one entreating for pardon, the other dispensing it. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 588 It better pleased his deprecative soul to put them in an empty cigar-box.

Hence **Deprecatively** *adv.*, in a deprecative manner; in the way of entreaty for deliverance.

1638 *Penit. Conf.* viii. (1657) 270 The form of absolution is expressed in the third person deprecatively. 1879 P. R. DRUMMOND *Perthshire* i. xiv. 80 Looking up to him deprecatively, he said [etc.].

**Deprecator** (de'priket'ar), *a.* [a. L. *deprecātor*, agent-n. from L. *deprecārī* to DEPRECATE.] One who deprecates; † a petitioner (obs.).

1656 TRAPP *Comm. John* xiv. 16 And he shall give you another Comforter. Or, pleader, deprecator, advocate. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* I. 220 That they should propitiate Jupiter, and employ Æacus.. as their deprecator.

**Deprecatory** (de'priket'ari), *a.* (sb.) [ad. L. *deprecātōri-us*, f. *deprecārī*: see prec. and -ORY. Cf. F. *deprécatif* (15th c. in *Hatzf.*).]

A. *adj.* 1. Serving to deprecate; that prays for deliverance from or aversion of evil.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 21 *Deprecatorie*, in praying for pardon of a thing committed. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 190 Bishop Fox.. sent many humble and deprecatorie letters to the Scottish King, to appease him. 1630 DONNE *Serm.* i. 504 All his Prayer.. is but Deprecatory, he does but pray that God will forebear him. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. ii. 1. 89 Deprecatory Rites to avert Evil.

2. Expressing a wish or hope that something feared may be averted; deprecating anticipated disapproval.

1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* iii. (T.), Before I had performed the due discourses, expostulatory, supplicatory, or deprecatory, with my good lords the critics. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* i. v. The Israelite did.. seem to hear this deprecatory remonstrance. 1871 H. AINSWORTH *Tower Hill* i. viii. 'Your Grace is mistaken', observed Cromwell, in a deprecatory tone. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xvi. 'Oh', said Rosamond, with a slight deprecatory laugh, 'I was only going to say that we sometimes have dancing.'

† B. *sb.* A deprecatory word or expression. *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iv. i. 171 To convey his consolatories, Suasories, Deprecatories. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* (1740) 343 Now he is passive, full of Deprecatories and Apologetics.

Hence **Deprecatorily** *adv.*, in a deprecatory manner, in a way that expresses a prayer or desire against something.

1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* 388, 'I do not know', said Sir William, deprecatorily, 'that it is necessary to go down so low as that.'

† **Depreco**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [See note below.] *trans.* ? To set free from confinement or restraint; to release.

c 1240 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1219 Bot wolde 3e, lady louely, pen leue me grante, & deprece your prysoun [prisoner], & pray hym to ryse.

[Of uncertain etymology. *Depreco* occurs in the same poem as a spelling of *DEPRESS* v., but no sense of that word suits here. OF. had *despresser* to free from a press, free from pressure. OF. *despriser* to let out of prison, release from confinement, app. agrees in sense, but not in form.]

**Depreco**, var. of *DEPRESS* v.

**Depreciant** (dē'pri'shānt), *a.* [ad. L. *depreciānt-em*, pr. pple. of *depreciāre*: see next.] Depreciating.

1835 F. HALL in *Nation* XL. 466/2 Who is so superfluously self-depreciant and lowly-minded.

**Depreciate** (dē'pri'shēt), *v.* Also *deprettiate*. [f. L. *depreciāt-* (-ciāt-), ppl. stem of *depreciāre* (in med. L. commonly spelt *depreciāre*), f. DE- I. 1 + *pretium* price. Cf. mod. F. *déprécier* (*Dict. Acad.* 1762).]

1. *trans.* To lower in value, lessen the value of. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. iv. x. 205 A method.. which much depreciates the esteem and value of miracles. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 53 As these dioptrical Glasses, do heighten and illustrate the Works of Nature, so do they.. disparage and depretiate those of Art. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* v. 102 Booth thought it depreciated the Dignity of Tragedy to raise a Smile. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* Nov. 651 Our architectural reputation, never high, is still more depreciated by the building at South Kensington.

b. *spec.* To lower the price or market value of; to reduce the purchasing power of (money).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Depretiate*, to make the price less, to make cheaper. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 358 That we shall.. Depretiate our Silver Standard. 1782 PAINÉ *Let. Abbt Raynal* (1791) 25 Every man depreciated his own money by his own consent. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* ii. xlii. It is true that suspension of the obligation to pay in specie, did put it in the power of the Bank to depreciate the currency. 1893 BITHELL *Counting-House Dict.* s.v. *Depreciation*, Bank Notes or State Notes are depreciated in value when issued against a small reserve of bullion.

2. To lower in estimation; to represent as of less value; to underrate, undervalue, belittle.

1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* To Rdr., Where.. I do indefinitely depretiate Aristotle's Doctrine, I would be understood to speak of his Physicks. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 262 Alexander.. began to extoll his own Actions, and to depretiate those of his Father Philip. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* ii. 13 His bounty.. this writer would in vain depreciate. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii. ix. I don't like to hear you depreciate yourself. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 11 Pleasure [by Plato] is depreciated as relative, while good is exalted as absolute.

*absol.* 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 93 ¶ 13 The duty of criticism is neither to depreciate nor dignify by partial representations. 1804 MAN in *Moon* No. 24. 189 He depreciates from the merits of the very man he had praised before. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* iii. 54 At the bottom lay a desire to depreciate.

3. *intr.* To fall in value, to become of less worth.

1790 FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* (1889) 118 The wealthy inhabitants oppos'd.. all paper currency, from an apprehension that it would depreciate. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 439 This breed of horses has much depreciated of late. 1858 DE QUINCY *Wks.* (1862) V. 62 Actually to have depreciated as he grew older and better known to the world. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 8 May 5/3 Conditions which caused property to depreciate.

**Depreciated** (dē'pri'shē'ted), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Lowered in value or estimation.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 345 Receiving in money and accounting in depreciated paper. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 323 Old specie debts were often paid in a depreciated currency. 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 38 The depreciated value of estates and personal effects. 1866 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) II. ix. 33 Growing rich.. on his profits from paying the troops in depreciated coin.

**Depreciating**, *vbl. sb.* [-ING 1.] The action of lowering in value, price, or estimation; depreciation.

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 141 A wilful depreciating of one's own Worth. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 282 Whatever tends to the destruction, or depreciating the value, of the inheritance. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lat. Nat.* (1852) II. 403 Open depreciatings and ridicule can do no good.

**Depreciating**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That depreciates; that lessens or seeks to lower the value of anything; that is declining in value.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 323 This depreciating paper currency was almost the only medium of trade. 1837 WHREWELL *Hist. Indust. Sc.* (1857) I. iii. 130 The depreciating manner in which [Delambre] habitually speaks of.. astronomers. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. xli. § 4. I never heard him say one depreciating word of living man.

Hence **Depreciatingly** *adv.*, in a depreciating manner; disparagingly.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XV. 328 That gentleman spoke of the National Gallery very depreciatingly. 1849 F. HALL *Vásavadattā* Pref. 22 note, A poet self-depreciatingly declares [etc.]. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* ii. 35 Literary men.. are apt to think depreciatingly of the clergy as a class.

**Depreciation** (dē'pri'shē'shən), *n.* [n. of action from DEPRECATE v.: so mod. F. *dépréciation* (1784 in *Hatzf.*).] The action of depreciating.

1. Lowering of value; fall in the exchangeable value (of money).

1767 FRANKLIN *Wks.* (1887) IV. 90 A depreciation of the currency. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 323 The depreciation continued.. until seventy, and even one hundred and fifty nominal paper dollars, were hardly an equivalent for one Spanish milled dollar. 1849 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ix. 225 A great depreciation of the standard of morals among the people. 1879 H. FAWCETT in *19th Cent.* Feb. 200 Within the last few years there has been a most serious depreciation in the value of silver when compared with gold.

2. Lowering in estimation; disparagement.

1790 BR. T. BURGESS *Serm. Divin. Christ.* Note iii, Dangerous.. to form comparisons.. where the preference of one tends to the depreciation of the other. 1831 LAMB *Elia*, *Ellistonia*, Resentment of depreciations done to his more lofty intellectual pretensions. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxxvi. She never said a word in depreciation of Dorothea.

**Depreciative** (dē'pri'shē'tiv), *a.* [f. L. *depreciāt-* (see DEPRECATE v.) + -IVE.] Characterized by depreciating; given to depreciation; depreciatory.

1836 in SMART, and in mod. *Dicts.*

**Depreciator** (dē'pri'shē'tar), *a.* [a. L. *depreciātor* (*deprec-*) (Terull.), agent-n. f. *depreciāre* to DEPRECATE.] One who depreciates.

1799 V. KNOX *Consid. Lord's Supper* (R.), The depreciators of the Eucharist. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) II. ix. 387 Depreciators of Harold. 1875 JEVONS *Money* vii. 66 Kings have been the most notorious false coiners and depreciators of the currency.

**Depreciatory** (dē'pri'shē'tari), *a.* [f. L. type \**depreciātōri-us*, f. *depreciātor*: see prec. and -ORY.] Tending to depreciate; of disparaging tendency.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 57 This account.. is too depreciatory. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 59, I have a word to say.. which may seem to be depreciatory of legislators.



† **Depredable**, *a. Obs.* [f. stem of *L. depredare* or *F. dépréder* (see **DEPREDATE**) + **-BLE**.] Liabile to be preyed upon or consumed.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* iv. ii. 201 The joyce and succulencies of the body, are made less depredable, if either they be made more indurate, or more dewy, and oily. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Depredable*, that may be robbed or spoiled.

† **Depredar**, *Sc. Obs.* [agent-n. f. a vb. \**deprede*, *a. F. dépréder*, ad. *L. depredare* to **DEPREDATE**; perh. directly repr. a *F. \*déprédeur*.] = **DEPREDATE**; ravager.

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 304 Tua vncristin kingis.. Depredaris also of halie kirk also.

**Depredate** (*de'pride't*), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of *L. depredare* to pillage, ravage, *f. DE-I. 3 + prädäre (-äri)* to make booty or prey of, *f. praeda* booty, prey. Cf. *F. dépréder*.]

† **1. trans.** To prey upon, to make a prey of; to plunder, pillage. *Obs.* (or *nonce-wd.*)

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. vi. (1739) 30 That corrupt custom or practice of depredating those possessions given to a holy use. 1654 H. I. ESTRAUNGE *Chas.* (1655) 126 Such things as had been depredated and scrambled away from the Crown in his Fathers minority. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. viii. 369 Animals.. which are more obnoxious to be preyed upon and depredated. [1866 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 4/2 These animals (tigers and leopards) are common in Corea, and depredate the inhabitants in winter.]

† **b. fig.** To consume by waste. *Obs.*

1636 BACON *Sylva* § 209 It (Exercise) maketh the Substance of the Body more Solid and Compact; and so less apt to be Consumed and Depredated by the Spirits. 1661 H. STUBBS *Ind. Nectar* iii. 65 They do depredate, and dissolve, by way of colligation, the flesh.

**2. intr.** To make depredations, (affected.)

1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) I. 250 If none are allowed to depredate on the fortunes of others. 1799-1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. iv. iii. 283 Ragnar Lodbrog depredated with success on various parts of Europe. 1888 Boston (Mass.) *Print.* 20 Oct. 2 4 Wolves.. invade farm yards and depredate upon chickens and calves.

**Depredation** (*de'pride'fön*). [*a. F. déprédation*, in 15th c. *depredacion* (Hatzl.), ad. *L. depredationem* plundering, n. of action from *depredäre*: see **prec.**]

**1.** The action of making a prey of; plundering, pillaging, ravaging; also, † plundered or pillaged condition (*obs.*).

1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 343/2 Somme.. seying his depredation entrid in to his hows by nyght and robbed hym. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. 354 By y<sup>e</sup> depredacion & brennyng of our manowes. 1618 JAS. I in *Fortesc. Papers* (Camden) 58 Touching his (Raleigh's) actes of hostility, depredation, abuse.. of our Commission. 1793 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 1 July, Till the neighbourhood should have lost its habits of depredation. 1821 H. MARTINEAU *Ireland* vi. 92 When he heard of the acts of malice and depredation.

**b. Sc. Law.** (See **quot.**)

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 278 *Depredation* or *Her-ship*, is the offence of driving away numbers of cattle or other bestial, by the masterful force of armed persons.. The punishment is capital.

**2.** An act of spoliation and robbery; *pl. ravages*. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 9 Preamb., Robberies, felonies, depredations, riottes and other greite trespasses. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* xxviii. (1614) 55/1 In the depredations of the Danes. 1688 in *Somers Tracts* II. 383 For redressing the depredations and robberies by the Highland Clans. 1798 FERRIER *Illustr. Sterne* vi. 169 Sterne truly resembled Shakespeare's Biron, in the extent of his depredations from other writers. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle* I. vii. 202 Subject.. to continual depredations at the hands of the Bedouins.

**3. fig. + a.** Consumption or destructive waste of the substance of anything. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 91 The Speedy Depredation of Air upon Watery Moisture, and Version of the same into Air, appeareth in.. the sudden discharge.. of a little Cloud of Breath, or Vapour, from Glass. 1650 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* Pref. 3 The one touching the Consumption, or Depredation, of the Body of Man; The other, touching the Reparation, and Renovation of the same. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 124 The depredation of the strength, and very substance of our bodies.

**b. pl.** Destructive operations, ravages (of disease, physical agents).

1663 COWLEY *Death Mrs. K. Philips* 4 Cruel Disease!.. the fairest Sex.. thy Depredations most do vex. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 74 2 A Peevishness.. may be considered as the canker of life, that creeps on with hourly depredations. 1875 LITTLE *Princ. Geol.* II. ii. xxviii. 51 [They] perished.. by the depredations of the lava.

Hence **Depredationist**, one who practises or approves of depredations.

1828 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 581 The enemies of the people may be divided into two classes; the depredationists.. and the oppressionists.

**Depredator** (*de'pride'tor*). [*a. L. depredator*, agent-n. from *depredäre* (see **DEPREDATE**); perh. immed. ad. *F. déprédateur* (14th c. in Hatzl., not in Cotgr. 1611, in *Dict. Acad.* 1798).] One who, or that which, preys upon or makes depredations; a ravager, plunderer, pillager.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 192 They be both great Depredators of the Earth. 1646 J. HALL *Horn Vac.* 143 Hawking.. is.. a generous exercise, as well for variety of depredators as preys. 1799-1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. iii. i. 154 They had been but petty and partial depredators. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* xv, The depredators were twelve

Highlanders. 1851 Beck's *Florist* 100 If you should be annoyed by a small black insect.. use every means to discourage the plants.. by brushing the depredators from the points of the shoots.

**Depredatory** (*dé'predä'tori*, *de'pride'tori*, *a.* [f. *L. type \*depredatori* us, *f. depredator*: see **prec.** and **-ORY**.] Characterized by depredation; plundering, laying waste.

1641 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 38 That the Spirits and Aire in their actions may be the less depredatory. 1771 MACPHERSON *Introd. Hist. Gl. Brit.* 29 The irruption of the Cimbri was not merely depredatory. 1799-1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. iii. i. 149 More fortunate than their depredatory countrymen who had preceded them.

† **Depredicate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *DE-I. 3 + PRÉDICATE* *v.*] To proclaim aloud; call out; celebrate.

1550 VERON *Golly Sayings* (1846) 148 Do not nowe the enemies of the truth.. as they are sytting on theyr ale benches, depredycate and saye; Where is extortyon, bryberye and pyllyng nowe a dayes most used? 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps. Annot.* 1 The Hebrew.. which in Piel signifies to praise, or celebrate, or depredicate. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 237, I wish.. that he had not depredicated the invincible constancy of Mr. Barret, as he doth.

† **Deprehend** (*de'pride'nd*), *v. Obs.* [ad. *L. deprehendere* to take or snatch away, seize, catch, detect, etc., *f. DE-I. 2 + prehendere* to lay hold of, seize.]

**1. trans.** To seize, capture; to arrest, apprehend.

1532 MORE *Confut. Barnes* viii. Wks. 758/1 He would.. cause them to be deprehended and taken. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 6 About the year of God 1431, was deprehended in the Universitie of Sanctandrose, one named Paull Crow, a Bohame.. accused of heresye. 1639 SPOTSWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 390 With him were deprehended divers missive Letters.. signed by the Earl. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* I. v. 11 Least they should be deprehended for thieves. 1834 HOGG *Mora Campbell* 638 Two wives at once to deprehend him.

**2.** To catch or detect (a person) in the commission of some evil or secret deed; to take by surprise.

1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1148/1 [Achan] myghte wel see that he was deprehended and taken agaynst his wyll. 1543 GRAYTON *Contn. Harding* 583 Yf he were deprehended in lyke cryme. 1574 WHITGIFT *Def. Annot.* ii. Wks. 1851 I. 272 Touching the woman deprehended in adultery. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* i. 6 When Moses came down from God, and deprehended the people in that Idolatry to the Calfe. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* II. ii. iii. 228 Being deprehended a Confederate with Sö, King of Egypt.. this stirred up the King of Assyria against him.

**b.** To convict or prove guilty (*of*).

1598 GRENEWAY *Tacitus's Ann.* III. xi. (1622) 80 Noting the countenance, and the feare of euerie one of such, which should be deprehended of this shamefull laushing.

**3.** To detect or discover (anything concealed or liable to escape notice).

1523 in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 105 The more the said Breve cometh unto light.. the more falsities may be deprehended therein. 1607 TOPSELL *Fam-f. Beasts* (1658) 430 The fraud.. is easily deprehended, for both the odour and the colour are different from the true amber. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 98 The Motions of the Minute Parts of Bodies.. are Invisible, and incur not to the Eye; but yet they are to be deprehended by Experience. 1683 WUICHOTE *Serm.* (1698) 22 If it [our Religion] had been a Cheat and an imposture it would have been deprehended in length of Time.

**b.** With *subord. cl.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov. L.* xiv, In the bokes of Tulli, men may deprehende, that in hym lacked nat the knowledge of geometrye, ne musike, ne grammar. 1663 BLAIR *Autobiogr.* vii. (1848) 89 We deprehended it to be a mere delusion. 1675 R. VAUGHAN *Coinage* 30 Easily deprehend if there be mixture of alloy amongst it.

Hence † **Deprehended** *ppl. a.*, caught in the act. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* ix. § 1 (R.) Of the thief on the cross and the deprehended adulteress. 1660 — *Duct. Dubit.* III. i. rule 1 § 12.

† **Deprehendible**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. deprehendere* + **-BLE**.] Capable of being detected.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godliness* vii. li. 288 The foolery of it [is] still more palpably deprehendible.

† **Deprehensible**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. deprehens-*, *ppl. stem of deprehendere* + **-BLE**.] = **prec.**

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. iii. (1712) 94 His presence was palpably deprehensible by many freaks and pranks that he played. 1660 N. INGULO *Bentivoglio & Urania* II. (1682) 61 Operations which are Regular and deprehensible by Reason.

Hence † **Deprehensibleness**; † **Deprehensibly** *adv.*

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inip.* I. li. viii. § 13 Which if they doe very grossly and deprehensibly here. 1737 BAILEY *vol. II.* *Deprehensibleness*, capableness of being caught or understood.

† **Deprehension**, *Obs.* [ad. *L. deprehensionem*, n. of action from *deprehdere* to **DEPREHEND.] The action of catching or taking in the act; detection; arrest.**

1527 KNIGHT in J. S. Brewer *Reign Hen. VIII.* xxviii. (1884) II. 199 That it be not in any wise known that the said.. deprehension should come by the King. 1612-5 Dr. HALL *contempl.* N. T. iv. xv, To be taken in the very act was no part of her sin.. yet her deprehension is made an aggravation of her shame. 1630 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 269 The next step is for deprehension, or conviction. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* xvi. § 9 We must conceal our actions from the surprises and deprehensions of Suspicion.

† **Deprensible**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. deprendere*, *deprend-* shortened form of *deprehdere*, etc.] = **DEPREHENSIBLE**; capable of being detected.

1648 SIR W. PETER *Advice to Hartlib* 15 Such [qualities] as are not discernible by sense, or deprensible by Certaine Experiments.

† **Deprension**, *Obs.* [cf. **prec.**] = **DEPREHENSION**.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. vi-vii. 214 Shame and deprension is a better friend.

**Depress** (*dé'pres*), *v.* Also *a. depresso*, *deprece*, *5-7 depresso*, (6 *depresso*). [*a. OF. dépresser* (Godef.), ad. *L. type \*depressäre* (*It. depresso*), freq. of *deprimere* to press down. (Cf. *pressäre* freq. of *primere* in *L.* use.) In Eng. taken as the repr. of *L. deprimere*, *ppl. stem depresso*.]

† **1. trans.** To put down by force, or crush in a contest or struggle; to overcome, subjugate, vanquish. *Obs.*

1325 J. E. Allit. P. A. 777 And þou con alle þo dære out-dryf, And þou bat mayng al oþer deprece. 1340 Gower & Gr. *Knt.* 6 Ennias þe apfel and his highie kinde, þat þen depreced prouinces. 1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 145 The dogges.. be so greete and leere that thei depresse bulles and peresche lyones. 1529 FRETTE *Pistle to Chr. Rdr.* (1809) 464 Her seed shall deprece & also break thy head. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1698 So virtue.. Depressed and overthrown, as seem'd.. Revives, resourishes. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* iii. (Ridg. 1883) 20 The kingdom of the Macedonians was depresso'd and Antiochus driven out.

† **b.** To press hard; to ply closely with questions, entreaties, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1340 Gower & Gr. *Knt.* 1770 þat prince (=princess) of pris depressed hym so pikke.. þat nede hym bi-houed Oþer lach þer hir luf, oþer to-day refuse.

**2.** To press down (in space). Often more widely: To force, bring, move, or put into a lower position by any physical action; to lower.

1526 Pilgr. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 134 b, As the belowes, the more they deprece the flame, the more the fyre encreaseth. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 61 Needles which stood before.. parallel unto the Horizon, being vigorously excited, incline and bend downward, depressing the North extreme below the Horizon. 1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 17 The globular figure.. will be depre't into the Elliptico-spherical. 1692 in *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* II. iii. 92 A Gunner's Quadrant to find, elevate, or deprece his Gun. 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Depression* of the Pole, So many degrees as you.. travel from the pole towards the equator; so many you are said to deprece the pole, because it becomes.. so much lower or nearer the horizon. 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I. 321 The Palm was supposed to rise under a weight; and to thrive in proportion to its being depressed. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 184 Alternately raising and depressing the piston. 1855 BAIN *Serms* & *Int.* II. ii. § 12 The sensation of a weight depressing the hand. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 41 The spines can be erected or depressed at the will of the fish.

**3. fig.** To lower in station, fortune, or influence; to put down, bring low, humble. *Now rare.*

1526 Pilgr. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 15 b, Now they lyfte up man to honours & dignities, & anon they deprece hym as lowe in mysery. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* Wks. 1738 I. 321 By depressing.. their King far below the rank of a Subject to the condition of a Captive. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com.* II. Marius.. used all endeavours for depressing the nobles, and raising the people. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. vii. 280 A people depressed into the lowest state of subjection. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. vii. 457 Each of these vast measures has depressed a powerful party.

† **b.** To keep down, repress, restrain from activity; to put down, suppress; to oppress. *Obs.*

1562 in G. Cavendish *Wolsey* (1818) I. 543, I request his grace.. that he have a vigilant eye to deprece this newe sorte of Lutherans, that it doe not encrease. 1605 VERNON *Dea. Intell.* vi. (1628) 182 The Conqueror.. had no reason by still depressing the English to provoke them to breake all bounds of obedience. 1617 FLETCHER *Valentinian* i. iii, Pray, Depress your spirit. 1679 PIERCE *Addr. Prot.* I. 52 Therefore deprece Vice and cherish Virtue. 1773 J. ROSS *Fratriade* iv. 544 (MS.) He.. stands.. Depressing the keen strugglings of his breast. 1861 O'CURRY *Let. MS.* *Materials* 263 The descendants of the earlier colonists, depressed and enslaved by their conquerors.

† **4.** To bring down in estimation or credit; to depreciate, disparage. *Obs.*

1550 CROWLEY *Epigr.* 89 But other mens doynge they wyll euer deprece, For other can do nought that may theyr mynde please. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* II. vii. § 1 They which disgrace or deprece the credit of others. 1659 Br. WALTON *Consid.* Considered II. xv, He.. seeks to deprece the worth of the book. 1690 BENTLEY *Phil.* 493 Raise or deprece the Character of a Man of Letters. 1791 MACKINTOSH *Vind. Gallica* 310 The frantic loyalty which depressed Paradise Lost.

† **b.** To lower in dignity, make undignified; to debase. *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* I. vi. 21 If such abilities deprece not themselves by means subjects, but keep up the gravity of their stiles. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 39 96, I prefer a noble Sentiment that is depressed with homely Language, infinitely before a vulgar one that is blown up with all the Sound and Energy of Expression.

**5.** To lower or bring down in force, vigour, activity, intensity, or amount; to render weaker or less; to render dull or languid.

Now usually in relation to trade, etc., in which use it is often associated with **sense** 6.

1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* I. ix. 170 Which must needs deprece the strength of England, and keepe it from



so much greatness. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 241 ¶ 1 Wine . . . raises the Imagination, and depresses Judgment. 1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 78 That accumulation of faces, which tends to depress and greatly impede the functions. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxviii. 233 It depresses the tints in the two quadrants which the axis of the plate crosses. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 122 When the trade is depressed, and when wages and interest are low.

b. To lower in pitch, to flatten (the voice, or a musical note).

1530 PALSGR. 48 When the redar hath lyft up his voyce at the soundyng of the said vowel. . . he shal, when he cometh to the last sillable, depress his voyce agayne. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi. He commenced his tale. . . in a distinct . . . tone of voice, which he raised and depressed with considerable skill. 1878 W. H. STONE *Sci. Basis Music* v. 53 If then we make each of the four fifths one-fourth of a comma flat, the resulting third is depressed a whole comma.

6. To bring into low spirits, cast down mentally, dispirit, deject, sadden. (The chief current use.)

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iii. iii. (1676) 209/1 Hope refresheth as much as misery depresseth. c 1698 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 39 Others . . . depress their own minds, despond at the first difficulty. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 249 ¶ 5 The Gloom which is apt to depress the Mind and damp our Spirits. 1806 J. FORBES *Lett. fr. France* II. 321 We came. . . amidst rain and wind, and depressed by ill-forebodings. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xi. 'This house depresses and chills one', said Kate.

† 7. *Alg.* To reduce to a lower degree or power.

1673 WALLIS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 561 The method of depressing biquadratic equations to quadratic. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 372 The Quotients being depressed by Reduction in Species, may be brought to. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 193 This formula furnishes the means of depressing to unity the index of the denominator.

† Depress, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *depressus*, pa. pple. of *deprimere*: see *prec.*] = DEPRESS. c 1660 HAMMOND *Wks* I. 259 (R.) If the seal be depress or hollow, 'tis lawful to wear, but not to seal with it.

**Depressant** (dɪˈprezənt), *a. and sb. Med.* [f. DEPRESS v.: see -ANT 1.]

*A. adj.* Having the quality of lowering the activity of the vital functions; sedative.

1887 *Athenæum* 13 Aug. 217/1 The depressant and narcotic action. 1892 N. MOORE in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXIX. 221/1 The depressant treatment of fever.

*B. sb.* A medicine or agent having this quality; a sedative.

1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 267 The heart's action is reduced with aconite and other depressants. 1890 *Standard* 19 Nov. 3/6 Malaria and heat are remarkable depressants.

**Depressed** (dɪˈprest, poet. dɪˈpresd), *ppl. a.* Also 7-9 *deprest*. [f. DEPRESS v. + -ED 1.]

1. Pressed down; put or kept down by pressure or force.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. i. Close smothered lay the lowe depressed fire. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 191 The deeper any body sinks, the greater will be the resistance of the depressed fluid beneath.

*b. Her.* = DEBRUISED. (In mod. Dicts.)

2. Lowered, sunken, or low in position; lower than the general surface: opp. to *elevated*.

1658 WILLFORD *Natures Secrets* 71 High exalted places, and low depressed dales. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Depressed Gun*, any piece of ordnance having its mouth depressed below the horizontal line. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* ii. 13 In the centre of the old depressed crateral plain.

3. Having a flattened or hollowed form, such as would be produced by downward pressure; *spec.* said of convex things which are flattened vertically (opposed to COMPRESSED); e.g. a *depressed arch*.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Leaf, Depressed Leaf*, one which has the mark of an impression on one side. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I. 266 Chelidones. Bill very short, much depressed. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v. (1858) 56 Legumes snail-shaped, depressed-cylindrical. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 17 The larva of *Coccinella* . . . is somewhat depressed.

4. *fig.* Lowered in force, amount, or degree.

1824 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 7 Alternately . . . under the influence of a raised and a depressed temperature.

† *b. Astrol.* Opposed to *exalted*. *Obs.*

c 1430 LVDC. *Thebes* i. (1561) Venus directe, and contrarious and depressed in Mercurious hous.

† *c. Low in moral quality, debased. Obs.*

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* xx. ¶ 7 These Propositions [e.g. 'the Pope may Dispenſe with all oaths'] are so deprest. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 182 That doch much more argue a depressed soul than an elevated fancy.

5. Brought low, oppressed, dejected, downcast, etc.; *esp.* in low spirits.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. vi. ii. A good Orator alone . . . can comfort such as are afflicted, erect such as are depressed. c 1790 WILLOCK *Poy.* 28 America . . . stands ready to receive the persecuted and depressed of every country. 1793 COWPER *Lett. to Bagot* 8 Nov. My spirits have been more depressed than is common, even with me. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* xxi. Mrs. Lennox . . . seemed more than usually depressed. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 199 The fall of the Council of Regency, and the depressed state of the nobility in general. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxxi. I thought he looked rather dejected and depressed.

**Depressedly** (dɪˈprestli, -preˈsedli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a depressed manner.

1824 SOWERBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. x. 33 Shell cloutheim or depressedly conical. 1880 F. H. BURNETT *Louisiana* 9 'Yes', the girl replied depressedly.

**Depressible** (dɪˈprezɪbəl), *a.* [f. L. *depress-*, ppl. stem of *deprimere* (see DEPRESS v.) + -BLE.] Capable of being depressed (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* v. 121 She is one of those young persons . . . who are impenetrable and of necessity depressible when their nervous systems are overtaken. 1881 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 554/2 They [the hinged teeth of fishes] are, however, depressible in one direction only.

**Depressing** (dɪˈprezɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DEPRESS v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DEPRESS; depression.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* i. iv. (1648) 25 In the depressing, or elevating . . . of any weight. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ix. 69 Upon the quick depressing of the Sucker.

**Depressingly**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That depresses (see the verb); usually in *fig.* senses, *esp.* 6; causing depression or lowness of spirits.

1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 467 Excessive fear, grief, anger, religious melancholy, or any of the depressing passions. 1814 SCOTT *War.* viii. The whole scene was depressing. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 205 A lower studding-sail. . . is a depressing sail.

Hence **Depressingly** *adv.*

1847 in CRAIG. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 369 The lowering of the external temperature . . . acts very depressingly on the very young and old. 1893 *Nat. Observer* 23 Dec. 137/2 An effect of profound isolation. . . depressingly real, suddenly encompassed me.

**Depression** (dɪˈpreʃən), [ad. L. *depression-em*, n. of action f. *deprimere* to press down, depress: perh. immed. a. F. *depression* (14th c. in *Hatzf.*)] The action of depressing, or condition of being depressed; a depressed formation; that which is depressed: in various senses. (Opp. to *elevation*.)

1. *lit.* The action of pressing down, or fact of being pressed down; usually more widely: The action of lowering, or process of sinking; the condition of being lowered in position.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Depression*, a pressing or weighing down. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* iii. ix. (1715) 78 Flags, the Elevation whereof was a Signal to joyn Battle, the Depression to desist. 1803 *Med. Jnrl.* X. 245 With fracture, fissure, or depression of a portion of bone. 1855 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* vi. (ed. 5) 72 Movements of upheaval or depression. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 825 The curve of growth follows all the elevations and depressions of the curve of temperature.

2. *spec. a. Astron.*, etc. (a) The angular distance of a star, the pole, etc., below the horizon (opp. to *altitude*); the angular distance of the visible horizon below the true horizontal plane, the Dip of the horizon; in *Surveying*, etc., the angular distance of an object below the horizontal plane through the point of observation (opp. to *elevation*). (b) The lowest altitude of a circumpolar star (or of the sun seen from within the polar circle), when it is on the meridian beneath the pole (opp. to *culmination*). (c) The apparent sinking of the celestial pole towards the horizon as the observer travels towards the equator.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 25 And than is the depression of the pol antartik, that is to seyn, than is the pol antartik by-nethe the Oriſonte the same quantite of space. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* iii. i. xxxiii. (ed. 7) 346 The depression or lowest Meridian Altitude of the starres. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. vi. § 10 (1873) 48 He takes knowledge of the depression of the southern pole. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 438 The degree of its [the Needle's] depression under the Horizon. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Depression of the pole*. *Depression of the visible horizon*. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. viii. 79 The sun's lower culmination, if such a term can be applied to his midnight depression.

*b. Gunnery.* The lowering of the muzzle of a gun below the horizontal line.

1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.*, *Depression*, the pointing of any piece of ordnance, so that its shot may be projected under the point-blank line.

*c. Surg.* The operation of couching for cataract. 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Depression*. a term for one of the operations for cataract.

3. *concr.* A depressed or sunken formation on a surface; a hollow, a low place or part.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 42 Of the Nature of the Ground. . . and of the several risings and depressions thereof. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 591 A dislocation of the humerus may be known by a depression or cavity on the top of the shoulder. 1855 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xxix. (ed. 5) 520 The Curral is. . . one of three great valleys. . . a second depression called the Serra d'Agua being almost as deep. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 53 The leaves of the above Crassulaceæ have round spots or depressions easily seen with the naked eye. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 June 3/3 The depressions, which are of course warmer . . . than the plateaus.

4. *fig.* The action of putting down or bringing low, or the fact or condition of being brought low (in station, fortunes, etc.). Now *rare*.

a 1533 FAIRTH *Wks.* 5 (R.) Aduersitie, tribulation, worldly depression. 1621 MASSINGER *Emp. of East Ded.*, When the iniquity of those times laboured the depression of approved goodness. 1721 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. v. 368 The depression of the family, and the ruin of their fortunes. 1872 YEATS *Growth Conn.* 136 The depression of the barons, during the Wars of the Roses.

† *b. Suppression. Obs.*

1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 278 You . . . profess mathematics, and theology, and practise the depression of the truth in both.

† *c.* Disparagement, depreciation. *Obs.*

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. lxxiii. Thus depressing others, it [pride] seeketh to raise it selfe, and by this depression angers them. 1659 BP. WALTON *Consid.* *Considered* 286 Things which tend to the depression of the esteem of the Hebrew Text.

5. A lowering in quality, vigour, or amount; the state of being lowered or reduced in force, activity, intensity, etc.; in mod. use *esp.* of trade.

1793 VANSITTART *Ref. Peace* 57 The depression of the public funds . . . began long before the war. 1826 *Ann. Reg.* 1 A continuance of that depression in manufactures and commerce. 1837 WHITTOK *Bk. Trades* (1842) 392 The consequence has been a general depression in price for all but the best work. 1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 64/1 There is not in actions, as there is in qualities, a simple scale of elevation and depression. 1886 (title), Third Report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the Depression of Trade and Industry.

*b.* Lowering in pitch, flattening (of the voice, or a musical note).

1845 STODDART in *Encycl. Metrop.* I. 176/1 A slight degree of elevation or depression, of length or shortness, of weakness or force, serves to mark a very sensible difference in the emotion meant to be expressed. 1878 W. H. STONE *Sci. Basis Music* v. 66 The present music must be carefully gone over . . . and the modified notes marked. . . with a mark of elevation or depression, according to their specific key relationship.

*c.* A lowering of the column of mercury in the barometer or of the atmospheric pressure which is thereby measured; *spec.* in *Meteorol.* a centre of minimum pressure, or the system of winds around it (= CYCLONE 1 c).

1881 R. H. SCOTT in *Ed. Words* July 454 Barometrical depressions or cyclones. *Mod. Weather Report*, A deep depression is forming over our western coasts. The depression of yesterday has passed over England to the German Ocean.

*d. Path.* Lowering of the vital functions or powers; a state of reduced vitality.

1803 *Med. Jnrl.* X. 126 Great depression . . . has without doubt lately shewn itself in a very remarkable manner in the influenza. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* ii. I aroused myself from the depression of nearly thirty hours' sea-sickness. 1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 38 The inflammatory nature of the local affection was much more severe, and the constitutional depression . . . more marked.

6. The condition of being depressed in spirits; dejection.

1665 *Baker's Chron.* an. 1660 (R.) Lambert, in great depression of spirit, twice pray'd him to let him escape. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 7 He observed their depression and was offended. 1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 326 Such horrible depression of spirits. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxxx. He found her in a state of deep depression, overmastered by those distasteful miserable memories.

† 7. *Alg.* Reduction to a lower degree or power.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Depression of equations*. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Depression of an Equation* (*Algeb.*), the reducing an equation to lower degrees, as a biquadratic to a cubic equation, or a cubic to a quadratic.

† **Depressivity**, *Obs. rare*.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Depressivity*, a lowness.

**Depressive** (dɪˈpreʃɪv), *a.* [f. L. *depressiv*, ppl. stem of *deprimere* to press down, DEPRESS + -IVE.]

1. Tending to press or force down. *rare*.

1620 VERNER *Via Recta* vii. 112 By reason of their compressive and depressive force, they protrude and driue downe the meats from the stomacke.

2. *fig.* Tending to produce depression, *esp.* of the spirits; of depressing nature.

1727 THOMSON *Britannia* 274 Even where the keen depressive North descends. 1789 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 157 A complaisance . . . would lead her friends into some depressive sensations. a 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxix. 114 In regions so depressive both to the bodily and intellectual powers. 1862 *Cornh. Mag.* VI. 607 It is a kind of stimulation . . . which is not followed by any unhealthy depressive reaction.

Hence **Depressively** *adv.*, **Depressiveness**.

a 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 424 If I had a thousand tongues and inventions, I should speak faintly and depressively of that supernal Palace. 1823 CARLYLE *Ess.* (1872) IV. 112 Ill-health, and its concomitant depressiveness.

**Depressor** (dɪˈpreʃər), *Also 7-er, -our.* [a. L. *depressor*, agent-n. from *deprimere*, depress- to press down, DEPRESS. In OF. *dépresseur*.]

1. One who or that which depresses (in various senses: see the verb).

1611 COTGR., *Abbaiseur*, an abaser . . . depressor, humbler. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 112 That . . . would have raised it selfe against all depressors and detractors. a 1639 WORTON in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 219 Those that rayse stand ever in . . . hazard to be thought . . . the fittest depressours. 1868 BAIN, *The causes of pain and the depressors of vitality*.

2. *Anat. and Phys. a.* A muscle which depresses or pulls down the part to which it is attached; also *attrib.* as *depressor muscle*. *b.* *Depressor nerve*: a branch of the vagus, the stimulation of which lowers the pressure of the blood.

1615 CROOKES *Body of Man* 741 Euery leuator or lifting muscle hath a depressor or sinking muscle. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i. ii. 148 The Depressors of the lower Jaw. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* ix. 234 The lower [eye] lid has no special depressor. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 132 The vagi and depressor nerves did not appear to be affected.

3. *Surg.* An instrument for pressing down some part or organ.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Depressor* (*Surgery*), an instrument like a curved spatula, used for reducing or pushing



into place an obtruding part. Such are used in operations on the skull, and in couching a cataract. 1883 *Syst. Soc. Lex.*; *Tongue depressor*, a flattened metallic plate for depressing the tongue, in order to see the throat.

† **Depressure** (dĕp're'shū). *Obs.* [f. L. ppl. stem *depress-* + -URE: cf. L. *pressūra* pressure, f. *primere*, press-].

1. The action of pressing down; = DEPRESSION 1. 1699 E. TYNON in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 432 That this depression happened whilst the Bones were Cartilaginous.

2. *concr.* A depressed or sunken part of a surface; = DEPRESSION 3.

1621 G. SANDYS *Quid's Met.* xiii. (1626) 278 The purple blood from that depresso fled. 1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1776) 38 To fill up the hollows and Depresses of the ground. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 106 Those uniform eminencies and depressures, those waved and transverse lineations.

3. *fig.* The action of putting down, bringing low, or humbling; debasement; = DEPRESSION 4, 5.

1656 JEANES *Mist. Schol. Div.* 60 Earthly mindedness, though it doth not quite degrade the soul of its immortality yet it is a great depresso and embasement thereof. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 137 To give them an eminence above others, which is as well answered by the depresso of everything else above them, as by their own advancement.

**Depreter** (*Building*): see DEPETER.

**Depretiate**, *obs.* form of DEPRECIATE.

† **Depreve**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *des-*, *depreuue*, stressed stem-form of *desprover* to disprove: cf. DEPROVE.] By-form of DISPROVE.

1450 LONELICH *Grail* xlv. 796 What they Cowden seyn to Cristen lawe, Owtir it depreven In Ony Sawe. 1465 MARG. PASTON in *Lett.* No. 506 II. 196 Ye have up an enquest to depreve ther wytnesse.

**Depreve**, *obs.* form of DEPRIVE.

† **Depriment**, *a. (sb.) Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēprimēt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēprimere* to press down, DEPRESS, f. DE- I. 1 + *primere* to press.] Depressing; pressing or forcing down.

1713 DERRHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. ii. 99 The Attollent and Depriment Muscles. 1721 BAILEY, *Depriment* (in *Anatomy*) is one of the straight Muscles which moves the Ball of the Eye.

b. as *sb.* Something that depresses or lowers.

1624 Bp. M. SMITH *Serm. Job* xxix. 14 Praises they esteeme for bubbles, and applauses for bables... robes of scarlet or purple for depriments and detriments.

**Depriorize**: see DE- II. 1.

† **Deprise**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *dēpriser* in OF. *despriser*, f. *dis-*, *des-*, L. *dis-* + *priser* to PRIZE. Cf. DISPRIZE.] *trans.* To depreciate, undervalue.

1550 LYNDESAY *Satyre* in *Pinkerton Sc. Poems Repr.* (1792) II. 206 Now quill the King misknaw the veritie Be scho ressavit, then we will be deprivit.

† **Depriure**, *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -URE.] Lowering in value or esteem, depreciation.

1628 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* vi. § 2 (R.) A great abatement and depriure of their souls in the account of God.

**Deprivable** (dĕp'rā'vāb'l), *a.* [f. DEPRIVE *v.* + -ABLE.] Liable to be deprived; subject to deprivation.

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Daung. Posit.* II. xii. 61 They [the Bishops] are... deprivable. 1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxxxi. § 10 The persons that enjoy them, possesse them wrongfully, and are deprivable at all howers. 1660 R. SHERINGHAM *King's Suprem.* viii. (1682) 70 They may therefore make him deprivable at their pleasure. *Mod.* Advantages of which he is not deprivable.

† **Depriva-do**, *Obs. rare.* [f. DEPRIVE *v.*, or L. *dēprivātus* deprived, after nouns in -ADO from Sp.] One deprived (of office, commission, licence, etc.).

1728 NORTH *Mem. Musick* (1846) 133, I... being for many years an alien to the faculty, and at present a depriva-do.

**Deprival** (dĕp'rā'vāl). [f. DEPRIVE *v.* + -AL 5.] The act of depriving; DEPRIVATION.

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1620) 86 For argues it not a denial, or deprival, of grace? a 1638 MEDW. *Disc.* I. Cor. x. 5 Wks. (1672) 1. 258 A wofull sign of... deprival of Eternal life. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 118 Punishing the citizen who offends with temporary deprivation of his rights. 1886 L. O. PIKE *Year-bks.* 13-14 *Edw. III.* Introd. 66 The King... had thus the power of institution... and consequently the power of deprival.

† **Deprivate**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med.L. *dēprivāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēprivare*.] Deprived. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 252 In vertuous werk, scho beand deprivate... quhill I may bruike my liue, Hir from my hart I will nere deprivate.

**Deprivate**, *v. rare.* [f. med.L. *dēprivāt-*, ppl. stem of *dēprivare*; to DEPRIVE.] To deprive.

1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 257 Never... has Man been... deprived of any faculty whatsoever that he in any era was possessed of.

**Deprivation** (dĕp'rā'vāshən). [ad. med.L. *dēprivātio-em*, n. of action from *dēprivare* to DEPRIVE.]

1. The action of depriving or fact of being deprived; the taking away of anything enjoyed; dispossession, loss.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 In icopardie of loss and deprivation of his crowne and dignitee royal. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 15 All her deprivations either of life or liberty, being legal, and necessitated. 1731 CHANDLER tr. *Libani's Hist. Inquis.* II. 2 Excommunication, Deprivation of Ecclesiastical Burial. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* II. xvii. 250 [Of evils] there is none more justly dreaded... than a deprivation of sight. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. vi. 79 He accounted these deprivations not among the

least of the many he now endured. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 260 The loss of a son or brother, or the deprivation of fortune.

† b. *Const. from Obs.*

1570-1 *Act of Assembly* in *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 43 Also the suspension and deprivation of them therefor. 1579 FLETCHER *Hedkins' Park* 317 She... was punished with deprivation from both kindes [in the sacrament]. 1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 654 Danger of deprivation from all authority by them.

2. *spec.* The action of depriving any one of an office, dignity, or benefice; dispossession, deposition; esp. the depriving an ecclesiastic of a benefice or preferment as an act of punishment or discipline.

1551 CRANMER *Answ. to Gardiner* 2 The occasion of your worthy deprivation and punishment. 1587 FLEMING *Centu. Holinshed* III. 1257/2 Sufficient force whereby the bull of his majesties deprivation might be publikely executed. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 110 b, Deprivation is when an Abbot, Bishop, Parson, Vicar, Prebend, &c. is deprived or deposed from his preferment for any matter in fact or in Law.

a 1715 BURNET *Chur. Time* (1724) I. 192 Sheldon... seemed to apprehend that a very small number would fall under the deprivation, and that the gross of the party would conform.

1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 90 A sentence of deprivation... was pronounced. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 40 Several months had been allowed him [Sherlock] before he incurred suspension, several months more before he incurred deprivation.

**Deprivative** (dĕp'rīvātīv), *a.* [f. med.L. *dēprivāt-*, ppl. stem + -IVE: see next.] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by deprivation.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Deprivative*, of Deprivation. 1865 *Reader* 3 June 632/2 A man... entirely lost his sight by the excessive use of tobacco. He was... cured by adopting a mild antiphlogistic and deprivative treatment.

**Deprive** (dĕp'rīv), *v.* Also 4-6 -prive, 5 -prove, -priff. [a. OF. *depriver* (Godef.), ad. late L. *\*deprivare* (see *dēprivatio* in Du Cange), f. DE- I. 3 + *privare* to deprive.]

1. *trans.* To divest, strip, bereave, dispossess of (formerly + *from*) a possession. To deprive (a person) of (a thing) = to take it away from him.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 255 Deprived þei our Kyng of alle þe tenement of Londres of Gascoyn. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1469 Pus was laudes of ioy and iolite deprived [v. r. depreuett]. 1426 AUDELEY *Poems* 24 These preletus of her prevelache they deprevon. c 1430 LVDG. *Bochas* (ed. Wayland) 68 b, He was assented to deprive Worthy Anchus from his estate royal. 1548 HALL *Chron.* I. 17 Kyng Roberte... firste deprived the Erle George of all his dignities and possessions.

1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* i. 218 Henry the fit by force deprived his father from the empire. 1623 SANDERSON *Serm.* 30 For his obstinate refusal of Confortie justly deprived from his Benefice in this Diocese. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech. Concl.* 395, I have for diverse Yeares been deprived of His Company. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. 1. 83 Arius was deprived of his office, and excommunicated. 1793 MRS. E. PARSONS *Woman as she should be* IV. 72 Your uncle... being deprived from managing your business. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 283 To deprive life of ideals is to deprive it of all higher and comprehensive aims.

† b. with two objects, either of which might in the passive become the subject. *Obs.* Cf. sense 5, in which the personal object disappears. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xlv, He is deprieved very vertues. 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 45, I wyl curse him and deprieve hym his kyngedome. a 1562 in G. Cavendish *Wobey* (1893) 240 All is deprieved me. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 352 Why was sweet and dainty Philistella deprieved mine eyes? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 857 There I have missed, and thought it long, depri'd Thy presence. 1802 MARIAN MOORE *Lascelles* II. 240 To deprive themselves the pleasure of her company. 1814 MRS. JANE WEST *Alicia* III. 141 My child I... Even in thy early infancy Deprived my care.

2. To divest of office; to inflict deprivation upon; esp. in reference to ecclesiastical offices.

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1738 De-parted is þy princpalte, deprieved how worþes, þy renge raftes is þe fro. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1830) III. 20 The Emperour of Costantinoble maketh the Patriarks... and depriueþ hem... when he fyndeth any cause. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 758 Edward revenging his fathers death, deprived King Henry, and attayned the Crowne. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 561 He [an officer] is sometime deprived, and sometime strangled. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 15 Feb. The Bp. ... depri'd him for three years. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vii. 304 Archbishop Bancroft deprived a considerable number of puritan clergymen. *absol.* c 1535 DR. LAYTON in *Lett. on Suppr. Monast.* (Camden) 76 Ye shall not deprive or visite but upon substantiall groundes.

3. To keep (a person) out of († *from*) what he would otherwise have; to debar from.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV. 241 (263) Why wiltow me fro Ioye this deprieve? c 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* III. 82 In being depri'd of Everlasting bliss. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* XXXVIII. 10, I am depri'd of the residue of my yeeres. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & See* x. § 2 Subjects... deprived from all possibility to acquire... by their industry, necessities to sustain the strength of their bodies and minds. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* Biv. A Monster, which deprived also me from a publick employment, during the space of severenteen years. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* lxiv. 327 The mode of trial... deprive[s] the subject of all the benefits of a trial by jury. 1824 LOWELL in *Daily News* 7 Oct. 2/5 Is it prudent to deprive whole classes of it [the ballot] any longer? † b. *absol. Obs. rare-1.*

1605 SHAKES. *Leat* I. ii. 4 Should I... permit The curiosity of Nations to deprive me.

† c. *Const.* with two objects. *Obs.*

1590 MARLOWE and Pt. *Tamburl.* v. iii, My soul doth weep to see Your sweet desires depri'd my Company. 1671

MILTON *P. R.* III. 23 Wherefore deprive All Earth her wonder at thy acts? 1694 tr. *Milton's Lett. State* Sept. 1692, That to signal a power and fatcitude may have the deprived the fruit and due applause of all your pious undertakings.

† 4. To remove (from) or cut off from access. *Obs.*

1542 BROWNE *Dietary* viii. 187/249 Chambers the while he be deprieved cleane from the same and open ayre. 1594 CAREW *Travell* (1881) 42 Imaus is a Cite, which small space Doth from royall Hierusalem deprieve.

† b. To keep off, avert. *Obs. rare-1.*

1627 HAKWILL *Apol.* 1630 166 Ale was his meate, his drinke, his cloth, Ale did his death deprieve; And, could hee still have drunke his ale, He had bene still alive.

II. † 5. To take away (a possession); to carry off, remove. *Obs.*

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 185 For... deprieve dowie of wydoes, Man may mysse þe myrþe, but much is to prayse. c 1430 LYNCH. *Min. Poems* (1840) 63 This blisid name: That, first of alle, our thuradoun can deprieve. c 1510 HAKWILL *Merr. Gd. Manners* (1570) I ij b, He solety striketh with wordes, or els kniffe, And... deprieth name or life. 1593 SHAKES. *Lucifer* 1186 (Globe) 'Tis honour to deprive dishonour'd life. 1605 STOW *Annales* 1408 His head was seuered from his body by the Axe at three strokes, but the first deadly, and absolutely deprieving all sense and motion. 1623 CROKERAM, *Deprive*, to take away. 1654 tr. *Sunderly's Cursus Pol.* 96 An inheritance, which... fortune or ill events have deprived from them.

**Deprived** (dĕp'rā'vīd), *ppl. a.* [f. DEPRIVE *v.* + -ED.] Dispossession, divested; bereft; subjected to deprivation; esp. dispossessed of a benefice.

1552 HUGGOT, *Deprived, abductus, detectus de gradu. priuatus.* 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* 2 Mar. No Nonjuring or depri'd Bp. a 1774 GOLDIE. *Serv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 168 Birds... are deprived of this apparatus. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 39 The deprived Archbishop showed no disposition to move.

† **Deprivation** (dĕp'rā'vīmēt), *Obs.* [f. DEPRIVE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of depriving or fact of being deprived; deprivation.

1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 561 Five have died naturall deaths after deprivation. 1657 G. STARKY *Helmont's Vind.* 3 The deprivation of that knowledge [is] intolerable and not to be rested in. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 223 If... by Deprivations or positive Inflictions he diminish our Happiness. 1793 D. WILLIAMSON *Serm. bef. Gen. Assembly* 48 The Deprivation of Presbyterian Ministers has been double the time of theirs [the Episcopal Clergy].

**Depriver** (dĕp'rā'vā), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which deprives, or takes away possessions, rights, etc.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 62 Þise dyffoulerys & depriuers of holy churche. a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Works* (1861) 11 Love slayeth mine heart, while Fortune is depriver Of all my comfort. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems* 38 T. Depriuer of those solid joys Which sack creates. 1721 STURGE *Ecol. Mem.* III. xii. 1-9 These deprivers were so quick, that they stayed not for the appearances of the priests to answer for themselves.

**Depriving** (dĕp'rā'vīŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DEPRIVE *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of DEPRIVE *v.*; deprivation.

1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 74 Upon the depriuyng or yielding up of that dukedom. 1576 BAKER *Towell of Health* 63 b, This water... prevayleth against the Apoplexie or depriving of senses. 1621 FLETCHER *Alphons's Lament* (1622) 16 Double our lamentation for him at his depriving [= our d. of him]. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 26 Aug. Against the Depriving of Bps. by the Civil Magistrate. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VIII. xiv, The depriving it of that power.

† **Deprocliation**, *Obs.* [n. of action from L. *dēproclīārī* to war violently, to battle; f. DE- I. 3 + *proclīārī* to fight, *praelium* a fight, battle.]

1623 CROKERAM, *Deprocliation*, a battell.

**Deprofoundize**: see DE- II. 1.

Do profundis: see DE I. 7.

† **Deprome**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēpromere* to draw out, fetch away, f. DE- I. 2 + *promere* to bring forth, produce.] *trans.* To draw out or forth; to produce.

a 1652 BROME *City Wit* II. l. Wks. 1873 I. 297, I will only deprome, or take out a little stuffing first. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) A viij, From it, as from a spiritual Artillery, you may deprome all weapons of reason. 1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 333 Both [artichocks] indeed are depromed from that tribe.

† **Deprompt**, *v. Obs. rare-1.* [f. L. *dēprompt*, ppl. stem of *dēpromere*; see prec.] = prec.

1586 FERRIS *Illus. Gentrie* 56 From a wayled and covered speech did deprompt the hidden secrets and witty sentences of philosophy.

† **Depromption**, *Obs. rare-2.* [n. of action f. L. *dēpromere*; see prec.] = prec.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Depromption*, a drawing or bringing forth.

† **Deproperate**, *v. Obs. rare-2.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dēproperare* to make great haste, f. DE- I. 3 + *properare* to make haste.]

1623 CROKERAM, *Deproperate*, to make too much speed.

Hence † **Deproperation**.

1727 BAILEY, *Deproperation*, a making haste or speed.

† **Deprostrate**, *a. Obs. rare-1.* [f. DE- I. 3 + PROSTRATE a.] Extremely prostrate; groveling.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* l. xliii, His unsmooth tongue, and his deprostrate stile.

**Deprotestantize**, **deprovincialize**: see DE- II. 1.



† **Deprove**, *v. Obs.* [Early var. of *desprove*, DISPROVE: cf. DEPREVE.] *trans.* To disprove, refute, contradict, disapprove.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 8 The more presumptuous will he be to fynde defaulte and to deproue... tho thynges that he vnderstandyth not.

**Deptford Pink**: see PINK.

**Depth** (depph). [In *Wyclif deipthe*; not found in OE. or earlier ME.: cf. ON. *dypt* (dypp), corresp. to Goth. *diupja* depth, *f. diup*, ON. *diup* = OE. *deop* DEEP. But the formation might be English after *length*, etc.: cf. the similarly late *breadth*, and see -TH suffix.]

1. The quality of being deep.

1. Measurement or distance from the top downwards (or from the surface inwards); also *fig.*

1393 *Gower Conf.* III. 90 Geometrie, through which a man hath the sleight Of length, of brede, of depth, of height. 1413 *Lydg. Pilgr. Soule* v. xiv. (1483) 107 Alle these three dimensions... that is to seye lengthe, brede and depthe. 1577 B. Googe *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 98 Trenches of a cubite in depth and breath. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. vii. 104 To find out the absolute depth of the Sea. 1665 *Hooke Microgr.* 235 Filling a Glass of some depth half full with it. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* v. (1813) 64 The proper depth at which seed is to be sown. 1858 *LARDNER Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 98 It will be... necessary to find the depths at given intervals... from bank to bank. *Mod.* The arrow penetrated to a considerable depth.

b. Measurement from front to back or inward from the outer part; *spec. (Mil.)* the distance from front to rear of a body of soldiers as measured by the number of ranks.

1664 *EVERYNG Kal. Hort.* (1729) 229 Whatsoever Length his Green-house be, the Depth should not much exceed twelve or thirteen feet. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 549 Serried Shields in thick array Of depth immeasurable. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 127 What width and depth soever you intend your Rooms shall have. 1760 *72 tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 157 It is furnished with a richer stuff, near half a yard in depth. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* III. 46 Depth, distance from front to rear.

2. The quality of being deep, or of considerable extension or distance downwards, or inwards.

1526 *TINDALE Matt.* xiii. 5 Because it had no depth of ert[h] (WYCLIF, CRANMER, *deppresse*). 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 399 Requires a depth of Lodging in the Ground. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xvii. The frequency, strength, and depth of his potatoes. *Mod.* The depth of the snow prevented our passage. We could not reach it from its depth beneath the surface.

3. *fig.* Of subjects of thought: Profundity, abstruseness.

c1590 *MARLOWE Faustus* I, Settle thy studies, Faustus, and begin To sound the depth of that thou wilt profess. 1605 *BP. HALL Medit. & Vows* II. § 53 The humility of those great and profound wits, whom depth of knowledge hath not led to bypaths in judgement. 1613 *SIR H. FINCH Law* (1636) 57 A great part of the depth and learning of the Law. 1850 *M. COSH Div. Govt.* IV. II. (1874) 490 There is a great depth of meaning in the saying.

b. Of persons, or their mental faculties or actions: Profundity, penetration, sagacity.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 2 (1873) 29 Life of invention, or depth of judgement. 1711 *HEARNE Collect. (Oxf. Hist. Soc.)* III. 208 A Man of extraordinary Depth. 1781 *COWPER Charity* 392 He talks of light, and the prismatic hues, As men of depth in erudition use. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 86 If it is often necessary to condemn him for superficiality, this lack of depth seldom... proceeds from painstaking.

4. Of feelings, moral qualities, or states: Intensity, profundity.

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* v. I. 141 To sound the depth of this knavery. 1598 *DRAYTON Heroic. Ep.* xxiii. 23 The depth of Woe with words we hardly sound. 1640 *GLAPTHORNE Lady's Priv.* IV. i. This cruelty exceeds The depth of tyranny. 1738 *WESLEY Ps. & Hymns* (1765) cxxxvii. The Depth of sympathetic Woe! 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xiii. 303 Tostig alone did not stick at this depth of treason.

5. Of physical qualities or conditions, as silence, darkness, colour: Intensity.

1624 *DAVENPORT City Nt.-Cap* III. In depth of silence, you shall confess. c1820 S. ROGERS *Italy* (1830) 132 Cedar and cypress throw singly their depth of shadow. 1873 *TYNDALL Lect. on Light* IV. 157 A splendid azure, which... reaches a maximum of depth and purity, and then... passes into whitish blue.

6. *Logic.* The sum of the attributes contained in a concept; = COMPREHENSION 4.

1864 *BOWEN Logic* IV. 67 This distinction of Quantity has been expressed by Logicians in various ways... A Logical or Universal whole has Extension, Breadth, Sphere... A Metaphysical or Formal whole has Intension, Depth, Comprehension.

II. Something that is deep.

7. A deep water; a deep part of the sea, or of any body of water. Usually in *pl.*; now only *poetic and rhetorical*.

1322 *WYCLIF Ex.* xv. 5 The depe watris couerden hem; they descend into the depe as a stoon. 1388 — *Ps.* cxlviii. 7 Herie 3e the Lord; & dragounis, and alle depeiths of watris (1388 *deppessis*). c1400 *Prynner* 67 Deppe cleip deppe, in be vois of bi wyndowis. 1580 *SIDNEY Psalms* xviii. 5 Ev'n from the waters depth, my God preser'd me soe. 1611 *BIBLE Ex.* xv. 5 The depths have covered them. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plague* II. iv. 152 But I have gazed with adoration Upon its awful depths profoundly calm. 1820 *SHELLEY Cloud* 24 In the depths of the purple sea.

† b. The great abyss of waters; the DEEP. *Obs.* 1322 *WYCLIF Isa.* li. 10 Whether not thou driedist the se, water of the huge depthe. 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* viii. 27 When he set a compass vpon the face of the depth.

8. A deep place in the earth, etc.; a deep pit, cavity, or valley (*obs.*); *pl.* the deep or lowest part of a pit, cavity, etc. (*rhet.*).

1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xviii. 20 Thus rode forth the all that daye, the yonge kyng of Englande, by mountaignes and deptis. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* IV. 690 Ev'n from the depths of Hell the Damnd advance. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xv, Miss Ophelia, suddenly rising from the depths of the large arm-chair. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 4 A demon from the depths of the pit.

9. A vast or unfathomable space, an abyss; the deep or remote part (of space, the air, the sky, etc.). Usually in *pl.* (*poet. and rhet.*).

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* I. II. 6 An Earth without forme, and void, a darkened depth and waters. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 678 The Depths of Heav'n above, and Earth below. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 420 7 3 Those unfathomable Depths of Ether. 1849 *LONGF. Kavanagh* v. 32 Measureless depths of air around. 1883 *PROCTOR Myst. Time & Space* 57 With Briarcan arms science thrust back the stars into the depths of space.

10. The inner part far from the surface or outside. Also in *pl.*

c1400 *Laufranc's Cirurg.* 60 (MS. B) Brennyng of hote eyen to be deppe of the wounde ys most profitayle. *Ibid.* 91 If pat a feste perse... into deppe it is an imperfit cure. 1732 *POPE Ess. Man* I. 101 Some safer world, in depth of woods embrac'd. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 254 In the depth of those remote and solitary forests. 1820 *SHELLEY Homer's Hymn to Merc.* xxxi, The sacred wood, Which from the inmost depths of its green gleen Echoes the voice of Neptune. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Eclog.* I. 311 Compassed with trees of the forest and depths of shuddering shade.

11. The middle (of winter, of night), when the cold, stillness, or darkness is most intense.

1605 *CHAPMAN Al Foole* I. ii, You meet by stealth In depth of midnight. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* (1636) 27 Though it were the depth of Winter. a1764 *LLOYD Poems, New-River Head*, Nor finish till the depth of night. 1863 *FR. A. KEMBLE Resid. in Georgia* 19 In full leaf and beauty in the very depth of winter.

12. *fig.* A deep (i.e. secret, mysterious, unfathomable, etc.) region of thought, feeling, or being; the inmost, remotest, or extreme part. Now often in *pl.*

1322 *WYCLIF Ps. cxxix.* I Fro depths I criede to thee, Lord. 1540 *COVERDALE Fruitf. Less.* v. Wks. 1443 I. 409 God's word is even as a two-edged sword, and entereth through to the depth. c1592 *MARLOWE Mass. Paris* I. viii, Having a smack in all, And yet didst never sound anything to the depth. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 104, I was come to the whole depth of my tale. 1665 *J. SPENCER Vulg. Prophecies* 96 Not a cloudy expression drops from them but it is christened a depth and a great mystery. 1813 *SHELLEY O. Mab* VI. 187 From the depths of unrecorded time. 1874 *HELPS Soc. Press.* III. 54 Imagine that there were no such depths of degradation.

III. 13. *Phr.* Beyond or out of one's depth: *lit.* in water too deep for one to reach the bottom without sinking; *fig.* beyond one's understanding or capacities.

1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* III. ii. 361, I have ventur'd Like little wanton Boyes that swim on bladders... in a Sea of Glory, But farre beyond my depth. 1709 *POPE Ess. Crit.* 50 Launch not beyond your depth, but be discreet. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 403 7 7 Finding them going out of my Depth I passed forward. 1822 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Jan. 4/3 He remained three hours in the water, afraid to move, lest he should get out of his depth.

IV. *Comb.* depth-gauge, a gauge used to measure the depth of holes; depth-wise *adv.*, in the way or direction of depth.

1814 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 214 A violation of unity of scene, not sideways, but depthwise.

**Depthen**, *v. rare.* [*f.* DEPTH: cf. *lengthen*, *strengthen*, *heighten*, etc.] *trans.* = DEEPEN.

1587 *FLEMING Contn. Holinshed* III. 1547/1 One pent of water had so scowred and depthened the same [haven's mouth]. 1723 *London Gaz.* No. 6148/1 An Act for deepthning... and improving the Haven and Piers of Great Yarmouth. Hence *Depthening vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; *depthening-tool* (see next).

**Depthing**, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* assumed vb. *depth* = DEPTEN + -ING 1.] In *deping* or *depthening-tool*: a. a countersink for deepening a hole; b. a watchmaker's tool for gauging the distances of pivot-holes in movement plates.

1788 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VI. 188 Description of the sector depthing tool [in Horology]. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 325/2 Supposing we place a wheel and pinion into the depthing tool, with sixty-four teeth and eight leaves respectively. 1884 *F. J. BRITTON Watch & Clockm.* 81 Accuracy of construction is absolutely essential in the depthing tool.

**Depthless** (deppless), *a.* [-LESS.]

1. Of which the depth cannot be sounded; fathomless; abyssal.

1619 *H. HUTTON Folies Anat.* 22 A sabariticke sea, a depthlesse gulfe. 1620 *DEKKER Dreame* (1860) 13 Were... My pen of pointed adamant... Mine inke a depthlesse sea. 1654 *E. JOHNSON Wind, wrkg. Provid.* 132 The depthlesse ditches that blind guides lead into. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 159 The salt flood's limitless—depthless waters.

2. Without depth actually; shallow, superficial. 1826 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.*, etc. (1882) 318 The depthless abstractions of fleeting phenomena, the shadows of sailing vapours. 1825 — *Aids Refl.* (1854) 122 The breadthless lines, depthless surfaces, and perfect circles of geometry.

† **Depucel**, -elle, *v.* Also 5 des-, *dispuselle*. [*f.* *F. depuceler*, in *OF. desp.* (12th c. in *Littre*), *f. de-, des-*: *L.* DIS- + *F. pucelle* maiden: see PUCELLE.] *trans.* To deflower.

1440 J. SHIRLEY *Delthe K. James* (1818) 5 Yn dispusellyng and deflowyng of yong maydyns. 1480 *CANTON Ovid's Met.* XIII. xv, How she was depucelled by a Gyante. 1483 — *G. de la Tour Evja*, Of the daughter of Iacob that was depucel'd.

† **Depucelate**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 *depu-silate*. [*f.* *F. depuceler*: see -ATE 3 7.] = prec.

1611 *COTGR.* *Depuceler*, to depucelate, or deflower a virgine. 1635 *BROME Spar. Garden* IV. iv, She is depucelated by your sonne. a1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. VI. 58 The unmaidening or depucelating of a hundred Virgins.

† **Depudicate**, *v. Obs. rare*—*o.* [*f.* *ppl. stem* of *L. depudicare* to debauch, *f. DE-I* 6 + *pu-dic-us* chaste.] *trans.* To violate the chastity of, deflower. 1623 in *COCKERAM*. 1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.*

† **Depudorate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f.* *DE-II* 1 + *L. pudor* shame, modesty.] *trans.* To deprive of shame, make shameless.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 193 Their Minds are... Depudorated or become so void of Shame, as that [etc.].

**Depullulation**, *nonce-wd.* [noun of action *f. L. DE-I* 2 + *pullulare* to sprout out, *f. pullulus* chick, sprout.] Removal or plucking off of sprouts.

1839-40 *DE QUINCEY Casuistry* Wks. VIII. 252 It is... by the everlasting depullulation of fresh sprouts and shoots from old boughs, that this enormous accumulation takes place.

**Depulper** (dēp'ulpə), [*f.* \**depulps* vb. (in *med. L. depulpare*; *depulpo* = ἀποσπᾶν in *L.-Gr. Gloss.*) + *-ER* 1.] An apparatus for removing pulp.

1882 *SPON Encycl. Manuf.* 1839 (*Beet-sugar*) The term 'depulpers' has been applied to a class of apparatus rendered necessary by the inability of the ordinary filters to completely remove the fine pulpy matters from the juice. They are really nothing more than effective mechanical filters.

† **Depulsation**, *Obs. rare*—*o.* [n. of action from *L. depulsare* to thrust away: see DEPULSE.] 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Depulsation*, a thrusting or driving away or repelling.

† **Depulse**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. L. depulsare* to thrust away, freq. of *depellere*, *f. DE-I* 2 + *pellere*, *puls-*, to drive, push: see DEPEL.] *trans.* To drive or thrust away, thrust down.

c1555 *HARSHFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 87 He that married his brother's wife... depulsed the shame and ignominy of barrenness. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 531/1 Which... not onlie thrust into heaven... saintes of your owne making... but also depulse downe from heauen... Gods welbeloued seruants. 1623 *COCKERAM*, *Depulse*, to drive away, to thrust one often away.

† **Depulsion** (dēp'ulsən), *Obs.* [*ad. L. depulsionem*, n. of action from *depellere* to drive away: see DEPULSE.] The action of driving or thrusting away; expulsion; repulsion.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. § 94 (After her Husbands depulsion from his regall Throne) her forces being vanquished at the battell of Tewksbury. 1638 *WILKINS New World* I. (1684) 163 [They] cannot have any Power of Attraction or Depulsion in them.

† **Depulsive**, *a. Obs.* [*f. L. depuls-*, *ppl. stem* of *depellere*: see -IVE: cf. *impulsive*.] Having the quality of driving away; averting; prophylactic.

c1615 *C. MORE Life Sir T. More* (1828) 326 The whole-some depulsive triacle... against this... deadly infection.

† **Depulsor**, *Obs.* In 6 *deposulor*. [*a. L. depulsor*, agent-n. from *depellere*: see DEPULSE. Cf. *OF. depulseur* (Godef.)] One who drives or thrusts away; a repeller.

1522 *UDALL Erasmus. Apoph.* (1877) 130 (D.) Hercules was in olde time worshippd under the name of ἀετῆρας, that is, the depulsor and driuer awaye of all euills.

† **Depulsory**, *a. Obs.* [*ad. L. depulsori-us*, *f. depulsor*: see prec. and -ORY.] = DEPULSIVE.

1609 *HOLLAND Amm. Marcell.* xxv. II. 263 Making supplication... unto the gods by the means of certaine depulsorie sacrifices.

† **Depulye**, *v. Sc. Obs.* In 6 *depulze*, -uilzie. [*ad. F. depouiller*, in *OF. desp.*] = DESPOIL.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* IV. vii. 80 Lyk emetis... Quhen thai depulze the meikle bing of queheit.

**Depurant** (dēpiū'rənt, dē'piu-), *a.* and *sb. Med.* [*ad. med. L. depurant-em*, pr. *ppl.* of *depurare* (see below).]

**A. adj.** Purifying; *Med.* Having the quality of purifying the blood or other fluids of the body. **B. sb.** A medicine or substance which has this quality.

1875 *H. C. WOOD Therap.* (1879) 588 Water acts not only as a diluent, but also as a depurant. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Depurant*, purifying; cleansing. Applied to medicines, or to any kind of diet, that purifies the fluids of the body.

† **Depurate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [*ad. med. L. depurāt-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *depurare* (see next): in *F. depuré*.] Purified, cleansed, refined, clarified.

1657 *W. COLES Adam in Eden* clxv, The said depurate juice. 1661 *GLANVILL Van. of Dogm.* xi. (R.), A material attribute, and incompatible with so depurate a nature. 1686 *Goad Celest. Bodies* III. II. 428 Sulfur refin'd and depurate.

**Depurate** (dēpiū'ret, dēpiure't), *v.* [*f.* *ppl. stem* of *med. L. depurare*, *f. DE-I* 3 + *purare* to purify, *purus* pure. Cf. *F. depurer* (13th c. in *Hatzf.*), *Pr.* and *Sp. depurar*, *It. depurare*.]



1. *trans.* To free from impurities, purify, cleanse.  
 1620 VANNER *Via Recta* Intro. 8 It [water] is the better depurated with the morning Sunne, and pure orientall Windes. 1685 ROYLE *Effects Motion* Suppl. 156 Let the Gums be depurated with the Vinegar of Squills. 1751 BAYLY in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 29 Sufficient to depurate the blood. 1800 HOWARD *ibid.* XC. 218 It had been depurated from excess of alkali. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 78 The luxuriant Flora of the Coal period—which served to depurate the atmosphere of its Carbonic Acid.

fig. 1681 GRANVILLE *Sadducismus* 148 Their Imagination is not sufficiently defecated and depurated from the filth... of Corporeity. 1780 BURKE *Speech at Bristol* Wks. 1842 I. 261 It was long before the spirit of true piety... could be depurated from the dregs and feculence of the contention. 1832 FRASER'S *Mag.* VI. 604 Will you not feel your being depurated of its accustomed weaknesses?

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become free from impurities.  
 1767 MONRO in *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 407 After it had stood for a month to depurate, it was again filtered.

Hence *Depurated ppl. a.*, *Depurating vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1651 HOGS *New Disp.* 7 124 The depurated blood from the *vena cava*. 1762 tr. *Buching's Syst. Geog.* I. 179 Sulphur is also found... but the melting and depurating of it is too chargeable. 1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 41 The quantity of depurated salt they will afford. 1840 BARNHAM *Engl. Leg. Spectre of Tapp.* They had come under the vail's depurating hand. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* (ed. 5) 63 The depurating functions of [the] kidneys.

**Depuration** (depiur'fōn). [*a. f. depuration* (13th c. in Littre), or *ad. med. L. depuratio-em* (It. *depurazione*, Sp. *depuracion*, Pr. *depuracio*), n. of action from *depiurāre* to *DEPURATE*.] The action or process of freeing from impurities; purification, refining; in *Med.* the removal of impurities from the humours or fluids of the body.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 603 (R.) This manner of depuration and clarifying of it by a strainer. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* I. (1651) 33 The depuration of Manna for this use. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* p. xii. This critical Depuration of the Blood by Eruptions on the Skin. 1789 MRS. PROZIO *Journ. France* I. 195 The depuration of gold may be performed many ways. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii. 81 The Upper Palaeozoic age, in which the chief depuration of the atmosphere took place.

**Depurative** (depiur'ativ, depiur'ativ), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. med. or mod. L. depurativ-us*, *f. ppl. stem* of *depiurāre*: cf. *F. depuratif* (1792 in Hatzi.)]

**A. adj.** Having the quality of cleansing from impurities. **B. sb.** A purifying agent or medicine. *Depurative disease*, a name given by Dickinson to lardaceous disease.

1684 tr. *Ronart's Merc. Compt.* vi. 167 A depurative fermentation of the humours. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 147 The depurative properties ascribed... to *Viola canina*. 1861 *Technologist* II. 30 Sarsaparilla... as a depurative and restorative in disorders of the blood.

**Depurator** (depiur'atōr), [*agent-n. f. DEPURATE* v. on Latin analogies.] An agent or apparatus that purifies or cleanses; *spec.* see quot. 1874.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. 159 Similar to what devolves upon the larvae of certain insects, with regard to stagnant waters, they may be depurators. 1858 SUMMONDS, *Depurator*, a French machine for cleansing and preparing cotton for spinning. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Depurator*, an apparatus to assist the expulsion of morbid matter by means of the excretory ducts of the skin. The *depurator* is described in Nathan Smith's English patent, 1800. 1885 *Alton & Neurol.* Oct. 549 The remedies indicated... are chiefly depurators and nutrients.

**Depuratory** (depiur'atōrī), *a.* (*sb.*) [*mod. f. ppl. stem* of *depiurāre*: see *ORV.*]

**A. adj.** = *DEPURATIVE a.*; formerly *spec.* 'applied to certain diseases which were supposed to carry off impurities from the system' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 569 The Continual Depuratory Fever. 1733 CHEVRE *Eng. Malady* li. xi. § 3 (1734) 233 Nervous Fevers, as distinguished from Hot and Depuratory ones. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 256 A water-vascular or depuratory system.

**B. sb.** = *DEPURATIVE sb.*

† **Depure**, *v.* *Obs.* [*ad. F. depurer* or *med. L. depurare*: see *DEPURATE*.] *trans.* To free from impurity, cleanse, purify (*lit.* and *fig.*); = *DEPURATE v.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2768 Send... Sum pured pelloure depurid to put in oure wedis. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb) 246 My soule depurid from vice. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffe* Ep. Ded. He sends for the barber to depure, decurate, and sponge him. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* (1729) 156 Ingredients... [which] depure the Blood.

Hence *Depured*, *Depuring ppl. adjs.*

1503 HAWES *Examp. Viri.* vi. 74 And lyke crystal depured was Euey wyndowe. 1508 DUNBAR *Goldyn Targe* i. With cleir depurit beims christalyne. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Manynkylde* 133 Confyte them with claryfyed and depurid hunny. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* ii. 35 b. Lawes promulgate by God, confirmed after the most depured and perfecte manner. 1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xxxii. 417 Spirit of Night... Already doth thy soft depuring light Mine eyes unflim.

† **Depurgatory**, *a.* *Obs. raro* = *°*. [*f. ppl. stem* of *L. depurgare* to clean out: see *ORV.*]

Having the quality of purging or cleansing.

1611 COTGR., *Depurgatoire*, depurgatorie; purging.

† **Depurge**, *v.* *Obs.* [*ad. L. depurgare*: see *prec.*] *trans.* To purge or cleanse from impurity.

1657 in *Physical Diet.*

**Depurit**, *Sc. f.* *DEPURED ppl. a.*

*Depurition*, had form for *DEPURATION*.

1847 in CRAIG.

† **Depurse**, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* [*f. DE- II. 2 + PURSE*: cf. *deurse*, *disurse*.] = *DISBURSE*.

a 1648 *Sc. Acts Chas.* I. (1644) V. 479 (Jam.). With power... to borrow, vptak, and leave monies... and to give... directions for depursing thairfor. 1655 in Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1835) App. 291/2 Half of the expenses depursed in legal pursuit. 1876 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 380 Which monies Mr. Blair did most willingly depurse. 1733 P. LANDAY *Interest* Sec. 203 The Money depurst for their Expence and Provisions.

Hence *Depursement* = *DISBURSEMENT*.

1636 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 158 Write up your depursements... and keep the account of what ye give out. 1643 *Sc. Acts Chas.* I. (1870) VI. 16 Necessary depursements bestowed be him. 1774 *Petit.* in A. McKay *Hist. Killmarnock* 303 To... expend the hail necessary depursement.

**Deputable** (depiut'ābl, depiut'ā), *a.* [*f. DEPUTE v. + -ABLE*.] Capable of being, or fit to be, deputed.

1601 W. SCLATER *Tythes* (1623) 220 A fifth or tenth of Time deputable to the service of God. *Ibid.* 224 A sixth or eighth of time deputable to Gods service. 1841 CARLYLE *Baillie Misc.* (1888) VI. 207 A man deputable to the London Parliament and elsewhere.

† **Deputy**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*irreg. f. DEPUTE v. + -ARY*.] Acting as a deputy; deputed.

1581 J. BRILL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 391 b. His [the Pope's] Bulles of Pardons and his deputy Commissaries.

† **Deputate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [*ad. L. deputatus*, *pa. ppl.* of *deputare* to *DEPUTE*.] (*ppl.* and *adj.*) Deputed; appointed, assigned.

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 32 Holy place, whiche deputate ys only to dyuynne vs. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iii. 181 Rhammusia, quihik [unsp.], quihik was luge deputate.

**Deputation** (depiut'fōn), *sb.* [*f. L. type* \**deputatio-em*, n. of action from *deputare* to *DEPUTE*: cf. *F. députation* (16th c. in Littre), It. *deputazione* (*deputazione*, Florio 1598).] The action of deputing, or fact of being deputed.

† **L. gen.** Appointment, ordination, assignment (to an office, function, etc.). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 178 He shall... Ordeigne his deputation Of suche juges, as ben lerned. c 1440 PROCK *Repr.* ii. xli. 220 The deputacion and the assignyng bi which the visible eukarist is ordeyned and assigned forto represente the bodi of Crist. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 The Chaunceller... [shall] have the Deputacion and Assignement of... Persones... that they shall take and receive the said Toule and Custome. 1640 BR. HALL *Epic.* li. xxi. 207 One Bartolomeus the Bishop of the Hereticks... taking upon him the Deputation of that Anti-pope, yeelded unto him a wicked and abominable reverence. a 1647 FILMER *Patrincha* (1807) 32 It seems they did not like a king by depuration but desired one by succession. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Unsurped Powers* 68 None can take it in hand but by depuration from him.

2. *spec.* Appointment to act on behalf of another; delegation.

[1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 4 Any person... to whom any depuration shalbe made by commission.] 1552 HULFOT, *Deputation, substitutio, substitutio, surrogatio*. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxxxi. § 7 Vnto all these... the law bath... given leave, while themselves bear waightier burthens, to supply inferior by depuration. 1658 NORRIS *Treat. Ser. Subjects* 280 That We feed them our selves, and not by Proxy or Depuration. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 44 The king... grants this depuration to a person regularly bred to the law. 1862 A. J. HORWOOD *Year-bks.* 30-1 *Edm.* I. Pref. 29 An attorney might be appointed for a particular suit or generally for all suits, and the latter kind of depuration was common in Eyre.

† **b.** A document conveying such an appointment; a commission, warrant. *Obs.*

1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (1868) 4 This same day I sealed to Sir Edward Stradling a depuration of being my Vice-admiral. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 26984 A black Hair'd Man, who went about the Countries with a false Depuration. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Lett.* I. 162 James Digweed called to day, and I gave him his brother's depuration. † 3. An appointment by the lord of the manor to the office and rights of a gamekeeper; a document conveying such appointment under statutory authority. *Obs.*

(The depuration was necessary to constitute a gamekeeper; but it was also frequently used as a means of giving to friends the privilege of shooting game over an estate.)

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iv. v. The squire declared... he would give the game-keeper his depuration the next morning. c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* iii. (D). He... had inquired about the manor; would be glad of the depuration, certainly, but made no great point of it; said he sometimes took out a gun, but never killed. 1865 *Daily News* 23 Apr. Formerly the Woods and Forests gave what were called 'depurations' to gentlemen to shoot over the Crown lands. 1880 S. WALPOLE *Hist. Eng.* III. 63 Country gentlemen who were desirous of doing a neighbour a good turn were in the habit of giving him a 'depuration' as a gamekeeper.

4. A body of persons appointed to go on a mission on behalf of another or others. Often a small company (or a single person) deputed by a society to visit various places on behalf of the society. (The chief current use.)

1730 LEDIARD *Serthos* II. ix. 344 They propos'd to send a depuration of four senators. 1888 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. I. vi. 186 A depuration of the Houses waited on the King. 1879 MCCARTHY *Owen Times* II. xxii. 146 The deputations represented certain metropolitan parishes, and were the exponents of markedly Radical opinions.

Hence *Deputation*, *Deputatization v.*, to visit with a depuration; *Deputational a.*, of or belonging to a depuration; *Deputatizationist*, one who belongs to or supports a depuration.

1885 *March. Exam.* 18 Mar. 63 The trustees are on the side of the deputations. 1888 *Brisbane Short. Landholder* Ch. of E. *Temp. Serv.* Traveling and Deputational Expenses. 1888 *Law. Evening Post* 3 Feb. 24 The Prime Minister has been deputational by some of the most expert among our sociologists. 1891 *South. Leader* 12 Jan. 4 The Unionists... last week 'deputational' Mr. Goschen.

**Deputative** (depiut'ativ), *a.* [*f. L. deputativus*, *ppl. stem* of *deputare* to *DEPUTE + -IVUS*.] Characterized by depuration or by being deputed; of the nature of a deputy.

1605-8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Eliz.* iii. (1688) 363 A Parliament... begun by a deputative Commission granted by the Queen to the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Treasurer, and the Earl of Derby. 1646 LILAVANE *Gama Scotch & Eng.* 20 Wherein the joynt military interest of both Kingdomes is represented... and both thereby incorporated into one deputative body. a 1653 GOWER *Comm. Heb.* ii. 5 If authority be yielded un-to Angels, yet that authority is only deputative in reference to... work which is enjoined by them.

Hence *Deputatively adv.*, by way of deputational.

1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 472 To pay Tithes to Christ... by the hands of his Ministers, who are deputatively and ministerially himself. 1818 G. S. FARNS *Hor. Mos.* II. 43 And who can have authority to send, unless God immediately, or certain of his previously appointed messengers deputatively?

**Deputator** (depiut'atōr), *rare.* [*agent-n. from L. deputare* to *DEPUTE*.]

1. One who deputes another to act for him.

1669 LOCKE *Laws of Carolina* § 56 All such deputations... shall be revocable at the pleasure of the deputator. 1884 *19th Cent.* Jan. 84 The deputy necessarily disappeared with the deputator.

2. A member of a depuration. (*nonce-use*.)

1894 *Nat. Observer* 6 Jan. 181 The philanthropic projects of Professor Stuart... and other 'deputators'.

**Depute** (depiut), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* Now only *Sc.*

Also 5-6 *deputte*, 6-7 *deput*; see also *DEBITE*. [*Found* as *pa. ppl.* before the appearance of any other part of *DEPUTE v.*; *app. repr.* OF. *depute* (mod. *F. député*) *pa. ppl.*, the final *e* having become mute, as in *assign*, *avow*, etc. After the verb came into use, *depute*, *deput*, continued to be used as its *pa. ppl.*, and even as its *pa. t.* (*esp.* in *Sc.*, where perhaps it was viewed as short for *deputit*, *deputed*). Only *Sc.* since the 17th c.]

† **A.** as *pa. ppl.* Deputed; imputed, ascribed; appointed, assigned: see *DEPUTE v.*

1382 WYCLIF *Rom. Prolog.* 299 The apostol... shewith... al... to be depute to the grace of God. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xxii. (1859) 24 Grace, quene and heuynly pryncesse. As depute by the souerayne kyngy eterne. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* liv. 235 (Harl. MS) Thei... hadde l-putte sheldes in a certeyne place depute before. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. iv. 180 Quhat sort of pane is deput ay For ilk trespass. 1603 CAMDEN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 126 Some such as were deput for mee in this yerres Visitation.

**B. sb.** One deputed; = *DEPUTY*. (Now only *Sc.*)

1405, 1420 [see *DEPUTY* i. b. 2]. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 72 The seyd Chausseier, hys Deputy's, and Scollers. 1563-7 BUSHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 15 The conservator or hys deput being present. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxviii. 1 Melancholie, grit deput of Dispair. 1821 JOHANN BAILLIK *Met. Leg.* Lord John xxiv. 'Twas no depu'te's task your guest to ask. 1868 *Act 31-2 Vict.* c. 101 § 36 Such decree shall be recorded by the director of Chancery, or his depu'te.

**C. In comb.** (*Sc.*)

1640-1 Kirkcudbr. *War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 56 Ressaivit by the Commissar depu'te the rentales of the pretendit bischopes' rentes. 1681 *Act Secur. Peace of Kingd. Scott.* in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 16684 To nominate Sheriff-Deputes, Justices of Peace, or other Commissioners. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* App. 4 Mr. Archibald Campbell of Stonefield, sheriff-depute of the shire of Angly. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 5 The Lord Advocate... the Solicitor-General... Subordinate to these are four advocate-deputes.

**Depute** (depiut), *v.* [*a. F. députer* (1328 in Hatzi.), *ad. L. deputare* to consider as, destine, allot, *f. DE- I. 2 + putare* to think, count, consider, etc.]

† **L. trans.** To appoint, assign, ordain (a person or thing) to or for a particular office, purpose, or function. *Obs.*

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vii. vi. 361 And als he depu'te hys Counsaile The erle of Fyfe mast opeyale. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 89 b/1 Thys chylde was tapan pryncson and depu'te to serue the kynge. 1489 *Faytes of A.* iv. xv. 274 The sygne of the Egile is depu'te for the dygnyte Imperyal. 1513 *4 Act 5 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 *Pream.* The Kyng... hath depu'ted and ordeyned in the said Citie... divers officers and ministres. a 1533 L.D. BERNES *Gold. Bk. M. Arch.* (1546) I ij. He depu'ted two houners for the matters of Asie. 1631 GOWIE *God's Arrons* iii. Ep. Ded. 4 Faithful... in depu'ting to the Lords service men fit for their function. 1883 *Brit. Spec.* 129 Westminster... was... from its first foundation depu'ted for the burial of our Kings.

† 2. To assign, impute, ascribe, attribute. *Obs.*

1382 [see *DEPUTE ppl. a.*]. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wenef.* 10 They myght depu'te it to the pryde of her. a 1590 H. SMITH *Sermon* Phil. i. 23 The Apostle... doth depu'te their strange diseases and sudden death to none other cause.

† 3. To consign, deliver over. *Obs.*

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 44 Lette nat me be depu'tid to euerlastyng flammys. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xi. xix. But some... seased tymbre & boordes which were broken of the shippe, whyche the flodes depu'ted at theyre playnre. 1483 *Gold. Leg.* 264 This blessed saint... was depu'ted unto an hard and straitye pryncson.



4. To assign (a charge); now, *spec.* to commit, give in charge (authority, etc.) to a deputy or substitute.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 35 *Pream.*, The Kyngis Grace.. deputed to hym than and sithen offices of charge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 b. Spiritual talentes, whiche our lorde hath deputed to our credence. 1797 *Dr. For Hist. Appar.* vi. (1840) 59 The Devil may depute such and such powers and privileges to his confederates. 1833 *Ht. Martineau Berkeley* I. iv. 73 She could not depute it to anybody to judge when was the right time.

5. *spec.* To appoint (a person) as one's substitute, delegate, or agent; to ordain to act on one's behalf.

[1494 *Fabyan Chron.* iv. lxiii. 42 Caracius.. was by the Senate of Rome deputed for a Substitute or a Ruler vnder the Romaynes. 1530 *Palsgr.* 513/1, I muste nedes departe, but I wyll depute some bodye in my romme. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 35 The Justice and Justices.. shall make assigne depute and appointe as many depute or deputies.. as.. shalbe thought convenient] 1552 *Huloet*, Depute.. *surrogo, delego.* 1604 *Shaks. Oth.* iv. ii. 226 To depute Cassio in Othello's place. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & Jas. II.* lxviii, The vice President and others Fellows.. being deputed by the rest of the Fellows of the said College, to answer. 1709 *Steele Tatler* No. 55 ¶ 5 The Deputies of the Six Cantons who are deputed to determine the Affair of Tockenburgh. 1833 *Ht. Martineau Manch. Strike* iv. 54 Allen, Clack, and Gibson were deputed to wait on the masters. 1874 *Green Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 172 They were elected.. by a few of the principal burghers deputed for the purpose.

† b. *absol.* To send a deputation. *Obs. rare.*

1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 94 Soon after, a borough deputed to him, with an entreaty to do it the honor of representing it.

† 6. (See quot., and cf. DEPUTATION 3.) *Obs.*

1832 in *Pall Mall G.* 13 Aug. (1889) 3/2 There lies before me a copy of an old local newspaper of August, 1832, which contains numerous 'Notices to Sportsmen' that the game on such and such a manor is now reserved or 'deputed'.

Hence Deputed *pp. a.* Deputing *vbl. sb.*; also Deputer, one that deputs.

1548 *Gest Fr. Masse* I. There is no sacrament which hath not.. bothe hys deputed element, word, and commandement. 1603 *Shaks. Meas.* for M. II. ii. 60 Not the Kings Crowne; nor the deputed Sword, The Marshalls Truncheon, nor the Judges Robe. a 1641 *Br. Mountagu Acts & Mon.* (1642) 359 No deputation depriveth the Deputer of his right. 1651 *G. W. tr. Cowel's Inst.* 41 Wee have sometimes *Tutores Dative*, or deputed Guardians amongst us. 1742 *Young Nat. Th.* ix. 258 Already is begun the grand assize.. Deputed conscience scales The dread tribunal. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* II. 70 Suetonius Paulinus, the deputed Commander of Nero.

† Deputery, deputrie. *Obs. Sc.* [DEPUTE sb. + -RY.] The office of a depute, deputyship.

1584 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 300 (Jam.) The office of deputrie and clerkship in the said office of Thesaurarie.

Deputize (de'pi'tize), *v.* [f. DEPUTE sb. or DEPUTY + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To appoint as a deputy. Chiefly U.S.

1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio) Pref., *Deputize*, to constitute or appoint one a Deputy. 1821 *Port Folio* Jan. (Bartlett), They seldom think it necessary to deputize more than one person to attend to their interests at the seat of government. 1828 *WEBSTER Deputize*, to appoint a deputy; to empower to act for another, as a sheriff. 1877 *SPARROW Serm.* xix. 248 Those who were deputized.. did their master's work faithfully.

2. *intr.* To act as a deputy; usually in reference to musical engagements. *colloq.*

1869 *Athenæum* 27 Mar. 445/3 Mr. Perren deputized creditably for Mr. Sims Reeves. 1884 *Musical Times* 1 May 297/1 A London organist, who has relinquished regular work, will deputise upon nominal terms.

Deputrie, see DEPUTERY, *Obs.*

Deputy (de'pi'ti), *sb.* Forms. 5 depute, depute, *Sc. depwte*, 6 depute, 6-7 depute, 7-deputy. [a. F. *député*, subst. use of *pa. pp.* of *députer* to DEPUTE. Originally spelt *depute*; in one form of which the final *e* became mute (though usually retained in writing); in another form it continued to be pronounced, and then as in CITY, etc., it passed through -ee, -ie to -y. (Cf. † assigne, assign, assignee.) The ME. examples of *depute* are placed here, but might as well stand under DEPUTE sb. See also the corrupted forms DEBITE, DEBITY.]

1. A person appointed or nominated to act for another or others, *esp.* to hold office or exercise authority instead of another; a substitute, lieutenant, vicegerent.

c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* v. x. 381 And Deputis be-hynd hym he left to keipe Bretayne. 1511 *HEN. VII* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 170 That.. ye.. paye unto them, or to their depute in their names, the moneys aforesaid. 1644 *Ld. KENSINGTON ibid.* Ser. I. III. 174 But the case is now different, sayd she, for there the Prince was in Person, heer is but his depute. But a depute, answerd I, that represents his person. 1660 *WOOD Life* (O. H. S.) I. 361 For the Greek lecture, the reader therof.. got a depute to do it. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* I. vi. 90 In the presence of a professor, or one of his deputies. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II. iv. viii. 283 They sent to the army two members of council, as field deputies, without whose concurrence no operations should be carried on. 1841 *W. SPALDING Italy & Its Isl.* III. 338 The.. university of Padua.. besides deputies and assistants, has 35 professors.

fig. 1717 *L. HOWEL Desiderius* 58 Those two Deputies of Pride, the Lust of the Flesh, and the Lust of the Eye. 1763 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 19 Jan. I found her.. not merely free from pride, but free from affability—its most mortifying depute.

b. *Law.* A person authorized to exercise on behalf of another the whole of his office (*general deputy*), or some special function of it (*special deputy*), but having no interest in the office.

1405 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 605/1 Our generalls and specialls Attornes and Deputes. 1662 *FULBECK and Pt. Parall.* 46 There is great difference betwixt a baillie, & a depute. 1607-78 *COWELL Interpr.* s. v. A Deputy hath not any interest in the Office, but is onely the shadow of the Officer, in whose Name he doth all things. 1642 *PERKINS Prof. Bk.* I. § 100 An assignee such a person who doth occupie in his own right, and a depute such a person who doth occupie in the right of another. 1833 *Act 3 & 4 Will. IV.* c. 42 § 20 The Sheriff of each County.. shall.. name.. a sufficient Deputy, who shall.. have an Office within One Mile of the Inner Temple Hall, for the Receipt of Writs [etc.].

c. A person delegated or sent (alone or as a member of a deputation) to act in the place of those who send him.

1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V. V. I.* 222 Charles artfully avoided admitting their deputies to audience. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* IV. 347 Three deputies were sent back with them to Sinope, to fetch the vessels. 1862 *Ld. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* vi. 87 The lesser barons were called to send deputies, instead of attending personally.

d. *Phr. By deputy*: by another person in one's stead, by proxy.

1625 *BACON Ess.*, *Studies* (Arb.) 11 Some Bookes also may be read by Deputy, and Extracts made of them by Others. 1764 *FOOTE Mayor of G. II.* Wks. 1799 I. 180 He is suffered to do that by deputy. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 23 His wars were waged by deputy.

## 2. Special applications.

† a. One deputed to exercise authority on behalf of the sovereign or of the sovereign power; a proconsul, a viceroy, a Lord Lieutenant (of Ireland).

c 1490 in *Gairdner Lett. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) App. A, Our right gode lord Gerald erle of Kildare your depute lieutenant of this your land of Ireland. 1568 *BIBLE* (Bishops') 1 *Kings* xxii. 47 There was then no kyng in Edom, the depute was king. — *Acts* xviii. 12 When Gallio was the depute of Achaia. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* iii. ii. 260 You sent me Depute for Ireland. 1666 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3190/3 My Lord Capell, Lord Deputy of Ireland. 1851 *ROBERTSON Serm.* Ser. iv. (1863) I. 7 There was there a depute, that is, a proconsul.

b. In the City of London, a member of the Common Council, who acts instead of an alderman in his absence; a deputy alderman.

1557 *Order of Hospitals* C v j b, The Alderman of the Warde or his Deputie. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 92, I was before Master Tisick the Deputie, the other day. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 503 ¶ 2 The deputy of the ward sat in that pew. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 79/2 Mr. Alderman Peers, with Mr. Deputy Judd.. presented a petition. 1837 *MUSIC. Corp. Ing. Commission.* Every alderman, except the alderman of Bridge Without, appoints a Deputy, who must be a Common-Councilman of the Ward. 1894 *P. O. London Directory*, Common Council.—The first-named in each Ward is the Deputy.

c. An officer in a coal-mine. (See quot.)

1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh.* 22 *Deputies*, a set of men employed in setting timber for the safety of the workmen; also in putting in brattice and brattice stoppings. They also draw the props from places where they are not required for further use. 1893 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 5/4 The deputies.. test the beams and other protective appliances put up, examine the passage walls and roofs and the state of the atmosphere, and tell the 'detallers' what to do.

d. The manager of a common lodging-house.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I. 249 In some places knives and forks are not provided, unless a penny is left with the 'deputy', or manager, till they are returned. 1888 *Times* 13 Oct. 12/1 She acted as deputy to the house in question [a common lodging-house].

3. A person elected to represent a constituency; a member of a representative legislative assembly. *Chamber of Deputies*: the second house in the national assembly of France, and some other countries.

1600 *E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio* 76 The three estates of the Realme, that is, the Clergie, the Nobilitie, and the Deputies of the Cities and townes.. at Lisbon. 1777 *WATSON Philip II* (1839) 381 William.. meant.. to remove the assembly of the States (which was summoned to meet at Middleburgh) to a situation in which the deputies would not be so much influenced by the emissaries of Spain. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. ii. 945 Three hundred and seventy-one deputies, assembled in one of the halls of the palace of the Thuilleries. 1809 *KENDALL Trav.* I. v. 27 The deputies are now frequently denominated *representatives*. They were anciently called *committee-men*. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. ii. vi, Deputy Thuriot, he who was Advocate Thuriot. 1863 *MARY HOWITT F. Bremer's Greece* I. viii. 264 The Deputies are chosen by the people for three years.

4. *attrib. and Comb.* Deputed; acting or appointed to act instead of..; vice-...

1548 *HALL Chron.* 211 b, Either chief Captain of Cales or els depute Captain. 1624 *SANDERSON Serm.* I. 243 The poor you shall always have with you, as my deputy-receivers; but me (in person) ye shall not have always. 1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 379 Christ's love to us was not depute-love.. he loved us not by a vicar. 1605 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3099/3 Mr. Godfrey, Deputy Governor of the Bank of England. 1805 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* III. 659 To appoint Captain Bellingham to be Deputy Quarter Master general in Mysore. 1843 *MACAULAY Ess.*, *Mad. D'Arblay*, Singing women escorted by deputy husbands. 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* i. vii. 96 The deputy-speakers are usually the chief judges of the courts of Westminster. 1881 *Rt. Hon. A.W. FEE in Times* 2 Feb. 6/4 That Standing Order is enabling only, and provides for the appointment

and duties of the Deputy-Speaker during the unavoidable absence of the Speaker.

Deputy, *v. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To appoint or send as deputy; to depute.

1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iii. iii. *Law* 1126 Frail Aaron, Deput'd During his [Moses'] absence, all the Flock to guide. 1867 *Quiver* 186 Thrush, linnet, blackbird.. deputed the lark with praise to heaven.

Deputyship. [f. DEPUTY sb. + -SHIP.] The office, term of office, or position of a deputy.

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1079/2 Richard Beauchampe earle of Warwick.. being.. depute for John duke of Bedford (being regent of France) did.. obtaine manie castels in his deputyship. 1644 *CAPT. J. SMITH Virginia* v. 190 They would not be gouernesse when his Deputyship was expired. 1765 *COWELL Let. to F. Hill* 8 Nov., I heartily wish him joy of his deputyship. 1881 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Harry Jocelyn* II. 281 The state into which his work must have got, but for the strenuous and anxious deputyship of his clerk.

† Dequantitate, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. DE-II. 1 + L. *quantitat-em* quantity; see -ATE 3 7.] *trans.* To diminish the quantity or amount of.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 86 This we affirm of pure gold, for that which is current.. by reason of its alloy.. is actually dequantitated by fire. 1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.*

† Dequass, dequace, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *dequasser*, *dequasser* to break down, crush, f. DE- I. 1 + *quasser*, *casser* to break: see CASS, QUASH, DECASS.] *trans.* To break down, crush.

c 1400 *Test. Love* I. (1560) 276 b/1 Thus with sleight shalt thou surmount and dequace the yvell in their hearts. De quoi, dequoy, *obs.* forms of DECOY sb. 2

Der, *obs.* form of DARE v., DEAR, DEER.

Deracinate (déræ'siné't), *v.* [f. F. *déracine-r* (in OF. *desr-*), f. *dér-*, *des-*, L. *DIB-* + *racine* root; see -ATE 3 7.] *trans.* To pluck or tear up by the roots; to uproot, eradicate, exterminate. *lit. and fig.*

1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* v. ii. 47 The Culter rusts, That should deracinate such Sauvagey. 1666 — *Tr. & Cr.* I. iii. 99. 1659 *B. HARRIS Partial's Iron Age* 27 But neither Arms, nor Victories.. [were] able to deracinate or root out this Doctrine. 1788 *Lond. Mag.* 477 To deracinate and annihilate the whole system of moral, historical and revealed asseverations. 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado Sq.* (1886) 80 Disembowelling mountains and deracinating pines!

b. *transf.*

1843 *E. JONES Poems, Sens. & Event* 167 Chill every river into stagnancy, Deracinate the fruitful earth of growth.

Hence Deracination, eradication, extirpation.

c 1800 *tr. Somnini's Trav.* I. 227 (L.) Nothing can resist an extreme desire to appear beautiful. The women submit to a painful operation—to a violent and total deracination.

† Dera'de, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dérād-ere* to scrape or shave off, f. DE- I. 2 + *rad-ere* to shave.] *trans.* To scrape off or away.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 378 Zopissa is Pitch deraded from off marititious spots. *Ibid.* 658 Quinces.. must be.. not brayed, but deraded.

† Deradiate (dérād-i-é't), *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DE-I. 2 + L. *radi-ere*, *radiat-* to emit rays, f. *radius* ray.] *intr.* To radiate forth.

1650 *CHARLETON Paradoxes* Prol. 3 Those three Lines, perpetually deradiating from the Center of Truth.

Hence † Deradiation, radiation from a point.

1650 *CHARLETON Paradoxes* Prol. 13 The Statues transmitting their Influence, by invisible Deradiations. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* s. v. *Actinobolism*, The Diffusion or Deradiation of Light or Sound.

Deral, *obs.* spelling of DERAY.

† Deraign, *sb. Obs.* In 4-5 *dereyne*, 5 *derenje*, -rayn, 6 *derene*. [a. OF. *des-*, *der-*, *deraisne*, -resne, -raigne, regne, -rene, f. *desraissnier* to DERAIGN. In Laws of William I. latinized as *disraissnia*.] The action of vindicating or maintaining one's right, *esp.* by wager of battle; hence, a challenge to single combat; a combat; a duel.

1292 *BRITTON v. xii.* § 2 Ces plays sont comensables et pleables sicut en le graunt bref de dreit overt, mes nient par disreyne [transl. These pleas shall be commenced and tried in the same manner as the great writ of right patent, but not by dereyne]. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 7353 This dereyne, by the barouns Is y-mad, by araisen bothe regions. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiii. 324 On sarisenis thre derenjeis did he; And [in-till] ilk derenje of thai He vencent sarisenis twa. c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* ix. iv, Turnus then was slayn: Eneas did that dede and that deraign With mighty strokes. c 1500 *Lancelot* 2313 I have o frend haith o dereyne ydoo, And I can fynd none able knyght tharto. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii. vi. 15 Suffir me perform my derene by and by. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Deraign*, signifeth the proof of an action which a man affirmeth that he hath done, and his adversary denies. Hence in KERSEY, BAILEY, ASH, etc.

Deraign, *v.* 1 *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 3 *derenne*, 3-4 *dereyne*, 4 *derenje*, -eine, 4-6 *derayne*, -aine, 5 *derreyne*, *darreyne*, *darayne*, 5-6 *darreyne*, -rayne, 5-7 *darreine*, 6 *derene*, *darrein*, -raine, -reigne, 6-7 *dereigne*, *derraine*, *darraigne*, 7 *darryayne*, *derraigne*, 7-8 *darrain*, 7- *deraign*. [a. OF. *deraisnier*, -resnier, -rainier, -reiner, -regner, *desr-*, to render a reason or account of, explain, defend, etc., f. *de-*, *des-* (see DE- I. 6) + *raissnier* to speak, discourse, declare, plead, defend: —late L. type \**rationāre*, f. *ration-em* reckoning, account, rendering of reason. The compound may have itself been formed in late L.: cf. the med.L.



forms *dē*, *dī*, *dīrrationāre* in Du Cange; *disraiss-nāre*, *disraissniāre*, were latinized from OF. Cf. also ARRAIGN (OF. *araisnier*).

1. *trans. Law.* To prove, justify, vindicate; *esp.* to maintain or vindicate (a right, claim, etc.), by wager of battle; to dispute, contest (the claim, etc.), of another, asserting an opposing claim.

[1302 BRITTON l. xliii. § 11 Si felonie, adunc doune le defendour gage a sey defendre, et le apelour gage pur la cause desreyner (*transl.* If felony, then let the defendant give security to defend himself, and the appellant security to prove the cause).] c 1325 *Coer de L.* 7008 That hymself agayn fyve and twenty men, In wyldie field wolde fyghte, To derayne Godes ryghte. 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 124 To lache hym as Lorde be lond for to haue, Or deraine it with dintes & derdes of armes. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ix. 746 In-to playn fyghting, the suld press till derenge your richt. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13084 There was no buerne with bat bold the batell to take, The right to derayne with the rank duke. 1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 2 Eury of the saidie joint tenants, maie haue aide of the other, to the intent to deraigne the warrantie paramount. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 6a. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) l. 333 You bestow much Pains to prove, . . . that the King is not above the Law. And this you deraign, as you call it, so far, that at length you say, the King hath not, by Law, so much Power, as a Justice of Peace, to commit any Man to Prison. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* vi. 129 Who shall deraign that Warranty.

2. *trans.* To vindicate or maintain a claim to (a thing or person); to claim the possession of, *esp.* by wager of battle; to challenge.

a 1240 *Wolunge in Cott. Hom.* 285 Ihesu swete ihesu . . . þu me derennedes wið like, and makedes of me wreche þi leofmon and spuse. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 330 Ageyn Kyng Edward, Scotland to derayne, With werre & batall hard. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 751 Thou art a worthy knyght And wilnest to darreine (v. r. derreine, darreyn, darreine, derayne) hire by bataille. 1893 J. C. BLOMFIELD *Hist. Souldern* 12 Richard de Middleton came and deraigned that Manor in the King's Court.

3. To settle or decide (a claim or dispute) by judicial argument and decision, by wager of battle, etc.; to determine.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 12629 3yf þou sette changeaþer-ynne, þowow bataille schal hit be deeynt. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 241 Pe cause schulde be derreined by dent of swerd. c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* li. xlii. (1554) 59 b, God and trouth was atwene them tweine Egall judge their quarrel to darayne. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xii. xi. 184 Lat me stand to my chance, I tak on hand For to derene the mater with this brand. 1601 F. TATE *Housh. Ord.* *Eduw.* II. § 89 (1876) 53 After they have deraigned before the steward, thresorer, and the serjantes of thacount what fee thei shal have for such a present. 1809 *BAWDEN Domesday Bk.* 460 The jury of the Wapentake have deraigned them to the use of the King.

† 4. To deraign battle (combat, etc.): a. To maintain (a wager of battle or single combat) in vindication of a claim, right, etc. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 265 3if he mihte for þat batall to derayne profry hym forþ to fyte. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 773 Two harneys . . . suffisaunt and mete to darayne The bataille in the feeld bitwix hem tweyne. 1548 *HALL Chron.* (1809) 4 Henry of Lancaster Duke of Herford Appellante & Thomas Duke of Norfolk Defendant have . . . been redy to darraigne the battell like two valiant knyghtes & hardy champions. 1586 *FERNE Blac. Gentry* 309 To understand the order of the deraying, gaging and ioyning of those batailles, or single combates. 1600 *TATE in Gutch Coll. Cur.* l. 7 Combats personal that are deraigned for causes capital.

† b. To engage in battle, do battle; whence (in Spenser, etc.) to set the battle in array. *Obs.*

c 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 1844) 88 When Duke Richard had heard the ambassadours, he was afeard to darraigne bataille. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 47 The Kyng of Englande . . . chose a place mete and convenient for two armies to darraigne bataille. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. ii. 26 Three valiant knyghts to see . . . to darraigne A triple warre with triple enmittee. 1593 *SHAKS. 3 Hen. VI.* II. ii. 72 Darraigne your battell, for they are at hand. 1604 *CAREW Cornwall* (1760) 125 Then darrainging a kinde of battell (but without armes) the Cesarians got the overhand. 1608 *Heywood Sallust's Ingworth.* (1609) 20 This happened towards the evening, no fit time to darraigne a bataille. 1644 *Vitvain Epit. Ess.* i. 54 The . . . Kings . . . darraind battle with 4 Fortenres. a 1756 G. WEST *Abuse Tract.* xx. 8 [imitating Spenser] As if he meant fierce battle to darraigne.

† c. To dispose (troops, etc.) in battle array; to array; to order. (Loose applications of the word by the Elizabethan archaists.) *Obs.*

1591 *SYLVESTER Pury* 100 Every Chief, apart, Darrains his Troops with order, speed and art. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. ix. 4 He gan advise how best he mote darraigne That enterprize, for greatest glories gaine. 1599 *NASHES Lenten Stufte* 50 The lesser pigmeis, . . . thought it meete to . . . elect a King amongst them that might deraine them to bataille. 1614 *SYLVESTER Little Barlas* 472 To serve Thee, as Hee [man] is sole ordain'd; So, to serve Him, Thou hast the rest [creatures] demand. 1727 J. ASHILL *Metam. Man* 45 God admitted Man to insert this Seed-Royal into the Genealogy of the World, and to deraign his Pedigree in form amongst the Descendants of Adam.

† *Deraign*, v. 2 *Obs.* Also 6 derene, derain, darrayne, 7 dereign. [a. OF. *desregner*, variant of *desregnier*, mod.F. *déranger* to put out of ranks, DERANGE.]

1. To put into disorder; to derange, disarrange. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Now Cumis Aige* 56 Befoir no wicht I did complene, So did her denger me derene. 1530 *PALSGR.* 506/2, I darrayne (Lydgat), I change or alter a thing from one purpose to another. *Je transmue.* This word is not yet admytted in our comen spetche. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Deraigne*, . . . to disorder or turn out of Course.

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2. *passive.* To be discharged from (religious) orders: see DERAIGNMENT 2.

1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 42 b, He that is professed monk etc. shalbe a monk, and as a monk shalbe taken for terme of his natural life, except he bee derained by the lawe of holye churche [Fr. *Simon que il soit derainé y la ley de saint esglise*]. 1602 *FULBROKE 1st Pt. Parali.* 11 If in ancient time a Monke, Fryer, or Cannon professed, which was no Soueraigne of an house, had graunted to one an annuities, this was a voyd graunt, though he had bene after derained, or made Soueraigne of the same house, or some other. 1628 [see DERAIGNMENT 2]. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 39 Those Religious persons being derained and dispersed, were not . . . subject to Visitation.

b. *transf.* 1778 *Love Feast* 26 Invested once, no Saint can be deraign'd.

*Deraignment* 1. *Hist.* [a. OF. *desraissnement*, *derainement*, f. *desraissnier*: see DERAIGN v. 1 and -MENT.] The act of deraining; = DERAIGN *sb.* 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Deraignement*, a deraining or proving. 1865 *Nichols Britton* II. 292 These pleas shall be commenced and tried in the same manner as the great writ of right patent, but not so as to admit of deraignment [AFr. *disregne*].

† *Deraignment* 2. *Obs.* [a. OF. *desrenement*, f. *desregner*: see DERAIGN v. 2 and -MENT.] Discharge from a religious order.

1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.* c. 6 The same religious persons, and eury of them shall be made able . . . to sue, and be sued in all manner of actions . . . after the time of their seuerall deraignments, or departing out of their religion. 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 136 b, *Deraignment*, a displacing, or turning out of his order. So when a Monke is derained, he is degraded and turned out of his order, and become a lay man. 1668 *HALE Pref. Rolle's Abridgement* 4 Profession, Deraignment, and the several Appendices relating thereto, made considerable Titles in the old Year Books.

*Derail* (*dérail*), v. [ad. mod.F. *dérailer* (in *Bescherelle's Fr. Dict.* 1845, adm. by Académie in 1878) 'to go off the rails', f. *dé* (= *DE* II. 2) + *rail* RAIL. Introduced from French about 1850, but app. received into general use first in U.S.]

1. *intr.* To run off or leave the rails.

1850 *LARDNER Railway Economy* 326 *Foot-note*, Derailment—I have adopted this word from the French . . . the verb to *derail* or to be derailed may be used in a corresponding sense. 1854 *WEBSTER*, *Derail*, to run off from the rails of a railway, as a locomotive. *Lardner*. 1883 *A. CRANE in Leisure Hour* 284/2 It (the locomotive) had 'derailed'. 1883 in *CASELL* (the only sense given: characterized as *American*).

2. *trans.* To cause (a train, etc.) to leave the rails; to throw off the rails.

1850 *LARDNER Railway Economy* 327 On the 16th September 1847, on the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, the last carriage of the express train, having two passengers in it, was derailed. *Ibid.*, The displacement only became great enough to derail the wheels on the arrival of the last coach at the point. 1881 *Philad. Record* No. 3416. 1 [They] stopped four cars forcibly, derailed them. 1881 M. REYNOLDS *Engine-driving* Life 34 Having their engines derailed. 1892 *Daily News* 4 Apr. 2/4 The faster a train ran, the more likely would it be to derail any impediment on the track.

Hence *Derailed* *ppl. a.*, *Derailing* *vbl. sb.*

1881 *Nature* XXV. 246 A ballasted floor of sufficient strength to hold up a derailed locomotive. 1884 *Christian World* 5 June 419/5 The cause of the derailing of the carriages. 1891 *Times* 26 Sept. 5/1 The telegraph pole having been broken down . . . by the derailed carriages.

*Derailment* (*dérail'mēt*). [ad. mod.F. *déraillement* (cited by *Bescherelle* 1845, from F. *Tourneux* 1841), f. *dérailer*: see prec. Introduced from French c 1850: at first chiefly used in U.S.] Said of a railway train, etc.: The fact of leaving or being thrown off the rails.

1850 *LARDNER Railway Economy* 326 In most cases of the derailment, it is the engine which escapes from the rails. [*Foot-note*], I have adopted this word from the French: it expresses an effect . . . for which we have not yet had any term in our railway nomenclature. By *déraillement* is meant the escape of the wheels of the engine or carriage from the rails. 1854 *WEBSTER*, *Derailment*, the state of being off the rails of a railway, as a locomotive. *Lardner*. 1880 *Times* 20 Jan. (*Swiss Railways*). The number of accidents . . . was 177, of which 55 are classed as derailments, 35 as collisions. 1880 *St. James's Gas*. 17 Aug. 12, I do not now refer to the influence of speed in producing a derailment.

† *Deraïn*, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. *DE* I. 1 + *RAIN* v.] *intr.* To rain down, fall as rain.

c 1563 *CAVENDISH Metr. Visions*, *Ld. Seymour*, in *Life Wolsey* (1805) II. 109 When I the teares shold se from his face derayn.

*Deraïn* (e, variants of DERAIGN v. *Obs.*

*Derange* (*dérā'ndg*), v. [(18th c.) a. mod.F. *déranger*, in *Coigr.* (1611) *déranger* 'to disranke, disarray, disorder', in OF. *desregnier*, f. *des*, *dé*, L. *dis* + *regnē*, *regnē*, mod.F. *rang* RANK, *der*, *der* in Johnson; considered by him as French:—

It is not easy to guess how Dr. Warburton missed this opportunity of inserting a French word, by reading, —and the wide arch of *derang'd* empire fall — *Ant. & Cl.* i. 1, which, if *deranged* were an English word, would be preferable both to *ruined* and *ranged*. *Shaks.* 1765 VII. 107.]

1. *trans.* To disturb or destroy the arrangement or order of; to throw into confusion; to disarrange.

1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. vi. 173 Let the order of the procession should be deranged, he moved so slowly, that the Spaniards became impatient. 1793 *CRAUFORD in Ld. Auckland & Corr.* III. 111 The approach of an army would . . . probably derange what has been decreed in regard to the Vendee. 1836 *MAGILLINAY tr. Humboldt's Trav.* II. 31 A country recently deranged by volcanic action. 1848

*MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 531 This letter deranged all the projects of James. 1889 *Spectator* 12 Oct., If a dancing-girl deranges her dress too much.

† b. 'To remove from place or office, as the personal staff of a principal military officer' (Webster 1828). *Obs.*

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 244 The officers who have been deranged by the several resolutions of Congress, upon the different reforms of the army.

2. To disturb the normal state, working, or functions of; to put into a disordered condition; to cause to act abnormally.

1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. IV.* vii. (1868) II. 214 Both these kinds of monopolies derange more or less the natural distribution of the stock of the society; but they do not always derange it in the same way. 1789 *MILLS in Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 82 The hill Knock Renestle is a magnetic mass of rock, which considerably deranges the compass. 1804 *ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.* 130 His constitution was so deranged by the irritation of the sore. 1862 *Sir B. BRODIE Psychol. Inq.* II. ii. 39 Habits . . . which tend in any degree to derange the animal functions, should be scrupulously avoided.

3. To disorder the mind or brain of; to unsettle the reason of.

1825 *SOUTHEY Tale of Paraguay* iv. 60 The trouble which our youth was thought to bear with such indifference hath deranged his head. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 532 Minds deranged by sorrow.

4. To disturb, interrupt.

1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 273, I ventured to derange your leisure. 1882 *STEVENSON New Arab. Nts.* 251, I am sorry to have deranged you for so small a matter.

Hence *Deranging* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1795 *Femina* II. 30 Her share in this deranging incident. 1870 *Daily News* 5 Oct., All kinds of deranging influences are at work.

*Derangeable* (*dérā'ndzāb'l*), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to derangement.

1843 *SYD. SMITH Lett.* (D.), The real impediment . . . is that derangeable health which belongs to old age.

*Deranged* (*dérā'ndgz*), *ppl. a.* [f. *DERANGE* v.]

1. Put out of order; disordered, disarranged.

1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 246 Measures . . . to recover them [commercial affairs] from their deranged situation. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1805) 84 A deranged state of the digestive organs. 1875 *LIVELL Princ. Geol.* I. i. vii. 125 The deranged and the horizontal formations.

2. Disordered in mind; insane.

c 1790 *WILKOKT Voy.* 319 When I came to mention . . . they imagined I was still deranged, as there was no such place, as I described. 1826 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* xii. 140 The few persons whom he met . . . thought him furious or deranged. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 465 A man who is deranged and not right in his mind.

*Derangement* (*dérā'ndzmēt*). [a. mod.F. *dérangement* (1671 in *Hatzl.*), f. *déranger*: see DERANGE and -MENT.]

1. Disturbance of order or arrangement; disarrangement, displacement.

1780 T. JEFFERSON *Corr.* Wks. 1859 I. 276 A strange derangement, indeed, our riders have got into, to be nine days coming from Hillsborough. 1854 *SQUIRE'S Handbk. Brit. India* 417 They could not be incorporated in their proper places without a very extensive reprint and a derangement of the entire work. 1875 *LIVELL Princ. Geol.* I. i. vii. 116 Time must multiply the derangement of strata, in the ratio of antiquity.

2. Disturbance of normal or regular order or working; the condition of being out of order; disorder; disorganization.

1737 *BERKELEY Querist* § 457 Whether this folly may not produce . . . an entire derangement of domestic life. . . a general corruption in both sexes? 1766 *CHESTER Lett.* cccxviii. (1792) IV. 231 It is a total dislocation and derangement. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 500 Without any considerable derangement in the digestive organs. 1865 *FRONDS Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 146 The derangement of the woollen trade . . . was causing distress all over the country.

3. Disturbance of the functions of the mind; mental disorder; insanity.

1800 *Act 39-40 Geo. III.* c. 94 § 3 (Jud.) Apprehended under circumstances, that denote a derangement of mind. 1812 G. D. COLLINSON *Law conc. Idiots* I. i. iv. (Jud.) Many actions bear too marked a character of illusion, of derangement, of alienation of mind, that a man in his senses could not by any possibility commit them. 1825 *SOUTHEY Tale of Paraguay* iv. 66 Mark of passion there was none; None of derangement. 1874 *MAUDSLEY Respons. in Ment. Dis.* vii. 233 Supplying the interpretation of the previously obscure attacks of recurrent derangement.

† *Deraision*. *Obs. rare*—1. [n. of action from L. *dérādere* to shave off.] A scraping or shaving off. 1624 *tr. Bond's Merc. Compil.* m. 79 The deraision made at the foresaid time is sufficient.

*Deray* (*dérā'*), *sb. arch.* Also 4 *derai*, 4-5 *derray* e, *dray*, 5 *derel*; B. 4-5 *deray* (e). See also *DISRAY*. [a. OF. *desrei*, *desrai*, later *desroi*, *derel*, *derai*, *deroi*, f. tonic stem of *desreer*: see *DERAY* v., also *ARRAY* v., *DISARRAY*.]

† 1. Disorder, disturbance, tumult, confusion. To make *deray*: to create a disturbance, act violently and noisily. *Obs.* (or *arch.*).

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 1177 He tok Alisandre this deray. For to amende gef he may. c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 3165 On canados sche gan crie And made gret deray. c 1420 *Authors of Arth.* xl. Queto draues thou so dreaghe, and mace suche deray? c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 239 The schirreff cryt: Quha makis that gret deray? 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. x. 77 Turnus was by, and amyd this deray, This hait fury of slauchtyr, and fell afray.



β. a 1330 *Fragm. Alexander*, in *Routland & V.* (1836) p. xxiii, I her men might reuthe y-sen Michel deray, muchel gredeing. 1485 *Caxton Chas. Gt.* 239 Whereof they maad grete noyse and desraye.

† **Deray**, *impetuosity*; display of vigour or prowess. c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2721 Sone he say A yong knyght, also of grete deray. Ageyns him he gynnyth to ride. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 502 The aventerous with grete deray So hard to our knyght he droff, Hys schelde in two peses roff.

c. **Disarray**, confusion. *modern archaism.* 1831 *Hogg in Fraser's Mag.* IV. 425 Whose beauty, form, and manners black, Have wrought deray through all the land. 1850 *Blackie Eschylus II.* 196 Him struck dismay In wild deray. 1872 — *Lays Highl.* 82 They rove the vest, and in deray They flung her on the floor.

† **2.** Disorderly action towards any one; violence, injury, insolent ill-treatment. *To do or make deray to*: to do violence to; to disturb, molest. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2346 (Cott.) If þai suld for þea feluns prai, It war gain godd and gret derai. c 1340 *Ibid.* 15568 (Trin.) Þou sal se hem sitt to nyȝt do me gret deray. 1375 *Barbour Bruce xv.* 438 Lordyngis, it war my will Till mak end of the gret deray That dowglass makis vs ilk day. c 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 121 Peter I have prayd for the So that thou schall noȝt drede his dray. c 1450 *Guy Warw.* (C.) 4336 Who hath done þe all þys deraye. 1480 *Caxton Ovid's Met.* xii. xix, Achylles was full of deraye and inqwyte, and drew the body of Hector by grete woodenes. 1550 *Freiris of Derwik* 536 In thy depairting se thou mak no deray Vnto no wicht, but frely pass thy way.

**3.** Disorderly mirth and revelry as in a dance or similar festivity. Chiefly in the alliterative phrase *dancing and deray. arch.*

1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* lxxviii. 74 For din, nor dancing, nor deray, It will nocht walkin me no wise. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis i.* xl. heading, Off the bancat, and of the greit deray, And how Cupide inflames the lady gay. a 1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* i. Wes nevir in Scotland hard nor sene Sic dancin nor deray. 1807 *J. Stagg Poems* 65 Wf lowpin', dancin' and deray. 1854 *Scott Redgauntlet* Let. xi, There was .. dancing and deray within. 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* I. II. l. xlii, So have we seen fond weddings .. celebrated with an outburst of triumph and deray, at which the elderly shook their heads. 1892 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/2 The dancing and deray were so public that all classes had their share of the fun.

¶ **4. error.** for **ARRAY**.

1538 *Aberdeen Reg.* V. 16 (Jam.) To be in their best deray ilk persone.

† **Deray** (dā'ri), *v. Obs.* Also *dray*. [a. OF. *desreier*, *-reier*, *-rayer*, later *desroier*, *-derroyer*, *-derayer*, = Fr. *desreier*, *dr.* *disredare* = Rom. type \**des-rēdare*, f. L. *dis* + *rēdare*, f. \**rēdo* preparation, order: see **ARRAY**. (The atonic stem in OF. was *desre-*, the tonic *desrei-*, *-rai-*, *-roi-*, which was afterwards extended to the inf. and other atonic forms.) *refl.* and *intr.* To act or behave in a disorderly manner; to rage.

1340-70 *Alisannder* 883 Nectanabus .. graithes him sone Deraide as a dragoun dreufel in fight. c 1350 *Will. Paterne* 1210 Pus despitously þe duk drayed him þanne. *Ibid.* 2061 He deraied him as a deuel.

¶ Used for **DERAIGN** *v.* [Confusion of *derayne* with infn. *deraye(n)*.]

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 3915 Finde a Sarrazin oþer a kniȝt, & he schal an oþer finde, þat schal deray(ne) his riȝt kinde. c 1325 *Coer de L.* 5456 Wylt thou graunt with spere and scheeld Deraye the ryȝht in the feeȝle.

**Derayn**(e), variants of **DERAIGN** *v. Obs.*

**Derb**, *a. rare.* *v. none-use.* [a. Ger. *derb* compact, solid, rough.] Rough, uncrystallized, massive. 1825 *Coleridge Aids Refl.* 329 If. I oppose transparent crystallized Alumen to opaque derb (uncrystallized) Alumen.

**Derby** (dā'ri, dā'ri). The name of a town (in OE. named by the Northmen *Dēoraby*, *Dēorby*) and shire of England, and of an earldom named from the shire or county. See also **DARBY**. Hence

**1.** Proper name of the most noted annual horse-race in England, founded in 1780 by the twelfth Earl of Derby, and run at the Epsom races, usually on the Wednesday before, or the second Wednesday after, Whitsunday (the actual date being fixed each year in connexion with those of the Newmarket and Ascot meetings, by the Jockey Club).

1844 W. H. Maxwell *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* xxxix. (1855) 305 What care I about Oaks or Derbys? 1848 *DISRAELI in Harper's Mag.* Aug. (1883) 340/2 'You do not know what the Derby is.' 'Yes I do. It is the Blue Ribbon of the Turf.' 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. v. 161, I had been to the Derby.

b. Hence *attrib.* and in *comb.*, as **Derby day**, the day on which the 'Derby' is run; **Derby dog**, the proverbial dog on the race-course, after this has been otherwise cleared; hence *allusively*, something sure to turn up or come in the way.

1862 *Times* 6 June, It was a real Derby gathering, and, if possible, a Derby gathering exaggerated with all its queer mélange of high and low. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* I. vi. 190 On a Derby Day the hill at Epsom is thronged with them. 1885 *Times* 4 June 10/2 The reputation which invariably attaches to a Derby winner.

c. *transf.* Of similar important races in other countries, as *The French Derby*.

1890 *Whitaker's Alm.* 584/2 The winner of the French Derby. 1894 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 5/3 The great 'Snowshoe-kollen' took place on Sunday and yesterday at Holmen-kollen near Christiania.

**2.** Short for **Derby hat**: a stiff felt hat with a rounded crown and narrow brim. *U.S.*

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 12 June 14/2 Girls or young ladies are seen with their hands thrust deep into the ulster pocket... the derby tipped on one side. *Ibid.* 24 Sept. 11/1 Low felt hats—Derby hats, as they are generally called here [U.S.]—were universal.

**3. Plastering.** = **DARBY** 5.

1823-42 [see **DARBY** 5]. 1876 W. PAPWORTH in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 504 He is furnished with .. a hand float, a quirk float, and a derby or darby, which is a long two-handled float for forming the floated coat of lime and hair.

**4. Derby neck** = **DERBYSHIRE** neck.

1769 T. PROSSER (*title*), An Account of the Method of Cure of the Bronchocele, or Derby-neck. 1771 *BARRETTI Journ. Lond.* to Genoa II. 148 Gaváys mean a Derby-neck or a man that has a Derby-neck.

**Derbyshire** (dā'ri-, dā'ri-). [In OE. *Dēorby-schir*, *Dēorbi-schir*: see *prec.*] The shire or county of Derby in England. Hence

**1. Derbyshire neck**: a swelling of the thyroid gland; bronchocele, goitre; so called as being endemic in parts of that county.

1802 *BERDOES Hygiea* vi. 67 The water of melted snow has been held by many authors to be the cause of the bronchocele or Derbyshire neck. 1836 *SIR G. HEAD Home Tour* 117 The malady .. called the 'Derbyshire neck'—an endemic protuberance in the throat, or goitre. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 121 Goitre, or Derbyshire neck, is very common.

**2. Derbyshire spar**, **4 drop**: fluor-spar.

1772 *GILPIN Lakes Cumberland* (1788) II. 217 It .. is known in London by the name of the Derbyshire drop. But on the spot it is called Blue John. 1788 *Cronstedt's Min.* 26 Pieces of Derbyshire spar, through which the light of a candle formed many images. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 64 Derbyshire spar (fluoride of calcium).

**Derche**, obs. form of **DIRGE**.

† **Der-doing**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—<sup>1</sup>. A pseudo-archaism of Spenser, app. from *dare-do* taken as a compound verb, with *ppl.* in -ING (cf. **DERRING-DO**) taken in the sense 'Doing daring deeds'.

*Dere-doing* as a legitimate combination would mean 'harm-doing, mischief-working'.

1590 *SPENSER F. Q. II.* vii. 10 Me ill befits, that in derdoing armes And honours suit my vowed daies do spend, Unto thy bounteous baytes .. to attend.

† **Dere**, *obs.* Forms: 3-6 *dere*, 4-5 *der*, 5 (*darr*), *deire*, *derre*, *deerre*, 5-6 *deere*, 5-7 *Sc. deir*, 6 *deare*, 7 *dial. dare*. [f. *DERE v.*: perhaps a continuation of OE. *daru* (whence ME. *darr*) with the vowel assimilated to the v.; cf. MDu. *dere*, in Kilian *dere*, *deyre* 'nocumentum, offensa, noxa'. See next.] Harm, hurt, injury, mischief, *esp.* in phr. to do (a person) *dere*.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3214 Pharaon bannede vt his here, Israel he ðhogte to don *dere*. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8904 Now may 3e lightly bere þe stones to schip wyþouten *dere*. 14. *Grene Knt.* 401 in *Sir Gawayne* (Bannatyne Club) App. 237 If it be poynt of any war, There shall noe man doe you noe *darr*. c 1450 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 149 Wylle ye do any *dere* to my chyld and me? c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) II. 192, I shall the socor in euery *dere*. c 1570 *Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 13 Many a vice .. Which do, and have done this land mickle *dere*. 1603 *Philotus* lxixii, 3ow mon first to me sweir, That 3e to me sall do na *dere*. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 13 *Dare*, harm or pain .. It does me no *dare*, i. e. no harm.

† **Dere**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 *derian*, 2-4 *derie* (n), (4 *deri*, *derye*), 2-3 *deren*, 3-6 *dere*, 4-5 *der*, (4-7 *deere*, 5 *deire*, *dayre*, 5-6 *deyre*, 6 *dear* (e), *Sc. deir*, 6-7 *dare*). [OE. *derian*, *derigan* = OFris. *dera*, OS. *derian*, MDu. *deren* (*daren*), Du. *deren*, OHG. *terjan*, *teren*, MHG. *tern* = WGer. \**darjan*, f. WGer. \**dara* str. fem., OHG. *tara*, OE. *daru*, hurt, harm, injury, damage.]

**1. trans.** To hurt, harm, injure.

In OE. intrans. with dative, 'to do harm to'. c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* vii. § 3 þæt him ða stormas derian ne mahan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 13 Ne þet eou scal derien nouȝer here ne hunger. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 Flesliche lustes þe deriȝe uer sowle. c 1300 *Havelok* 574 Leoun or wlf .. Or oþer best, þat wolde him *dere*. 1380 *Lay Folks' Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 831 Fals wysses þow noon beere þy neȝbore wyttynȝly to *dere*. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 164 He gert him suer Fra that day furth he suld him neuir *dere*. c 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) D iv, Who is without trespass, what can him hurt or *dere*. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* ii. (1878) xl. Great charge so long did *dere* me. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xl. 406 The wound did *dere* him sore. 1613 T. POTTS *Disc. Witches* (1845) K ij a, The stick nor the stake shall neuer *dere* thee.

b. *absol.* To do harm, 'hurt'.

a 1100 *O.E. Chron.* an. 302 Gehwer hit [þat wildeȝyr] de- rode eac on manegum stowum. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10014 (Cott.) þat nathing mai cum in þat *dere*. c 1386 *CHAUCER Sqr.'s T.* 232 And of Achilles for his quainte spere, For he coupe wit it boþe hele and *dere*. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1293 Ffor to *dere* for the dethe of his dere cosyn.

**2.** To trouble, grieve, vex, annoy, incommode.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 7377 (Trin.) To be king not wol him *dere*. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) iii. 9 Stagez .. ilk an abouen oþer, to se þe iustynȝ, so þat nane schall *dere* oþer, ne lett oþer to see. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1350 Now me bus, as a beggar, my bred for to thigge At doris vpon dayes, that dayes me full sore. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* xxxix. (Arb.) 106 That *dere* hym so moche that he wyste not what to saye .. he was so angry in his herte. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, Dk. *Suffolk* x, When we [envoys] shewed wherein ecche oþer *dere*, we sought out meanes al quarels to haue clered. 1674 *RAY S. & E. C. Words* 64 *It dars me*, it pains or grieves me.

Hence *Der'ing* *vbl. sb.*; *Der'ing* (*derend*, *de-riynde*) *ppl. a.*, doing harm, hurtful.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* liv. [lv.] 3 Hij were derend to me in ire. 1340 *Ayenb.* 63 Per byȝe leazinges helinde, and leazinges likynde, and leazinges deriende. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11003 Dyng hom to dethe for deyng of oþer. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 118 *Derynge* or noyngne, *nocumentum*, *gravamen*.

**Dere**, obs. form of **DARE** *v.* 2, **DEAR**, **DEER**.

**Dereft**, obs. var. of **DIRECT**.

† **Dereful**, *a. Obs.* [f. *DERE sb.* + -FUL.] Full of grief, sorrowful.

1400 *Morte Arth.* 4054 Thane drawes he to Dorset .. *Dereful* dredlesse with drowpande teris.

**Dereign** (e), *deraine*, var. **DEBAIGN** *v. Obs.*

**Derelict** (der'likt), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *derelict-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *derelinquere* to forsake wholly, abandon, f. DE- I. 3 + *relinquere* to leave, forsake.]

**1.** Forsaken, abandoned, left by the possessor or guardian; *esp.* of a vessel abandoned at sea; *transf.* said of land left dry by the recession of the sea.

1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* I. i. 7 To the affections which these exposed and derelict children bear to their mothers. 1700 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 640 A trial before the barons of the exchequer .. about derelict lands left by the sea in Yorkshire. 1848 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* i. Notes iii. (1855) I. 106 Gaul, like Britain .. had become almost a sort of derelict possession, to be seized by the occupant. 1888 *Times* 21 Aug. 9/3 Massowah, which, having been abandoned and left derelict by Egypt .. was seized by Italy as a *res nullius*.

fig. 1774 *BURKE Amer. Tax. Wks.* (1842) I. 171 They easily prevailed, so as to seize upon the vacant, unoccupied, and derelict minds of his friends.

**2.** Guilty of dereliction of duty; unfaithful, delinquent (U.S.). Hence **Derelictness**.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 13 Sept., Probably you will think that United States Commissioner Newton was very 'derelict' in his duty. 1888 *The Voice* (N.Y.) 4 Oct., The derelictness of many officials in Kansas.

**B. sb.**

**1.** A piece of property abandoned by the owner or guardian; *esp.* a vessel abandoned at sea.

1670 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 534/1 A small Virginia ship laden with Tobacco, which they seized as a Derelict, pretending the men had forsaken the ship. 1727-31 *CHAMBERS Cyc.*, *Derelicts*, in the civil law, are such goods as are wilfully thrown away, or relinquished by the owner. 1838 *DE QUINCEY Mod. Greece Wks.* XIV. 320 Often .. plague .. would absolutely depopulate a region .. In such cases, mere strangers would oftentimes enter upon the lands as a derelict. 1877 W. THOMSON *Cruise Challenger* iv. 61 On the morning of March 23rd we steamed in search of the derelict.

b. A person abandoned or forsaken.

1728 *Savage Bastard Pref.*, I was a Derelict from my cradle. 1873 *BROWNING Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 258 To try conclusions with my helplessness,—To pounce on, misuse me, your derelict, Helped by advantage that bereavement lends?

**2.** One guilty of dereliction of duty (U.S.). Cf.

A. 2.

1888 *The Voice* (N.Y.) 3 Jan., The Republicans renominated and triumphantly re-elected the derelicts.

**Derelict**, *v. rare.* [f. L. *derelict*, *ppl.* stem of *derelinquere*: see *prec.*]

† **1. trans.** To abandon, forsake. *Obs.*

1622 *DONNE Serm. John* xi. 35 Friends .. must not be derelicted, abandoned to themselves. 1691 T. H[ALL] *Acc. New Invent.* lxxiii, Grants .. of Lands derelicted.

**2. fig.** To fail to keep or observe; to fall short of. *none-use.*

1881 *MACFARREN Counterp.* iv. 9 Exceptions can only be understood by students who are thoroughly conversant with the rules they [the exceptions] derelict.

**Dereliction** (der'lik-shn). [ad. L. *dereliction-em*, n. of action from *derelinquere*: see **DERELICT**. Cf. obs. F. (16th c.) *dereliction* (Godef.).]

**1.** The action of leaving or forsaking (with intention not to resume); abandonment. (Now *rare* exc. in legal use.)

a 1612 *DONNE Badaueros* (1644) 123 The next species of Homicide .. is Permission, which when it is toward ourselves, is by the schoolmen usually called Desertion, or Dereliction. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* I. viii. 7 5 Repentance and dereliction of sins. 1782 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xxxvi. (1836) 586 This wise dereliction of obsolete, vexatious, and unprofitable claims. 1818 *JAS. MILL, Brit. India* II. v. iv. 442 He recommended, if not a dereliction, at any rate a suspension of the design. 1875 *BRUCE Holy Rom. Emp.* xi. (ed. 5) 176 Imposts .. by long dereliction apparently obsolete.

b. The condition of being forsaken or abandoned. Now *rare*.

1597 *HOOKEE Eccl. Pol.* v. xvii. § 2 Dereliction in this world, and in the world to come confusion. 1675 *BROOKS Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 98 That Jesus Christ did suffer dereliction of God really; that he was indeed deserted and forsaken of God. 1771 *JUNIUS Lett.* lxxvii. 330 The unhappy baronet has no friends .. you are not reduced to so deplorable a state of dereliction. 1807 *VANCOUVER Agric. Devon* (1813) 85 These mansions .. whether their dereliction arises from the caprice or folly of their owners, etc.

c. *fig.* The 'abandonment' or leaving dry of land by the sea; *concr.* the land thus left dry.

1767 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 261 Lands newly created .. by the alluvion or dereliction of the sea. 1804 *COLEBROOKE Husb. Bengal* (1806) 8 Land which has been gained by the dereliction of water. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. iv. 106 Norfolk has gained largely on the eastern side by the dereliction of the sea.



2. In modern use implying a morally wrong or reprehensible abandonment or neglect; chiefly in the phrase *dereliction of duty*.

1776 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 217 A dereliction of every opinion and principle that I have held. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atoms*, iv. (1852) 90 He will not accept of compliments paid to his power at the expense of a dereliction of his royal claims. 1840 H. AINSWORTH *Tower of London* viii. They would be answerable for their lives for any further dereliction of duty. 1860 PUSKEY *Min. Proph.* Mal. ii. 11. Idolatry, the central dereliction of God. 1892 L.D. ESMER in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 211/2 The plaintiffs have been guilty of a dereliction of duty, but for which the sewage matter would not flow into the stream.

b. Hence *absol.* Failure in duty, delinquency. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* 11 In this case it was moral dereliction which gave to ridicule a weight and power not necessarily belonging to it. 1841 EMERSON *Lect.*, *Man the Reformer* Wks. (Bohn) II. 236 The employments of commerce... are... vitiated by derelictions and abuses at which all connive. 1881 S. H. HODGSON *Outcast East* 396 What! on thy guiltless children wilt thou call lightly the curse of such a dereliction? 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Educ.* 1. 306 Each pupil felt... that he owed her a personal apology for any dereliction or failure on his part.

† 3. Failure, cessation; *esp.* sudden failure of the bodily or mental powers, fainting, *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. App. lxxxix. Of brasen sleep and hold's derelictions. 1749 BR. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Methodists* (1820) 23 Derelictions, terrors, despairings. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xl. 91 The word eclipse... signifies dereliction, a fainting away, or swooning. 1797 E. M. LOMAX *Philanthrope* 169 All at once, by some unfortunate dereliction of mind, he made a full stop.

† b. Failure, defect, shortcoming. *Obs.* 1801 FUSELI in *Lect. Paint.* II. (Bohn 1848) 383 Michelangelo... no doubt had his moments of dereliction. 1807 OPIE *ibid.* 1. 265 Michelangelo had derelictions and deficiencies too great to be overlooked.

**Dereligionize, -ing**, *see* DE- II. 1.

**Dereling, -yng**, *obs.* forms of DARLING.

† **Derelinqne**, *v.* *Obs.* rare. — next.

1623 COCKERAM, *Derelinqne*, to leave.

† **Derelinqwish** (*derelinqwif*), *v.* *Obs.* [f. RELINQUISH, after L. *derelinquere*; *see* DERELICT. Cf. OF. *derelinqwir* in same sense (Godef.).] *trans.* To relinquish utterly, forsake, abandon.

a. 1612 DORNE *Barabaras* (1644) 106 That it were deadly sinne in him to de-relinqwish the Church. 1679 J. SMITH *Narrat. Pop. Plot* Ded. B. That you will not... both desert your self, and de-relinqwish the care of three Kingdoms. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 81 This vast continental depression, whose derelinqwish space was occupied by water.

**Derene, -renne, -reyno**, variants of DERAIGN *v.* *Obs.*, to prove, etc.

† **Derere**, *adv.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *deriere*, now *derrière*, behind = Pr. *deretire*, It. *dietro*, *dietro* = late pop. L. *de-retro* 'from backwards'.] Behind.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 181 (Harl.) This seely clerkes rennen vñ doun, wip keep, keep, stand, stand, Iossa, ware derere, Ga wightly þou and I sal keep him here.

† **Derf**, *sb.* *Obs.* [app. shortened from OE. *gedeorf* labour, trouble, tribulation, f. *deorfan* to labour: *see* DERVE.] Trouble, tribulation, hurt.

[c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Colloquy* 7. 16 Hig, hig, micel gedeorf ys hit!] c. 1205 LAY. 10943 Nas na man... þæt dursten him derf makien. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 80 Stronge word drien derf ein Godes seruise. *ibid.* 106 Heo wolde þæt derf puldeliche polien. *ibid.* 180 Sicnesse, messeise... and euerich licomliche derf þæt eileþ bevesche. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 17 Aboere bliðeliche þæt derf þæt to drehest.

† **Derf**, *a.* (*adv.*) *Obs.* Forms: 3 (*Orm.*) *derrf*, *deorrf*, 3-4 *derue*, 3-6 *derf*, 4-5 *derff*, 4-6 *derfe*, 5-6 *derffe*, *darfe*, 6 *dearfe*. [app. a. ON. *djarfr* (= *derfa-s*) bold, daring, audacious, impudent: cf. OSw. *diarver*, *diarver*, Sw. *derf*, Da. *diervo*; cognate with OS. *derbi*, OFris. *derfe*; not recorded in OE. where the forms would be *deorf*, *dierfe*; cf. *deorflike* in *Ormin*.]

1. Bold, daring, courageous, brave.

c. 1200 *Ormin* 16780 He [Nicodemus] nas noht derf inoh all openlitz to sekenn þe Laferrd Crist. *ibid.* 19598 Wipþ derf & openn speche. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xviii. 307 The frer... wes derf, stout, and ek hardy. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12800 His derf knights. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* ix. ix. 22 Turnus the prince, at was baith darf and bald.

b. In a bad sense: Bold, audacious, daringly wicked.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12936 (Cott.) Þat derf o ded, þat fals traiteur. *ibid.* 27749 (Cott.) Wreth... wentes man fra goddis will and mas him derf to dedis ill. f. a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3770 Thou sal be dede and undone for thy derfe dedys. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 305 Fulle darfe has been oure dedde for thi comen is our care. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 31 Darfe, stubborn, pertinax, obduratus.

2. Strong, sturdy, stout.

c. 1240 *Gaw. & Gr. Kat.* 1233 Þe dor drawn, & dit with a derf haspe. f. a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 312 No more dowte the dynte of theire derfe wapyns. c. 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 78 His darf oxen I compt them not a flea.

b. Vigorous, forcible, violent.

c. 1440 *York Myst.* xlv. 217 That drewe all the domesmen derfe inderigianoun. c. 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* 350 Delis thair full doughtely mony derf dynt. 16... *Earl Westmorland* 201 In Furniv. *Percy Folio* I. 311 Blowes that were both derfe and dire.

3. Painful, grievous; terrible, dreadful; cruel.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 565 Ich hire wile doun to þe derueste dead. c. 1235 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 86a Dotz away your derf

dyn & derex neuer my gastes. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE vii. 217 Mony... Off Wallace part, þai put to that derf deid.

b. Troublesome, hard, difficult.

a. 1255 *Leg. Kath.* 948 For nis him no derufe for to ad-weschen feole þen fewe. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 19 His readless... derue deod to fullen. 1335 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* III. 204 The darfast way... Tha tuke the gait without rangat till go.

b. as *adv.* Grievously, terribly.

c. 1335 *Metr. Rom.* (1862) 23 Sic wordes said Crist of thir wers that folc in werd ful derf deres.

**Deride**, *pa. t.* of DERVE *v.* *Obs.*

† **Derful**, *a.* *Obs.* In 4 derful, 6 darful.

[f. DERF *sb.* + -FUL.] ? Troublesome, hurtful; or

= DERF *a.* Hence **Derfully** *adv.*

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 22544 (Edin.) Wod and wal al doun sal draw of demster þat derful aw. [Other MSS. *dredful*.] 1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* 2338 The dartis flew lyke fyre out of the flint Darful and dour. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1090 Deien se derliche [one MS. *derfulliche*].

† **Derfly**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. DERF *a.* + -LY: cf. ON. *djarfliga* bold, daring.] Grievous, terrible, dreadful; = DERF *a.* 3.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1143 (Cott.) Þi derfli bide has liknes nan.

*ibid.* 7182 To derfly ded þai suld him bring.

† **Derfly**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: *see* DERF *a.* [f. DERF *a.* + -LY 2. Cf. ON. *djarfliga* boldly.]

1. Boldly; fiercely.

c. 1200 *Ormin* 9752 Forþi toc hem Sannt Iohann Deorfflike to begrippen. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 411 For to winnen fode derlike wüden dred. c. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Kat.* 2334 How þat doȝty dredles deruely þer stondeȝ.

a. 1400 *50 Alexander* 2042 Pan has ser Dary dedeyne, & derfly [Dublin MS. *darfly*] he lokes.

2. Forcibly, violently.

c. 1200 *Ormin* 16195 Þat tuss derffliche drifesst alle þis folc ut off þiss mistre. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 19712 (Edin.) Þai toke þair rede deruelli [v. *derfli*] do him to þe dede. c. 1400 *Maclean* 1033 So darfly bothe thaire dynytis thay driste.

1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* I. 41 Eolus... In Yrland cott rycht darflie did thame dryue. a. 1605 *Potwart Flying 20. Mount-gomerie* 542 To dreadfull dolour derfly or 3e dryue him.

b. Quickly, promptly.

c. 1335 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1641 Derfly þenne Danyel deles þyse wordes. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3066 Derfly on þe toȝir day a douth he assembles. c. 1475 *Rauf Coteȝar* 798 To the Montane he maid him full boun... Derflie outt Dailis.

3. Grievously, terribly.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 þus was Iesu Crist... in alle his fif wittes derffliche ipined. f. a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3278 And there-for derffliche I am dampned for ever!

† **Derffness**, *Obs.* [f. DERF *a.* + -NESS. Sense 1 appears to be related to DERF *sb.*]

1. Trouble, hardship; = DERF *sb.*

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 Þes þu heldest mare derueneſse on þisse liue of þine licome, þes þu scoldest hersumian þe bet þine leofe drihten. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3996 (Cott.) Man þat þou wilt help in nede That him neuer na derffnes drede.

2. Boldness, audacity.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5110 He, þat warpes thies wordes in his wild foly, Shuld deȝh, for his derffenes.

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series. 1672 *Life & Death J. Alleine* vi. (1847) 71 Deriding and menacing language. 1680-90 *Temple's Hist. Heron. Virtus Wks.* 1731 I. 221 Their decayed and derided Idolatry. 1695 *Woodward's Nat. Hist. Earth* ii. (1722) 116 His indirect... deriding... of his Father. 1792 MAD. D'AWLEY *Diary Jan.* 'What do you mean by going home?' cried she, somewhat deridingly. 1845 L.D. CAMPLING *Chancellors* (1857) IV. lxxiv. 8 He deridingly called the swan on his badge, 'a goose'. 1857 *Humans Tom Brown* i. iii. (1871) 63 [He] smote his young derider on the nose.

† **Derident**, *a.* *nonce-wd.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *deridentem*, pr. ppl. of L. *deridere* to DERIDE.] ? Deriding, or smiling.

1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* 1. i. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. 308 Boss. Most sweete mistria, moayed derident starre. *Acut.* Then most rydent starre faire falle ye.



**Derisory** (dêrî'sôri), *a.* [ad. L. *dêrîsôri-us*, *f. dêrîsôri* derider, mock, agent-n. from *dêrîdêre*.] Characterized by derision; mocking, derisive.

1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* II. 325 The garrulous grasshopper sits pouring out her derisory song. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Cold Iron, a Derisory Periphrasis for a Sword. 1791-1823 D'ISRAËLI *Cur. Lit.*, Pol. Nicknames, The derisory nickname [Roundhead]. 1853 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxxiii. XI. 51 Occasions for derisory cheering. 1888 *Times* 6 Sept. 7/2 They prefer decorous obscurity to a derisory notoriety.

**Derivability**, *rare*. [*f. DERIVABLE*: see -ITY.] The quality of being derivable.

1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 352 The existence which each man predicates of himself is, according to Mr. Mill, derivability from that neutrum.

**Derivable** (dêrî'vâbl), *a.* [*f. DERIVE v. + -ABLE*. Cf. mod.F. *dérivable*.] Capable of being derived: in various senses of the vb.

†1. Capable of being transmitted or passed on from one to another; transmissible. *Obs.*

1640 BP. HALL *Episc.* II. vi. 118 Those works which are derivable to all successions, to the end of the world. 1649 — *Cases Consc.* (1650) 416 This incest... was permanent, and derivable to her posterity. a 1716 SOUTH (J.), The eternal rule and standard of all honour derivable upon me.

2. Capable of being drawn or obtained (from some source); obtainable.

a 1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 521 Fill'd with all Plenitude Divine, Derivable from Godhead Trine. 1799 WELLINGTON in Owen *Desp.* 158 The collateral benefits derivable by the Company. 1869 PHILLIPS *Pesw.* v. 150 The singular product, derivable from some organic bodies, called petroleum. 1884 *Law Times* 31 May 75/1 The income derivable from a capital sum of... twenty-six millions.

3. Capable of being obtained or drawn as a conclusion, deduction, or inference; deducible *f. om.*

1653 WILKINS *On Prayer* iv. (T.). The second sort of arguments, from ourselves, are derivable from some of these heads. a 1677 BARROW *Sermon* Wks. 1716 II. 57 The right sense thereof seemeth best derivable from... the nature of the subject he treateth on. 1873 PROCTOR *Expanse Heaven* 81 The main inference derivable from these hurricanes does not relate to their effects but to their cause.

4. Capable of being traced up to, or shown to proceed from (a source); traceable.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 137 Derivable from the common Tongue diffused through them all. a 1716 SOUTH (J.). VI. 226 (T.). All these lamentable accidents were both subsequent upon, and derivable from a sin, which was fully pardoned. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iii. § 50 All other modes of consciousness are derivable from experiences of Force.

Hence **Derivably** *adv.*, in a derivative manner. 1847 in CRAIG.

†**Derivage**, *Obs. rare* —1. [*f. DERIVE + -AGE*.] Derivation, tracing.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iii. 69 Derivage of Pedegrees from Auncestrie.

**Derival** (dêrî'vâl), *rare*. [*f. DERIVE v.*: see -AL<sup>2</sup> 5.] Derivation; e.g. of one word from another.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 533 Of the derival of a conjunction from a preposition, we have a ready instance in the old familiar 'but'. 1878 *Ibid.* § 257 Postscr. Instances of Derival rather than of Combination.

**Derivant** (dêrî'vânt), *a. and sb.* [*a. F. dérivant*, *pr. pple. of dériver* to DERIVE: see -ANT.]

*A. adj. Med.* Drawing off or away (inflammation, fluid, etc.); = DERIVATIVE *b.* *B. sb. Math.* A term applied to derived function of a special kind.

1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 546 His conviction that the chief utility of cupping and leeching consists not in the blood withdrawn, but in the derivant and counter-irritant effect which they produce.

**Derivate** (dêrî'vât), *pppl. a. and sb.* [ad. L. *dêrîvât-us*, -um, *pa. pple. of dêrîvâre* to DERIVE.]

*A.* as *pa. pple. a.* Derived.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 293 Portgreuiss, welche worde is deriat or made of ii. Saxon words, as port and greue. c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 900 *Tenir*, venir with all them that be derivate of them as *contenir*, *breuenir*. 1679 KID in G. HICKES *Spir. Popery* 9 Supremacy, and every thing Originat upon and derivate from it. 1826 J. GILCHRIST *Lect.* 44 Correlative, derivate, and hereditary holiness. 1843 SIR H. TAYLOR *Edwin the Fair* I. vii. (D.), Him From whom the rights of kings are derivate.

*B. sb.* Anything derived; a derivative.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. ii. rule iii. § 22 Those things that are derivatives from heauen. 1838 BLACKW. *Mag.* XLIV. 550 We maintain that consciousness meets the given, the derivate in man, at every point. 1889 JACOBS *Ætop* 95 Which of them is the original, which the derivate? 1892 *Daily News* 2 Nov. 7/3 The new Ammonia derivate Piperazine.

†**Derivate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f. ppl. stem of L. dêrîvâre* to DERIVE.] = DERIVE *v. trans. and intr.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Peradventure it wold derivate to other membres and do more harme than was before. 1552 in HULOT. 1643 R. O. Man's Mort. I. 3 Thus Mortality is derivate to all Adams posterity.

†**Derivately**, *adv. Obs.* [*f. DERIVATE a. + -LY*.] In a derived capacity or way.

1636 PRYNNE *Unbish. Tim.* 106 This power is secondarily and derivatively in the whole Church.

**Derivation**<sup>1</sup> (dêrîv'ân), [*a. F. dérivation* (1377 in Lanfranc's *Chirurg.*, Littré), ad. L. *dêrîvâtîo-nem*, *n.* of action from *dêrîvâre* to DERIVE. (The more usual OF. word was *dêrîvâison*, -oison-.)]

†1. The action or process of leading or carrying

a current of water, or the like, from a source, to another part; *concr.* a branch of a river, etc. by which such a drawing off is effected. *Obs.*

1607 TOWSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 525 They bite all the vessels reaching to the stomach, making a derivation of all those ill humors into the belly and other parts. 1612 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 130 Pliny in the derivation of water, requireth one cubit of declining, in 240 foot of proceeding. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 82 Plenty of Vessels for the derivation of Air to all their Parts. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1756) I. 93 This... will cause a greater Derivation... of Blood to that Leg. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F. I.* xxiv. 693 The fleet passed from the Euphrates into an artificial derivation of that river. 1800 E. DARWIN *Phytologia* 417 The necessary moisture... which was formerly supplied by artificial derivations of water. 1835 DE QUINCY in *Tait's Mag.* II. 80 The great national fountain shall not be a stagnant reservoir, but by an endless derivation, (to speak in a Roman metaphor) applied to a system of national irrigation.

*b.* The action of conveying or leading away (in a current); diversion; an instance of this; in *Electr. cf. derived circuit* (DERIVED *c.*).

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. i. § 12 The derivation of blood from the brain reduces the cerebral excitement. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Derivation wire*, the wire along which a derived electric current is drawn. 1885 CULLEY *Pract. Telegr.* 41 The new path opened to the current is called a *derived circuit* or *derivation*, or, properly, a *fault*.

*c. Med.* The withdrawal of inflammation or morbid humour from a diseased part of the body, by blistering, cupping or other means.

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 165 To use revulsions and derivations to withdraw some of the fumes and vapours. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 85 By... derivations, as opening a vein and Ligatures to take away the flux. 1676 R. WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* 7 Derivation differs from Revulsion only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 185 These effects of topical blood-letting are expressed in some of the older medical writings by the terms *Derivation* and *Revulsion*.

†2. A passing or handing on; transmission (from a source); communication. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lvi. (1611) 309 What communion Christ hath with his Church is in him by original derivation. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 387 He therefore plotted, a derivation to himselfe of the Kingly Diademe. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1830) 196 In human generation the son is begotten in the same nature with the father, which is performed by derivation or decision of part of the substance of the parent. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art. ix.* (1700) 108 There is both a derivation of Righteousness, and a Communication of Inward Holiness transferred to us through Christ.

3. The action of drawing, obtaining, or deducing from a source.

1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* 39 But suppose this proportion not known, but by derivation, to be collected from others. a 1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Matt.* v. 14 Christ himself is the light of the world, by way of original: his ministers are lights by way of derivation, and participation from him. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* v. 214 A continued derivation of doctrines from the Apostles. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* v. xxiv. 396 There was no real derivation of English law from Normandy.

4. Origination or coming forth from a source; extraction, origin, descent.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. ii. 141 As good a man as your selfe, both in the disciplines of Warre, and the derivation of my Birth. 1608 — *Per.* v. i. 91 My derivation was from ancestors Who stood equivalent with mighty kings. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. ii. 14 That all Languages and Letters had their derivation from the Hebrew. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XXI. 186 Why hast thou asked My derivation? 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 123 If... we attend to its relation with the other crystals of the same mineral, and also to its derivation from it, it is described derivatively. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. iv (1872) 56 'The Son was—of God', showing his derivation.

5. A derived product; a derivate, a derivative.

1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 17 The Father is the whole substance, but the Son a derivation, and portion of the whole. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. i. 6 All human Arts and Sciences are but beams and derivations from the Fountain of Lights. a 1680 GLANVILLE (J.) Most of them are the general derivations of the hypothesis they claim to. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 420 The Nicolaitans, who were a derivation from the Gnostics.

6. *Gram.* Formation of a word from a more primitive word or root in the same or another language; origination as a derivative.

1530 PALSGR. 68 Derivatyon or formation, that is to saye, substantives somtyme be fourmed of other substantives. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 b, As though our language were so barren, that it were not able of it selfe, or by derivation to afford convenient words. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), The derivation of the word Substance favours the idea we have of it. 1823 HONE *Anc. Myst.* 147 Better qualified to discover and explain the derivation and meaning of Hearn's word. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* 87 The relics of forgotten derivations... are scattered thickly through every part of our vocabulary.

*b.* The tracing of the origin of a word from its 'root' or radical elements; a statement or account (or, improperly, a conjecture) of the origin and formation of a word.

1566 SPENSER *State Ircl.* Wks. (Globe 623/2, I knowe not whether the wordes be English or Irish... the Irishmen can make noe den men nor analogie of them. 1605 R. CAREW in *Lett. Lit. Mer* (Camden) 99 His derivation of the English names doth not please me least. 1707 *Curios. in Hush.* § Gard. to The learned Abbot... will not allow these Derivations to be well grounded. 1823 SCOTT *Feveril* App. i.

*fool-note*, [Stipula, a straw] Perhaps a more feasible etymology of stipulation than the usual derivation from *stipes*. 1851 TRENCH *Stud. Words* vii. (1869) 264 Other derivations proposed by him are far more absurd than this.

7. *Math.* The operation of passing from any function to any related function which may be considered or treated as its derivative; *spec.* the operation of finding the derivative or differential coefficient, differentiation.

1816 TR. Lacroix's *Diff. & Int. Calc.* 608 We have already determined the law of derivation in the most common functions.

8. *Biol.* The theory of evolution of organic forms: see EVOLUTION 6 c.

1874 J. FISKE *Cosmic Philos.* I. II. ix. 442 According to the doctrine of derivation, the more complex plants and animals are the slowly modified descendants of less complex plants and animals, and these in turn were the slowly modified descendants of still less complex plants and animals, and so on until we converge to those primitive organisms which are not definable either as animal or as vegetal.

**Derivation**<sup>2</sup>. *Gunnery*. [*a. F. dérivation* (1690) (Furetière, 1690), *n.* of action from *dériver* (dériver 4 in Hatzf.) to drift, found in 16-17th c. as *driver*, and (according to Darmesteter *Dict. Gén.*) an adoption of the Eng. vb. *DRIVE*, in its nautical sense 'to drift with the stream or wind' (cf. Acts xxvii. 15), subseq. associated and identified in form with the pre-existing *F. verb dériver* to DERIVE. In *F.* applied both to the drift or driving of a ship, and (recently) to the drift or deviation of a projectile, and in the later use taken into mod. Eng.]

The deviation of a projectile from its normal course due to its form, motion, the resistance of the air, or wind; *spec.* the constant inclination of a projectile to the right due to the right-hand spin imparted by the rifling; drift.

1875 URE *Dict. Arts* II. 386 The bullet in its improved form... has no tendency to the gyrations which appear to have so puzzled French artillerymen, and for which they have invented the word 'derivation' and wasted much learned disquisition. 1882-3 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, *Derivation*, the peculiar constant deviation of an elongated projectile from a rifled gun.

**Derivational** (dêrîv'ânâl), *a.* [*f. DERIVATION*<sup>1</sup> + -AL.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of derivation.

1843 CAYLEY *Theory of Determinants*, Derivational functions. 1873 S. B. JAMES in *Leisure Hour* 495 'Canting arms' are... arms that... 'chant'... I can think of no other derivational explanation. 1880 EARLE *Eng. Plants* Introd. 93 Weigand treats the termination... as derivational.

Hence **Derivationally** *adv.*, as regards derivation.

1883 E. C. CLARK *Pract. Jurispr.* 45 Derivationally, then, it [equus] means that which is appointed or ordained.

**Derivationist** (dêrîv'ânîst), [*f. as prec. + -IST*.] 1. *Biol.* One who holds the theory of derivation or evolution of organic types. 2. One who occupies himself with the derivation of words.

1875 DAWSON *Nature & Bible* 134 The derivationist tries to break down the line between species and varieties. 1888 — *Geol. Hist. Plants* 266 Allied forms, some at least of which a derivationist might claim as modified descendants. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 242 The amateur derivationists of place names.

**Derivatist** (dêrî'vâtîst), *sb.* [*f. DERIVATE ppl. a. + -IST*.] = *prec.* 1. Also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1837 E. D. COPE *Orig. Fittest* vi. 215 The doctrine of evolution of organic types is sometimes appropriately called the doctrine of derivation, and its supporters, derivatists. *Ibid.*, To accept the derivatist doctrine, and to reject the creational.

**Derivative** (dêrî'vâtîv), *a. and sb.* [*a. F. dérivatîf*, -ive (15th c. in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dêrîvâtîv-us* (Priscian), *f. ppl. stem of dêrîvâre*: see -IVE.]

*A. adj.* †1. Characterized by transmission, or passing from one to another. *Obs.*

1637 LAUD *Sp. Star-Chamb.* 14 June Ded. Aiv, What Honour can You hope for, either Present, or derivative to Posterity if you attend your Government no better? 1640 BP. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxx, A derivative and spreading injury... dishonouring a man... in the eyes of the world.

*b. Med.* Producing derivation; see DERIVATION<sup>1</sup> 1 c.

1851-60 MAYNE *Exp. Lex.*, *Derivative*, having power to turn aside, or convert, as it were, from one disease to another; applied to certain medicines which seem to act in this manner, as blisters, rubefacients, epispastics. 1881 W. B. HUNTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 544 (*Hydrophobia*) It is stimulative, derivative, depurative, sudorific, and alterative. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Derivative bleeding*, a term applied to that method of treatment of a disease by bleeding when the blood is removed from a part of the body far away from the seat of the disease, as in bleeding from the toe in head affections.

2. Of derived character or nature; characterized by being derived, drawn, obtained, or deduced from another; coming or emanating from a source.

1530 PALSGR. 310/1 *Deryvatyfe, derivatif*. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* in RUDD *Euclid* (1651) E ij b. The use of Geometry: and of this second, depending, derivative commodities. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 123 It must be either an acquiste, a derivative, or an infused quality. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 52 Not an original but a derivative Passion. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 432 ¶ 7 They can only gain a secondary and derivative kind of Fame. 1817 BENTHAM



**Derivativeness.** *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS]  
The state or quality of being derivative.  
1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* n. l. § 4. 35 Transcendent  
Relations of Quality at large .. Derivativeness. 1847  
CRAIG.

byndyng & osynge of synne, is deriued from the apostles  
to y<sup>e</sup> mynystres of Christes chirche. 1547 HOOPER *Deeds*

10 The Mountaine of the Moone . . whence seven-mouth Nyle, derives his Origen. 1662 Evelyn's *Chalcogr.* 11 Sculpture may derive its Pedegree from the infancy of the World



d. *absol.* or *intr.*

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* Ded., That like the painful Bee, I may derive from sundry Flow'rs to store my slender Hive. 1649 in *Def. Rights Univ. Oxford* (1690) 25 Erected by the city and those who derive from their title. 1796 BURKE *Lett. Noble Ld. Wks.* VIII. 39 The grantee whom he derives from.

6. *Chem.* To obtain (a compound) from another, as by partial replacement.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 554 This compound, derived from ethylsulphurous acid by substitution of Cl for HO.

7. To obtain by some process of reasoning, inference or deduction; to gather, deduce.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 75 Loke what ye saye; loke it be derfyde Frome perfyt reason well exemplyfyde. 1624 N. DE LAUNE *Du Moulin's Logik* 89 Rules to live well, derived from nature. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiv. § 4 Men derive their ideas of duration from their reflections on the train of the ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings. 1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 203 ¶ 7 In age, we derive little from retrospect but hopeless sorrow. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 426 It is difficult to derive any knowledge of Shakspeare's inner history from the Sonnets. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 269 The higher truths of philosophy and religion are derived from experience.

8. *refl.* To arise, spring, come from something as its source; to take its origin from.

1664 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* II. ii. § 9 Sem from whom he derived himself, was one of the persons who escaped it in the Ark. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 127 Sheraz then probably derives it self from Sherah, in the Persian Tongue signifies a Grape. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. i. § 2 Experience; in that all our Knowledge is founded, and from that it ultimately derives itself. 1734 tr. *Kollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 115 Hence comedy derives itself. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. xxiv. (1865) 404 If the abstinence from evil is to derive itself from no higher principle.

9. *passive.* To be drawn or descended; to take its origin or source; to spring, come from (rarely *†*, or *† out of*).

† 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2180 (Ellesm. & Camb. MSS.) Conuertynge al vn to his propre welle from which it is dirryued sooth to telle. 1530 PALSGR. 513/r His lymage is deriyed out of the house of Melysyn. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vi. (1611) 58 A Couple-close is a subordinate charge deriyed from a cheuron. 1701 DE FOE *Free-born Eng.* II. A Race uncertain and unevn, Deriv'd from all the Nations under Heav'n. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus' Antiq.* XIII. xiii. § 5 They also reviled him, as derived from a captive. 1892 GARDINER *Student's Hist. Eng.* 6 No European population now existing which is not derived from many races.

b. *spec.* Of a word: To arise or be formed by some process of word-formation from (some more primitive or earlier word).

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest 60 Arundo*, sayth he, is deriued out of the Adiective *Aridum*, for that it so speedily withereth. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 639/2 Stirrups being deriyed of the old English word *sty*, which is, to gett up. 1766 *Port Royal Art of Speaking* 11 From one single Word many others are deriyed, as is obvious in the Dictionaries of such Languages as we know. 1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 48 A Participle is an Adjective deriyed of a Verb. 1791 *Gentl. Mag.* 27/r The word *fontaine* is only a cant word, derived from the name of an Italian projector. 1881 SKEAT *Etym. Dict.* 150/r From this O.F. *dars* is also derived the Breton *dars*, a dace.

10. *trans.* To trace or show the derivation, origin, or pedigree of; to show (a thing) to proceed, issue, or come from; to trace the origination of (anything) from its source; also, more loosely, to declare, assert, or state a thing to be derived from.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 4 Some derive the originall of this Count Henrie from Hungarie, others from Aragon, and from other places. 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* 4 Bastard .. Thou knowest I can deriue thee. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. ix. 321 The observations of Albuquerque .. derive this rednesse from the colour of the sand and argillous earth at the bottome. 1664 STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iv. § 13 Prometheus (from whom the Greeks derived themselves). 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 38 From whence Sir Edward Cook derives the Law of England at this day for burning those Women who kill their Husbands. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XVII. vii. An action which malice itself could not have derived from an evil motive. 1874 DAWSON *Nature & Bible* 202 These men derive all religion from myths.

b. *spec.* To trace the origin of (a word) from (*† to*) its etymological source; to establish or show the derivation of; also, less correctly, to offer a conjectural derivation for (a word).

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 186 Africa. Festus saith it came of the qualitie of th' Aere .. deriving it of *φύσις*, as who should say, *Ἀφροίτις* that is, without horreur of coldenes. 1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett. Advice* (1697) 207 This .. way of deriving unknown words to their primitive Originals. 1755 JOHNSON *Pref. to Dict.* § 25 That etymologist .. who can seriously derive dream from drama, because life is a drama, and a drama is a dream. 1851 TRENCH *Stud. Words* vii. (ed. 13) 264 He derives the name of the peacock from the peak or tip of pointed feathers on its head. 1884 N. & Q. 6th Ser. IX. 207, I should be much obliged if any of your readers could help me in deriving the name of the village of Allonby, in Cumberland.

II. Intransitive senses (arising out of reflexive uses in I.).

11. To flow, spring, issue, emanate, come, arise, originate, have its derivation from, rarely out of (a source).

† 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2148 (Ellesm. MS.) Wel may men knowe but it be a fool That euery part dirryueth from his hool. 1534-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 65 A mighty revenue derives out of the excise paid for beer and wine. 1649 *Bounds Publ. Obed.* (1650) 17 We all derive

from him. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* i. 3 To understand the Family he derives from. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* v. 11 The Right to lye derives from those that gave, And no Men can convey more Power than that they have. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 12 Happiness, which does not derive from any single source. 1803 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 54/2 In the third class, nobility derives from the person, and not from the estate. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* LV. 3. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 74 There was an authority not deriving from the Queen or the Parliament.

12. To proceed, descend, pass on, come (to a receiver, receptacle, etc.).

1559 MORWYN *Evonym.* Pref. The study of this Art .. derived unto the Romans and Grekes somewhat late. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lth. Proph.* xv. 212 If the Church meddles with them when they doe not derive into ill life. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. i. 1 Thales. Who first introduc'd Natural and Mathematical Learning into Greece, from whence it derived into us. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 130 All that is the most excellent, in our .. laws, derives to us from those very .. savages. 1858 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1859) II. 16 Puritanism .. derives to this country directly from Geneva.

13. Of a word: To originate, come as a derivative (from its root or primitive).

1794 MRS. PIOZZI *Synon.* I. 90 Indignant meantime derives from a higher stock. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 632 Upholsterer is declared against as a corruption. Whence does it derive? 1866 J. B. ROSE *Virg. Ecl. & Georg.* 154 The words *Comus* and *Encomium* derive thence.

Hence Deriving *vbl. sb.*  
1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 490 Whosoever is a man by the propagation of Adams nature, the same is also a sinner by the deriuing ouer of his corruption. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 176 (R.) For our experiments are onely such as do ever ascend a degree to the deriving of causes and extracting of axioms.

Derived (*dīr'ivd*), *ppl. a.* [f. DERIVE *v.* + -ED.] Drawn, obtained, descended, or deduced from a source: see the verb.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. i. 99, I am my Lord, as well deriud as he, As well possesst. 1638 HEYWOOD *Wise Woman* III. Wks. 1874 V. 313 A gentleman, and well deri'd. 1661 Boyle *Style of Script.* (1675) 157 Words and phrases, whose pithiness and copiousness, none in derived. Languages can match. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 353 Derived Adverbs are capable of Inflection by degrees of Comparison. 1881 *Nature* No. 615, 352 The derived albumins noted as acid-albumins.

b. *Derived function* (*Math.*): a differential coefficient (see COEFFICIENT 2 c).

1873 B. WILLIAMSON *Diff. Calc.* (ed. 2) i. § 6 note, The method of derived functions was introduced by Lagrange.

c. *Derived circuit, current* (*Electr.*): a circuit or current in part of which a second conductor is introduced so as to produce a derivation; a shunt; so *derived conductor*.

1884 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Current, Derived current*, the current obtained in a circuit made by the addition of a second conducting wire. 1893 MUNRO & JANIESON'S *Pocket Bh. Electr. Form.* (ed. 9) (*Currents and Derived Circuits*) A current splits among derived circuits in proportion to their conductivities.

Derivedly (*dīr'ivēdlī*), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a derived way, by derivation.

1621 ARCHBOLD *Beauty Holiness* 8 Men are holy derivedly, and by participation from God. 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 54 By nature, derivedly from Adam.

† *Derivement.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DERIVE *v.* + -MENT.] The fact of deriving; derivation; *concr.* that which is derived.

1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* Pref. 6 Much lesse anie deriement from them. 1654 W. MOUNTAGU *Devout Ess.* II. iv. § 4. 77, I offer these derivements from these subjects, to raise our affections upward.

Deriver (*dīr'ivəj*), [f. DERIVE *v.* + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One that derives.

1613 T. MILLES *Treas. Anc. & Mod. Times* 21/2 The Children that came from Parents of such rich perfection .. must needs resemble their first Derivers. 1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 107 Such a Conveyance will argue the Church only for the Deriver .. not the Original Composer of the Creed. 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* II. vi. (R.), Not only a partner of other men's sins, but also a deriver of the whole entire guilt of them to himself.

† *Derivometer.* *Obs.* [a. F. *dérivomètre*, f. *dériver* to drift (see DERIVATION 2) + (-O)METER.] An instrument invented to show a ship's lee-way.

1842 *Mech. Mag.* XXXVII. 84 Another invention of M. Clement's, which he calls a Derivometer, is an instrument to ascertain a ship's lee-way. When at anchor, the instrument will show clearly the direction of the currents.

Derk(e, -ly, etc., obs. ff. DARK, -LY, etc.

Derling, -lyng, obs. forms of DARLING.

Derma (*dām*). *Anat.* [mod. f. Gr. *δέρμα* skin: cf. F. *derme* (1611 Cotgr.), mod.L. *derma* (Paré c 1550).] The layer of tissue (chiefly connective tissue) lying beneath the epidermis, and forming the general integument of the organs; the true skin or corium.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 589/a The derm or corium .. which .. protects all the other parts of the skin. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. vi. i. 317 The vesicle is beneath the derm or cutis. 1880 ORD & SWELL in *Med. Chirurg. Trans.* LXIII. 4 Projections of the derm into the epidermis, having the appearance of distorted papillæ.

b. *Comb. derm-skeleton*: see DERMOSKELETON.

Derma (*dō'mā*). *Anat.* [mod.L.: see *prec.*]

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The derma consist of two parts; the cutis, the cuticle, and papillæ pyramidales. 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 42 The word 'derma', a coat or covering. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 137

A little slough or core of mortified cutaneous tissue, a portion of the substance of the derma.

Derma (*dō'mād*), *adv.* [f. Gr. *δέρμα* skin + -ad suffix applied in the sense 'toward', '-ward'.] Toward the skin or outer integument.

1803 in Dr. J. BARCLAY *New Anatomical Nomencl.* 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Derma* .. towards the skin. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Derma*, an adverbial term applied by Dr. Barclay to signify towards the *Dermal aspect*.

Dermahemal, bad form of DERMO-.

Dermal (*dō'māl*), *a.* [f. DERM, DERMA + -AL. (Not on Gr. analogies: the Gr. adj. is *δερματικός*.)]

1. *Anat.* Pertaining to the skin or outer integument in general; cutaneous. Rarely in restricted sense, Pertaining to the derma or true skin, as opposed to *epidermal*.

*Dermal muscle*, a cutaneous or subcutaneous muscle, one attached to or acting upon the skin: *dermal skeleton* = Dermo-skeleton.

1803 in Dr. J. BARCLAY *New Anatomical Nomencl.* 1828 in WEBSTER. 1841 G. PILCHER in *Duffon Deafness* 31 The dermal membrane of the meatus auditorius. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 136 An inner or dermal layer in immediate contact with the muscular substance. 1873 DARWIN *Emotions* iv. 95 Hairs, feathers, and other dermal appendages. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 164 Producing intense dermal irritation. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 493 The dermal muscles are of great functional importance in the Ophidi, as they produce a movement of the scales, which is of use in locomotion. *Ibid.*, The dermal musculature is more highly developed in the Mammalia.

2. *Bot.* Of or belonging to the epidermis, epidermal.

1874 COOKE *Fungi* 19 The dermal membrane, or outer skin. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 135 Bodies of a nature similar to the secretions of the dermal glands .. such as mucilage, and gum, resin, ethereal oils.

Derma'gia. *Path.* = DERMATOGIA.

1842 BRAITHWAITE *Retrospect Med. V.* 104 Dermalgia of the skin of the pelvis. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 803 Neuralgia, limited to the skin .. has been called dermalgia.

† *Dermalogy.* *Obs.* = DERMATOLOGY.

1819 in *Pantologia*.

Dermaeural, bad form of DERMO-.

Dermaptera (*dərmæptērā*), *sb. pl.* *Entom.* [mod. f. Gr. *δέρμα* skin, hide, leather + *πτερόν* wing; in mod.F. *dermaptère*: cf. Gr. *δερμopteros* having membranous wings.]

An order of orthopterous insects, comprising the Earwigs. Hence *Derma'ptera a.*, belonging to the Dermaptera; *sb.* one of the Dermaptera; *Derma'pteros a.*, belonging to the Dermaptera.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xx 318 The Dermaptera (Earwigs) have two elytra and two wings of membrane folded longitudinally. 1839 WESTWOOD *Mod. Classif. Insects* 406 Raised them to the rank of a distinct order to which the name of *Dermaptera* was misapplied.

Dermat-, dermato-, combining stem of Gr. *δέρμα*, *δέρμα*- skin, hide, leather (e.g. Gr. *δερματοφóρος* clothed in skins) entering into numerous technical terms, as *Derma'to'gia Path.*, neuralgia or pain of the skin. *Derma'tin Min.*, a variety of hydrophite, forming an olive-green crust on serpentine (1832 Shepherd *Min.* 214). *Dermatine* (*dō'mātin*), *a.* [Gr. *δερματικός* of skin, leathern], = DERMATIC (Craig 1847). *Derma'tine sb.*, name of an artificial substitute for leather, gutta-percha, etc. || *Dermatitis*, inflammation of the skin. *Derma'to'bra'chia*: see DERMO-. *Derma'togen Bot.* [-GEN], the primordial cellular layer in the embryo plant, from which the epidermis is developed. *Derma'to'graphy* [-GRAPHY], description of the skin. *Derma'tol Chem.* (see quot.). *Derma'tology* [-LOGY], the branch of science which treats of the skin, its nature, qualities, diseases, etc.; hence *Derma'tological a.*, *Dermatologist*.

|| *Dermatolysis* [*lósis* loosening], a relaxed and pendulous condition of the skin in the face, abdomen, etc. || *Dermatomyco'sis* [*mýkōs* fungus + -OSIS], skin-disease caused by a vegetable parasite, such as ringworm. || *Dermatono'sis* [*nósis* disease], skin-disease. *Derma'topatho'logy*, the pathology of the skin, the subject of skin-diseases. *Dermatopathy* [*páthos* suffering, affection], cutaneous or skin-disease (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Derma'tophone* [*phōnē* voice], 'a kind of flexible stethoscope, the two extremities of which are covered by a tight membrane of thin india-rubber' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Dermatophony*, the use of the dermatophone applied to the surface of the living body; the observation of the sounds thus heard. *Derma'tophyte* = DERMO- (*phyle*). *Derma'to'plasty* [*plástōs* moulded, formed], 'the remedying of skin defects by a plastic operation' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

*Dermatop'tera* = DERMAPTERA. *Derma'topsy*, 'skin vision', sensitiveness of the animal skin to light. *Derma'top'tic a.* *Zool.* [*optikos*, of or for sight], having the skin sensitive to light, having 'skin vision'. || *Dermatorrhœa* [*rhoia* flow], a morbidly increased secretion from the skin. || *Der-*



**matosclero'sis** [σκληρώσις hardening], hardening or induration of the skin; scleroderma. || **Dermato'sis** [-osis], the formation of bony plates or scales in the skin; also a skin-disease (Syn. Soc. Lex.). **Dermato-skeleton** = **DERMO-skeleton**. **Dermato-tomy** = **DERMO(-tomy)**. || **Dermatozo'a** [ζῳον animal], animal parasites of the skin; hence || **Dermatozoōn'sis**, skin-disease caused by animal parasites.

1851. 60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Dermatologia*, neuralgia of the skin; pain of the skin; dermatology. 1876 DUBRING *Dis. Skin* 310 Dermatology is an affection characterized by pain having its seat solely in the skin...unattended by structural change. *Ibid.* 60 Dermatitis, resulting from continued exposure to a high temperature. 1882a VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 952 It is only in certain cases that the root-cap of Phanerogams is derived from the dermatogen. 1891-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Dermatography*, term for a description of the skin. 1893 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 1 Apr. 703½ Dermatol is a yellow powder, insoluble in water and odourless; chemically it is a subgallate of bismuth. *Ibid.*, Dermatol dusting powder, a preparation intended to serve as an appropriate application to moist or irritable conditions of the skin. 1891 *Times* 14 Jan. 14/1 Read at the Dermatological Society in Paris. 1891 BUNSTED *Gen. Dis.* (1879) 815 This eruption has...been described by a number of dermatologists. 1819 *Pantologia, Dermatology*, a treatise on the skin. 1847 in CRAIG. 1851-60 in MAYNE. 1876 DUBRING *Dis. Skin* 80 Dermatology, rightly viewed, is but a department of general medicine. *Ibid.* 371 Dermatology consists of a more or less circumscribed hypertrophy of the cutaneous structures...and a tendency to hang in folds. 1893 *Nature* 22 Feb. 399½ Experiments with regard to the 'skin-vision' of animals...of the earthworm, as representing the eyeless (or 'dermatoptic') lower animals, and the *Triton* as representative of the higher 'ophthalmoptic' eyed animals. 1866 PAGE *tr. Helv's Dis. Skin* I. ii. 33 Dermatoses...have long been divided, in reference to their etiology, into the symptomatic...and into the idiopathic.

**Dermatic** (dærmæt'ik), *a.* [ad. Gr. δερματικ-ός, f. δέρμα(-r- skin: see -ic).] Of or pertaining to the skin; dermal, cutaneous.

1847 in CRAIG. 1883 in *Syn. Soc. Lex.*

**Dermatoid** (dærmat'oid), *a.* [f. Gr. δερματ-ός: see -oid. Cf. Gr. δερματώδης, contr. for \*δερματο-εὐδής.] Like or resembling skin, skin-like; = **DERMOID**.

1851-60 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 288 *Dermatoid*...that which is similar to the skin.

|| **Dermestes** (dærmest'iz), *Entom.* [irreg. f. Gr. δέρμα skin, leather + ἐσθίειν to eat.] A genus of beetles (the type of the family *Dermestidae*), the larvae of which are very destructive to leather and other animal substances. Hence **Dermestid** *a.*, belonging to the family *Dermestidae*; *sb.* a member of this family; **Dermestoid** *a.*, resembling the genus *Dermestes*; belonging to the *Dermestidae*. 1802a BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) III. 111 When touched, these insects counterfeited death; but they do not contract their legs, in the manner of the *Dermestes*, and some other Beetles.

**Dermic** (dærm'ik), *a.* [mod. f. **DERM** or Gr. δέρμα + -ic: cf. *F. dermique* (Littre).] Of or relating to the skin; dermatique, dermal.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 388 The dermic system becomes fully developed in all its parts. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 288 *Dermic*, relating to the skin.

|| **Dermis** (dærm'is), *Anat.* [mod. l. deriv. of Gr. δέρμα skin, on analogy of ἐπιδερμὶς epidermis.] The true skin; = **DERM**.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 142 The *Dermis*, *Corium*, or *Cutis vera*, is a fibro-cellular membrane, which forms the deeper and principal lamina of the skin, and of itself constitutes almost its whole thickness. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 172 The subjacent dermis appears of a rose colour.

**Dermi'tis** = **dermatitis**: see **DERMAT**.

**Dermo-**, repr. Gr. δέρμα-, shortened combining form of δέρμα, δερματ-, skin, etc. (as in δερματώδης having membranous wings), used in numerous modern formations, as **Dermobranchia** (dærmobran'kiā), -**branchiata** Zool. [BRANCHIA; in *F.*, *dermobranches*], a group of molluscs, having external gills in the form of dorsal membranous tufts; hence **Dermobranchiate** *a.* **Dermoga'stric** *a.* [γαστήρ belly, stomach], pertaining to the skin and stomach, as in the *d. canals*, *pores*, which open both into the alimentary cavity and on the skin. **Dermog'raphy** = **DERMATOGRAPHY**. **Dermohæmal** (-hæmāl) *a.* [HÆMAL], pertaining to the skin of the hæmal or ventral aspect of the body; applied by Owen to the ventral fin rays of fishes, in their relation to the hæmal arch. **Dermohæmia**, hyperæmia or congestion of the skin. **Dermohu'meral** *a.* [HUMERAL], pertaining to the skin and humerus, as in the *d. muscle* by which in some animals the humerus is indirectly attached to the skin. **Dermology**, **Dermomyco'sis**: see **DERMATO-**. **Dermomu'scular** *a.*, of skin and muscle. **Dermoneu'ral** *a.* [NEURAL], pertaining to the skin of the neural or dorsal aspect of the body; applied by Owen to the dorsal fin rays of fishes, in their relation to the neural arch. **Dermo-osseous** *a.* [OSSEOUS], of the nature of bone developed in the

skin or integument, pertaining to a dermo-skeleton, exoskeletal; so **Dermo-os'sify** *v.*, to ossify dermally, form a dermo-skeleton; **Dermo-os'sification**. **Dermopa'thic**, -*o'pathy*: see **DERMATO-**. **Dermophyte** (φύτον plant), a parasitic vegetable growth in the skin; hence **Dermophy'tic** *a.* || **Dermop'tera** pl. Zool. (Gr. δερμαίτερος, *a.* πτερόν wing), a sub-order of Insectivora, containing the *Galeopithecus* or Flying Lemur of the Moluccas (from the extension of skin, which enables them to take flying leaps from tree to tree). **Dermop'terous** *a.*, having membranous wings (or fins). **Dermoptery'gian** *a.*, having membranous fins. **Dermorhynchous** *a.* [ρύγχος snout, bill], having the bill covered by an epidermis, as in the duck. **Dermosclerite** (σκληρός hard), a mass of calcareous or siliceous spicules in the outer layer of the tissue of some Actinozoa. **Dermoske'leton**, **dermskeleton**, the external bony, shelly, crustaceous, or coriaceous integument of many invertebrates and some vertebrates (e.g. crabs, tortoises); the exoskeleton; hence **Dermoske'letal** *a.* **Dermotensor**, a tensor muscle of the skin. **Dermotomy** [-tomy cutting], the anatomy or dissection of the skin.

1878 BELL *tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 111 In the Porifera...The number of these pore-canals (dermo-gastric pores, which have consequently a dermal and gastric orifice, is generally very great. 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Dermography*, *Dermology*, improperly used for *Dermatography*, *Dermatology*. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 171½ Pores...which traverse directly the dermo-muscular envelope. 1878 BELL *tr. Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 36 Where the corium is present, the integument, with the muscles, forms a dermo-muscular tube. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 183 Both dermo-neural and dermo-hæmal spines may present two structures. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 880½ The exterior of the body becomes hardened...and forms...the Dermoskeleton. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth* (1855) 181 The bones of the dermoskeleton...which constitute the complex skull of osseous fishes.

**Dermoid** (dærm'oid), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. δέρμα skin + -oid: in mod. f. *dermoïde*. (Not on Gr. analogies: see **DERMATOID**.)] Resembling or of the nature of skin. (Sometimes loosely, Of or belonging to the skin, dermal.)

*Dermoid cyst*, 'a sebaceous cyst having a wall with structure like that of the skin' (Syn. Soc. Lex. s. v. *Cyst*).

1818 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 460 Those nations who have the dermoid system highly coloured. 1872 PEASLEE *Ovar. Tumours* 35 In the case of dermoid cysts, the more common contents are produced by the true skin, which constitutes a part or the whole of their internal surface. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 43 The skin of the canal is extended over the drum-head, forming its dermoid or outer layer.

**Dermoidal**, *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] -prec.

1818 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 458 The instantaneous penetration of the dermoidal system by the blood.

† **Dern**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms: 1 *derne*, *WS.* *derne*, *dyrne*, 2 *s.w.* *dyrne*, 2-7 *derne*, 2-3, 7 *dearne*, 3 *deorne*, *Orn.* *derne*, 3-4 *durne*, 4-9 *derne*, (*dial.* *darn*). [OE. *derne*, *diernæ*, *dyrne* = OS. *derni*, OFris. *derne*, hidden, secret, obscure, OHG. *tarni* lying hid: -OTeut. \**darnjo*-.]

**A. adj.**

† 1. Of actions, etc.: Done or proceeding in secret or in the dark; kept concealed; hence, dark, of evil or deceitful nature. *Obs.*

*Beowulf* 4342 (Thorpe) Swa sceal mæg don, nealles inwitet oðrum bregdan dýrnun crafte. c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* xlii. 78 Dylas ða smýltnesse ðes domes hine gewemne [oððe] se dýrna [v. r. darna] æfst, oððe to hred irre. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 90 Old in hies sinnes derne. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1950 Vdas ðor quilles gaf hem red, ðat was fulfult of derne sped. c. 1300 *Beke* 21 The Princes daughter...lovede him in derne love. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 14 This clerk...Of derne love he cowde and of solas. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 498 Dissyring full depely in her derne hert. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 310 Now beseech unlokyll many derne dede. [a. 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Ordinary* v. iv. in Hazl. *Dodsl.* XI. 311 (arch.) Hent him, for derne love, hent him.]

† 2. Of persons: Secret in derne pose or action; reserved, close; hence, underhand, sly, crafty. *Obs.*

a. 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 490 (Gr.) Dyne deofles boda wearp hine on wyrnes lic. c. 1205 LAY. 13604 Uortgerne þe swike wes ful derne (1275 *deorne*). a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7234 (Cott.) Traitor derne and priue theif. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 111 Ye moste been ful derne as in this cas. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13645 Deruyst & derne, myn awne dere cosyn, I graunt þe þe gouernance of þis grette yle.

† 3. Not made known, kept unrevealed or private; not divulged. *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke viii. 47 Ða þæt wif geseah þæt hit him næs dyrne, hæc com forth. c. 1200 ORMIN 9936 Fort Crist was i þatt time 3et all unneub & all derne. a. 1225 *Anecr.* R. 154 God his derne runes, & his heouenliche priutez scheweð his leoue freond. c. 1330 *Assump. Virg.* (BM. MS) 856 No man mal wite ne se What is þi derne priute. c. 1380 Wyclif *Wks.* (1880) 353 Poules...herd derne wordes of God.

† 4. Of a person: Treated as a confidant; entrusted with hidden matters; privy. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6509 (Cott.) Þis moyses was ful derne and dere To drihten...He taught him tabels of þe lai.

† 5. *Phr.* To hold, keep (a thing) derne. *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* cxviii. [cxix.] 19 Ne do þu me dyrne þine þe deoran bebodu. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wem.* 450

We dule for na euill deid, sa it be derne haldin. a. 1575 *How Merchande dyd Wife betray* 175 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 204, I pray the...As thou art my trewe weddyd fere, In thy chamber thou woldest kepe me derne.

3. Of places, etc.: Secret, not generally known, private. *arch.*

*Beowulf* 4342 (Thorpe) Se gud'sceadæ...bord eft tæscet, dryhtsele dýrnun. a. 1000 *Alene mæð* (Gr.) Ðæt ðu funde, þa ðe in fullan zen drope beðoðen derne sindon. c. 1205 LAY. 6750 þe king him lette don in to ane derne (1275 *deorne*) bure. c. 1314 *Guy Warr.* (A.) 1289 Ona derne stele he dede hem hide. a. 1400-50 Alexander 4045 Darke in dennes vndire dounes & in derne holis. 1524 *St. Acts Jux.* I (1814) 305 (Jam.) Gun pulder...placeit...within the voltis, laiche and darne partes and placeis thairof. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott.* IV. 360 At the south-east corner is the darn, or private gate. 1814 *Scott Wav.* xli. That Davie Gellatly should meet them at the darn path. *Ibid.* xviii. There's not a darn nook, or cove, or corri, in the whole country, that he's not acquainted with.

4. Of places: Serving well to conceal, as lying out of the way, dark, etc.; hence, dark, sombre, solitary, wild, drear. *arch.*

c. 1470 HENRY Wallace IV. 436 Fast on to Tay his buschement can he draw. In a derne wood thail stellit thaim full law. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wem.* 242 Thai drank, and did away dule, vnder derne bewis. 1608 SHAKES. *Per. III.* Prol. 15 By many a derne and painful perch Of Pericles the careful search...is made. 1612 SHELTON *Quint.* III. xii. l. 240 He searching Adventures blind Among these dearn Woods and Rocks. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Sion* II. III. xli. Sing we to these wast hills, derne, deaf, forlorn. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Deafly*, lonely, solitary, far from neighbors. *Dearn*, signifies the same. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 96 Mid wastes that derne and dreary lie.

5. Dark, drear, drear. *arch.*

1570 LEVINS *Manib.* 211½ *Dearne, dirus*. 1613 W. LEIGH *Drumme Devoit*, 35 The light of Israel was put out for a time, Queene Elizabeth died, a dearne day to England, had it not benee presently repayed with as cleare a light from Scotland. *Ibid.* 39 Prognostications of our dearne light. 1650 B. DISCOURAGEMENT 46 These derne, dreery, diffirell dayes duncunhill'd and uglified me into a darke dense lumpe. 1845 F. COOPER *Purgat. Suicides* (1877) 16 It was a crude excess Of all things derne and doleful, dark and drear. 1856 DOBELL *King in Time War*, *Evening Dream*, The awful twilight derne and dun.

† 6. Deep, profound, intense. *lit.* and *fig.* *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3060 Hir chyn full chise was the chekys benethe, With a dymfull full derne, daynté to se. c. 1500 *Spir. Remed.* in *Halliv. Nuge Port.* 64 My myddelle woundys the bene derne and depe, Ther ys no plaster that persyth alyght. 1594 *Warres of Cyrus* N. Who, wounded with report of beauties pride, Unable to restrain his derne desire.

B. *sb.* † 1. A hidden thing; a secret. *Obs.*

a. 1000 *Gnom.* *Vers.* 2 (Gr.) Nelle ic þe min dýrne gesecean. a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* I. 8 [li. 6] (Mätz.) Derne of þi wisdam þou opened unto me. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xliii. 23 God...knawis all þe derne in our hert.

† 2. Secrecy, concealment, privacy. Chiefly *in derne*, in secret. *Obs.*

a. 1250 *Orul & Night*, 608 Ich can nimen nus at berne, An ek at Chirche in þe derne. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9935 (Cott.) Sister, to þe in derne i sai, þou seis þe folk er all a-wal. *Ibid.* 21250 (Cott.) Mare, men seis, it watte in derne. c. 1420 *Arche. Arth.* lii, I am comun here loe In derne for to play. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wem.* 9, I drew in derne to the dyk to dirkin eftir myrth.

† 3. A secret place; a place of concealment.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxx. 25 þou sail hide þaim in derne of þi face. c. 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 27 Unto ane derne for dread hee him addrest. c. 1500 *Leaves true Love* (W. de W.) To a derne I me droughe Her wyll to knowe.

† 4. Darkness. *Obs.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Ballat our Lady* 3 Haile, sterne suprene...Lucerne in derne. 15 *Bannatyne Poems* (1770) 98 (Jam.) My dule in derne, bot gif thou dill, Doutless bot dreid I dé.

**Dern**, a door-post: see **DERN**.

**Dern**, var. of **DARN**, vulgar perversion of **DAMN**.

1893 McARTHUR *Red Diamonds* I. 69 Ef it had been Noah I shouldn't have cared a dern.

† **Dern**, *darn*, *v.* *Obs.*, exc. *dial.* Also 2-3 *dærnen*, *deorne*. [OE. *diernan*, *dyrnan*, *dernan* = OS. *dernan*, OHG. *tarnan*, *tarnen*, MHG. *ternen* to hide: -OTeut. \**darnjan*, f. \**darnjo*-, OE. *derne*, *DERN* *a.*]

† 1. *trans.* To hide, conceal, keep secret. *Obs.*

c. 893 K. ALFRED *Ors.* v. x, þeh hie hit æt swilhe him betweenum diernen [inter MS. dyrnun]. c. 1000 ALFRED *Gen.* xlv. 1 Ða ne mihte Ioseph hine leng dýrnan. 1205 LAY. 7694 Alle hine græte & heore grame dærnen (1275 *deorne*). *Ibid.* 18549 Næs þe king noht swa swa...þæt iming his dugeþe his þoht cuðe dærnen. c. 1315 SHOREHAM 79 And he ondede hym cristenom, No lunge he nolde hyt dærny.

2. *refl.* To hide, conceal oneself. *dial.*

1604 in *Pittairm Crim. Trials* Scot. II. 428 The said George darnit him self and his servandis in ane out-hous. 1837 R. NICHOL *Poems* (1843) 118 We derne oursel's down 'mang the fresh aiten strae. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* x. (1858) 212 He...escaped them by dærning himself in a fox-earth.

3. *intr.* To seek concealment; to hide. *dial.*

1524 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* (1611) 31 Their courage quailed and they began to derne. 1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1849) 318 The enemies fled and darned. 1813 HOGG *Queen's Wake* 79 Ane nycht he darnit in Mairys cot. 1847 J. HALLIDAY *Rustic Bard* 261 We've...dern'd amang its green.

† 4. *trans.* To cause to hide, to run to earth.

1524 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* 86 (Jam.) Holopherne, Who did a hundred famous princes darn. 1637 R. MONRO *Exped. Mackay's Reg.* II. 112 (Jam.) The cunning hunter...giving one sweat after another, till he kill or derne, in putting the fox in the earth, and then booke him out.



**Dern**, obs. and dial. form of **DARN** v.

† **Derne**, *adv.* Obs. Also 1-3 **dierne**, 6 **dern**, 7 **darne**. [OE. *derne*, *dierne*, *dyrne* = OS. *darno*, *adv.* from *dern*, etc. adj.] 'Dernly', secretly.

1200 *Moral Ode* 77 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 222 Ne bie hit no sworne idon. c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 697, I compast hem a kynde crafte & kende hit hem derne. c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 1958 They . . . went forth, so seyth the boke, Prevely and derne. 1631 A. CRAIGIE *Pilgr. & Heremite* 5, I drew me darne to the doore, some day to heare.

† **Derned**, *ppl. a.* Obs. or dial. Also **darned**. [f. **DERN** v.] Hidden, concealed; secret, privy.

1600 *Gouvie's Conspir.* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 190 He privatly . . . took the fellow, and band him in a privie derned house, and, after lokking many durres vpon him, left him there. 1616 JAS. I, *Disc. Powder Treason Wks.* 242 That rightly-darned crew, now no more darned conspirators, but open and avowed rebels. 1631 A. CRAIGIE *Pilgr. & Heremite* 7 When at the colde caue doore darned I stood. 1725 *Ramsay Gent. Sheph.* l. ii, A little fae Lies darn'd within my breast this morny a day.

**Dernel**, -al, obs. forms of **DARNEL**.

† **Derner**, *Obs.* Also **dinner**. [Etymology unknown: ? connected with *dern*, **DURN**, door-frame.] The lintel of a door.

1300 *Cursor M.* 6078 (Cott.) Bis lamb blod. . . par-wit yee mak pan takning. On aiper post per hus to smer, A takin o tav' on pair derner [v. r. *derne*]. *Ibid.* 6103 (Cott.) On pair post and on dinner.

† **Dernful**, *a.* Obs. [f. **DERN** sb. + -FUL. A pseudo-archaism.] Mournful, dreary.

1591 L. BRYSKETT *Mourn. Muse Theat.* 90 in *Spenser Astroph.*, The birds . . . this lucklesse chance foretold, By dernful noise.

† **Dernhede**, *Obs.* rare -1. [f. **DERN** a. + -hede : see -HEAD.] Secret matter; privacy; a secret. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18454 (Cott.) Noght we dere O þaa dernhede tell you namar.

**Dernier** (dɛˈniɪə, ||dɛnye), *a.* [a. F. *dernier* : OF. *derrenier*, deriv. of *derrein* : see **DARREIN**. The suffix is as in *premier*, L. *prim-arius*.]

Last; ultimate, final. Obs. exc. as in b.

1602 R. T. *Five Godlie Serms.* 45 The latter day . . . wherein we must take our dernier adewe. a 1688 *Villiers* (Dk. Buckham), *Chances*, Sir, I am in the dernière confusion to avow, that [etc.]. a 1734 *North Lives* l. 109 While this dernier writ of error hung in the House of Lords undetermined. 1751 MRS. E. HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* l. 149 Everything but the dernier undoing deed. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) III. 96 On how many chances did this dernier hope hang!

b. **Dernier resort** (now always in F. form *dernier ressort*): last resort; orig. (in reference to legal jurisdiction) the last tribunal or court to which appeal can be made, that which has the power of final decision; hence, a last or final resource or refuge.

1641 *Abb. Williams Sp. in Apol. Bishops* (1661) 89 Here I have fixt my Areopagus, and dernier resort, being not like to make any further appeal. a 1709 *Atkins Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 97 The High Court of Parliament is the dernier Resort. 1709 *Refl. Sacherell's Sermon* 3 The People . . . were the dernier Resort of Justice and Dominion. 1721 *Find. Sacherell* 73 The Pretender is your dernier Resort. 1778 *Fothergill in Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 2, I recommended, as a dernier resort, a trial of electricity. 1792 J. BEEKNAP *Hist. New-Hampshire* III. 256 The dernier resort was to a court of appeals, consisting of the Governor and Council. 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 9 Feb. 111/1 The word *elementum* . . . hitherto, as a *dernier ressort*, has been referred in some way to *alimentum*.

† **Dernly**, *adv.* Obs. Also 2-3 **derneliche**, 3-6 **dernely**, *compar.* 3 **dern(e)lucher**. [f. **DERN** a. : see -LY<sup>2</sup>. It is properly the adv. of an O.E. derived adj. \**dernelic*.]

1. In a secret manner, with secrecy.

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153 Nedre smuðeð derneliche. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 128 Vort . . . don demelucher perinne flesliche fulden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2517 (Cott.) Dernlik he did þam bide. c 1300 *Beket* 27 This Maide longede sore And lovede him derneliche. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xiv. 164 Menye of þo bryddes Hudden and heleden derneliche here eggys, For no foul sholde hem fynde. c 1400 *Destr. Tray* 13700 þe schalke, that . . . so dernely hym did dere & dispit.

2. So as to be concealed or hidden.

c 1305 *St. Konelm* 233 in E. E. P. (1862) 55 þe holi bodi : þat derneliche lai þere. 1513 *Douglas Æneis* VIII. l. 146 So dernly hyd none wyst quhair he was gone.

3. Dismally. [A Spenserian archaism.]

1590 *Spenser F. Q.* III. l. 14 The puissance, whylome full dernly tryde. *Ibid.* III. xii. 34 Had not the lady . . . Dernly unto her called to abstaine. 1591 — *Daphn.* xxviii, Thus dearnly plained. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* II. xx. 223 A Lion . . . roared so dernly, that all the women in Rome (four hundred miles from thence) for very horror proued abortive.

† **Dernship**, *Obs.* In 3 **darnschi**. [f. **DERN** a. + -SHIP.] Secrecy; = **DERNEDE**.

c 1205 *Lav. 258* Mid darnschipe he heo luuede. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 152 (Cott. MS.) Niht, ich cleopie dearnschipe [other MSS. *pruete*].

† **Dero'b**, *v.* Obs. Also **derobbe**, -rube, -robe. [a. F. *derober* (OF. also *desrober*, 13th c. in *Littre*), f. *de* (-des-) , L. *dis* + OF. *rober* to rob, take by stealth or force; see **ROB**. (In the second quot. perh. associated with *robe*: cf. *divest* and *derobe*.)] *trans.* To rob, plunder.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 46 He wold preferre captaines to Your Highnes service, but they wyl derobbe

al. 1616 *Budden tr. Aerodius' Parents' Hon. Ep.* Ded. 4 Methinks Lucius Brutus his seueritie well allated . . . that derobed himself of all respect of a Father.

**Derobe** (dɪˈrɒb), *v.* rare. [f. **DE** II. 1 + **ROBE** v.] *trans.* To disrobe; to doff.

1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 155 We quickly derobed our 'dusty apparelling'.

† **Derogant**, *a.* Obs. [ad. L. *derogant-em*, pr. ppl. of *derogare* to **DEROGATE**.] Derogating, derogatory.

c 1620 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861-2) I. 12 (D.) The other is both arrogant in man, and derogant to God.

**Derogate**, *ppl. a.* Now rare. [ad. L. *derogāt-us*, pr. ppl. of *derogare*; see next.]

1. *pa. ppl.* Annulled or abrogated in part; lessened in authority, force, estimation, etc. Obs.

1430 *Lyde Chron.* *Troy* III. xxvii, And leest through tongues to his high estate Through false reporte it were derogate. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 117 The chief ruler beyng in presence, the authority of the substitute, was clerely derogate. 1653-87 *Foxe A. & M.* (1684) III. 311 The once made oblation of Christ is hereby derogate, when this Sacramental . . . offering of thanksgiving is believed to be propitiatory.

2. *adj.* Deteriorated; debased.

1605 *Shaks. Lear* i. iv. 302 And from her derogate body neuer spring A babe to honor her! 1849 *Fraser's Mag.* XL. 533 They are (like all his poetry) made derogate by vile conceits.

**Derogate** (deˈrɒɡət), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *derogare* to repeal in part, take away or detract from, diminish, disparage, f. **DE** I. 2 + *rogare* to ask, question, propose a law. Cf. *prec.*, and see -ATE 3 3-5.]

1. *trans.* To repeal or abrogate in part (a law, sentence, etc.); to destroy or impair the force and effect of; to lessen the extent or authority of. Obs.

1513 *Bradshaw St. Werburge* l. 3199 There may be no counsell. . . To derogate or change deuyne sentence. 1559 *Fabyan's Chron.* vii. 717 The Englishe seruice and the comunion boke was derogated and disanulled, and a generale submission . . . made to the sea of Roome. 1677 *Hale Prim. Orig. Man.* (J.), By severall contrary customs . . . many of these civil and canon laws are controuled and derogated.

2. To detract from; to lessen, abate, disparage, depreciate. Obs.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 217 He dothe . . . as moche as is in hym, to derogate and destroy the autoritie of holy scripture. 1561 *Daus tr. Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 19 b, There be some at this day, whoe doe playnly derogate the manhode of Christ. 1570 *Billingsley Euclid* XI. Def. xii. 316 Which thing is not here spoken, any thing to derogate the author of the booke. 1642 *Milton Apol. Smect.* (1851) 260 To derogate the honour of the State.

3. To curtail or deprive (a person) of any part of his rights. Obs.

1540-1 *Elvot Image Gov.* 24 Marcus Aurelius, whom no man can derogate of anie parte of honour and wisdom. 1570 *Buchanan Adamtoun Wks.* (1892) 30 Ye lordis wald not consent to put down y<sup>e</sup> quene or derogat hir of hir autoritie in any maner.

4. To take away (something from a thing) so as to lessen or impair it. arch.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 105 Is that because their purpose is to derogate any thing from the law. 1577 *Holmes Chron.* II. 134 To derogat things mighte preiudicial to the kings roiall prerogative. 1593 *Abb. Bancroft Dawng. Post.* i. v. 26 [He] made Actes to derogate the free passage of the Gospel. 1623 *Bingham Xenophon* 141 Not to derogate credit from your owne word. 1755 *Young Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 119 Nor can the diminishing imagery of our notions derogate less from Him. 1822 *Lamb Elia Ser.* i. *Mod. Gallantry*, Just so much respect as a woman derogates from her own sex . . . she deserves to have diminished from herself.

5. *absol.* or *intr.* To take away a part from; to detract, to make an improper or injurious abatement from. Now chiefly from an excellency; also, from a right, privilege, or possession.

c 1560 *Calvin's Com. Prayer Bk.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 206 Other Sacrifices for Sin are blasphemous and derogate from the Sufficiency hereof. 1583 *Stubbes Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 59 I derogate greatly from the glorie and maiestie of God, to saye, [etc.]. 1640 *Wilkins New Planet* i. (1707) 155 Fear of Derogating from the Authority of the Ancients. 1726-31 *Tindal Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 124 This present Treaty shall in no way derogate from former Treaties. 1874 *Stubbs Const. Hist.* (1875) II. xiv. 88 This award is not intended to derogate from the liberties of the realm.

b. from a person: i.e. in respect of his excellency, eminence, authority, rights, etc. Now arch.

1586 *Warner Ab. Eng.* III. xvi. (1612) 71 How capiously he derogates from me, and mine estate. a 1617 *Bayne On Eph.* (1658) 78 This is a wicked Doctrin derogating from Christ. 1712 *Addison Spect.* No. 101 ¶ 3 We can now allow Caesar to be a great Man, without derogating from Pompey. 1870 *Rossetti Life of Shelley* p. xiv. This vile stuff capable of derogating from the typical Shelley.

c. with to. Obs. rare.

a 1670 *Hackett Abp. Williams* II. 218 This fell into a harsh construction, derogating much to the Archbishop's credit.

6. *intr.* To do something derogatory to one's rank or position; to fall away in character or conduct from; to degenerate.

[Cf. F. *deroger*, *deroger à noblesse*, to do anything entailing loss of the privileges of nobility, e.g. to engage in a profession incompatible therewith.]

1611 *Shaks. Cymb.* II. i. 48 You cannot derogate, my Lord. 1706 *Estcourt Find. Exam.* II. i, The World grows extravagant and derogates . . . from the Parsimony of our Ancestors. a 1830 *Hazlitt* (O.), Would Charles X derogate from his

ancestors? Would he be the degenerate scion of that royal line? 1856 *Mrs. Browning Aur. Leigh* III. 439, I'm well aware I do not derogate In loving Romney Leigh. 1862 *Trollope Orley F.* lvi. (ed. 4) 416 In these days, too, Snow pere had derogated even from the position in which Graham had first known him. 1888 *Temple Bar Mag.* Oct. 183 A nobleman derogates if he marries a lady who on her side has less than sixteen quarterings.

† Reproducing a barbarism of the Vulgate.

1609 *Bible* (Douay) *Ezek.* xxxv. 13 You . . . have derogated [1611 multiplied] your words against me. [Vulg. *derogastis adversum me verba vestra*.]

Hence **Derogated ppl. a.**, **Derogating vbl. sb.** and **ppl. a.**

c 1609 *Layton Syon's Plea* (ed. 2) 17 Their derogating from the King, their injury to his Lawes. 1654 *Sir E. Nicholas in N. Papers* (Camden) II. 55 The most mischievous scandals and derogating Defamations. 1674 *Prudeau Lett.* (Camden) 11 Whatsoever harsh or derogating expression be found in any part of his booke.

† **Derogately**, *adv.* Obs. [f. **DEROGATE** *ppl. a.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] = **DEROGATORILY**.

1606 *Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 33 More laught at, that I should Once name you derogately.

**Derogation** (deˈrɒɡəˈʃən). In 5 -*acion*. [a. F. *derogation* (14th c. -*acion*, in *Hatzf.*), ad. L. *derogation-em*, n. of action from *derogare* to **DEROGATE**. In L. used only in the sense 'partial abrogation of a law'; but in the mod. langs. in all the senses of the vb.]

1. The partial abrogation or repeal of a law, contract, treaty, legal right, etc.

1548 *Hall Chron. Hen. V.* An. 8. 72 b, Long sufferance is no acquittance, nor prolonging of tyme derogacion to right. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 282 b, New and subtle inuentions in derogation of the Common Law. 1691 *Ray Creation* i. 22 In derogation to the precedent Rule. 1692 *South Sermon* (1697) I. 430 The Scripture that allows of the Will, is neither the Abrogation, nor Derogation, nor Dispensation, nor Relaxation of that Law. 1792 *Chapman Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 13 A privilege in derogation of the common law right of the creditor. 1885 *Act 48-49 Vict.* c. 38 § 1 This section shall be in addition to and not in derogation of any powers . . . vested in the Committee of . . . Council on Education.

2. The taking away (in part) of the power or authority (of a person, etc.); lessening, weakening, curtailment, or impairment of authority; detraction from.

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. lxiii, He þat doþe hindringe to eny of my seintes, doþe derogacion to me. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. 304 One thyng he dyd to y<sup>e</sup> derogacion of y<sup>e</sup> munkys of Cantorbury. 1533 *Belenden Lity* II. (1822) 195 It maid plane derogacioun to the Faderis to create any tribunis in times cumming, be votis of their assessoris or clientis. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII* (1621 in *Bolton Stat. Irel.* 118), Acts and Statutes made . . . in derogation, extirpation, and extinguishment of the Bishop of Rome. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. xix. (1634) 717 *marry*, With derogation from Baptisme, force [is] given unto confirmation which doth not belong unto it. 1750 *Carte Hist. Eng.* II. 511 Papal usurpations, to the derogation of the Crown. 1779 *Burke Corr.* (1844) II. 269, I hope, too, that you will not think it any . . . derogation from the deference I ought to pay to your judgment.

3. Detraction from the honour, or reputation of; lowering or lessening in value or estimation, disparagement, depreciation.

1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* iv. 31/2 Nero thought it sholde be great derogacion to his name and he were slayne of Karles. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Epist.* 5 As this nobil prelat he dune . . . vythout out derigations of his spirital dignite. 1596 *Spenser State Irel. Wks.* (1862) 516/2 He is a very brave man, neither is that any thing which I speake to his derogation. 1641 *Milton Reform.* II. (1851) 37 Clogs, and indeed derogations, and debasements to their high calling. 1656 *Cowley Pindar. Odes* Notes (1669) 10 He does it in derogation from his adversary Bacchilles. 1690 *Locke Hum. Und.* i. iii. (1695) 15 This is no Derogation to their Truth and Certainty. 1713 *Addison Ct. Tariff* ¶ 8 He had heard the Plaintiff speak in derogation of the Portuguese. 1873 *H. Rogers Orig. Bible* vii. 279, I am far from saying this in derogation.

4. Falling off in rank, character, or excellence; loss of rank; deterioration, debasement.

1838-9 *Hallam Hist. Lit.* II. iv. II. § 56. 155 He discusses also the derogation to nobility by plebeian occupation. 1847 *L. Hunt Far Honey* (1848) 197 The sweets of the wild flowers, the industry of the bee, will continue without change or derogation. 1855 *Thackeray Newcomes* I. 227 He might pretend surely to his kinswoman's hand without derogation. 1864 *Sala in Daily Tel.* 27 July, Men . . . who shudder at the derogation and degradation of the Northern American clergy.

**Derogative** (dɪˈrɒɡətɪv), *a.* [a. OF. *derogatif*, -ive (1403 in *Godef.*), f. L. type \**derogativ-us*, f. ppl. stem of *derogare*; see -ATIVE.] Characterized by derogating; tending to derogation.

1477 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 305 Prejudicial or derogative to the liberties . . . of the bishop. 1542-3 *Act 34-5 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 § 1 Actes and statutes . . . derogative vnto the most ancient . . . privileges of your said countie Palatine. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* i. xi. 47 A conceit derogative unto himselfe. 1888 *Cornhill Mag.* Jan. 73 Too derogative of the intelligence of Londoners.

Hence **Derogatively adv.** In mod. Dicts.

**Derogator** (deˈrɒɡətər). Also -*our*, -*er*. [a. L. *derogator*, agent-n. from *derogare* to **DEROGATE**.] One who derogates; one who diminishes or takes from the authority of anything.

1520 *Lupton Siquila* 120 The derogators of Christes merits and passion. 1623 *Cockeram* II, Which Diminisheth, Derogatur. 1684 *Find. of Case of Indif. Things* 9 It may be thought he is a Champion for the perfection and sufficiency of Scripture, and we the derogators from it.



**Derogatorily** (dɛrəˈɡɑːtərɪli), *adv.* [f. DEROGATORY + -LY.] In a derogatory manner; with disparagement or disparagement.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Stud. Astrol.* xxii. 481 Without speaking unreasonably or derogatorily of God. 1648 PAVINER *Play for Lords* 17 He writes . . . derogatorily of the Commons. 1837 *Harv. Gueses* (1839) 337. By speaking derogatorily and slightly of some other power.

**Derogatoriness**, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Derogatory quality.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

† **Derogatorious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dērogātorius* DEROGATORY + -OUS.] = next.

c. 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 234 His doings were derogatorious . . . to the supremacy of the Pope. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 186 Your speech is derogatorious to the efficacy . . . of Christ's death.

**Derogatory** (dɛrəˈɡɑːtəri), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *dērogātorius*, f. *dērogātor*: see prec. and -ORY. Cf. F. *dérégatoire* (1341 in Hatzf.).]

**A. adj.**

1. Having the character of derogating, of taking away or detracting from authority, rights, or standing; of impairing in force or effect. Const. 10, from († of).

1502-3 Plumpton *Corr.* 174 Not intending to have his grant derogatory unto justice. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* i. vi. § 4. 326 If you conceive such a prayer derogatory from the perfection of your faith. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 501 That none be chosen, or no course be taken derogatory thereto. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xiv. § 12. 221 Provided there be nothing contain'd in the Law . . . derogatory from his supreme power. 1730 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* ii. *Rep. Comm. Whitch.* A just . . . exercise of your . . . royal prerogative, in no manner derogatory or invasive of any liberties. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even.* II. iv. x. 60 An opinion derogatory from the value of life. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* xx. Incidents mortifying to his pride, and derogatory from his authority. 1863 H. COX *Inst.* i. vi. 34 This Act was annulled as derogatory to the King's just rights.

2. Having the effect of lowering in honour or estimation; depreciatory, disparaging, disrespectful, lowering.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1/2 The 2<sup>nd</sup> [was] derogatory to kings and emperors. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 138. All holy writ warrants that delight, so it be not derogatory to any part of Gods own worship. 1776 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vii. (1876) 43 Who probably would think it derogatory to his character, to be supposed to borrow. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III. iv. iii. § 34. 151 It would be . . . derogatory to a man of the slightest claim to polite letters, were he unacquainted with the essays of Bacon. 1839 JAMES LONN *XIV*, I. 292 Conduct . . . derogatory to his rank. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp.* (C.D. ed.) 181 To have imposed any derogatory work upon him. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* (1865) 40 What plans are consonant to, and what are derogatory of God's . . . Infinite Wisdom.

† 3. **Derogatory clause**: a clause in a legal document, a will, deed, etc., by which the right of subsequently altering or cancelling it is abrogated, and the validity of a later document, doing this, is made dependent on the correct repetition of the clause and its formal revocation. *Obs.*

1528 in STRYPE *Eccles. Mem.* I. App. xxx. 89 As doth appear by composition made . . . and also confirmed by Bogifae the IV. . . with clauses derogatory. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 266 What manner of reuocation is to be made in the second testament, that it may suffice to reuoke the former testament, wherein is a clause derogatory of the will of the testator. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xix. (1636) 70 A derogatory clause is good to disable any latter act, except you reuoke the same clause before you proceed to establish any later disposition or declaration.

† **B. sb. Obs. rare** -°.

1611 CORN. *Derogatoire*, a derogatorie, or act of derogation.

† **Deroge**, *v. Obs. rare*. [a. F. *dérôger* -r (Oresme 14th c.), ad. L. *dērogāre*.] = DEROGATE.

1427 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 326/2 It was nought your entent in any wyse to deroge or do prejudeice unto my Lord.

**Derotremate** (dɛrəˈtrɛmət), *a. Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *derotremat-us* (in neuter pl. *Derotremata* name of the group), f. Gr. *dēro* neck + *trēmā* (τρήμα, boring.) Of or pertaining to the *Derotremata*, a group of urodele batrachians, having gill-slits or branchial apertures, instead of external gill-tufts. So **Derotrematous** *a.*, **Derotreme** *a. and sb.*

1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 828/2 [Supra-renal capsules] have not been found among the Derotremate . . . orders.

**Derout** (dɛˈraʊt), *sb.* [a. F. *dérouter* 'a rout, a defeature, or flight of men' (Cotgr.), f. *dérouter*: see next.] An utter defeat, a ROUT.

1644 R. BAILEY *Lett. & Tracts* (1841) II. 188 We trust to hear shortly of their total derout. c. 1790 EARL OF AILESBUURY *Mem.* (1890) 502 (Ramillies) was called a derout rather than a battle. 1803 E. HAY *Insurr. West.* 150 This derout was . . . occasioned by the example of one of the divisional commanders.

**Derout** (dɛˈraʊt), *v.* [a. F. *dérouter* -r, OF. *des-router* (-rouer, -ruter, -roupler): -late L. *\*disrupt-are*, f. *dis(s)rupt-us*, pa. pple. of *disrumpere* to break in pieces: cf. *DISRUPT*.] *trans.* To put completely to flight; to ROUT. Hence **Derouted** *ppl. a.*

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ord. Cijj. Until not only all their blowes be awarded, but themselves also all derouted. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* vi. 537 Till dark derouted foes should yield to flight. 1839 W. H. MAXWELL *Vol.* III.

Wellington & Brit. Armies (1877) 147 The Spanish being utterly derouted.

**Derraine**, -reynne, var. of **DERAIGN** *v. Obs.*

**Derrar**, -ere, *obs. compar.* of **DEAR** *a.*

**Derre**, *obs. f. DEAR a.; obs. inflexional form* of **DARE** *v.*

**Derrick** (dɛrɪk), *sb.* Also 7-9 **derrick**. [from the surname of a noted hangman at Tyburn c. 1600. The name is orig. the Du. *Dirk*, *Dierryk*, *Diederik* = Ger. *Dietrich*, *Theoderic*.]

† 1. A hangman; hanging; the gallows. (Cf. *Jack Ketch*.)

c. 1600 *Ballad Death Earl Essex* (N.). Derrick, thou know'st at Coles I sav'd Thy life lost for a rape there dona. 1606 DEKKER *Ser. Sinnes* I. (Arb.) 17. I would there were a Derrick to hang up him too. 1607 W. S. *Puritan* iv. i. Would Derrick had been his fortune seven years ago. 1608 DEKKER *Bellman of Lond.* (N.). He rides circuit with the devil, and Derrick must be his host, and Tyburne the inn at which he will light. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deric* . . . is with us abusively used for a Hang-man; because one of that name was not long since a famed executioner at Tiburn.

b. *attrib. derrick-jastro*.

1a 1610 HEALEY *Disc. New World* 174 (N.) This is inhabited only with sergeants, headles, deputy-constables, and Derrick-jastroes.

2. A contrivance or machine for hoisting or moving heavy weights: † a. *orig.* A tackle used at the outer quarter of the mizen-mast. *Obs.* b. A spar or boom set up obliquely, with its head steadied by guys and its foot secured by lashings, or pivoted or socketed to the deck, floor, etc., and furnished with suitable tackle and purchases; orig. and chiefly used on board ship. c. A kind of crane (more fully *derrick-crane*) in which the jib is pivoted to the foot of the central post, so that it may take various angles with the perpendicular; a 'jib and tie' crane. Also often applied to any outstanding jib or arm with a pulley at the end, e.g. those outside the lofts of stables, warehouses, etc. d. *Floating derrick*: one erected on a kind of boat, with a horizontal boom supported by stays from the top of the central post. e. A tall structure used to support telegraph wires.

a. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Ship* (Plate), Mizon Mast . . . Derrick and Spann. 1774 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 165 *Derrick*, a tackle used at the outer quarter of a mizen-yard, consisting of a double and single block, connected by a fall.

b. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXVI. 429 Lightning . . . cut out a piece of what they call the Derrick, at least 18 inches diameter and 15 or 16 feet long. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm. Thames* 626 Get up and rig a Derrick for the purpose of discharging the Cargo. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xxii. (1887) 161 They had jurmasts to serve as derricks on occasion.

c. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 126 Swinging a block of granite . . . with an ordinary derrick. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Derrick*, the hoisting-tower over an artesian well-boring. 1885 DUCANE *Punishm. & Prev. Crime* 179 The construction of the large cranes and derricks in the quarries.

d. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. s.v.*, Bishop's floating-derrick . . . used in 1850 . . . is capable of self-propulsion by means of paddle-wheels, and thus removes its suspended load to a position of safety for repair or other purpose.

e. 1886 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 5/6 They have . . . a very large derrick here holding up an immense number of wires and a good many cables.

3. *attrib.*, as *derrick-floor*, -pole, etc.; **derrick-car**, a railroad truck on which a small derrick is mounted, for use in clearing lines from any obstruction (U.S.); **derrick-crane**: see 2 c.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 21 June 9 About the same depth from their derrick floors. 1885 *Times* 27 Dec. 9/2 Unlike the derrick pole of an ordinary turret ship. 1883 ROSSER *Treat. Rating* 42 To lay down moorings and moor a derrick hulk to them.

† **Derrick**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To hang.

1600 W. KEMP *Nine Days' W.* in *Arch. Garner* VIII. 37 One that . . . would pol his father, derick his dad! do any thing.

**Derring do**, **derring-do**. *pseudo-archaism*.

In 4-5 *dorryng*, (*dorynge*, *duryng*) *don* (do, to do), 5 *doryng* (e do, 6 *derryng* do, *derring* doe, 7 *derring* do, 8 *derring* do, 9 *derring* do, 10 *derring* do, 11 *derring* do, 12 *derring* do, 13 *derring* do, 14 *derring* do, 15 *derring* do, 16 *derring* do, 17 *derring* do, 18 *derring* do, 19 *derring* do, 20 *derring* do, 21 *derring* do, 22 *derring* do, 23 *derring* do, 24 *derring* do, 25 *derring* do, 26 *derring* do, 27 *derring* do, 28 *derring* do, 29 *derring* do, 30 *derring* do, 31 *derring* do, 32 *derring* do, 33 *derring* do, 34 *derring* do, 35 *derring* do, 36 *derring* do, 37 *derring* do, 38 *derring* do, 39 *derring* do, 40 *derring* do, 41 *derring* do, 42 *derring* do, 43 *derring* do, 44 *derring* do, 45 *derring* do, 46 *derring* do, 47 *derring* do, 48 *derring* do, 49 *derring* do, 50 *derring* do, 51 *derring* do, 52 *derring* do, 53 *derring* do, 54 *derring* do, 55 *derring* do, 56 *derring* do, 57 *derring* do, 58 *derring* do, 59 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1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* III. xvii. 102 The third sect of the religious Turkes called Dervish. *Ibid.* 102 b. These devote Dervish live of almes. 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. c. 1611 An order of Dervishes, that turne round with Musike in their Diuine Service. 1632 LITCOW *Trav.* vii. 376 Priests called Dervishes. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 200 A Dervise, or religious man of theirs. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 307 The Dervise an order of begging Friar. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* I. vi. 186 A wandering Dervish, a devout Moor. 1744 *Trav.* C. Thompson III. 267 They are not the dancing Dervises, of which Sort there are none in Egypt. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. iii. 510. A Dervish, or professor of piety. 1821 BYRON *Juan* III. xxix. Like dervises, who turn as on a pivot. 1830 G. A. HERKLOTS tr. *Customs Moosulmans* 206 The first class of Dervishes is denominated *Salik*. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Saadi* Wks. (Bohn) I. 475 Barefooted Dervish is not poor, if fate unlock his bosom's door. 1852 E. B. EASTWICK tr. *Bligh o Bahar* 10 Adventures of the Four Darwishes. 1869 *Fall Mall G.* 7 Jan. 10 Whirling about all round you like dancing dervishes. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* II. 37 And now, their guttural chorus audible long before they arrived in sight, came the howling dervishes. attrib. 1794 J. PITTIS Acc. *Mahometans* vii. (1798) 125 Give themselves up to a Dervish sort of Life. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1870 This pantheistic dervish system.

Hence **Dervishhood**, the estate or condition of a dervish. **Dervishism**, the principles and practice of the Dervishes; the Dervish system. **Dervish-like** a.

1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* Introd. (1863) 22 Asceticism... strangely uncouth, and dervish-like. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Feb. 144/2 Dr. Vambrey wandered, because he had the genuine wild spirit of Dervishism strong within him. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* 9 Half-way on Dervishhood, not wholly there.

**Derwenter** (dɜːwɛntɜː). *Australia*. [named from the river *Derwent* in Tasmania, on the banks of which was a convict settlement.] A released convict.

1884 BOLDREWOOD *Melb. Mem.* xx. 140 An odd pair of Sawyers, generally 'Derwenters' as the Tasmanian expirées were called. 1892 in LENTZNER *Australian Word-bk.* 20.

**Dery**, **Deryge**, obs. forms of DAIRY, DIRGE.

**Derye**, var. DERE v. *Obs.*, to hurt.

**Des**, obs. form of DAIS, DICE.

**Des-** in obs. words: see DEC-, DESC-, DESS-, DIS-.

**Des-** prefix. Regular Romanic form of *L. dis-*, in *Olt.*, *Sp.*, *Pg.*, *Pr.*, *OFr.*; in *mod.Fr.* retained (as *des-*) before a vowel or silent *h* (*deshabile*), otherwise reduced to *d-* (*OF. descharge*, *mod. décharge*). In some cases apparently representing a late *L. dex-*, for *L. ex-*. Partly from the frequent substitution of *dis-*, *des-*, for *L. d-* in late *L.* and Romanic (see DE- prefix 6), partly through the phonetic reduction of *des-* to *d-* in later French, the two prefixes have in that language largely fallen together under the *mod.F. d-*. Early *OF.* words passed into English with the prefix in the form *des-* (*descharge*, *ME. descharge*); here it was sometimes, in conformity with later *OF.* pronunciation, reduced to *de-* (*OF. desmembre*, *demembre*, *ME. demembre*); but usually the *s* was retained, and the prefix at length changed back to the *L.* type *dis-* (*discharge*, *dismembre*, also spelt *dys-*) as was also done to some extent in French itself (*desordre*, now *discorde*).

In English, therefore, *des-* is merely the earlier form of *Dis-* in words from *OF.*, e.g. *desarm*, *desblame*, *descharge*, *desclaundre*, *descolour*, *desdain*, *desmogue*, *desere* (= *desheir*), *deserite* (*disherit*), *desgyse*, *deshonour*, *desinterested*, *desjoyne*, *desjune*, *desmail*, *desmay*, *desmeasure*, *desordein*, *desordre*, *desparage*, *desparple*, *despend*, *despense*, *despeople*, *desplay*, *desport*, *despreue* (= *disprove*), *despute*, *desray*, *destembre*, *desturb*, *destribute*, etc. All these have a later form in *Dis-*, under which they are treated in this Dictionary. Only a few words became obsolete before *dis-* forms appeared. The prefix is exceptionally retained in *descant*, and it is occasionally found for *DE-* before a vowel, in chemical terms from modern French, as *desoxalic*, *desoxybenzoin*, † *desoxydate*. In *despatch*, modern var. of *DISPATCH*, the spelling *des-* is not historical, but originated in an 18th c. etymological error.

There are many words beginning with *des-* in which the *s* belongs to the root-word, and the prefix is *de-*, as *descry*, *describe*, *desend*, *deserve*, *despair*, *despite*, *despoil*, *destroy*. From confusion of these with words in which *des-* is the prefix, they also were in late *ME.* often spelt with *dis-* (*discry*, *discribe*, etc.). And, on the other hand, words in *dis-* followed by *s* were sometimes confused with words in *des-* prefix, and so also written *des-* (*desinct*, *desstress*, etc.). Both these errors have been corrected in the later orthography.

† **Desacrate**, v. *Obs.* rare = °. [f. *L. desacrāt-*, ppl. stem of *desacrāre* to consecrate.]

1797 *BAILEY* vol. II. To *Desacrate*, to consecrate or dedicate.

**Desaife**, **Desait** (e, obs. ff. DECEIVE, DECEIT.

† **Desarcinate**, v. *Obs.* rare = °. [f. *DE-II. 1* + *L. sarcina* bundle, burden, \**sarcināre* to burden (*sarcinātus* burdened).]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Desarcinate*, to unload, or unburthen, to unfrught.

Hence **Desarcination**.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Desarcination*, a taking of baggage, an unloading. Hence in *ASH*.

**Desarde**, obs. form of DIER.

1538 BAILE *Three Lawes* 1396 Counterfet desardes.

**Desart**, obs. form of DESERT, DESSERT.

**Desaster**, obs. form of DISASTER.

**Desate**, **Desave**, obs. ff. DECEIT, DECEIVE.

**Desaxonize**: see DE-II. 1.

**Desayue**, **Desayvabel**, obs. forms of DECEIVE, ABLE.

**Desblame**, var. of DISBLAME v. *Obs.*

**Desc-**, obs. spelling of DEC-, DES-, DISC-, DISS-. || **Descamisado** (deskamisá'do). [Sp.; = shirtless, f. *des-* = DIS- + *camisa* shirt + *-ado*. Cf. *sans-culotte*.] A nickname given to the ultra-liberals in the Spanish revolutionary war of 1820-23, and still sometimes used in an analogous sense.

1823 *Blackw. Mag.* XIV. 514 Men of liberal ideas, and members of the Descamisados. 1827 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1867) 542 What is the folly of the descamisados but man's stripping himself of the fig-leaf. 1877 WRAXALL *Hugo's Miserables* III. xxiii. 12 We are going to the abyss, and the descamisados have led us to it.

**Descant** (deskánt), sb. Forms: 4-5 *deschant*, 5-6 *dyscant*, 6-9 *dis-*, 6- *descant*. [a. *OF. deschant* (13th c. and in *Cotgr.*), also *ONF. descant*, *descant*, rarely *dys-*, *mod.F. déchant*, = *Pr. deschans*, *Sp. discante*, *Pg. descante*, *ad. med.L. discant-us* part-song, refrain, *descant*, f. *L. dis-* asunder, apart + *cantus* singing, song. The form directly from *OF.* was used by Wyclif; a form in *dis-* immediately from *L.* occurs from the 15th c., and would be normal for English (see *Dis-*).]

1. *Mus.* Now only *Hist.*, or *poet*.

1. A melodious accompaniment to a simple musical theme (the *plain-song*), sung or played, and often merely extemporized, above it, and thus forming an air to its bass: the earliest form of counterpoint.

c.1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 77 Grete crying of song as deschaunt, contre note and orgene. 1415 *Syr. Iove Degre* 790 Your quere nor organ song shall want. With countre note, and dyscant. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. xlii. I play and sing, Fabourdoun, pricksang, discant, countering. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* I. ii. 94 You are too flat, And marre the concord with too harsh a descant. 1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* v. The merry Larke hir mattins sings aloft; The Thrush replies; the Mavis descant plays. 1683 CHALKHILL *Thealma* & *Cl.* 100 Sweet lays Wrought with such curious descant as would raise Attention in a stone. 1762 CHURCHILL *Poems*, *Proph. Famine*. The youth... skill'd in rustic lays, Fast by her side his am'rous descant plays. 1881 MACFARREN *Counterp.* I. 3 Descant seems to have been the art of improvising a melodic accompaniment to a fixed song.

fig. 1641 WITHER in R. Palmer *Bk. of Praise* xviii. 28 To this Concer we when we sing Whistling winds your descants bring. 1659 ROWBOTHAM *Gate Lang.* Unl. Pref. (1664) E vii. The descant of meeter hath often corrupted the plain-song of truth. 1865 F. G. LEE *Direct. Angl.* § 116. 110 Canticles (a descant of praise on the Lessons).

† b. *Base descant*, *binding descant*: see *quots.*

*Double descant*: double counterpoint. *Plain descant*: plain or simple counterpoint. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 76 Two plain-song notes for one in the descant... is commonlie called binding descant. *Ibid.* 86 Base descant... is that kinde of descanting, where your sight of taking and vsing your cordes must be vnder the plain-song. *Ibid.* 105 Double descant... is verie neere the nature of a Canon... which being sung after diuers sortes, by changing the partes, maketh diuers manners of harmonie.

2. The soprano or highest part of the score in part-singing.

1606 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 30 While the children braie the Discante. 1609 DOULAND *Ornithop. Microt.* 83 Discantus is the vppermost part of each Song. 1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sacr. Cijj.* Children neigh forth the descant. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2025 Composed for three voices—descant, tenor, and bass.

3. *gen.* A warbled song, a melodious strain.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* 6 To heare the descant of the Nightingale. 1615 WITHER *Sheph. Hunt.* i. Juvenilia (1633) 393 The cage doth some birds good, And... Will teach them sweeter descants than the wood. 1748 GRAY *Sonnet on Death of West 3* The birds in vain their amorous descant join. 1877 BRYANT *Poems*, *Waiting by Gate* ii. I hear the wood-thrush piping one mellow descant more.

4. The art of singing or writing music in parts; musical composition, harmony; also, a harmonized composition.

1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Asymphonia*, discord in descant. 1579 LYLLY *Euphemes* (Arb.) 93 If thou haddest learned... the first noat of Descant thou wouldest have kept thy Sol. Fa. to thyselfe. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot. The word descant signifieth, in our tounge the forme of setting together of sundry voices or concords for producing of harmony... But in this signification it is seldom used. 1649 JRR. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* I. iv. 42 The whole chorus joined in descant and sang a hymn. 1674 T. CAMPION (*title*), *The Art of Descant*, or composing Musick in Parts. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* II. 100 A descant of thirty-eight proportions of sondry kind. 1825 SOUTHEY *Tale of Paraguy* III. xxxix. Into a descant of her own Hath blended all their notes. 1871 Q. Rev. No. 261. 158 The notion of playing two different notes in successive harmony to one of longer duration, or the art of descant, had not yet occurred to any one. 1882 ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Music* III. 266 [Counterpoint] was... evolved by slow degrees, from Diaphonia, Discant, and Organum.

5. An instrumental prelude, consisting of variations on a given theme.

1644 MILTON *Educ.*, *Exercise*, While the skilful Organist plies his grave and fancied descant in lofty Fugues. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* I. 58 *foot-n.*, By Discant, the Musicians of Milton's time meant preluding on a given ground. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* v. xii. And then a low sad descant rung, As prelude to the lay he sung. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. 378 Mr. Inglesant being pressed to oblige the company, played a descant upon a ground bass in the Italian manner. fig. 1866-7 J. BERRSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) XVIII. 204 That peculiar species of prelusive flourish, or descant, with which Reviewers are accustomed to usher in the Performance under immediate examination.

II. Transferred uses: often with distinct reference to the *plain-song* or *ground*, and in the phrases *run or sing descant*.

† 6. Variation from that which is typical or customary; an instance of this. *Shift of descant*: a change of 'tune', i.e. of argumentative position.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 621 Whereas you say, they eat it spiritually, that is but a blind shift of descant. 1581 J. BELL *Madonn's Answ.* *Osor.* 119 Osorius lacketh not a shift of descante here, thinking thereby to craze the force of veritie. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* viii. xlii. 117 Runnes nimble descant on the plainest vices. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xliii. 184 Running, Leaping, and Dancing, the descants on the plain song of walking. a 1661 — *Worthies* (1840) I. 224 Their [basket] making is daily improved with much descant of art. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 543 ¶ 4 Providence has shewn... Wisdom... in the multiplicity of Descants which it has made on every Original Species.

7. Varied comment on a theme, amplification of a subject; a comment, criticism, observation, remark; † *occas.* censorious criticism, carping (*obs.*).

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. vii. 49 On that ground He make a holy descant. 1599 NASH *Lenen Stoffe* (1871) 36 The wanton sort of them sing descant on their mistress's glove. 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 320 Let not calumny runne descant on your tongue. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* II. xlv. (1840) 114 Roger Hoveden's witty descant on the time. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 209 If thy Religion should cost thee some disgrace, scorne and descant. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 7 It doth... render King Charles obnoxious to untoward and sinister descants. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 29 Neither shall I make any descant or reflection thereon. 1770 MODERATION & Loyalty of the Dissenters *Exemplified* 3 Rendering Things worse than they were by Partiality and Discant. 1784 COOPER *Task* iv. 77 With merry descants on a nation's woes. 1820 SHELLEY *Let. to Maria Gisborne* *Poet. Wks.* (1891) 373/1 There are themes enough for many a bout of thought-entangled descant.

b. A disquisition, dissertation, discourse.

1622 DONNE *Serm.* xvi. 162 The fathers have infinitely delighted themselves in this Descant, the blessed effect of holy tears. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 179 O remember the Prophetical descant of glorious King James. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 102 After this short descant on the uncertainty of our English weather. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 46, I have now to follow Mr. Burke through... a sort of descant upon governments. 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 196 He instructed the world by ethical descants.

III. 8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* descant-clef, the soprano or treble clef; descant-viol, the treble viol, or violin, which plays the air or soprano part.

1728 NORTH *Mem. of Musick* (1846) 67 No wonder... that organs... with the descant manner, at last entered the churches.

**Descant** (deskánt), v. Also 6-9 *dis-* (6-7 *dys-*). [a. *OF. deschanter*, *descanter*, = *Pr. deschanter*, *Sp. discantar*, *Pg. descantar*, in *med.L. discantāre* (*des-*, *d-*), f. the sb.: see *prec.*]

1. *Mus.* a. *intr.* To play or sing an air in harmony with a fixed theme; *gen.* to warble, sing harmoniously; also in *phr.* to descant it.

1538 [see DESCANTER]. 1597 MORLEY *Mus.* 76 In descanting you must... seeke true cordes. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 77a They will... sing so sweetly, and withall descant it so finely and tunably. 1611 *Cotgr.* s.v. *Contre*, To... sing the Plain-song whereon another descants. 1879 PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 670 This new mode of descanting. 1889 BOWEN *Virg. Eclogue* vi. 8, I with a meadow reed upon sylvan themes will descant.

† b. *trans.* To sing in 'descant' (words, etc.).

1538 STARKE *England* I. iv. 134 The wordys [of Church music] be so straunge and so dyuersely descantyd.

2. *intr.* To make remarks, comments, or observations; to comment (*on, upon*, † of a text, theme, etc.).

c.1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 15/1 The company of the court... descanted therof to his rebuke. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* II. 7 They have curiously descanted upon their words. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* I. i. 27 To see my Shadow in the Sunne, And descant on mine own Deformity. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 160 Nor presumptuously descant of the vnkown proceedings of the almighty. 1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* I. 13 Many began strangely to discant of those crosse beginnings. 1649 MILTON *Elkon* B. To descant on the misfortunes of a Person fall'n from dignity is not commendable. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. Ded. 23 To descant upon their very Hats and Habits. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 5 Aug. an. 1763, He used to descant critically on the dishes which had been at table. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alf. Locke* vi. He ran on descanting coarsely on beauties.

b. To discourse at large, enlarge (*upon, on* a theme). Also with *indirect pass.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 68 The friar rather descanted than commented. a 1782 KAMES in M. Donovan *Dom. Econ.* II. 73 The young champion... descants upon his address in catching the animal. 1797 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 353 Abbe Syeys... descants with much self-sufficiency on government. 1836 *Johnstoniana*



362 Johnson never accustomed himself to descend on the ingratitudes of mankind. 1878 GLAISTONE *Prim. Homer* 9 It was the bard's duty to descend upon the freshest and most interesting subjects.

†3. *trans.* To comment on, discourse about, discuss; *occas.* to criticize, carp at. *Obs.*

1627 F. E. *Hist. Edw. II* (1680) 53 Where they might descend their griefs. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 376 Such secrets as these must be . . . adored, not descended. 1649 DRUMM, OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 31 But who can descend right your grave aspects?

†4. *intr.* To work with intricate variation on; to fashion with artistic skill. *Obs. rare.*

1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 397 Laced, costing nothing save a little thread descended on by art and industry. *Ibid.* III. 90 The God of nature is pleased to descend on a plain hollowness with such wonderful contrivances.

**Descanter** (dɛskæntər). [*f.* prec. + -ER 1.]

1. One who sings or plays the 'descant'. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1538 STARKEY *England* i. iii. 80 Curiously descanters and deysurers of new songs. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 70 A Descanter. [is] one that can extempore sing a part upon a playne song. 1879 PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 671 De Musis. . . speaks with great bitterness of extempore descanters.

2. One who holds forth or discourses.

1805 FOSTER *Ess.* iv. iv. 180 A descant on the invisible world who makes you think of a popish cathedral.

**Descanting** (dɛskæntɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the *vb.* DESCANT: a. singing in 'descant'; b. commenting, disquisitioning.

1538 STARKEY *England* i. iv. 137 Our Curiously descanting and coterlyng (printed) coterlyng in Churchys. 1561 DAVIS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 12 A wonderful descanting upon letters. 1575 BRIEF *Disc. Troubles* Franckford (1846) 206 The tolling and descanting off the Psalms. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* (T.). The descantings of fanciful men upon [the Scriptures]. 1851 GLAISTONE *Glean* VI. xxi. 14, I waive descanting on personal qualities.

**Descanting**, *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING 2.] Commenting, criticizing: in quot. criticizing censoriously, carping.

1594 J. DICKINSON *Arizbas* (1878) 28 To shield me from the descanting verities of such unfriendly readers.

**Descater**, *obs.* form of DISSCATER *v.*

**Descence**, *obs.* forms of DECEASE.

**Descet**, *obs.* *ff.* DECEIT, DECEIVE.

† **Descence**, *descence*. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *descence*, 5 *descens*, *descens*, 5-6 *descense*, 6 *descence*, 6-7 *descence*. [Two forms: ME. *descens*, a. OF. *descens* masc., ad. L. *descensus* descent, descending, *f. descendere*; also ME. *descense*, a. OF. *descense* fem., ad. late L. type *descensa* (*descēsa*), fem. sb. *f. descensus*, pa. pple. of *descendere*, analogous to *sbs.* in -ata, -ada, -de: cf. *It. descesa*. The spelling *descence* app. represents the *descens* form: see DEFENCE.]

1. A going or coming down; = DESCENT 1.

1543 *Necess. Doctr. in Formul. Faith* 234 Iesu Christ's life, death, burial, and descence to hell. 1582-3 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 278 In his descence . . . he come forment the College of Justice. 1600 AMP. AMIOT *Exp. Jonah* 219 We all do hold the article of Christ's descence into Hell.

b. Extension downwards: cf. DESCEND 2.

1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* I. 8 The descence of y<sup>e</sup> Sagittal Suture is not common either in man or woman.

2. *concr.* A downward slope; a way down; = DESCENT 2, b.

1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 40 From the highe descence of heynynes . . . hedir I descende. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. vi. 108 The very jawes of the first descence from the Alps into Italy.

3. *fig. a.* Dejection, depression of spirits.

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 166 b, In such descence it [the mynde] is moost apte to distraccyons & waueryng fantasies.

b. Bringing down or lowering in estimation; depreciation.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 287 That hir honour distres tholl nor ruine: Nor suffer it in na way half descence.

4. a. Genealogical extraction; = DESCENT 7.

1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xxvi. 106 In lineale Descens fra Sanct Margret. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 287 See the lineale descence of the prosopie or kynrede of Feramundus faylede by men. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburgh* II. 1212 Son to duke Leoffwin by linial descence. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* III. iii. 39 From that ilk prince. Is the descence of our genealogy.

b. Transmission by inheritance; = DESCENT 10.

1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* II. 402 Dissence of heritage.

**Descend** (dɛsɛnd), *v.* Also 4 *descende*, *disend*, *dyssente*, *deend*, 4-7 *disand*(e), 4-6 *descende*, (5-6 *dyssend*), (6 *desend*). *Pa. t.* and *ppl.* *descended*; 4-5 *descend*, 5 *discont*, 6 *discont*. [*a.* F. *descend-re* (11th c. in Littre) = Pr. *deissendre*, It. *descendere*, Sp. *descender* = L. *descendere*, f. DE- I. 1 + *scandere* to climb. In early times often treated as if the prefix were DES- (q.v.) and the stem -cend-, -send-, -end-, whence the variant spellings in *dis-*, *dys-*, *de-*.]

I. Intransitive senses.

\* To move down or into a lower position.

1. To move or pass from a higher to a lower position in space; to come or go down, fall, sink.

(The general word, including all kinds of downward motion, vertical or oblique; the opposite of *ascend*.)

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlviii. 18 (xlxi. 17) His glorie ne shal nougt descenden wyth hym. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 626 As some as þay arn borne bylyue In þe water of baptem þay dyscende. a 1330 *Roland & P.* 131 þan descended a lyste, Doun ryght fram þe heuen blis. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 94 The moist droppes of the rein Descenden into middel erthe. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 143 þat he may not descende downward. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 505 A man some tyme fro Jerusalem descende. 1500 SIA J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 35 b, Those furious Rebels . . . descended doun their hil with such a furie. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 193, I passed to the Nile descending on it at my leasure to the sea. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxiii. 86 The water rebounded up so high that when it came to descend again it fell as small as dew. *Ibid.* lxi. 251 The two Priests descended from their Pulpits. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 194 The earth in moving round the sun is continually descending toward it. 1790 W. WRIGHT *Grotesque Archit.* 7 The two wings. are each descended to by a flight of four steps. 1813 F. CLISSOLD *Ascent Mt. Blanc* 19 From the heights of the mountain. . . immense avalanches often descend. 1875 BAYCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* iv. (ed. 5) 44 In the autumn of 799 Charles descended from the Alps once more.

b. *fig.* said of immaterial agents, influences, etc. a 1300 *Chaucer M.* 10884 (Cott.) And goddis might in þe (sal) descend. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) ix. 36 Intill his awen heued his wikkidness schall descend. 1510 *Wyclif* (1848) p. xiv, Ye say that the manhood of Christe descended into eche part of every hoost. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 1012 And on the suitors let thy wrath descend. 1806 J. FORBES *Lett. fr. France* II. 400 The shades of evening began to descend. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* I. 20 Sleep nor quiet upon my eyes descended.

† c. To disembark, land from a vessel; to alight from a horse, carriage, etc. *Obs.* (as a specific sense).

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 73 b, They ben in entencion for to descende in colchos. c 1489 [See DESCENDING *vb.* 1]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* VIII. l. 22 To schaw. How Troians war descend in Latium. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 176 b, They left their horses, & descended to fight on fote. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 263 Having viewed the land fortified on all parts where he might descend.

d. *Astron.*, etc. Of a heavenly body: (a) To move towards the horizon, sink. (b) To move southwards; see also DESCENDING *ppl. a.* 5.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrolog.* II. § 12 Than fond I the (2) degree of libra. . . descending on my west Orizonte. c 1500 *Lancelot* 972 The sone descending colost in the vest. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* Glasse 23 The signes in equal tymes do ascend and descende. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 541 The setting Sun Slowly descended. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curr. Math.* 832 Mars. . . from the Northern limit. to 2°. . . North descending. 1830 HOGG *Flodden Field*, Sol with broadened orb descending Left fierce warriors still contending. 1882 SHARPLESS *Astron.* 21 If these northern or circumpolar stars be watched . . . such as are to the west of the pole will descend.

† e. To descend into or within oneself: to betake oneself to deep meditation or consideration. *Obs.*

a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 338 To move the hartis. . . of the trow servandis of God. to descend within thame selfis and deiplye to consider quhat shalbe the end of this pretended tyranny. 1594 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* II. 11 Those Philosophers that . . . descended not into themselves, to know themselves and their nature. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 111 The while her Son. with holist meditations fed, Into himself descended, and at once All his great work to come before him set.

2. *transf.* To have a downward extension, direction, or slope; to slope or extend downwards.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrolog.* I. § 4 A lyne þat cometh descendyng fro the ryng down to the nethereste bordure. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxv. 259 It strecheth toward the West . . . descendyng toward the litle Armenye. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 236 Their streetes either descend or ascend, which is verie troublesome. 1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 120 The dash Lines. are added only when the Notes ascend above the Staff, or descend below it. 1798 H. SKRINE *Tours Wales* 155 With a gateway at each extremity, as the hill descends. 1894 *Christian World* 27 Sept. 712 f. To your right . . . the fields descend from your feet to the Chesil Beach.

*fig.* 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 445 See, how the order and chain of this government descends down by steps and degrees, from the Supreme God to the Earth and Men.

3. To come down with or as a hostile force; to make an incursion or attack; to fall violently upon. (Cf. *COME down g.*)

c 1430 LYND. *Reclus* I. viii. (1544) 15 b, Zisara, which was descendid doun With a great hoost. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 227 b, The kyng of England your master, is neither descended in these parties of his owne fr mocion, nor yet of us requyred. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 188 That the Turke woulde descend upon his realme of Naples. 1807 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* I. 527 Not upon Libya's hearths to descend with sword and with fire.

† 4. *fig.* To submit, yield. *Obs. rare.*

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 134 In pes with 30w to lyue, & at 30w conseil descend. *Ibid.* 270 To what manere of pes þe parties wille descend.

5. To proceed (in discourse or writing) to something subsequent in time or order, or (*esp.*) from generals to particulars.

1340 *Aeneid* 123 Erþan ich decendi to þe virtues þet byþ contraries to þe zeue zemes. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 513 To descende doun in speciale, ful mane artillcis. . . ben openly contrary to þe apostolis reule. 1576 FLEMING *Pamphl. Epist.* 406 From thence he descended to particular affayres. 1617 HURON *Wks.* II. 461 By these degrees did our Saviour descend to this speech. 1830 PRYNNE *Anti-trin.* 79 Descend we unto Edward the VI his pious Raigne. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* A. b, Whereby we having spoken of

a thing in general, descend unto particulars. 1797 BURKE *Reign. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 30 But let us descend to particulars. 1827 MACARLAY *Ess.* *Macarlay* (1844) 321 Historians rarely descend to those details from which alone the real state of a community can be collected.

6. To come down ideally, mentally, or morally; to condescend, stoop (to do something); usually in bad sense, to stoop to something unworthy.

1554-9 T. WATERTON in *Songs & Ball.* *Ph. & Mary* (1860) 9 Hath made wronge ryght, and from the truth descendyd. 1608 BE. HALL *Chap. Fittes & P.* I. 54 ff. . . he descend to disports of chance, his games shall never make him . . . pale with feare. 1626 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 225 He hath descended to make this Explanation. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* III. 99 To see men descend to the meanest and unworthiest compliances. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 208 ¶ 3, I have seldom descended to the arts by which favour is obtained. 1813 BYRON *Glaucor* xxxii, Not oft to smile descendeth he. 1825 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVI. 599 Wordsworth. . . descends to such babyisms. 1833 LYNN *Self-Improv.* v. 139 A man should never descend to his company, but he should condescend to it.

7. To go or come down, fall, or sink, in any scale.

1608-11 BE. HALL *Medit. & Poesies* II. § 78 Winter comes on softly, first by colde dewes, then hoare frostes, untill at last it descende to the hardest weather of all. a 1625 FLETCHER *False One* v, ii, Thy glories now have touch'd the highest point, And must descend.

b. *Music.* To proceed to a lower note; to go down the scale.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 81 It is vnpossible to ascende or descende in continual deduction without a discord. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* III. 4 If the Notes descend a second. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ix. 176 A Tune, which consisted of only Three Notes in Compass, Rising gradually in the first Part, and descending. . . in the Second. 1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Piano* 35 In the Major Scale the second semitones retain their situations, both ascending and descending.

c. *Math.* Of series: To proceed from higher to lower quantities or powers. See DESCENDING *ppl.* a. 3.

1606 E. BROOKS *Philos. Arith.* 347 The sum of the terms of an infinite series descending equals the first term divided by 1 minus the rate.

\*\* To come down by generation or inheritance.

8. To be derived in the way of generation; to come of, spring from (an ancestor or ancestral stock). a. simply to descend (from or of). Now rare in active voice.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 61 Ony male That were in lyne ewyn descendand. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. xvii. 2 Fra Sem descendand lynealy. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Sermon* *Utter Richmond Wks.* (1876) 290 They. . . which descended of noble lygnage. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. ii. 241 Thou shouldst haue better pleas'd me with this dede, Hadst thou descended from another house. 1780 JOHNSON *L. P. Congreve*, William Congreve descended from a family in Staffordshire. 1788 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1846) IV. xli. 36 Although Theodatus descended from a race of heroes.

b. Now nearly always in passive, to be descended (from, + of).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 64. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 423. I Henry of Lancaster. am descide by right lyne of the Blode comyng from the gude lord Kyng Henry therde. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* (Lansd. MS. 20 fol. 1) So lynnall of his generacion, 3e bene descide. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* III. ii. 54 O 3e dour pepill descend from Dardanus. 1581 PETER GUALDO *S. Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 82 b, Sayd to bee descended of Gentlemen. 1616 SURFL. & MARK. *Country Farme* 674 If a dog be not wel descended. . . there can be little hope of his goodnesse. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 78 ¶ 8 We are descended of ancient Families. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 357 Such other collateral relations as were descended from the person who first acquired it.

c. *fig.* To be derived, originate. (Const. as in a and b.)

1400 *Apol. Loll.* 21 Contumacy descendend of swilk crime. 1645 N. STONE *Enchir. Fortif.* 81 It would be vain to write the Etymologies of each word, much lesse those descended of the Greeke. a 1726 COLLIER *Agst. Despair* (J.), Despair descends from a mean original; & the offspring of fear, laziness, and impatience.

† d. *trans.* To trace down (lineage). *Obs. rare.*

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath*, Whose Genealogie . . . may lineally be descended to your Honour.

9. *intr.* Of property, privileges, etc.: To come down by way of inheritance; to pass to an heir.

1406 Bk. St. Alban's, *Her.* C viij b, Bot the possessions & the patrimonyes descended to other men. 1512 Act 4 *Hen. VIII.* c. 13 The premises with their appurtenances descended unto John last Duke of Norff. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 93. 353 The Crowne and Kingdome by just and unquestionable title descended on her. 1667 DOUGLASS *or Newcastle Life Dk. N.* (1886) 138 A good estate in the west, which afterwards descended upon my Lord. 1668 HALE *Prof. Rolli's Abridgem.* 7 Lands in Fee-simple descend to the Uncle and not immediately to the Father. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 445 The defendant . . . pleaded . . . that the said reversion descended.

b. *transf.* Of personal qualities, etc.: To pass by heredity; to be transmitted to offspring.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 226 Of a certayne privie canker engendered in the hartes of their forefathers. . . and after by lineal succession descended into the stomackes of their nephewes. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 58. 185 The eternal Mark of having had a wicked Ancestor descends to his Posterity. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* iv. (1878) 20 Our principles may come from our fathers; our prejudices certainly descend from the female branch.

II. Transitive senses. [Not in L.; both in Fr.]

† 10. (*causal.*) To cause to descend; to bring or send down. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 211 Assoylle the synnars whan



thou descendest into helle them of thy partye. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxvii. xxi, I shew my power in every sundry wyse, Some to descende and on some to arysse. 1637-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* l. xiii. 22 As steps that descend us towards our Graues. 1677 HALE *Prism. Orig.* Man. II. iv. 267 The Seminal Tincture of the Herb . . being again descended by Dew or Rain upon the . . Earth.

fig. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* III. (1603) 265 Christ . . descended himselfe of the greatest nobilitie that ever was in this world.

†b. *Old Chem.* To distil 'by descent'; see DESCEND I d. Obs.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Aleh. Ep.* in Ashm. (1652) 115 First Calcine, and after that Putrefye, Dyssolve, Dystill, Sublyme, Descende, and Fyxe.

11. To go or come down (a hill, wall, flight of steps, etc.); to pass downwards over, along, or through (a space).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 49 Descending the lists of a second combat. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Ero-mena* 122 With a ladder of cords . . speedily descended the walls. 1667 MILTON P. L. XII. 606 They both descend the Hill. 1799 COLEBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 437 Laden on canoes and small boats, to descend the Mahānadi. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 151 To find the space descended by a body in 7 seconds. 1891 E. PEACOCK N. *Brendon* I. 221 The two women descended the steps.

†Descend, sb. Obs. rare. In 6 dyssende. [f. prec. vb.] A descent; a downward slope.

1519 *Presentm. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 31 All wattersewers and the dyssendis per off . . be dykid.

Descendable: var. of DESCENDIBLE.

Descendence, -ence (dɪ'sendəns). Now rare. [a. F. *descendance* (13th c. in Littré), f. *descend-re* to DESCEND: in earlier use often spelt -ence as in med.L. *descendentia*: see -ANCE, -ENCE.]

1. The action or fact of descending or springing from a particular ancestor or origin; = DESCEND 7.

1599 MINSHU *Sp. Gram.* 12 Etymologie . . this searching out of originall and descendance of words. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Gentile.* Ep. Ded., Lineall descendance. 1875 N. *Amer. Rev.* CXX. 238 With Mr. Darwin's Theory of Descendence. 1885 H. KENDALL in *19th Cent.*, The fact that Jesus Christ had descendance from King David. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL. 712/2 A descendance that is not lineal either of mind or spirit.

2. *concr.* Descendants. (App. a corruption: cf. DESCENDANT B. I, quot. 1623, and ACCIDENCE.)

(Sir T. Eliot has *inhabitant*=*inhabitants*.) a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. (1662) 60 In some descendance from the Duke of Norfolk, in the Stanhops and the Arundels.

†Descendancy, -ency. Obs. [f. as prec. + -ANCY. Also spelt -ency after med.L. *descendentia*.] a. The condition or quality of being descended. b. A stage in lineal descent, a generation; = DESCEND 9. c. = DESCENDANCE.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonw.* (1603) 257 The unfortunate successes hapned in his proper descendance. 1630 *Ibid.* 251 Placencia was not granted absolutely to the house of Farnesi but only to the fourth descendance, after which it returns againe to the King of Spaine. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 86 From Father to Son, in a continued descendency. 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Genry* II. i. 6 To distinguish the degree of decendency. 1790 W. COMBE *Devil on Two Sticks* (1817) I. 78 Their descendency from the common mother, Eve.

Descendant, -ent (dɪ'sendənt), a. and sb. Also 6 descendant. [a. F. *descendant* (13th c. in Littré), pr. pple. of *descendre* to DESCEND, used as adj. and sb. Also spelt -ent after L. *descendent-em*: see -ANT, -ENT.]

Johnson gives *Descendant* sb., *Descendent* adj., and remarks 'It seems to be established that the substantive should derive the termination from the French, and the adjective from the Latin'. In the sb. sense 1, and the related sense 2 of the adj. -ant is now always used; in the other senses of both, -ent is perhaps preferable, but these are either obsolete or so rarely used as to make the distinction one of little practical moment.]

A. adj.

1. *lit.* Descending; coming or going down. rare.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* I. (1645) 99 The aire . . maketh one descendent body together with the dish. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Fovd. Symp.* (1660) 59 The ascending water becoming more heavy then the descendant on the other side. 1691 RAY *Creation* (J.), This descendent juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 59/2 The descendent city of the skies.

†b. *Astron.* (Cf. DESCEND v. I d.) Obs.

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc. III.* l. xi. (ed. 7) 296 The Descendent [Signs] are these, Cancer, Leo, [etc]. 1631 WINDOVS *Nat. Philos.* 14 The Ascendant [node] is higher where ( . . doth come nearest unto us. The descendant, when the ( . . is removing from us. 1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 818 The Descendent Node of the Moon.

c. *Her.* Descending towards the base of the shield.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 42 Their tayles . . descendante, percuiss, and contercoloured.

2. Descending or originating from an ancestor; also fig. (See DESCEND v. 8.)

1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success.* n. viii. 184 Of the right descendant line of K. John. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 26 His Son . . descendant and extracted from his loines. 1725 POPE *Odyssey* II. 313 Were not wise sons descendant [ed. 1758 descendant] of the wise. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art* II. (1868) 112 The best and greatest of descendent souls.

B. sb.

1. One who 'descends' or is descended from an ancestor (see DESCEND v. 8); issue, offspring (in any degree near or remote): a. of persons.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 85 All the descendants of Beatrice. 1623 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1650) I. 86 Their Servants, Children, and Descendants. a 1729 S. CLARKE *On the Evidences Prop.* 14 (R.) Abraham's descendants according to the flesh. 1794 SOUTHEY *Poems, Retrospect*, The last descendant of his race. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 54 A descendant of the conquering Franks. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* 265 From the rules of caducity ascendants and descendants of the testator to the third degree were excepted.

b. of animals and plants.

1866 DARWIN *Orig. Spec. Hist. Sk.* 13 The existing forms of life are the descendants by true generation of pre-existing forms. 1867 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* II. vi. 431 The descendants of a wheat plant . . will have become numerous.

c. fig. and transf.

1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* II. (1873) 74 The Gothic language is absolutely dead . . it has left no direct descendants. 1871 A. R. WALLACE *Nat. Select.* viii. 295 Are not improved Steam Engines or Clocks the lineal descendants of some existing Steam Engine or Clock? 1894 *Chr. World* 23 Aug. 629/2 The descendants of the Puritans—the Nonconformists of to-day.

†2. *Astron.* The part of the heavens which at any moment is descending below the horizon (opposite to the ASCENDANT). Obs.

1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 385 The Descendent, or Angle of the West, or the Cuspis of the Seventh House.

†3. *Typogr.* A letter that descends below the line; = DESCENDER 2 b. (Cf. ASCENDANT B. 7.)

1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 6 Descenders are those that stand lower than the Foot-line: such as are g, p, q, y.

Descended (dɪ'sendəd), ppl. a. [f. DESCEND v. + -ED 1.] Derived, sprung from a person or stock. Usually as pa. pple. (see DESCEND v. 8 b); used as adj. only in combination.

1640 SIR E. DERING *Carmelite* (1641) 46 Your Troy-descended Romanes. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 2 A well descended Gentleman.

Descendental (dɪ'sendəntəl), a. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *descendent-em*, pr. pple. of *descendere* to DESCEND + -AL: after *transcendental*.] That descends to matter of fact; naturalistic, realistic.

1850 WHIFFLE *Ess. & Rev.* II. 342 Square, lover of Plato and Molly Seppim, with his brain full of transcendental morality, and his heart full of descendant appetites. 1860 J. YOUNG *Prov. Reason* 54 Since the days of Locke . . the philosophy of England has been only descendant. 1863 *Reader* I. 376/3 Mr. Mill belongs to what has been variously named the Empirical . . Sensational, or Descendental School of Philosophy.

Hence Descendentalism, -ist (*nonce-wds.*).

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. x. With all this Descendentalism, he combines a Transcendentalism no less superlative. 1882 WHIFFLE in *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 579 He belonged to the respectable race of descendentalists, and was evidently puzzled to understand how a transcendentalist could acquire property.

†Descender<sup>1</sup>, Law. Obs. Also 6 decendre, 6-7 disocender. [a. F. *descendre*, pres. inf. used subst.: cf. *attainder*, *remainder*; cf. -ER 4.] Descend; title of descent.

1485 Act 1 Hen. VII. c. 1 Subjects having cause of Action by Formedon in the descender, or else in the remainder. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 13 To sue his pleynt in y<sup>e</sup> nature of the kynges writ of formdowne in decendre at the common lawe. [1590 SWINBURNE *Treat. Testaments* 94 If the issue do recover the same in formdon in the discent.] 1598 KIRCHIN *Courts Leet* (1675) 250 Formedon in Descender lyeth where the Donee in Tail or free Marriage aliens that Land so given. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 192 The heir in tail shall have this writ of formedon in the descender, to recover these lands, so given in tail, against him who is then the actual tenant of the freehold.

Descender<sup>2</sup> (dɪ'sendər), [f. DESCEND v. + -ER 1.] One who or that which descends.

1667 DENHAM *Direct. Paint.* IV. ix. 3 Horrors and Anguish of Descenders there, May teach thee how to paint Descenders here. 1855 GROTE *Greece* II. xcvi. XII. 509 An altar erected in honour of Demetrius Katabates or the Descender. 1863 MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xiii. 10 This river [Jordan] may well be called the Descender.

b. *Typogr.* A letter or character that descends below the line; cf. DESCENDING ppl. a. 2 b.

1883 *Are we to read backwards?* 39 The modern Arabic figures—uniform in linage—are more legible than the 'old style' figures, with their many ascenders and descenders.

Descendibility, rare. [f. next + -ITY.] The property of being descended.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 200 He must necessarily take the crown . . with all its inherent properties; the first and principal of which was its descendibility.

Descendible, -able (dɪ'sendɪbəl, -əbəl), a. [In 16th c. *descendable*, a. OF. *descendable*: subseq. conformed to L. analogies, as in *ascendibilis* from *ascendere*.]

1. That descends or may descend to an heir; capable of being transmitted by inheritance.

1495 Act 11 Hen. VII. c. 49 The Lordshippes . . [shall be] descendable and descend to the heires at Common Lawe. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 1162, Where tenements be dy-scendable to the younger sonne after the custome of borough Englishe. 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 101 If the son had attained this Freedom by the death of his father, as a thing descendible. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 404 Which title is . . usually descendible to the issue male. 1822 W. TAYLOR in

*Monthly Mag.* LIII. 103, I make their whole property descendable only to the first-begotten son. 1868 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Oct. 521 The Derwentwater earldom was only descendible to heirs male.

†2. Having the property of descending or moving downwards. Obs. rare.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1824) 164 He may make a trench in his own grounds to let the water run downwards, and to descend upon his neighbour's grounds, for water is an element descendible *jure natura*.

3. Capable of being descended; down which one may go. rare.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Descendable*, which may descend or be descended, or gone down. 1755 JOHNSON, *Descendible*, such as may be descended; such as may admit of a passage downwards. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 418 Descendible by zigzag Indian paths, traversing the face of the rocky walls.

Descending (dɪ'sendɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. DESCEND v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb DESCEND (q.v.); descent, going down.

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xviii. 56 At the descendyng of theyr enemyes to lande. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* Pref. 2 Some with . . Descendings, Ascendings the partes wasted, etc. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 146 A precipice, downe which is no descending. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* I. xl. (Rldg.) 119 The descending and conveyance down of Adam's . . dominion to posterity. 1802 SOUTHEY *Poems, Ode Astron.*, All Ether laugh'd with thy descending.

†2. *concr.* A downward slope, declivity, descent.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* IV. 152 Atte the descendyng of the hille. 1875 J. B. tr. *Virel's Sch. Beastes* B ij, The first descending . . is . . crooked and with many turnings.

†b. Extension downwards. Obs.

1627 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* x. 50 The height or elevation . . should answer the descending or depth.

Descending (dɪ'sendɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. DESCEND v. + -ING 2.] That descends.

1. *lit.* Moving downwards, coming down.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), He cleft his head with one descending blow. 1799 COLEBROOKE in *Life* (1873) 423 The resin exudes from the descending sap. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 215 The descending column . . falls . . in a closed cistern.

2. *transf.* Directed or extending downwards; esp. in *Anat.*, Bot., etc., as descending aorta, colon, axis, ovule, etc. (opp. to ASCENDING ppl. a. 3).

1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1756) I. 92 The ascending or descending Trunk of the Aorta. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* XVI. viii, Descending steps, which in the living stone Were hewn. 1869 OLIVER *Indian Bot.* I. i. 15 The root being the descending, the stem the ascending portion of the axis.

b. *Typogr.* Applied to letters that have a tail or stem extending below the line. (Cf. ASCENDING ppl. a. I b.)

1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 6 The Bottom-line is the line that bounds the bottom of the Descending Letters. 1889 T. MACKELLAR *Amer. Printer* 61 There are . . descending letters in both Roman and Italic.

c. *Her.* = DESCENDANT a. 1 c; esp. having the head turned toward the base of the shield.

3. *fig.* Proceeding to what is lower in position or value, or later in order (cf. DESCEND v. 5); in *Math.* of series: Proceeding from higher to lower quantities or powers; thus 8, 4, 2, 1,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , etc. is a descending series in geometrical progression.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epic.* (1647) 41 Schisms and Heresies . . should multiply in descending ages. 1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 234 If we wished to have a descending series with respect to x, we must give the proposed differential the form [etc.]. 1822 SHELLEY *Hellas* 350 To stem the torrent of descending time. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 28 The establishment . . of an ascending and descending order among the facts.

4. Falling in pitch, stress, or other physical quality.

*Descending rhythm*, a rhythm composed of feet in which the accented syllable is followed by the unaccented as in the trochee, dactyle, etc. *Descending diphthong*=falling DIPHTHONG q.v.

5. *Descending node* (*Astron.*): that node of a planet's orbit at which it passes from north to south of the ecliptic.

1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 188 Its descending Node was then also in . . due Position. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Descending latitude*, is the latitude of a planet in its return from the nodes to the equator. 1755 B. MARTIN *Mag. Arts & Sc.* II. vii. 159 The Descending Node, marked thus ♂. 1868 LOCKYER *Heavens* (ed. 3) 170.

Hence Descendingly adv.

1614 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas, Bethulia's Rescue* IV. 368 Two twinkling Sparks, Two sprightly Jetty eyes . . 'Twixt these Two Suns, down from this liberal front, Descendingly ascends a pretty Mount. 1822 PROCTOR in *Knowledge* 24 Mar. 449 The Feast of Tabernacles was . . ruled by the passage of the sun over the equator descendingly.

Descens(e): see DESCENSE.

Descension (dɪ'senʃən). Now rare. Forms: 4-6 descen-, discen-, dyacen-, -cio(u)n-, -cyo(u)n-, -sioun-, -syon, (6 decension), 6-7 descention, (7 desention), 6- decension. [a. OF. *descension* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *descension-em* going down, n. of action from *descendere* to DESCEND.]

1. The action of descending; going or coming down, descent (*lit.* and *fig.*). Now rare.

a 1430 HOOCLIVE *De Reg. Princ.* 31 For she knewe no lower descension, Save onely deth. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 261 The blessed descension of his soule to Limbo. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Eph.* IV. 10 The descension is before, and the ascension after. 1597 SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV. II. ii. 193 From a god to a bull? a heavy descension! It was



loves case. 1616 R. CARPENTER *Past. Charge* 54 The descension of the holy Ghost upon the Apostles. 1652 PRYTON *Catastr. Ho. Stuarts* (1731) 16 This Bishop maintained Christ's personal Descension into Hell. 1657 AUSTIN *Fruit Trees* 1. 101 As a Tree increaseth by ascension of sap, so it would decrease by its descension. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* Descension-theory, the theory that the material in veins entered from above.

†b. *concr.* The alleged term for a flight of 'woodwales' (woodpeckers). *Obs.*

a 1479 in Caxton *Hors, Shepe & G.* etc. (1822) 30 A descension of woodwales.

†2. Descent from an ancestor; lineage. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 45 For more cler understanding of this genealogical descencyoun. 1523 L.D. BERNERS *Prose* L. lxi. 86 heading, The duke dyed without heire, whereby the dyscencion fell.

†3. A falling in dignity or importance; a coming down from dignity or high station; condescension. 1609 MIDDLETON *Shirley Ambass.* Wks. 1886 VIII. 314 Whatsoever is dishonourable hath a base descension, and sinks beneath hell. 1642 SIR E. DERING *Sa. on Relig.* 108 Wherefore is this descension from a Parliament to a People? 1652 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus Antiq.* viii. iii. (1733) 215 To treat them with Courtesy and Descension.

†4. *Old Chem.* = DESCENT 1 d. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 86 Forth with the congelation, Solucion, descension. 1559 MORWYNG *Evonym.* Pref. The oyl Capistrum, that is destilled by descension. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate.* Wks. (1653) 270 Descension is when the essential juyce dissolved from the matter to be destilled, is subducted and doth descend. 1657 in *Phys. Diet.*

†5. *Astron.* The setting, or descent below the horizon, of a celestial body. *Right descension, oblique descension* of a celestial body: the degree of the celestial equator, reckoned from the first point of Aries, which sets with it in a right, or oblique, sphere. *Obs.* (Cf. ASCENSION 3.)

1351 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 209 In the Right Sphere . . . the descensions or settings under the Horizon are equal with the Ascensions. 1594 BLUNDELL *Everg.* III. l. xxix. (ed. 7) 337, I will proceed to the ascension and descension of the starres, both right, meane, and oblique. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* v. Our longest sun sets at right descensions. 1726 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 225 There will be no rising or setting at all by the diurnal Motion, and therefore no Ascension or Descension in this Sphere. 1767 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 912 Ascension, oblique . . . the converse word is 'descension', but it is obsolete.

†6. *Astrol.* The part of the zodiac in which a planet was supposed to have least influence (opp. to *exaltation*). *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 4 That he [the lord of the ascendant] be nat in his descension, no [joined with no] planete in his descension. 15 . . . *Almanak for the Year* 1386, a On þe 7 syne fro þe exaltation of euerilk a planyte, in like degre es made his descension.

**Descensional, a. rare.** [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to descension.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Descensional difference, is the difference between the right and oblique descension of the same star, or point of the heavens, etc. 1840 HERSCHTEL *Ess.* (1857) 137 There must be constantly in action . . . a descensional force producing subaqueous currents. 1882 *Nature* XXVII. 177 The ascensional and descensional movements of the atmosphere.

**Descensive** (dĭsĕnsiv), a. [f. L. *dēscens-*, ppl. stem of *dēscendere*: see -IVE.]

1. Having the quality of descending (*lit.* and *fig.*); characterized by downward movement or tendency; the opposite of *ascensive*.

1611 COTGR., *Descensive*, descensive, descending. 1628 MANTON *Exp. Jude* 3 There is in man a natural desire to do his posterity good; love is descensive. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXI. 425 Either from ascensive or descensive opinion. 1882 OWEN in *Longm. Mag.* I. 68 The mammals who follow next after *Bimana* in the descensive series of mammalian orders.

2. *Gram.* Diminishing the force; cf. ASCENSIVE 2.

1854 ELLICOTT *Ep. Gal.* 39 Kai has also what may be termed a descensive force.

† **Descensory, sb.** *Old Chem.* Also 6 deo-, disco-. [ad. OF. *descensoir*, -oir, med.L. type *dēscensōrium*, f. *dēscensōrius* adj.; see next. (Cf. 'Huyle du mesme bois destillé par ce que les alchémistes appellent descensoir' of 1555 in Godefroy.)]

A vessel or retort used for distillation 'by descension': see DESCENT 1 d.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 239 Sondry vessels maad of erbe and glas Oure vrnals and oure descensories. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchcr.* xiv. i. 295 Also their lamps their urinalls, descensories, sublimatories, alembicks, viols, crosetts, cucurbits, stillatories, and their fornace of calcination. 1594 PLAT *Chem. Concl.* 31 Some commend the distillation . . . that is performed by a descensory. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Gieher* II. l. iv. xii. 112 A chemical Descensory.

† **Descensory, a.** *Old Chem.* [ad. L. *dēscensōri-us*, f. *dēscens-*, ppl. stem of *dēscendere* to DESCEND: see -ORY.] Relating to, or of the nature of, distillation by descent.

1678 R. RUSSELL *Geber v.* iv. 275 The Descensory Furnace is made as before described. 1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Combit.* v. 146 The specifick properties of Liquors perish in descensory distillation.

**Descent** (dĭsĕnt), Also 5 desente, 5-6 discent, 5-7 discent, 6 discento. [a. F. *descente* (1304 in Hatzf.), formed from *descendre* after *attente, vente*, etc. from *attendre, vendre*, etc., the etymological form being DESCENCE, -ENSE.]

1. The action of descending; a going or coming down; downward motion (of any kind).

1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 28 In their descents and fall. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* II. 175 Not the dreadful spout. . . Shall dizzle with more clamour Neptune's care In his descent. 1659 EARSON *Cred.* (1839) 319 It is to be observed, that the descent into hell was not in the ancient creeds or rules of faith. 1658 KEILL *Examm. Th. earth* (1734) 163 The great resistance they met with in their descent through the Air. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neigh.* vii. (1878) 125, I do not think the descent to Avernus is always easy.

b. *fig.* (of an immaterial agent or influence). 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* l. 319 Lest fully the descents Of some file on himself. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 159 The descent of a great storm may make the pilot helpless.

c. *Corresp.* to *trans.* sense of the verb DESCEND 2. 11). 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 80 The descent of the mountain I found more wearysome . . . then the ascent. 1748 F. SMITH *Foy. Disc. N.-W. Pass.* I. 95 The Sides high Marble Cliffs, not difficult of Descent. *Mod.* A new descent of the Schroff-spitze has been effected.

†d. *Old Chem.* A method of distillation: see quot. 1727. *Obs.*

1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* vi. i. 123 The Oyl is made of Box cut in small pieces, and then Distilled by descent, in two Vessels. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Distillation*, Distillation by descent is where the fire is applied on the top, and all around the vessel, whose orifice is at the bottom; and, consequently, the vapour not being able to rise upwards, it is forced to precipitate, and distil down to the bottom.

e. *Her.* In descent: said of an animal represented as leaping or flying downwards.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1727 BAILEY vol. II. s.v., A lion in descent.

f. *Dynamics.* The downward motion of a body under the influence of terrestrial gravity.

1700 J. CRAIG in *Philos. Trans.* Abridg. IV. 542 (title), The Curve of Quickest Descent. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Descent of heavy Bodies* (in *Philos.*) is the tendency of them to the Center of the Earth. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., Laws of the descent of bodies. . . *Line of swiftest Descent*, is that which a body falling by the action of gravity, describes in the shortest time; which is proved by geometricals to be the cycloid.

2. *concr.* A downward slope, a declivity.

1591 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* 77 Spread themselves farre abroad through each descent. 1612 BIBLE *Luke* xix. 37 At the descent of the mount of Olives. 1766 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 102 If it stands upon a Descent. 1857 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* vi. 182 Massive ash-trees roll from the mountains down the descent.

b. A means of descending; a way, passage, or flight of steps leading downwards.

*Descent into the Ditch* (Mil.): see quot. 1803. 1634 MASSINGER *Very Woman* IV. ii, Fitting his chamber With trapdoors and descents. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Descent into the Moat or Ditch*. 1734 tr. Rollin's *Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. iii. 144 Descents by steps to the river. 1745 POCKOCKE *Descr. East* II. ii. 73 There were about forty three degrees of seats, and eleven descents down from the top. . . those descents are made by dividing each seat into two steps. 1803 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (1810) s.v., Descents into the Ditch (*descentes dans le fossé*), cuts and excavations made by means of saps in the counterscarp beneath the covert way (i.e. to enable the besiegers to cross the ditch). 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 199 The rampart walk, unbroken except by descents and ascents at the gates.

†c. That to which one descends; the lowest part. *Obs.* (*nonce-use*).

1605 SHAKS. *Lea. v.* iii. 137 From th' extremest upward of thy head, To the descent and dust below thy foot.

3. A sudden hostile invasion or attack, *esp.* from the sea, or from high ground: cf. DESCEND 2. 3.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 194 Some small peeces of artillery, to hinder their descent. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 710 He hears, but hears from far, Of Tumults, and Descents, and distant War. 1698 T. FROGER *Voy.* 26 It was determin'd to make a Descent upon the Country, to take the King prisoner. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* Introd., Argyle was threatening a descent upon Scotland. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 8. 430 A daring descent of the English forces upon Cadiz.

4. *fig.* A coming down to a lower state or condition; fall, decline, sinking; progress downwards to that which is lower or subordinate.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 163 Oh, foul descent! that I, who erst contended With gods to sit the highest, am now constrained Into a Beast, and mixt with bestial slime. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), Observing such gradual and gentle descents downwards, in those parts of the creation that are beneath men. 1889 *Spectator* 26 Oct. 540 Since the descent to household slavery.

b. A stage or step downward in any scale; a degree below. ? *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 42 Her birth was by manie degrees greater than mine, and my worth by manie descents lesse than hers. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 410 Infinite descents Beneath what other Creatures are to thee. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fane* I. (1757) 84 With what a decent pride he throws his eyes Above the man by three descents less wise?

5. With reference to physical qualities: A fall, lowering (of the pitch of sound, temperature, etc.).

1681 MURCASTER *Positions* x. (1887) 58 Their perorations, and closings, with a descent, and fall of the voice. 1836 MAGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* I. 24 The proximity of a sand-bank is indicated by a rapid descent of the temperature of the sea at its surface. *Mod.* A sudden descent of an octave in the melody.

6. †a. The action of proceeding in sequence, discourse, or argument, to what is subsequent; subsequent part or course; succession. *Obs.* b. The action of descending from generals to particulars.

c. *Logic.* An inference from a proposition containing a higher to one containing a lower term.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epic.* (1647) 35 What also the faith of Christendome was concerning the Minister of confirmation . . . I shall make evident in the descent of this discourse. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1700-7) 732 These five, Thales, Anaximander, Anaximenes, Anaxagoras, Archelaus, by continual Descent succeeding one another, compilate the Ionick Sect.

7. The fact of 'descending' or being descended from an ancestor or ancestral stock; lineage.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 249 Dis ilk þre barons, þorgh descent of blode, Haf right & resons to be comroue. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 230 Which rightfull heire was by descent. c 1430 LINDG. *Hors, Shepe, & G.* in *Fol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 15 Cryste which lynnally doune came þe dissent conveyed the pedegrewe Frome the patryarke Almahume. 1530 PALSGR. 213 A Descent of lynage, descence. 1559 MIRR. *Mag.*, Fall R. *Treathan* v, By descent a gentleman. 1634 W. TIRWHITT tr. *Julian's Lett.* 123, I would draw his descent from Hector, or Achilles. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fane* II. (1757) 104 A Welch descent, which well-paid heralds dam; Or, longer still, a Dutchman's epigram. 1839 YEWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* xiii. (1847) 141 A chieftain of imperial descent. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 107 The descent in the female line was not formally denied.

b. *transf.* of animals and plants; in *Biol.* extended to origination of species (= EVOLUTION 6 c).

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 192 Many Camells abound here. . . The Dromedary and it are of one descent, but varie according to the Countree. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* (1871) 317 On the theory of descent with modification. 1871 — (title), The Descent of Man and Selection in relation to Sex. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 776 Descent determines the specific character of the growth. 1884 J. FISKE *Evolutionist* xiv. 366 The researches . . . into the palæontology of the horse have established beyond question the descent of the genus *equus* from a five-toed mammal not larger than a pig, and somewhat resembling a tapir.

*attrib.* 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* xi. 388 In accordance with the descent-theory, we may infer that [etc.].

c. *fig.* Derivation or origination from a particular source.

c 1530 *Remedie of Loue* (R.), Ransake yet we would. . . Of this worde the true orthographie, The verie descent of etimologie. 1707 CURTIS in *Hub. & Gard.* Pref. 4 Whenever I cannot fully discover the Rise and Descent of any Effect. 1803 *Med. Jur.* IX. 128 Inquisition . . . in the present year, is deducible from a similar descent.

†8. a. A line of descent, lineage, race, stock.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 205 Elizabeth þe gent, fair lady was sche, Tuo sons of þer descent, tuo daughters ladies fre. 1605 VESTGARTEN *Dec. Intell.* iii. (1628) 63 Of whose descents are since issued the greatest Princes at this present in Germanie. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod* I. 228 Then form'd our Father Jove a Third Descent, Whose Age was Brazen.

†b. A descendant (*lit.* and *fig.*); also, descendants collectively, offspring, issue. *Obs.*

1475 Bk. *Noblesse* (1860) 23 The noble actys of the seydr erles of Angew wyth her lyneale descensys. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 67 Augusta of the Taurines, an ancient descent from the Ligurians. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* VI. 32 She went Up to the chambers, where the fair descent of Great Alcinoos slept. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 979 Our descent . . . Which must be born to certain woe, devour'd By Death at last.

9. A stage in the line of descent; a generation.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1569) II. 82, Which house . . . enjoyed the same [crown] three descents. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 7 Euen twelve descents after the flood. 1673 RAY *Journ.* Low C. 308 Such as can prove their Gentility for three or four Descents. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 252 After a breach of the succession that continued for three descents. 1818 HALLAM *Mil. Ages* (1872) II. 67 A lineal succession of four descents without the least opposition.

10. *Law.* The passing of property (in England only of real property) to the heir or heirs without disposition by will; transmission by inheritance.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 243 To haf þe scheld þorgh heritage descent. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lam. Mon.* ix, The grete lordis of þe londe, by reason off ney Dissentes ffalling vnto ham, by reason also off mariages, Purchasses, and oþer titles, schal often tymes growe to be gretter than they be now. 1523 FITZGER. *Surr. Prolog.*, Than if the owner make a true pee degree or conueyance by discente or by purchase vnto the said landes. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 13 b, Discent signifieth when lands do by right of blood fall unto any after the death of his ancestors. 1818 CHAMBERLAIN *Ed.* a) I. 303 That fines should be paid upon admittance, as well upon alienation as descent. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy-bk. Prop. Law* xviii. 177 No real property can pass otherwise than by grant by deed . . . or by descent or devise, whereas mere personal property will pass by delivery from hand to hand.

†b. *Descent cast*: transmission by inheritance actually effected (with special reference to its bearing on an outstanding adverse claim); cf. CAST 2. 36. *Obs.*

[c 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* i. (1636) 3 If I make a feoffment in fee, upon condition that the feoffee shall infeeff over, and the feoffee be discented, and a discent [be] cast.] a 1845 STEPHENS *Comment. Laws Engl.* (1868) III. 518 An Act was passed in the year 1833 (3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 37) containing . . . the provisions . . . that no descent cast or discontinuance happening after 31st Dec. 1833, should toll or defeat any right of entry or action for the recovery of land.

c. *transf.* and *fig.* Transmission of a title, dignity, personal quality, etc. to heirs or to offspring.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* IV. vii. (Caxton 1480) 61 The synne of Adam hath attened to men by . . . descent of kynelyde heretage. c 1621 CHAPMAN *Med* II. 156 His inderupted secrete . . . his secrete of descent. a 1704 LOCKE *J.* 4, If the agreement and consent of men first gave a secrete into any one's hand, that also must direct its descent and conveyance.



† **Descensive**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 6 disc. [f. prec. + -IVE.] Descending; = DESCENSIVE.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffer* 7 The notable immunities, franchises, privileges she is endowed with, by the descensive line of Kings from the Conquest.

**Descaptation**, *obs. var. of DISCAPTATION.*

† **Descerle**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *des-*, *de-*, *f. des-*, *de-* (DE- I. 6) + *cerle* circle, hoop. The mod. repr. would be *decircle*.] *trans.* To deprive of its circle or circles.

To *descerle* a helm: cf. CIRCLE *sb.* 70 b.  
1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 102 Rolland... araught maradas upon his helme, that he descerled and departed it.

**Descern**, **Desces**, **-ceise**, **Descharge**, **Descide**, **Descipher**, **Descition**, *obs. ff. DISCERN* (DESCERN), *DECEASE*, *DISCHARGE*, *DECIDE*, *DECIPHER*, *DECISION.*

1644 *PRYNNE & WALKER Fiennes' Trial* 118 The supreme Councill of the Realme to whose descition it belongeth.

† **Descide**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dis-* + *scindere* or *dis-* + *scindere* to divide, or *dis-* + *cidere* to cut in pieces.] To cut, indent.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 324 Its leafs are variously descided and serrated in their circuit.

**Descl-**: see DISCL-.

**Descloizite** (dekloizait). *Min.* [named from Descloizeaux, a French mineralogist.] A vanadate of lead and zinc, an orthorhombic mineral, of olive-green colour, occurring in small crystals on a silicious and ferruginous gangue from South America (Dana).

**Desconfite**, **-ure**, *obs. ff. DISCOMFIT*, **-URE.**

**Descrial** (dískrai-ál). [f. DESCRY *v.* 1 + -AL II. 5.] Discovery of something obscure or distant.  
1605 *ANSW. Discov. Rom. Doctr.* 2 The strange Descriall of this great Discoverer.

**Describability**. [f. next: see -ITY.] Capability of being described.

a 1866 *J. GROTE Exam. Utilit. Philos.* ii. (1870) 38 A definiteness or describability as to happiness.

**Describable** (dískrai-bábl), *a.* [f. DESCRIBE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of or admitting description.

1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* ix. (R.), Keill has reckoned up, in the human body, four hundred and forty-six muscles, descisable and describable. 1877 *LADY BRASSEY Voy. Sunbeam* xv. (1878) 269 Another shade, only describable by the term molten lava colour.

**Describble**, *v. nonce-ud.* [f. scribble after *des-*.] *trans.* To scribble an account of.

1794 *MISS GUNNING Packet* IV. 275 I can, as you find, describe Richard and Sarah Adams; but... to describe would be absolute presumption.

**Describe** (dískrai-b), *v.* Also 6-7 **descrybe**, **discrybe**, 8 **discribe**. [ad. L. *describere* to copy off, transcribe, write down, write off, sketch off in writing or painting, mark off, etc., f. DE- I. 2 + *scribere* to write. Preceded in ME. use by *descrive* (through OF.), of which *describe* may be considered as an assimilation to the orig. L. form. The spelling *dis-* arose from confusion with words having the prefix *des-*, *dis-*: see DES-.]

† 1. To write down, set forth in writing or in written words; to transcribe, copy out. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 233 So Peter Bercharius in his dictionary describeth it. 1607 *TOPSELL Serpents* (1653) 625 Whose verses I will here describe [verses follow]. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp. Exhort.* § 12 Christ our Lawgiver hath described all his Father's will in Sanctions and Signatures of laws.

† 2. To write down in a register; to enrol. *Obs.*  
1535 *COVERDALE Chron.* iv. 41 These that are now described by name. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. iv. v. § 6. 218 He was indeed gone into Egypt... describing a roval Army. a 1667 *JER. TAYLOR Wks.* (1835) I. 262 (Cent. Dict.) His name was described in the book of life.

† 3. To write down as one's opinion; to declare, state. *Obs. rare.*

1771 *FLETCHER Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 300 Is it modest to describe ecathedra, that the dead Ephesians... could not work for life?

2. To set forth in words, written or spoken, by reference to qualities, recognizable features, or characteristic marks; to give a detailed or graphic account of. (The ordinary current sense.)

1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburga* 1. 203 As auncient Cronycles describen it full playne. 1538 *STARKE England* ii. i. 144 Hys perfat state... of vs before descrybyd. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg.* iv. 220 Describe we next the Nature of the Bees. 1727 *SWIFT Gulliver* II. viii. 173 Describing the rest of his household-stuff. 1833 *LAMB Elia* Ser. II. *Wedding*, I am ill at describing female apparel. 1874 *MORLEY Compendium* (1886) 38 He was described for us... by a master hand.

b. with complement.

1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* i. iii. (1611) 7 The institution thereof is described as being established. 1600 *E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio* 314 That the Iland was no lesse fortified then had been described unto them. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) V. 71 Glanville describes a fine to be an accommodation of a... suit. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 23 Pleasures as well as opinions may be described as good or bad.

3. To set forth in delineation or pictorial representation; to represent, picture, portray; in quot. 1526 *fig. Obs. or arch.*

1526 *TINDALE Gal.* iii. 1 To whom Jesus Christ was described before the eyes. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezech.* iv. 1 Take

a tyle... and descrybe vpon the cite off Ierusalem. 1600 *J. PORY tr. Leo's Africa* II. 149 Then describe they certain signes upon the hands and forehead. 1620 *E. BLOUNT Hora Subsec.* 352 A Gladiatore... admirably described in Marble. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 362 Accept the preceding Map... This describing India on the other side Ganges. 1774 *J. BRYANT Mythol.* II. 123 We find the Sun to be described under the appearance of a bright star.

† 4. Of things: To represent or stand for pictorially. *Obs.*

1643 *VICARS Looking-glass Matign.* 13 The picture of a man in a tub... to describe a Roundhead. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 317 These twelve Divisions are to describe the twelve Hours of the Day. 1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 121 A second model... to describe the external form.

4. To delineate, mark out the form or shape of, trace the outline of (a geometrical figure, etc.): a. said of personal agents.

1554 *HULOET, Describe, circumscribo.* 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* 122 Describe the like arch from B to A. 1570 *BILLINGS Euclid* i. 8 A triangle... set or described vpon a line. 1659 *DRYDEN Tyrannic Love* iv. i. With chalk I first describe a circle here. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 126 To measure and describe the Ground-plot. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* i. § 15 Describe arches of circles.

b. said of things.

1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* 55 A lyne, moved... can but describe a plate forme... And a plate forme moved... describeth a Body. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 239 It beginneth to divide it selfe two waies, and to describe the Ile of Thanet. 1821 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* I. 7 Representing objects by lines which describe their contours or dimensions.

5. To form or trace by motion; to pass or travel over (a certain course or distance).

1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* 34 The most northerly circle which the Sonne describeth. 1664 *HOBBS Seven Probl.* Wks. 1845 VII. 20 The arches are the spaces which these two motions describe. 1713 *BERKELEY Hylas & Phil.* i. Wks. 1871 I. 281 A body that describes a mile in an hour. 1860 *PHILLIPS Vesuv.* ix. 252 They describe parabolic curves. 1860 *TYNDALL Notes Lect. Light* 20 The white-hot particles of carbon in a flame describe lines of light.

6. To mark off or distribute into parts; to map or parcel out. *rare.*

1535 *COVERDALE Josh.* xviii. 6 Descrybe ye the londe in seven partes [so 1611 and R.V.; WYCLIF, *discryue*].

† 7. To apportion, assign under limits. [So in Lat.] *Obs. rare.*

1531 *ELYOT Gov.* i. ii. I wyll therfore kepe my penne within the space that is descrybed to me.

† 7. = DESCRY *v.* 1 Cf. DESCRIBE *v.* 4 and the converse confusion in DESCRY *v.* 2

1574 *RICH MERC. & Soldier* H viij, Venus was first described, sitting in her Waggon. 1592 *GREENE Tullies Love* (1609) G, As soone as she had described him, and for certainty knew that it was he, yonder quoth she comes that odde man of Rome. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* IV. xxii. 185 Over-night we described this Wharf. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IV. 567, I describ'd his way Bent all on speed, and markt his Aerie Gate. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* xviii. (1792) VIII. 312 The smallest blemish has not been described by... jealous... eyes.

Hence **Described** *ppl. a.*

1554 *HULOET, Describe, circumscripsus.* 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 196 Their described width. 1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man.* iv. 64 In the described position of the three relations of speech.

**Describee** (dískrai-bē). [f. DESCRIBE *v.* + -EE.] One to whom a thing is described.

1830 *DISRAELI in Home Letters* (1885) 50 Description is always a bore, both to the describer and to the describee. 1885 *Punch* 23 May 243/2 Describee is a happy specimen of a whole series of words much required in our language.

**Describeless**, *a. nonce-ud.* [f. DESCRIBE *v.* + -LESS.] Incapable of description, indescribable.

a 1850 *W. THOM in D. Ferrol's Shilling Mag.*, Come, though no verdure on your describeless and ruined limbs.

**Describentem**, *pr. ppl. of describere* to describe.]

**A. adj.** 'Describing, marking out by its motion' (Ash 1775). **B. sb. Geom.** A point, line, or surface, producing by its motion a line, surface, or solid; a generatrix.

1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*

**Describer** (dískrai-bai). [f. DESCRIBE *v.* + -ER.] One who describes, or gives a description.

1550 *BALE Apol.* 18 (R.) The describers of y<sup>t</sup> primitive church, Egesippus and Eusebius. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 2 Pomponius Mela the describer of the world. 1727 *DE FOE Syst. Magic* i. ii. (1840) 47 Our wise describers of the magic of the ancients. 1878 *BAYNE Purit. Rev.* v. 160 The historical describer has always to regret that he must show events not... simultaneously... but in succession.

**Describing** (dískrai-bin), *vbl. sb.* [f. DESCRIBE *v.* 4 + -ING.] The action of the vb. DESCRIBE; description.

1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* 120 By the making and describyng of this onely Mappe. 1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 Their passionate describing of passions. 1817 *COBBETT Taking Leave* 9 Greater powers of describing.

**Describing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That describes; descriptive.

1581 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 29 The right describing note to know a Poet by. 1599 *THYNNE Animadv.* (1865) 66 This describing definitione.

**Descrier** (dískrai-ar). Also 7 **descryer**. [f. DESCRY *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who descries, or descovers.

1599-1623 *MINSHU Span. Dict.* A Descrier, *Descubridor*. 1614 *T. ADAMS Devil's Banquet* 58 Foxes... if they be

scene stealing the Grapes, fall a biting their descryers by the shinnies. 1647 *CRASHAW Poems* 120 The glad descryer shall not miss To taste the nectar of a kiss From Venus' lips.

**Descript**, *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *descript-us*, *pa. ppl. of describere* to DESCRIBE.] Described. Also † a. Properly arranged (= L. *descriptus*) (but perh., in quot. 1665, for L. *descriptus* divided, apportioned). b. Inscribed, engraved, chased (not a L. sense). **B. as sb.** (see quot. 1731).

1665 *J. WEBB Stone-Heng* (1725) 219 They commixt set Forms, and describe Orders in one and the same Temple. 1731 *BALY vol. II, Descripts* (with Botanic Writers), such plants as are described. 1775 *ASH, Descript.*, described. 1820 *SOUTHEY Wesley* II. 260 Sectarians of every kind, descript and non-descript. 1863 *P. S. WORSLEY Poems & Transl.* 8 Two huge valves, embossed with graven gold... and descript with all which earth and heaven... Foster in wave or field.

**Description** (dískri-psn). Also 4-6 **discrip**, **discrip**, **-cion**, **-cioun**, **-cyon**, **-coun**, **-tyon**, **-tyowne**, **-sion**, etc. [a. F. *description*, in OF. also *-cripcion*, *-crition*, *-crision*, ad. L. *descriptio-em*, n. of action from *describere* (ppl. stem *descript-*) to DESCRIBE. (See there as to the spelling *dis-*.)] The action of describing; the result or product of this action.

† 1. The action of writing down; inscription. *Obs. rare.*

1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* ccxxv. 231 Vnder the description and writing of the name of England and of Fraunce.

† 2. Writing down in a register, enrolment.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* I. 316 Syryne... began to make his description. 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) 2 Sam. xxiv. 9 Joab gave the number of the description of the people to the king.

2. The action of setting forth in words by mentioning recognizable features or characteristic marks; verbal representation or portraiture.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Last Age of Chirche* 26 bis also [he] schewip openly bi description of tyme. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* I. 29 (Mätz.) With descripcion of be lasse wode. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 113 If the craft of descrypcoun I cowde as weel forge... As cowde Boyce. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* 6 Geographic is the... description of the face, and picture of th' earth. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* II. ii. 203 For her owne picture, It beggerd all description. 1806 *WOLCOTT* (P. Pindar) *Tristia* Wks. 1812 V. 335 Description on your pencil waits. 1845 *M. PATTISON Ess.* (1889) I. 2 Writers... gifted with strong imaginations, are masters of description.

b. (with *pl.*) A statement which describes, sets forth, or portrays; a graphic or detailed account of a person, thing, scene, etc.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 8875 Yhit wille I imagyn... Ffor to gyf it a description. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* ix. 1911 Thai send... The descripcoun Off him tane thar. 1553 *T. WILSON Rhet.* 95 A description or an evident declaration of a thing as though we sawe it even now doen. 1676 *RAY Corr.* (1848) 122 Celsus... had... better descriptions of them [species of birds]. 1704 *SULLIVAN View* Nat. II. 186 Polybius... takes notice of Vesuvius, in his description of Italy. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 108 An old man answering the description of Humphrey. 1878 *MORLEY Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. i. 198 The more correct description of what has happened.

c. *Logic.* (See quot.)

1628 *T. SPENCER Logick* 193 A description is a sentence which setteth out a thing, even by other arguments. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 143 3 Descriptions... are definitions of a more lax and fanciful kind. 1843 *MILL Logic* i. viii. § 5 The second kind of imperfect definition, in which the name of a class is defined by... attributes which are not included in its connotation... has been termed Description.

3. The combination of qualities or features that marks out or serves to describe a particular class. Hence, b. A sort, species, kind, or variety, capable of being so described.

[c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* i. § 21 Shapen in maner... of a lop webbe after the olde descripcoun. 1535 *COVERDALE Ezech.* xliii. 11 The commynge in, the goinge out, all the maner and description thereof.] 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* III. iii. 303 Pay him sixe thousand... Before a friend of this description Shall lose a haire. 1864 *D. G. MITCHELL Ser. Stor.* 306 The man must be a roue of the worst description.

b. 1811 *I. GILBERT Relief Poor* 6 That all Descriptions of poor Persons should be sent thither. 1785 *PALRY Pol. Philos.* (ed. 8.) I. 303 The invitation, or voluntary admission, of impure thoughts... falls within the same description. 1844 *Mrs. Houston Yacht Voy. Texas* II. 978 The Volante... is a description of vehicle, peculiar... to Cuba.

† 4. Pictorial representation; a picture, painting. *Obs. rare.*

1620 *E. BLOUNT Hora Subsec.* 366 The high Altar is set out by Michael Angeloes curious description of the day of Judgement. a 1646 *J. GREGORY Posthuma* 257 (T.) The description is... of the earth and water both together, and it is done by circles.

5. *Geom. a.* The 'describing' of a geometrical figure: see DESCRIBE *v.* 4 ? *Obs.*

1655-60 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* (1701) 9/x Whence may be deduced the description of a Rectangle Triangle in a Circle. 1751 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, Description, in geometry.

b. Tracing out or passing over a certain course or distance.

1706 *W. JONES Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 294 The Times... of Description shall be as the Square Roots of the Altitudes... of the Cones. 1728 *PEMBERTON Newton's Philos.* 91 The time taken up in the description of the arch EF. 1858 *HERSCHEL Astron.* § 490 Equable description of areas is itself the essential criterion of a continual direction of the acting force towards the centre.



Hence **Descriptione** *a.*, characterized by description, descriptive. **Descriptionist**, one who professes to give a description. **Descriptionless** *a.*, without or beyond description.

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 164 Suitable descriptione politures. 1847 *Examiner* 211/2 A mere connoisseur and descriptionist. 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 31 These locomotive descriptionists... and thirty mile an hour travelling penmen. 1854 *Ibid.* XLVI. 454 That broiling and dusty, but beautiful and quite descriptionless road.

**Descriptive** (dɪskrɪptɪv), *a.* [ad. (late) L. *descriptivus* containing a description, f. *descript-*, ppl. stem of *describere*: see -IVE. Cf. F. *descriptif*.] Having the quality or function of describing; serving to describe; characterized by description.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 94 ¶1 The sound of some emphatical and descriptive words. 1830 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 141 They are lyrical and descriptive poets of the first order. 1883 A. W. WARD *Dickens* i. 18 A descriptive power that seemed to lose sight of nothing. *Mod. A handbook of Descriptive Anatomy.*

*b.* const. of.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 176 Circumstances descriptive of similar connections. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 71 A name sufficiently descriptive of its construction.

Hence **Descriptively** *adv.*, **Descriptiveness**.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 183 The Allegany... has been descriptively called the back bone of the United States. 1834 *Q. Rev.* L. 296 Represented with lively and attractive descriptiveness. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Nat. Ps.* i. 1 The term 'stood' descriptively represents their obstinacy.

† **Descriptory**, *a.* Obs. [f. *descript-*, ppl. stem of L. *describere*: see -ORY.] = *prec.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 93 Epistles merely Descriptory. *Ibid.* 24 A letter Descriptory, wherein is particularly described an ancient City.

† **Describe**, *v.* Obs. exc. Sc. Forms: 3-9 *descriove*, 3-5 *disoreve*, 4-5 *dysoreve*, 4 *desorye*, 5-6 *dysorye*, *discryve*, -ive, *desoryve*. [a. OF. *descriere* (13th c.), later *descrire*, full stem *descriu-* (mod. F. *décrire*, *décriv-*) = Pr. *descriure*, Cat. *descriuer*, It. *descrivere*: -L. *describere*. In the course of the 16th c. gradually superseded (exc. in Sc.) by the latinized form **DESCRIBE**. *Describe* was in ME. reduced to *descrie* (DESCRY *v.*), and thus confused in form, and sometimes in sense with **DESCRY** *v.* 1. Hence *descrie* also occurs as a form of the latter.]

1. To write down, inscribe; to write out, transcribe. 1384 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlix. 16 Lo I in myn hondis I haue discribed thee. 14. Circumcision in Tindale's *Vit.* 90 Thys name which may not be dyscribed. c1450 *Lynd. Compl. Loves Life* xxviii. To descryve and write at the fulle The woful compleynt. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 284/1 Mathewe and Luke descryue not the generacion of Marye but of Joseph.

*b.* To write down in a register, enrol; cf. *Vulg. Luke* ii. 1 *ut describeretur universus orbis*.

1297 [see **DESCRYING** *vbl. sb.*]. 1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xi. 26 There dwelten forsothe in the tentis two men... for and thei weren dyscryued [Vulg. *descripti fuerunt*]; 1611 and they were of them that were written. *Luke* ii. 1 That all the world schulde be dyscryued. c1450 *Fortescue Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xvi. (1714) 120 Theyr secound Emperour, commaundyd all the World to be dyscryvd [v.r. (1885) 149 dyscribed.]

2. = **DESCRIBE** *v.* 2. a1225 *Ancre. R.* lo pus seint Iame descriued religion & ordre. c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 318 Pei ben pes bat Ysay dyscryved bat pei seien gode is yvel. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 865, I wrot not what of hir nose I shal descryve; So faire hath no woman alyve. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 45 It is expedient to descrive quha is here heretyk. 1671 *True Non-conf.* 134 Which we finde describe in the Scriptures of the New Testament. 1785 BURNS *To W. Simpson* xvi. Let me fair Nature's face describe. 1858 M. PORTER *South Johnny* 15 Hamely chieles... Wha Tammy's haunts can weel describe.

*absol.* 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 180 So as these olde wise men Descrive.

3. *a.* To represent pictorially or by delineation; also *absol.* *b.* To draw geometrically (figures, etc.). *c.* To trace out or pass over (a definite course). Cf. **DESCRIBE** *v.* 3-6.

c1391 CHAUCEUR *Astrol.* i. § 17 The plate vnder this Riet is descryued with 3 [principal] cercles. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* XXI. 214 Ho coupe kyndeliche with colour descryue, Yf alle be worlde were whit. 1398 TREVISAR *Barth. De P. R.* VIII. xl (1495) 317 Episcopus is a lyttill cercle that a planete dyscryueith. 1505 J. COOPER *Thesaurus, Abacus*... a counting table such as... Astronomers descrive their figures in.

*d.* To map out, set forth the boundaries of. (But also often including the general sense *a.*)

1387 TREVISAR *Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 Pat in stries meteb and dyscryueþ all be worlde wyde. 1480 CAXTON *Deser. Brit.* 20 Kyng william conquerour made these... shires to be descrened and moten. 1536 BEELENDE *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xlvii. We will descrive the samin [the Illis] in maner and forme as follows.

† 4. = **DESCRY** *v.* 1 [Cf. etymol. note above.] c1340 *Cursor M.* 6544 (Fairf.) For to discribe [v.r. to se] baire cursed dede. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xx. 93 Penne mette his man... ar herades of armes hadden descreued lordes. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxiii. 84 (Harl. MS.) No man cowde dyscryve wheper of hem shuld be Emperour. 1541 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) so Also flyinge he shoulde be dyscribed by the roundyng of his heade.

Hence **Described** *ppl. a.*

c1440 PECKOK *Repr.* II. xvii. 248 Bi the now discribed and tauht maner. *Ibid.* 408 The... bifore dyscryued tymes.

† **Describing**, *vbl. sb.* Obs. [f. *prec.*, + -ING 1.] **Describing**; description.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724 60 p. August...) let make a descriuynge, but y mad nas neuer er. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* ii. 2 This firste dyscryuynge was maad of Cyryne. 1485 *Bk. St. Athanas* E. i. v. The dyscryuynge of a Buoke. 1530 PALMER, 165 *Blasph.* a blasym or dyscryuynge of ons armes. 1792 BURNS *Auld Rob Morris* v. How past describing had then been my bliss.

**Descry** (dɪskrɪ), *v.* 1 Forms: 4 *discryghe*, 4-6 *disorye*, 5 *dysorye* (e), 6 *desorye*, 6-7 *descrie*, *discrie*, 4- *descry*. [app. a. OF. *descrier* to cry, publish, decry, f. *des-*, *de-*, L. *dis-* + *crio* to cry.

The sense-development is not altogether clear; it was perhaps in some respect influenced by the reduction of **DESCRIBE** to *descry* (see next), and consequent confusion of the two words: cf. **DESCRIBE** *v.* 4, also **DESCRIBE** *v.* 7. In several instances it is difficult to say to which of the verbs the word belongs: thus

c1300 K. ALIS. 138 For astronomye and nygremauncye No couthe ther non so muche discryghe.]

I. To cry out, declare, make known, bewray.

† 1. *trans.* To cry out, proclaim, announce, as a herald. Obs. rare. [Cf. quot. 1377 in **DESCRIBE** *v.* 4.] a1440 *Sir Eglam.* 1778 Harowdes of armes than they wente, For to dyscrye thys turnament In eche *Andys* yende.

† 2. To announce, declare; to make known, disclose, reveal: *a.* of persons. *b.* of things. Obs.

*a.* c1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 203 My name to you wille I descrye. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. P. xxv 3 Thy right waies unto me, Lord, descrye. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 1. i. At length Jupiter descried himself, and Hercules yielded. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 290/2 Diogenes, thou... Who to content the ready way To following Ages didst descrye.

*b.* c1430 *Freemasonry* 323 Hyt [the seventh point] dyscryeth wel openly, Thou schal not by thy maystres wyf ly. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 34 Those sober lookes her wisdomes well descride. a1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 200 This light... doth not only descrye itself, but all other things round about it. 1635 COWLEY *Durand* iv. 231 A thoughtful Eye That more of Care than Passion did descrye. 1639 DRUMM. or HAWTH. *Pam. Epistles* Wks. (1711) 140 His cheeks scarce with a small down descrying his sex.

† *c.* With a sense of injurious revelation: To disclose what is to be kept secret; to betray, bewray; to lead to the discovery of. Obs.

c1340 *Cursor M.* 7136 (Trin.) Pat was a greet folye hir lordes [i.e. Samson's] counsel to descrye. c1475 *Sgr. Iove Degre* 110 Thy counsayl shall I never dyscrye. 1506 NASH *Saffron Walden* 131 That he be not describe by his alleading of Authors. 1606 HOLLAND *Sutton* 90 Hee had like to have descried them [his parents] with his wrawling. 1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 50 In notorious burglaries, oft-times there is... a weapon left behinde, which descrieth the authors. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. His purple robe he [Alectus] had thrown aside lest it should descry him.

II. To cry out against, cry down, decry.

† 3. To shout a war-cry upon, challenge to fight; = **ASCRY** *v.* 1 *b.*

c1400 Rowland & O. 273 No kyng in Cristyante Dare... dyscrye hym ther with steven. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* xcvi. 175 The gentyl knyghtes fleden and the vyleyns egrely hem dyscryed and gradan high 'yelde yow traytours!'

† 4. To denounce, disparage; = **DECRY** *v.* 2. Obs. c1400 *York Manual* (Surtees) p. xvi. We curse and descrye... all thos that thys ills have done. 1677 GILPIN *Damocles* (1867) 407 They contemn and descry those, as ignorant of divine mysteries.

† 5. To cry down, depreciate (coin); = **DECRY**.

1638 Sir R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 33 The dyscryng of the Coyne.

III. To get sight of, discover, examine.

6. To catch sight of, esp. from a distance, as the scout or watchman who is ready to announce the enemy's approach; to espy.

c1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Ant.* 81 Be comloket [lady] to dyscrye. c1430 *Sir Tryam.* 1053, Xii fosters dyscryed hym then, That were kepars of that fee. 1565 STROKER *tr. Diad. Sic.* III. viii. 114 He might descrye a mightie and terrible Nauie... sayling towards the cite. 1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 190 The English sentinels do keep good watch; If they descrye us all our labour's lost. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* III. 38 In some woodland height descrying A serpent huge. 1868 Q. VICTORIA *Life Highl.* 39 To meet Albert, whom I descried coming towards us. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxiii. (1878) 267 At intervals we descried a maple.

7. To discover by observation; to find out, detect; to perceive, observe, see.

c1430 *Syr Tryam.* 183 Hors and man felle downe... And sone he was dyscryed. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansu.* *Omor.* 491 b. There is no man... that will not easily descrye... want of Judgement... in you. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xxiv. Paraphr. 181 Being by them descryed to be David. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 290 To descry new Lands, Rivers or Mountains in her spotty Globe. 1797 SOUTHWY *Ballad K. Charlemain* i All but the Monarch could plainly descrye From whence came her white and her red. 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 58 He can descrye That she is not afraid. 1858 Ld. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvi. 249 The bounds which separated that school from Romanism were very difficult to descrye.

*absol.* 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl.* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* (1711) 33, I could not see any sign of People... but still Hills and Vallies as far as we could descrye.

† *b.* *intr.* To discern, discriminate. Obs. rare. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* viii. viii. 108 Pure Essence, who hast made a stone descrie Twixt natures hid.

† 8. *trans.* To investigate, spy out, explore. Obs. 1596 DRAYTON *Legends* III. 175 He had iudicially descryed The cause. 1611 BIBLE *Judg.* i. 23 The house of Joseph

sent to descry Bethel. 1748 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistress* 145 Right well she knew each temper to descrye.

† **Descrye**, *v.* 1 Obs. [app. a variant of *descryve*, **DESCRIBE** *v.*, partly perh. originating in the later form of the Fr. infinitive *descri-re*, and pres. t. *descri-*, -*crit*, -*crit*; but mainly due to confusion in Eng. of *descriptive* and *descrye* *vbl.*] = **DESCRIBE**, **DESCRIBE**.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9747 Some of his bewes y wil descrye. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 41 In the thyrd parte ar descryed Cuthbert mirakys. 1572 BOSWELL *Armorie* II. 63 b. This Serpente I haue desced, as wringled into a wreath. 1613 WITHER *Sat.*, *Occasion*, He... descries Elenchi, full of subtle fallacies.

*absol.* c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6546 Cuthbert þai chese as heile descrye. 1571 *Damon & Pichias* Prolog. in *Had. Dodley* IV. 12 A thing once done indeed, as histories do descrye.

† **Descrye**, *discry*, *sb.* Obs. [f. **DESCRY** *v.* 1.] 1. Cry, war-cry; = **ASCRY** *sb.*

c1400 Rowland & O. 1476 'Mount Joye' was thaire dyscrye.

2. Discovery of that which is distant or obscure; perception from a distance.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* iv. vi. 217 The maine descrye Stands on the hourly thought. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* x. i. (1632) 1253 Without danger of descrye.

**Descrying**, *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. **DESCRY** *v.* 1.] The action of the *vb.* **DESCRY** 1; perception from a distance, discovery; also *attrib.*

1577-87 HOLLINSHED *Hist. Scot.* (R.) Upon the first descryng of the enimies approach. a1729 S. CLARKE *Serm.* I. xciii. (R.) Now we see through a glass darkly, as through a descryng-glass.

† **Descrying**, *vbl. sb.* 2 Description, enrolment, etc.: see **DESCRY** *v.* 2.

c1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 20 Dis dyscryng was first made vnder Cirinus. c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 119 *Descryinge, descriptio*.

**Descure**, var. *discure*, obs. f. **DISCOVER** *v.* **Desdaine**, -dayn, -deigne, obs. ff. **DISDAIN**. **Dese**, obs. form of **DAIS**. **Deseas** (e), obs. form of **DISEASE**.

† **Desecate**, *v.* Obs. [f. L. *dēsecāre* to cut off or away, f. *DE-* I. 2 + *secāre* to cut. (The regular form is **DESECT**; but in L. *dēsecatio* for *dēsectio* is in Cassiodorus.)] *trans.* To cut off, cut away; to cut free from entanglement or obstruction. Hence **Desecated** *ppl. a.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Desecate*, to mow or cut off. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton* 334 So as the Soul hath a freer and more desecated operation. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*; and in mod. Dicts.

So † **Desecation**. Obs. 1653 COCKERAM, *Desecation*, mowing or cutting off. **Desece**, -es e, -esee, -eyce, obs. ff. **DISEASE**, **DISEASE**.

**Desecrate** (dɪsɛkret), *v.* [f. *DE-* II. 1 + stem of *consecrate*. In L. *dēsecrare* or *dēsecrāre* meant to consecrate, dedicate. OF. had *des-sacer* (*des* = L. *dis-*) still in Cotgr. (1611) 'to profane, violate, unhallow' - It. *dissacrare* 'to unconsecrate, unhallow' (Florio); these may have suggested the formation of the English word.]

*trans.* To take away its consecrated or sacred character from (anything); to treat as not sacred or hallowed; to profane.

a1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. xv. 213 If we do venture to swear... upon any slight or vain... occasion, we then desecrate Swearing, and are guilty of profaning a most sacred Ordinance. [Not in PHILLIPS, COCKER, KIRBY.] 1675 [see **DESECRATING** *ppl. a.*] 1721 BAILLY, *Desecrate*, to defile or unhallow. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 416 What Licinia had dedicated... could not be considered as sacred; so that the Senate enjoined the Prætor to see it desecrated and to efface whatever had been inscribed upon it. 1776 HORNE *On Ps.* lxxiv. (R.) When the soul sinks under a temptation, the dwelling-place of God's name is desecrated to the ground. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) III. xxi. 333 More plausibly even might we desecrate Sunday. 1860 PUSKY *Min. Proph.* 24 The... vessels of the Temple... were desecrated by being employed in idol-worship.

*b.* To divert from a sacred to a profane purpose; to dedicate or devote to something evil.

1825 BLACKW. *Mag.* XVIII. 156 With a libation of un-mixed water... did he devote us to the infernal gods - or... desecrate us to the Furies. 1849 Sir J. STEPHEN *Ecl. Biog.* (1850) I. 312 Particular spots... were desecrated to Satan. 1860 PUSKY *Min. Proph.* 76 Desecrating to false worship the place which had been consecrated by the revelation of the true God.

*c.* To dismiss or degrade from holy orders.

*arch.* 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Desecrate*, to discharge of his orders, to degrade. 1676 in COLLS. c1800 W. TOOKER *Ruskin* (W.) The [Russian] clergy can not suffer corporal punishment without being previously desecrated.

**Desecrate**, *ppl. a.* rare. = **DESECRATED**. 1873 BROWNING *Ked. Cott.* II. cap. 934 That her dignity be desecrate by neighbourhood of vulgar table.

**Desecrated** (dɪsɛkretɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* *vb.* + -ED.] Deprived of its sacred character; treated as unhallowed, profaned.

a1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 68 Thou, O most holy, dost detest A desecrated Breast. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 48 The desecrated temple forms the stables and coach-houses.

**Desecrater**, var. of **DESECRATOR**.



**Desecrating**, ppl. a. [f. DESECRATE v. + -ING 2.] That desecrates or deprives of sacredness. 1675 L. ADDISON *State of Jews* 190 (T.) The desecrating hands of the enemy. 1862 TRENCH *Poems, Visit to Tusculum* 100 The rude touch of desecrating time.

**Desecration** (des'ekrē'jən). [n. of action from DESECRATE: see -ATION.] The action of desecrating, deprivation of sacred or hallowed character, profanation; also, desecrated condition.

a 1717 T. PARNELL *Life Zolius* (T.). They sentenced him [Zolius] to suffer by fire, as the due reward of his desecrations. 1717 BAILEY vol. II, *Desecration*, an unhallowing, a profaning. 1779 in Brand *Hist. Newcastle* (1789) II. 124 note, The oratory... has been... shut up to preserve it from future desecrations. a 1808 BR. PORTEUS *Profan. Lord's Day* (R.). Various profanations of the sabbath... threaten a gradual desecration of that holy day. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 99 The desecration of the abbey chapels. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Domestic Life Wks.* (Bohn) III. 55 Does the consecration of Sunday confess the desecration of the entire week?

**Desecrative** (des'ekrē'tiv), a. [f. DESECRATE + -IVE.] Calculated or tending to desecrate or deprive of sacred character.

a 1861 MRS. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Horne* (1877) I. ii. 18 [is] the union between tragedy and the gas-lights... less desecrative of the Divine theory? 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick. Gt. IX.* xx. iv. 71 Merchants' bills were a sacred thing, in spite of Bamber and desecrative individualities.

**Desecrator** (des'ekrē'tar). Also -er [agent-n. from DESECRATE: see -OR, -ER.] One who desecrates or profanes.

1879 MORLEY *Burke* vii. 131 The desecrators of the church and the monarchy of France. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV. 74 Man, the desecrator of the forest temples. 1884 *Non-conf. & Indep.* 27 Mar. 300/3 Desecrators of the Sabbath.

† **Desec't**, v. Obs.-o [f. L. *dēsēct-*, ppl. stem of *dēsēcāre* to cut away or off, f. DE- I. 2 + *secāre* to cut.] *trans.* To cut away, cut down.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Desect*, cut away from any thing.

† **Desection**. Obs.-o [ad. L. *dēsēcō* -em, n. of action from *dēsēcāre*: see prec.] The action of cutting off or cutting down.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Desection*, a cutting down. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* 102 *Desection*, a mowing or cutting off.

**Desederabil**, var. **DESIDERABLE** Obs.

**Desegmentation** (dēsēgmēntē'jən). Biol. [f. DE- II. 1 + SEGMENT.] The process of reducing the number of segments by the union or coalescence of several of these into one, as in the carapace of a lobster, cranium of a vertebrate, etc.; the fact or condition of being thus united.

1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 228 A number of metameres may be united to form larger segments... This state of things results in a desegmentation of the body.

**Desegmented**, ppl. a. Biol. [f. as prec.] Having the number of segments reduced by coalescence; formed into one by coalescence of segments.

**Deserte**, **Deserve**, obs. ff. DECEIT, DECEIVE.

**Desembogue**, **Deseminate**, obs. ff. DISEMBOGUE, DISSEMINATE.

**Desemitize**, **Desemmentalize**, -ed: see DE- II. 1.

**Desend**, **desention**, obs. ff. DESCEND, -CENSION.

**Desere** (n), **Deserite**, obs. ff. DISHEIR v., DISHERIT.

**Desert** (dēz'ert), sb. 1. Forms: 4- desert, 3-6 deserte, 4 desserte, 4-5 desert(e), dissert, 6 dyserte, 6-7 desart. [a. OF. *desert* masc., *deserte*, *desserte* fem., derivs. of *deservir*, *deservir* to DESERVE. The Fr. words are analogous to *descent*, *descente*, etc., and belong to an obs. pa. ppl. *desert* of *deservir*, repr. late L. *-servit-um* for *-servit-um*.]

1. Deserving; the becoming worthy of recompense, i.e. of reward or punishment, according to the good or ill of character or conduct; worthiness of recompense, merit or demerit.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 253 Vor be soþuþ God... Deþe after oure deserte. c 1325 E. E. *Alit.* P. A. 594 Pou quyttez vchon as hys desserte. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* E. vij b. God rewarded ech of them after the deserte and merite. a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 168 Such sauce as they have served To me without desert. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* i. 75 Ægisthus past his fate, and had desert to warrant our infiction. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sighs & Groans* i. O do not use me after my sinnes! look not on my desert. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 193 P. x Some will always mistake the degree of their own desert. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 66 What constitutes desert?... a person is understood to deserve good if he does right, evil if he does wrong.

b. In a good sense: Meritoriousness, excellence, worth.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. vi. 78 It seemþ þat gentillesse be a maner preysynge þat com of deþ of auncestres. c 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 473 For þe childres hys desert, God shewed meruaille in apert. 1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* v. iii. If you retain desert of holiness. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 3 The Crown... due to him, no less by desert than descent. 1704 ADDISON *Poems, Campaign*. On the firm basis of desert they rise. 1798 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVI. 353, I visited him as a man of desert. 1840 MACAULAY *Clive* Ess. (1854) 538/1 Ordinary criminal justice knows nothing of set-off. The greatest desert

cannot be pleaded in answer to a charge of the slightest transgression.

c. personified.

c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxvi. To behold desert a begger borne And needie Nothing trimd in iollitie. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 38 To hinder Desert from any place of eminencie. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. (1878) 234 Desert may not touch His shoe-tie.

2. An action or quality that deserves its appropriate recompense; that in conduct or character which claims reward or deserves punishment. Usually in pl. (often = I.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1218 (1267) If thi grace passe alle oure desertis. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 154 He mote... Se the desertis of his men. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* 2 Cor. 51 As every mans desertes have been... such shall his rewardes be. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle of Facions* I. v. 56 Punishing thoffendour vnder his desertis. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 42 That neither himself nor the olde beaten soldiers might be rewarded according to their desertis. 1782 COWPER *Lett.* 6 Mar. The characters of great men, which are always mysterious while they live... sooner or later receive the wages of fame or infamy according to their true desertis. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 92 To do to each according to his desertis.

b. A good deed or quality; a worthy or meritorious action; a merit. ? Obs.

[c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II. pr. vii. 56 Or doon goode desertis to profit þe be comune.] 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Week* I. (1859) 472 Alwaies to render him thanks... for his desertis unto us. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhef.* 143 It... serves for Amplification, when, after a great crime, or desert, exclaimed upon or extolled, it gives a moral note.

3. That which is deserved; a due reward or recompense, whether good or evil. Often in phr. to get, have, meet with one's desert.

1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. iv. 293 Mede and mercede... boþe men demen A desert for som doynge. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F. vij. For god gyueþ to enery one the desertis of his meryte. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 204, I shall nother ete nor drynke tyll thou hast thy dysert. 1599 *Warning Faire Wom.* ii. 1508 Upon a pillory... that al the world may see, A just desert for such impiety. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. li. 40 But give to each his due desert. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* i. 10 This is the proper desert of Sin. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc. Wks.* 1842 I. 18 Whether the greatest villain breathing shall meet his desertis. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xli. (1876) 474, I think I deserved strong reproof; but when have our desertis? 1882 OUIDA *Maremna* I. 41 'He has got his desertis', said Joconda.

**Desert** (dēz'ert), sb. 2. Forms: 3- desert; also 3 deserd, diserd, 4 dissert, desarte, desert, 4-5 disert, 5 dysert, 5-6 deserte, 5-9 desart (which was the regularly accepted spelling of the 18th century). [a. OF. *desert* (12th c. in Littré), ad. eccl. L. *dēsertum* (Vulgate, etc.), absol. use of neuter of *dēsertus* adj., abandoned, deserted, left waste: see DESERT a.]

1. An uninhabited and uncultivated tract of country; a wilderness: a. now conceived as a desolate, barren region, waterless and treeless, and with but scanty growth of herbage;—e.g. the *Desert of Sahara*, *Desert of the Wanderings*, etc.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 220 18e desert... he lette ham bolien wo inouth. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2770 Moyses was... In 8e deserd depe. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5840 (Gott.) Lat mi folk a-parte Pass, to worship me in desarte [v. rr. desert, dishert]. *Ibid.* 6533 (Gott.) Quen [moyses] was comen into dissert. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alysse* (1889) 2 He doubted to be robbed within the desertis of Arabie. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 65 Barren Mountaynes, Sand and salty Desarts. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 94 More parched than the Desarts of Libya. 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* II. (ed. 2) 117 [fr. Tacitus] Where they make a desert, they call it peace. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 12 Sept., She fluttered, and flattered, but all was preaching to the desert. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Cabul* (1842) I. Introd. 25 He could live in his desert and hunt his deer. 1823 BRYANT *Island* II. viii. note. The 'ship of the desert' is the Oriental figure for the camel or dromedary. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* I. (1858) 64 The Desert... a wild waste of pebbly soil.

† b. formerly applied more widely to any wild, uninhabited region, including forest-land. Obs.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xiv. li. (1495) 486 Places of wodes and mountayns that ben not sowen ben callyd desertis. c 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Introd. 33/1 In our lande is also a grete deserte or forest. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 110 In this desert inaccessible, Vnder the shade of melancholly boughes. 1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 186 Cities in desarts, Woods in Cities plants. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 69 Moors covered with whinberry bushes... A more uninteresting desert cannot be conceived.

2. *transf. and fig.*

1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 748 To roam the howling desert of the Main. 1813 BRYANT *Glaucus* 958 The leafless desert of the mind. 1827 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* II. 752 What in monastic language is called a desert; by which term an establishment is designated where those brethren whose piety flies the highest pitch may at once enjoy the advantages of the eremite and the discipline of the coenobite life. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 243 The middle age between himself and the polytheism of the Empire was a parched desert to him.

† 3. *abstractly.* Desert or deserted condition; desolation. Obs.

c 1450 *Merlin* 59 He was in a waste cuntry full of disertis. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Frois.* I. cclxxiv. 424 The distruction and conquest of the cytie of Lyngones, and how it was left cene voyde as a towne of desert.

† 4. An alleged name for a covey of lapwings.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F. vj b, A Desserte of Lapwings. 1683 in R. HOLME *Armoury*.

5. *Comb. a.* attrib., as *desert-air*, -bird, -circle, -dweller, -pelican, -ranger, -troop; b. locative and instrumental, as *desert-bred*, -locked, -wheated adjs.; c. similitive, as *desert-world*, *desert-like*, -looking adjs.; also *desert-though*, a bird of the genus *Podoces*, family *Corvidae*, found in the desert regions of Central Asia; *desert-falcon*, a species of falcon inhabiting deserts and prairies, a member of the subgenus *Gennaea*, allied to the peregrines; *desert-rod*, a genus of labiate plants (*Eremostachys*) from the Caucasus (*Treas. Bot.*); *desert-ship*, 'ship of the desert', the camel or dromedary; *desert-snake*, a serpent of the family *Psammophidæ*, a sand-snake; and in various specific names of plants and animals, as *desert-lark*, -mouse, -willow.

1750 GRAY *Elegy* xiv. And waste its sweetness on the 'desert air. 1813 BYRON *Glaucus* 950 The 'desert-bird Whose beak unlocks her bosom's stream To still her famish'd nestlings' scream. 1862 M. L. WHATELY *Ragged Life Egypt* x. (1863) 88 It [is] hard for any who are not 'desert-bred to find their way. 1879 DOWDEN *Southern* vii. 193 The 'desert-circle girded by the sky. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. iv. The 'desert-dweller met his path. 1883 MISS C. F. GORDON CUMMING in 19th Cent. Aug. 302 'Desert-larks, wheat-ears, and other... birds do their best to diminish the locusts. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 441 In the 'Desart-like wilderness. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xxii. 384 These 'desert-locked and remote countries. 1844 *Mem. Babylonian Pcess.* II. 121 A sandy 'desert-looking tract. 1845 MRS. NORTON *Chant of Islands* (1846) 113 A 'desert-pelican, whose heart's best blood oozed in slow drops. 1823 J. MONTGOMERY *Hymn*, 'Hail to the Lord's Anointed' iv, Arabia's 'desert-ranger To Him shall bow the knee. 1824 BYRON *Def. Trans.* i. i. 116 The... patient swiftness of the 'desert-ship, The homeless dromedary! a 1845 HOOD *An Open Question* xiv. That desert-ship the camel of the East. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* Unb. iv. 352 The brackish cup Drained by a 'desert-troop. 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y.* and Sund. after Easter, The 'desert-wheated tribes. 1833 ROCK *Hierurg.* (1892) I. 182 Pilgrimage through this 'desert-world.

**Desert**, obs. form of DESERT sb.

**Desert** (dēz'ert), a. Also 4-6 deserte, 6-8 desart. [ME. *desert* a. OF. *desert*, mod.F. *désert* (11th c.) = Fr. and Cat. *desert*, Sp. *desierto*, It. *deserto* = L. *dēsērt-us* abandoned, forsaken, left or lying waste, pa. ppl. of *dēsērere* to sever connexion with, leave, forsake, abandon, etc.: in later use treated as an attributive use of DESERT sb. 2, and stressed *desert*; but the earlier stress is found archaically in 18-19th c. in sense 1.]

1. Deserted, forsaken, abandoned. *arch.*

Sometimes as pa. ppl.: cf. DESERT v. 4. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cccxvi. 233 Wyde clothes destytut and desert from al old honeste and good vsage. 1540 HYDE tr. *Vives Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1592) Mvj. Noemy had beene a widow and desert in deede. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.*, *Elisa* II. iv, Her desert self and now cold Lord lamenting. 1774 S. WESLEY in *Westm. Mag.* II. 654 When... lies desert the monumented clay. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* i. 69 As through the gardens desert paths I rove. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* i. 254 In that was place desert of hope and fear.

2. Uninhabited, unpeopled, desolate, lonely. (In mod. usage this sense and 3 are freq. combined.)

1597 R. GLOUC. 232 Þe decyplies... Byleuede in a wyldernesse. þat me clepþ nou Glanstynbury, þat desert was þo. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter Cant.* 514 He fand him in land deserte. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. ii. 9 This He w<sup>t</sup> Geaunts whylom inhabyt. Nowe beyng deserte. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Hub.* III. (1586) 127 They seeke the secretest and desartest places that may be. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* I. 94 When Deucalion hurld His Mother's Entrails on the desert World. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 85 P. 2 Fallen asleep in a desert wood. 1856 BRYANT *Poems*, *To a Waterfowl* IV, The desert and illimitable air.

3. Uncultivated and unproductive, barren, waste; of the nature of a desert.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 158 Prodegalite... is the moder of pouerte, Wherof the londes ben deserte. c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab.* & *Lim. Mon.* xiii. The centre... was the almost diserte ffor lakke oftillers. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 52 The Country... is desart, sterile and full of loose sand. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 147 A thirsty Train That long have travell'd thro' a Desert Plain. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C. Less of Mar* 17 Nov., The kingdom of Bohemia is the most desert of any I have seen in Germany. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. li. 243 A cross-road leading over a desert air tract.

4. *fig.* Dry, uninteresting, rare.

a 1674 MILTON *Hist. Mosc. Pref.* (1851) 470 To save the Reader a far longer travail of wandering through so many desert Authors.

**Desert** (dēz'ert), v. [a. mod.F. *désertier* to abandon, in OF. to make desert, leave desert, = Pr. and Sp. *desertar*, It. *desertare* 'to make desert or desolate' (Florio), late L. *dēsērtāre* (Du Cange), freq. of *dēsērere* to abandon.]

1. *trans.* To abandon, forsake, relinquish, give up (a thing); to depart from (a place or position). 1603 in Grant *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. xiii. 365 He... was resolut to obey God calling him thairto, and to leave and desert the said school. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxv. 175 He that deserteth the Means, deserteth the Ends. 1715-20 POPE *Iliaid* xiv. 488 His slacken'd hand deserts the lance it bore. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 392 The languid eye, the cheek Deserted of its bloom. c 1790 WILCOCK *Voy.* 250 We resolved to run every risk rather than desert her [a ship]. 1798 H. SKRINE *Two Tours Wales* 6 Here deserting its banks, we climbed the hills. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 8 Here... Plato seems prepared to desert his



ancient ground. 1879 LUBBOCK *Sci. Lect.* ii. 36 Such a plant would soon be deserted.

2. To forsake (a person, institution, cause, etc. having moral or legal claims upon one); *spec.* of a soldier or sailor: To quit without permission, run away from (the service, his colours, ship, post of duty, commander, or comrades).

1647 CLARENDO *Hist. Reb.* ii. (1843) 44 His affection to the church so notorious, that he never deserted it. 1654 tr. *Martini's Comp. China* 182 Kiangu seeing himself deserted of the Tartars. returned to the City. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 277 The Dutch that sometimes desert us, and go over to the King of Cand. c 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 175 The christian merchants... totally deserted him. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* xii. The officer you have committed by deserting your post. 1801 Sir H. C. LOPES in *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 603/1 A husband deserts his wife if he willfully absents himself from her society, in spite of her wish.

b. To abandon or give up to something. *arch.*

1668 J. WEBB tr. *Cleopatra* VIII. ii. 53 The Princesses... deserted her soul to the most violent effects of Passion. 1673 MILTON *True Reliq.* Wks. (1847) 563/1 It cannot be imagined that God would desert such faithful and zealous labourers... to damnable errors. 1812 LANDOR *Count Julian* Wks. 1846 II. 508 Gracious God! Desert me to my sufferings, but sustain My faith in Thee!

c. Of powers or faculties: To fall so as to disappoint the needs or expectations of.

1667 MILTON P. L. viii. 563 Wisdom... deserts thee not. 1748 *Johnson's Voy.* ii. x. ed. 4. 322 The infallibility of the Holy Father had... deserted him. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 260 In the presence of Socrates, his thoughts seem to desert him.

† d. To fall short of (a standard). *Obs. rare.*

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* ii. 91 The Quicksilver... will not much desert nor surmount the determinate height... of 29 inches

3. *intr.* (or *absol.*) To forsake one's duty, one's post, or one's party; *esp.* of a soldier or sailor: To quit or run away from the service in violation of oath or allegiance.

1669 *Jrnl. Ho. Lords*, The Lords Spiritual... who Deserted (not Protested) against the Vote in the House of Peers. 1693 W. FREKE *Art of War* v. 247 Hannibal finding his Soldiers desert. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. i. 561 The fourth regiment... deserted in a body with their Colonel at their head. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1812) II. 299 The Kokaks... deserted to the Turks. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. liv. 230 He deserted in the midst of the battle.

4. *Sc. Law.* a. *trans.* (with p. pple. in 6 desert.) To relinquish altogether, or to put off for the time (a suit or 'diet'); to prorogue (Parliament). b. *intr.* To cease to have legal force, become inoperative.

1539 *Sc. Acts* Jas. V. (1814) 353 (Jam.) That this present parliament proceede... quhill it pleiss the kingis grace that the samin be desert. 1569 *Drum. Chron.* (1833) 152 Their foil that the saidis letters sould desert in themselves. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 251 For deserting a Diet, or assailing a Pannel. 1773 *PRINCE Inst.* iv. (Jam.) If any of the executions appear informal, the court deserts the diet. 1861 W. BELL *Diet. Law Scotl.* s.v. *Desertion*. To desert the diet *simpliciter*... will... put a stop to all further proceedings.

Hence *Deserting vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1646 J. WHITAKER *Usiah* 23 His just deserting of them. 1700 DRYDEN *Palam.* 4. Arc. iii. 411 Bought senates and deserting troops are mine. 1883 *Times* 27 Aug. 3/6 Colonel Rubalcaba... almost single-handed, had pursued his deserting regiment.

**Deserted** (dɪz'etəd), *ppl. a.* [f. *DESERT* v. + -ED.] Forsaken, abandoned, left desolate.

1609 J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 413 The deserted Villages. 1667 MILTON P. L. iv. 922 Thy deserted host. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambling* No. 107 P 8 The hospital for the reception of deserted infants. 1760 GOLDSMITH (*title*) The Deserted Village; a Poem. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 212 The deserted hamlets were then set on fire.

**Desertedness** (dɪz'etɪnəs), [f. *DESERT* v. + -NESS.] Deserted condition, forlorn desolation.

1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 219 The... unexpected desertedness... of this romantic city. 1866 ALGER *Solit. Nat.* 37 True desertedness and its pangs.

**Deserter** (dɪz'etər), Also 7 *desertor*, -our. [f. *DESERT* v. + -ER; after F. *déserteur*, L. *désertor* one who forsakes, abandons, or deserts, agent-noun from *désérere* to leave, forsake.]

1. One who forsakes or abandons a person, place, or cause; usually with implied breach of duty or allegiance. *Const. of.*

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 80 A base Desertour of my Mother Church. 1697 DRYDEN *Pink. Georg.* iv. 91 Straight to their ancient Cells... The reconcil'd Deserters will repair. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xv. 64 A submissive administration... collected from the deserters of all parties. 1885 *Act 48-9 Vict.* c. 60 § 15 The extradition of offenders (including deserters of wives and children).

2. *esp.* A soldier or seaman who quits the service without permission, in violation of oath or allegiance.

1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* iii. § 7. 219 We are the same desertors whether we stay in our own camp, or run over to the enemy's. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 91 These we immediately hung up... as it is the constant custom, which the Dutch observe whenever they catch any of their Deserters. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 165 Deserters of different ranks came in from Cabul.

*attrib.* 1871 *Daily News* 13 Jan., The deserter officers.

VOL. III.

**Desertful** (dɪz'etfʊl), *a.* 1 *Obs.* [f. *DESERT* sb. 1 + -FUL.] Of great desert; meritorious, deserving. *Const. of.*

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Dent.* lxxxiv. 518 To shewe that God is beholden to vs, that our workes are desertfull. 1641 FLETCHER *Wild-Goose Chase* v. vi. Till I be more desertful in your eye. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* iv. i, Therein He shews himself desertful of his happiness.

† **Desertful**, *a.* 2 *Obs. rare.* [f. *DESERT* sb. 2 + -FUL.] Desert, desolate.

1601 CHESTER *Leues Mart.* 21 Enue, go packe thee... To some desertfull plaine or Wildernesse.

**Desertfully**, *adv.* [f. *DESERTFUL* *a.* 1 + -LY.] By desert, deservingly, rightfully.

1598 MUNDAY & CHETTER *Donof. Earl Huntington* II. ii. in *Harl. Dodsley* VIII. 132 Ac. Lacy lies, Desertfully, for pride and treason stabbd. 1619 *Times Storehouse* 58/2 (L.) Aristotle (and very desertfully) calleth the commonwealth of the Massilians oligarchia. 1635 *Motell Wit* 62 Wherefore desertfully... a fault of diuers conditions... ought not to be censured with one and the same punishment.

**Desertion** (dɪz'etʃən), Also 7 *dissertion*. [a. F. *désertion* (1414 in *Hatzf.*), ad. L. *désertiōnem*, n. of action from *désérere* to forsake, abandon, f. DE-I. 3 + *serere* to join.]

1. The action of deserting, forsaking, or abandoning, *esp.* a person or thing that has moral or legal claims to the deserter's support; sometimes simply, abandonment of or departure from a place.

1591 W. PERKINS (*title*), *Spiritual Desertions*, seruing to Terrifie all Drowsie Protestants. 1612-15 Bp. HALL *Contempl.*, N. T. iv. vi. Season, and sea, and wind, and their Master's desertion, had agreed to render them perfectly miserable. 1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* II. iii. lxiv, These scorn the Courts desertion of their age. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 632 Swoonings of despair, And sense of Heaven's desertion. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 178 After the Desertion of this Island by the Romans. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambling* No. 170 P 13 Mingled his assurances of protection... with threats of total desertion. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. xxviii. 278 A desertion of the coast and a trial of the open water. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 341 He is certain that desertion of his duty is an evil.

2. *Law.* The wilful abandonment of an employment or of duty, in violation of a legal or moral obligation; *esp.* such abandonment of the military or naval service. Also, wilful abandonment of the conjugal society, without reasonable cause, on the part of a husband or wife.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy. Introd.* 18 In case of Death, Sickness or Desertion of any of the above Officers. 1811 WELLINGTON in *Gurf. Desp.* VIII. 292 They have nearly put a stop to desertion from the enemy's ranks. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvii. 231 Ranks thinned by frequent desertions. 1891 Sir H. C. LOPES in *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 603/1 To constitute desertion the parties must be living together as man and wife when the desertion takes place.

3. *Sc. Law.* *Desertion of the diet*: Abandonment of proceedings on the libel in virtue of which the panel has been brought into court; which may be *simpliciter*, altogether, or *pro loco et tempore*, temporarily. See *DESERT* v. 4.

1861 W. BELL *Diet. Law Scotl.* 281/1 The effect of such a (*simpliciter*) desertion of the diet is declared to be, that the panel shall be for ever free of all challenge or question touching that offence.

4. Deserted condition; desertedness.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambling* No. 174 P 13, I was convinced, by a total desertion, of the impropriety of my conduct. 1821 SOUTHEY *Viz. Judgem.* iii. That long drear dream of desertion. 1876 FARRAR *Marth. Sermon* vi. 51 The College buildings will be almost melancholy in their desertion and silence.

† b. *Theol.* 'Spiritual despondency; a sense of the dereliction of God' (Johnson). *Obs.*

a 1716 SOUTH (J.), The spiritual agonies of a soul under desertion.

† **Desertive** (dɪz'etɪv), *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *DESERT* sb. 1 + -IVE.] Meritorious, worthy.

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 124 Master Bodley, a Gentleman... of singular desertive reckoning and industrie.

**Desertless** (dɪz'etləs), *a.* 1 [f. *DESERT* sb. 1 + -LESS.]

1. Without desert or merit; undeserving.

1601 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* II. ii. (1631) 329 If desertless the beazer and you differ but in the quantitie. 1631 HEYWOOD *Maid of West* II. i. Wks. 1874 II. 352 Prize me low And of desertless merit. 1700 ASTRY tr. *Saavedra's Fawarid* II. 108 He promis'd to reform the Militia, and afterwards admitted Persons wholly desertless. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Dec. 2/3 Constant to her desertless husband.

† 2. Unmerited, undeserved. *Obs.*

1566 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xv. 47 This augmenteth my griefs, Thus to be charge, with desertless reproofe. 1600 DEKKER *Gentle Craft* Wks. 1873 I. 74 Your Grace... Heapt on the head of this degenerate boy, Desertless favours. 1631-31 *Primer* our Lady 366 The mother waiting For her Sons desertless paine.

† 3. Involving no recompense or reward; thankless.

1607 TOWNESEND *New Trag.* II. vi. I am allotted To that desertless office, to present you With the yet bleeding head. 1655 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* Ep. Ded. I It is no desertless office to discover that insatiate beast.

Hence *Desertlessly adv.* undeservedly.

1611 BEAUM. & FL. *King & no King* III. ii, People will call you valiant; desertlessly I think.

**Desertless** (dɪz'etləs), *a.* 2 *rare.* [f. *DESERT* sb. 2 + -LESS.] Without or devoid of desert land.

1822 *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 374 We recognize the lion as having some other relation to our desertless island.

**Desertness** (dɪz'etnəs), [f. *DESERT* *a.* + -NESS.] Desert condition; barren desolation.

a 1400 *Cont. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 1203 In whyloun place of desertness. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Isotim. Part. Luke* v. 64 The desertness of the country lying waste. a 1656 USHUR *Ann.* (1658) 773 The desertness of the Country... did much afflict them. 1860 ROBINSON *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. i 201 True desertness is not in the want of leaves, but of life

† **Desertrice**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *DESERT* v. + -TRICE.] A female deserter.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 166 Cleave to a Wife, but let her bee a wife... not an adversary, not a desertrice.

No also *Desertrous, Desertrix*. [see -TRIX.] In mod. Dicts.

† **Desertrous, desertrous**, *a.* *Obs.* [interrog. f. L. *desertum* *DESERT* sb. 1 + -OUS.] Of the nature of a desert; of or pertaining to a desert.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 253 In all this deformed Countrey, wee saw neither house, nor Village, for it is altogether desertrous. *Ibid.* vii. 326 The Isthmus, and Confine of Desertrous Arabia. *Ibid.* ix. 378 My Desertrous wandering.

**Deserty**, *a.* [f. *DESERT* sb. 2 + -Y.] Having the quality of a desert.

1891 W. S. HAWKES in *Chicago Advance* 29 Jan., The most deserty of deserts, where there is not a green thing.

† **Deservably**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *\*deservable* (f. *DESERVE* v. + -ABLE).] Deservedly, justly.

1593 Q. ELIZ. *Boethius* iv. 86 Want of punishment, which desertually thyself hast confest is the greatest yll Iniquitie can haue.

**Deserve** (dɪz'ev), *v.* Forms: 4- *deserve*; also 4 *de-, des-, diserve, deserrore*, 4-6 *diserve*, 6 *dyserve*. [a. OF. *deserv-ir*, now (for sake of pronunciation *deservir*); L. *deservire* to serve zealously, well, or meritoriously, f. DE-I. 3 + *servire* to serve; hence, in late pop. L., to merit by service.]

† 1. *trans.* To acquire or earn a rightful claim, by virtue of actions or qualities, to (something); to become entitled to or worthy of (reward or punishment, esteem or disesteem, position, designation, or any specified treatment). *Obs. or arch.*

(1292) BRITTON v. x. § 5 Si ele ne puisse averer... qe ele pout dowerie aver deservir. c 1325 F. E. *Alit.* P. B. 613 3yf euer by non vpon merite merit deservied. c 1340 *Curior M.* 10350 Trm. c hildre pat. ofte deservien (*Land deservyn*) muchel mede. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3093, I drede your wrath to deservie. 1495 *1st Hen. VIII.* c. 27 § 4 Artificers... waste much part of the day and deservet not their wagis. a 1533 J. D. BERNERS *Hum.* lxiii. 219 Honour is dewe to them that dyserveth it. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 124 When at your hands did I deserve this scorn? 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. ii, 'Tis not in mortals to Command Success, But we'll do more, Sempronius; we'll Deserve it.

† b. *Const.* with *inf.* *Obs. or arch.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prof.* 500 That hast deservyd sorere for to smerte. c 1400 MAUNDREY (1839) ix. 300 Men that han deservid to be dede.

† c. with indirect obj. and subord. clause. *Obs.*

1529 MORE *Dialogue* iv. Wks. 268 I Not neuer deserved we unto him y<sup>e</sup> he should so much doe for vs.

2. To have acquired, and thus to have, a rightful claim to; to be entitled to, in return for services or meritorious actions, or sometimes for ill deeds and qualities; to be worthy to have. (Now the ordinary sense, in which to *deserve* is the result of having deserved in sense 1.)

(c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) Prof. 1 He deservied neuer nane euill; for he did neuer euill, ne thought neuer euill. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 20 Deservyn... be worthy to havyn (N). *merior.* c 1500 *New Notch. Mynd in Anc. Poet. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) 46 Mercy or grace, A fore your face, He none deserveth in dede. 1599 H. BRETTER *Pyetes d're Pinner* Gv, We have many other herbes which deserve that name. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. L. 45 Doth not the Gentleman Deserve as full as fortunate a bed? 1631 SHIRLEY *Love Tricks* v. ii, He gave me two or three kicks, which I deserved well enough. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 156 All Crimes doe equally deserve the name of Injustice. 1668 LADY CHAMWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 10 Mr. Ho... deserves a better fate than to be ever of the losing side. 1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 124, I am well pleased your Catalogue of Plants is again to be printed; it certainly deserves it. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* 10 Oct. (1887) I. 128, I deserve not all the reproaches you make me. c 1850 Arab. Nts. 546 Do you think that you deserve the favour? *Mod.* The subject deserves fuller treatment than can be given to it here.

*fig. or transf.* a 1631 DONNE *Lett.*, To Mrs. B. White (1651) 6 Not to return till towards Christmas, except the business deserve him not so long.

† b. *Const.* with *inf.*

1585 J. B. tr. *Virel's Sch.* *Beastes* A iv b, Yf the beastes do better their office... then men doe theirs, they deserve more to be called reasonable, then men. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xlii. (1627) 174 Herein many a Master deserves rather to be beaten then the scholler. 1841-42 EMERSON *Ess.* *Spir. Laws* Wks. Bohn I. 65, Only those books come down which deserve to last. 1856 FRODIPER *Hist.* (1858) I. ii. 90 The clergy had won the battle then because they deserved to win it.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* † a. To become entitled to the fitting recompense of action, character, or qualities. b. To be so entitled; to have just claims for reward or punishment; to merit, be worthy. Often in phr. to deserve ill or well of.

c 1300 *Treat. Pop. Science* 140 And went wheder heo hath deserved, to joye other to pynne. a 1340 HAMBULE *Psalter* xvi. 1 Here me as my rightwises deservie. c 1400 *Petr.*

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*Troy 1009* Ryches. To be delt to be dughti. As hai sothly desseruyt. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecc.* ix. 5 They y<sup>t</sup> be deed, knowe nothing, neither deserve they eny more. c1669 TRAPP in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. vii. 16 Executed at Tyburn, as he had well deserved. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 136 That he, who best deserves, alone may reign. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 234 He deserves well of the Publick. 1811 GENL. FLOYD in *Southey Life Bell* (1841) II. 640 You would, indeed, to use the French phrase, 'Deserve well of the country.' 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bk., Fr. Fashion.* Novels, Deputies who had deserved well of their country. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 348 Slaves ought to be punished as they deserve.

c. in implied good sense. 1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch Old One* I. i. Find him so officious to deserve, So ready to supply! 1752 YOUNG *Brothers* iv. i. While you deserved, my passion was sincere. †4. *trans.* To secure by service or quality of action; to earn, win. b. Const. to (=for): To earn or win for (another). *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xiv. 134 Selden deieth he out of dette þat dyneþ ar he deserue it. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 299 He... which had his prise deserved. Was made given a middel borde. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* x. 29 (Harl. MS.) Me most euery day nedis labour, and deserue viij pence. c1500 *Lancelot* 1027 Tharfor y red hir thonk at þow disserue. 1590 MARLOWE *Educ.* II. iv. ii. But by the sword, my lord, 't must be deserv'd.

b. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xvii. (1495) 43 And in prayenge the angel deseruyth mede to vs. c1449 PECCOCK *Repr.* II. xix. 266 A cros... was the instrument wher yn Crist... deserued to us al oure good. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Th.* (1629) to How... could the humane Nature of ours deserve that to vs which his own could not deserve unto it self?

†5. To serve, do service to; to be serviceable or subservient to; to serve or treat well, to benefit. *Obs.*

c1340 *Cursor M.* 8405 (Trin.) þat neuer did ne disserued [Coll. seruid] vileny. 1382a WYCLIF *Heb.* xiii. 16 By suche oostis God is disseruyd. c1450 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hon.* Prol. 93 How lang sall I thus foray Quhilk 3ow and Venus in this garth deseruis? 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* iv. ii. Of all the scum that grew rich by my riots, This... and this... have worst deserved me. 1634 — *Very Woman* II. iii. You in this shall much deserve me.

†b. *intr.* with *to, for, or infinitive* in same sense. *Obs.* c1380 WYCLIF *Ser. Sol.* Wks. II. 250 Loue techip to forgeue hem and disserue to hem. c1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. iv. Thou knowist... how much tribulation deserueth to purge þe rust of my vices. c1460 *Bp. Grossetest's Housch. Stat.* in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 330 The vessels deseruyng for ale and wyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 109 b. For these vertues... deserueth to the gyfte of pite and thercerise of them disposeth... man to the perfeccyon of the same.

†6. *trans.* To give in return for service rendered; to pay back, requite. *Obs.*

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1624 *Medea*, My might, ne my labour, May nat disserue it in myn lyvys day. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 156 But other, which have nought deserved Through vertue... A king shall nought deserve grace. 1470-75 MALORY *Arthur* II. ix. I am come beholding vnto hym, & I haue yll deserued it vnto hym for his kyndenes. 1523-5 LD. BERNERS *Frøiss.* II. 638 (R.) Whereof we shall thanke you, and deserue it to you and yours.

**Deserved** (dizə'vɪd, -əd), *pp. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] 1. Rightfully earned; merited.

1554 HULOET, *Deserved, meritis.* 1579 SIDNEY *Apoll.* *Poetrie* (Arb.) 20 His deserved credit. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 140 Giue him deseru'd vexation. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 9. 2 The Old Bachelor, a Comedy of deserved Reputation. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii. The day of thy deserved doom. 1859 F. HALL *Vásavadattā*, Pt. 46 Commentaries which are held in deserved esteem.

†2. That has deserved [L. *meritus*]; meritorious, worthy; = **DESERVING** *pp. a.* *Obs. rare.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 292 Rome, whose Gratitude Towards her deserued Children, is enroll'd.

**Deservedly** (dizə'vɪdli), *adv.* [f. **DESERVED** + -LY 2. Cf. L. *merito*.] According to desert or merit; rightfully, worthily.

1548 THOMAS *Ital. Gram.* Meritamente, worthely or deservedly. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 415 It may deservedly challenge immortality. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 407 Deservedly thou griest, composed of lies. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 122 ¶ 1 A People of so much Virtue were deservedly placed at the Head of Mankind. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 176 Some of the views are much and deservedly admired.

**Deservedness**. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of having deserved; desert, worthiness; in good sense, excellence.

a1608 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1692) 24 No exterior Signe of degree, or deservedness. 1643 T. GOODWIN *Aggrav. Sin* 31 Daniel would convince Balshazar of his deservedness to lose his Kingdom. 1829 A. P. FOSTER in *Chicago Advance* 28 Mar. The deservedness of his cause.

**Deserveless**, *a. rare.* [f. **DESERVE** v. + -LESS.] Undeserving.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, To his Bk. (1869) 79 Deserveless of the name of Paragon.

Hence **Deservelessly** *adv.*, undeservedly, unjustifiably.

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess.* iv. 77 Henry put to death deservedly [printed deservedly], Two Noblemen.

**Deserver** (dizə'vɪə), in 6 -our. [f. **DESERVE** v. + -ER 1. Cf. OF. *deserveur*, -eur (Godef.)] One who deserves or merits; *esp.* one who deserves well. 1549 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par.* i Tim. vi. 2 More is to be done for y<sup>e</sup> deseruour than for the exactor, more for the louyng maister [etc.]. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 193 Whose Loue is neuer link'd to the deseruer, Till his deserts are past. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 130 Kinde remembrements of your well deservuers. 1631 LAUD *Wks.* (1853) V. 256 The man certainly is an ill deserver. 1704 SWIFT *T. Two* iii. Wks.

1760 I. 48 Other great deservuers of mankind. 1829 E. BATHER *Serm.* II. 364 Christ is the deserver of everything for sinners.

†**Deserververess**. *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + -ESS.] A female deserver.

1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. i. 1. 3 Make you Deserververess of the Deserts that your Greatness deserves. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 178 ¶ 1.

†**Deservice**. *Obs. rare* -1. In 5 -yee. [f. **DESERVE** v., after *service*. (OF. *had deservice* = **DISSERVICE**.)] = **DESSERT** *sb.* 1; deserving.

1480 CANTON *Chron. Eng.* lxxviii. 64 He reproued... lyther tyrants and hem chastysed after hir deseruyse.

†**Deservient**, *pp. a.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *deservientem*, pr. pple. of *deservire* to serve zealously, etc.] Of service, helpful.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Mon.* I. 22 Passages... deseruient to the transmitting of Sinewes. 1661 Sir H. Vane's *Politicks* 12 More suitable to the Time, then deseruient to Necessity.

**Deserving** (dizə'vɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **DESERVE** v. + -ING 1.] Desert, merit; = **DESSERT** *sb.* 1

1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* vii. 5 Falle Y, bi deseruyng. 1482a *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 37 Afyter ther olde merytyes and deseruynges... holpe... or lett'd. a1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 185 Chastise me not for my deserving According to thy just conceived ire. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Comestaggio* 94 Striving to make knowne his better deservyng. 1721 CIBBER *Love in Riddle* II. i. My weak Praise would wrong his full Deservings. 1814 Mrs. J. WEST *Alicia de Lacy* I. 181 Was he, indeed... ignorant of his own deservyng? 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii. Ah, that he would reward the proud according to their deservings.

**Deserving**, *pp. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That deserves (good, ill, etc.); used contextually with either sense implied; but *esp.* in a good sense, meritorious, worthy.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 117 Your meritorious and wel deservyng behaviuor. c1610 MIDDLETON, etc. *Widow* I. i. To the deservyng of all her sex. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengz.* v. i. p. 77 Cease to grieve And for a more deservyng Husband live. a1685 OTWAY (J.), Courts are the places... Where the deservyng ought to rise. 1828 G. W. BRIDGES *Ann. Jamaica* II. xv. 224 Severer punishment upon the deservyng culprits. *Mod.* The problem of the relief of the deservyng poor.

b. Const. of (rarely omitted).

1769 GOLDSMITH *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 259 He was highly deservyng this distinction. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 171 Operations the more deservyng of your attention. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xii. 206 They all appeared deservyng his attention. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 405 Delinquents... deservyng of exemplary punishment.

**Deservingly** (dizə'vɪŋli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a deservyng manner; meritoriously.

1552 HULOET, *Deservingly, merito.* c1561 VERNON *Free-will* 51 b. Instyle and deservyngly put from those things. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warren* VIII. 3 Had often (and deservyngly) the experience of ill fortune. 1737 *Clorana* 125 Belmont had placed his Friendship very deservyngly.

**Deservyness**. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] Deserving quality, desert, merit; worthiness.

1631 *Celestina* xii. 145 Growne to... a better deservyness in your selves. 1865 J. GROTE *Treat. Moral Ideas* II. (1876) 21 That virtue consisted in moral beauty, or in deservyness of human approbation.

**Desese**, *obs. var. of DISEASE, DISSEIZE v.*

†**Desespeir**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5 *desse, dis-, peyr* (e). [a. OF. *desespeir* (mod. F. *désespérer*), vbl. sb. from *desesperer* to **DESPAIR**, q.v.] By-form of **DESPAIR** *sb.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* I. 605 With desespeir [v.rr. desespeyr, desespeyr] so sorrowfully me offendeth. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 125 In desespeire a man to falle.

†**Desespeire**, *v. Obs.* Also *disespeyre*. [a. OF. *desespere-r.*] By-form of **DESPAIR** v.

c1380 CHAUCER *Compl. to his Lady* 7 So despaired I am from alle blisse. c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 236 A verry preef of his mercy, that no man disespeyre. — *Ibid.* 179 Despeyred.

†**Desesperance**, -aunce. *Obs.* Also *dis-*. [a. OF. *desesperance* (12th c. in Hatzf.) = Pr. *desesperans*, a Romanic compound of *des-*, L. *dis-* + *esperantia*, -za, -ce, f. *esperare*, *esperer* = L. *spērāre* to hope.] Despairing, despair.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troylus* II. 1258 (1307) That lay... By-twixen hope and derk desesperance. c1460 Pol. Rel. & L. *Poems* (1866) 68 His suerte he putteth in desesperance. †**Desesperat**, *a. Obs.* In 4 *dis-*. [ad. OF. *desesperat*, Pr. *desesperat*, = L. *desperāt-us* despairing, **DESPERATE**.] Desperate, hopeless.

c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 925 And wost thy selfen outdrylly Desesperat of alle blis.

**Desese**, -seuy, -seve, *obs. ff. DECEIVE v.*

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 3307 A-drad to þe deth þei deseyu here wold.

**Desever**, *obs. form of DISSEVER v.*

**Deseyt**, -te, *Deseyve*, *obs. forms of DECEIT, DECEIVE, etc.*

**Desgise**, -guise, -gyse, *obs. ff. DISGUISE.*

**Deshabille**: see **DISHABILLE**.

**Desherit**, etc., *obs. form of DISHERIT, etc.*

**Deshese**, **Deshight**, *obs. ff. DISEASE, DESIGHT.*

**Deshonour**, *obs. form of DISHONOUR.*

**Desi**, *obs. form of DIZZY a.*

**Desiatin**, *var. of DESSATINE.*

**Desiccant** (dɪ'sɪkənt, dɛ'sɪkənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *desiccant-em*, pr. pple. of *desiccare*: see **DESICCATE**, and note there as to stress.]

*A. adj.* Having the property of drying; serving to dry; *esp.* of a medicinal agent.

1775 ASH, *Desiccant*, drying, drying up humours. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 39 Litharge... used as a desiccant astringent powder for ulcers.

*B. sb.* A drying or desiccating agent; a medicine or remedy which dries up.

1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* VIII. v. (R.), We endeavour by moderate detergents and desiccants, to cleanse and dry the diseased parts. 1866 *Fall Mall G.* No. 492. 739/1 Dry air is the most effective desiccant.

**Desiccate**, *pp. a. arch.* [ad. L. *desiccāt-us* dried up, pa. pple. of *desiccare*: see next.] Desiccated, dried.

c1420 *Pallad. on Hush.* iv. 179 But daies thre this seede is goode bewette In mylk or meth, and after desiccate Sette hem; thai wol be swete. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 842 Bodies desiccate, by Heat, or Age. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* II. 313 Juicy in youth or desiccate with age.

**Desiccate** (dɪ'sɪ'ket, dɛ'sɪkət), *v.* [f. L. *desiccāt-*, ppl. stem of *desiccare* to dry completely, dry up, f. *DE-* I. 3 + *siccāre* to dry, *siccus* dry.

(For changing stress see note to **CONTEMPLATE**: *desiccate* is the only pronunciation in Dicts. down to 1864, and in Ogilvie 1882, Cassell 1883.)

*I. trans.* To make quite dry; to deprive thoroughly of moisture; to dry, dry up. Also *fig.*

In U.S. applied to the thorough drying of articles of food for preservation.

1575 TURBURY. *Faulconrie* 261 They doe mollifie, and desiccate the wounde or disease. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 727 Wine helpeth to digest and desiccate the moisture. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 181 This... will desiccate an ulcer. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iv. 426 No... courtly art (shall) Damp the bold thought or desiccate the heart. 1831 I. TAYLOR *Saturday Even.* (1834) 207 Atheism in all its forms desiccates the affections. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* Proem, Though we should by art Bring earth to gas and desiccate the sea. 1883 PROCTOR in *Knowl.* 3 Aug. 74/1 The shock was of sufficient intensity to... partially desiccate the muscular tissues.

*2. intr.* To become dry. *rare.*

1679 RYCAUT *Grk. Church* 277 Bodies of such whom they have Canonized for Saints to continue unconsumed, and... to dry and desiccate like the Mummies in Egypt.

Hence **Desiccating** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1651 tr. Bacon's *Life & Death* 7 They speak much of the Elementary Quality of Siccity or Drienesse; and of things Desiccating. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 388 The very things which this desiccating rationalism flung off. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 63 The... air was... thoroughly dried by being passed through a desiccating apparatus. 1893 *Athenaeum* 1 Apr. 402/2 That desiccating of the Anglo-Saxon in North America which Humboldt and others have commented upon.

**Desicated** (dɪ'sɪ'ketɪd, dɛ'sɪkətɪd), *pp. a.* [f. **DESICCATE** v. + -ED.] Deprived or freed of moisture; dried; (of food) dried for preservation.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 193 By elevation... from the Sea or some desicated places thereof. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* xvii. (1857) 330 The living souls... which had once animated these withered and desicated bodies. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 9/1 Preserved Potato and Desicated Soup. *Ibid.* 18/1 American Breakfast Cereals... hulled, crushed, steam-cooked, and desicated.

**Desiccation** (dɪ'sɪkə'sɪʃən), [ad. L. *desiccation-em*, n. of action from *desiccare*: see **DESICCATE** v.] The action of making quite dry; depriving or freeing of moisture; dried up condition.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vii. in Ashm. (1652) 104 Another Fier is Fire of Disiccation. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formularye* T iv b. Composed woundes apostemate with venym requyreh stronge desiccacyon. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 26 A great drought and desiccation of the earth. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 352 To finish the desiccation of the residue over a water bath. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* III. 44 Mummies, reduced to an extraordinary degree of desiccation. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* iv. 91 The general desiccation which Africa has undergone.

*b. attrib.*, as *desiccation-crack*, in *Geol.*, a crack produced in a bed of clay in the process of drying, and subsequently filled by a new deposit of soft matter.

1865 PAGE *Geol. Terms* 173 Appearances... known as desiccation cracks... not to be confounded with 'joints', 'cleavage' and similar phenomena. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* vi. 85 Irregular desiccation marks, like the cracks at the bottom of a sun-dried muddy pool. 1882 GEIKIE *Text-bk. Geol.* IV. 1. 485 These desiccation-cracks or sun-cracks... prove that the surface of rock on which they lie was exposed to the air and dried before the next layer of water-borne sediment was deposited upon it.

**Desiccative** (dɪ'sɪ'kətɪv, dɛ'sɪkətɪv), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5-6 *desyccatɪf, dyssyccatɪue*. [ad. med. L. *desiccativ-us*, f. L. *desiccāt-*: see above and -IVE.]

*A. adj.* Having the tendency or quality of drying up.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* a Iv b. The faculte of medycyns ought to be desyccatɪue. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxi. x. Astringent it is, desiccative, binding, and knitting. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 60 Warm winds, as the Sirocco, Harmatan, etc., are desiccative than cold winds. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 429 It is more desiccative than linseed oil.

*B. sb.* A desiccative agent; a desiccant. ? *Obs.*

c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 57 A moist discracie... þou schalt help wip desiccativis. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formularye* R iij b. Medycyns that be colde, dyssyccatɪues, and infrigidatɪues. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 138 Wheat is such a desiccative, that it will draw and drie vp the wine or any







purpose; *spec.* used in reference to the view that the universe manifests Divine forethought and testifies to an intelligent Creator (the *argument from design*).

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 141. Either out of Design, or Simplicity. 1736 [see DESIGNER I]. 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* ii. § 3 The argument from design remains as it was. *Ibid.* ii. § 4 The machine, which we are inspecting, demonstrates, by its construction, contrivance and design. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) i. xiii. 350 The arrangements, therefore, upon which the stability of the system depends, must have been the result of design. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* ii. ii. i, What a lovely shell. With delicate spire and whorl, How exquisitely minute, A miracle of design! 1883 HICKS (*title*), Critique of Design-Arguments.

5. In a bad sense: Crafty contrivance, hypocritical scheming; an instance of this. Cf. DESIGNING *ppl. a. 2. arch.*

1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Poverty* Wks. 1730 I. 94 Honesty (they think) design, and design honesty. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i. xiv. (1838) 219 A. faithful. . . servant. . . without passions, sullenness, or designs. 1738 WESLEY *Hymns, "Almighty Maker, God!"* vi, Thy Glories I abate, Or praise Thee with Design. 1796 BR. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 276 If this mistake proceeds from design you are still less fit. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. v. 99 'Twas all deceit and lying, false design.

II. A plan in art.

6. A preliminary sketch for a picture or other work of art; the plan of a building or any part of it, or the outline of a piece of decorative work, after which the actual structure or texture is to be completed; a delineation, pattern.

1638 JUNIUS *Painting of Ancients* 270 What beauty and force there is in a good and proportionable design. 1645 N. STONE *Enchirid. Fortif.* 78 Profile, An Italian word for that design that shows the side. . . of any work. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 252 'Tis usual. . . for any person before he begins to Erect a Building, to have Designs or Draughts drawn upon Paper. . . in which Designs. . . each Floor or Story is delineated. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 278 The necessary designs for the iron rails of the balcony. 1821 W. M. CRAIG *Drawing, Painting, etc.* lect. 1. 27 That these itinerant workmen had a certain set of designs, or rather patterns, handed down from generation to generation. *Mod.* The Committee appointed to report on the designs sent in for the new Corn Exchange.

7. The combination of artistic details or architectural features which go to make up a picture, statue, building, etc.; the artistic idea as executed; a piece of decorative work, an artistic device.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) i. 73. I was particularly desirous of seeing this palace, from the extravagance of the design. 1670 SIR S. CROW in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 15 Their ordinary designs [in tapestry]. . . being deformed and mishapen. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian Prol.* (1826) 3 Simplicity and grandeur of design. 1831 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1862) II. iii. v. 133 A silver bracelet of rare and most artistic design. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* ii. vii. To admire the designs on the enamelled silver centres. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 26 Sept. 4/1 It is the design that sells the cloth.

b. *transf.* of literary work in this and prec. sense.

1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 153 Great design belongs to a poem, and is better than any skill of execution,—but how rare! 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 262 His design is evidently greater than his power of execution.

8. The art of picturesque delineation and construction; original work in a graphic or plastic art. *Arts of design:* those in which design plays a principal part, such as painting, sculpture, architecture, engraving. *School of design:* a school in which the arts of design are specially taught.

1638 JUNIUS *Painting of Ancients* 271 [From] Designe and Proportion. . . we should proceed to Colour. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 68 The art of design, and its influence in most trades or manufactures. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 25. 9 Design or the graphic art. . . produces by means of light and shade the appearance of bodies on a surface. 1854 RUSKIN *Two Paths* i. (1858) 44 Design, properly so called, is human invention, consulting human capacity.

**Design** (dizain), *v.* Also 6 *designe*, 6-7 *designe*, 7 *disseigne*, *disseigne*. [a. F. *designer* (16th c.) in Rabelais, in 14th c. *dessinner* Godef. *Suppl.*] 'to denote, signifie, or shew by a marke or token, to designe, prescribe, appoint' (Cotgr.), ad. L. *designare*, *disseignare* to mark out, trace out, denote, DESIGNATE, appoint, contrive, etc., f. DE-I. 2 and DIS- + *signare* to mark, *signum* mark, SIGN. Cf. Pr. *designar*, *desegnar*, Sp., Pg. *designar*, It. *disegnare* in 16th c. also *disseignare*, *disseignare*, Florio). In It. the vb. had in 16th c. the senses 'to designe, contriue, plot, purpose, intend; also to draw, paint, embrother, modle, pourtray' (Florio); thence obs. F. *desseigner* 'to designe, purpose, project, lay a plot' (Cotgr.), and mod. F. *dessiner*, in 16th c. *designer*, 17th c. *dessigner*, to design in the artistic sense. In Eng., *design* combines all these senses.]

I. [after L. *designare*, F. *designer*] To mark out, nominate, appoint, DESIGNATE.

†1. *trans.* To point out by distinctive sign, mark, or token; to indicate. Also with *forth*, out. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. i. 203 We shall see Iustice designe the Victors Chivalrie. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lxxiv, Most

happy letters! . . . With which that happy name was first desynd. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo Martyr* 313 The Sunne, which designs priesthood, is so much bigger then the Moon. 1614 SELDEN *Titles* 110n. 117 The Forme. . . being usuall. . . with such Substantives to designe out the subiect denominated of the Adiective. 1641 T. WARMSTRY *Blind Guide Forsaken* 37 Designing forth unto us the place whither hee is ascended. 1668 SEDLEY *Mult. Gard.* i. ii, Those Cravats that design the Right Honourable. *absol.* 1666 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* xiv. lxxxviii. (1612) 360 Euen so As had their Oracles of them dissignd long ago.

2. To point out by name or by descriptive phrase; in Law, to specify (a person) by title, profession, trade, etc.; to designate, name, style. Sometimes with *double obj.* (direct and complemental). *arch.*

1603-21 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 1311 Willing the Turks to designe the partie which had thrown the stone. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. iv. iii. § 2. 178 He left his Kingdom to the worthiest, as designing Perdiccas. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. II.* 393 Voltaire. . . in designing Geneva, called it la petite République voisine de ses terres. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xviii, The plains Burgensian. . . ere long To be design'd Castille. 1874 *Act 37-8 Vict. c. 94* § 38 The writer. . . is not named or designed.

†3. Of names, signs, etc.: To signify, stand for. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) Bbb iij b, The numerall. . . then designeth so many hundred thousand. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* (1839) IV. cvii. 466 A few lines of ciphers will design. . . that number. 1643 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 138 Names which did designe temporary offices.

†4. To appoint to office, function, or position; to designate, nominate. Const. as in 2. *Obs.*

1596 BELL *Surv. Poperie* iii. xii. 309 The priest was designed over the penitents in euerie church. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 105b 127 A perpetual and unquenchable fire, for the watching whereof, were Dogs designed. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. (1632) 862 Where Election designeth the Successor. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Jas. V* Wks. (1711) 113 The commission. . . in which he is designed lieutenant. 1668 DAVENANT *Man's the Master* v. i, When you design'd your man to court her in your shape. 1701 ROWE *Ambit. Step-Moth.* II. i. 555 Great, just and merciful, such as Mankind. . . would have design'd a King.

5. To appoint or assign (something to a person); to make over, bestow, grant, give. Const. to or *dativus*. *Obs. exc. in Sc. Law.*

1572 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 48 They have appoynted, marked, and designed the said manse, with four acres. . . to the use of the Minister. . . that sall. . . minister at the said kirk. 1592 DAVIES *Innocent. Sout* xxxiii. (R.), Three kinds of life to her designed be. 1608 J. KING *Serm. St. Mary's* 8 Afterwardes when Michal was designed to him [David]. 1650-60 TATHAM *Wks.* (1879) 169 He is the challenged and justly may Design the way of fighting. 1651 PULLER's *Abel Rediviv.* Musculus 257 Designing unto Musculus one of the principallst Churches. 1681 GLANVILL *Sadducismus* II. 206 The Spirit's name which he designed her was Locas. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 580 Nature. . . when she form'd, designed them an abode. 1864 *Daily Review* 14 Nov., The minister of Dalgety in 1862. . . stating. . . that in terms of the Act 1863, chapter 21, he was entitled to have grass designed to him for the support of a horse. . . and praying the Presbytery to make the necessary designation accordingly.

6. Hence, with mixture of II, and ultimately fusing with 10: To set apart in thought for the use or advantage of some one; to intend to bestow or give. Const. *for*, *to*, *on*.

1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* Ded. This worthless Present was design'd you, long before it was a Play. 1666 — *Ann. Mirab.* ix, Their mounting shot is on our sails designed: Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 153 Trear. designs the place to Orreery, but I am confident it will never be. 1701 PENNSYLV. *Archives* I. 142, I fully design'd you a visit. 1725 DE FOE *I. oy. round World* (1714) 245 What present I had designed for her. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* ii. 22 Hearing what favours were designed for his boy. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) I. 30 These fragments are designed for the German, rather than the English reader.

7. To appoint, destine, devote (a thing or person) to a fate or purpose. Now merged in 10.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 234, Because I am Christ the iust, therefore you will designe me to the Crosse vniuistly. 1623 MASSINGER *Bondman* iv. ii, This well-built city, not long since designed To spoil and rapine. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 15 The Duke. . . designed in his Will ten Thousand Gilders. . . to. . . alter what he had Built amisse. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 174 Neither yet need those who are designed to Divinity itself fear to look into these studies. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 139 The Goods design'd as a Present to the Indians.]

II. [allied to DESIGN *sb.* I, obs. F. *desseigner*] To plan, purpose, intend.

8. To form a plan or scheme of; to conceive and arrange in the mind; to originate mentally, plan out, contrive.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 215 When all thing was redy, according as he desynd. 1594 CAWBY *Heart's Exann. Wits* (1616) 218 The matters which they disseigne and worke with much wisdom. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb. v.* (1702) I. 430 That he should begin his Journey. . . so unfit for Travel. . . if his going away was design'd the day before. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 250 If the enemy. . . should design and plot our ruin. 1795 SOUTHEY *Vis. Maid of Orleans* i. 170 Eternal Wisdom deals Or peace to man, or misery, for his good Alike design'd. 1812 S. ROGERS *Columbus* vii. 46 He can suspend the laws himself designed.

9. In weaker sense: To purpose, intend, mean. † Rarely, to be designed (obs.), like to be purposed, resolved, determined, minded, etc.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Ep. Ded. 5, I designe no more than to demonstrate that [etc.]. 1701 DE FOE *Trac-burn Eng.* 34 And yet he really designs no WYONG. 1830 IV. ISRAEL

*Chas. J.* III. vi. 82 [Charles] designed inviting great artists to England.

b. with *inf. phr.*

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 106 2 Great Queens, if you are design'd to speak to Mortals, Make me acquainted with your rumbling voice. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. i. 1386 How does the Devil know What 'twas that I design'd to do? 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 162, I design to go with you. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 224 Those objects which we design to bequeath to posterity.

c. with *subord. clause* as *obj.*

a 1704 T. BROWN *Declam. Praise Wealth* Argum., A proclamation, that she design'd her smiles should no more fall on the unworthy. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* i. vii (1841) I. 125, I did not design you should have heard.

10. With complement (a. *inf.* or *sb.*, b. *prep.* *phr.*): To purpose or intend (a thing) to be or do (something); to mean (a thing) to serve some purpose or fulfil some plan.

a. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 137 So far as you design the Balcony to project. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. iv, Other creatures, Than what our nature and the Gods design'd us. 1733 LAD. ORRERY in *Duncombe's Lett.* (1773) II. 35 The wood-walk, which I designed a labyrinth, is almost finished. 1779 COWPER *Lett.* 21 Sept., I have glazed the two frames, designed to receive my pine plants. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. xiv. 116 With one. . . kick, designed to express his contempt. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1869) I. i. 18 The emperors designed it to be a general council.

b. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), You are not for obscurity designed, But, like the sun, must cheer all human kind. 1746 in *Leisure Hour* (1880) 23 A pewter teapot, but I believe it was designed for silver. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc.* Wks. 1808 I. 67 Ask of politicians the end for which laws were originally designed; and they will answer, that the laws were designed as a protection for the poor and weak. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxi, The morning I designed for our departure. 1832 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 21 The palace which Somerset designed for this splendid site.

11. *intr.* To have purposes or intentions (of a specified kind). *rare.*

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiv. vii, To persuade the mother. . . that you designed honourably.

12. *trans.* To have in view, contemplate.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 18 Before he come to the Subject it self which he designs. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 11 So I, designing other themes, and call'd T' adorn the Sofa with eulogium. 1877 W. BRUCE *Comm. Revelation* 87 Tell him that his natural Enemies are not designed in the promise.

13. *intr.* and quasi-*pass.* (usually with *for*): To intend to go or start; to be bound for (a place).

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 75 Within sight of Tours where we were designed for the rest of the time. 1684 LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* I. xv. 42 The question. . . when I design for Stratton. 1688 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 141 They design to Bristol, but will take Exeter. . . in the way. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* 21 Ships. . . designed on long Voyages. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 360 From Guam we design for Batavia. 1819 R. CHAPMAN *Life Jas. V* 129 This convinced them all that the king designed for France. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* viii, On the succeeding day we were designed for Amboise. 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) II. 133 The new Lord Lieutenant had at first designed for Munster.

b. *transf.* To intend to start upon a certain course; to mean to enter upon a pursuit.

1694 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 225 And if he designs for Law, 'tis high time to begin.

III. [allied to DESIGN *sb.* II, It. *dissegnare*, F. *dessiner*] To sketch, delineate, draw; to fashion artistically.

14. *trans.* † a. To make a sketch of (an object or scene); to sketch, draw. *Obs.* b. To trace the outline of, delineate.

(DESIGNMENT, implying the vb. in this sense, is quoted of 1570.)

1635 COWLEY *Dauides* I. 747 The Prophet Gad in learned Dust designs Th' immortal solid Rules of fancy'd Lines. 1638 JUNIUS *Painting of Ancients* 290 A good invention well designed and seasonably coloured. 1644 EVELYN *Diary* (1871) 69 The prospect was so tempting that I designed it with my crayon. 1699 LISTER *Journ.* Paris 53 In the Flore. . . they have designed. . . an Universal Map. 1782 MANN in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 421 Designing, painting, and describing every Fish. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 211 The monstrous ribs and gullies of the mountain were faintly designed in the moonshine.

c. To make the preliminary sketch of (a work of art, a picture, statue, ornamental fabric, etc.); to make the plans and drawings necessary for the construction of (a building, ship, machine, etc.), which the workmen have to follow out.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* vii. 240 Mons. Morelli, who both Designets (i. designs) and Ingraves the Medals. a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), The prince designs The new elected seat, and draws the lines. 1743 *Peterhouse College Order* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 37 In Consideration of his Designing. . . the new Building. 1893 *Weekly Notes* 89, i To design and superintend the construction of the docks in question.

15. To plan and execute (a structure, work of art, etc.); to fashion with artistic skill or decorative device; to furnish or adorn with a design.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* clii, The weaver, charmed with what his loom designed. 1697 — *Virg. Past.* v. 102 Behold, four hallow'd Altars we design. 1703 STEELE *Tend. Husb.* III. ii, However my Face is very prettily design'd today. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* v, Did Christians. . . design its statues and its frescoes? 1865 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Archit.* I. iv. v. 346 The Roman bridges were designed on the same grand scale as their aqueducts. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* i. § 6, 52 A lady summons him. . . to design a robe which she is embroidering.



**16. intr. a.** To trace the outline of a figure or form; to put a graphic representation on paper, canvas, etc.; to draw, sketch. **b.** To form or fashion a work of art; in a narrower sense, to form decorative figures, devise artistic patterns.

**1662** Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 128 Unless he that Copies, Design perfectly himself. **1665** Sir T. Herbert *Treat.* 1677 149 One he knew could both design and copy well. **1654** KUSKIN *Two Paths* i. 178-89 44 A painter designs when he chooses some things, refuses others, and arranges all. **1885** H. V. Barnett in *Mag. of Art* Sept. 454:1 She.. began to design and to paint with delicacy, taste, and truth.

**Designable, a.** [*f. L. designā-re* (see DESIGNATE *v.*) + *-BLE*.] In sense 2 *f. DESIGN *v.* + -ABLE.*]

**+1.** (designable) That can be distinctly marked out; distinguishable. *Obs.*

**1644** Digby *Two Treat.* 1. 85 The mover... cannot passe over all these infinite designable degrees in an instant. **1666** Boyle *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 3 Matter... must have Motion in some or all its designable Parts. **1716** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 242 Book-Ware-Houses, furnish'd with such an Ideal, optable or designable Ariarizing Library.

**2.** (designable) Capable of being designed.

**Designate** (designā), *ppl. a.* [*f. L. designāt-us*, *pa. pple. of designāre* to DESIGNATE.] Marked out for office or position; appointed or nominated, but not yet installed, as in *bishop designate*.

**1646** Buck *Rich.* III. 1. 3 Richard Plantagenet... King of England, designate by King Henry the Sixth... This Duke of York, and King designate. **1847** Sir W. HAMILTON *Let. 32* *Definite*, or more precisely, *predefinite*... is equivalent... to *designate* and *pre-designate*. **1877** *World* VII. 11 The husband designate was present. **1888** *Times* 27 June 124 The Lord Bishop of Bedford Designate will preach.

Hence **Designatehood**, the condition of being designate.

**1868** *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 705/1 The period of Designatehood.

**Designate** (de's, de'zignēt), *v.* [*f. ppl. stem of L. designāre* to mark out, trace out, denote by some indication, contrive, devise, appoint to an office, *f. de-* (DE- I. 3) + *signāre* to mark. Some of the senses of the *L. verb*, having come down through It. and Fr., are expressed by DESIGN; *designate* is a modern formation taking up the other senses: cf. *F. designer* as distinct from *dessiner* and *obs. dessigner*.]

**1. trans.** To point out, indicate; to particularize, specify.

**1801** *Brit. Crit.* July (T.). Of these [faults] so few examples occur, that it would be invidious to designate them. **1808** J. BARLOW *Columb.* viii. 522 Its faults designate and its merits prize. **1868** WEBSTER *s.v.*, The limits are designated on the map. **1839-40** W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 107 He need only designate to me the way to his chamber. **1846** TRENCH *Miracles* xxx. (1862) 430 The man... designates the channel in which he desires that this mercy may flow. **1861** Mrs. H. Wood *East Lynne* I. xi. 107 It had four post horses... the number having been designated by Lord Mount-Severn.

**2.** Of things: To serve to point out; to be an indication of. With *compl.*: To point out, specify as being so and so.

**1807** Southey *Esopella's Lett.* II. 251 A black Triton... meant... by his crown of feathers, to designate the native Indians. **c1890** LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) II. 93 Her lips [in a picture] were half-open; her hair flew loosely behind her, designating that she was in haste. **a1831** A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 65 Those interior effects of Divine grace, which designate their nature... to the... possessor. **1870** ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. II. 200 A man's dress designated his rank and calling. **1884** *Tr. Lotze's Metaph.* II. iv. 293 The only function of the mathematical symbol is to designate *p* and *q* as absolutely equal in rank.

**3.** To point out by a name or descriptive appellation; to name, denominate, entitle, style.

**1818** JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ix. 693 The coalition... gave existence to the ministry which that circumstance has served to designate. **1831** CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v. (1838) 161 The title Blumine, whereby she is here designated. **1868** LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* i. (1879) 29 Clusters and nebulae are designated by their number in the catalogues. **1871** MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 79 Two very distinct conceptions... equally designated by the common name of civil liberty.

**b.** with *double obj.* or *compl.*: To name, describe, or characterize (as).

**1836** Random *Recall. Ho. Lords* xvi. 397, I designate them [his ideas] as somewhat above mediocrity. **1854** MACAULAY *Writ.* (1866) II. 228 He is designated, in Mr. Ivimey's History of the Baptists, as the depraved Bunyan, the wicked tinker of Elstow. **1862** STANLEY *Jeb. Ch.* (1877) I. xix. 360 Miriam is almost always designated as the 'prophetess'. **1879** M. ARNOLD *Guide Eng. Lit.* Mixed Ess. 194, I wonder at his designating Milton our greatest poet.

**4.** Of things: To serve as a name for, stand for; to be descriptive of.

**1816** SINGER *Hist. Cards* 45 The term continued to designate hired troops. **1842** ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) X. lix. § 29. 438 The celebrated saying... 'If these books [etc.]... designates the whole system of their... government.

**5.** To appoint, set apart, select, nominate for duty or office; to destine or devote to a purpose or fate. *Const. for. to.*

**1791** J. BARLOW *Adv. Priet. Orders* i. 27 A mere savage... would decide the question of equality by a trial of bodily strength, designating the man that could lift the heaviest beam to be the legislator. **1828** WEBSTER *s.v.*, This captain was designated to that station. **1853** MURDER *Proph.* & *Kings* xxii. 378 Josiah... was designated to his task before

his birth. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* vii. vi. (1864) IV. 202 Men... equally designated for perdition in this world and the next. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 394 A clause designating the successor by name.

Hence **Designated** *ppl. a.*

**1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 436 Harold was virtually... the designated successor to the crown.

**Designation** (des-, de'zignā'shən), [*ad. L. designat-ion-em*, *n. of action* from *designāre* (see DESIGNATE). Cf. *F. designation* (14th c. in *Italtz.*, and in *mod.F.*; not in *Cotgr.* 1611).]

**1.** The action of marking or pointing out; indication of a particular person, place, or thing by gesture, words, or recognizable signs.

**1398** TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxxvi. (1495) 926 Alpha is writte for designation of letters, for amonge Grekys this letter tokenyth one. **1597** HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lix. (1611) 374 Wherefore was it said unto Moyses by particular designation, This very place... is holy ground. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. vii. 357 The designation of an end in working is the great perfection of an intelligent Agent. **1731** BAILEY vol. II. *Designation*... also the marking the abutments and boundings of an estate. **1784** COWPER *Tiroc.* 640 With designation of the finger's end. **1794** PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II. 224 The designation of the time would have been more determinate. **1860** TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abb.* xv. 164 The intention with which he thus designated Jesus unto them: they understand it... not at the first designation.

**b. concr.** A distinctive mark or indication. **1646** Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. xiii. 224 Those stars... were indeed but designations of such quarters and portions of the year, wherein the same were observed. **1831** J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 26 The word *ana.* is placed before the designation of the quantity.

**2.** The action of appointing or nominating a person for a particular office or duty; the fact of being thus nominated; appointment, nomination.

**1605** BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. Ded. § 14 There hath not been... any public designation of writers or inquirers. **1640** Br. HALL *Episc.* II. xvi. 176 It was in the Bishops power to raise the Clergie from one degree to another, neither might they refuse his designations. **1674** OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 83 His Designation of God unto his Kingdom. **c1689** in Somers *Tracts* I. 315 Till the King in Designation be actually invested with the Regal Office. **1791** COWPER *Hiad.* iv. 438 By designation of the Greeks was sent Ambassador. **1868** FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 378 This quasi designation of Edward to the crown.

**+ b.** The appointment of a thing; the summoning of an assembly. *Obs.*

**a1638** MEDE *Pisc. Ezek.* xx. 20 Wks. (1692) i. 56 The designation or pitching that Seventh upon the day we call Saturday. **1649** JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* ii. § 9 By designation of Conventions for prayer. **1697** Br. PATRICK *Comm. Ex.* xvi. 5 The Designation of this seventh Day was... from their wonderful Deliverance. **1777** BURKE *Let. Sheriffs Bristol* Wks. 1842 I. 218 At the first designation of these assemblies.

**+ c.** The qualification of being marked out or fitted for an employment; vocation, bent (of mind), 'call'. *Obs.*

**1657** Burton's *Diary* (1828) II. 14 That man that has a designation to that work [preaching]. **1736** BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 12 These are the men to whom the part I mentioned is assigned. Their talents denote their general designation. **1779-81** JOHNSON *L. P., Covley* Wks. II. 6 That particular designation of mind, and propensity for some certain science or employment, which is commonly called Genius.

**3.** The action of devoting by appointment to a particular purpose or use; an act of this nature. *arch.*

**1637** GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. i. 6 Designation or deputation is when a man appoints a thing for such an use. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 329 To make various designations of their profits. **1796** C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xii. (1813) 136 The designation of trees to a wall necessarily occasions cutting.

**b. Sc. Law.** The setting apart of manes and glebes for the clergy from the church lands by the presbytery of the bounds.

**1578** *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 48 Vpon the said marking and designation, the Arch-bishop... sal giue his testimoniall, bearing how he [etc.]. **1861** in W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* *s.v.*, After a designation by the presbytery. **1864** [see DESIGN *v.* 5].

**c. U. S.** The authoritative allotment of ground for oyster-culture; *concr.* the ground thus allotted.

**+ 4.** Purpose, intention, design. *Obs.*

**1668** STILLINGFL. *Orig. Sacr.*, The end of his life in Hannabs designation. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. i. § 7 So far is there a constant Connection between the Sound and the Idea and a Designation that the one stand for the other. **1737** WHISTON *Josephus Antiq.* xviii. vi. § 9 God proved opposite to his designation. **1763** Mrs. BROOKE *Lady T. Mandeville* (1782) II. 2 A this mutual passion is the designation of heaven to restore him.

**+ 5.** Sketching, delineation. *Obs. rare.*

**1796** JANE WEST *Gossip's Story* I. 4 A mere novice in landscape designation, I confine myself to the delineation of... human character.

**6.** A descriptive name, an appellation; *spec. in Law*, the statement of profession, trade, residence, etc., added for purposes of identification to a person's name.

**1844** LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) 8 A designation which I have no right to. **1868** GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ii. (1870) 43 The name Argeioi... as a designation of the army before Troy. **1876** E. MELLOR *Priesth.* i. 15 The name 'priesthood'... became a designation of the whole Church of God.

**Designative** (de's, de'zignētiv), *a. and sb.* [*ad. med. L. designatīv-us*, *f. ppl. stem designāt-*; see *-IVE*. In *mod.F. designatif*.]

**A. adj.** Having the quality of designating.

**1611** Cotgr., *Designatif*, designative, denotative. **1812** J. HENRY *Camp. agt. Quebec* 51 Merely designative of the raw soldier. **1818** BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 35 Then are the words designative of the sort of act first mentioned. **1845** F. BARNHAM *An Odd Medley* 8 The [Hebrew] designative preposition *ath*.

**B. sb.** Anything used to designate.

**1844** J. GILCHRIST *Elym. Interpr.* 77 Perhaps the scientific purpose intended is as well accomplished by these as by any designatives that could be invented.

**Designator** (de's, de'zignētōr), [*a. L. designātōr*, agent-n. from *designāre* to DESIGNATE.]

**1.** One who designates or points out.

**2. Rom. Antig.** An officer who assigned to each person his rank and place in public shows and ceremonies.

**1706** in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). **1797** 51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *s.v.*, There were designators at funeral solemnities, and at the games, theatres, and shews.

**Designatory, a.** [*f. L. type \*designatōri-us*, *f. designātōr*; see *prec.* and *-ORY*.] Of or pertaining to a designator or designation.

**1884** Sir L. W. CAVE in *Law Times* *Rep.* LII. 518/1 That the indefinite article has the same designatory force as the definite.

**Designed** (dē'zaind), *ppl. a.* [*f. DESIGN *v.* + -ED*.]

**+ a.** Marked out, appointed, DESIGNATE. **b.** Planned, purposed, intended. **c.** Drawn, outlined; formed, fashioned, or framed according to design.

**a. 1609** BIBLE (Douay) *Num.* viii. Comm., Their designed offices. **1623** BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. (1860) 331 His two designed generals. **1701** W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* II. 28 He was designed Consul for next Year. **1751** CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *s.v.* *Bishop*, Bishop designed, *episcopus designatus*.

**b. 1586** B. YOUNG *Guares's Cir. Cont.* IV. 180b, Fortifying my designed purpose. **1660** BARROW *Euclid* Pref. (1714) 3 A Size beyond the design'd Proportion. **1717** LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let.* i. Jan. (1887) I. 139 Malice my designed return a mystery. **1865** MOZLEY *Mirac.* vii. 291 note, That this failure... should be designed.

**c. 1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Art Wks.* (Bohn) III. 16 An oak-tree... being the form in nature best designed to resist a constant assailing force.

**+ To be designed**, to be purposed or minded: see DESIGN *v.* 9.

**Designedly** (dē'zainēdlī), *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY*.] By design, on purpose, intentionally.

**1658** 9 Burton's *Diary* (1828) III. 394 You need not be their enemies, directly or designedly. **1770** STEELE *Tatler* No. 234 ¶ x An Art of being often designedly dull. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 343 Designedly irritating the judges.

**Designedness**, [*f. as prec. + -NESS*.] The quality of being designed or purposed; intentional character.

**1864** in LATHAM, *Mod.* The designedness of the 'co incidence' was obvious.

**Designer** (dē'zainēr), [*f. DESIGN *v.* + -ER*.] One who designs.

**1.** One who originates a plan or plans.

**1670** G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. ii. 151 Thoughtful and cogitative, a great designer. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* II. Concl. Wks. 1874 I. 307 Ten thousand thousand instances of design cannot but prove a designer. **1863** J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* i. 2 The Great Designer.

**2.** In bad sense: One who cherishes evil designs or is actuated by selfish purposes; a plotter, schemer, intriguer.

**1649** Prynne *Demurrer* 83 The greatest designers, plotters and lifters up of themselves against the interest of Christ. **a1704** T. Brown *Praise of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 84 The cunning designer gets into the prince's favour. **1786** in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 20 Where is one faithful friend to be chosen out among a thousand base designers?

**3.** One who makes an artistic design or plan of construction; a draughtsman; *spec.* one whose business is to invent or prepare designs or patterns for the manufacturer or constructor.

**1668** Evelyn *Chalcogr.* 147 Where the Workman is not an accomplished Designer. **1752** JOHNSON *Rambling* No. 190 ¶ 10 Sculptors, painters, and designers. **1801** *Leeds Mercury* 21 May 5/1 The designers of these tank vessels. **1892** *Labour Commission* Gloss. No. 9 *Designer*, the architect who designs the enrichment for the 'modeller' in the plastering trade. *Mod.* A designer in a textile factory.

**Designful** (dē'zainfūl), *a.* [*f. DESIGN *sb.* + -FUL*.] Full of design; purposed, intentional.

**a1677** [see next]. **1867** J. H. STIRLING *Crit. Ess.* (1868) 206 The ascription to Kant of designful reticence and intentional obscurity. **1890** — *Gifford Lect.* iv. 73 The... designful contrivance of the world.

**Designfulness**, [*f. prec. + -NESS*.] Designful quality: *a.* craftiness, scheming; *b.* fullness of design, intentional or prearranged character.

**a1677** BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 II. 83 Drawn over with... features of base designfulness. **1890** J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* v. 94 The designfulness is but contingent.

**Designing** (dē'zainīng), *vb. sb.* [*f. DESIGN *v.* + -ING*.]

The action of DESIGN *v.*; marking out, nomination; planning, preliminary sketching, etc. **a1618** RALPH *Maxims* St. 1045/1 77 Upon the designing of his successor. **1756** NUGENT *Gr. Tur.* IV. 92 The



designing was by Michael Angelo. 1884 *Athenaeum* 12 Jan. 50/1 Both the Dublin cathedrals are of English designing.

b. Evil design, plotting, scheming.

1628-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 55 Petty designs. 1795 *Jemima* II. 18 Her suspicions were excited by his detected disguise, and probable deep designs.

c. *altrio*.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 403 The designing Arts... such as Architecture. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 29 June, It has a 'designing class' at South Kensington.

**Designing** (dizəi'niŋ), *v.* [f. DESIGN *sb.* + -ING 2.]

1. That designs, plans, etc.; characterized by constructive forethought.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. § 13 (1712) 78 A knowing and designing Providence. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 43 ¶ 3 We are all Grave, Serious, Designing Men, in our Way. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 299 The order and adaptation of nature suggest a designing mind.

2. That cherishes evil designs or is actuated by ulterior motives; scheming, crafty, artful.

a 1671 LD. FAIRFAX *Memo.* (1699) 100 The sad consequences that crafty and designing men have brought to pass. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 131 ¶ 6 The old Knight is imposed upon by a designing Fellow. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* II. 196 Feigned tears and designing sorrow.

**Designingly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Intentionally; with evil design or selfish purpose, craftily.

1684 H. MORE *Ansuv.* Bjb, Over prone cunningly and designingly to serve their turns. 1879 BARING-GOULD *Germany* II. 239 Trades-unions are an excellent institution, if not ignorantly or designingly misdirected.

**Designless** (dizəi'nless), *a.* [f. DESIGN *sb.* + -LESS.] Void of design or plan; purposeless.

1643 HAMMOND *Serm.* at Oxf. Wks. 1683 IV. 513 That designless love of sinning. a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* xii. (1692) 65 These Wounds must have been made by some designless Agent. 1883 JEFFERIES *Story of my Heart* 59 The designless, formless chaos of chance-directed matter.

**Designlessly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Without design or plan; with no specific purpose.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiii. (1700) 77 His [the Sun's] visits are made designlessly. a 1691 — *Wks.* VI. 80 (R.) Not rashly or designlessly shuffled by a blind hazard.

† **Designment**, *Obs.* [f. DESIGN *v.* + -MENT.] = DESIGNATION, OBS.

1. Indication by sign or token.

1645 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* II. 156 No Scripture is so direct... as this for the certain designment of the time. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 Pet. II. 14 The *them* that are sent... is a very clear designment of the inferior governors of those times.

2. Appointment or nomination to office or function; consignment or destination to a fate.

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Luke* vi. 12 Annot., As a preparation to the designment of his Apostles. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 7 Designments to offices and places. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 93 Paul & Barnabas... went to the Gentiles, by... special designment made at Antioch. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* IV. xviii. (1713) 326 No designment of them to Sin and Damnation. 1734 LAW *Serious C.* xxii. (1761) 420 It is by the express designment of God, that some beings are Angels, and others are men.

3. Appointment, arrangement, or ordination of affairs; planning, designing; hence, that which is planned; an enterprise, undertaking, design.

1583 HARNETT *Serm. Esch.* (1658) 135 Had he had freedom to have altered Gods Designment, Adams liberty had bene about the designment of God. 1594 ORD. *Prayer in Liturg. Serv. O. Eliz.* (1847) 654 Cruel designments so closely plotted against her innocent life. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 22 The desperate Tempest hath so bang'd the Turkes, That their designment halts. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 205 A very disastrous accident... frustrated his whole designment. 1659 GENTL. *Calling* (1696) 139 Many hours... intervening between the Designment and the Execution (of a Duel). 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 216 A strange Jumble as well as Iniquity in this Designment.

4. Artistic representation, delineation; an outline, sketch; an original draught or design.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* in Billingsley *Euclid* A. J. Of all these, liely designements... to be in velame parchment described. 1628 DRYDEN *Death O. Cromwell* 96 For though some meaner artist's skill were shown... Yet still the fair designment was his own. 1667 — *Ess. Dram. Poesie* (R.) Shall that excuse the ill painture or designment of them? 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 85 A neat and full Expression of the 1st Idea or Designment thereof.

**Desilicate** (dizi'likeit), *v.* [f. DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of silica. Hence **Desilicated** *ppl. a.* In mod. Dicts.

**Desilicify**, **Desilicize**, *v.* [f. DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To free from silex or silicon; = DESILICONIZE. Hence **Desilification**.

In mod. Dicts.

**Desiliconize** (dizi'likonəiz), *v.* [f. DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To deprive of or free from silicon. Hence **Desiliconized** *ppl. a.*; -izing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Desiliconization**.

1881 C. R. A. WRIGHT in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 333 /1 (Iron) The decarbonizing and desiliconizing of iron by the action of an oxidizing atmosphere is the essential feature of the processes of refining pig iron and of making natural steel. 1891 *Times* 8 Oct. 14/6 They had suffered more from desiliconization than from desulphurization.

**Desilver** (dizi'lvaiz), *v.* [f. DE-II. 2.] *trans.* To deprive of its silver, remove the silver from. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1886 FENN *Master of Ceremonies* I. ii. 9 The over-cleaned and de-silvered plated pot.

**Desilverize** (dizi'lvaiz), *v.* [f. DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To extract the silver from (lead or other metal).

1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 450 Two systems... desilverizing and refining two charges of [lead] in twenty-four hours. 1886 A. J. BALFOUR *Question 1239 Gold & Silver Comm.*, The cost of desilverizing the copper.

Hence **Desilverized** *ppl. a.*, **Desilverizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Desilverization**.

1870 J. PERCY (*title*), The Metallurgy of Lead, including Desilverization and Cupellation. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 449 The desilverizing kettle holds 22,000 pounds of lead. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 49/2 In lead pipes the soft desilverized lead is considered best.

**Desinence** (desinens), *f.* [a. F. *desinence* (16th c. in Hatzfeld) = It. *desinenza* 'a desinence or termination' (Florio), ad. mod. L. *desinentia*, f. *desinent-em*: see next.] Termination, ending, close; Gram. a termination, suffix, or ending of a word.

1599 BP. HALL *Sat. Postcr.*, Fettering together the series of the verses, with the bondes of like cadence or desinence of rime. 1643 FAYNE *Theat. Hon.* II. i. 67 The Romaine desinence or ending. 1814 BERRINGTON *Lit. Hist. Mid. Ages* v. (1846) 273 The ear was thus flattered by a certain musical desinence, nor could it a moment doubt where every verse closed. 1873 BARDSELY *Surnames* i. (1875) 13 The Saxon added 'son', as a desinence, as 'Williamson'.

**Desinent** (desinent), *a.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. *desinent-em*, pr. pple. of *desinere* to leave off, close, f. DE-I. 1, 2 + *sinere* to leave.] Forming the end, terminal; ending, closing.

1605 B. JONSON *Masque Blackness*, Six tritons... their upper parts human... their desinent parts fish. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* II. II. III. iii. 227 The State was left in Confusion... until the 38th desinent of Azariah. *Ibid.* 228 An. 39 of Uziah desinent.

**Desinential**, *a.* [f. mod. L. *desinentia* (see DESINENT) + -AL.] Pertaining to, or of the nature of, a desinence or ending.

1818 *Monthly Mag.* XLVI. 322 The desinential characteristics of the Latin noun. 1869 F. HALL in *Lauder's Tractate* 24 The desinential -it, for -ed [in Scotch pa. pples.]

**Desiner**, var. of DECENER, *Obs.*

1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 14 Under the charge of a Desiner or chiefe of a chamber.

**Desines**, *obs.* form of DIZZINESS.

**Desinteressed**, var. of DISINTERESTED *a.* *Obs.*

† **Desipiate**, *v.* *Obs.* -o [irreg. f. L. *desipere* (*desipio*) to be foolish, f. DE-I. 6 + *sapere* to be wise.] *intr.* To become foolish.

1643 in COCKERAM. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Youth's Behav.* 102.

**Desipience** (dizi'piens), [ad. L. *desipientia*, f. *desipient-em* DESIPIENT; see -ENCE.] Folly; foolish trifling, silliness.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Desipience* is when the sick person speaks and doth idly; dotage. 1882 A. W. WARD *Dickens* II. 24 Occasional desipience in the form of the wildest farce. 1887 *Spectator* 17 Sept. 1251 The maturity of sweet desipience.

**Desipieny**, [see prec., and -ENY.] = prec. 1672 SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* § 22 Many are mad but in... one prevalent desipieny. 1856 *Titan Mag.* Dec. 496 If the *desipere* be but in loco, religion itself will not forbid the seasonable desipieny.

**Desipient** (dizi'piēt), *a.* *rare.* [ad. L. *desipient-em*, pr. pple. of *desipere* to be void of understanding, f. DE-I. 6 + *sapere* to know.] Foolish, silly; playing the fool, idly trifling.

1727 in BAILEY *vbl. II.* 1894 STEVENSON in *Times* 2 June 17/4 In his character of disinterested spectator, gracefully desipient.

**Desirability** (dizi'raibi'liti), [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being desirable; desirableness; quasi-concr. (with *pl.*) a desirable condition or thing. 1824 SOUTHEY *Life & Corr.* (1850) V. 189, I see possibilities and capabilities and desirabilities. 1859 FARRAR *Eric* 95 Of this school he often bragged as the acmé of desirability. 1861 BERESF. *Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 10th C. iii. 68 Any decision upon the distinctive possibility or desirability of new cathedrals. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* iii. 87 The desirability of consorting with none but the best company.

**Desirable** (dizi'raibi'l), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 7-8 desirable. [a. F. *desirable* (12th c. in Hatzfeld), f. *desirer* to DESIRE, after L. *desiderabilis*.]

1. Worthy to be desired; to be wished for. In early use often standing for the qualities which cause a thing to be desired: Pleasant, delectable, choice, excellent, goodly.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxi. 20 Desyrable tresor and oile in the dwelling place of the rixtwis. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxiii. 80 Blanchardyn... as that thunge whiche most he desyred in this world, dyde accepte this graciously and desyrable ansuere. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 126 Greate varietye of desirable flowers. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxiii. 12 She doted vpon the Assyrians... horsemen riding vpon horses, all of them desirablee young men. 1662 STILINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* III. iii. § 7 No evil is in its self desirable, or to be chosen. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 169 It was surely desirable to put a purto in these calamities. 1833 J. HOL- LAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 301 This exceedingly convenient and desirable machine. 1891 H. MATTHEWS in *Law Times* XCII. 96/1 Some general modifications in the rules... are now desirable.

† 2. To be regretted or desiderated; regrettable. 1650 T. FROYSELL *Gale of Opportunity* (1652) 1 He lived amiable and dyed desirable.

† 3. Characterized by or full of desire. *Obs.*

1759 SARAH FIELDING *Ctess of Delwyn* II. 23 With the desirable View of rendering her Smiles or Frowns of Consequence.

B. *sb.* That which is desirable; a desirable property or thing.

1645 E. WILLAN in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xvi. 11 All these desires are encircled within the compass of the first remarkable. 1721 WATTS *Serm.* II. Wks. 1812 I. 18 He... despises fame... pleasure and riches, and all mortal desirables. 1797 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) V. 52 Besides the desirables it would purchase [etc.]. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 82 At that time, you see, he had not all the desirables.

**Desirableness**, [f. prec. + -NESS.]

1. The quality or fact of being desirable.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 34/1 Discourses upon the thing itself, and the desirableness of it. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 125 Matters of lighter concernment or less desirableness. 1817 MALTHUS *Popul.* III. App. 229 The desirableness of a great and efficient population. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 384 To discuss... the desirableness of fulfilling the engagement into which he had entered.

† 2. In active sense: Desirousness. *Obs.*

1649 St. Trials, *Lieut.-Col. John Lilburne* (R.), To declare my desirableness to keep within the bounds of reason, moderation, and discretion.

**Desirably** (dizi'raibli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a desirable manner; according to what is desirable.

1823 J. BADDOCK *Dom. Annus.* 70 The ground where you would most desirably dig a well.

† **Desirant**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [a. F. *desirant*, pr. pple. of *desirer* to desire; repr. L. *desiderant-em*.]

Desiring, desirous of.

c 1450 *Merlin* 73 That I sholde remembre the thinge that I beste loved... and that I am moste desiraunte.

**Desire** (dizi'ra), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *desir*, *desyr*, (*desir*, *dessire*, *dissire*, -yre), 4-6 *desyre*, *desier*, (5 *desyer*, *desere*, 6 *desyir*), 4- *desire*. [ME. a. OF. *desir* (12th c. in Littré), mod. F. *désir* = Pr. *desir*, *desire*, It. *desio*, *desire*, deriv. f. the vb. *desirare*, F. *desirer* to DESIRE; see next.]

1. The fact or condition of desiring; that feeling or emotion which is directed to the attainment or possession of some object from which pleasure or satisfaction is expected; longing, craving; a particular instance of this feeling, a wish.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3410 3yf þou haue grete desyre To be clepyd lorde or syre. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 147 Gret desire of heuenly bynges. 14... Why I can't be a nun 303 in E. E. P. (1862) 146 Thy fyrst desyre and thyne entent was to bene a nune professsed. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 757 The execrable desyre of sovereignty. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 92, I have a great desire to get a sight of him. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus Nat. Paradox* 353 Seeing the cards thus shuffled to his own desire. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. § 15 (1712) 83 An unsatisfiable desire after that just and decorous temper of Mind. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ¶ 4 This conflict of desires. 1759 — *Rasselas* xxxvii, His predominant passion was desire of money. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 2 The elder King felt a strong desire to see his brother. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. l. i. 11 Objects of desire to the barbarian. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Relig.* Wks. (Hohn) II. 100 The new age has new desires. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2). V. 51 A man should pray to have right desires, before he prays that his desires may be fulfilled.

b. *personified*.

1575 GASCOIGNE *Pr. Pleas. Kenilw.*, That wretch Desire Whom neither death could daunt [etc.]. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* l. i. 734 As fleet As Desire's lightning feet. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* II. xxvii, 170 Desire has trimmed the sails, and Circumstance brings but the breeze to fill them.

2. *spec.* Physical or sensual appetite; lust.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 3 This name Ihesu... dose away greunesses of fleschely desyris. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* R. vii. xlv. (1495) 257 The appetyte of the stomak is callyd desyre. a 1400-50 Alexander 4280 To blemysch oure blode with bodily dissires. a 1535 WYATT in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 224 If thy desire haue ouer thee the power, Subiect then art thou and no gouernour. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 47 That satiate yet vnstisf'd desire. 1771 STEELE *Spect.* No. 151 ¶ 2 A constant Prurieny of inordinate Desire. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. i. 1, Which shows that beauty, and the passion caused by beauty, which I call love, is different from desire. 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* viii. 166 The flesh of the crocodile is eaten greedily, being supposed to promote desire. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* IV. 91 Against enkindled desire Honour itself was feeble.

† 3. Longing for something lost or missed; regret; DESIDERIUM. *Obs.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilind* xvii. 380 So unremoved stood these steeds, their heads to earth let fall, And warm tears gushing from their eyes, with passionate desire Of their kind manager.

4. A wish as expressed or stated in words; a request, petition.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 10513 (Trin.) By desire and py preyere Is comen to goddess ere. 1404 *Kolls of Part.* II. 549/1 The Kyng thanketh here of here gode desire, willing put it in execution alsone as he wel may. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxlii. 135 The erle sent thyder, at their desyers, John of Norwyche, to be their Captayne. 1670 MARVELL *Corr.* clxxxvi. Wks. 1872-5 II. 377 The House hath been in conference with the Lords upon their desire, about the Address... concerning Popish Recusants. 1794 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 428 The Agents have written desires from me to land everything as fast as possible. 1824 BISCHOFF *Woolley Manuf.* II. 83, I also send, at your desire, a general list of articles used in the woolen manufacture.



5. *transf.* An object of desire; that which one desires or longs for. (Originally only contextual).

1340-70 *Alisander* 1407 Hee hoped to have there of his hertes desyres. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* l. xxxix. (Caxton, repr. 1859) 41 He sawe that he nemyght nought achenen hys desyre. 1535 *Coverdale Ps. lxxi.* (liv.) 7 So that myne eye seyth his desyre vpon myne enemies. 1611 *Bible Hagga* ii. 7 The desyre of all nations shall come. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* ii. 11. He steered off to the North expecting a Sea-Breeze at E.N.E. and the third day had our desyre. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 159 ¶ 5 Farewel my Terentia, my Heart's Desyre, farewell. 1732 *FIRLINDING Mock Doctor* Ded., That politeness which . . . has made you the desyre of the great, and the envy of the whole profession. 1863 *TENNYSON Welcome Alex.*, Welcome here, welcome the land's desyre.

**Desire** (dizai'ri), *v.* Also 3-7 desyre, 4 desirre, 4-5 disire, -yre, 4-6 desir, 5 diasire, -yre, desier, desyr, disere, 5-6 dossire, -yre, dyssire, -yre, 6 dissier. [ME. *a.* OF *desire-r* (earlier *desider*, *desirrer*) = Pr. *desirar*, It. *desiare*, *disirare*, Rom. type *desirare* = L. *desiderare* to miss, long for, desire: see *DESIDERATE* *v.*]

1. *trans.* To have a strong wish for; to long for, covet, crave. *a.* with simple obj.

c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 11 Ant þenne wile . . . þe king of alle kinges desire þe to leofmon. 1340 *Aeneid* 244 þe is . . . al þet herte may wylnj, and of guod desiri. 1400 50 *Alexander* 923 To be kyng he kest slik a hate, þat he desiris his deth. 1538 *STARKE England* l. i. 21 Of al thyng best and most to be desyrd. 1607-12 *BACON Ess.*, *Empire* (Arb.) 294 It is a miserable state of minde to have few things to desier, and manie things to feare. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* iv. Wks. (1851) 169 Offa . . . a comely Person . . . much desir'd of the people; and such his virtue . . . as might have otherwise been worthy to have reigned. 1832 *TENNYSON 'Of old sat Freedom on the heights'*, Her open eyes desire the truth. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* lxii. 50 Many a wistful boy and maidens many desire it. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. a.) i. 201 Do not all men desire happiness?

*b.* with *infin.*: To wish, long (to be, have, do).  
a. 1300 *Chyvor M.* 10486 (Cott.) Suik a wothin sun. Als sco desir'd for to haf. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) xiv. 62 Desirand to see þare wifes and þare childer. c. 1425 *Hampole's Psalter* Metr. Pref. 59 Who so desires it to know. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* xviii. vi. To speke with her gretly desyrynge. 1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* iv. v. 140 If you desire to know the certainte. 1607 *DRYDEN Aeneid* ii. init., Since . . . Troy's disastrous end [you] desire to know. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. a.) iv. 30 They do not desire to bring down their theory to the level of their practice.

*c.* with obj. clause.  
c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 1801 (Trin.) Þenne desired þo catifis badde þat þei had þen by noe laddre. c. 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* lxi. 3 Dost thou desire my slumbers should be broken? 1784 *COWPER Trinc.* 511 To you . . . Who wise yourselves, desire your sons should learn Your wisdom. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem.* li. 1 Do we indeed desire the dead Should still be near us? 1859 — *Lancelot & Elaine* 1089 You desire your child to live.

2. *intr.* (or *absol.*) To have or feel a desire.  
1393 *GOWER Conf.* ii. 5 For she, which loveth him to fore, Desirerth ever more and more. 1611 *Bible Psal.* xlii. 4 The soule of the sluggard desirerth, and hath nothing. 1680 *SHERLTON Quix.* iii. v. He that will not when he may, when he desirerth shall have nay. c. 1831 A. KNOX *Rom.* i. 37 In moral matters, to desire, and possess, differ in degree, rather than reality. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. a.) i. 68 He who desires, desires that of which he is in want.

*b.* Const. after, to, etc. *Obs.*  
a. 1300 *Holy Rode* 347 in *Leg.* Rode 46 þo desirerth þe quene muche after þe nailes þre War-wip our lord was inaited to be tre. c. 1325 *Prose Psalter* xliij. i. As þe hert de-siret to be welles of waters, so de-sired my soule to be. Lord. 1477 *NORTON Ord. Alch.* Proem in Ashm. (1659) 6 Every estate desirerth after good. 1549-62 *STERNHOLD & H. Ps.* cxliii. 6 My soule desirerth after thee.

3. *trans.* Of things: To require, need, demand.  
1577 B. GOODE *Herestach's Husb.* l. 1586 29 I desyretþ a moyst ground, riche and good. 1589 *GOLDING De Mornay* xxvii. 397 True beautilie desirerth no painting. 1591 *SPENSER Tears of Muses* 541 A doleful case desires a doleful song. 1607 *TOWSE Four-f. Beasts* 292 There be many kinds of Mice, and every one of them desirerth a particular tractate.

4. To long for (something lost); to feel the loss of, miss, regret, desiderate. (In quot. 1614, *pass.*, to be missed, to be wanting.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

1557 *NORTH tr. Ciceron's Diall Pr.* 232 b/2 On the death of thy child Verissimus, thy sonne so much desired. 1611 *Bible 2 Chron.* xxii. 20 He reigned in Jerusalem eight yeres, and departed without being desired. 1614 *SELDEN Titles Hon.* 142 Otherwise . . . Pharaoh's discretion would have been much desired. 1658 *ROWLAND Mowlet's Theat. Ins.* Ep. Ded., That the Reader . . . may not desire an Epistle, or complain that there is one wanting. 1869 *TENNYSON Holy Grail* 897 And now his chair desires him here in vain.

5. To express a wish for (an object); to ask for, request.

Const. *a.* with simple obj.: to d. a thing; *b.* to d. a thing of, from († at) a person (*arch.*); *c.* with *infin.* obj.: to d. to know, have, etc., something; *d.* with obj. cl., to d. that . . .  
*a.* c. 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 399 Erl., doukes of þe best. Me [Felice] have desired alyght, þat neuer of me hadde sirt. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4583, I desired þis damisele. To have hire to þi broþer . . . Ac hire moder in no maner hire nold me graunte. c. 1450 *Merlin* 79 When this wiste that Vortiger discer'd the pees, they were gladd. 1656 *BURTON's Diary* (1848) I. 39, I move that his Highness's advice may be desired in it. 1754 *CHATHAM Lett. Nephew* iv. 21 If you are forced to desire farther information . . . do it with proper apologies. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* i. 97, I had spared thee, but thou desiredst my death.

*b.* c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 7897 Ðai . . . sent to þat souerain . . . desirand full deeply deluyrands of hir. 1535 *COVERDALE 1 Kings* ii. 16 Now desyre I one petition of the. — *Job*

xxxii. 16 When the poore desyred any thinge at me, haue I denyed it them? 1651 *SIR E. NICHOLAS in N. Papers* (Camden) 282 What you desire from mee. 1666 *PENNS Diary* 5 Dec., I gave him my song . . . which he has often desired of me.

*c.* c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1022 To these kynges he come . . . And to haue of hor helpe hertely desyrd. 1450 W. SOMMER in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 4 The maister desyrd to wete of þe shepemen wolde holde with the duke. 1563 *AND. PARKER Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 191, I . . . thereupon desired to have the Council's letters. 1785 *Mod. Times* I. 16 He desired never to hear any thing of me. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxxiii, He alighted at the Dominican Convent, and desired to see the Duke of Albany. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* iii. 358 Speech I crave of the seer, and desire his counsel to learn.

*d.* 1404 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 549/1 The Comunes desiren that the Kyng shulde leve upon his owne. 1656 *BURTON's Diary* (1828) I. 80, I desire it may not die. 1689 *Tryal* Bps. 19 We desire it may be read in English for we don't understand Low-Latin. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 98 Run to my Lady M—; and desire she will remember to be here at Six. 1823 *SOUTHEY Hist. Penins. War* I. 176 He desired Velarde would write to the court.

6. To express a wish to (a person); to request, pray, entreat.

*a.* with simple object: to make a request to (*obs.*);  
† *b.* to d. a person a thing, or of a thing (*obs.*); *c.* to d. a person to do something (the most freq. construction); *d.* to d. a person that, or of a person that . . .

*a.* 1526-34 *TINDALE John* xii. 21 Certayne Grekes . . . cam to Philip . . . and desired him, sayinge: Syr we wolde fayne se Iesus. 1563-97 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 32/2 John spake unto him, and desired him in like maner and contestation as before.

† *b.* a. 1555 *HOOPER in Coverdale Lett. Mart.* (1564) 127 Repente, and desyre god of foregiveness. 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Dent.* xviii. 105 If a Childre . . . desire his Father some fond or euill thing. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. iv. 1. 402, I humbly doe desire your Grace of pardon.

*c.* a. 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Huon* li. 212, I desyre you to shew me where ye have ben. c. 1563 *CAVENDISH Metr. Vis.* in *Life Wolsey* (1825) II. 124 Desyryng me vouchsafely for to consent To wright their myshap. 1681 *TEMPLE Mem.* iii. Wks. 1731 I. 324 The Duke of Monmouth being Chancellor, I desir'd the King to speak to him. 1710 *SWIFT Lett.* to Oct. (1767) III. 21 He desires me to dine with him again on Sunday. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 133 Thomas McGee . . . who was desir'd to do it. 1786 *Sus. HASWELL Victoria* II. 97 Lady Wealthy . . . desired her . . . to desire the steward give her twelve guineas. 1833 *MARYAT P. Simple* ix, He desired us to 'loe a line,' which means to stand in a row.

*d.* 1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* i. cviii. 130, I desyre you that we may abyde in compositioun. 1539 *CRAMMER Matt.* xvi. 1 The Pharises also with the Saduces . . . desyred him that he wolde shewe them a sygne from heuen. 1585 *T. WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. xxi. 27 The Bascha sent to desire the Ambassador that the next day he would come to his solemne dynner. 1611 *Bible Dan.* ii. 16 Then Daniel went in and desired of the King, that hee would giue him time. 1822 *SHELLEY Chas.* I. ii. 456 Go desire Lady Jane She place my lute.

† 7. To request to know or to be told; to ask.  
c. 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 95 b, Jason . . . desired the waye. 1708 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 107 Mr. Watts came to me . . . and desir'd of me whether I was a Congregation Man.

† 8. To request the presence or attendance of; to invite. *Obs.*  
c. 1325 *Coer de L.* 6871 Saye, that I hym desyre, And al his cursid company in fere. 1530 *PALSGR.* 513/2, I desyre to dynner, or to a feast, or any repast, þe semons. 1554 *BRADFORD in Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxi. 85, I was desyrd by a neighbour . . . ayenst this day to dynner. 1583 *Satir. Poem Reform.* xlv. *Leg. Bp. St. Androis* 259 This bishop, beand present thair, Desyrt him hame. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 150, I would desire My famous Cousin to our Grecian Tents. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Justine* 88 b, Arsinoe . . . desired Phillip into her City Cassandra.

† 9. To invite to a course of action, etc.

c. 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 634 þow dost me litel worshipsche, When þou me desirerth to schensche. 1523 *L.D. BERNERS Froiss.* i. cxv. 136 Ye haue desyrd vs to a thyng that is great and weightie. 1588 *SHAKS. L. L.* v. ii. 145 But shall we dance, if they desire vs too? 1645 *CROMWELL Lett.* 4 Aug., I sent one Mr. Lee to them, To certify the peaceableness of my intentions, and to desire them to peaceableness.

**Desired** (dizai'rid), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Wished for, longed for, etc.: see the vb.  
1382 *WYCLIF Hagga* ii. 8 The desired to alle folkshal cume. a. 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 43 To zeue the 3eifte of desired helth. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iii. v. 62 To her desir'd Posthumus. 1611 *Bible Ps.* cvii. 30 So he bringeth them vnto their desired haue. 1635 *EARL ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 21 At last, the long desired day appear'd. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 266 The long desired title of Elector of Hanover.

† 2. Missed, regretted, desiderated. *Obs.*  
a. 1533 *L.D. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Dd ja, Of the death of suche an entirely desyrd husbunde.

† 3. Affected with desire; longing, desirous. [= L. *cupidus*.] *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Chyvor M.* 28505 (Cott.) Gerndand I haf oft ben desir'd o þire wymmen scen. c. 1480 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xlii. 158 She . . . was sore desired to know of hym som gode tydynges. 1598 *YONG Diana* 318 If thy sweete voice . . . might sound in our desired cares with some happye song.

Hence **Desir'dly** *adv.*, in a desired manner;  
† according to one's own desire, *con amore* (*obs.*);  
cf. **DESIROUSLY**; **Desir'dness**, the condition of being desired.

1625 *BR. MOUNTAGU App. Cesar* 65 He being *Pater misericordiarum*, and wholly, freely, and desir'dly, giving, occasion, procuring, effecting our salvation. 1666 G. ALFORD *Maryland* (1869) 46 Every man lives quietly, and follows

his labor and employment desir'dly. 1888 P. H. WICKSTEED *Alphabet* *hauu.* No. 8, I am not aware of any recognised word, however, which signifies the quality of being desired. 'Desirableness' conveys the idea that the thing not only is but deserves to be desired. 'Desiredness' is not English, but I shall nevertheless use it as occasion may require. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Feb. 1889 His introduction into the English language of 'desiredness'.

**Desir'dful**, *a.* Now rare. [f. *DESIRE* sb. + -FUL.]

† 1. Greatly to be desired, desirable. *Obs.* or *arch.*  
1382 *WYCLIF Dan.* x. 3 Y este not desir'dful broode. 1435 *MISYR Five of Love* 76 Delectatyl & desir'dful it is in þi praysinge to be. c. 1510 *MORR Pheas Wks.* 15 More desir'dful is it . . . to be condemned of the world, and exalted of God, then to be exalted of the world and condemned of god. 1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 434 Euery thyng was either vehemently desir'dful, or extremely terrible. 1677 *BLACKIE Wise Men* 68 A brood of desir'dful maidens immortal.

2. Full of desire; desirous; wishful, eager.

1522 *BARCLAY Sallust's Jugurth* 52a, To such desir'dful myndes as they had, nothing coude to fast be hasted. 1540 *MORSEYNE Fines Introd.* W. ad. Pref. A iij, Always helpynge some, and styll desir'dful to helpe mo. 1553 *GRIMALDE Cicero's Offices* i. 68 So desir'dful of . . . learning y<sup>e</sup> nature of thyngs. 1622 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Paradise* v. 29 Beatrice . . . all desir'dful turned herself again to that region.

Hence **Desir'dfulness**, *Obs.*, the state or quality of being desir'dful; eagerness.

1528 *UDALL etc. Erasmus. Par. Luke* Pref. 8 He with grete desir'dfulness useth to reade. *Ibid.* ix. 56 Toke out of their stomakes all desir'dfulness of doyng vengeance.

**Desireless** (dizai'les), *a.* [f. *as* prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of desire or longing.

1607 *TOWSE Serpents* (1653) 758 Desirelesse it seeks these drinks and meats. 1640 *BR. KEYNOLDS Passions* xl. 524 The Will is left Hopelesse, and therefore Desirelesse. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1866) I. 254 Our spirit becomes desireless, as though there were nothing . . . of which we stood in need.

**Desirer** (dizai'rɔɪ), [f. *DESIRE* *v.* + -ER 1.] One who desires.

c. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* lib. xxxvi, There are many desirers of contemplation. 1548 R. HUTTON *Sum of Divinitie* A vj b, It is expedient that ther be many desirers of the office. 1579 *COVERDALE Bk. Death* xlii. 58 Earnest desirers of innocency. a. 1613 *OVERBURY A Wife* (1663) 108 A desirer of learning. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Law* C. Warres 105 Yet never ceased to admonish all desirers of novelty. a. 1691 *BAXTER in Tulloch Eng. Purit.* iii. (1861) 366 He was a great desirer of such abatements as might restore us all to serviceableness.

**Desiring** (dizai'rɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *DESIRE* *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb *DESIRE*; longing, desire. (Now rare or *Obs.* exc. as gerund.)

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xii. 356 þow couitise and vnkynde desyrynge. 1491 *CAXTON Iulus Pat.* W. de W. 1495/ii. 235 b. 1 The desyrynges of the flesshe. 1593 T. WATSON *Tears of Fancie* xii. Poems (Arb.) 188 If he at first had banish't loues desiring. 1677 *GILPIN Demonol.* (1867) 63 By 'lust' I mean those general desirings of our minds after any unlawful object which are forbidden in the tenth commandment. *Mod.* One cannot gain honour merely by desiring it.

**Desiring**, *ppl. a.* [f. *DESIRE* *v.* + -ING 2.] That desires; longing, desirous.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* 7 611 A man that is to desyrynge for to gette riches. c. 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxiii. 497 They were sore desyrynge for to see their wyves, their chyldren, and their thyngs. 1554 *HULOET*, Desirous or desyrynge, *appetens, audis*. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich.* II. v. ii. 14 So many greedy lookes of yong and old, Through Catechisms darterd their desiring eyes Vpon his visage. a. 1700 *DRYDEN* (J.) Jove beheld it with a desiring look.

**Desiringly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] With desire, desirously, longingly.

1552 *HULOET*, Desirously, or wyth desyre, or desyryngly, *cupide*. 1664 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Pref. To Rdr., My Spirit . . . desyryngly desiring thorowly to know the whole sacred Art. 1821 *COLERIDGE Lett. Convers.* 8c. II. 35 The voice within, whenever the heart desiringly listens thereto.

**Desirous** (dizai'rɔs), *a.* Also 5 desirouse, -rose, desyryous, desyryous, -rus, dissyrus, dyssirus, 5-6 desyryous(e), 6 desyreous, -rus, -rowus, desierous, diasirous, 7 desiereous. [a. AFr. *desirous* = OF. *desireus* (earlier *desideros*, *desirrus*, mod.F. *désireux*) = Pr. *desirous*, It. *desideroso* = late L. or Rom. *desiderōsus*, f. stem of *desiderāre* to *DESIRE*: see -OUS. Orig. with stress on third and first syllable.]

1. Having desire or longing; characterized by or full of desire; wishful; desiring.

*a.* with of; also † to (*obs. rare*).

c. 1300 K. *Alis.* 416 Olimpias stont byfore Neptanabus, Of hire newwe love wel desirous. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8003 More desyryous to the dede, þen I dein cam. 1480 *CAXTON Faytes of A.* iii. l. 169 A dyscypule desyryous of lernynge. 1508 *DUNBAR Goldyn Targe* 54 As falcoun swift desyryous of hir pray. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. 221 They that haue a desirous mind of amendment. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 4 The Grecians being desirous of learning. 1755 *YOUNG Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 125 Man is not only desirous, but ambitious too, of happiness. 1891 *Law Reports Weekly Notes* 78/2 The lessor was desirous of pulling the house down and building a new one.

*b.* with *infin.*  
c. 1374 *CHAUCER Former Age* 59 Ne nembrot desyryous To regne had nat maad his towres hie. c. 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* vii. 20 Ryght desyryous to here tydynges of her louer. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 158 Owre men . . . were desyryous to see the towne. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* iv. xlv. 360 He is desirous to save himselfe from death. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler*



No. 207 ¶ 9 We never find ourselves so desirous to finish, as in the latter part of our work. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* p. xvi. 66 Being desirous to learn something of its [the glacier's] general features.

o. with obj. clause.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. i. 83 My Niece is desirous you should enter. 1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Revenge* (Arb.) 503 Some are Desirous the party should know. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 18 That I, desirous we might recover againe our liberty. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iii. He averted his face, as if desirous that his emotion should not be read upon his countenance.

d. simply.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 1110 To shew desyrous hartes I am full here. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xxiii. 15 David was desyrous, and sayde: Wolde God y<sup>e</sup> some man wolde fetch me a drynke of water. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 631 From dance to sweet repast they turn Desirous.

† 2. Of feelings, actions, etc.: Characterized by, of the nature of, or expressing, desire or longing; sometimes in bad sense, covetous. *Obs.*

a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1403 The desirous talent Ye han to goode. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 272/2 Thou hast brought me into a desyrous affection. 1509 BARCLAY *Skypp of Folyis* (1570) 178 Alas note well thy desirous vanitie. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 166 With a desirous sigh. 1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* ii. 4 The word for desire.. implieth a desirous affection.

† 3. Full of eagerness or spirit; eager, ardent (*esp.* in deeds of arms). *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 15 Yong, fresch, strong, and in Armes desirous, As any Bachelor of al his hous. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 89 Of armes he was desirous, Chivalerous and amorous. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. xii, Pat pou be not a lous of yifself, but a desirous folower of my wille. c 1470 HENRY Wallace II. 2 In prys of armys desirous and sauage. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* IV. iii, A good knyght and ful desyrous in armes. [Modernised reprint of 1534 desirous.]

† 4. Longing for something lost; regretful. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *DESIRE* sb. 3, v. 4.)

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* (1882) IV. 1077 My swete lorde of þe which desirose I am, and nedes must be.

† 5. Exciting desire; desirable; pleasant, delectable. *Obs.*

1430 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* I. viii, The lusty sejour freshe and desyrous. 1556 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. App. lxi. 219 Whiche most desirous daye of thy comfortable commynge hasten, deare Lorde. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 96 They make the Woods, and Groves, and Solitary places, places desirous to be in. 1728 GAY *Begg.* Op. II. i, Wine inspires us, And fires us. Women and Wine should Life employ. Is there ought else on Earth desirous? [1796 cf. PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 434.]

**Desirously** (diz'io'sli), *adv.* Now rare. [f. *prec.* + -LY.]

1. With desire or longing; wishfully, eagerly, longingly. (Frequent in 16-17th centuries.)

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 301/x By which ye be draw desirously any thing to wille in covetous manner. 1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* II. ii, I beseeche the humbly & desirously.. that thou vouchesafe to speke to me thy selfe. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxi. title, Desirously deising: by what meane to get peace. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turke* (1621) 62 Which courtesie the Countie desirously embraced. 1602 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I. 326 Do they hasten to their Devotions.. Or do they not rather come hither slowly, sit here uneasily and depart desirously? 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 37 It.. had been.. desirously contemplated by powerful associations and maternal governments.

† b. With earnest desire, earnestly. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. ix. 192 The confessor ought to be well aduysed and hym enfourme desyrously. *Ibid.* IV. xxii. 291 Righte desyrously every reylgus ought for to kepe hym from the tellynge of lesynges. 1647 F. BLAND *Souldiers March* 44 One short Observation more would I desirously commend to your Christian piety.

† 2. Of one's own desire or wish; willingly, readily. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. xiii, Suche one as desirously will participate with his frende all his good fortune. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* cxxv. (1636) 233 The superfluities.. with the wine, shall be drawne off the stomack.. but nature doth not so desirously draw Ale. 1635 EARL STRAFFORD *Lett.* (1739) I. 399 If.. I could have avoided meddling with him, I should not desirously have begun with a Gentleman.. of so.. turbulent a Disposition.

**Desirousness.** Now rare. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being desirous; wishfulness, eagerness.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* vii. 5 As though his desyrouness to reigne had moved hym too trayterous rebellion. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1845) 366 My desirousness of piety in a Preacher. 1872 A. RALEIGH in *Spurgeon Treas.* Dav. Ps. cxix. 20 Dr. Chalmers.. summed up his own attainments in the word 'desirousness.'

**Desist** (diz'ist), *v.* Also 6 -syste, -oist, 7 dis-sist. [a. OF. *desister* (1358 in Littré; mod. F. *dés-*), ad. L. *desist-ere*, f. *DE-* 2 + *sistere* to stop, stand still.]

1. *intr.* To cease (from some action or procedure); to stop, leave off, give over, forbear.

1530 PALSGR. 514/1, I counsaile you desyst from this purpose. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 62, I pray the to desist fra that tedious melancolic orison. 1585 J. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xv. 16 Notwithstanding [they] did not desist of their enterprise. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 100 At last, quite wearied with kissing and weeping, they were faine to desist. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* 121 Men should therefore desist from this enormous crime. c 1859 MACULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. 51 The Peers desisted from a request which seemed likely to be ungraciously refused. 1866 KINGSLEY *Herew.* iii, He shouted to the combatants to desist.

† b. *Const. in. Obs.*

a 1774 GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Comic Rom.* (1775) II. 176 Request that he would desist in his gallantries to me. 1795 *Fate of Sedley* II. 140 He only begged me to desist.. in thinking of such an union. 1822 C. WHITEHEAD R. *Savage* (1845) II. viii. 275, I desisted in the attempt; more properly to speak, I declined it.

† c. *Const. inf. with to. Obs.*

1539 *Act 31 Hen. VIII.*, c. 12 Diuers idell. persons.. have not desisted to take egges of fauons.. out of the nestes. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.*, I. iii. 49 What do we then, but.. at least, desist To builde at all? 1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 19 Never desisted to persecute them. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 160/1 Gods always were, to be desisted never.

d. To cease to prefer a claim.

1673 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 32 We doe hereby dissist off the same land.

2. To come to an end, cease, terminate. *Obs. rare.*

a 1657 SIR J. BALFOUR *Ann. Scot.* (1824-5) II. 254 The virgins of the Perth artickells must cease and desist.

† 3. *trans.* To leave off, discontinue. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Skypp of Folyis* (1570) 107 Thou foole desist thy wordes wayne. 1599 in *Beveridge Hist. India* I. i. x. 225 They should be required to desist their viage. 1679 OATES *Narr. Popish Plot* 53 He ordered the said Blundell, not to desist the business in hand. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 209 The uncle desisted further inquiry. 1784 *New Spectator* xi. 6/1 Unless they desist their attacks on the fair milliner.

† 4. To withstand (? error for resist). *Obs. rare*—1. 1548 BODRUGAN (Adams) *Epit. King's Title* H iv, Who of you by reason or otherwise is able to desist my persuasion of this vision.

Hence *Desisting* *vbl. sb.*

1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 270 There was no desisting from former courses, no breaking off of olde sinnes. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* 13 Mar., Mr. Lhuysd.. has carried his Point.. owing to my desisting.

**Desistance** (diz'istāns). Also -ence. [f. *DESIST* v.: cf. OF. *desistance*, -ence (1300 in Godef.): see -ANCE.] The action of desisting, leaving off, or forbearing to proceed; cessation, discontinuance of action.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* I. 4, I partly forbore.. and reconciled times pleading desistance, moderate discretion inserteth silent patience. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiii. (1700) 78 Men.. make it both the Motive and the Excuse of their Desistance from giving any more, That they have given already. 1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 48 It is an argument the more for your desistance. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.*, A word commanding cessation and desistance. 1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* vi. § 32. 79 Life is maintained by persistence in acts which conduce to it, and desistance from acts which impede it. 1884—in 19th Cent. Nov. 837, I must here close the discussion, so far as my own desistance enables me.

† **Desistency.** *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *desistent-*, pr. ppl. of *desistere*: see *DESIST* and -ENCY.] Cessation.

1615 *Marr. & Wiving* i. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 255 End of the world and desistency of all things.

**Desistive**, *a. rare.* [f. *DESIST* v. + -IVE.] Ending, concluding. 1836 in *SMART*.

**Desition** (diz'is-jon). [f. L. type \**desition-em*, n. of action f. *desinere*, *dēsīt-* to leave off, cease: see *DESINENT*.] Termination or cessation of being; ceasing to be; ending.

1612 R. SHELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 35 The consecrations, oblations, consumptions, desitions of Christ, which they make daily.. vpon their prophane altars. 1645 *Souls Immortality Defended* 27 (L.) The soul must be immortal and unsubject to death or desition. 1867 Bp. FORBES *Explan.* 39 *Art.* xxviii. (1881) 550 The plain words of Scripture, in that they freely use the word 'bread' to describe the Blessed Sacrament after consecration, go against the desition of the *signum* therein. *Ibid.* 551 Such a change.. as would involve a physical desition of what before existed. 1890 A. L. MOORE *Hist. Ref.* 139 note, Nor does the statement.. on the doctrine of the Sacrament expressly assert the desition of the natural substance of the elements.

† **Desitive** (des'itiv), *a. and sb. rare. Obs.* [f. L. *desit-*, ppl. stem of *desinere* to cease + -IVE.]

**A. adj. Logic.** Of a proposition: Having reference to the end or conclusion of a matter.

1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 4 Inceptive and desitive propositions; as, the fogs vanish as the sun rises; but the fogs have not yet begun to vanish; therefore the sun is not yet risen.

**B. sb.** A desitive proposition.

1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 6 Inceptives and desitives, which relate to the beginning or ending of any thing; as the Latin tongue is not yet forgotten.

**Desjune**, *var.* of *DISJUNE*, *Obs.*, *breakfast*.

**Deske** (desk), *sb.* Also 5-6 *deske*, (5-7 *desque*, 6 *dexe*, *dext*), 6-8 *Sc. dask*. [ME. *deske*, app. immed. ad. med. L. *desca* 'cum descis et scamnis, et aliis ornamentis' (c 1250 in Du Cange). The latter is to be referred ultimately to L. *discus* (also used in med. L. in the sense 'table'), of which the regular Romanic form remains in It. *desco* 'a deske, a table, a board, a counting board; also a forme, a bench, a seat, or stoole' (Florio). Prob. from this It. *desco*, the med. L. *desca* fem. (like *mensa*, *tabula*) was formed.

*Deske* was in no way actually connected with *disk*, OE. *disc*, ME. *disch*, although OE. *disc*, WGer. *disk*, was itself an ancient adoption of L. *discus*. The OFr. repr. of L. *discus*, Rom. *desco*, Pr. *des*, was *deis*, Eng. *DAIS*. Thus *dais*, *desk*, *disk*, all originate in the same word.]

1. An article of furniture for a library, study, church, school, or office, the essential feature of which is a table, board, or the like, intended to serve as a rest for a book, manuscript, writing-paper, etc., while reading or writing, for which purpose the surface usually presents a suitable slope.

The name is applied to articles differing greatly in details of construction and in accessories, according to their particular purpose, which is often indicated by a qualification, as *library-, music-, prayer-, reading-, school-, writing-desk*, etc.

It may be a simple table, board, or shelf fixed at a convenient height for resting a book, etc., while reading or writing, or fitted on a small frame so as to be placed on a table, or upon a taller frame, with legs, etc., so as itself to stand on the floor, or it may be more or less elaborately provided with shelves for books, and with drawers and receptacles for papers, documents, etc., such as are required for use in a library, study, school, or office.

2. As a requisite for reading or writing on, or studying at.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 400 At Orlens in studie a book he sayd Of Magyk naturel, which his felawe.. Hadde prively vpon his desk [v. r. deske] ylaft. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 299 Leterone or leterone, deske, lecternum, etc. a 1500 *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 356 Lemyng hym vpon a deske. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* v. (1887) 34 Incke and paper.. a deske and a dustboxe will set them both vp [i. e. a scholar to learn to draw as well as to write]. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.*, *Diverse Exper.* 39 You must have a deske of the clearest and evenest glasse that is to be bought.. Upon this Deske you must fasten the patterne at the four endes with a little wax. 1615 STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 333 Lawyers Clarke.. Hee doth relye upon his maisters practise, large indentures, and a deske to write upon. 1666 *Phrys Diary* (1879) IV. 213, I observed the desk which he hath [made] to remove, and is fastened to one of the armes of his chaire. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 109 ¶ 5 He sits with one Hand on a Desk writing. 1773 JOHNSON 17 Aug. in *Boswell*, Composing a Dictionary requires books and a desk: you can make a poem walking in the fields, or lying in bed. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* ii, Nickleby closed an account book which lay on his desk. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 43 Oh! who would cast and balance at a desk, Perch'd like a crow upon a three-legged stool. 1847—*Princ.* II. 90 To Lady Psyche's.. There sat along the forms.. A patient range of pupils; she herself Erect behind a desk of satin-wood. 1850—in *Mem. cxxviii*, To cramp the student at his desk. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 111 He seems to have usually passed the whole day at his desk.

b. As a repository for writing materials, letters, etc., as well as for writing on. In modern use often a portable box or case opening so as to present a sloping surface.

1548 COOPER *Bibliotheca Eliota*, *Pluteus*. a littell holowe deske lyke a coffer, whereupon men do write. 1590 SHAKS. *C. Err.* IV. i. 103 In the Deske That's couer'd o're with Turkish Tapistrie There is a purse of Duckets. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 658 Some.. for Tables, Cupboards and Desks, as Walnuts. 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* Pref. (1851) 13 Your Boxes and Desks stufft with nothing but Trifles. a 1744 POPE (J.), I have been obliged to leave unfinished in my desk the heads of two essays. 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* xviii. 216 She got out her desk and prepared herself for her letter. *Mod.* The prisoner had forced the desk open and taken the money out of it.

† c. In early use, applied also to a shelf, case, or press, on or in which books stand in a library or study. *Obs.*

[c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 120 *deske*, *pluteus*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 97 A Deske; *pluteus* [a book-shelf, book-case, desk]. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 55 At the Toppe of every Square was a Desk ledg'd to set Bookes on Bookes on Cofers withyn them. 1557 NORTH *Gueuani's Diall* Pr. Gen. Prol. A ij, One that for his pastime is set round with desks of bookes. 1666 HACKETT *Lett.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 554 Expanded.. upon the College Library, either for bookes, or desques. 1717 BERKELEY *Tour in Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 513 The books are all contained in desks or presses, whose backs stand to the wall. These desks are all low, of an equal height, so that the highest books are within reach without the least straining.

2. In a church or chapel: In the general sense of f. 1, a sloping board on which books used in the service are laid, as the book-board in a pulpit. Hence formerly (and still in U.S.) applied to the seat, stall, or pulpit of the minister, or, (as still in Scotland) to that of the clerk or precentor; in England, to the stalls or choir-seats, and to the reading-desk in the now obsolescent arrangement of pulpit, reading-desk, and clerk's desk, one above another; where this has been abolished, and a special stall is provided for the reading of the prayers, the latter is sometimes called the 'prayer-desk'.

1449 *Churchw. Acc. St. Georges, Stamford* (Nichols 1797) 132 Making of pleyn desques and of a pleyne rodofest. 1552 *Berksh. Ch. Goods* 32 A old clothe of baulkyn for the deske. 1563 HARDING in *Strype Ann.* Ref. I. App. xxx. 72 Clappe me not they the bare Bible on the dext. 1604 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 140 For a desk to lay the byble on. a 1640 W. FENNER *Christ's Alarm* (1650) 18 How reverently should ye sit in your Pewes? how sacredly should we stand in our desks? 1653 G. FIRMIN *Sober Reply* 28 My friend when he had done preaching.. went downe out of the Deske. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* IV. 90 Their Singers stood in the Desks. 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 94 Sweet sleep enjoys the curate in his Desk, The tedious rector drawing o'er his head. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. i. 4 The pulpit, or, as it is here [in Connecticut] called, the desk was filled by three, if not four-clergymen; a number which, by its form and



dimensions, it was able to accommodate. 1830 TENNYSON *Sonnet to J. M. K.*, 'The humming of the drowsy pulpit-drone... while the worn-out clerk Brown beats his desk below.' 1846 PARKER *Gloss. Archæol.* (1875) 146 s. v. *Lectern*, 'At Debitling is one [a lectern] of Decorated date; it is made with a desk for a book on four sides.' 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 79 The pulpit, litany desk, and stalls are onken.

† b. A seat or pew in a church. Cf. Dais 3 b. *Obs. Sc.*

1560 in Edgar *Ch. Life Scott.* (1885) I. 15 Neither the desks, windocks nor duris be ony wise hurt. 1603 *Ibid.*, 'To big and removabill desk for his wyff.' 1678 in *Old Church Life Ballingry* (1890) II. 20 Fill up with desks the empty rooms of the Church. 1701 in *Scott. N. & Q.* I. 12 [To farm] the hail desks in both churches. 1885 EDGAR *Ch. Life Scott.* I. 16 Down to about the middle of the 17th century there were very few desks or seats in Church.

3. fig. a. Used typically for the functions or office of the occupant of a desk, esp. in sense 2.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 108 b, Luther doth not take upon him the person of a schoolmaster, nor hath challenged to himselfe the dignitie of high deske, nor ever taught any Schooles of new factions. 1821 DWIGHT *Trav.* II. 277 He [Dr. Backus, a professor of divinity] educated between forty and fifty for the desk. 1836 W. ANDREW *Hist. Winterton, etc.*, 107 At a time when the pulpit and reading-desk were generally at variance. 1838 *Brit. Critic* XXIII. 204 Their tendency is, to exalt the Pulpit too far above the Desk; to make the performance of man the very life and soul of all public worship.

b. Work at the desk in an office, etc.; clerical or office work.

1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. (R.), Never can they who from the miserable servitude of the desk have been raised to empire, again submit to the bondage of a starving bureau. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., Ing. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 296 He who merely uses it [the land] as a support to his desk and ledger... values it less.

4. *transf.* A meeting of those who occupy the choir desks of a cathedral.

1691 in Macray *Catal. Ravul. MSS.* Dii. 26 The sub-chapter and vicars [of Lichfield] desire to know whether he wishes to renew the lease... as the matter will be settled at the next meeting, or *deske* as they call it.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *desk-board*, *-closet*, *-drudge*, *-fellow*, *-gong*, *-officer*; *desk-book*, a book for constant use at the desk, a handbook, *vade-mecum*; *desk-cloth*, a cloth to cover a reading-desk or lectern; *desk-knife*, a pen-knife with fixed handle, an eraser; *desk-man*, a minister, clergyman, or preacher; *desk-work*, work at a desk, as clerk, book-keeper, etc.

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 110 Fastened with long nails to the "deskboards." 1892 *Literary World* 22 Jan. 82/3 This "desk-book" may be highly recommended. 1899 E. GARRETT *House by Works I.* 62 In the little oak "desk-closet at the back of the shop, stood a young woman. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. *Cities* 92 "Desk-drudge, slaving at St. David's, one must game, or drink, or craze. 1895 LAWES *Ella* Ser. II. *Superannuated Man*, To visit my old "desk-fellow. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mannu. Metal* II. 9 Pen-knives... fastened into the hafts, in the manner of what are now called "desk-knives. 1893 K. GRAHAM *Pagan Ess.* 105 The "Desk-men" have a temporary majority. 1885 *Public Opinion* 9 Jan. 38/2 A scientific and what is popularly known as a "desk officer. 1864 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 78 A dozen years Of dust and "deskwork.

† *Desk*, *v.* *Obs.* [f. DESK *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To fit up or furnish with desks.

a. 1509 HEN. VII. *Willin Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 498 That the said Chapel be desked.

2. To place in or as in a desk.

1615 *Albumazar* i. iii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 311 A leaf of that small liad That in a walnut-shell was desk'd. 1646 J. HALL *Poems* I. 2 Then are you entertain'd, and desk'd up by Our Ladies Psalter and the Rosary. 1670 LASSLES *Voy. Italy* II. 164, I... saw many curious relics desk'd up in the side of the wall.

3. To desk it: to work at a desk, do clerical work, *nonce-use*.

1846 J. MACKINTOSH *Lit. in Mem.* (1854) 109, I have been busy, sometimes desking it 13 to 15 hours per diem.

*Deskater*, *obs.* form of DISSCATER *v.*

*Deskeletonize*: see DE-II. 1.

*Deskever*, *obs.* form of DISCOVER *v.*

*Deskful* (des'kful). [f. DESK *sb.* + -FUL.] As much as a desk will contain.

1877 BESANT & RICE *Harp & Cr.* ix. 67 The... letters... There was not a word of love in a deskful of them. 1894 H. TAYLOR in *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Apr. 117 The teacher finds he can get along better without a deskful of switches.

*Deslavee*, *-avé*, var. forms of DELAVY *a.*

† *Deslay*, *obs.* form of DELAY *v.* [So OF. *desleer* for *deleer*.]

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 60 For I may say... That idel man have I be nought, For how as ever that I be deslaid, Yet evermore I have assaid. *Ibid.* 115 Every joy him is deslaid.

*Desma* (des'mā). *Biol.* Pl. *desmata*, *desmas*. [a. Gr. *δέσμη* (pl. *-αῖα*) bond, fetter, head-band, f. *δέω* to bind.]

1. A bandage; a ligament.

1857 in DUNGLISON. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. A kind of spicule which unites with others to form the skeletal network in a particular group of sponges.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 418/2 (Sponges) In the Lithistid sponges a skeleton is produced by the articulation of *desmas* into a network.

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*Desmachyme* (des'mäkoim). *Biol.* [f. DESMA + CHYME (Gr. *χυμός* animal or vegetable juice, *χυμα* (= liquid).] A suggested name (now abandoned) for the connective tissue of sponges, formed of desmacytes. Hence *Desmachymatous* (-kī-mātes) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of desmachyme.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 422/1 A layer of thickly felted desmachyme. *Ibid.* 420/2 A desmachymatous sheath surrounds the whole.

*Desmacyte* (des'mäsoit). *Biol.* [f. DESMA + -CYTE cell.] A name suggested for one of the fusiform cells of connective tissue in sponges. Now called INO-CYTE.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 419/2 Connective-tissue cells or desmacytes are present on most sponges; they are usually long fusiform bodies consisting of a clear colourless... sheath, surrounding a highly refringent axial fibre.

† *Desman* (des'mān). *Zool.* [In Fr. and Ger. *desman*, from Sw. *desman-råtta* musk-rat, f. *desman* (Da. *desmer*, Icel. *des*.) musk.] An aquatic insectivorous mammal, of the genus *Myogale*, nearly allied to the shrew-mouse, but larger; esp. *M. moschata*, the musk-shrew or musk-rat, which inhabits the rivers of Russia, chiefly the Volga and Don, and secretes a sort of musk. Another species (*M. pyrenaica*) is found in parts of the Pyrenees.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. i. 454 The Desman... has a long extended snout, like the shrew-mouse. 1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. ii. 110 The tail of the Desman of Muscovy, or Musk Rat of Russia... is sought for as a perfume. It owes its odour to a substance which is secreted by two small follicular glands placed at its base.

*Desmid* (des'mid). *Bot.* [ad. Bot. L. *Desmidiū* (generic name), f. Gr. type *δέσμιος*, dim. of *δέσμος* band, chain.] A plant of the genus *Desmidium*, or order *Desmidiaceæ* of microscopic unicellular algae; so called because sometimes found united in chains.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 271 Desmids... are microscopic plants, consisting of one or a few cells. 1867 E. NARES (title), *Handy Book to the Collection and Preparation of Freshwater and Marine Algae, Desmids, etc.* 1871 FARRAR *Witt. Hist.* I. 34 Look through the microscope... at some desmid gleaming like an animated opal with living iridescence.

Hence *Desmidia* *ceous a.*, of the N.O. *Desmidiaceæ*, containing the desmids; *Desmidian a.*, of the desmids; *sb.* a desmid; *Desmidology*, the scientific study of desmids; *Desmidologist*, one who pursues this study.

*Desmine* (des'min). *Min.* Also *desmin*. [f. Gr. *δέσμη* bundle + -INE.] A synonym of STILBITE, a zeolitic mineral occurring in tufts or bundles of crystals.

1811 PINKERTON *Petril.* II. 14 A substance in silky tufts, which he calls desmine. 1814 ALLAN *Min. Nomen.* 16. 1844 DANA *Min.* 328.

*Desmo-* (des'mo), combining form of Gr. *δέσμος* bond, fastening, chain, ligature, an element in scientific words of Greek derivation. *Desmo-brya pl.* [Gr. *βρυο*; see BRYOLOGY.] name for a group of ferns; hence *Desmo-bryoid a.*, belonging to or resembling the *Desmobrya*. *Desmodont a.* and *sb.* [Gr. *δονν*-tooth], belonging to, or one of, the *Desmodonta*, a group of bivalve molluscs.

*Desmognathous a.* [Gr. *γνάθος* jaw], having the type of palatal structure shown in the *Desmognathæ*, a group of birds in Huxley's classification, in which the maxillopalatine bones are united across the median line; so *Desmognathism*, this type of palatal structure. *Desmography Anat.*, 'a description of the ligaments of the body' (Craig 1847). *Desmology*, 'the anatomy of the ligaments of the body; also, a treatise on bandages' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Desmonosology* [Gr. *νόσος* disease], 'the description of the diseases of the ligaments'. *Desmopathology*, 'the doctrine of diseases of ligaments'. *Desmopathy*, 'disease of the ligaments' (Dunglison 1857).

*Desmopalmous a.* [Gr. *πῆλα* sole of the foot], *Ornith.* having the plantar tendons connected, as some birds, so that the hind toe cannot be moved independently of the front toes. *Desmostichous* (-kēs), *a.* [Gr. *στίχος* row, line], belonging to or having the characters of the *Desmosticha*, a group of echinoids or sea-urchins having the ambulacra equal and band-like. *Desmotomy* [Gr. *-τομή* cutting], the dissection of ligaments (Dunglison 1857).

1854-67 HARRIS *Diet. Med. Terminol.*, *Desmology*, a treatise on the ligaments. 1875 PARKER in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 711/2 (Birds) The desmognathous type of skull. *Ibid.* 712/1 It is possible to make several important divisions in the kind and degree of desmognathism.

*Desmoid* (des'moid), *a.* [f. Gr. *δέσμος* band, ligament, etc. and *δεσμή* bundle + -OID.] Resembling a bundle. *a. Path.* Applied to the tissue of certain tumours which contain numerous fibres

closely interwoven or arranged in bundles. *b. Zool. and Anat.* Ligamentous; tendinous.

1847 SOUTH *Tr. Chelins Surg.* II. 712 Desmoid, sarcomatous, steatomatous, chondroid and fibroid swellings, have been classed together as fibrous tumours. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 271 The fibrin-like appearance of this desmoid tissue.

*Desmous*, *a. rare* - [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Ligamentous. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† *Desobligeant*. *Obs.* [ad. F. *désobligeant* in same sense, fem. (sc. *voiture* carriage) of *désobligeant* disobligng.] 'A chaise so called in France from its holding but one person.' (Note to Sterne, in ed. 1794.) Cf. *sulky*.

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 20 (*Desobligeant*) An old Desobligeant... hit my fancy at first sight, so I instantly got into it. 1770 J. ADAMS *Diary* 12 July Wks. 1850 II. 246 Got into my Desobligeant to go home.

*Desocialize*, *-ation*: see DE-II. 1.

† *Désœuvré* (dezö-vre), *a.* [Fr.] Out of work, unemployed, unoccupied; languidly idle. So *Désœuvrement*, lack of occupation.

1750 CHESTERE. *Lett.* 11 Jan. (1774) I. clxxxi. 541 If... some charitable people... being *désœuvré* themselves, came and spoke to me. 1794 MISS GUNNING *Packet* IV. 258 In a tone perfectly *désœuvré*... calling her a fine old quiz. 1839 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) I. 348 Drowsy, dull, *désœuvré*, not having a book in press.

1828 ENG. in *France* II. 41 (Stanf.) The Baronne looked for a friend... for *désœuvrement*, for amusement, not excitement. 1849 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) II. 154, I have nothing to write you, and write... from mere *désœuvrement*.

*Desolate* (des'olät), *pp. a.* (sb.) Also 4 *desolaat*, 4-5 *disolat*, *dissolate*, 4-6 *desolat*. [ad. L. *désolat*-us left alone, forsaken, deserted, pa. pple. of *désoläre* to leave alone, desert, f. DE-I. 3 + *söläre* to make lonely, *sölus* alone, lonely. The earliest uses were more or less participial.]

† *A.* as *pa. pple.* Brought to desolation, laid waste; see DESOLATE *v.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xi. 17 Every rewme departide asens it self, schal be desolat [*desolabitur*]. — *Wisd.* iv. 19 Vnto the heigest thil shul ben desolat [*desolabitur*].

*B. adj.* 1. Left alone, without companion, solitary, lonely.

1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 77 He which hath no wif... lyveth helple, and is al desolate. c. 1450 MERLIN 596 Many a gentill lady be lefte wedowe, and many a gentill mayden dysolat. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 202 b, Leavynge the erle of Pembroke almoste desolate in the tounne. 1657 COKEINE *Obstinate Lady* v. iv, I should live a desolate life than e'er the strictest anchorite hath done. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 85 A position more desolate than his had been can hardly be imagined. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. xii, No soul is desolate as long as there is a human being for whom it can feel trust and reverence.

† 2. Destitute or deprived of, lacking. Rarely with *inf.*: Without means, quite unable to. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 838 So yong, and of armure so desolate. c. 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* xi. l. (1554) 144 b, John Bochas... dissolate To determine such beauntyful secrets. 1535 COVERDALE *Ruth* i. 5 The woman remainyd desolate of both hir sonnes. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1560) Q iij b, The tender babes are oftentimes affected, and desolate of remedy. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* x. 500 By dissolute courses... leave themselves deservingly desolate, of Lands, Meanes, and Honesty. 1790 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* viii. (1840) 135 The place... was desolate of inhabitants.

† 3. Left without a king; kingless. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* l. 40 The land vj 3er... Lay desolat eftyr hys day. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 248 The lordes... wolden save The regne, which was desolate.

4. Destitute of inhabitants; uninhabited, unpeopled, deserted.

(This sense and 5 are often combined in actual use.)

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 62 So desolate stode Thebes and so bare. c. 1450 LYDG. *Compl. Loves* Lyfe 167 He thus lay on the grounde in place desolate. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 42 Many Handes very fruitfull yett lefte desolate. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 138 He allured out of Babylon sixe hundred thousand soules, so that the late triumphant Citie became halfe desolate. 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 418 Roads untrodden, fields untilld, houses desolate. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* iv. 588 Desolate shores and abandoned ports.

5. Having the characteristics of a place deserted or uninhabited: *a.* in ruinous state or neglected condition, laid waste; *b.* without sign of life, bare of trees or herbage, barren; *c.* dreary, dismal, cheerless.

1423 *Pilgr. Soule* III. i. (Caxton 1483) 49 A derker place, the moost wretched and desolate that euer men come ynn. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glas* 155 Ninivie, a great Citie, but nowe desolate. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.* l. 99 Will thy secret key Open my desolate rooms. 1779 NEWTON in R. PALMER *Bk. of Praise* 86 This land through which His pilgrims go is desolate and dry. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* ii, No man thinks of walking in this desolate place. 1847 JAMES *Convict* ii, There was a cheerless, desolate sound about it.

† d. Of the head: Bare of hair, bald. *Obs.*

c. 1500 *Lancelot* 366 It semyth that of al his hed ye hore Of fallith and maid desolat.

6. Destitute of joy or comfort, like one bereft of friends or relatives; forlorn, disconsolate; overwhelmed with grief and misery, wretched.

14... *Why I can't be a Nun* 96 in E. E. P. (1862) 140 For now I am alle desolate. And of gode comensayle destitute. c. 1497 CAXTON *Jason* 45 b, Gyus confort to a desolate hert. 1598 YONG *Diana* 73 Yet did Arsenius... leade the most sorrowfull and desolate life. 1633 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's*



*Trav.* xii. 36 Having heard what this desolate Queen said openly unto him. 1738 WESLEY *Ps. & Hymns* cxxxvii. 5 O England's desolate Church. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix. 67, I must feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and comfort the desolate. 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* II. xiii. 120 That desolate craving after the departed.

† 7. Destitute of good quality, evil, abandoned. (Sometimes app. confounded with *dissolute*.) *Obs.* c 1386 CHAUCER *Pard.* T. 270 A comun hasardour... ever the heyer he is of astaht The more is he holden desolaat. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 82/2 Nor glutton, nor thefe, nor man of wicked and desolate life. 1782 VAUGHAN *Fashionable Follies* I. 153 Unhappy men of desolate and abandoned principles.

8. Comb., as *desolate-looking* adj. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. Loire* 78 The lonely and desolate-looking wanderer. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 154 The barren and desolate-looking valley... in front.

B. *absol.* or *sb.* A desolate place or person. a 1400-50 Alexander 4354 Duells here in disolatis, in demes & in cays. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* (R.) A poor desolate, That now had measured many a weary mile. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vi. 433 Travelling the trackless desolate.

**Desolate** (de'solēt), *v.* [f. prec., after L. *dēsōlāre*, *f. dēsōlār* in same sense.]

Wyclif has only the *pa. ppl.* *desolat* (see prec.), and *desolatid*, immediately f. L. *dēsōlāt-us*; by the help of these a passive voice was formed; the active to *desolate* (though implied in the *pa. ppl.* *desolatid*) does not occur till much later; even in Palsgrave 1530, it is only a dictionary equivalent of *f. desoler*, without example.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of inhabitants, depopulate. (This sense and 2 are often combined in use.)

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xii. 19 That the loond be desolatid [desolatur] for his multitude. 1530 PALSGR. 514/1, I desolate... I make a cuntry unhabited, *Je desole*. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonw.* (1603) 114 (Tarentum) is now by their civil dissensions almost desolated. 1791 COWPER *Lines* v. 582 And desolate at once your populous Troy. 1875 LITTLE *Princ. Geol.* II. ii. xxix. 140 As if the city had been desolated by the plague.

2. To devastate, lay waste; to make bare, barren, or unfit for habitation.

1388 WYCLIF *Matt.* xii. 25 Eche kingdom departid agens it self, schal be desolatid [desolatur]. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* iii. ii. 71 b, His cuntry being desolated. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *tr. Hist. Justine* 104a, All his fortunes being desolated and as it were melted from him. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* ii. v. (1840) 206 Would quite desolate the island, and starve them. 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 441 The revolutions of Nature which had desolated France. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 299 To desolate the houses... of the monks and nuns by such plunder.

*absol.* 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* i. 177 Thy bitter foes Rush o'er the land, and desolate, and kill.

3. To leave alone, forsake, abandon; to make desolate, deprive of companions or friends.

1530 PALSGR. 514/1, I desolate, I forsake one and leave hym comfortlesse... *Je desole*. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 17 (1873) 231 He did desolate him, and won from him his dependences [i. e. adherents]. 1809 [see *DESOLATE* *ppl. a.*]

† 4. To turn out of, so as to leave without habitation. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 41 A Tabernacle... which he shall not be undermined and desolated out of.

5. To make joyless and comfortless; to overwhelm with grief; to render wretched.

1530 [see 3]. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* ix. 18 Beholde how we be desolated. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* lxxii. 292 Altogether desolated as he was in this last affliction. 1887 *Spectator* 3 Sept. 176 Buoyed up by constantly renewed hope or desolated by continuous despair.

**Desolated** (de'solētd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Made or left desolate; see prec.

1580 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxii. xii. Save... My desolated life from dogged might. a 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Metam.* i. (R.), Tell how we may... people desolated earth. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Mem. W. Hastings* 41, I am a stranger to the private manners of this desolated gentleman. 1806 J. FORBES *Lett. France* II. 64 The entangled walks of the desolated gardens. 1809 CAMPBELL *Gertie. Wym.* i. xvii, In vain the desolated panther flies. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xxi, Bare and desolated bosoms.

**Desolately** (de'solētlī), *adv.* [f. *DESOLATE* *a.* + -LY.] In a desolate manner; solitarily, by oneself (*obs.*); drearily, dismally, cheerlessly.

1548 HALL *Chron.* 218 b, That kyng Henry her husband, was desolately left post a lone. a 1699 BATES *Wks.* IV. *Serm.* iv. (R.), Nehemiah... all the pleasures of the Persian court could not satisfy, whilst Jerusalem was desolately miserable. 1831 Q. Rev. Jan. in *Byron's Wks.* (1846) 470/2 note, There is... nothing more mournfully and desolately beautiful. a 1851 MOIR *Poems, Des. Churchyard* vii, The wind amid the hemlock-stalks Would desolately sing.

† b. Abandonedly, dissolutely. *Obs.* 1608 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 17 The most abominably, desolately, desperdly wicked of all others.

**Desolateness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being desolate; desertedness, dismal barrenness; cheerlessness, dreary misery.

a 1626 BACON *Wks.* VI. 38 (L.) In so great discomfort it hath pleased God some ways to regard my desolateness. 1639 BAKER in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxliii. 5 A comfort to the desolateness of my heart. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xv. (1713) 135 The forlornness and desolateness of that forsaken Habitate, the Body of a natural Fool. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. xxviii, The swift fall Of one so great and terrible of yore, To desolateness. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Komala* II. xxx, He had so weary a sense of his desolateness. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincy* II. xix. 249 To face the desolateness of Wales.

**Desolater**: see *DESOLATOR*.

**Desolating** (de'solētīng), *vbl. sb.* [f. *DESOLATE* *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb *DESOLATE*.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Diet.*, *Ermadura*, wasting, desolating. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (Ritldg. 1884) 29 A mere desolating of some of the Streets.

**Desolating**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That desolates (in various senses; see the verb).

1625 R. SKYNNER in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 361 The desolating Abomination. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 429 Desolating tyranny. 1813 BYRON *Br. Abydos* II. xvii, Whose desolating tale Would make thy waning cheek more pale. 1853 TRENCH *Proverbs* 124 The desolating curse of Mohammedan domination.

**Desolation** (de'solāshn), [a. F. *désolation* (12th c. in Hatzf.), or ad. L. *dēsōlātiō-em*, n. of action from *dēsōlāre* to *DESOLATE*.] The action of desolating; the condition of being left desolate.

1. The action of laying waste a land, etc., destroying its people, crops, and buildings, and making it unfit for habitation; utter devastation; an act or occasion of this kind. Also *personified*.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Chron.* xxxvi. 21 Alle the days of desolacioun he hide saboth. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 58 What more abhominacioun of desolacioun in holi place pan bat a swyn do vpon be holy vestiment. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* xiii. 13 When ye se the abomination that betokeneth desolacion [Wyclif of discomfort]. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. iii. 18 All fell feats, Enlynck't to wast and desolation. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 201 Wars and all those barbarous desolations which we read of. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772, 58 The general desolation of the place by the Danes. 1814 BYRON *Lara* II. x, And Desolation reap'd the famish'd land. 1821 — *Two Foscari* i. 1, I have follow'd long Thy path of desolation.

fig. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 30 Nov., The financial panic... the desolations of which are by no means yet overpast.

2. The condition of a place which by hostile ravaging or by natural character is unfit for habitation; waste or ruined state; dreary barrenness.

c 1430 LYDG. *Mim. Poems* (1840) 144 (Mätz.) In a dirk prison of desolacioun. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* I. 14 Now was that pyetous cyte alle brent and putte in desolacyon suffretuous. 1622 LITTON *Trav.* vii. 318 Least he impede... the course of Nylus... and so bring Egypt to desolation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 181 Yon dreary Plain, forlorn and wilde, The seat of desolation. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i, Such elegance... contrasted with the desolation of the house. 1826 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. 16 The general character... of the mountains of Sinai, is entire desolation. If the mountains are naked Alps, the valleys are dry rivers.

b. A thing or place in this condition; a desolate place; a dreary waste or ruin.

1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xxii. 5 This house shall become a desolation. 1826 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn) II. 76 Many of the halls... are beautiful desolations.

3. Deprivation of companionship; the condition or sense of being forsaken; solitariness, loneliness.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 357 You haue liud in desolation here, Vnseene, vnvisited. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* viii. 1046 Loathsom desolation, In stead of company. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* x. xliii, As near one lover's tomb Two gentle sisters mourn their desolation. 1871 R. ELLIS *Callulus* lxiv. 57 Sand-engirded, alone, then first she knew desolation.

4. Deprivation of comfort or joy; dreary sorrow; grief.

1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xii. 19 Thei schulen drynke her watir in desolacioun. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 22 b, I am cause of alle the desolation of Olierne. 1600 SHAKS. *A. P. L.* III. ii. 400 Euerie thing about you, demonstrating a careless desolation. 1752 WARBURTON *Lett.* (1809) 118 Poor Foster... is overwhelmed with desolation for the loss of his master. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scott.* I. vi. 480 Desolation and astonishment appeared in every part of the Scottish Church. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 274 The hopeless inner desolation which is the unbroken lot of myriads.

5. That which makes desolate. *rare.* 1608 YORKSH. *Trag.* i. ix, Ruinous man! The desolation of his house.

† **Desolative**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dēsōlāt-*, *ppl. stem*; see -IVE.] Having the quality or tendency of desolating.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 54 The full blast of this desolative-trumpet of Ierusalem.

**Desolator**, -er (de'solētār), [a. L. *dēsōlātor*, agent-n. from *dēsōlāre* to *DESOLATE*; see -ER.]

Cf. F. *désolateur* (1516 in Hatzf.) One who or that which makes desolate.

a 1638 MEDE *On Daniel* 44 (T.) A desolator, or maker of desolations. 1786 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 129/2 The plunderers of mankind, the desolators of provinces. 1814 BYRON *Ode to Napoleon* v, The Desolator desolate! The Victor overthrow! 1854 EDNA LYALL *To Right the Wrong* I. 43 War is the desolator.

† **Desolatory**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dēsōlātōri-us* that makes lonely or desolate, f. *dēsōlātor*; see -ORY.] Characterized by causing desolation; = *DESOLATIVE*.

1606 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm.* 5 Nov., 96 *Serm.* (1629) 894 This so abominable and desolatorie a plott. 1641 Bp. HALL *Rem.* 55 These desolatory judgments are a notable improvement of his mercy. a 1656 — *Revol. Unrev.* (R.) This desolatory abomination.

**Desolute**, *Desolve*: see *DISS-*.

**Desophisticate**, *v.* [f. DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To free from sophistication, clear from sophism. Hence

**Desophisticating** *ppl. a.*, **Desophistication**. 1827 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 143 Selden... in sound, sterling,

desophisticated sense was far superior to him [Hobbes]. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 488 The mass of the French nation has... achieved desophistication of manners.

**Desordeine**, -ordeyne, var. *DISORDEINE* *a.*

**Desoxalic** (despōksē'lik), *a. Chem.* [ad. F. *désoxalique*; see *DES-* and *OXALIC*.] Formed by the deoxidation of oxalic acid. *Desoxalic acid*, a synonym of racemo-carbonic acid, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>. Hence *Desoxalate*, a salt of this acid, a racemo-carbonate.

a 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 40 Probably formed by the deoxidation of oxalic acid, whence the name *desoxalic acid*.

**Desoxy-**, *Chem.* [f. as prec. + *OXY-* combining form of *oxygen*.] Without oxygen, deoxidized; as in *Desoxy-a-nisoin*, *Desoxy-benzoin*, *Desoxy-glutaric acid*, etc.

1882 *Athenæum* 16 Dec. 818/2 The desoxybenzoin of phenanthrene.

† **Desoxydation**, *Obs.* [Fr.: see *DES-*.] = *DEOXIDATION*.

1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 200 Pelletier... passed over the desoxydation of that metal by tin.

**Despair** (despē'1), *sb.* Forms: see the verb.

[ME. *des-*, *dis-peir*, *-pair*, a. OF. \**despeir*, *despoir*, *vbl. sb.* from *desperer* (tonic stem *despeir-*, *despoir-*). Cf. also F. *désespérer* (12th c.) whence *DESESPERER*.]

1. The action or condition of despairing or losing hope; a state of mind in which there is entire want of hope; hopelessness.

c 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 170 No man in dyspayr thar [= need] be... if they wyl call on oure Laudey. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2557 *Phyllis*, She for dispeyr [v. rr. dis-, dyspayre] fordeide hyte self, alas! c 1386 — *Pars. T.* 619 Now cometh wanhope pat is despair [v. rr. dis-, despeire, dispeyr] of be mercy of god. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 370 He sayth it like a man that is in dyspeyre. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 28 Pream, The seid sueters... were... in dyspayre of expedition of their suetes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. xix. 23 Seeing theyre matters too be in dyspayre of succour, and not able to holde out any longer. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 191 What reinforcement we may gain from Hope, if not what resolution from despair. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xx. (1695) 122 Despair is the thought of the unattainableness of any Good. Despair, and I lost all Hopes of ever procuring my Liberty. 1769 *Junius Lett.* xii. 48, I give up the cause in despair. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* vi. vii. (1864) 400 Some... gathering strength from despair, maintained... a desperate fight. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 444 It becomes no man to nurse despair. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* II. 298 Walls of despair broke over the town.

b. Rarely in plural. 1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Fourte Serm.* ii, Our spirit is wrapped in many dyspires. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. ii. 29 Feares, and dyspires, and all these for his Marriage. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vi. § 40 Their hopes were... turned into dyspires.

c. *personified*. a 1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 66 (R.), I am (quoth she) thy friend Despair. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 489 Despair Tended the sick busiest from Couch to Couch. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 58 Hollow-eyed Abstinence, and lean Despair. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* i. 576 Till Despair smother The struggling world, which slaves and tyrants win.

2. *transf.* That which causes despair, or about which there is no hope.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 152 Strangely-visited people, All swolne and Vicerous... The meere dyspire of Surgery, he cures. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas Pref.*, Those faultless productions, whose very fragments are the despair of modern art. 1876 E. MELIOR *Priesth.* viii. 390 If the adult population are the despair of the priests, the children are their hope.

† 3. Used by Wyclif app. for: False or mistaken hope. (Cf. *DESPAIR* *v.* 4.)

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* *Sel. Wks.* I. 42 Eche man shal hope for to come to blisse; and as if he lyve feibly and make pis hope fals, himself is cause why his hope is suche. For pis fals hope, pat sum men do clepen dispeir, shulde have anopir qualite.

† 4. *Without any dyspayre*: a metrical tag, meaning apparently 'without doubt, without fail, certainly, iwis'; perhaps an alteration of 'without disvere, disware', of earlier use.

c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxxx. i, Whiche Henry was erle notified Of Huntyngdon without any dyspayre. *Ibid.* cxxxiv. iv, Isabell the fayre His daughter was without any dyspayre.

**Despair** (despē'1), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *des-*, *dis-*, *dys-*, *-peir* (e, -peyr (e, -payr (e, -dispeir, 5-7 *desp-*, 5 *dispayr*, *-pare*, *-paire*, *-payr*, 5-8 *dispair*, 6 *dyspayr*, 4- *despair*. [ME. *des-*, *dis-peiren*, *-payren*, a. OF. *despeir*, stressed stem-form of *desperer* = L. *dēsperāre* to despair, f. DE-I. 6 + *sperāre* to hope. (Displaced in F. by *dés-espérer*, a Romanic compound of *espérer* to hope: so Fr. and Sp. *desesperar*.)]

1. *intr.* To lose or give up hope; to be without hope. Const. of (with indirect passive to be *despaired of*); rarely + *in* (*obs.*), to with *inf.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Pealter* cxviii. 156 Of synful men peryss name thare [= need] dyspayre. 1382 WYCLIF *2 Cor.* ii. 7 Lost perauenture he that is such maner man... dyspeire. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 90 Pat he dyspeiring in be mercy of God, trust in be clopis of men. 1530 PALSGR. 514/1, I dyspayre, I am in wan hope, *Je despeire*. 1552 LATIMER *Serm.* in *Lincoln* v. 103 Phisicians had dyspeired of that woman, it passed theyr cunning to helpe her. 1588 A. KING *tr. Camisus Catech.*, *Confess.* 3 To dyspaire in Gode his mercy. 1606 EARL NORTHAMPTON in *True & Perfect Relat.* Hh iv b, He



displayed in Gods protection. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xl. 255 Despairing of the justice of the sons of Samuel, they would have a King. 1680 BURNET *Rochester* 13 He almost despair'd to recover it. 1709 STERNE *Tatler* No. 159, p. 6 As long as you hope; I will not despair. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* (1887) I. 241 His life was despair'd of. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 171/1 Tarquin, despairing to reascend the throne by stratagem, applied [etc.]. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 81 He did not despair of being able to find excuses. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 117 When Cobden had begun to despair, it announced his triumph.

† b. *refl.* in same sense. *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 425 Despire yow nought. — *Par.* T. 7624 He that despaireth hym, is lyke the coward campoun recreant. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Fv j b, Thou oughtest not to dyspeyre the. 1491 — *Vitas Pair.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 242 b/2 He wolde dyspere hymselfe. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. x. 116 Suche lecherous people dyspeyre them whan y' houre cometh of theyr departyng.

† c. To be despair'd, in same sense: see DESPAIRED *ppl. a. i. Obs.*

† 2. *trans.* To deprive of hope, cast into despair. *Obs. rare.*

1393 LANGL. P. PL. C. 38 That no deuel shal 3ow dere ne despair in 3oure deyng. — 1595 SIR R. WILLIAMS *Actions Low* C. 30 (T.) Having no hope to despair the governour to deliver it [the fort] into their enemies' hands. — 1618 RALEIGH *Dialogue*, To despair all his faithful subjects.

† 3. *trans.* To cease to hope for, to be without hope of; = *despair* of in 1. *Obs. or arch.*

1485 Digby *Myst.* (1882) v. 467 Thei that despayre mercy haue grett conuincion. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 507 Rotten members, whose cure is despair'd. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. viii. 13, *Macbeth*, I beare a charmed Life. *Macduff*, Despayre thy Charme. 1667 MILTON P. L. l. 660 Peace is despair'd, For who can think Submission? 1706 WATTS *Horn Lyr.* iii. 269 How are his curtains drawn For a long evening that despair's the dawn! 1738 LD. LANSDOWNE *Ess. Unnat. Flights* (T.), Love, despairing in her heart a place, Would needs take up his lodging in her face. 1773 *Hist. Ld. Ainsworth* I. 31, I had almost begun to despair ever meeting her again.

† 4. Used by Wyclif app. in sense: To hope amiss, to indulge false or mistaken hope. (Cf. *prec. sb. 3.*)

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 339 He . . . is folly disceyued in his biluce and in hope, and þus he dyspeyreþ.

† Despairable, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēsperābilis* to be despair'd of, desperate, OF. *desperable*; assimilated to DESPAIR *v.*] To be despair'd of; desperate.

1383 WYCLIF *Yer.* xv. 18 Whi mad is my sorewe perpetuel, and my wounde despearable [1388 *dispeird*] forsook to be cured? 1611 COTGR., *Desesperable*, despairable, vnhopefull. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 10 Pieces of Ice . . . put vs into despayrable distresse.

Despaired (*dēspē'id*), *ppl. a.* [f. DESPAIR *v.*, corresp. in use to OF. *desperé*, *desesperé*, L. *dēsperātus*: see DESPERATE.]

† 1. In despair, despairing, desperate. To be despair'd, to be desperate or in despair, to be without hope, to despair. (Frequent 14–16th c.) *Obs.*

1325 E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 169 Þenne bi-speke þe spakest dyspayred wel nere. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 215 He was despayred, no thyng dorste he seye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 92/1 The gloriousse vyrgyne Marye whyche is confort to dysconforted and hope to dyspayred. *Ibid.* 425 b/2 To thende that for their synnes . . . they should not be despayred. 1494 FAIRYAN *Chron.* i. xvi. 16 She beyng dyspayred of the recovery of her astate. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. cxliii. [cxliii.] 397 They shulde haue been so sore dyspayred and dyscourage. 1574 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 19 He dyed . . . in a phrenesye, and as one dyspaired. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius Catech.* 27 O in hou many things haw I offended . . . but 3it I am nocht despaired.

† 2. Of conditions, circumstances, etc.: Characterized by absence of hope; hopeless, desperate.

1382 WYCLIF *Micah* i. 9 For plage, or wounde, therof is dyspeird. 1393 GOWER *Conf. III.* 376 All though the weder be despaired. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 104 b/1 He toke it as all dyspayred and wold haue slayn hym self. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 9 Men in despair'd states are restored to good hope. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 488 Relieving the despair'd cause of his distressed Church.

† b. Of persons: Desperate, reckless. *Obs. rare.* 1571 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxv. 29 These despair'd [tr. v. *dispar'd*] birds of Beliall.

† 3. Despaired of; no longer hoped for; cf. DESPAIRED *v. 3. Obs.*

1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 284 Two singular and almost despair'd deliuerances. 1647 CRASHAW *Sosp. d'Hero* liv, Of th' Hebrew's royal stem, That old dry stock—a despair'd branch is sprung. 1654 R. CODRINGTON *tr. Iestine* 93 Sometimes . . . more certain is a despair'd than a presumed Victory.

4. Despaired of: see DESPAIR *v. 1.*

1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1866) 129 The fruit whereof she reaped in her despair'd of Fertility. 1884 J. H. STIRLING in *Mind* Oct. 531 Heretofore despair'd of philosophy.

Despairer (*dēspē'ri*). [f. DESPAIR *v.* + ER.] One who despair's or is without hope.

1600 J. PYPER *tr. Hist. Astræ* l. ii. 28 These great despairers. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* cxliii, He cheers the fearful . . . And makes despairers hope for good success. 1807 H. C. ROBINSON *Lett.* 7 June in *Diary*, etc. (1869) I. xi. 236 A man of talent, but a political despairer, an ex-Jacobin. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Poems*, *Thursis* vii, Too quick despairer, wherefore wilt thou go?

Despairful (*dēspē'fūl*), *a.* [f. DESPAIR *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of despair; hopeless, desperate.

Marked by Johnson as 'Obsolete'; revived in 19th c. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadius* (1622) 72 That sweet, but sower despairfull care. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 285 That despairfull worke, of joining it [Tyre] to the Continent. 1621 *Celestina* vi. 67 Peace, thou despairfull fellow, lest Calisto kill thee. 1817 J. F. PENNIE *Royal Minstrel* III. 343 Thus to raise Expectancy in my despairfull breast. 1891 *Eng. Illust. Mag.* IX. 177 His short, passionate, almost despairful cry.

Hence Despairfully *adv.*, Despairfulness.

1604 BABINGTON *Conf. Notes Exod.* xvi. Wks. (1622) 258 To haue men depend vpon his prouidence . . . and not wretchedly and despairfully to mucker vp what shall neuer doe them good. 1885 W. C. RUSSELL *Strange Voy.* I. iii. 32 Thinking despairfully of the lonely hours. 1888 VEITCH in J. C. KNIGHT *Principal Shairp & Friends* 203 His despairfulness regarding human reason in the theological sphere.

Despairing (*dēspē'rin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. DESPAIR *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb; = DESPAIR *sb.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III. 194 Throw mekill discomforting Men fallis off in-to dyspayring. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* III. xv. 17 My wants . . . me in despairing drown. 1749 Bp. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1820) 23 Derelictions, terrors, despairings.

Despairing, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] That despair's, or ceases to hope; hopeless, desperate. (Of persons, or of actions, conditions, etc.)

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. i. 247 Hope is a louers staffe, walke hence with that. And manage it against despairing thoughts. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* viii. 1 The mournful Muse of two despairing Swains. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 88. 229 This Despairing Lover stood on the Bank. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* II. xlii, I will pour For the despairing . . . reason's mighty lore. 1884 J. M. GRANVILLE in *Times* 17 Apr., The physician . . . gives a despairing opinion.

Despairingly, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.] In a despairing manner; hopelessly.

1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 167 Rather prophetically than despairingly he [St. Thomas] desired to see them [Christ's wounds]. 1820 SOUTHEY *Kehama* xvi. xvi, Yielding, with an inward groan, to fate, Despairingly. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* II. 5 'How can I convince you?' . . . she asked despairingly.

† 2. Hopelessly, desperately. *Obs. rare.* 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 414 The shopman was discovered . . . despairingly drunk.

Despairingness. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] Despairing condition; hopelessness.

1727 BAILEY *vbl. II*, Despairingness, a being without Hope. a 1729 S. CLARKE is cited by OGILVIE.

Desparity, *obs. form* of DISPARITY.

Desparple, var. DISPARPLE *v. Obs.*, to scatter.

Despatch, variant spelling of DISPATCH: so Despatchful, etc.

† Despeche, *v. Obs.* Also 6 dyspesoche. [A variant of *depeche*, *depeach*, after 16th c. F. *despecher*, in OF. *despechie*: see DEPEACH.]

*trans.* To send away, get rid of, dispatch. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. ii, The capitaynes . . . despeched the multitude from them. *Ibid.* III. x, Despechyng of sondry great affayres. *Ibid.* III. xxvii, Sufficient to despeche matters of weyghtie importance. 1542 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 218 b, To haue thesame Mithridates by the backe, and to despeche hym out of the waye. 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 223 (R.), They dyspesched a brigantyne [Fr. *despecherent* un brigantin] by the which they aduertysed the Athenians of that same victory.

Despecificate, *v. rare.* [f. DE-II. I.] *trans.* To deprive of its specific character. Hence Despecification.

1872 J. GROTE in *Jrnl. Philol.* IV. 63 Despecification (i. e. the word's becoming less specific and significant) which we might express by various metaphors, as degradation, detrition . . . is simply the want of point, sharpness, and definite significance which results from common . . . use of the word. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Engl.* 305 *Inaptitude* and *ineptitude* have been usefully despecified; and only the latter now imports 'folly'. 1874 — in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXIX. 327 With exceedingly few exceptions, our so-called synonyms . . . are distinctly despecified.

† Despect (*dēs'pekt*), *sb. Obs.* Also 7 dis-. [ad. L. *dēspectus* a looking down upon, f. *ppl. stem* of *dēspectus*: see next. Cf. OF. *despecte* contempt: = L. type \**dēspecta*; also Rouchi dialect *despect* contempt, want of respect.]

1. A looking down upon; contempt.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 383 The high conceit you haue of your Roman Service, and the partial respect, or rather despect, you carrie against ours. 1688 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 126 Its no despect or discredit to any to suffer a Bill to be protested for Non-acceptance. a 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem.* I. 357 A jeweller may devote his whole time to jewels unblamed; but the mere amateur, who grounds his task on no chemical or geological idea, cannot claim the same exemption from despect.

2. *non-use.* Downward view. 1663 BAXTER *Divine Life* 362 A larger prospect and vertiginous despect of the lower grounds.

† Despect (*dēs'pekt*), *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dēspectus*, pa. *ppl.* of *dēspectus* to look down upon, f. DE-II. I. + \**specere* to look.] Looked down upon; despised.

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* II. vi, Vile & despecte to hymself. 1471 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 280 Þe more despect thyng were . . . And þe more contemtyble.

Despectant, *ppl. a. Her.* [ad. L. *dēspectant-em*, pa. *ppl.* of *dēspectare* to look down upon, freq. of *dēspectare*: see *prec.*] (See *quot.*)

1688 R. HOBBS *Armeny* II. 144/1 A Beast Despectant, Dejectant, looking downwards.

† Despection. *Obs.* Also -ecyon, -exion. [ad. L. *dēspection-em*, n. of action from *dēspectare* to look down upon, DESPIRE. Cf. OF. *despection* 14th c.] A looking down upon; despising.

1480 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 62 Who euer wolde haue wende that the worchyppe and fauour . . . schulde be turned to seche confusyon and despection. 1526 *Prigr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 22 b, Suffryng many wronges and despecyons. 1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. ix. § 1 (R.) Christian humilitie is a clear inspection into, and a full despection of ourselves. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Despection*, a looking downwards.

† Despectuous, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *despectueux*, f. L. *dēspectus* (-u-stem), looking down upon, despising: see -OUS.] To be despised; contemptible.

1541 BARNES *Wks.* (1573) 243/1 Hee may reckon that S. Peter and S. Paule were starke fooles & ryght mad men that liued so despectuous a lyfe.

Hence † Despectuousness. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 297 If any lyf of more despectuousnesse She coude han fondyn . . . She hyt wold han chosyn.

† Despeed, *v. Obs.* [f. DE-I. 2 + SPEED *v.* *Perh.* influenced in formation by *expede*, or *despeche*.] *trans.* To send with speed or haste; to dispatch.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 548 He forthwith despeeded into England . . . three of the choisest men of the State. *Ibid.* ix. viii. § 31 (R.) Out of hand they despeeded certayne of their crue, to craue . . . pardon. *Ibid.* § 51 King John . . . despeeding his charters and safe conduct to the Archbishop and his fellow exiles, hee as speedily arriued.

Despence, -pend, -pense: see DISP.

Despeple, *obs. form* of DISPEOPLE *v.*

† Desperacy, *Obs.* [f. DESPERATE: see -ACY.] Desperateness, desperation.

1628 GAULE *Pract. Th.* (1629) 11 Downe to the nethermost depth beyond recouerie: Let vs there take our portion of desperacie. 1798 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 155 Such deeds of desperacy and revenge. 1800 W. E. J. *Obt* 231 Deeds of desperacy and cruelty.

Desperado (*dēsper'ado*). Also 7 (erron.) desperado. [In form, identical with OSP. *desperado* out of hope, desperate (= L. *dēsperātus*), pa. *ppl.* of *desperare* to despair: = L. *dēsperāre*. (In mod. Sp. *desesperado* from *desesperar*.) The word does not appear to have been used substantively in Spanish, and in English use it is perhaps merely a sonorous refashioning, after Sp. words in -ADO, of DESPERATE *sb.*, used in same sense.]

† 1. A person in despair, or in a desperate condition; = DESPERATE *sb. 1. Obs.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* I. lxix, The holy Desperado wip't her swollen eyes. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. iv. 507 Grief, Lunacy, and the Melancholly desperado are carryed forth on the same Weekly Sheet to be buried. 1720 DE FOX *Duncan Campbell* viii. (1841) 164 Poor and miserable desperado.

2. A desperate or reckless man; one ready for any deed of lawlessness or violence; = DESPERATE *sb. 2.*

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 69 Peevish Galthropes and rascall desperadoes which the Prince of lyes employes. 1651 *Animadv.* *Macdonnell's Answ.* *Eng. Ambass.* 56 Our English Fugitives and Desperado's. c 1700 WILLOCK *Voy.* 95 These desperadoes had taken some rich Portuguese vessels from the Brazils, which they had plundered and sunk. 1807 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 97 He found himself left with about thirty desperadoes only. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. III. iv. 606 He had associated with himself . . . another desperado . . . in a conspiracy . . . to assassinate the Amer. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxxii. (1878) 255 One of the wild desperadoes of Colorado. *attrib.* 1805 HOLCROFT *Dryan* *Perdue* I. 39 The desperado bully.

Hence Desperadoism *nonce-wd.*

1874 *Nation* (N.Y.) XIX. 207/2 The sort of sneaking desperadoism of the disguised bands of thieves infesting the rural neighborhood.

† Desperance. *Obs.* Also dis-, -aunce. [n. OF. *desperance*, f. *desperer* to DESPAIR: see -ANCE, and cf. the by-form DESEPERANCE.] Despair.

a 1225 *Auer.* R. 83e multien some uallen . . . in desperance, þet is, in unhope & in unbileue forte been iborwene. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* (B.) 1872 So nigh I drow to desperance, I rought of dethe, ne of lyf. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 268 They had longe don alle theyr power And the werke was not moche amended, but were falle in a desperance. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 183 His Name hecht Desperance. *Ibid.* I. 750 3one wayrit wicht Hecht Desperance.

Desperancy, erroneous f. DESPERACY.

Desperate (*dēsper'at*), *a., sb., and adv.* Also 5 dysperate, 6-7 desperat, 6 desperit, 7 desperate, (erron.) desperate, 9 dial. des-, dispert. [ad. L. *dēsperāt-us*, given up, despair'd of, desperate, pa. *ppl.* of *dēsperāre* to DESPAIR. Cf. parallel use of OF. *desperé*, *desesperé*, It. *disperato*, Sp., Pg. *desesperado*, and of DESPAIRED *ppl. a.*]

A. *adj.*

I. † 1. Of a person: Having lost or abandoned hope; in despair, despairing, hopeless. (Const. of *Obs.* or *arch.*)



1483 CAXTON *Cato* I vij, Thenne the good man woofull and as desperate wente toward his thyrdre frende. 1489 — *Foyles of A. L.* xviii. 55 Men thus desperate of mercy and pytie. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 266/1 The deuill is desperate and hath not nor cannot have faith and trust in gods promises. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 91 b. The citezens.. desperate of all aide and succor. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. ii. 5. I am desperate of obtaining her. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. v. 781 Bede saith, Pilate died desperate eight years after Christ. 1678 SHADWELL *Timon* ii. Marry'd like some vulgar creature, which Snatches at the first offer, as if she were desperate of having any other. 1865 CARLYLE *Freddk. Gt.* VI. xv. 109 Brühl still refuses to be desperate of his bad game.

† b. Of actions, etc.: Expressing or indicating despair, despairing. ? Obs.

1555 TRAVES in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxxiii. 87 Without desperate voices, thoughts, gonyngs or woes. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1038 She starteth To find some desperate instrument of death. a 1656 HALES *Tracts* (1677) 18 If St. Paul, in this place, meant the sin against the Holy Ghost, then this were the only desperate text in the whole Bible. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* ii. xi. He was answered only with desperate sobs.

2. Of conditions, etc.: That leaves little or no room for hope; such as to be despaired of; extremely dangerous or serious.

1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. (Arb.) 57 Th[e] expert phisitian vsyth vehement remedies for desperate diseases. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. v. 127 My suite then is desperate; You'll undertake her no more? 1659 B. HARRIS *Parivial's Iron Age* 211 The Affaires of the North growing more desperate. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 31 A Man.. in a desperate Sickness. 1720 SWIFT *To Yng. Clergyman*, Younger brothers of obscure families, and others of desperate fortunes. 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physic* (1762) 807 This has cured in a most desperate Case. 1827 POLLOCK *Course T.* 1. Agony and grief and desperate woe. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 56 Their case seemed desperate, for there was no one to help them.

† 3. Of things (and persons): Despaired of, given up as hopeless; whose recovery is past hope; incurable, irretrievable, irremediable. *Desperate debt*, a 'bad' debt; so *desperate debtor*. Obs. (exc. as associated with 7.)

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxv. (1887) 126 The Physician deliuereth the desperate sicke bodie to the Diuines care. 1615 HEYWOOD *Four Prentises* Wks. 1874 II. 223, I haue bene the meanes to saue your desperate liues. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xi. 48 The estate of a desperate debtor. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 125 So as to loose all hope of recovery .. When they perceived him to be desperate [etc.]. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 819/2 Receiving debts which he had given up as desperate. 1819 J. GREIG *Rep. Affairs Edin.* 17 After deduction of desperate arrears. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* vi. 84 Those desperate scraps of meat which are found impracticable even by the sausage-makers.

b. Of an undertaking, etc.: That is, or may be, despaired of; which there is no hope of carrying out or accomplishing.

1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* ii. xix. 126 If he throws up his desperate game, he may happily winne the next. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v. (1702) I. 393 He saw his Journey into Ireland desperate. a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* v. (1876) 133 Aristotle regarded the successful prosecution of ethical enquiries as all but desperate.

II. 4. Of persons: Driven to desperation, reckless or infuriated from despair. Hence, Having the character of one in this condition; extremely reckless or violent, ready to run any risk or go any length.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 245 Reynawde setted noughte by his lyffe.. for he was as a man dysperate. a 1535 DR. LAYTON in *Lett. on Suppress. Monast.* (Camden) 76 Thabbot is a daingerous desperate knave and a hardy. 1563 87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 914 Two or three desperate Villains knocked at the door. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 9 He used me so cruelly, that becoming even desperate.. I was.. upon the point to have poysoned my self. 1728 *Freethinker* No. 42 ¶ 5 Want makes Men desperate. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 173 Plotters, many of whom were ruined and desperate men.

† b. Reckless, utterly careless (of). Obs. rare. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel N.* v. 1. 66 Heere in the streets, desperate of shame and state, In priuate brabble did we apprehend him. a 1635 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* v. iii. Be'st thou desperate Of thine own life? Yet, dearest, pity mine!

5. Of actions, etc.: Characterized by the recklessness or resolution of despair; applied esp. to actions done or means resorted to in the last extremity, when all else fails, and the great risk of failure is accepted for the sake of the small but only chance of success; hence often connoting extreme violence of action such as is exercised in such conditions.

1579 LYLLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 64 In battayles there ought to be a doubtfull fight, and a desperat ende. 1623 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 120 According to the usual Proverb, A desperate Disease must have a desperate remedy. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 107 His look denounc'd Desperate revenge, and Battell dangerous To less than Gods. a 1800 COWPER *Needle's Alarm* 132 Beware of desperate steps. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* ix. 131 This desperate pursuit of money. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. 233 Alceias made a desperate attempt to dislodge the enemy.. but was repulsed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 225 A desperate conflict against overwhelming odds.

† b. Involving serious risk; very dangerous to undertake or enter upon. Obs.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* v. iv. 32 This Boy.. hath bin tutor'd in the rudiments Of many desperate studies, by his vncle, Whom he reports to be a great Magitian. a 1654 SELDEN *Table T.* (Arb.) 69 Marriage is a desperate thing: the Frogs

in *Æsop.*.. would not leap into the Well, because they could not get out again.

† 6. Of a quality denoting recklessness; outrageous, extravagant. Obs.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* (Arb.) 54 If som Smithfeild Ruffian take vp.. som fresh new othe.. som new disguised garment, or desperate hat, fond in faction, or gaurish in colour. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 48 Catarchesis.. is an improper kinde of speech, somewhat more desperate than a Metaphor. 1661 SANDERSON *Usher's Power* Pref. (1683) 19 The desperate Principles and Resolutions of Quakers.. who utterly refuse to take the Oath of Supremacy.

7. Of such a quality as to be despaired of; hopelessly or extremely bad; extreme, excessive, 'awful': cf. A 3, C, and DESPERATELY 5.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. i. 22 The desperate Tempest hath so bang'd the Turkes, That their designement halts. 1615 STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* (ed. 2) 18 But among all base writers of this time, I cannot reckon up more desperate rime. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 271 Concluding all were desperate sots and fools, Who durst depart from Aristotles rules. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 113 ¶ 4 She is such a desperate Scholar, that no Country Gentleman can approach her without being a Jest. 1814 D. H. O'BRIEN *Captiv. & Escape* 156 It rained—blew—thundered—and lightened, I never recollect a more desperate night.

† B. sb. Obs.

† 1. a. A person in despair. b. One in a desperate condition, a wretch.

1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 477 Laborious and painful to y<sup>e</sup> desperats, a preacher to the prisoners and comfortles. a 1598 BURLEIGH in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 278 It sufficeth to weaken the discontented, but there is no way but to kill desperates. 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Mart.* iii. iii. Miserable tattered mallions, ragamuffins, and lousy desperates. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* Wks. (Bohn) III. 173 [He] who sits among the young aspirants and desperates, quite sure and compact.

† 2. One habituated to or ready for desperate deeds; = DESPERADO 2.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Hiad* xxiv. 159 The deadliest desperate Of all about him. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 204 Theeves, and Adulterous desperates, shaken off and damned by the Word of God. 1683 *Apol. Prot. France* iii. 9 This young Desperate confessed, that he heard them say, That it was lawful to kill the King. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 32 ¶ 3 The Zeal of these frantic Desperates.

† b. In good sense: One who engages in a desperate or extremely perilous undertaking.

c 1585? J. POLMON *Famous Battles* 17 Three hundred.. young men who for commendation gotten by extreame perill are called the Desperates, the Forlorne hopes.

c. adv. Desperately, hopelessly; usually (collog. and dial.) as an intensive: Excessively, extremely, 'awfully' (cf. A 7).

1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 109, I noted them so desperate malicious towards one another. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 59/2, I shewed them how desperate ill I was. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* iii. ii. (1849) 86 The road.. was desperate bad. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak* Ho. II. xxvi. 341 It's a desperate sharp night for a young lady to be out in. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. S.V.*, 'I'm despart glad to see you.'

**Desperate** (desp'ér'it), v. rare. [f. DESPERATE a.] trans. To render or drive desperate.

1801 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* I. 376 My ideas of perfection desperate attempt. 1824 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 159 Desperated by the notion of confessing myself ill.

**Desperate**, var. of DISPARATE a.

**Desperately** (desp'ér'itli), adv. [f. DESPERATE a. + -LY 2.] In a desperate manner. (See the adj.)

† 1. In despair, despairingly. Obs.

1552 HULOET, Desperately, desperantur, insolabiliter. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 53 They had desperately consecrated them selues to death. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav v.* iii. 292 Your eldest Daughters haue fore-done themselves, And desperately are dead. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 45 Taken at length by Tamberlaine.. hee desperately brained himselfe. 1634 CANNON *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 133 All these died desperately.

† 2. In a desperate condition, wretchedly. rare.

1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 233 The descendants of them, that have.. bene condemned by the Inquisition.. live in Spaine most desperately.

3. Hopelessly, irretrievably, incurably.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 171 A young Child.. lay desperately sicke in a cradle. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xvii. 9 The heart is deceitfull about all things, and desperately wicked [R.V. desperately sick]. 1683 BURNET tr. *Moré's Utopia* (1684) 187 The excluding of Men that are desperately wicked from joining in their Worship. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxviii. I wounded one who first assailed me, and I fear desperately. a 1808 HURD *Wks.* VI. xvii. (R.) No man becomes at once desperately and irretrievably wicked.

4. Recklessly; with utter disregard of risks or consequences, or of how far one goes; with extreme energy or violence: cf. DESPERATE a. 4, 5. a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* ii. (R.) Whom when I saw.. So desperately the battail to desire. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* iii. 130 Four French Runnagats.. hearing these words, fell desperately upon me. *Ibid.* v. 188, 20 gallies.. desperately adventured to tow her away against the wind. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 179 The foot on both sides were desperately engaged. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 23 June 2/2 The.. seats for which they have fought so desperately.

5. To a desperate degree; extremely, excessively. (Cf. DESPERATE a. 7.) Chiefly colloq.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxviii. 277 She was desperately in love with him. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1700) 136 He looks so desperately Pale and Thin. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xiii. 183 They were desperately afraid the people should have too much knowledge. 1843 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 463 How desperately rapid the

flight of time. 1872 BLACK *Adv. Phaeton* xxxi. 418 She pretends to be desperately concerned about the horses.

**Desperatenesse**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The state or quality of being desperate.

† 1. The state of being in despair. Obs.

1581 PETTIT *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 149 They will.. be to rough.. to their children.. [which] driveth them to desperatenesse. a 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* i. iv. (1640) 21 Caine was possessed with a mixture of desperatenesse and murmuring.

2. The state or quality of being beyond hope (or of having extremely small chance) of recovery or improvement; hopelessness, irremediableness.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxxvii. 4 When a man refuseth understanding, it is a signe of desperatenesse. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Conful. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 571 You bewray the desperatenesse of your cause. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* lxxxviii. 4 Paraphr. 435 The deplorablenes and desperatenesse of my condition. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* xxi. 575 He awoke to the desperatenesse of his situation.

b. The state or quality of being beyond hope of attainment or accomplishment.

1667 DECATY *Chr. Piety* viii. ¶ 5 Hope being equally outdated by the desperateness or unsuccessfulness of an undertaking. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 54 The desperateness of the attempt.

3. The rashness or fury of despair; recklessness = DESPERATION 2.

1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (R.) If for desperatenesse ye care not for yourselves, yet remember your wiues, your children, your countrie. 1600 DEKKER, etc., *Luist's Dominion* ii. iv. You are too rash, you are too hot, Wild desperatenesse doth valour blot. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii. xvii. (1640) 72 Loath to anger their enemies' valour into desperatenesse. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 448 It is rashness or desperateness, and not true courage.

**Desperation** (desp'ér'it-jən). Also 4-6 desperation. [a. OF. *desperation*, -acion (Godef.), or ad L. *desperatio*-em, n. of action and condition from *despérare* to DESPAIR.]

1. The action of despairing or losing all hope (of anything); the condition of having utterly lost hope; despair, hopelessness. Now rare.

c 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 20 A grevous accion Of verrey riht and desperacioun. c 1375 *XI Patris of Hell* 226 in *O. E. Misc.* App. ii, Disperacion of gaidis mercy, Of al be payns in hel hit is most. c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* ¶ 983 Welche thynges destouen benenace.. drede, schame, hope, and wanhope, that is, desperacioun. 1490 CAXTON *How to die* 4 To thende that he drawe him into disperacion. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 134 b. For feare of losyng honor, and desperacion of gain. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 60 Unbeleef, Desperation, whereby a man fallett from God. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 131 Horrour of deathe.. and disperation of aternal blisse. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 190 A diffidence and desperation.. of ever reaching to any eminent Invention. 1750 JOHNSON *Ramblor* No. 52 ¶ 5 Sunk yet deeper in the dungeon of misery.. and surrounded with darker desperation. 1846 TREACH *Mirac.* xxvi. (1862) 363 The gracious Lord.. could.. [not] cure him so long as there was on his part this desperation of healing.

2. spec. Despair leading to recklessness, or recklessness arising from despair; a desperate state of mind in which, on account of the hopelessness or extremely small chance of success, one is ready to do any violent or extravagant action, regardless of risks or consequences. (Cf. DESPERATE a. 4, 5.)

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* iii. ix. In desperation can nat be fortitude, for that, beinge a morall vertue, is euer voluntary. Desperation is a thinge as it were constrained. 1581 PETTIT *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 131 She is then ready to follow, whatsoever wrath and desperation shall put in her head. 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* i. iv. 75 The very place puts toys of desperation, Without more motive, into every brain That looks so many fathoms to the sea And hears it roar beneath. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* iv. i. 1322 A Deed of Desperation. 1751 JOHNSON *Ramblor* No. 150 ¶ 4 Strength which would be unprofitably wasted in wild efforts of desperation. 1847-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Hist. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 10 Needy and hungry to desperation. 1847 JAMES F. MARSTON *Hall* xi, There was no use in driving him to desperation.

**Despere**, obs. form of DESPAIR.

**Desperse**: see DISPERSE.

† **Desperview**. Obs. rare. [a. OF. *despourveu*, mod. F. *dépourvu*, 'vnprouided, vnfurnished, devoid of, without' (Cotgr.), f. *des-*, (L. *dis-*) + *pourvu* provided.] An indigent man, a poor beggar. c 1600 DAV Begg. *Bednall Gr.* ii. i. (1881) 32 Come, you desper-view, Deliver me the Jewell or I'll hang thee.

**Despetous**: see DESPITOUS.

**Despepxion**, var. of DESPECTION.

**Despeyr**(e), obs. form of DESPAIR.

**Despicability**. [f. next: see -RY.] The quality of being despicable; despicableness,

1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 122 Languishing amid boundless triviality and despicability. 1832 *Ibid.* III. 94 A life full of falsehood, feebleness, poltroonery, and despicability. 1873 WAGNER tr. *Touffes's Hist. Rom. Lit.* i. 70 Servile covetousness and moral despicability.

b. A specimen of this; a despicable person.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. ii. v. The convention.. dismisses these comparative misères and despicabilities.

**Despicable** (despik'äb'l), a. [ad. L. *despicabilis*, f. *despicari* to look down upon, f. DE- + *specari*, from same root as *specere* to look.]

1. To be looked down upon or despised; vile, base, contemptible.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* (Arb.) 14 The byldinge[s] are despicable. *Ibid.* 35 All things with them are despic-



able and vile. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 340 All th' Earth he gave thee to possess and rule. No despisable gift. 1699 DAMIER *Joy. II.* i. viii 162 Their insolent masters the Portuguese; than whom there are not a more despisable people now in all the Eastern Nations. 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Bp. Burnet* 20 July. There is hardly a character in the world more despisable, or more liable to universal ridicule, than that of a learned woman. 1782 VAUGHAN *Fashionable Follies II.* 103 A little despisable looking house honoured with the name of an inn. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng. I.* 164 The most despisable of fabrications. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist. viii.* § 2. 473 The immorality of James's Court was hardly more despisable than the imbecility of his government.

† b. Miserable, wretched. *Obs.*

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 217 These poore despisable wretches have hardly sustenance to keepe life and soule together. 1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1694) 13 The people are poor and despisable, their persons ill clothed. 1704 T. BROWN *Praise of Wealth Wks.* 1730 I. 85 Despisable in circumstance.

† 2. Exhibiting or expressing contempt; contemptuous. *Obs.*

(Qualifying opinion, appellation, and the like: cf. CONTEMPTIBLE 2.)

1662 H. STUBBS *Ind. Nectar* Pref. 5, I have a very despisable opinion of the present age. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Several Masques Wks.* 1775 I. 34 To persuade us into so despisable an opinion of your reason. 1737 SWIFT *Gulliver II.* viii. The comparison gave me so despisable a conceit of myself. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B. II.* v. Though we caress dogs, we borrow from them an appellation of the most despisable kind. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 7 Distinguished by the despisable appellation, Tied Arse.

**Despicableness.** [*f. prec. + -NESS.*] The quality of being despisable; contemptibleness, vileness, worthlessness.

1653 MANTON *Exp. James II.* 1 Apt to despise excellent things, because of the despicalness of the instrument. 1691 BOYLE *Wks. II.* 13 (R) The maker's art shines through the despicalness of the matter. 1737-1800 BAILEY, *Despicableness*, contemptibleness.

**Despicably, adv.** [*f. as prec. + -LY* 2.]

1. In a despicable manner; contemptibly, meanly. 1691 BOYLE *Wks. II.* 68 (R) He... may, with due diligence and industry, not despically improve his anatomical knowledge. 1719 ADDISON (J.), Nor vainly rich, nor despically poor. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur v. Wks.* 1757 IV. 228 To-day crawling out of the earth; and to-morrow more despically still, crawling into corruption.

† 2. With contempt; contemptuously. *Obs.*

1637 P. HEVLIN *Antidot. Lincoln.* i. 40 Since you speake so despically of his Majesties chappell. 1665 PERYS *Diary* 13 Feb., To see how despically they speak of us. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. 243, I should think as despically of his sense.

† **Despiciation.** *Obs. rare.* [*ad. L. despiciatō-em, n. of action from despiciatō: see DESPICABLE.*] Despising, contempt.

1837 WHITLOCK, etc. *Bk. Trades* (1842) 268 Seneca, who died for philosophy, and despiciation of Nero.

† **Despiciency.** *Obs.* [*ad. L. despiciencia* despising, contempt, *f. despiciatō-em, pr. pple. of despiciatō* to look down: see DESPISE, and -ENCY.] Looking down upon or despising; contempt.

1632 COCKERAM, *Despiciencia*, despise, hatred. 1638 MEDBE *Disc. Mark xi.* 17 Wks. (1672) 1. 45 To show their despiciency of the poor Gentiles. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin. Anton.* 67 A gallant despiciency... of all human affairs. 1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 103 His answer is marvellous lofty and full of despiciency towards his Antagonist.

**Despicion, var. DISPICION, Obs., discussion.**

† **Despiece, v. Obs.** [*a. OF. despiecer*, earlier *despiecier*, mod. *F. dépece*, *dépice*, *f. des-*, (*L. dis-*) + *piece* PIECE.] To cut in pieces.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. lxiv. 114 a Many matters had ben despiced in to pyces.

**Despight, etc.:** see DESPITE, etc.

**Despiritualize** (dɛspɪˈrɪtʃəlaɪz), *v.* [*DE- II. 1.*] *trans.* To deprive of spiritual character; to render material.

1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VIII. 609 Virtually de-spiritualizing that which it is the very business of literature to clearly revivify in the spiritual. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. § 1. 298 A way has been made by the perversity of man for de-spiritualizing Christianity.

Hence **Despiritualized, Despiritualizing ppl. adjs.**; also **Despiritualization.**

1840 TAIT'S *Mag.* VII. 27 Sensuality of this de-spiritualizing description. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 1 150 A melancholy despiritualization of Christianity.

**Despisable** (dɛspɪˈzəbl̩), *a.* [*In ME. despisable, a. OF. despic-, despicable, f. stem despic-* of *despire* to DESPISE.]

1. To be despised or treated with contempt; contemptible, despicable. Now rare.

1340 HAMFOLDE *Psalter* xlviii. 19 Pat is a despisable shrift pat es makis. *Ibid.* ciii. 24 Despisabiler fendes. 1382 WYCLIF *I Cor.* i. 28 God chees the vnnoble thingis and despisable thingis of the world. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 357 I He was of vyle habyte and despyssable of chere. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions v.* § 4. 203 Kather despisable then commendable. 1690 LOND. *Gas.* No. 2582/3 III Armed, and in a very despisable Condition. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia IV.* 269 Business is no such despisable thing. 1873 J. M. BAILEY *Life in Danbury* 6 Brought up... to look upon a liar as the most despisable of earth's creatures.

† 2. Contemptuous. — **DESPICABLE 2. Obs.**

1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 208, I. am now rejected by the despisable name of a widow.

† **Despisableness.** *Obs.* [*f. prec. + -NESS.*]

a. Desplicable condition. b. Contemptuousness. 1613 SHIRLEY *Trans. Persia* 99 A direct despisableness of his Person and Authority. 1671 FLAVEL *Point of Life* xxx. 91 The outward Meanness and Despiscableness of His Condition.

**Despial** (dɛspɪˈzjəl), [*f. DESPISE v. + -AL 5: cf. revisal.*] The act of despising; contempt.

1602 EARL MONM. *tr. Scouart's Man became Gently* 199 Their very looks... sufficiently witness their despial. 1707 Bp. PATRICK (*Comm. Prol.* xi. 12 (L)) No man is so mean, but he is sensible of despial. 1807 B. FARJEON *Golden Sleep* 59 D. would look down upon him in scorn and despial.

† **Despissant, a. Obs.** [*a. OF. despissant* despising, contemptuous, *pr. pple. of despire*, used as *adj.*] Despising, showing contempt. Hence

† **Despissantly adv.**, despisingly, insolently.

1380 *Eng. Gilds* 80 If any broþer or sistere... dispisantliche lie on his broþer or on his sister.

**Despire** (dɛspɪˈz), *v.* Also 4 5 *despice*, 4-6 *des-*, *dispyse*, 4-7 *despise*, 5 *dess-*, *dispice*, 5-6 *dyepyse*. [*f. stem despic-* of *OF. despire* (*despicant*, *qu'il despice*, etc.), also *despisc-*, *despic-*, *despic-* — *L. despiciere* to look down (upon), *f. DE- I. 1* + *speci-* to look. (There was also a later *OF. despicere*, *despicere*, after the *L. verb.*) The *s* was originally spirant in *F.* and *Eng.*, whence the spelling -*ice*.]

1. *trans.* To look down upon; to view with contempt; to think scornfully or slightly of.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 31 Pou ne louest me nort. Ac despistest me in myn olde liue. 1393 LANGL *P. Pl. C. III.* 84 To be pryces of prude and pouerte to despice. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 6 Crist seip... he þat dispicþ 3ow dispicþ Me. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101 To Despice: to contempere. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 235 This you should pite, rather then despise. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.*, Sir J. Oldcastle Fij b, Thus foolcs admire what wisest men despiseth. 1611 BIBBE *Isa.* liii. 3 He is despised and relected of men, a man of sorrows, and acquainted with griefe. 1701 DE FOR Trueborn *Eng. I.* 178 These are the Heroes that despise the Dutch. 1724 — *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 43 This was not an enemy to be despised. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 153 The foremost men of the eighteenth century despised Joan of Arc... for the same reason which made them despise Gothic architecture. *Mod.* A salary not to be despised, as things go.

† b. *with inf. or clause.* To scorn or disdain to do, that. *Obs.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 231/2 They dyspyseden to make sacrefyse. 1586 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 285 b, You denyed and dyspysed to come. 1588 ASB. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1864) 34 Despisand to do as the seruant of God Samuel commandit him. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xx. § 2 Men have despised to be conversant in ordinary and common matters. 1681 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 164 Thus the strange Princess departed... dispising any passion but loue should dare to thinke of ruling in her.

† 2. *intr.* To look down (on, upon; up, above). 1335 *Prose Psalter* liii[1] 7 Myn ege despised vp myn enemy [Vulg. = super inimicos meos desepxit]. 1388 WYCLIF *Ibid.*, Myn iye dispiside on myn enemyes. 1400 *Prynor* (1891) 30 A bouen myn enemyes despisede myn eye.

† 3. *trans.* To exhibit contempt for; to treat with contempt in word or action. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL *P. Pl. B. xv.* 54 A3ein such salomon speket and dispiseth her wittes. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W. Prol.* 135 (Fairfax MS.) To singe of him, and in hir song dispise The foule cherl. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 127/2 The poure man... began to chydre and dyspyse hym in his vssage by cause he had no more almese. 1557 N. T. (Genev.) *Luke* xxiii. 11 And Herode... with his men of warre, despised him, and mocked hym. [So WYCLIF, TINDALE, etc.; *Rhem.* and 1611, set him at naught.]

† b. *fig. Of things:* To set at nought, disregard.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xlviii. (1495) 557 Though the adamas... dyspyse fyre and yren: yet it is broke with newe hote blade. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 170 In bareine lande to sette or foster vynes Dispiseþ alle the labour and expence. 1666 STILLINGF. *Serm. Fire Lond.* Wks. 1710 I. 6 [The fire]... despised all the resistance [which] could be made by the strength of the buildings.

[‘To look upon; contemplate’. An error of mod. Dicts. See *List of Spurious Words.*]

† **Despie, sb. Obs.** [*prob. a. OF. despie*, *despis*, nom. of *despit*, *DESPITE*, but taking the form of an *Engl. deriv. of DESPISE v.*] = *DESPITE*; contempt, despising.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 120 Despyse (MSS. K.H.P. despyte), *contemptus, despicio*. ? 1507 *Commune*. A iij, Man what doost thou with all thyse... Whiche is to me a great despyse. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guaazzo's Civ. Conz.* iv. 226 b, Occasion of despise and laughter.

**Despised** (dɛspɪˈzɪd), *ppl. a.* [*f. DESPISE v. + -ED.*] Looked down upon, contemned, scorned.

c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 750 Hated and despyssyd was he. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. ii. 77 Despised substance of Diuinitie show. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 602 Would render them yet more despisd. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 34 A vulgar and despised Crowd. 1822 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* ix. 68 There was the impress of the despised race on her face.

† **Despisedness** (-edness). *Obs.* [*f. prec. + -NESS.*] Despised condition.

1585 GOLING *De Mornay* xxxi. (1617) 541 Jesus could not have shewed his... glory [better] than in despisednesse. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. i. (1851) 151 Therefore he sent... Despisednes to vanquish Pride.

† **Despiselement.** *Obs.* [*a. OF. despiselement* (12th c. in Godef. *f. despire, despi-*: see -MENT.)

The action of despising; contempt, scorn. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 155 Contempt and despiselement of worldly wealth.

**Despiser** (dɛspɪˈzɪə), [*f. DESPISE v. + -ER 1.* Cf. *OF. despireor*, nom. *despireire, -sere*.] One who despises; a contemner, scorner.

a. 1340 HAMFOLDE *Psalter* Comm. Cant. 500 Ye scorners & despisers of pore men. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xiii. 41 Se 36, despiseris, and wondre 36, and be 36 scaterid abroad. [TINDALE, Beholde ye despisers and wonder and perisshie ye.] 1485 CAXTON *St. Wensl.* 20 A despyar of my wordes. 1535 COVERDALE *Psal.* xlii. 15 Harde is the way of the despyers. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc. II. 252) A Despiser of modern Commentators. 1745 SWIFT (J.), Atheists, libertines, and despisers of religion, usually pass under the name of free-thinkers. 1822 *Bookman* Oct. 27/2 A despiser of physical force.

**Despiseress.** *rare -e.* [*f. prec. + -ESS.*] A female despiser.

1611 COTGRE, *Despiseresse*, a disesteemeresse, despiseresse, or dispraiseresse of.

**Despising** (dɛspɪˈzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f. DESPISE v. + -ING 1.*] The action of the vb. *DESPISE*; contempt, scorn.

1382 WYCLIF *Pr. Cxxiii*[1] 3 Myche wee be fulfid with despising. 1535 COVERDALE *Neh.* iv. 4 Y<sup>t</sup> thou mayest geue them ouer in to despisinge in the londe of their captiuitie. 1659 *Genl. Calling* (1666) 33 Flatteries and Despisinges being the two contrary elements, whereof he, whom they call a Fine Gentleman, is to be compounded. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 391 The despising of him was a despising of God, by whom he was sent.

**Despisingly** (dɛspɪˈzɪŋli), *adv.* [*f. despising pr. pple. + -LY 2.*] With contempt; scornfully, contemptuously.

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Menospreciando*, despisingly. 1820 BLACKW. *Mag.* VII. 251 Still speak despisingly of them. 1843 *Ibid.* LIV. 441 That son of Sparks's, as you so despisingly call him.

† **Despisingness.** *Obs.* [*f. as prec. + -NESS.*] Contemptuousness.

1625 F. MARKHAM *Bk. Hon.* i. vi. § 8 Riches rightly used, rather with a despisingness than a desire.

**Despite** (dɛspɪˈt), *sb.* Forms: 3-5 *despit*, (3-4 -yt, 4 *despitt(e)*, -iit, -yt, -iit, -iit, -ithe), 4-6 *despyte*, (5- *spyte*), 6-8 *despight*, 4- *despite*; also 3-7 *dis-*, 3-6 *dys-* with same variants, 6 *Sc. despyit*. [*ME. despit*, a. *OF. despit* (= *despicit*), mod. *F. dépit*, = *OCat. despit*, *Sp. despecho*, *It. dispetto* — *L. despectu-m* u-stem) a looking down on, *f. ppl. stem of despiciere* to look down on, *DESPISE*. Down to 17th c. often spelt *dis-*, *dys-*, by confusion with words in the prefix *des-*, *Dis-*. The 16th c. *dis-*, *despight* (cf. *spight*, *SPITE*) was under the influence of *sight*, *right*, etc.]

1. The feeling or mental attitude of looking down upon or despising anything; the display of this feeling; contempt, scorn, disdain. *Obs. or arch.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2037 (Cott.) If o þi fader þou haue despit (cf. *rr.* -it, -ithe, -yit). 1340 *Ayenb.* 19 þe oþer boþ þet comb of þe be stocke of prede ȝe is onworþinesse (despit). 1375 *Barbour Brue v.* 46 Persey... Wes in the castell. Ful-filid of despight and pride. 1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* ix. 21 Power... to make stothil o vessel in to honour, anothir forsothe in to dyspit. c. 1440 *Jacob's Wall* (E. E. T. S.) 72 þe firste fote is dyspyte; þat is, in doyng no worschipe to gode men dewly, but in dyspyssing hem. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101 A Dispite, or a dyspyssing, *despecho, contemptus*. 1565 *Sc. Metr. P.* x. 5 He puffeth with despight. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 245 Liberality... consists in the despitte and neglect of money. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlv. 377 Any Attribute, that is given in despitte. a. 1845 LONGF. *King Christian* iv. Receive thy friend, who, scornful flight, Goes to meet danger with despitte.

† b. *To hold or have in (to) despitte:* to hold in contempt; to have or show contempt or scorn for.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2610 (Cott.) Yone lasce... als in despit sco haldes me. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Melib.* 7452 Peraunteure Crist hath thee in despit. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 74 Scho... hap me to despit. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 162/2 He had in despyte fader and moder. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 122 b, The good man sholde haue them in despyte... in comparam of the thynges to come.

† c. The object of contempt or scorn. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18232 (Cott.) Skorning þou art o god angel, Despit (cf. *r.* *dis-* of al nightwis and lel. a. 1340 HAW. *ROLE Psalter* cxviii. 22 Now til proude men and enuyouse i am despitte and hethyng.

2. Action that shows contemptuous disregard; contemptuous treatment or behaviour; insulting action; outrage, injury, contumely. *To do despite to:* to treat with injury and contumely; to outrage.

1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 464 Alle hulke, þat clerkes such despyt dude & wo. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 7825 (Cott.) For to do him despitte or schame. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 6785 (Fairf.) To childer do 3e na despitte. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1822 Lucretin, Whi hast thou don despit to Chivalrye. c. 1400 *Desir. Tray* 13700 þe schalke, that... so demely hym did dere & despit. 1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* iii. 47 Fears and snare is come vpon vs, yee despitte and destruction. 1621 WEEVER *Am. Fin.* vs, yee despitte and destruction. 1621 WEEVER *Am. Fin.* Mon. 24 Loath he was that his dead body should either suffer despitte, or receive fauour from his enemies. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 325 There is not one Person of the Trinity that he hath not done despitte to. 1803 WORDSW. *Sonn. Liberty* l. xviii, To work against themselves such fell despitte. 1869 FREEMAN *Narr. Comy.* (1876) III. xiii. 319 The despitte done by him to the holy relic.



b. Disregard of opposition, defiance. *Obs.*

1380-1601 [see 5c]. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Travi*. 93 Charges so furiously and so close, that in despite he mounts the wall. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* II. vii. That all who see... may triumph, in Despite to Rome. 1719 *Young Revenge* iv. i. Wks. 1757 II. 170 What think you 'twas. But doing right in stern despite to nature?

3. (with *pl.*) An act that shows contempt, hatred, malice, or spite; an outrage, a shameful injury.

1207 R. GLOUC. (1724) 547 The Londreis ther bioure a gret despit wroste to the quene. 1384 WYCLIF *Rom.* i. 24 That thei ponysche with wrongis or dispitis [Vulg. *contumeliis*] her bodies. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 230 Herynge hys frende greued with reprene and dyspites. 1480 CAXTON *Cron. Eng.* cxcv. 230 Many harmes shames and despytes they dyden vnto the Quene. 1543 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cxvii. 174 They of Calais hadde done hym suche contraries and dyspyghtes. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 336, I think I could not do him a greater Despite, than to bestow a woman on him. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. xii. 76 My declared aversion, and the unfeigned despights I took all opportunities to do him. 1820 WORDSW. *Sheep-washing*. The turmoil that unites Clamour of boys with innocent despites Of barking dogs. 1870 LONGF. *tr. Dante's Inf.* xiv. 71 His own despites Are for his breast the fittest ornaments.

4. Indignation, anger, evil feeling, especially such as arises from offended pride, vexation, or annoyance. In later use, *esp.* The entertaining of a grudge, evil feeling with a desire to harm or vex; ill-will, aversion; settled malice or hatred; SPITE.

c. 1235 E. E. *Allit. P.* C. 50 What dowes me be dedayn, oþer dispit make? 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* II. 455 And for dyspitte bad draw and hing all the prisoneris. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 667 Sith that maydens hadde such despit To ben defouled with mannes foul delit. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 10834 [He] put hym of horse. With a spar of a speire in dispit felle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 98 A Despite, *aversio*. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xxv. 36 The kyng had gret dyspite, that the duke shuld so dele with hym. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 202 b. After many greute woordes and crakes... the Lorde Stafford... in greute dyspite departed with his whole compaignie. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 5/2 For they are at despite & fret, because they see God so against them. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 50 He thought have slaine her in his fierce dyspitte. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 64 A man full of all malice and dyspitte. 1603-21 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* 1231 Two Monkes, whom the souldiers in dyspitte cut into many pieces. 1697 *Cress D'Annoy's Trav.* (1706) 27 Don Lewis had a secret Despite, in comprehending the Marquess so well satisfied. 1754 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) II. 418 Formed by the gods merely from dyspitte to Prometheus. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxiv. He died soon after... of pure despite and vexation. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* ix. (1862) 326 Wounded pride, disappointed malice, rancorous despite.

5. *Phrase.* In despite of. †a. In contempt or scorn of; in contemptuous defiance of. *Obs. Departure in despite of the Court:* see DEPARTURE 6.

1292 BRITTON I. v. § 1 En despit et damage de nous et de noster people. c. 1290 *Beket* 1093 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 161 *Peos* *preo* *bischoþus*... to be kyng heo come... And tolden... hov in despit of him he duede swuch luper dede. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5807-9 He... hab now in dyspit of me My bysshop y-bete sore: And afterward, in be dyspyt of crysst, Spet on be fant. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* cxcviii. 205 In dyrydon and despyte of the Danys. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 833 b. And sent all their hedges... to be set upon poles, over the gate of the cite of Yorke in despite of them, and their lignage. c. 1592 MARLOWE *Massacr. Paris* i. vii. In despite of thy religion, The Duke of Guise stamps on thy lifeless bulk! 1628-1641 [see DEPARTURE 2; DEPARTURE 5 b]. c. 1735 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* Swift's Wks. 1751 VI. 140 Let it never be said, that the famous John Bull has departed in despite of court.

†b. In anger or indignation at; in punishment of. *Obs. rare.*

1292 BRITTON II. xv. § 2 En despit de lour defeaute. *transl.* By way of punishment for the default of the parties. 1528 LYNDESAY *Dreme* 1100 In dyspit of his Lycherous leuyng, The Romanis wald be subiect to no kyng.

†c. In open defiance of, in overt opposition to. Cf. 2 b. *Obs.*

c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2192 Now hab he my dore y-broke; ous alle in dyspite. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xii. 67 A gret ost... in be north of Ingland past In dyspyt of þat Tyrand. 1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Serm. Paules Crosse* 40 To see Gods word alleaded in despit of Gods ordinance.

d. Notwithstanding the opposition or adverse efforts of (a person). Now rare except with reflexive pronouns (*in despite of himself*, etc.).

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 121 They [the Danes] landed in despite of the people. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1159 Collonitz in despite of the enemy, in safete brought backe his souldiers. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xii. (1647) 250 At last this warre ended it self in despite of the Pope. 1820 SHELLEY *To Mar. Gisborne* 318 We... in despite of God and of the devil Will make our friendly philosophic revel Outlast the leafless time. 1876 OUIDA *Winter City* vii. 98 The lottery tries to allure in very despite of themselves the much wider multitude.

e. Notwithstanding, in spite of (opposition, some opposing force).

c. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lii. 175 In dyspyte of his teth I wyll se my nece. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* v. v. 132 A recei'd beleeve, in despite of the teeth of all time and reason, that they were Fairies. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaggio* 123 To assaile the entrie of the mouth of Lisbon, in despite of all the fortresses that were there. c. 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 17 Love which in despite of darkness brought us hither, Should in despite of light keep us together. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. i. 23 Some force whole Regions in despite O' Geography to change their site. 1747 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* I. Pref. 6 Learning... cultivated by private persons in despite of all difficulties. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 116 Seized my hand in despite of my efforts to the contrary. 1868 MISS

BRADDON *Dead Sea Fr.* I. i. 2 In despite of its solemn tranquility, this Villebrumouse is not a dreary dwelling-place.

f. *archaic const.* In his, her, their, others', one's own despite: in the various preceding senses.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* i. 361 What would you bury him in my dyspitte. 1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* 442 Why do I longer live in lifes dyspitte. 1600 *Beggars D.* of *Bednall Green* xxxiii. Thus was faire Bessey matched to the knight And then made a lady in others despitte. 1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achit.* 539 Born to be sav'd, even in their own dyspitte. 1775 POPE *Odyss.* ix. 250 Some rustic wretch, who lived in heaven's dyspitte, Contemning laws, and trampling on the right. 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* iii. 272 Much evil perpetrate in thy dyspitte. 1794 BLAKE *Songs Exper.* *Clod & Pebble*, Love seeketh only self to please... And builds a hell in heaven's despitte. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Ecl. Biog. Pref.* (1850) 5, I am thus an author in my own despitte. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 127 Bearding two of the thirty tyrants, and pursuing quietly his labours of love in their despitte.

g. In later use often despite of (senses 5 d, e); whence by further shortening DESPITE *prep.*, rarely in despite (without of).

c. 1590 MARLOWE *Flavus Wks.* (Rldg.) 123/2 If this Bruno... sit in Peters chair, despite of chance. 1655 THEOPHANIA 181 Having, despite of all opposition, forced their way through. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* i. 226 His Voice leapt out, despite of godlike curb. 1847 MRS. A. KEER *Hist. Servia* 420 Despite of her favouring his opponents, the guard of honour had been taken from her also. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. 92 Flushed and joyful in despite her fear.

**Despite** (dɪsˈpɔɪt), *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [a. OF. *despitte-r* (13th c.), mod. F. *dépitte*, app. f. *despit*, *dépit* DESPITE sb. Cf. Cat. *despitat*, Pr. *despeytat*, *-pechar*, Sp. *despechar*, It. *dispettare*, which may directly represent L. *despectare*, freq. of *despicere* to look down on, DESPICE.]

1. *trans.* To express or show contempt for, treat with contempt, set at naught; to do despite to.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 596 Ynglis men, That dyspitte, atour all thing, Robert the Bruce. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey clii.* 227 They blamed and Injured our barons, And despyteth them and alle thoost. 1594 DRYDEN *Idea* 527 Reason... Despiteth love, and laugheth at her Folly. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 181 And despiteth, which is more than despiteth the spirit... of grace. a. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* i. iv. § 1 (1622) 20 Who... both despiteth the Temples, and despiteth the gods. 1652 COTTERELL *Cassandra* vi. (1676) 555 Have you let 'scape an enemy who despiteth you? 1828 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) I. 353/2 The great founder of Rome... slew his brother for despiteth the weakness of his walls. 1869 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Ps. iv. 4 One reason why men are so mad as to despitte Christ.

†b. with *inf.* *Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scott.* iii. xxvii. A certane noble man dyspitte to hear that edicte.

†2. To vex or provoke to anger; to spite. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 520/2 I dyspitte a person, I set hym at naught, or provoke hym to anger, *Je despitte*. It dyspiteth me to se his facyons. 1586 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* 670 Whose sonne he had murdered, and abused his wife to despitte him therewith. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 49 It is not the shew you beare, but the pride where-with you are carried that despiteth me. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. ii. 31 Only to despitte them, I will endeavour any thing. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. 443 A vexatious deed, meerly to despitte them. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* II. § 13 We bring... a train of his enemies to provoke and despitte him.

†3. *intr.* To show despite, contempt, or ill-will. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 520/2 You neuer sawe man dyspitte agaynst an other on that facyon. 1627 LISANDER & CAL. ix. 185 Lisander despitte at Lidian's long resistance, gave him so violent a thrust. 1736 FRANKLIN *Poor Richard's Alm.* Wks. (1837) I. 461 note, These ill-willers of mine, despitte at the great reputation I gained.

**Despite** (dɪsˈpɔɪt), *prep.* [Shortened from *despite of*, orig. in *despite of*: see DESPITE sb. 6.] In spite of.

1593 SHAKS. *a Hen. VI.* I. i. 179 Or thou, or I Somerset will be Protectors, Despite Duke Humfrey, or the Cardinal. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. v. Wks. 1856 I. 130 Man will break out, despite philosophic. 1613 HEYWOOD *Silv.* Age III. Wks. 1874 III. 159 If'e... Ransacke the pallace where grim Pluto reignes... Despite his blacke guard. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxxii. I love him still, despite my wrongs. 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Haggard's Day.* II. 25 The attraction that draws me to her despite myself.

**Despitemful** (dɪsˈpɔɪtful), *a.* [f. DESPITE sb. + -FUL.] Full of or abounding in despite.

†1. Contemptuous; insulting, opprobrious. *Obs.* c. 1450 LONELICH *Graill* xxxvii. 185 Ha, dispitful Creature... Vnhappy agens al good aventure. 1533 MORE *Ansv. Poisoned Bk.* Wks. 1038/2 At whose dishonor god in one place with occasion of a false fayth... all honour that he dooth hym anye where beside, is odious and dispitful, and reiected of god. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm.* Par. 1 Pet. iv. 14 In the myddes of your dispitful handlinge, the glorious spirite of god is kyndled agayne in you. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* VI. xxix. (1632) 125 They slew them, and left their bodies to dispitful ignominy. 1676 BP. GUTHRIE in *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 90 note, Having prefaced awhile with dispitful exclamations, 'a pape! a pape! Antichrist I pull him down!' threw the stools they sat on at the preachers.

2. Cruel, fierce; cherishing ill-will; malignant, malicious; spiteful.

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 207 The constable a fellow man of wer... Selbye he hecht, dispitful and owtrage. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xx. 45 And be no wayis dispitful to the peure. 1558 KNOX *First Blast* (Arb.) g. 1 I shalbe called foolish, curious, dispitful, and a sower of sedition. 1570 LEVINS *Manif.* 187, Dispitful, *invidiosus*. 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* v. ii. 86 It is my studie To seeme dispitful and

vngente to you. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. iii. 662 This... Inflamed him with dispitful Ire. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. i The hainous and dispitful full of At Satan done in Paradise. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* II. lxxviii. The other was a fell dispitful fiend. 1852 KINGSLEY *Poems, Andromeda* 125 False and devouring thou art, and the great world dark and dispitful.

**Despitefully**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a dispitful manner.

1. Contemptuously, opprobriously, insolently, shamefully, *arch.*

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xvi. 10 To they have... smytten me vpon the cheke dispitfully. 1552 HULOET, *Despitefully, contemptim, opprobriose*. 1611 BIBLE *Matt.* v. 44 Pray for them which dispitfully vse you, and persecute you. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 335 The bodies of Saul and his sonnes: which hung dispitfully over the Walls of Bethsan. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* v. 197 Using those spiritual persons contemptuously and dispitfully. 1872 YEATS *Growth. Comm.* 260 Members of the reformed faith, to use whom dispitfully was thought to be doing God a service.

2. Angrily, maliciously, cruelly; with malicious cruelty or ill-will; spitefully.

c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 193 My faithfull fadyr dispitfully thai slew. 1487 BARBOUR *Bruce* xi. 608 (Camb. MS.) Full dyspitfully [Edinb. MS. dispoitously] Thair faies demanit thaim rycht stratly. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. ii. § 68. 471/2 His beautiful Empress, whom a young Burgundian had most dispitfully mangled, cutting off both her Nose and Ears.

**Despitfulness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being dispitful; contemptuousness, malicious feeling or action, cruelty.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxxiiij. 4 Oure soule is fylled... with the dispitfulness of the proud. — *Esther* i. 18 Thus shall there aryse dyspitfulness and wrath ynough. 1611 BIBLE *Wind* II. 19 Let vs examine him with dispitfulness and torture. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* xxii. The Jews accuse me with dispitfulness.

**Despitely**, *adv.* In 7 despitely. [f. \*despite adj. (=OF. *despit* angry, dispitful) + -LY 2.] Despitely.

1619 DENISON *Heavenly Banq.* i. 6 When the Lord of glory... was despitely apprehended.

**Despiteous** (dɪsˈpɔɪtəs), *a.* Forms: 5 *dispitious*, -*pyteous*, 5-6 *despituous*, 5-7 *dispiteous*, 6 *dispit*-, -*pytuous*, -*pigteous*, *despyteous*, 6-*despiteous*. [Late ME. variant of DESPITEOUS, from its spelling specially associated with *piteous* (+ *pituous*), and so giving rise to a differentiated form, DISPITEOUS.]

1. *orig.* = DESPITEOUS: full of despite, contempt, or ill-will; contemptuous, opprobrious, *arch.*

14... *Chaucer's Knt's T.* 919 (*Harl. MS.* a. 1425) A proud dispitious man. [5 texts des-, dispitous.] 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 14/1 Derysyons dispituous. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* VI. xi. (De W.) 196 Prowde and stoute and dyspiteous. 1529 MORE *Supplic. Soulys* Wks. 289/1 Despyteous and dispitful persone. 1529 — *Dyaloge* iv. ibid. 258/1 Now is it to pyghteous a sight to se the dyspituous dyspyghtes done there... to god and al good men. 1532 — *Confit. Tindale* ibid. 354/2 Tindalles develishe prowde dispituous hearte. 1548 UDALL etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xx. 11 With much despiteous language. 1611 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 412 A rayling and despiteous speech of Scaliger. 1888 MORRIS *Dream of John Ball* iv. 30 The proud, despiteous rich man.

b. (*erroneous*.)

1623 COCKERAM, *Despituous*, contemptible, vile.

2. Spiteful, malevolent, cruel; passing gradually into the sense: Pitiless, merciless, DISPITEOUS.

c. 1510 MORE *Picus* Wks. 25 To thy moste viter despiteous enemies. 1513 — in *Grafton Chron.* II. 758 He was close and secret... despiteous & cruell. 1550 CAXTON *Ch. Eng.* v. 47 b/2 They shall... put them to dyspiteous dethe (1480 dyspitous deth). 1549 CHALONER *tr. Erasm. Morie Enc. Pijb*, Warre is so cruell and despiteous a thyng. a. 1557 MRS. M. BASSET *Morie's Treat. Passion* Wks. 1372/2 The dyspiteous and horrible end of Judas. 1568 C. WATSON *Polyb.* 92 b. The Carthaginenses having knowledge of the Crueltie shewed to their citizens... bewailed the despiteous death and cruel torments they sustained. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. i. 34 Turning dispitous torture out of doore? 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ii. 15 Spurring so hote with rage despiteous. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxviii. xc. 683 b. For very despiteous anger and deepe hatred. [19th c. see DISPITEOUS.]

**Despiteously**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a despiteous manner, with despite: a. Contemptuously; insultingly. b. With bitter ill-will or enmity; spitefully, cruelly, pitilessly, mercilessly.

[c. 1400 (MS. p. 1450) *Destr. Troy* 4744 The grekes... With speris full dispitously spurnit at the yates.] c. 1450 MERLIN 257 Eche of hem hurte and wounded other dispitously. 1500-20 DUNBAR *'Among ther freiris'* 29 Thai... Dispitously syne did him smyt. 1529 MORE *Conf. agat. Trib.* I. Wks. 1164/2 That so dispitously put hym to hys payne. 1563 SACKVILLE *Compl. Dk. Buckelm.* xxvi. Howe Lord Hastings... Dispitously was murdered and opprest. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 66 Whom... he had caused to be dispitously dragged at horse-heeles. a. 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mem.* (1642) 26 The Devil, out of malice and envie, had despiteously empoysoned all mankind. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* v. xxi. Lord Marmion said despiteously. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 18 July 87 We should be sorry to be thought to write despiteously of Sir Philip Perring.

†**Despiter**, *Obs.* [f. DESPITE *v.* + -ER 1: cf. OF. *despitteur*.] One who treats with contempt or contemptuously defies.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 8 Pneumatomachus is as much to say, as a despiter of spirits. 1640



A. HARNET *God's Summ.* 198 Despisers and Despighters of the Spirit of Grace.

**Despitousoun**, -usious, var. of **DISPUTISOUN**, Obs., disputation.

**Despitency**, var. of **DESPICIENCY**.

**Despiting**, *vbl. sb.* [f. **DESPITE** v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. **DESPITE**; a doing despite to; entertaining a grudge.

1529 *SKELETON Poemsgest. Garmesche* III. 114 Your dirty endtyng. And your spyghtfull despytyng. 1599 *MORE Dyaloge* II. Wks. 198/1 It is not of worshipping, but despyting and disworshipping of saintes. 1677 *GILPIN Demonol.* (1867) 199 The despyting and discrediting of truth.

† **Despitous**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4-7 **despitous**; 4-5 **des**, **dis**, **dys-pitous**, -**pytous**, -**pitus**, -**petous**, -**pytws**, -**pytuws**. [ME. a. AF. **despitous** = OF. **despitous**, **despitous** (mod. F. **dépitéux**), f. **despit** **DESPITE** sb.: see -OUS. After 1400 associated with **pitous**, † **pituous**, and spelt -**nous**, -**ious**, -**ouis**: see **DESPITEOUS**. Originally stressed on last or first syllable; subsequently on second.]

1. *orig.* Full of despite; exhibiting contempt or haughtiness; hence, insulting, vexing.

1340 *HAMOLE Psalter* Comm. Cant. 517 *Pat* cre proude and despitous. 1375 *BARRIOL Bruce* I. 196 *Sa* hawtane and despitous. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Prolog.* 516 (Harl.) He was to senful man nought despitous [6 texts] He was nat to synful men despitous] Ne of his speche daungerous ne digne. — *Parv.* T. 7321 Despitous is he *pat* had desdayn of his neighebour. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 241 Meny despitous worde [multa contumelie]. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* VII. 410 The prouocacyon & dyspitous wordes of *ys* Frenshmen.

2. *Cruel*; exhibiting ill-will, or bitter enmity, malevolent.

1340 *Cursor M.* 2335 *Many* harde & despitous dynt shul be wrecches bere hynt. 1374 *CHAUCER* *Troilus* III. 1409 (1458) Dispitous day *byn* be *pyne* of helle! c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2212 *Keye* was. . . Of word despitous and cruelle. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6494 Two speirus full despitus he sparet to cast. 14. . . *HOCCELEVE Compl. Virgin* 131 His despitous deeth with me compleyne. 1507 *TURBERV. Ovid's Ep.* 68 Then . . . with despitous nayles I rent my face. 1571 *CAMPION Hist. Incl.* II. ix. (1633) 120 Except that one despitous murder at Tarnaine. 1578 T. PROCTOR in *Heliconia* I. 99, I sterve through thy despitous fault.

b. *transf.* Violent.

1450 *LONELICH Grail* xii. 356 Vndir wheche *gate* ran there Ryht a wondir dyspitous ryvere.

† **Despitously**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a 'despitous' manner, with despite.

1. Contemptuously, scornfully, despitely; hence, shamefully, ignominiously.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 615 Some dispoyle hym oute despitously. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 16951 (Trin.) He. . . Dispitously [earlier texts viii. vilicli] for vs was lad buffeted & beten sare. c. 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 173 Myn enymys Despyseþ me her despitously. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3889 Ector. . . spake neuer despitously, ne spiset no man. 1523 Q. MARG. in M. A. E. Wood *Lett. R. & Illust. Ladies* I. 285 They speak right plainly & dyspitously.

2. Angriily, sharply; cruelly, maliciously; violently.

1340 *Cursor M.* 5082 (Trin.) *Pe* coupe in to *zoure* secke put I And pursued *zou* despitously [Gott]. And presuned *zou* ful spitusly. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 137 [He] him told how despitously he duk of pat dede him warned. 1375 *BARRIOL Bruce* II. 137 He that him in *zhemself* had, Than warnyt hym despitously. c. 1374 *CHAUCER* *Troilus* v. 1806 (1858) Dispitously hym sloughed the fiers Achille. c. 1386 — *Reeve's T.* 354 By the throte-bolle he caught Aleyn, And he hent him despitously ageyn. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. de P. R.* XIII. viii. Tollen. MS. v. *Pe* rynter aros with so gret strenghe and violence, *pat* he all to brake despitously þe brigge. 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* 2 He spak unto hem of theyr wykkesnes and despitously hem reproved. a. 1500 *Orol. Sap.* in *Anglia* X. 338 Takyng me despitelye & byndynge cruelye.

**Despituous**, *obs.* form of **DESPITEOUS**.

**Display**, *obs.* form of **DISPLAY**.

**Displeasance**, var. of **DISPLEASANCE**, *Obs.*

**Despoil** (d'spoi'l), *sb.* [ME. a. OF. **despoille**, -**puille** (= Pr. **despuella**), verbal sb. from **despoillier**: see next.]

1. The action of despoiling; plundering, robbery, *arch.*

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 24 b/2 Stronge in his despoille. . . wel armed in the batayll. a. 1530 *WOLSEY to Hen. VIII* (in *Athenum* 12 Sept. 1840). My houses be, — by the over-sight, spoill, and euill behaviour of such as I did trust, — in ruyn and decaye. 1590 *GREENE Neuer too late* (1600) 57 Thou hast had my despoyle. 1807 *WORDSW. White Doe* VII. 13 'Tis done; — despoil and desolation O'er Rylstone's fair domain have blown.

† 2. *concr.* Plunder, booty, SPOIL. *Obs.*

1474 *CAXTON Chess* II. iv. Cviij. So shold the despoyle and botye be comune vnto them. 1481 — *Godfrey* 206 Euery man laden and charged with despoilles. 1552 *HULOET*, *Despoile*, *spoliun*, *trophieum*. 1619 *Time's Storehouse* 55 (L.) Hercules. . . covered with the despoyle of a lyon.

3. (See quot.)

1552 *HULOET*, *Despoile*, or place where mischief or robbery is done, *dispolitabulum*.

**Despoil** (d'spoi'l), *v.* Forms: 3-4 **despuile** (n), 3-7 **despoile**, -**oyle**, 6-7 **despoil**, 6- **despoil**; also 4 **des**, **dispoily**, **dispuile**, -**uyle**, 4-5 **dyspoyle**, 4-7 **dispoille**, -**oyle**, 5 **des**, -**dis**, -**dyspoille**, -**oyle**, **dispoile**, **dispoille**, 6-7 **dispoil**; *Sc.* 4-5 **dispulje**, -**pulje**. [ME. **despuilen**,

-**spoil-e-n**, a. OF. **despuillier**, -**oillier**, -**oiller** (mod. F. **dépouiller**) = Pr. **despolhar**, Cat. **despullar**, Sp. **despojar**, It. **dispolgiare**: — L. **despoliāre** to plunder, rob, despoil, f. **De** I. 3 + **spoliāre** to strip of clothing, rob, spoil. Formerly spelt **dis** by confusion with words in **des**- from **Dis**- prefix.]

1. *trans.* To strip of possessions by violence; to plunder, rob, SPOIL: a. a person.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 212 *Pe* opere after vaste, And slowe & despoylede, and to grounde hem caste. 1340 *Ayend.* 43 *Pe* uerste [zenne] is couayntise uor to wynde and uor to dispoily his uelaze. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xiv. 58 Robbours and reuers *pat* riche men dispoilen. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* I. iv. The euylle hongry peple which. . . robben and despoillen the poure folke. 1529 *MORE Dyaloge* I. Wks. 153/2 The Ebrues well dispoile the Egyptiens. 1530 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* III. 176 We are not yet so utterly despoil'd but we can spread The friendly board. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 36 To despoil those whom the Conqueror himself had spared.

b. a place; also *transf.* and *fig.*

1375 *BARRIOL Bruce* XIII. 502 *Qwen* the feld. . . Wes dispuilte, and left all bare. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 371 Despoiled is the somer fere. c. 1400 *MAUNDEY* (1830) x. 114 Oure Lord descended to Helle & despoiled it. 1601 *WEEVER Mirr. Mart.* F. ij. Enuie. . . Despoil's his name and robs him of his merits. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xvi. The coach. . . despoiled by highway-men. 1845 *STEPHEN Lavus Eng.* (1874) II. 212 Though guilty in general of waste, if he despoils the freehold. 1873 *DIXON Two Queens* IV. xxii. viii. 215 Wolsey had set the fashion of despoiling and suppressing convents.

2. To strip or deprive (a person, etc.) violently of (some possession); to rob: a. of arms, clothes, or something material; also *transf.*

c. 1300 K. *Alis.* 4028 That he a knyght of Grece slough, And despoiled him of his armes. c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Parv. T.* 7501 He was despoiled of al that he hadde in this lyf, and that nas but his clothis. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 1396 Bot than he was dispoilte off his weid. 1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* XIII. l. 244 An others hands Off these her plants the wood dispoilen shall. 1693 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 309 Theeues. . . dispoiling him of his apparell. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. 450 Athalia being thus despoiled of her son. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* 172 The Swedes, being. . . despoiled of the Isle of Uxodon. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* v. (1733) 257 These formed Stones being by this Means despoil'd of their Shells. 1775 *JOHNSON Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 12 May. You talked of despoiling his book of the fine print. 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F. I.* xvii. 440 The cities of Grece and Asia were despoiled of their most valuable ornaments. 1870 *BYRON Iliad* I. iv. 132 He could not despoil The slain man of his armor.

b. of things immaterial; also *fig.*

c. 1400 *MAUNDEY* (Roxb.) xxxii. 145 We bene in peess, of þe whitk þou wilt now dispoile vs. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 212 b. We do not despoyle will of her libertye. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* II. iii. 10 Despoiled of your Honor. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 411 Despoild of Innocence, of Faith, of Bliss. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. iii. 30 They. . . despoiled thy head Of separate honor.

† 3. *spec.* To strip of clothes, to disrobe: a. *orig.* as an act of violence, spoliation, or robbery. *Obs.*

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 260 *Vor* steorc naked he was despoiled oðe rode. c. 1380 *Sir Ferunb.* 3031 To Gy tok he *pat* cors: 'Dispoille his body', þan gan he saye; 'I arme þe on *ys* wede'. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 88 Take these frenschmen and despoyle them.

† b. without the notion of spoliation: To undress; to strip of armour, vestments, etc. *Obs.*

c. 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 860 *Per* he watz despoilyd, wyth spech of myrbe, *pe* burn of his bruny, & of his bryzt wedez. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T.* 318 He had That women schuld despoilen hir right there. c. 1450 *Merlin* 463 That made dispoile the quene to go to hir bedde. 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. cxxv. [cxxx.] 753 Before the autler ther he was dispoiled out of all his vestures of estate. 1540 *THE SURREY Poems, Prisoner in Windsor* 13 Despoiled for the game. 1561 *NORTON & SACKV. Gorboduc* IV. ii. (1847) 142 We. . . Despoiled straight his brest, and all we might. Wyped in vaine, with napkins next at hande. 1700 *DRYDEN Palamon & Arc.* III. 725 The surgeons soon despoiled them of their arms, And some with salves they cure, and some with charms.

† c. *refl.* To disrobe or undress oneself, put off one's clothes. *Obs.*

1388 *WYCLIF 1 Sam.* xviii. 4 Jonathas dyspuilide him self fro the coote. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* VII. xii, Pryuely she dyspoilyd her & leid her doune by hym. c. 1477 *CAXTON Jason* 106 Dispoille you and entre in to this bath. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 85 b/1 He dyspoilte and unclad hym and gaf hys clothes unto the bochyers.

† d. To take off (clothes). *Obs.*

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 62 b/1 Moyses toke Aaron upon the hylle & despoilyd of his vesture. — *Esop* 2 b. The lord commaunded to despoille and take of his clothes.

† e. with double obj.: To strip (a person) of (clothes). *Obs.*

1632 *SIR T. HAWKINS tr. Mathieu's Unhappy Prospe.* 1 When the play is ended. . . they are despoiled the gawdy garments of the personage represented.

† 4. To strip of worth, value, or use; to render useless, mar, destroy; to SPOIL. *Obs.*

a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 4127 Paynymes. . . With speres dissypously despoilles our knyghtes. c. 1530 *PLUMPTON Corr.* 235 A action of trespas against. . . Robart Oliver for despoiling my gras. 1685 (see *DEVOILED*).

† 5. To make a spoil of (goods, etc.); to carry off by violence, rob, plunder. *Obs.*

1483 *CAXTON Cato Biji.* To despoyle and ransisse hys neyghbours goodes. 1604 R. CANNON *Table Alph. Dispoyle*, take away by violence.

† b. To remove forcibly, take away. *Obs.*

a. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) K ij. It is necessary to despoyle the opilacions and leates of the stomake.

Hence **Despoil'd**. **Despoiling** *fpl. atjs.*

1570-6 *LAMARQUE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 146 A poore, private, and despoiled person. 1685 *TRAVELIN Stage New-heusel* 43 The besieged. . . again put in order the late despoiled Battery. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 130 Despoiled proprietors. 1859 C. BARKER *Associative Princ.* I. 17 The despoiling hands of the first reformers.

**Despoiler** (d'spoi'la), [f. **DESPOIL** v. + -ER.]

*Cf.* OF. **despoilleur**.] One who despoils; a plunderer, spoiler.

1467 *E. E. Gilds* 389 Pillours, Robbers, dispoilers. 1592 *WYKLEY Armorie* 151 Dispoiler of my worldly pleasure. 1611 *SPED Hist. Gt. Brit.* II. ii. § 57, 1. forbid that the Body of my dispoiler, be covered in my Earth. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* II. lxxvi. They may lay your proud despoilers low. 1848 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 186 The despoilers and the despoiled had for the most part been rebels alike. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* II. 418 A less merciful despoiler of floral beauties.

**Despoiling** (d'spoi'ling), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.]

1. The action of the verb **DESPOIL**; robbing.

1552 *HULOET*, *Despoilinge*, *despoliatio*, *spoliatio*. 1793 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 143 The despoiling a minister of religion.

† 2. Spoil, plunder; esp., the arms or clothes of an enemy, the skin of a beast.

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* IV. met. vii. 147 He rafts þe despoilyng fro þe cruel lyoun, þat is to seyne he slouþ þe lyoun and rafts hym hys skyn.

**Despoilment** (d'spoi'lment). [f. **DESPOIL** v. + -MENT. *Cf.* OF. **despoilement**, mod. F. **dépouillement**.] The action of despoiling or fact of being despoiled; spoliation.

1822 *MOIR Stanzas on Infant* i. As yet by Earth's despoilment undefaced. 1859 *LD. BROUGHTON Italy* II. xii. 4 The first despoilment is. . . to be attributed to the piety or rapacity of Stilicho. 1873 L. WALLACE *Fair God* VII. xiv. 541 The city, beautiful in its despoilment.

† **Despoilate**, *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. **dēspoliāre** to DESPOIL.] = **DESPOIL** v.

1650 *VENNER Via Recta* II. 40 It doth. . . enfeeble and dispoilate (the liver) of it's sanguifying facultie. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Despoilate*, to spoil, rob, or pil.

**Despoliation** (d'spō'li-ā-sh'jan). [ad. L. **dēspoliatio**-em, n. of action from **dēspoliāre** to DESPOIL.] The action of despoiling; dispoilment.

1657 *PHILLIPS*, *Despoliation*, a robbing or spoiling. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvia Brit.* 136 The Wallace Oak seems destined. . . to share their fate of despoliation. 1894 J. BATTEN *Hist. Coll. S. Somerset* 110 The despoliation of alien priories in the time of Henry V.

**Despond** (d'spond), *v. 1* [ad. L. **dēspōndere** to give up, yield, resign, **dēspōndere** *animum*, later simply **dēspōndere** to lose heart, despond; f. **DE** I. 2 b + **spōndere** to promise. The form follows *respond* which came through French.]

*intr.* To lose heart or resolution; to become depressed or dejected in mind by loss of confidence or hope. (Distinguished from **despair** as not expressing entire hopelessness.) Sometimes with *of* (*cf.* to **despair of**).

1655 *CROMWELL Speech to Parll.* 22 Jan. I did not at all despond but the stop put upon you. . . would have made way for a blessing from God. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Despond*. . . also to fail in courage or despair. *Lord Protector's Speech.* 1696 *TATE & BRADY Ps.* cxxvi. 6 Though he despond that sows the grain. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III. 870 The Learned Leaches. . . shake their Heads, desponding of their Art. 1705 H. WALPOLE *Ctranto* v. (1787) 79. I thought it right not to let my young lady despond. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 686 The friends of the government desponded, and the chiefs of the opposition were sanguine. 1860 *Lit. Churchman* VI. 222/1 Arc we, then, to despond of the victory?

† **Despond**, *v. 2* *Obs.* — ° [f. L. **dēspōndere** (see prec.) in sense 'to promise in marriage, betroth, engage'.] (See quot. *Perh.* never used in Eng.). 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Despond*, to betroth or promise in marriage. *Ibid.*, *Despondency*, a promise in marriage.

**Despond** (d'spond), *sb. arch.* Also 7 **dis**. [f. **DESPOND** v. 1] The act of desponding; despondency.

1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* I. 12 This Miry slough. . . called the Slough of Despond (called p. 10 Slough of Despondency). 1684 *Ibid.* II. 21 But when Christians came up to the Slow of Despond, she began to be at a stand. *Ibid.* II. 200 Our Disponds, and slavish Fears.

**Despondence** (d'spondēns). [f. L. **dēspōndere**, pr. pple. **dēspōndent-em**: see -ENCE.] The action of desponding; also (less correctly) = **DESPONDENCY**.

1676 *HALE Contempl. I. Of Afflictions* (R.). Bear up thyself. . . from fainting and despondence. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 76. 1/5 Affront him not. . . by a Despondence of his Mercy. 1794 *GODWIN Cal. Williams* 260 My fits of despondence. 1832 *LYTTON Eugene A. P.* II. i. Feelings which forbid despondence. 1845 *LD. CAMPBELL Chamberlors* (1857) IV. lxxvi. 34 Instead of indulging in despondence. . . he employed his time with well-directed industry.

**Despondency** (d'spondēnsi). Also 7 **dis**. [f. as prec. + -ENCY.] The state or condition of being despondent; depression or dejection of spirits through loss of resolution or hope.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1662) 161 Anger, Zeal,



Indignation . . . Despondency, Triumph or Gloriation. 1656 *Artif. Handson.* (1662) 76 Religion is no friend . . . to supine and sordid dependencies of mind. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 161 They fell to demolishing Doubting-Castle . . . and in it . . . they found one Mr. Despondency . . . and one Much-afraid his Daughter. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* I. ii. 16 The peevishness and despondency which . . . contrary winds, and a lingering voyage . . . create. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxxiv. 326 The despondency with which the Greeks viewed the situation. 1856 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I. iv. 94 In a tone of despondency.

**Despondency** 2. *Obs.* -<sup>o</sup> See **DESPOND** v.<sup>2</sup>  
**Despondent** (dɪspɒndənt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *despondent-em*, pr. ppl. of *despondere* to **DESPOND**: see -ENT.]

1. Characterized by loss of heart or resolution; labouring under mental depression; desponding.  
1699 W. BATES *Rear of God* xv. (R.) For a despondent sinner to think . . . that God will triumph in the mere torments of his creatures . . . is a sin equal to atheism. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 980 Congregated thrushes . . . now shivering sit On the dead tree, a dull despondent flock. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* I. 272 She sat despondent, lamenting her own extravagance. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlii. V. 215 Many . . . chiefs were not merely apathetic but despondent in the cause.

2. Of or belonging to despondency.  
1844 DICKENS *Chimes* II. He then made a despondent gesture with both hands. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I. v. He sat in a despondent attitude.

**B. sb.** One who desponds.  
1812 SOUTHEY in *O. Rev.* VIII. 317 A war which . . . the despondents have pronounced hopeless. 1845 MRS. BRAY *Warleigh* xxxi. (1884) 242, I am no despondent.

**Despondently**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a despondent manner or state.

1677 BARROW *Serm.* I. ix. 112 (R. Supp.) St. Chrysostom . . . thus despondently concludes. 1795 LD. AUCKLAND *Corr.* III. 281, I was thought . . . to have talked too despondently. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asph.* II. 117 Edgar consented to be led despondently back to the house.

**Desponder** (dɪspɒndər), *rare.* [f. **DESPOND** v.<sup>1</sup> + -ER 1.] One who desponds.

1689 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 288 More could scarce be said to encourage desponders. 1737 SWIFT *Prop. Badges* *Begg.* Wks. 1761 III. 344, I am a desponder in my nature.

**Desponding**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb **DESPOND**, *q.v.*

1818 BLACKB. *Mag.* IV. 1 The gloomy despondings, which deform and darken the native majesty of Byron.

**Desponding**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That desponds; losing or having lost heart or resolution.

1688 DRYDEN *Brit. Rediv.* 258 Desponding Peter sinking in the waves. 1690 E. HOPKINS *Expos. Lord's Prayer* (R.) With no tormenting, and desponding thoughts. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 195 Why should desponding fears oppress your souls? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii. The Glover seemed particularly desponding. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 63 The desponding are generally the indolent and useless. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 348 The weak and desponding defence of a lost cause.

**b.** Causing despondency, dispiriting, *rare.*

1800 *Invisible Man* I. 113 Accounts the more desponding to me, as he informs me he shall be here to-morrow.  
*Comb.* 1803 BEDDOES *Hygeia* x. 5 His desponding-mad Ophelia, his raving-mad Lear, his jealous-mad Othello.

**Despondingly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a desponding manner; with dejection of spirits.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Despondingly*, desperately, out of hope. 1706 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 4226/1 We begin to talk very despondingly of its Success. 1840 MARRYATT *Olla Podr.*, *S. W.* and by W. 2 IV. 'I sha'n't get any', replied Jack, despondingly. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn. Educ.* IV. 7/1 A friend, who despondingly expressed his fears that the huge ship would never reach the water.

[**Desponsage**, in recent Dicts., error for *desponsation*: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Desponsate**, *a.* *Obs.* Also *dys-*. [ad. L. *desponsat-us*, pa. ppl. of *desponsare* to betroth, freq. of *despondere*: see **DESPOND** v.<sup>2</sup>]

1. Contracted or given in marriage, betrothed, espoused.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 285 b/2 He shold be the man that shold be desponsate and marryed to the Vyrgyne Mary.

2. *fig. (Alch.)* Chemically combined.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* I. in Ashm. (1652) 133 Yet must theyr Elements . . . wyth Elements of perfyty Bodys be dysponsate. *Ibid.* vi. 167 Make them then together to be Dysponsate.

**Desponsated**, *ppl. a.* = prec.

1623 COCKERAM, *Desponsated*, betrothed.

**Desponsation**, *Obs.* Also *dis-*, *dys-*. [ad. L. *desponsation-em* (also in OF. *desponsatione*) betrothal, n. of action from *desponsare*: see prec.]

1. The action of contracting in marriage; betrothal.

1400 *Cov. Myst.* ix. (Shaks. Soc.) 89 Now xal we procede to here desponsacion. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exempt.* i. 8 5 For all this desponsation of her . . . she had not set one step toward the consummation of her marriage. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Desponsation*, an affiance or betrothing.

2. *fig. (Alch.)* Chemical combination.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* in Ashm. (1652) 187 The lesse of the Sprys there be in thys dysponsation The rather thy Calcynatyon . . . shall thou make.

**Desponion**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *desponion-em*, n. of action from *despondere* to **DESPOND**, despair.] Desponding, despondency.

1640 BURGESS *Serm.* (1642) 2 To cure them . . . of this desperate desponion of mind.

**Desponsories**, *sb. pl. Obs.* Also **desponsorios**, **desposorios**. [ad. Sp. *desposorios* espousal, betrothal, f. *desposar* to affiancé.—L. *desponsare* (after which the word is modified in English). Chiefly used in relation to the proposed Spanish marriage of Charles I.]

1. Betrothal, or a ceremony in celebration of it.  
1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. iii. xxlii. The eighth of . . . September is appointed to be the day of Desponsories, the day of affiancé, or the betrothing day. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 105 The delay of the Desponsorio's will grieve the Princess.

2. A document formally declaring a betrothal.  
1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 253 The Prince . . . left the powers of the Desponsories with the Earl of Bristol, to be delivered upon the return of the Dispensation from Rome, which the King of Spain insisted upon. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb. I.* (1702) I. 30 The Prince having left the Desponsories in the hands of the Earl of Bristol. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 155 Mr. Edward Clerke, who was sent . . . to the Earl of Bristol, to stop the powers he had for the dispatch of the expected desposories.

**Desport**, *obs. form of DISPORT sb. and v.*

**Despo'se**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *desposer*, occas. var. of *déposer*, from the F. confusion of *des-*, *de-*: see **DE**-6.] *trans.* To depose, put down, lay down.

1597 GOLDING *De Mornay* xvi. 255 What would he thinke but that he were desposed from the Throne? 1598 E. GILPIN *Skial.* (1878) 43 And now their box complexions are desposed. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 536 Into whose hands I might despose, and . . . resigne the . . . managing of my goods.

**Despose**, *obs. form of DISPOSE v.*

**Despot** (despɒt). Also 6 **dispetto**, 7 **despote**. [a. OF. *despot* (14th c.), modf. *despote*, ad. Gr. *δεσπότης* (med.L. *despota*, -*tus*) master, lord, despot. In sense 1 partly after It. *dispot*, in Florio *despota*, 'a lord, a lordlike governor'.]

1. *Hist.* A word which, in its Greek form, meant 'master' or 'lord' (e.g. of a household, of slaves), and was applied to a deity, and to the absolute ruler of a non-free people; in Byzantine times it was used of the Emperor, and, as representing Lat. *magister*, in various official titles, also as a form of address (= *domine* my lord) to the emperor, to bishops, and especially to patriarchs; from the time of Alexius Comnenus it was the formal title of princes of the imperial house; in the sense 'lord' or 'prince', it was borne, after the Turkish conquest, by the petty Christian rulers of dependent or tributary provinces, as the despots of the Morea or of Servia (= Servian *hospodar*). It was in this latter application that the word was first known in the Western languages.

(In modern Greek, *δεσπότης* is the ordinary appellation of a bishop.)

1562 J. SHUTE *Cambini's Turk. Wars* (tr. from Italian) 20 Thomas Paleologus . . . abstained from that title . . . and contented himself with the only title of the Dispetto of Morea. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *Tr. Nicholas's Voy.* III. ii. 71 b, Taken away from his father John Castriot Despot of Servia. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* II The Despot of Decapolis and his wife . . . lost their way. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 112 He was both by the Patriarch and the young Emperor honored with the title of the *Despot*, another step vnto the Empire. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 122 The *Despot* was the heir or successor apparant of the Constantinopolitan Empire (understand, of the times since Alexius Comnenus, though before him it were a general name, as *My Lord*). 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Among the ancient Greeks, he that was next to the Emperor, was, by a general name, called Despot. 1755 JOHNSON, *Despot*, an absolute prince; one that governs with unlimited authority. This word is not in use, except as applied to some Dacian prince; as the *despot* of Servia. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* III. V. 485 To their favourite sons or brothers, they imparted the more lofty appellation of Lord or Despot, which was illustrated with new ornaments and prerogatives, and placed immediately after the person of the emperor himself. 1819 T. HOPES *Anastasi* (1820) II. x. 203 (Stanf.), I am bearer of letters to the despots [bishops of the Greek Church] and proëstis of our different islands.

2. After ancient Greek use: An absolute ruler of a country; hence, by extension, any ruler who governs absolutely or tyrannically; any person who exercises tyrannical authority; a tyrant, an oppressor.

(The modern use, which is usually hostile, according to Mason, quoted by Todd, came into prominence at the period of the French Revolution: 'the French revolutionists have been very liberal in conferring this title'.)

1611 CORN., *Despote*, a Despote; the chiefe or souveraign Lord of a Countrey. 1755 (see sense 1.) 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 370 Hast thou . . . returned . . . A despot big with power obtained by wealth? 1784 — *Task* v. 311 But is it fit . . . that a man . . . Should be a despot absolute, and boast Himself the only freeman of his land? 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 444 When pouring o'er his legion slaves on Greece, The eastern despot bridged the Hellespont. 1795-6 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 104 The friends of Jacobins are no longer despots; the betrayers of the common cause are no longer traitors! 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* II. 181 Which coincided in date with several other plots against Italian despots. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 159 The intercourse between those princes was highly characteristic of Asiatic despots. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Compensation* Wks. (Bohn) I. 43 Under the primeval despots of Egypt. 1848 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* II. Note vii (1855) I. 305 Every Frank of wealth and courage was a despot within his sphere.

1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* Pref. (1871) 12 Which divides boys into despots and slaves. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 82 Voltaire . . . never rose above the simple political conception of an eastern tale, a good-tempered despot with a sage vizier.

3. *Comb.*

1845 C. G. PROWETT *Prometh. Bound* 34 Is not our despot-lord In all things famed to violence?

**Despotat** (despɒtət), *Also -ate.* [a. F. *despotat*, ad. med.L. type \**despotātus*: see **DESPOT** and -ATE.] The dominion of a Greek despot under the Turks; a principality.

1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr. I.* iii. 312 There was the despotat of Epirus. 1883 *Jrnl. Hellenic Stud.* Oct. 2 A semi-independent despotat of Epirus continued to exist for more than a hundred years after that time.

**Despotee**, *Obs.* [cf. OF. *despotee* court of a despot, *despotie* lordship, despotat; cf. Gr. *δεσποτεια* lordship, despotism.] = prec.

1656 EARL MORN. *Adv. Jr. Parnass.* 361 In the Grecian Empire, whose division into several despotees . . . did . . . throw open the gates to me.

**Despotic** (despɒtɪk), *a.* Also 7 **despotique**, 8 **despotick**. [a. F. *despotique* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad. Gr. *δεσποτικός*, f. *δεσπότης* **DESPOT**: see -IO.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a despot, or despotism; arbitrary, tyrannical.

1650 HOBBS *De Corp. Pol.* 58 From whence proceededth Dominion, Paternal, and Despotique. 1700 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 31 Where guardian laws despotique power restrain. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 142 ¶ 10 Bluster has therefore a despotick authority in many families. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Cornwallis*, He lay and acted his despotick fancies. 1844 EMERSON *Lect.*, *Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 298 The patriarchal form of government readily becomes despotic. 1856 GROTE *Greece* II. xciv. (1869) XII. 10 *març.*, He becomes Asiaticized and despotic. 1863 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (ed. 4) I. 283 The epithet *free* importing praise, and the epithet *despotic* importing blame, they who distinguish governments into free and despotic suppose that the first are better than the second.

Hence **Despotically** *adv.* = **DESPOTICALLY**.

169. *Ad Populum Phaleræ* I. 13 That Noah's Heirs despotically might rule.

**Despotical**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 8 -*all*. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = **DESPOTIC**.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 68 Free'd themselves whollie from that Despotical kind of government. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. (1851) 53 Under the despotical rule of the Monarch. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. xv. § 172 Despotical Power is an absolute, arbitrary Power one Man has over another. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* II. ii. (1869) I. 326 Of the most free as well as of the most despotic [governments]. 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipope* iv. iii. 183 Despotical speaking and acting of the clergy.

**Despotically** (despɒtɪkəli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a despotic manner; with absolute power.

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 53 Despotically to command, or compel, is not of the nature of True Christian . . . Religion. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 234 A monarchy absolutely and despotically regal. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xix. The great man of his neighbourhood . . . ruling despotically over a small clan. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 137/2 In despotically governed monarchies.

**Despoticalness**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being despotic; despotic mode of action; despotism.

1689 *Myst. Iniq.* 36 The eleven Judges, who gratified him with a Despoticalness over the former. 1695 *Parl. Dissolved* *Death Princess of Orange* 48 A Despoticalness becoming the Grand Seigniors of the Republick. 1698 R. FERGUSSON *View Eccles.* 106 Tools of Despoticalness or Democratical Demagogues in Politicks.

**Despotism** (despɒtɪzəm), [a. F. *despotisme* (*Dict. Acad.* 1740): see **DESPOT** and -ISM.]

1. The rule of a despot; despotic government; the exercise of absolute authority.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Despotism*, despotic government. 1756 BURKE *Vind. Nat. Soc. Wks.* I. 36 The simplest form of government is despotism, where all the inferior orbs of power are moved merely by the will of the Supreme. 1817 BENTHAM *Swear not at all* Wks. 1843 V. 222 Next to the evils of anarchy, are the evils of despotism. 1857 TOULM. SMITH *Parish* 364 The worst form of despotism is the silent enslaving of a nation by Functionarism and Bureaucracy. 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1873) III. iv. 192 These very circumstances, which guarded the people against political despotism exposed them all the more to ecclesiastical despotism. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.*, *Hist.* 22 Despotism is the simplest, coarsest, and rudest of all the forms of civil government. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 29 In France the first effective enemy of the principles of despotism was Voltaire.

2. A political system under the control of a despot; a despotic state; an arbitrary government.

1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. v. 205 It is . . . dangerous suddenly to change a despotism for a free constitution. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. v. 207 A free country has greater difficulty than a despotism in the mere setting about of a war. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xx. 347 They saw that a civil war could end only in a despotism. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 190 Your empire is a despotism exercised over unwilling subjects.

3. *fig.* Absolute power or control; rigid restraint.

1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* I. vii. 60 All education is despotism. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* xi. (1860) 243 With what . . . despotism do empty names and ideal phantoms exercise their dominion over the human mind! 1836 EMERSON *Nat.*, *Idealism* Wks. (Bohn) II. 150 The first effort of thought tends to relax this despotism of the senses. 1850 MILL *Liberty* ii. 63 An old mental despotism had been thrown off.



**Despotist.** [f. as prec. + -IST.] An advocate or supporter of despotism.

1857 KINGSLEY *Life & Lett.* (1879) II. 66 And I must become as thorough a despotist and imperialist as Strafford himself. 1853 E. WARD *Capt. Poland* I. 129 Mr. Carlyle... a philosophical despotist.

**Despotize** (desp'otize), *v.* [f. as prec. + -IZE; in mod. F. *despotiser* (Littre).] *intr.* To act the part of a despot; to rule as a despot.

1799 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 283 Despotizing over those nations which will not submit. 1809 *Continent Friend* (1866) 215 He despotized in all the pomp of patriotism. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Ser.* i. 16 Kings and Emperors... anxious to despotize over their brethren.

**Despotocracy.** *nonce-wd.* [-CRACY.] Government by a despot; the rule of a despot.

1860 T. PARKER *Wks.* V. 262 (D.) Despotocracy, the worst institution of the middle ages... came over the water.

**Despotomania.** *nonce-wd.* [See -MANIA.] One who has a mania in favour of despots; *attrib.* having such a mania.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* XVIII. 690 We value liberty too highly to cram it like a nauseous potion down the throat of any Despotomania patient.

**Despousage.** *Obs.* [f. DESPOUSE *v.* + -AGE; cf. *espousage*, *sponsage*.] Betrothal; espousal. 1587 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 103/2 Ethelbert King of the East Angles... went to King Offa for despousage of Athelred his daughter.

**Despouse.** *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *desponsare* to betroth (see DESPONSARE), on the model of *sponse* :-OF. *esposer* :-L. *sponsare*.] *trans.* To promise in marriage, to betroth; to give or take in marriage, to marry; = ESPOUSE *v.* 1, 2. Also *fig.*

1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 203 Ly wip me, for to day þow despousedest and weddest me. c. 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* III. 1028 She desireth þat þou shalt now with a ryng Despouse hir to thiself for euere-more. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 187, I haue despoused you to a noble man. 1543 *Necess. Doctr.* in *Formul. Faith* Biiij, A virgin, which was despoused or ensured to a man, whose name was Joseph. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 Mac. x. 56 Meete me at Ptolemais, that... I may despouse her to thee. 1715 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 When he despoused theyr soules in fayth & ledde them in hope out of Egypt.

Hence *Despoused ppl. a.*, *Despousing vbl. sh.*; also *Despouser*, one who gives in marriage. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Song.* Sol. iii. 11 In the day of his despousing. 1635 HEYWOOD *Hierarch.* v. 308 Chastitie the Contract, Vertue the Despouser.

**Despoyle.** *poily.* *puile*, *obs. ff.* DESPOIL.

**Despraise.** *Despread.* *Desprise.* see DIS-.

**Despumate.** *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *despumāt-us* *pa.* *ppl.* of *despumare* : see next.]

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Despumate*, freed from froth and impurities; clarified; purified.

**Despumate** (des'pumāt, des'pumēt), *v.* [f. L. *despumāt*, *ppl.* stem of *despumare* to skim, f. DE- I. 2 + *spuma* foam, froth, scum, *spumare* to froth.]

1. *trans.* To skim; to free (a liquid) of the scum, froth, or other impure part; to clarify by removing the scum.

1641 FRENCH *Distill.* iv. (1651) 95 Take of Honey well despumated as much as you please. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 34 The Honey is order'd to be clarify'd or despumated. 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 112 Used among the French to despumate and granulate their sugars. 1757 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* L. 128 When it was despumated, a new cremor always succeeded.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To throw off its froth or scum; to become clarified by this process.

1733 CHEVENE *Eng. Malady* 304 (L.) That discharge... will help it the sooner and faster to despumate and purify. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

3. *trans.* To throw off as froth.

1733 CHEVENE *Eng. Malady* 360 (L.) They were thrown off and despumated upon the larger emunctory and open glands.

Hence *Despumated ppl. a.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 83 The sanies of it rosted, with despumated Honey, helps the Glaucoma. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Despumated honey*.

**Despumation.** [ad. L. *despumation-em*, *n.* of action from *despumare* : see prec. In F. *despumation* (1616 in Hatzf.).]

1. The removal of froth or scum from a liquid; the condition of being freed from scum; clarification.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 270 Despumation is when spume or froth floating on the top, is taken away with a spoon, feather, or by colation. 1710 T. FULLER *Phars. & Temp.* 215 Honey... boild to a perfect Despumation. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

2. The expulsion of impure matter from the fluids of the body; the matter thus despumated.

1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compt.* VI. 164 By... Despumation I would have nothing else understood, than the Expulsion or Separation of the febrile matter now brought under and as it were conquered. 1733 CHEVENE *Eng. Malady* II. v. § 8 (1734) 164 The... Glands become loaded with the Despumation of the whole Habit. 1804 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvii, The fluids of the body appear to possess a power of separating and expelling any noxious substance which may have mixed itself with them. This they do, in eruptive fevers, by a kind of despumation, as Sydenham calls it. 1804 BEDDOES *Hygieia* viii. 158.

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3. *pl.* Skimmings, scum, froth, foam.

1669 ADDR. *Vng. Centry Eng.* 51 Here you see another Cytherea born out of the despumations of our seas of wine.

**Despume** (des'pum), *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *despumare* (see DESPUMATE), or a F. *despumer* (16th c.).]

1. *trans.* To skim; to clear of froth or scum.

c. 1400 *Langfranc's Chirurg.* 90 Of hony despumed (i. e. dis-pumed) oz. iiii. c. 1553 in Hartlib *Legacy* (1655) 232 Take your Alewort... and into it put of good Honey despumed... a pound and a half. 1623 COCKERAM, *Despume*, to take vp the scum of a thing. 1655 in Hartlib *Ref. Comm.* Bees 36 Let the tryall be made with about a gallon of Honey, despume it. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 146 Salting the Water, and despuming as fast as it appears.

2. *intr.* Of a liquid : To cast up a scum or froth. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Despume*, fume, or cast vp a scumme.

Hence *Despumed ppl. a.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* XXII. xxiv, Made... of despumed and clarified hony.

*Despume*, *obs. var.* of DISPUTE.

*Despyne* in *porke despyne* : see PORCUPINE.

**Desquamate** (deskwāmēt), *v.* [f. L. *desquāmāt*, *ppl.* stem of *desquāmāre* (trans.) to remove the scales from, to scale, f. DE- I. 2 + *squāma* scale (of a fish, reptile, etc.).]

1. *trans.* To take the scales off, clear from scales, peelings, or loose cuticle; to scale, peel.

1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Desquamate*, to scrape off the fins from fish; and in *Surgery*, to scale off the corrupt or shattered part of bones.

2. *intr.* To come off in the form of scales; to scale off, exfoliate, 'peel'.

1828 COMBE *Const. Man* iii. (1835) 99 As anatomists call it, desquamating; by which they mean, that the cuticle... comes off in squame or scales. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 53 The cuticle always desquamates.

Hence *Desquamated ppl. a.*, scaled off; freed from scales or cuticle, peeled.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Desquamated*, scaled, having the Scales taken off. 1845-6 G. F. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 107 Piutti removed all the desquamated cuticle. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 556 They traverse and support each desquamated zone surrounding the periphery of the stem.

**Desquamation** (deskwāmē'fōn), [*noun* of action from prec. : see -ATION. (In French, in Dict. Trévoux, 1752).]

1. The removal of scales or of any scaly crust.

1721 BAILEY, *Desquamation* (in *Surgery*) is a scaling of foul bones. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Desquamation*, the act of slaking or scaling carious bones. 1755 in JOHNSON.

2. A coming off in scales or scaly patches; esp. that of the epidermis, as the result of certain diseases; exfoliation, 'peeling'.

1745 HUXHAM in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII. 389 The Desquamation was very slow, the black Crusts adhering several days. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 105 Obsolete cases of dry desquamation. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 147 Exfoliation or desquamation of the internal membrane. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxix. 540 Granite is so prone to desquamation, that nearly all granitic chains are topped with rounded masses, which, though really in situ, have often the appearance of being boulders. 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailm.* 28 The desquamation and falling off of a good deal of epithelium. 1888 *Times* 14 Apr. 11 Another child... was in the stage of desquamation. *attrib.* 1883 QUAIN *Dict. Med. & Surg.* *Scarlet Fever*, The desquamation-period... is also spoken of as occupying the second week.

3. That which is cast off in scales.

1565-73 COOPER *Theatrum, Aposimata* Phisitions call Desquamation. 1755 JOHNSON, *Rust*, the red desquamation of old iron.

**Desquamative** (deskwāmē'tiv), *a.* [f. L. *desquāmāt* (see above) + -IVE.] Tending to or characterized by desquamation, as in *desquamative nephritis*, *pneumonia*, etc.

1847 Dr. G. JOHNSON in *Medico-Chirurg. Trans.* XXX. 170 To the form of renal disease here described as occurring in connection with scarlatina I propose to give the name of acute desquamative nephritis. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 285 Cheesy pneumonia... proceeds... from true desquamative pneumonia.

**Desquamatory**, *a. & sh.* [f. as prec. + -ORY]

*A. adj.* Of or pertaining to desquamation.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* x. v. (1678) 231 This shall be done with a scaling or Desquamatory Trepan. 1837 PLUMBE *Dis. Skin* (L.), The desquamatory stage now begins.

*B. sh.* A desquamatory trepan.

1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vie. Quiv.* (1708) 28 In the tail of these, came the Surgeons, laden with Pincers, Crane-bills, Catheters, Desquamatories. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Desquamatory*, an old form of trephine for removing exfoliations from bones.

**Desquame**, *v.* *Obs.* -° [ad. L. *desquāmāre* (see DESQUAMATE).] *trans.* -DESQUAMATE 1.

1623 COCKERAM, *Desquame*, to scale a fish. 1731 BAILEY, *Desquame*, to take off, or scrape off Scales.

*Desray*, *obs. form* of DERAY.

**Desse**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also *desse*. [a. OF. *deis*, *daïs*, *DAIS*.] 1. *Obs. form* of DAIS.

2. A desk.

1552 HUGGOT, *Desse* or lecturne to lay a boke on, *ambons*. 1506 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 50 A bevie of fayre damzels... Waiting when as the Antheme should be sung on hye. The first of them did seeme of riper years... And next to her sat goodly Shamefastnesse, Ne ever durst her eyes

from ground upreare, Ne ever once did looke up from her desse.

**Dess** (des), *sb.* *2* See and north. dial. Also *dass*. [Of doubtful origin : cf. *locl. des* in *key-des* hayrick; but the sense 'layer' suggests that the word is identical with prec. (OF. *deis*, *daïs* raised platform or floor).]

1. A stratum, a layer.

1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 139 First they take the mine picked from the Dess or Rock. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Strlings.* XV. 327 (Jam.) Then 13 strata of muirstone rise above each other to the summit of the Fells... in the face of the braes, they go by the name of *dasses* or *gerrocks*. 1818 HOGG *Broonie of H. II.* 61 (Jam.) They soon reached a little dais in the middle of the linn, or what an Englishman would call a small landing-place. 1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dess*, a layer of piled substances; a course in a building. 'Laid up in dasses', laid tier upon tier. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Pariah* 55 He'd gotten a hail dess o' shaffs... and was rife for another dess.

2. (See *quots.*)

1788 MARSHALL *Provincialisms of E. Yorksh.* in *Rural Economy* (E. D. S.), *Dess*, a cut of hay. 1875 *Lancash. Gloss.*, *Dess* (Fylde distr.), a pile, applied to straw. 1878 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Dess*, a pile, a heap; a truss of hay.

**Dess**, *v.* north. dial. [f. *Dess sb.* 2]

1. *trans.* To arrange in a layer or layers; to pile up in layers.

1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 139 The usual way for dassing of strawe. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 20 *Desse*, to lay close together : to desse Wool, Straw, &c. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Desse*,... in Cumbr., to put in order. 1788 MARSHALL *Provincialisms of E. Yorksh.*, *Dess up*, to pile up neatly. 1851 *Cumbrld. Gloss.*, *Dess*, to lay carefully together. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dess'd up*, piled up.

2. To cut (a section of hay) from a stack.

1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.* 1847-78 in HALLIWELL.

3. *intr.* To work in a stratum or strata; to hew out particular strata or layers from the face of a cliff.

1876 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v., 'They're dassing for jet', i. e. hacking it out of the layers or dasses, when it occurs... on the face of the cliff. 1882 *Good Cheer* 61 You knew he was getting jet, dassing in Helabek Bight yonder.

**Dessably**, *adv.* north. dial. [cf. *DESSANTLY*.]

1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words*, *Dessably*, constantly. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dessably*, orderly in point of arrangement.

**Dessait**, *-ate*, *-aye*, *obs. ff.* DECEIT.

**Dessantly**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [Etymol. uncertain; cf. *DESS v.*, *DESSLEY*.] Continuously.

c. 1400 *Beryn* 790 In whose tyme sikirlich, be vii. sagis were In Rome dwelling dessantly. *Ibid.* 1563 For three days dessantly be derkes a-mong hem was.

**Dessaue**, *-ayfe*, *-ayue*, *obs. ff.* DECEIVE.

**Dessayse**, *-seize*, *obs. ff.* DISEASE, DISSEIZE.

**Desse**, *var.* of *DESS sb.* 1

**Dessece**, *-eit*, *obs. ff.* DECEASE, DECEIT.

**Dessely**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also *-lie*, *-li*. [cf. *DESS v.*, *DESSABLY*.] Continuously.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11406 (Cott.) Did þam in a mountein dern Desselic to wait þe stern. *Ibid.* 17719 (Cott.) Desseli to god praiand, Wit sacrificis and wit offrand. *Ibid.* 19033 (Cott.) þai... desseli bath late and are War tentand to be apostels. *Ibid.* 26881 (Cott.) Als if he desseli did ill.

**Dessende**, *-ente*, *obs. ff.* DESCEND, DESCENT.

**Dessert** (des'zət). Also *f. 8 desert*, *8 des*, *disart*. [a. F. *dessert* (Estienne 1539) 'removal of the dishes, dessert', f. *desservir* to remove what has been served, to clear (the table), f. *des*, L. *dis* + *servir* to serve.]

1. A course of fruit, sweetmeats, etc. served after a dinner or supper; 'the last course at an entertainment' (J.).

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) II. ix. 54 Such eating, which the French call desert, is unnatural. 1666 *Ferri's Diary* 12 July, The dessert coming, with roses upon it, the Duchesse bid him try. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* 261 'Tis the dessert that graces all the feast. 1739 R. BULL tr. *De dekindus Grobianus* 96 If the Guests may pocket the Desert. 1824 LYTTON *Pompeii* IV. iii, The dessert or last course was already on the table. 1684 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) 11. 69 The Medlar... when in a state of incipient decay is employed for the dessert. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 696 Pleasant kinds of dessert, with which we amuse ourselves after dinner.

2. 'In the United States often used to include pies, puddings, and other sweet dishes' (*Cent. Dict.*). 1848-60 in BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 1887 *Scribner's Mag.* (Farmer), The pastry-cook (in Paris) is very useful. He supplies... such dessert (I use the word in the American sense) as an ordinary cook could not be expected to make.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Dessert-knife, -plate, -spoon, etc., those used for the dessert; a *dessert-spoon* is intermediate in size between a table-spoon and a tea-spoon; *dessert-service*, the dishes, plates, and other requisites often used in serving dessert.

1773 DOUGLASS in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 294 It is a common desert wine. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 40. 564 An eye as large as a dessert-plate. 1861 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* 144 Dessert apples and kitchen apples can hardly be distinguished. 1870 RAMSAY *Kemin.* VI. (ed. 18) 203 The servant... put down... a dessert-spoon. 1875 *Finn. Herald* 13 Nov. 30/2 Take... one dessertspoonful of allspice.

**Desseyse**, *-oyt*, *-eyue*, *obs. ff.* DECEASE, DECEIT, DECEIVE.



|| **Dessiatine, desyatin** (de'syātīn). Also *dessatine, desaeatine, dessaetine*. [ad. Russ. *десятинна desyatīna* lit. 'tenth, tithe'.] A Russian superficial measure of 2400 sq. sazhen.

1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* II. 345 A desaeatine and a half of land was bought, with the boors upon it. 1814 W. BROWN *Wks. Propag. Chr.* II. 542 A dessatine contains 117,600 English sq. feet. 1889 *tr. Tolstol's Anna Karēntina* 166 Instead of sowing down twenty-four desyatins, they had only planted six. 1892 *Times* 3 Mar. 3/3 Some 15,761 dessiatines of grain-growing land, or . . . over 40,000 acres. (A 'dessiatine' being about 2½ acres.)

**Destain, v.** Archaic variant of **DISTAIN**.

**Destance**, obs. f. **DISTANCE**, variance, disagreement.

**Destane, -anye, -ayne**, obs. ff. **DESTINE**, **DESTINY**.

† **Destate, v. Obs.** [f. **DE- II. 2** + **STATE sb.**] *trans.* To divest of state or grandeur.

1611 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861) I. 430 (D.) The king of eternal glory, to the world's eye destating himself . . . was cast down for us that we might rise up by him.

**Deste**, obs. pa. t. of **DASH v.**

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 2396 Ouer þe bregge he deste.

**Destemper**, obs. form of **DISTEMPER**.

**Desten(e, -nie)**, obs. ff. **DESTINE**, **DESTINY**.

† **Destert, v. Obs. rare.** [a. OF. *destre* right hand] *trans.* To the right hand.

a 1300 *Body & Soul* 35 (Mätz.) Thi proude palefreyes and thie stedes that thoug haddest in destert [OF. *en destre*] leddest.

† **Desternute, v. Obs. rare**—<sup>o</sup>. [f. L. *dē, DE- I. 3* + *sternuere, sternuūt-, or sternūtare*, to sneeze.] So *sternutament*.

1623 COCKERAM II. To sneeze, *Desternute*. A sneezing, *Desternutament*.

† **Destert, v. Obs. rare**—<sup>o</sup>. [cf. L. *destertēre* to cease snoring.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Desterting*, snorting.

**Destestable**, obs. var. of **DETESTABLE**.

**Desteyne, -nye**, obs. ff. **DISTAIN**, **DESTINE**, **DESTINY**.

† **Desticate, v. Obs. rare**—<sup>o</sup>. [f. ppl. stem of L. *desticare* to squeak as a shrew-mouse.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Desticate*, to cry like a rat.

Hence **Destication**, (*rare*) squeaking.

1820 *Sporting Mag.* VII. 119 It was the destication of a mouse, who . . . had got himself an unwelcome visitor in the cage of my favourite magpie.

**Destill, -ation**, obs. ff. **DISTIL**, **DISTILLATION**.

† **Destin, destine, sb. Obs.** [a. F. *destin* masc. = It., Sp., Pg. *destine*, or OF. *destine* fem. *destiny*, f. *destiner* to **DESTINE**.] = **DESTINY sb.**

1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1817) 211 Makes an ende, as destine hath assignde. 1590 T. WATSON *Death Sir F. Walsingham*, Poems (Arb.) 151 By Destins fatal knife Sweet Meliboeus is depri'd of life. 1599 MARSTON *Sec. Vill.* II. viii. 211 The Destin's adamant band. 1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Song Poems* 14 This hold to brave the skies the Destines framed. — *Statue of Adonis*, She sighed, and said: 'What power breaks Destine's law!'

† **Destinable, a. Obs.** [a. OF. *destinable* fatal, f. *destiner* to **DESTINE**: see **ABLE**.]

(Occurs once in MSS. of Chaucer's *Boethius*, but in 16th c. edd. is substituted five times for **DESTINAL** of the MS.)

Of, pertaining to, or fixed by destiny; fated, fatal. Hence **Destinably adv.** (in printed edd. of Chaucer).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. (Skeat) l. 251 He chaseth out al yvel fro the boundes of his communalite by the order of necessitee destinable. 1530 PALSGR. 310/x *Destynable*, apointed to be ones destenye, *destinable*. 1550-61 CHAUCER'S *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. 219 b/2 (Sk. l. 70) The destinable (MS. *destinal*) ordinance is wouen and accomplished. *Ibid.* (Sk. l. 56) The order destinably (MS. *destinal*) proceedeth of the simplicitie of purveighaunce.

† **Destinacy, v. Obs.** [f. L. *destināt-us, destīnāt-iō*: see **ACY**.] Destination, appointment.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xix. 70 The successyon is unto hym due of ryghte heredytalle and by veraye destinacy after my deth.

† **Destinal, a. Obs.** [f. **DESTIN sb.** or F. *destin* + **-AL**.] Of, pertaining to, or according to destiny or fate.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* IV. pr. vi. (Skeat) l. 80 They surmount the ordre of destinall moevablete. *Ibid.* v. pr. ii. 4 Elles I wolde witen yif that the destinall cheyne constrēneth the moevings of the corages of men? [And three other examples.]

(In the 16th c. printed edd. altered to **DESTINABLE**.)

**Destinarian, nonce-ud.** [f. **DESTINE v.**, after *predestinarian*.] A believer in destiny.

1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LII. 52 They seem to be destinarians—to have a dull apprehension that everything moves on in its preordained course.

† **Destinate, ppl. a. (sb.) Obs. or arch.** [ad. L. *destināt-us*, pa. ppl. of *destinare* to **DESTINE**.] 1. Fated, ordained; = **DESTINED I. a.** as *ppl.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 692 So was me destinate (*Askm.* MS. *destanēd*) to dy. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxxii. That northeren winde that is ever ready and destynat to all evel. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 315 They are destinate to destruction. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilud* xxiv. 468 The Gods have destinate That wretched mortals must live sad. 1634 HARRINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 207 A small flye By a foolies finger destinate to dye.

b. as *adj.*

1605 *Lond. Prodigal* i. 1. That a bad conscience may bring him to his destinate repentance. a 1659 *Br. MORTON*

*Episc. Asserted* 99 (T.) Walo Messalinus, a destinate adversary to episcopacy.

2. Set apart for a particular purpose; ordained; intended; = **DESTINED 2. a.** as *pa. ppl.*

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. xi. 38 Dry stony layers are destinate to white Saxifrage, Bugle, Lauender.

1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 199 Admitted into an Inns of Court, heretofore only destinate and appropriate to the sons of Nobility.

b. as *adj.*

1583 STANYBURST *Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 63 See that you doe folow youre mootheres destinate order. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* 1. Pref. (1622) 8 The destinate end, and scope of this worke. 1660 GAUDEN *God's Gt. Demonstr.* 35 Wilful murder and destinate villany.

B. *sb.* That which is destined; a fated or appointed event, etc.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 153 Destinates are said to be in vain, if either they are insufficiently, or not at all, referred to their Ends.

**Destinate** (de'stinēt), *v.* Now rare. [f. L. *destināt*, ppl. stem of *destinare*: see **DESTINE v.**]

1. *trans.* To ordain, appoint: = **DESTINE v. I.**

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii. 47 To doo sacrefices destynated vnto the noble goddesse Ceres. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 94 Vsurping that faculty and vocation at the first destinated as peculiar to gentlemen. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett.* 1. (1654) 7 You are destinated to fill the place of that Cardinal.

1712 LD. KING *Primitive Church* II. 5 He that read the Scriptures, was particularly destinated to this office. c 1870 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* i. 4 Laying the hand on is the solemn act of designating or destinating to a certain purpose.

† b. To doom, sentence (to a punishment); to ordain or appoint (a punishment) to be inflicted.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* v. (1618) 211 Destinated to a more slow, but to a greater punishment. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* VIII. l. (1632) 393 Whom the Priest by casting of lots had destinated to death. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xiii. (1626) 269 [She] Still Queen-like, destines his punishment. 1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* x. 24 To preserve their Bishop Eusebius from banishment, to which Valens their Emperour had destinated him.

2. To appoint or predetermine in the way of fate or of a divine decree; *pass.* to be divinely appointed or fated; = **DESTINE v. 2.**

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* i. (R.) That name that God . . . did destinate and apointe unto hym, before the creation of the worlde. a 1617 BAYNE *On Ephes.* (1658) 156 Christ is a head of those only whom God hath destinated to convert. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iv. i. 260 The man . . . to whom sovereignty was destinated in Sibylls verses. 1651 WITTIE *Primrose's Pop. Err.* ii. viii. 105 The Turks . . . doe not regard the Pestilence, because they thinke that God hath destinated to every one his manner of death.

b. To determine the destiny of.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* viii. (1848) 91 It is love which mostly destines our life.

3. To devote in intention to a particular purpose or use; to intend, design, allot; = **DESTINE v. 3.**

1555 EDEN *Decades* 157 Suche as they destinate to eate they geld. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 83 Decking their houses with branches of cypresse: a tree destinated to the dead. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* l. ii. iii. xv. We that are bred up in learning, and destinated by our parents to this end. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* II. xviii. Having plowed up . . . the place we have destinated for a meadow. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl.* Angl. 303 If they were not destinated to their profession from childhood.

† b. *pass.* To be designed by nature. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* viii. 108 Nature . . . provided for the safe conduct of this Nerue, since to the midreif it was destinated. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* iii. § 3 (1643) 53 The night . . . is destinated or appointed for quiet and sleep. 1660 tr. *Amyraldus Treat. conc. Relig.* i. vi. 91 The action of seeing, to which the eye is destinated. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 262 Birds . . . being destinated to fly among the branches of trees. 1742 *Lond. & Country Brew.* I. (ed. 4) B. Our Mother Earth . . . is destinated to the Service of Man in the Production of Vegetation.

Hence **Destinating vbl. sb. and ppl. a.**

1633 PRYNNE *Histrio-Mastix* I. ii. (R.). The destinating, and denoting of vnpromisable . . . and vnncessary inventions. 1652 GAULLE *Magastrom.* 130 To depend upon the destinating stars.

**Destinated** (de'stinēt), *ppl. a. arch. or Obs.* [f. prec. vb. + **-ED**.] Appointed, predetermined; destined, fated: see prec. vb.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Destinated*, appointed. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 216 The destinated corruption of the matter. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist.* 35. III. Wks. (1711) 59 The rendezvous and destinated place of meeting. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 214 That this . . . is the particular destinated use of such a thing.

**Destination** (destinē'tiōn). [ad. L. *destinātiō-em*, n. of action from *destinare* to **DESTINE**: cf. F. *destination* (12-13th c.) perh. the immediate source, it. *destinazione*.]

1. The action of destining, appointing, foreordaining, or setting apart to a particular use, purpose, or end; the fact of being destined. (In mod. use influenced by sense 2.)

1598 FLORIO, *Destination*, destination. 1623 COCKERAM, *Destination*, an appointment. 1628 SPENCER *Logick* 208 The flesh of man and beasts doe differ in their proper being, and Gods destination. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 124 It is said, there must be heresies. And why? There is . . . no fatal necessity for them, from God's destination. 1765 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1763) I. ii. 246 No other branch of the human constitution shows more visibly our destination for society . . . than appetite for fame. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 120 That the destination given to these endowments by their founders was wise and politic.

b. *transf.* The end or purpose for which a person or thing is destined; in quot. 1749, the profession or business for which a person is destined.

a 1656 *Br. J. HALL Rem. Wks.* (1660) II. 258 Relative, I say, not inherent in themselves but in reference to their use, and destination. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. ccvii. 293 In your destination you will have frequent occasions to speak in public. 1753 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 160 There is not a fly, but has had infinite wisdom concern'd not only in its structure, but in its destination. 1795 CHRISTIAN in *Blackstone's Comm.* (1809) IV. 82 Sending intelligence to the enemy of the destinations and designs of this kingdom, in order to assist them in their operations against us . . . is high treason. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* xiii. 235 A destination above the objects, the employments, and the abilities of this world.

2. *spec.* The fact of being destined or bound for a particular place; hence, short for *place of destination*, the place for which a person or thing is destined; the intended end of a journey or course. (Now the usual sense.)

1787 CANNING *Microcosm.* No. 32 ¶ 2 That traveller will arrive sooner at his place of destination. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian vi.* Anxiety as to the place of her destination. a 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* I. 199 (L.) 'It [the fleet] has as many destinations' he [Nelson] said 'as there were countries'. 1828 WEBSTER, s.v., The ship left her destination; but it is more usual to say, the place of her destination. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iii. 45 She . . . held by her arm till they arrived at their destination. 1885 *Act 48-49 Vict.* c. 60 § 20 Ships, whose last port of clearance or port of destination is in any such possession. 1891 *Leds Mercury* 27 May 5/1 [He] has at length arrived at his destination.

3. *Sc. Law.* a. The nomination, by the will of the proprietor, of successors to heritable or movable property in a certain order. b. The series of heirs succeeding to such property, whether by will or by the course of law.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 130 Subjects originally moveable become heritable: x. By the proprietor's destination. Thus, a jewel, or any other moveable subject, may be provided to the heir. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v., A destination 'to A. and his heirs of line', carries the property to the heir in heritage, exclusive of the heir of conquest. . . A destination to heirs-male excludes females. 1884 *Law Reports* 9 App. Cases 325 Destinations in favour of such third persons . . . are presumed to be testamentary and revocable.

**Destinator** (de'stinētōr). *rare.* [a. L. *destinātor*, agent-n. from *destinare* to **DESTINE**.] One who destines; one who fixes or pronounces a destiny; a dealer in destinies.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soul* i. xli. 94 Destestable Southsayers, and dissembling destinators. 1610 *Br. WEBBER* *Poetie Spir. Flowers*, Time's Creator and destinator.

**Destine** (de'stin), *v.* Forms: 4-5 *destayn(e)*, 4-6 *-ten*, 5 *-tan(e)*, *-teyne*, 5-6 *-tynne*, 6 *-tynne*, 6- *destine*. [a. F. *destiner* (12th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), ad. L. *destinare* to make fast or firm, establish, destine, f. **DE- I. 3** + *\*stanāre*, causal deriv. of *stare* to stand.]

† 1. *trans.* To ordain, appoint (formally or definitely). *Obs.* (or merged in 3.)

c 1400 *Destyn. Troy* 2673 It was desteynd by dome, & for due holdyn . . . They affermyt hit fully. 1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 80 [Angels] destined for the perpetual motion of the heavens. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. x. 105 His apapage, which the late king had destined him. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* I. xxv. 344 This is the place, O ye heavens! which I destine and select for bawling the misfortune.

2. As the act of the Deity, Fate, or a supernatural power: To appoint or fix beforehand, to predetermine by an unalterable decree or ordinance. Now chiefly in *pass.*: To be divinely appointed or fated; often in weakened sense, expressing little more than the actual issue of events as ascertained by subsequent experience, without any definite reference to their predetermination. (Usually with *inf.*)

c 1300 [see **DESTINING** below]. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxviii. 33 Þe boke of life is þe knawynge of god, in þe whilke he has destaynd all goet men to be safe. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 518 A barne . . . þat dristyn after þi day has destaned to regne. c 1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Aymon* vii. 176 Yf god destyneth hym, he shall wyne the pryse. 1583 G. BUCKE *Commend. verses, Watson's Centurie of Love*, The star's, which did at Petrarch's byrthday raigne, Were fixt againe at thy nativity, Destening thee the Thuscans' poesie. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 13 Since the World . . . prevents Our best and worst Experiments; (As if th' were destin'd to miscarry). 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* iv. i, Lovers destin'd for each other. 1816 WILSON *City of Plague* II. ii. 95 Two such souls are not by God destined to live apart. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result* Wks. (Bohn) II. 134 Their [the English] speech seems destined to be the universal language of men. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Shirk* III. 213 He was, however, not destined to escape so easily. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 1. 343 One who was destined to eclipse even the fame of Colet as a popular preacher.

b. *quasi-impers.* (*passive or active*) with indirect obj. and infin. (subject).

¶ a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 664 If me be destayned to dye at Dryghtyns wylle. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 692 So was me destanod to dye. *Ibid.* 4115 Þat oper dai be desert þam destanod to dye.

3. To fix or set apart in intention for a particular purpose, use, end, course of action, etc.; to design, intend, devote, allot. (Most commonly in *pass.*)



c1530 L.B. BERNERS *Arth. Lyr. Bryt.* (1814) 408 Kyng Godlyer dyd destinyng hym selfe to come on Gouverneur as fast as he might; but Hector met him fyrst, and ouerthrew him. 1541 R. COLEMAN *Galyen's Therapeutike* 2 H ij b, Hunny must be medled in all medicamentes destined & ordeyned to the vleere of the Thorax. 1658 KENNEDY *Pr. Gard.* (1675) 227 Some of these beds you must destine to be eaten young and green. 1707 CURRIE in *Hush & Gard.* 31 The little Hole... towards the... Extremity of the Beane, is destin'd for the Entrance of... aqueous Parts. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress of Bristol* 10 Apr., The apartment destined for Audiences. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III. ii. 68 The time which was destined for re-assembling the parliament. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* xxiii, With how little security man can reckon upon the days which he destines to happiness. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xiv. 302 The ship destined to transport the missionaries.

4. *pass.* To be destined: to be bound (for a particular place): see DESTINED *pph.* a. 2 b.

Hence †Destining *vbl. sb.* Obs.

c1300 K. ALIS. 6867 Of God hit was thy destinyng. c1440 GAW. & GOL. 270 Dede be my destinyng.

Destine, obs. f. DESTIN, DESTINY.

Destined (destin'd), *pph.* a. [f. prec. vb. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.]

1. Appointed or fixed by fate, or by a divine decree or purpose; foreordained, predetermined, fated. (Now often in weakened sense = 'that is (or was) to be'; cf. prec. 2.)

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 156 But ah, who ever shunn'd by precedent The destined ill she must herself assay? 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 20 So may some gentle Muse With lucky words favour my destined urn. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Aeneid* 1, Before he won the Latian realm, and built the destin'd town. c1703 PRIOR *Od. Col. G. Villiers* 92 The infernal judge's dreadful pow'r, From the dark urn shall throw thy destin'd hour. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* xiv, A destined errand knight I come, Announced by prophet sooth and old. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* III. 145 When this burden of woe to its destined end will be brought.

†b. 'Devoted', doomed. Obs.

c1722 PRIOR (J.), May Heaven around this destin'd head The choicest of its curses shed.

2. Fixed in human intention; intended, designed: cf. prec. 3.

1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* iv. 87 Their long destined project. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 58 ¶1 To restore her to her destined Husband. 1754 DODSLEY *Agric.* III. (R.), To reach the destin'd goal.

b. *spec.* Fixed or appointed to go to a particular destination; = BOUND *pph.* a. 1, 2.

c1790 WILCOCK *Voy.* 20 [They] proceed to whatever ship they are destined. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers* *Yorksh.* ix. 239 The troops destined for Britain, usually marched through Gaul. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Apr. 13/2 There were some railway phrases then [1838-9] introduced... You were asked the place to which you were 'destined', the place itself being your 'destination'.

Destinee (destin'), *nonce-wd.* [see -EE.] The person for whom something (as a message, etc.) is destined.

1881 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 472 'Meet me at half-past seven' often reaches the destinee as 'Meet me at half-past eleven'.

Destinee, destinie, obs. forms of DESTINY.

Destinezite (destin'zait), *Min.* [Named

1881 after M. Destinez: see -ITE.] A phosphate of iron, a variety of diadochite, from Visé in Belgium.

1882 DANA *Min.* App. iii. 36.

Destinist (destinist), *rare.* [f. DESTINY + -IST.] A believer in destiny, a fatalist. So *Destinism*, belief in destiny, fatalism. (In mod. Dicts.)

1846 WORCESTER, *Destinist*, a believer in destiny; fatalist. *Phron. Jour.*

†Destinour. Obs. [a. AFR. *destinour*, OF. *destineor*, ad. L. *destinator* DESTINATOR.] He who destines; the Author of destiny.

c1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.* (E.E.T.S.), *Govt. Lordsch.* 65 Men oghte wyth byse prayers bysek þe heghe destynour... þat he wille oþerwey ordeyne.

Destiny (dest'ni), *sb.* Forms: 4 *destine*, -ene(6), -ane(6), 4-5 *destyne*, -ynie, -any(6), 4-6 *destenie*, -onye, 4-7 -eny, 5 -inee, -ynee, -eyne, -onyo, -ayne, *disteyne*, -yne, 5-6 *destyny*, -onie, -onyo, 6-7 *destinie*, 6- *destiny*. [ME., a. OF. *destinde* (12th c. in Littré) = Pr. *destinada*, *la destinata*, fem. sb. from L. pa. pple. *destinitus*, a: see -ADE suffix.]

I. As a fact or condition.

1. That which is destined or fated to happen; predetermined events collectively; = FATE *sb.* 3 a.

1340 70 *Alisaunder* 1026 Hee shall bee doloun and ded as destenie fallest. c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. xiii. 134 And sua ware brokyn Destyne. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 120 Desteyne, or happe... *fatum*. 1717 *tr. Lelwina* in Clarke & Leitch *Collect. Papers* v. 165 There is *Fatum* *Christiana*, A certain destiny of every thing, regulated by the foreknowledge and providence of God. 1849 WHITTIER *Voices of Freedom*, *Crisis* x, This day we fashion Destiny, our web of Fate we spin.

†b. A declaration or prognostication of what is fated to happen. Obs. *rare.*

1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 40 Aeneas commeth into Italie to maintaine warre by destinies, and oracles.

2. That which is destined to happen to a particular person, country, institution, etc.; (one's) appointed lot or fortune; what one is destined to do or suffer; = FATE *sb.* 3 b.

c1325 E. E. ALLIT. P. C. 49 3if me be dyrt a destyne due to haue. c1386 CHAUCER *Ant. & T.* 250 If so be my destynce be shapen By eterne wyte to dyen in prison. c1450 MERLIN 582 On Monday by goode distyne we shall meve alle to go towarde Clarence. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 91 The common people lamented their miserable destiny. 1593 STUBBS *Ann. Abus.* II. (1882) 63 Oh, I was borne to it, it was my destiny. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. ii. 83 The ancient saying... Hanging and witing goes by destiny. 1605 MACB. III. v. 17 Thither he will come, to know his Destiny. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 63 The reward and destiny due to Traytors overtakes them. 1822 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 586 Sublimely reconciled To meet and bear her destiny. 1841 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange* *Life* III. viii. 117 All literary people die overwrought; it is the destiny of the class.

3. In weakened sense (cf. DESTINE v. 2): What in the course of events will become or has become of a person or thing; ultimate condition; = FATE *sb.* 4. (Also in pl.; cf. fortunes.)

1555 EDEN *Decades* 58 The vnfortunate destenie of Petrus de Vmbria. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 272 Jacob was murdered... and sufficed of an Impostume. Their Children also had little better destiny. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady X*— 2 Oct., They seem worthy of another destiny. 1855 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Hist.* iv. 120 That battle which settled the destiny of Saxon independence. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* III. 53 Troy's strength broken, her destinies waning.

II. As an agency or agent.

4. The power or agency by which, according to various systems of philosophy and popular belief, all events, or certain particular events, are unalterably predetermined; supernatural or divine preordination; overruling or invincible necessity; = FATE *sb.* 1. (Often personified; see also 5.)

c1340 GAW. & GR. *Knt.* 1752 How þat destine schulde þat day [dyrt] his wyrd. c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 952 Dido, He... sayleth forth... Towarde Tyale, as wolde destanee. c1530 MORRIS *Ann.* *Frith Wks.* 839/2 Some ascribing all thyng to destyny without any power of mannes free wyll at all. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Comestaglio* 19 It seemed that some furious destinee lead him headlong to his end. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 53 Three men of mine, whom destiny That hath to instrument this lower world... the Sea Hath caus'd to belch vp. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 58 Had his powerful Destiny ordain'd Me some inferiour Angel. 1792 COWPER *Hiad* xviii. 678 The force Of ruthless Destiny. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* i. (1878) 1 That destiny which took form to the old pagans as a gray mist high above the heads of their gods. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclogue* iv. 46 'Ages blest, roll onward!' the Sisters of Destiny cried.

†b. With possessive pronoun: The power or agency held to predetermine a particular person's life or lot. Obs.

c1325 E. E. ALLIT. P. A. 757 My dere destyne Me ches to hys make al þat vmet. c1374 CHAUCER *Anal. & Arc.* 339 Thus holdithe me my destynye a wrechche. c1668 DENHAM (J.), Had thy great destiny but given thee skill To know, as well as pow'r to act her will.

5. *Mythol.* The goddess of destiny; *pl.* the three goddesses held, in Greek and Roman mythology, to determine the course of human life; the Fates: see FATE *sb.* 2.

14... *Lat. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 573/35 *Cloto*, on of three shapisterys *vel* shappystyrs [*vel* destynies]. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. ii. 15 Seuen faier branches... Some... dride by natures course, Some... by the destinies cut. 1623 LISLE *Alfrie* on O. & N. *Test.* Ded. 27 So charge the Destinies their spindle runne. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 523 ¶7, I shall not allow the Destinies to have had an hand in the deaths of the several thousands who have been slain in the late war. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxi. 345 We, poor slaves... must drag The Car of Destiny, where'er she drives Inexorable and blind. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct.* Sc. I. 125 The adamantine distaff which Destiny holds.

III. *attrib.*

1552 HULOET, Desteny readers or tellers, *Fatidici*.

†Destiny, v. Obs. [f. prec. sb. Cf. to fate.] *trans.* To destine, foreordain, predetermine.

c1400 *Test. Love* III. (1560) 298/1 If in that manner bee said, God tofornne have destenied both badde and her bad werkes. 1520 CAXTON's *Chron.* Eng. II. 10 b/1 That lande is destenied and ordeyned for you and for your people. 1592 CHETTEL *Kinde-harts Dr.* (1841) 58 Hidden treasure is by spirits possesed, and they keepe it only for them to whome it is destynied. 1652 J. WRIGHT *tr. Camus' Nature's Paradox* 63 The high Providence of Heaven... destynying me to misfortune.

b. To devote to some fate by imprecation.

c1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 108 It is gret perille for fader and moder to curse her children ne forto destenie hem vnto any wicked thyng.

c. To divine or prognosticate (what is destined to happen). Cf. prec. 1 b.)

1548 HOOVER *Declar. Ten Commandm.* iv, Such as give faith unto... such as destinieth what shall happen... committeth idolatry.

†Destiny, *pph.* a. Obs. *rare.* In 5 *destyne*, 6 *destany*. [a. F. *destiné*, pa. pple. of *destiner* to DESTINE.] Destined.

c1474 CAXTON *Troie* 198 (Sommer 397) Shewyng hym by certayne signes that hit was destyne that another shold make the Cyte. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneid* VII. iii. 36 All hail, thou ground and land, quod he in hy, By the fatis vnto me destany.

†Destitue, v. Obs. *rare.* Pa. t. *destitut*. [a. F. *destituer* to deprive (of something sustaining), ad. L. *destituere*: see next and cf. CONSTITUTE.] *trans.* To deprive. (In quot. *refl.*)

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 728 Soche a maiden to mar þat þe most louet. And dawly hir distitut [printed -ut] of hir dere fader.

†Destituent, a. Obs. [ad. L. *destituent-em*, pr. pple. of *destituere* (see next).] Wanting, lacking. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. Rule xl. § 15 When any condition... is destituent or wanting, the duty it self fails.

Destitute (destit'ut), a. (and sb.) Also 5 *destitut*, -tuyt, -tud, *distytute*, 6 *destytude*, *distitute*. [ad. L. *destitutus* abandoned, forsaken, pa. pple. of *destituere* to forsake, abandon, desert, f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *statuere* to set up, place.]

†1. Abandoned, forsaken, deserted. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xviii. 17 For in oon hour so many richis ben destitute [*fulg.* *destitute* sunt]. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxxvi. 233 Long large and wyde clothes destytut and desert from al old honeste and good vsage. 1592 *Nobody & Someb.* (1878) 350 Great houses long since built Lye destitute and wast, because inhabited by Nobody. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 411 Left their round turrets destitute and pale.

b. Of persons: Forsaken, left friendless or helpless, forlorn. (Blending at length with sense 3.)

1513 MORRIS in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 757 If devision, and dissencion of their friends, had not unarmed them, and left them destitute. 1530 PALSGR. 310/1 Destytut forsaken, *destitue*. 1632 SHIRWOOD, To leaue destitute, *destitue*, *alandonner* *en deserte*. 1704 COCKER, *Destitute*, left forsaken. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Destitute*, deprived, bereaved, forsaken, forlorn. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Destitute*, helpless, forlorn, forsaken: in want and misery. 1755 JOHNSON, *Destitute*, 2. Abject, friendless.

2. †a. Deprived or bereft of (something formerly possessed). Obs. b. Devoid of, wanting or entirely lacking in (something desirable).

b. 1413 *Pyg.* *Sonde* IV. xx. CAXTON, 1483 67 Thou art of comfote destytut; I see And so am I. O careful how ben we. 14... *Why I can't be a Nun* 97 in E. H. P. 1822 149, I am alle desolate, And of gode cownesayle destitute. 1455 DK. OF YORK in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. I. 125 Ye stande destitut and unpoureyed of a Marshall within the town of Calyis. 1491-2 PLUMPTON *Corr.* 102, I am distytute of money.

b. c1500 Lancelot 1178 Shortly to conclude, Our folk of help had ben al destitute. 1556-34 TINDALE *Gal.* II. 15 If a brother or a sister be naked or destitute of daily food. c1540 BORDIE *The boke for to Lerne* A iij b, Not destytute of such commodities. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Pref., To further the studies of them who... are destitute of sufficient masters. 1608 SHAKS. *Per. v.* i. 57 That... we may provision have Wherein we are not destitute for want, But weary for the staleness. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 208 If you were not destitute of an honest heart you could not do as you have done. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 27 ¶2 The Age we live in is not wholly destitute of Manly refined Spirits. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. iv. 20 A species of fashionable dialect, devoid of sense, and destitute of... wit. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 518 A barren waste destitute of trees and verdure.

†c. Bereft of power to do something. Obs. *rare.* 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 60 If any therefore demand which is now most perfection... I am not destitute to say, which is most perfection.

3. Bereft of resources, resourceless, 'in want and misery'; now, without the very necessities of life or means of bare subsistence, in absolute want.

The 16th c. quotations from the Bible have perhaps properly the sense 'forlorn' (1 b.); but they appear to have led the way to the modern sense, which is not recognized by Johnson, and is only approached in other 18th c. Dictionaries.

[1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cii. 17 He turneth him vnto the prayer of the poore destitute [1611 He will regard the prayer of the destitute]. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Heb.* xl. 37 Other... walked vp and downe in shespes skynnes, and goates skynnes, beyng destitute [so 1611, *other versions* in need], troubled, and vexed.] 1740 DYCHE & PARDON [see 1 b]. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 455 Hid pity of their sufferings... tempt him into sin For their support, so destitute. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* III. 35 The deep currents which the destitute Mutter in secret. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wolds* viii. 101 He had left his companions in a destitute state. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 6, I was then so poor and destitute. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 101 There is one class which has enormous wealth, the other is entirely destitute. *Mod. Help* for the destitute poor.

*trans.* 1764 REID *Inquiry* II. § 6. 109 These ideas look pitifully naked and destitute.

†4. *Civil Law.* Of a will: Rendered of no effect by reason of the refusal or incapacity of the heirs therein instituted to take up the inheritance (*testamentum destitutum*); abandoned. Obs.

1774 BR. HALLAM *Anal. Rem. Law* (1795) 58 If a Testator... had given freedom to slaves, and the Testament afterwards became destitute, the slaves lost their freedom.

B. as sb. One who is destitute, without friends, resources, or the means of subsistence.

1737 P. ST. JOHN *Serm.* 224 (R. O.), my friends, have pity on this poor destitute, for the hand of God hath touched her. 1784 *Unfort. Sensibility* II. 12 Considering them as two poor destitutes. 1863 FR. A. KIMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 7 Ask the thousands of ragged destitutes.

Destitute (destit'ut), v. Now *rare.* Pa. t. -ed; in 6 sometimes *destitute*. [Partly f. DESTITUTE a., partly taken as Eng. repr. of L. *destituere* (ppl. stem *destituit-*) to put away from oneself, forsake, abandon: see prec. adj. Cf. F. *destituer*, ad. L. *destituere*.]

†1. *trans.* To forsake, desert, abandon, leave to neglect. Obs.

1530 PALSGR. 514/1, I destytute, I forsake or leave a thyng or persone, *je destitue*. 1550 CROWLEY *Way to Wealth* 362



Oppressed on the one side and destituted on the other. 1627 BACON *Ess.*, *Plantations* (Arb.) 534 It is the sinfulness thing in the world, to forsake or destitute a Plantation, once in Forwardness. 1673 *Lady's Call* II. § 1 ¶ 16. 62 God, who permits not even the brutes to destitute their young ones.

2. To deprive, bereave, divest of (anything possessed); to render destitute, reduce to destitution.

c 1540 BORDE *The boke to Lerne* A ij b, Yf he be destituted of any of the principall. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* v. (R.), So that the churches and ciuile ministracion be not destituted lerned men at any tyme. c 1561 VERON *Free-will* 44 b, The mercye of God whereof they be al together destituted. 1605 HERRON *Short Dial.* 61 That which destititeth so great a number of whole families. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* I. 11 Let it take any one part, and destitute it of heate and vitall spirits. 1820 SHELLEY *Let. to Godwin* 7 Aug., I have given you the amount of a considerable fortune, and have destituted myself... of nearly four times the amount.

3. *spec.* To deprive of dignity or office; to depose. [mod.F. *destituer*.]

1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 70 Where are the Cardinals and Bishops communicating with one excommunicated, instituted by one destituted? 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 131 Let not the Patriarch think... to destitute or depose me. 1889 B. M. GARDNER in *Academy* 16 Nov. 214/3 He was destituted by the General Council of the Commune.

4. To leave destitute or waste, to lay waste.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 40 By none shall the Sanctuary be defended, but those that would have none destitute or defouled it but themselves. 1890 A. RIMMER *Summ. Rambles Manchester* p. v, He would have thought that his country had been overrun by foreign foes and destituted.

5. To make void, frustrate, defeat, disappoint.

c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 200 Examples we have in Brute, In Catilinye, in Cassius, and fayer Absolon, Whome of their purpose God alwayes destitute. 1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 42 If you haue anie new infringement to destitute the inditement of forgerie that I bring against you. c 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism*. I. ii. § 1 (1622) 8 Let... he be needlessly offended, when his expectation is destituted.

Hence *Destituted ppl. a.*, *Destituting ppl. sh.*

1590 VERON *Godly Saiyngs* (1846) 139 He that seeth his brother or his syster naked or destituted of daylie fode. 1580 HOLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Destitution & deliuesment*, *Destituting* or *disappointing*. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshed* III. 1027/2 This monasterie for sundrie yeares was left destituted. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 95 He was a destituted young lad, out of all conversation.

*Destitutely*, *adv.* [f. *DESTITUTE a.* + *-LY*.] In a destitute condition.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. i Tim.* v. (R.), She beyng destitutely left withoute comforte of husbende, of children... of all the worldes solace.

*Destituteness*, [f. as prec. + *-NESS*.] The state or condition of being destitute.

1657 GAULE *Sapient. Justif.* 70 The destituteness and desperateness of the Disease. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. vi. (1713) 107 The weakness and destituteness of the Infant. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 19 Its utter destituteness of all warrant from Scripture. 1835 GRESWELL *Parables* II. 293 The child, in the literal sense of the word, is the emblem of weakness, destituteness, ignorance, imperfection.

*Destitution* (*destitiu* [f. *DESTITUTE a.* + *-TION*]). [a. F. *destitution* (1316 in Godef. *Suppl.*), ad. L. *destitutionem* forsaking, abandoning, n. of action from *destituere* (see above); in *Romanic* usually a noun of condition.]

1. The action of deserting or forsaking. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Destitution*, a leaving or forsaking. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Destitution*, an utter forsaking or deserting. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Destitution*, a leaving, or forsaking, an utter abandoning; also, a being left, forsaken, etc.

2. Deprivation of office; discharge; dismissal.

1554 Act 1-2 *Phil. & M. c. 8* § 33 The Institutions and Destitutions of and in Benefices and Promotions Ecclesiastical. 1644 H. LESLIE *Blessing of Judah* 27 In Law, Institution and Destitution belong both to one. 1683 FITZWILLIAM in *Lady Russell's Lett.* vii. (1773) 8 Want of leisure occasioned by the destitution of a Curate by illness. 1864 TRENCH *Parables* 408 The man 'the unjust steward' not so much as attempting a defence, his destitution [ed. 1886 dismissal] follows.

3. a. The condition of being abandoned or left helpless, of being deprived or bereft (of anything).

b. The condition of wanting or being lacking (of or in anything); want.

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 59 A certeyne woman... was smyte with a Palsy... And yn that destitucyon of her lymmys duryd nat a lillit tyme. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* I. x. (1611) 25 Destitution in these [food and clothing] is such an impediment. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 12 Their destitution of zeale to Gods glorie. 1684 FITZWILLIAM in *Lady Russell's Lett.* xii. (1773) 19 The destitution of his real self, will... cause a stronger sense of your loss. 1727 BAILEY vol. II [see 1]. a 1768 STERNE *Lett.* xci. (R.) Thy mother and thyself at a distance from me... what can compensate for such a destitution? 1790-1810 COMBE *Devil on Two Sticks* (1817) IV. 242 A destitution of all principle, honour, sentiment, and feeling. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. vii. 336 This... does not necessarily imply any destitution of just moral perceptions. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xv. (1856) 116 That... destitution of points of comparison, which make[s] the pyramids so deceptive.

4. *spec.* The condition of being destitute of resources; want of the necessities of life.

a 1600 HOOKER (J.). They... are not left in so great destitution, that justly any man should think the ordinary means of eternal life taken from them. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps. xlv.* 17 Paraphr. 142 My anxieties and destitutions daily increase. 1775 ASH, *Destitution*, want, poverty. 1849

CODDEN *Speeches* 33 Left in a state of destitution. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. xiv. 108 The Christian inhabitants of Thessaly would be reduced to destitution. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 62 He put an end to his life as the only means of escaping destitution.

*Destonie*, *-nye*, obs. forms of *DESTINY*.

*Destorb*, *destourb*, obs. forms of *DISTURB*.

|| *Destour*, *dastur* (*destiur*). Also 7 *distore* (e, *distoore*, *destoor*, *dustoor*. [Pers. دستور]

*dastur*, prime minister, vizier;—Pahlavi دستور

*dastobar*, prime minister, councillor of state, high priest of the Parsees.] A chief priest of the Parsees.

1630 LORD Baintons & Perses viii. (Yule), Their Distoree or high priest. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 55 The Distoree or Pope... has thirteen [precepts]. 1696 OVERTON *Voy. Surat* 376 (Yule) The highest Priest of the Persies is called Destour, their ordinary Priests *Darsoos* or *Hushoods*.

1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* (1836) VIII. 81 If the destour be satisfied, your soul will escape hell. 1777 J. RICHARDSON *Dissert. East Nations* 10 The wretched rhymes of a modern Parsi Destour.

1809 M. GRAHAM *Jrnl.* (1812) (Yule), The Destour is the chief priest of his sect in Bombay. 1862 M. HAUG *Ess. Sacr. Lang. Parsees* 52 The Destours, or the spiritual guides of the Parsee community, should take a chief part in it. 1878 — *Relig. of Parsees* (ed. 2) 17 He bribed one of the most learned Dasturs, Dastur Darab, at Surat to procure him manuscripts and to instruct him in the Avesta and Pahlavi languages.

*Destourn*, obs. form of *DISTURN v.*

*Destrain*, *-ayn*, *-ein*, etc., obs. ff. *DISTRRAIN v.*

*Destraught*, obs. f. *DISTRAUGHT pa. pple.*, distracted.

|| *Destrayt*. *Obs.* Also *-te*, *-tte*. [a. OF. *destrait* (*-ail*, *-oit*), mod.F. *destrait* 'a strait, a narrow place or passage, a defile, a confined place' :—late pop. L. *districum*, from *districus* tight, strict, severe, pa. pple. of *distringere* to *DISTRRAIN*; cf. *DISTRICIT*.] A narrow pass or defile.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxv. 244 The day after passed they by a moche sharp & aspre way, & after descended by a destraynt in a playne. c 1500 *Melusine* lviii. 336 On the morn he passed the destrayte & mounted the mountaynes.

|| *Destreche*, *v.* *Obs.* rare<sup>-1</sup>. [app. irreg. f. *DE-pref.* + *STRETCH v.*; perh. after *stroy*, *destray*, *strayn*, *destrayn*, etc.] *intr.* To stretch out, extend.

c 1475 *How wysse man taught Some* 30 in Q. Eliz. Acad. 53 Als fere as mesure wyll destreche.

*Destrer*, *destrier* (*destrair*, *-iur*, *destrir*). *arch.* Also 4-5 *destrere*, 5 *deistrere*, *dextrere* (e, (g) *dexter*, 9 *dextrier*, *destriero*). [ME. *destrer*, a. AF. *destrer* = OF. *destrier* = Pr. *destrir*, It. *destriere*, *-ero*;—late L. *dextrarius*, in full *equus dextrarius*, f. *dextra* right hand: so called from being led by the squire with his right hand.]

A war-horse, a charger.

a. in contemporary use.

c 1300 K. Alis. 801 The Knightes hunteth after dere, On fote and on destre. *Ibid.* 4924 The queene may lede Twenty thousand maidens upon destriers. c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 2356 Sir Gii him smot to Gaier, And feld him down of his destrier. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 124 To ded ban gon he felle down of his destriere. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 202 By hym baiteth his dextrer [v. r. *destrer*, *destrer*, *dextrere*]. c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* xiii. 87 Faste preking vp-on a destriere. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 9 b, Two right fayr and excellent destriers or horses. c 1500 *Melusine* xix. 82 Then descended Raymondin from the destreir.

b. historical or archaic. (Chiefly in Fr. spelling.)

1720 STYVE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. ii. 354/1 So far into the Thames, as a horseman at low water, riding upon his Destrier into the river could dart his lance from him. 1803 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* 287 Dexters seem to have been what we should call Chargers. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xl. Some palfrey whose pace may be softer than that of my destrier. 1845 T. B. SHAW in *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 146 The Prince picks along on his faithful destre. 1845 J. SAUNDERS *Pict. Eng. Life*, Chaucer 76 The war horses were led by the squires, who always keeping them in their right hand, they were called dextriers. 1858 MORRIS *Sir Galahad* Poems 51 Needs must roll the Prouddest destrier sometimes in the dust. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 175 The knight on his destrier. 1894 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* June 214 The Maiden called for her great destrier, but he lashed like a fiend when the Maid drew near.

*Destreyn* (e, obs. forms of *DISTRAIN*).

*Destribute*, obs. var. of *DISTRIBUTE v.*

|| *Destricution*. *Obs.* rare<sup>-o</sup>. [app. f. *DE-I* + *L. strictio* binding, *STRICTIO*.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Destricution*, a binding.

*Destrie*, obs. form of *DESTROY v.*

|| *Destrigment*. *Obs.* rare<sup>-o</sup>. [f. L. *destringere* to strip off, *strigmentum* that which is scraped or scratched off.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Destrigment*, that which is scraped or pulled of any thing.

|| *Destruction*. *Obs.* rare. [? a. OF. *destruicion* destruction, f. *destruire* to *DESTROY* (cf. *destric*).] Ravaging, ruin.

14. — *Child of Bristowe* 328 in Hazl. E. P. I. 123 Where his fader dud destriction to man or woman in any toun... he shal make aseth therefore, and his good ayen restore.

*Destroer*, obs. form of *DESTROYER*.

|| *Destrouble*, *v.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *destroubler*, *detrubler* (Godef.), f. *des-*, L. *dis-* + *troubler* to *TRouble*. Cf. *DISTURBLE*.] *trans.* To trouble; to make it troublesome for.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 43 Ye haue destroubled the parisshees on here masse. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 94 Auarice destroubledh fayth.

*Destroy* (*d'stroi*). *v.* Forms: 3-4 *destrui*-e(n), 3-5 *-struy*-e(n), *-stru*-e(n), *-stru*, *-strui*, 4-5 *-stry*-(e, 4-6 *-stroy*, (5 *-stroze*, 6 *-strowe*), 6-7 *-stroie*, 5- *destruy*; also 4 *distrie*, *dysstrye*, 4-5 *distruy*-(e, *-truie*, *-truyze*, *-troze*, *-trou*, 4-6 *distroy*-(e, 4-7 *distroie*, 5 *distrie*, *distroi*, 5-6 *dysstroy*-(e, *dis-*, *dystrow*-(e, *-true*, *distrye*. [ME. *destruy-en*, etc., a. OF. *destrui-re* (mod.F. *détruire* = Pr. and Sp. *destruir*, It. *distruggere*) :—late pop. L. *\*destrugere*, ppl. stem *destric*-, for cl. L. *destruere*, f. *DE-I* 6 + *struere* to pile up, construct.]

1. *trans.* To pull down or undo (that which has been built); to demolish, raze to the ground.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 242 Edwyne... destrude wyde aboute... Alle ys stedes, ver and ner, and to grounce caste. a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 85 in E. E. P. (1862) 15 He wolde destruy temple an chirche. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 22348 [Cott.] Bath destrui pam tun and tur. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 25 p1 wallis al distried. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) v. 15 Pare was... a faire citee of Cristen men, but Sarzenes have destruyd it. 1480 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* II. xxxvii. 157 The cite of rome shulde haue be destroyed. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* II. 694 This kyng entended by mortall enuy The cite of Chestre to spoyle and destrye. 1526-34 TINDALE *John* ii. 19 Iesus answered and sayd unto them, destruye this temple, and in thre dayes I will reare it vp agayne. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eremena* 78 To undergoe the brunt of destruying Epicamido's whole campe. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 82 Another earthquake happened, by which several houses were destroyed. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Seine* 237 The English destroyed [the monastery] and half a century afterwards rebuilt it.

b. Said of the action of water in dissolving and demolishing or washing away.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VII. 377 For the nature of violent streames... [is to] destroy all that they debord upon. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parivat's Iron Age* 67 Like a Torrent, which carries away, and destroys all. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 201 The rain utterly destroyed all the trenches. 1835 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 4) I. III. ii. § 24 If the banks of a river are destroyed by a sudden flood it is not waste.

2. To lay waste, ravage, make desolate. *Obs.*

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 388 A leddi... mid hire noan biset al abuten, and hire lond al destrued. c 1320 *Sir Beues* 2442 And al be contre, saun doute, p1 distriede hit al aboute. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 120 Destroyyn a cuntre (or feildis) p1, depopular, deprived, devastat. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 202/1 That same tyme attila destroyed Italye. 1584 POWELL *Lloyd's Cambria* 11 Destroyed the province of Chester. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxx. 11 The terrible of the nations shall be brought to destroy the land.

b. To ruin (men), to undo in worldly estate.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 376 He destrude pat pouere volc, & nom of hem hys preyre. 1621 BOLTON *Stat. Ircl.* 9 (an. 25 Hen. VI) The Irish enemies... destroy the common people by lodging upon them in the nights.

3. To undo, break into useless pieces, or reduce into a useless form, consume, or dissolve (any material structure or object). (Now the leading sense.)

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1120 Mi bodi destrud and leyd on bere. 1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxi. 20 An vnprudnt man schal distrie it. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. c. l. 212 For meny mannyis malt we mys wolde distrie. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy.* E. India 245 That day we destruy'd about fty of their Skiffs, little and great. c 1790 WILCOCK *Voy.* 154 Plundering and destroying whatever they can lay hands on. 1798 H. SKRINE *Two Tours Wales* 155 A fire, by which most of the old houses were destroyed. 1828 AMBLER *Reports* (ed. 2) I. 147 A deed which was charged in his bill to have been destroyed and lost by Roger. 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* ii. (ed. 3) 25 All the ancient Egyptian works on alchemy... were ruthlessly destroyed by the Roman Emperor Diocletian. 1897 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* v. 700 The vessels of Troy... are saved from flames that destroy.

b. To render useless, to injure or spoil utterly.

1542 BOORDE *Dytary* xi. (1870) 260 God may sende a man good meate, but the deuyll may sende an euyl coke to dystrie it. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 115 Locustes whiche destruye the fieldes of corne. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 468 With blistes destroy my Corn. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 8 Shells assume every colour but blue; and that, sea-water... would be apt to destroy. 1806 J. FORBES *Leff. France* II. 60 The long drought and extreme heat have destroyed their vegetables.

4. To put out of existence (living beings); to deprive of life; to slay, kill.

(Now chiefly said of war, pestilence, intemperance, etc., which destroy multitudes, also of the destruction of noxious animals, and of suicide (self-destruction).)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22133 [Cott.] First he sal doo destruy [MS. *Edin. destruy*, *Gott. destruy*] pat halud was of our laured iesu. c 1325 *Prose Psalter* liii. 5 per-for shal God destruy be on ende. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ix. 40 When antecrist is distroid all good sal regne. c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1318 *Dido*. These lordis... Wele me dystroyen only for soure sake. 1473 WARKW. *Chron.* 20 The Bastarde... hade purposed to have destruyt Kynged Edward. 1535 COVERDALE *Bel & Dr.* 26, I shal destruye this dragon without swaerde or staff. a 1547 in *Laneham's Lett.* (Fest. 1871) 130 Haue youe drunke any contagious drynke to dystroyve your chyld. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy.* E. Ind. 291 Rat-Catchers... destroy the Rats and Mice as much as any Cats would. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 368 Of whose destroy-ing himself I have made mention. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 121, I was... going to destroy myself... in the height of my Despair. 1794 SULLIVAN *New Nat.* II. 252 A deluge in Friesland covered the whole coasts, and destroyed the greatest part of the inhabitants. 1839 T. BEALE *Hist. Sperm Whale* 160 Those young bulls... are perhaps the



most difficult to destroy. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* III. 1. It had pleased the Immortals . . . to destroy Priam's innocent people.

6. To bring to nought, put an end to; to do away with, annihilate (any institution, condition, state, quality, or thing immaterial).

1300 *Cursor M.* 2529 (Cott.) Destru [fr. *fr.* destruy, destruy] bou laured! wit pouste jin pe mightes o his wiper-wit. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 443 [an] sal he destroye cristen lawe. 1382a WYCLIF *Prov.* XXI. 22 [They] destroude [1388 distriede] the strengthe of the trost of it. c. 1400 *Destr.* 1340 All hir note of Nigromansy naitly destroyed. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* XIV. 18 So destroyed thou the hope of man. 1612 WILSTER *Dutchesse of Malfi* IV. ii. So pity would destroy pity. 1714 MRS. CENTILVERE *Wonder* IV. i. One tender word destroys a lover's rage. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 193 p. 9 Every other enjoyment malice may destroy. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand. by Loire* 17 To wait . . . would destroy the little chance we appeared to have. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Intellect* Wks. (Bohn) I. 143 Silence is a solvent that destroys personality. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 603/2 He . . . had been heard to express a determination to destroy his life.

† b. *Math.* To cancel, eliminate, cause to disappear. *Obs.*

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 130 After the same manner any other Term in this Equation may be destroyed. 1703 W. EMERSON *Math. Increments* 123, 2 series, where all the terms destroy one another except the first.

c. *Law.* To nullify, invalidate, do away with.

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 353 A person who has only a trust estate, cannot . . . destroy a contingent remainder expectant on his estate. *Ibid.* V. 217 A power collateral to the land . . . cannot be barred or destroyed by a fine levied [etc.]. 1892 GOODEVE *Pers. Property* (ed. 2) 361 The statutes above cited do not destroy the right.

8. To counteract or neutralize the effect of; to render of no avail.

1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 110 These contrary passions, do not necessarily destroy each other. 1759 W. HILLARY *Diseases Barbados* 181 If they are of opposite and contrary Natures, they must at last destroy each other. 1760 72 tr. *Juan & Ulla's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 61 The medicine has destroyed the malignity of the poison. 1850 TYNDALL *Glas.* II. vi. 253 A red glass . . . is red because . . . it destroys the shorter waves which produce the other colours.

† 7. To destroy into or to (reproducing *perdere* in *gohennam* of *Vulgate*): to consign or give over to perdition in. *Obs.*

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 265 It is grett menaile þat god . . . distroieþ not alle þis cursed peple to helle. 1536-38 TYNDALE *Matt.* x. 24 Which is able to destroye both soule and body into hell. [So COVERD., CRANM., Rheims; WYCLIF lese in to; Geneva & 1611 in.]

Hence Destroyed (*dīstroid*) *ppl. a.*, despoiled; ravaged; slain; ruined; reduced to a useless condition.

c. 1440 *Simp. Parv.* 123 Destroyyde, destructus, dissipatus. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 96 Being a Lady of faithful memory to her destroyed husband. 1640 (*title*), England's Petition to their King; an Humble Petition of the distressed and almost destroyed subjects of England. 1801 G. S. FABER *Horz. Mos.* (1818) I. 82 The destroyed book of the Sibyl. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 494 One cry from the destroyed and the destroyer Rose.

† Destroy, *sb. Obs. rare* -1. In 7 distroie. [fr. DESTROY 2.] Destruction.

1616 LANE *Cont. Spr.'s T.* ix. 476 The sweete boy, waiting most fullfill his frendes distroie.

Destroyable (*dīstroi'əb'l*), *a.* [fr. DESTROY 2. + -ABLE.] Capable of being destroyed.

1554 HULOET, Destroyable, or able to be destroyed, *destructibilis*. 1654 FULLER *Two Serm.* 41 Foundations of Religion destroyed (so farre-forth as they are destroyable). 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. ii. § ix. 70 The Accidents themselves, are all makeable and destroyable. 1851 RESKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. 1 iv. § 9 Destroyable only by the same . . . process of association by which it was created.

Destroyer (*dīstroi'ə*). Also 4-5 destrier, distriere, 5 distruyerer, deströer. [fr. DESTROY 2. + -ER; prob. orig. a. OF. *destruier*, -eor, -cour, f. *destrui-re* to DESTROY.] A person or thing that destroys.

1382a WYCLIF *Rev.* ix. 11 Apollon, and by Latyn haugyne the name Destrier [1388 a distriere]. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* II. xix. (1495) 45 Also the fende hyghte Apollon in Grewe, A destroyer. c. 1410 *Hymn Virg.* v. in Warton *Hist. Eng. Poetry* x. Heyl distruyerer of everi strisse. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 98/1 A Destroier, vbi a waster. c. 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 30 Covetysse is distroyer of hym selfe. 1554 COVERDALE 1 *Chron.* xxi. 15 The Lorde . . . sayde vnto the angell y destroyer: It is ynough, holde now thy hande. 1630 in *Descr. Thames* (1758) 65 They are . . . great Destroyers of Barrels, and other Kind of Fish. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 697 Great Conquerors . . . Destroyers rightlier call'd and Plagues of men. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 54 Were it a crime if thy more mighty force Destroy'd the fell destroyer? 1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 102 A neutralizer or destroyer of contagion. 1894 *Daily News* 11 June 6/5 The torpedo-boat destroyer built by the same firm last year for the Admiralty. This type of boiler . . . is being put into most of the 'destroyers' which are being built for the Government.

† Destroyeress. *Obs. rare.* [fr. prec. + -ESS.] A female destroyer.

1662 J. SPARROW tr. *Behme's Rem. Wks.*, *Catal. Extant Works* No. 4 The Turba or Destroyeress of the Image.

Destroying (*dīstroi'ing*), *vb. sb.* [fr. DESTROY 2. + -ING.] The action of the verb DESTROY; DESTRUCTION: now chiefly gerundial.

c. 1300 *K. Alis.* 2888 Never siththe that destroying N'as in Thebes wonyng. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 322 To telle

hasty destroyng of hem. c. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 69 Forsok if he lay down þe suerd . . . he opunþ þe destroyng. 1659 R. HARRIS *Paradise's Iron Age* 13 They . . . consented to the destroyng down of the fair Gardens about the Town, to begin the Fortifications. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 129 For only in destroyng I find ease To my relentless thoughts. 1805 L. COLLINGWOOD in A. DUNCAN *Nelson* (1800) 271, I determined no longer to delay the destroyng them.

Destroying, *ppl. a.* [fr. as prec. + -ING 2.] That destroys, destructive.

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxi. 8 The destroyenge staff of my soune, shal bringe downe all woddle. 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 21 Novelty and Singleness were as destroyng . . . to Art, as . . . Barbarism. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* II. 92 To oppose the inroad of this destroyng host. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxv. Replete with power he is, and terrible, Like some destroyng Angel! 1894 L. D. WOLSELEY *Life of Marlborough* II. xci. 437 Soul-and-body-destroyng debauchery.

Destroyingly, *adv.* [fr. prec. + -LY 2.] As a destroyer, destructively.

1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Und.* I. i. 781 Tho' Ruin now Love's shadow be, Following him destroyingly. 1869 *Daily News* 23 Jan., Dire forms of disease which occasionally sweep destructively over our towns.

† Destruct, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [fr. L. *destruere* = ppl. stem of *destruere* to DESTROY; cf. *construct*.] = DESTROY.

c. 1638 MEDE *Paraphr.* 2 *Pet.* iii. (1642) 12 Either wholly destructed, or marvellously corrupted from that they were before. [So ed. 2; ed. 3 (1653) destroyed.]

Destructant, *sb. rare.* [irreg. f. L. *destruere* (see prec.) + -ANT.] A destroyer, a destroying agent. 1889 T. D. TALMAGE in *The Voice* (N. Y.) 25 July, There is such a thing as pretending to be *en rapport* with others, when we are their dire destructants.

† Destructful, *a.* [fr. L. *destruere* (see prec.) + -FUL.] = DESTRUCTIVE.

1659 SPAT *Plague of Athens* (1667) 2 We fear A dangerous and destructful War. *Ibid.* 10 The circulation from the heart, Was most destructful now.

Destructibility. [fr. next; see -ITY.] The quality of being destructible; capability of being destroyed.

1730-6 BAILEY folio, *Destructibility*, a capableness of being destroyed. 1805 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 309 The varieties of tannin do not accord in the degree of destructibility. 1841 TRIMMER *Pract. Geol.* 257 The greater destructibility of the absent tribes by long immersion in water.

Destructible (*dīstroi'kib'l*), *a.* [ad. L. *destructibilis*, f. *destruere* - ppl. stem of *destruere* to DESTROY; see -BLE.] Capable of being destroyed; liable to be destroyed.

1755 JOHNSON, *Destructible* liable to destruction. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 667 Simple substances, not consisting of parts, nor destructible by all the powers of nature. 1783 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXII 412 Wood, or charcoal, is even perfectly destructible, that is, resolvable into inflammable air. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xx. 483 Forces are convertible but not destructible. 1878 JEVONS *Print. Pol. Econ.* 107 Destructible things, like eggs, skins, etc., are always rising or falling in value.

Hence Destructibleness, destructibility.

1846 in WORCESTER.

† Destructify, *v. rare.* [fr. L. *destruere* - ppl. stem of *destruere* to DESTROY + -FY.] trans. To reduce to destruction.

1841 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXIV. 28; Enough to contaminate, poison, degrade, and destructify the whole race.

† Destructile, *a. rare* -2. [ad. L. *destructilis*, f. *destruere* - ppl. stem; see -ILE.] = DESTRUCTIBLE.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Destructile*, that which may be destroyed.

Destruction (*dīstroi'kʃən*). Also 4-5 destructionioin, (5 -uxion, -tyoun; 4-6 dis-, 5 dys-; [a. OF. *destruction* 12th c., -cion, -fion (mod. F. *dé-*) = Pr. *destruccio*, Sp. *destruccion*, It. *distruzione*, ad. L. *destruction-em*, n. of action from *destruere* to DESTROY.] The action of destroying; the fact or condition of being destroyed: the opposite of construction.

1. The action of demolishing a building or structure of any kind, of pulling to pieces, reducing to fragments, undoing, wasting, rendering useless, putting an end to, or doing away with anything material or immaterial; demolition.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 4049 Afir þe destruccioin sal be Of þe empyre of Rome. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 138 In destruccioin of mawmetrye And in encrease of Cristes lawe deere, They ben accordid. c. 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xvi. 74 He asked þe destruccioin and þe vndoing of his order. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. xi. 158 That after the first destruccioin of the world ther shold be other peple. 1500 CAXTON'S *Chron.* Eng. III. 19/2 He prophesied the destruccioin of Jerusalem. 1553 EDEN *Freat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 13 marg., The destruccioin of the cite of Aden. 1604 SHAKES. *Oth.* I. iii. 177 If she confesse that she was halfe the wooer, Destruction on my head, if my bad blame Light on the man. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxvii. 233 There should be no more an universall destruction of the world by Water. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. i. Wks. 1874 I. 28 There is no presumption . . . that the dissolution of the body is the destruction of our present reflecting powers. 1823 T. FORSTER *Atmosph. Phenom.* (1815) 3 Theory of the formation and destruction of clouds. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Lf.* I. iv. 24 The work of repairing so great a destruction of muscle.

b. The action of ravaging or laying waste; havoc, ruin. *Obs.* (as distinct from the main sense.)

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 202 Destruction he makes of rentes and fees. c. 1400 *Yvaine & Gau.* 476 He . . . said,

i had, ogayne resowne, Done him grete destruccioinwe. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. CXXXIV. 114 He did grete destruccioin to holi church. c. 1500 *Launcet* 1283 Of his realme the opin destruccioinwe.

9. The action of putting to death, slaughter; now chiefly said of multitudes of men or animals, and of noxious creatures.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* W. de W. 1531 4 The destruccioin of Pharo and his host. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rem. Forest* ix, I looked round for the instrument of destruction. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II. Snodgrass bore under his [cloak] the instruments of destruction. *Mod.* Rewards for the destruction of beasts of prey.

d. *personified.*

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxviii. 26 Destruction [WYCLIF *perdicion*] & death sale, we have herde tell of her with oure eares. 1595 SHAKES. *John* v. vii. 77 To push destruction and perpetual shame, Out of the weake door of our fainting Land. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* III. xi, Quench thou his light, Destruction dark!

2. The fact, condition, or state of being destroyed; ruin.

c. 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A) 6077 Wendre we wille to þe douk Otoun, And bring him to destruccioin. 1375 HARBOUR *Bruce* I. 204 To put hym to destruccioin. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 6 She thanked God humbly that had kepte her from shame and destruccioin. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* x. 14 V' mouth of y' foolish is nye destruccioin. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 137 All this mighty Host In horrible destruccioin laid thus low. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 91 When the Prince heard their words, he felt assured of destruccioin.

3. A cause or means of destruction.

1506 DR. MAGNUS *Lett.* to Jas. V., 13 Feb. The Armestronges, had avanted thaymselves to be the destruccioin of twos & fifty parishe churches. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 99 b, Not forseyng before, that this preferment should be þe destruccioin. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* x. 15 The destruccioin of the poore is their poutie. 1798 CANNING, *ed. Laws of Trinagles in Anti-Jacobin* 7 May (1852) 126 Watch the bright destruccioin as it flies. 1833 MR. MARTINEAU *Fr. Wines & Pol.* iv. 58 The deplorable mistake which was likely to prove the destruccioin of the whole family.

† 4. *pl.* = Ruins. *Obs. rare.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xxi. 261, Neere that are the destruccions of a high tower, which in times past was . . . the great temple.

† Destructionable, *a. Obs. rare.* [fr. prec. + -ABLE in active sense.] Addicted to destruction, destructive.

c. 1575 tr. H. Nicholas's *First Exhort.* (1646) 228 Possess of the seven horribel and destruccional devils. 1660 H. MORE *Mystery of Godliness* 269 Intimating that the rest of the Vices are Devils also, but not so destructionable.

† Destructioner. *Obs. rare.* [fr. as prec. + -ER.] One that causes destruction or ruin; a destroyer.

1621 BOLTON *Stat. Ind.* 10 (an. 25 Hen. IV.) Destructioners of the King our Souveraigne Lords liege people.

Destructionist (*dīstroi'kʃənist*). [fr. as prec. + -IST.]

1. An advocate or partisan of a policy of destruction, esp. that of an existing political system or constitution. (Chiefly dyslogistic.)

1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 407 The intestine warfare between the Destructionist and the Conservative. 1845 T. W. COIT *Puritanism* 64 Church-breakers: ecclesiastical destructionists of the straitest sect. 1888 R. DOWLING *Miracle Gold* II. xix. 107 A regular out-and-out Fire-eater, Iconoclast, Destructionist.

2. Theol. One who believes in the final destruction or annihilation of the wicked; an annihilationist.

1807 SOUTHEY *Esperilla's Letters* II. 28 Universalists, Calvinists, Materialists, Destructionists, Brownists [etc.].

Destructive (*dīstroi'ktiv*), *a.* and *sb.* [a. OF. *destruictif*, -ive (1372 in Hatf.); = Pr. *destruictio*, Sp. *destruictivo*, It. *distruittivo*, ad. L. *destruere* - ppl. stem of *destruere* to DESTROY; see -IVE.]

A. *adj.* Having the quality of destroying; tending to destroy, put an end to, or completely spoil; pernicious, deadly, annihilative. *Const. to, of.*

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 22 In all destructive of theyr personis, honoures, goodes, and chyvaunches. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 265 One of these two . . . shulde be destructive to luyngne creatures. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 28/2 Unpolitic, and even destructive to the services intended. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xiv. 64 A man is forbidden to do, that, which is destructive of his life. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 318 The Apostle's sence is not the same with yours (but destructive to it). 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 466 P 7 Vice is in itself destructive of Pleasure. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 163 P 2 A destructive to happiness. 1794 SOUTHEY *Wal Tyler* I, These destructive tyrants Shall shrink before your vengeance. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, First Visit to Eng.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 1 The conditions of literary success are almost destructive of the best social power. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (ed. 6) V. i. 252 A rapid advance . . . under destructive fire. 1882a *Daily Tel.* 19 May, Palmer's bowling proved extremely destructive, and he took no less than eight wickets.

b. In political and philosophical use, opposed to *constructive* and *conservative*.

1834 *Oxf. Univ. Mag.* I. 108 The two distinct lines of conservative and destructive policy. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 241 The spirit of our American radicalism is destructive and aimless. 1861 F. HALL in *Journal Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 148 After so much destructive criticism, to have little of instantly helpful truth to substitute in the room of what has been swept away. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 36 His position, therefore, is simply



destructive. 1878 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. Carlyle 198 Most of us would probably find the importance of this epoch in its destructive contribution.

c. Chem. *Destructive distillation*: see *quots.*

1831 T. P. JONES *Convers. Chem.* xxviii. 281 When organized substances are decomposed at a red heat in close vessels, the process is called destructive distillation. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 284 Distillation may involve the decomposition of the substance heated, and the condensation of the products of decomposition, when it is termed *destructive distillation*.

d. Logic. Applied to conjunctive (or, as they are sometimes called, conditional) syllogisms and dilemmas, in which the conclusion negatives a hypothesis in one of the premisses.

Thus: If A is B, C is D; C is not D, ∴ A is not B. If A is B, C is D, and if E is F, G is H; but either C is not D or G is not H, ∴ either A is not B, or E is not F.

1837 WHATELY *Logic* II. iv. § 7 (L.) In a destructive sorites, you go back from the denial of the last consequent to the denial of the first antecedent: 'G is not H; therefore A is not B.'

B. sb.

1. A destructive agent, instrument, or force; a destructive proposition or syllogism.

1640 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* Ep. Ded., Poysons . . . as destructives of Nature . . . are utterly to be abhorred. 1644 Bp. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* Ded. 3 It hath been a preparative destructive to Royalty. 1646 *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 299 Their confession of Faith . . . is more in Negatives and Destructives, than Affirmatives and Positives. 1674 PENN *Just Rebuttle* 9 Giving, for Antidotes, Destructives to the Souls of Men. 1837 WHATELY *Logic* II. iv. (1836) 118 Which is evidently a simple Destructive. 1856 CHAMBERS *Jrnl.* VI. 56 The grand destructives of nature are the winds and the waves.

2. A person whose theory or practice tends to overthrow existing institutions or systems. (Chiefly dyalogistic.)

1832 *Examiner* 786/1 The Radicals (or Destructives, as you are pleased to describe them). 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 4 To the critic of the schools, ever ready with compendious label, he is the revolutionary destructive.

**Destructively**, a. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a destructive manner.

1651 *Grand Debate* 122 Which lookt upon our hopes of Reformation, almost as destructively as the Papists Doctrine of Infallibility doth. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Low C. Warres* 255 The French Wars rag'd destructively, both at Sea and Land. a 1714 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) I. 37 Nothing really and destructively evil. *Mod.* Fluoric acid acts destructively upon glass.

**Destructiveness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being destructive; tendency to destroy.

1647 *Phrenol. Spark. Glory* (1847) 195 Far from bearing witness to any destructiveness or persecution of them. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 35 The Destructiveness of Atheism to Society. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii. 179 A weapon for its sure destructiveness Abominated once. 1869 *Echo* 30 Oct. An epidemic fever unparalleled for destructiveness. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 335 The . . . rashness, or rather self-destructiveness of the charge.

b. *Phrenol.* The name of a faculty or propensity having a bump or 'organ' allotted to it.

1815 *Edin. Rev.* XXV. 235 To the Order of Feelings . . . belong the following species . . . 6. Destructiveness. 1828 COMBE *Constit. Man* ii. § 5 Destructiveness serves also to give weight to indignation. a 1875 KINGSLAY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 568 These same organs of destructiveness and combativeness.

**Destructiveness**, a. rare. [f. L. *destruct-* ppl. stem (see above) + -LESS.] Indestructible.

1845 T. B. SHAW in *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 32 The bond . . . is fair and true! Destructiveness as the soul, and as eternal.

**Destructor** (dĭstr'ktər). [a. L. *destructor* destroyer, agent-noun from *destruere* to DESTROY. In F. *destruc-teur* (1420 in Hatzf.).]

1. A destroyer; one who destroys.

a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* I. 527 (R.) Helmont does somewhere wittily call the fire the destructor and the artificial death of things. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1212 A decree ordered . . . all destroyed [temples] to be rebuilt at the cost of the destructors.

2. A furnace or crematory for the burning of refuse. Also attrib.

1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 799 To dispose of the refuse in a quick and cleanly manner, a small cremator, or destructor, has been introduced. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 7 May 4/8 The abattoir will be a greater nuisance in Green-lane than the refuse destructor. 1891 *Daily News* 16 July 4/4 Responsible for the working of the dust destructors. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 2/5 One hundred tons are extracted per week and burned in a destructor furnace.

† **Destructory**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [f. L. type \**destruċtōri-us*, f. *destructor*: see prec. and -ORY.]

A. adj. Of the nature of a destroyer; = DESTRUCTIVE.

1614 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm.* on Prov. xxiv. 21-23 IV. (1853) 312 It is destructory, a destroying sin. 1657 H. BURTON *Baiting of Pope's Bull* 13 So destructory of that most precious and peerlesse ransome. 16. SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 228 Which impediment . . . is not only prohibitory, but destructory.

B. sb. = DESTRUCTIVE sb.

a 1621 S. WARD *Life of Faith* (1627) 99 Subtilties of School-men, sentences and conceits of Postilers, rosaries, destructories, Anthologies. 1644 Bp. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* viii. 94 You have point blank the contrary, a virtual destructory of this imagined and conceited right.

**Destructuralize**, v. [DE-II. 1.] *trans.* To undo the structural character of; to disorganize. Hence *Destructuralization*.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* I. 494 A literal destruction (i. e. de-structuralization), an utter and final disorganization.

**Destruct-turb, -turbule**, obs. ff. *DISTRUST*, etc. † **Destuted**, pa. ppl. *Obs. rare.* [perh. a corrupt form of *destituted*, f. L. *destituere*, which had the sense 'to neglect, omit'. But the verb *DESTITUTE* is not known till much later.] Omitted, left out.

c 1300 *K. Alis.* 2199 This batail destuted is, In the French, wel y-wis, Therfor I have, hit to colour, Borrowed of the Latyn aoutour How hent the gentil knyghtis.

**Destyne**, var. of *DESTINY* ppl. a. *Obs.*

**Destyne, -nie, -ny**, obs. ff. *DESTINE, DESTINY.*

**Desubstantiate** (dĭs'ubstā'njē'et), v. [f. DE-II. 1 + L. *substantia* SUBSTANCE + -ATE: after *substantiate*.] *trans.* To deprive of substance.

1884 MRS. H. WARD tr. *Amiel's Jrnl.* (1891) 255 The mind is not only unclothed but stripped of itself and so to speak de-substantiated.

† **Desubulate**, v. *Obs. rare* -o. [f. L. *dēsūbū-lāre* to bore in deeply, f. DE-I. 3 + *subūla* anawl.] 1633 COCKERAM, *Desubulate*, to pierce with a nail.

**Desudation** (dĭs'udē'jən). *Med.* [ad. L. *dēsūdātō-em* violent sweating, n. of action from *dēsūdāre* to sweat greatly, f. DE-3 + *sūdāre* to sweat. So in mod.F. (Littré).]

1727-51 in CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lexicon* 289 Desudation means a profuse and inordinate sweating, a muck sweat.

† **Desudatory**, *Obs. rare* -o. [f. L. type \**dēsūdātōri-um*, f. *dēsūdāre*: see prec. and -ORY.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Desudatory*, an hot House or Bagnio.

† **Desuete**, a. *Obs. rare* -o. [ad. L. *dēsuet-us* pa. ppl.: see next.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Desuete*, out of use.

**Desuete** (de'swētūd). [a. F. *dēsuetude* (1596 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dēsuetudo* disuse, f. *dēsuet-us*, pa. ppl. of *dēsuescere* to disuse, become unaccustomed, f. DE-6 + *suescere* to be accustomed, to be wont.]

1. A discontinuance of the use or practice (of anything); disuse; † protracted cessation from.

1623 COCKERAM, *Desuetude*, lacke of vse. 1629 tr. *Herodian* (1635) 131 A general laziness and desuetude of Martial Exercises. 1632-6a HEYLIN *Cosmogr.*, To Rdr., My desuetude from those younger studies. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 139 By a desuetude and neglect of it. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iv. 160 Desuetude from their former Civility and Knowledge. 1706 J. SERGEANT *Account of Chapter* (1853) Pref. xv, By a desuetude of acting, expire, and be buried in oblivion.

b. The passing into a state of disuse.

1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *New Year's Eve*, The gradual desuetude of old observances.

2. The condition or state into which anything falls when one ceases to use or practise it; the state of disuse.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 14 To revive acts buried and brought in [=into] desuetude by Prelats. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* x. § 22. 315 The weighty Truths of God were neglected, and, as it were, went into Desuetude. 1703 *London Gaz.* No. 3914/4 Reviving such [Laws] as are in desuetude. 1820 SCOTT *Monast.* i. The same mode of cultivation is not yet entirely in desuetude in some distant parts of North Britain. 1826 G. Rev. XXXIV. 6 This beautiful work . . . fell (as the Scots lawyers express it) into desuetude. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 2. 268 The exercise of rights which had practically passed into desuetude.

**Desulphur** (dĭs'ulfər), v. [f. DE-II. 2 + SULPHUR. So mod.F. *dēsulfurer*.] *trans.* To free from sulphur; to desulphurize.

1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-printing* 85 Wool deprived of naturally adhering grease, and heated to 160°, assumes a yellow tinge, which is deeper when the wool has previously been de-sulphured.

**Desulphurate** (dĭs'ulfū'ret'), v. [f. DE-II. 1 + SULPHURATE v.] = prec. Hence **Desulphurated** ppl. a., **Desulphurating** vbl. sb. and ppl. a., **Desulphuration**.

1757 tr. *Henckel's Pyritol.* 109 To which the pyrites-iron must, by the desulphuration, be reduced. 1791 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 361 The difference of the times required for desulphurating the antimony. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 619 Not really a desulphurating compound.

**Desulphuret** (dĭs'ulfū'ret), v. [f. DE-II. 2 + SULPHURET.] *trans.* To deprive of sulphurets or sulphides. Hence **Desulphuretted** ppl. a.

1898 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 847 Soda which contains sulphides is preferred for making the mottled . . . soap, whereas the desulphuretted soda makes the best white-curd soap.

**Desulphurize** (dĭs'ulfū'reiz), v. [f. DE-II. 1 + SULPHURIZE v.] *trans.* To free from sulphur. 1864 WEBSTER, *Desulphurize*. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 June 7/3 To induce them to desulphurize all their waste.

Hence **Desulphurized** ppl. a.; **Desulphurizing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also **Desulphurization**, **Desulphurizer**.

1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* I. 106 In this sense the production of coke may also be called the desulphurization. 1870 J. ROSKELL in *Eng. Mech.* 18 Mar. 647/1 It is also a flux and a desulphuriser. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 59/2 Desulphurised silicates. 1892 *Daily*

*News* 23 Sept. 3/2 A very powerful desulphurising agent. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 6/3 The desulphurisation of Cleveland ironstone so as to convert it straightway into steel will be an accomplished fact.

**Desult** (dĭs'ult), v. *nonce-wd.* [ad. L. *dēsultāre* to leap down, f. DE-I + *saliāre* to leap.] *intr.* To proceed in a desultory manner.

1872 M. COLLINS *Pr. Clarice* I. vi. 95, I digress, I desult. 1873 — *Miranda* II. 143 Having heretofore been accused of desulting and digressing. 1876 MABEL COLLINS *Blacksmith & Scholar* I. 201 We must not desult.

**Desultor** (dĭs'ultər), rare. [a. L. *dēsultor* leaper down, vaulter, agent-noun from *dēsultāre*, *dēsult-* to leap down.] A circus horse-leaper.

[1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Desultores*, *desultorii*, Persons of agility of body, who used to leap from one horse to another, at the Horse Races in the Circensian Games.] 1880 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* I. 283 Clowns and desultors in ragged jackets were hanging about.

**Desultorily** (de'sultər'i), adv. [f. *DESULTORY* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a desultory or random manner; unmethodically.

1664 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) III. 146 Or else he had not passed so desultorily our Universities and the Navy. 1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X. 306 The late influenza . . . proceeded desultorily in some cases, in others it was more regularly progressive.

1812 SHELLEY *Let.* in *Hogg Life* 1858 II. v. 140 Have I written desultorily? 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* I. vi, They had spent some time wandering desultorily. 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 324 Birds hopping slowly and desultorily about.

**Desultoriness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being desultory; scrappy discursiveness; disconnectedness; lack of method.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* Pref. (1675) 10 The Seeming Desultoriness of my Method. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Desultoriness*, the Skipping from one thing to another. 1788 REID *Act. Powers* II. iii. 538 There is a desultoriness of thought in man. 1816 BUCHAN in *Singer Hist. Cards* 360 Excuse the desultoriness of these observations. 1870 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Aug. 12 Accidental defects of desultoriness and sketchiness.

**Desultorious** (de'sultō'ri-əs), a. [f. L. *dēsultōri-us* DESULTORY + -OUS.] = DESULTORY a. 1.

1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* II. ix. 52 O desultorious Declaration! O roving Rhetoric! a 1638 MEKE *Ren. Apoc.* Wks. (1672) II. 582 Our desultorious and shifting Interpreters. 1703 Bp. PATRICK *Comm. a Sam.* vi. 10 David danced with composed and decent, not desultorious and light motions, such as vain fellows are wont to use. 1719 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Divinity* 459 Fixing the Sense of Scripture, and preventing its being ill-used by desultorious Wits. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* in. 525 Tripping with loose and desultorious toe.

**Desultory** (de'sultər'i), a. (sb.) [ad. L. *dēsultōri-us* of or belonging to a vaulter, superficial, desultory, f. *dēsultor*: see *DESULTOR*.] A. adj.

1. Skipping about, jumping or flitting from one thing to another; irregularly shifting, devious; wavering, unsteady. *lit.* and *fig.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positioes* xxxix. (1887) 220 Not resting upon any one thing, but desultorie over all. 1594 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm.* II. 68 'Winter brooks' as Job termed flitting desultory Christians. 1655 FULLER *C. Hist.* III. ii. § 31 The Crown, since the Conquest, never observed a regular, but an uncertain and desultory motion. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 86 Persons of a light and desultory temper, that skip about, and are blown with every wind, as Grass-hoppers are. 1699 BURNET *39 Art.* xx. (1700) 195 All men ought to avoid the Imputations of a desultory Levity. 1748 J. MASON *Elocut.* 19 To cure an uneven, desultory Voice . . . do not begin your Periods . . . in too high or too low a Key. 1754 EYLES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 132 That desultory motion, by which it flies off from an electrified body. 1784 H. ELLIOTT in *Di. of Leeds's Pol. Mem.* (1884) 259 There is also a peculiar desultory motion in His Royal Highnesses eye. 1789 G. WHITE *Selborne* xv. (1853) 63, I shot at it but it was so desultory that I missed my aim. 1825 SOUTHEY *Paraguay Proem.*, Ceasing here from desultory flight.

2. Pursuing a disconnected and irregular course of action; unmethodical.

1740 WARBURTON *Let.* 2 Feb. (R.), This makes my reading wild and desultory. 1773 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 427 Writing . . . not in a desultory and occasional manner, but systematically. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 14 June, She is a very desultory reader. 1827 HARE *Gnoses* (1859) 146 Desultory reading is indeed very mischievous, by fostering habits of loose, discontinuous thought. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IV. vii. i. 3 A desultory and intermittent warfare. 1872 Geo. ELIOT *Middlem.* xxix. (1873) 104 Guests whose desultory vivacity makes their presence a fatigue. 1876 STRUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* ii. 41 The temptation to desultory research must in every case be very great, and desultory research, however it may amuse or benefit the investigator, seldom adds much to the real stock of human knowledge.

b. Of a single thing: Coming disconnectedly; random.

a 1704 R. L'ESTRANGE (J.), 'This not for a desultory thought to atone for a lewd course of life. 1822 HAZLITT *Table-t.* Ser. II. vi. (1869) 131 He no sooner meditates some desultory project, than [etc.].

c. Irregular and disconnected in form or appearance; motley. *rare.*

1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) XIII. lxxxviii. § 42. 148 They . . . shuddered when they gazed on the long and desultory array of Cossacks . . . sweeping by. 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* II. 19 A beggar in picturesque and desultory costume.

B. sb. A horse trained for the 'desultor' in a circus. *Obs. rare* -1.

1653 UROUHAUT *Rabelais* I. xxiii, These horses were called desultories.



† **Desulture**. *Obs. rare* - *o*. [ad. L. *desultura*, leaping down, vaulting.]

1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Desulture*, a vaulting from one horse to another.

† **Desume**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *desumere* to take from a mass, pick out, cull, f. DE-2 + *sumere* to take.] *trans.* To take or obtain (from some source); to derive, borrow, deduce.

1564 *HAWARD Entropius* To Rdr. 7 A language more rife and familiar than those from whence he [Tully] desumed them. 1623 *HART Arraiganc*. Ur. Ep. to Rdr. A ij. Some things desumed from mine owne experimental knowledge. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* III. xiv. 143 Nor is this Salamanders wooll desumed from any Animal, but a Mineral substance. 1697 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* II. xiii. (1715) 304 From this Species, those, whose profession it was to interpret Dreams, have desumed their Names.

† **Desumption**. *Obs. rare*. [a. of action f. L. *desumere*, ppl. stem *desumpt-*.] Taking (from some source).

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Desumption*, a chusing, or taking out. 1775 *ASIA*, *Desumption*, the act of taking from others.

**Desupernaturalize**: see DE- II. 1.

† **Desvoy**, *v. Obs. rare* - *i*. [a. OF. *desvoy-er*, var. of *desvier* - late L. type \**desviare* for L. *deviare*: see DE- I. 6.] *intr.* To go out of the way, to deviate.

1481 *CANTON Myrr.* III. xiv. 166 By which they desvoy and go out of the way.

**Deswade**, *obs.* form of **DISSUADE** *v.*

† **Deswarre**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [a. AFR. \**deswaré*, OF. \**desguaré*, \**desgaré* = OF. *esguard*, *esuard*, *esgard*, mod. F. *égard*.] Gone out of the way; that has lost his way, gone astray, stray. Another form of the word is in the title *Sir Dégarre* = knight *deswarre*, in the quotation.

c. 1314 *GUY Warw.* (A) 6003 A knigt icham deswarre, Pat in (v. r. herborough) y bid par charite.

**Desy**, *obs.* var. of **DIZZY**.

**Desynonymization** (*dēsīnōnīmīzāʃən*). [n. of action f. next: see -ATION.] The process by which words originally synonymous come to be differentiated in use.

1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xix. § 153 It has been remarked . . . that with the advance of language, words which were originally alike in their meanings acquire unlike meanings - a change which he [Coleridge] expresses by the formidable word, 'desynonymization'. *Ibid.*, The desynonymization of words is the ultimate effect.

**Desynonymize** (*dēsīnōnīmīz*), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + SYNONYM + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To differentiate in meaning words previously synonymous.

1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* IV. (1870) 42 In all languages there exists an instinct of growth . . . working unconsciously to desynonymize those words originally of the same meaning. 1827 *HARE Guesses* Ser. I. (1873) 220 His [Coleridge's] word to *desynonymize* . . . is a truly valuable one, as designating a process very common in the history of language. 1883 *FARRAR Early Chr.* I. ix. 205 There had been a rapid tendency to desynonymize the words 'bishop' and 'presbyter'.

b. To free from synonyms.

1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 169 To form an idea of the extent to which our language has been desynonymized.

2. *intr.* To cease to be synonymous.

a. 1862 *BUCKLE Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 547 Remarks on the tendency of words to desynonymize.

Hence **Desynonymized** *ppl. a.*, -izing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1833 J. C. HARE in *Philolog. Museum* II. 224 From the desynonymizing tendency before spoken of. 1831 *TRENCH Study of Words* vi. (1869) 225 The process of 'desynonymizing'.

1884 *FARRAR Luke* 359 *Ἀνάθεμα* is only a desynonymized form of the same word [*ἀνάθεμα*].

† **Desyte**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *desit-*, ppl. stem of *desistere* to cease: cf. **DESITION**.] ? To leave off.

a. 1590 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 8 Etythr for to endyte or else for to desyte.

**Det**, earlier spelling of **DEBT** *sb.* and *a.*

**Detach** (*dētætʃ*), *v.* In 5 *distache*. [a. F. *détache-r*, earlier *destacher*, *destachier* (12th c. in Godef.) = Pr., Sp. *destacar*, It. *distaccare*, f. Rom. *des-*, L. *dis-* (Dis-) + Rom. *tacca*, F. *tache* nail, tack, fixed point, spot. Cf. **ATTACH**.] Used by Caxton in form *distache* from OF. *des-* (see **DES-**); but the existing word appears to have been adopted from modern F. late in the 17th c.]

1. *trans.* To unfasten and separate; to disconnect, disengage, disunite. *lit. and fig.*

[c. 1477 *CANTON Jason* 115 b, He distached and ripte it of.] 1686 F. SPENCER tr. *Varilla's Ho. Medicis* 73 Coglionie detached himself out, for the viewing him the better. 1691-8 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* IV. 219 We must now Detach and disengage our Hearts from the Creatures. 1726 *BUTLER Anal.* II. vii. 333 The testimony of S. Paul is to be considered as detached from that of the rest of the Apostles. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. 6 The flints . . . I can readily conceive to have been detached from mountains very distant from them. 1797 *MANN in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 446 The French have long sought to detach Austria from England. 1798 *LAMB Rosamund Gray* xi, [It] only tends to soften and tranquillise my mind, to detach me from the restlessness of human pursuits. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 335 The caloric endeavours to detach carbonic acid from the lime. 1847 *MRS. A. KERR Hist. Serbia* 298 Nor could Kara George venture to detach himself from the Russians. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. App. 575 Northamptonshire and Hunting-

donsire were afterwards again detached from Northumberland. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 314 A failure to detach both hooks simultaneously may lead to the swamping of the boat.

2. *Mil. and Naval.* To separate and send off (a part from a main body) for a special purpose; to draw off (a regiment, a ship, or the like) for some special mission. Also *transf.*

1684 *Scanderberg Rediv.* vi. 145 A Body of Foot and Dragoons was Detached to Attacque their Cannon. 1697 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* I. xxvi. (1715) 181 The Chivalry shall be detached out of the most puissant and wealthy Athenians. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), To detach (Fr. in the Art of War), to make a Detachment, to send away a Party of Soldiers upon a particular Expedition. 1727 H. BLAND *Milit. Disc.* xix. 287 When Battalions are Detach'd for the covering of the General's Quarters, it only goes for a Tour of Fatigue. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* (1845) 148 She was immediately detached to look out for a convenient place. 1796-7 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 237 During this the front line detaches skirmishers. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 678 Several regiments . . . detached from the army which had lately besieged Limerick.

*absol.* 1809 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* IV. 400 If they should venture to detach, they will lose both kingdoms.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To disengage and separate oneself, to become disconnected.

1842 *TENNYSON Vision of Sin* iii, Detaching, fold by fold, From those still heights, and slowly drawing near.

Hence **Detaching** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* (1873) VI. xi. 62 Stronger than they by their detachings. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* Boat-detaching Hook, one adapted to be suddenly cast loose when a boat lowered from the davits touches the water. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 July 11/1 The detaching shaft springs back. 1890 *Athenaeum* 21 June 795/3 That detaching and absorbing interest which from time to time is necessary to physical and mental well-being.

**Detachability**. [f. next: see -ITY.] Capability of being detached.

1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* (1861) 255 Its singleness, its detachability for the imagination. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XVI. 434/1 We only realize the detachability of things when we see a baby at work.

**Detachable** (*dētætʃəb'l*), *a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE.] Capable of being detached or separated.

1818 *BENTHAM Ch. Eng.* 406 This detachable mass of pay. 1834 *FRASER's Mag.* X. 700 Poetry yet intrudes in separate and detached or detachable passages. 1867 *MACGREGOR Voy. Alone* (1868) 22 The chart frame is also detachable from its place. 1878 *DOWDEN Stud. Lit.* 241 Many good things in particular passages of her writings are detachable. 1883 *Standard* 6 Apr. 5/2 The detachable spear point of the Fraser River savage.

**Detachableless**. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Capability of being detached.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. 564 The detachableness which distinguishes ideas that are fully developed.

**Detached** (*dētætʃt*), *ppl. a.* [f. DETACH *v.* + -ED.] Disconnected, disengaged, separated; separate, unattached, standing apart, isolated.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Bastion detached or cut off*, that which is separated from the Body of the Works. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 30 The House stands detached. 1727-31 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v.*, In painting, the figures are said to be well detached, or loosened, when they stand free, and disengaged from each other. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson Advt.*, Innumerable detached particulars. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. 77 Ore found in large detached masses. 1801 *MRS. CH. SMITH Solitary Wanderer* II. 38, I took a small, but elegant, detached house. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. vii. 47 In the centre . . . stands a detached column of granite. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. ix. 409 A few detached events must be mentioned. 1879 *SIR G. G. SCOTT Lect. Archit.* I. 149 Attached and detached shafts may be used alternately. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 27/2 The villa stands alone, or as it is termed 'detached'.

**Detachedly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a detached manner; disconnectedly; apart from others of the same kind, or from context, etc.

1707 E. M. LOMAX *Philanthrope* 252 The tree, the rock, or the meadow, considered detachedly from one another. 1844 *SIR E. BRYDGES Lett. on Byron*, Some of the sentiments [in 'Cain'] taken detachedly . . . are . . . dangerous. 1847 *LD. LINDSAY Chr. Art* I. 122 We are at liberty . . . to consider them detachedly.

**Detachedness** (*dētætʃtnəs*, -ēdnəs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being detached or of standing apart; separation; isolation.

1768 *Wom. of Honor* III. 224 So complete had his detachedness been from his family. 1829 *Athenaeum* 17 Sept. 392/2 It may be that this 'detachedness' - unkind persons call it selfishness . . . is an element of a noble strain.

**Detacher** (*dētætʃər*). [f. DETACH *v.* + -ER 1.] A person or thing that detaches; an apparatus or instrument for detaching.

1884 *Bath Herald* 27 Dec. 6/5 After being carried through certain apparatus called detachers, the wheat passes through centrifugal dressers.

**Detachment** (*dētætʃmənt*). [a. F. *détachement* (1642 in Hatzf.), f. *détacher*: see -MENT.]

1. The action of detaching; unfastening, disconnecting, separation.

1669 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa* I. Pref. 35 A perfect Detachment, and clearing of our affections from the friendships of the creature. 1699 J. WOODWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 208 So continual an Emission and Detachment of Water, in so great Plenty from the Parts of Plants. 1703 *POTT Chirurg. Wks.* II. 17 A detachment of fibres from the fascia lata of the thigh. 1876 W. H. POLLOCK in *Contemp. Rev.* June 35 The growth of the drama has . . . gone hand in hand with its detachment from the service of its parent. 1880 *CAR-*

*PENTER* in 19th Cent. No. 38. 612 Hergs which show least signs of change since their first detachment from the parent mass.

2. *Mil. and Naval.* The separating and dispatching of part of a body of troops, etc., on special service.

1678 *PHILLIPS, Detachment*, a word now very much brought into use, in relations of the affairs of the French Army, and signifies a drawing off of a party from one place for the relief or assistance of some party, upon occasion, in another place. 1693 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 116 They confirm the detachment of the dauphine with 25,000 men to the Rhine. 1784 *DE FOX Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 107 The army, after so many detachments, was not above nineteen thousand men. 1748 *CHESTERF. Lett.* II. clx. 75 Which would have . . . caused a great detachment from their army in Flanders. 1841 *EDMUNSTON Hist. Ind.* I. 143 [They] had become tenants on condition of service instead of mere officers on detachment.

3. *concr.* A portion of an army or navy taken from the main body and employed on some separate service or expedition; any party similarly separated from a main body.

1678 *BUTLER Hud.* III. iii. 35 Haunted with detachments, sent From Marshal Legion's regiment. 1681 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 89 He has sent out a detachment of six witnesses, to confound Fitzharris's discovery. 1744 *DE FOX Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 68 Detachments were made out of every regiment to search among the dead. 1739 *CIBBER Apol.* x. 273 A Detachment of Actors from Drury-Lane. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. iii. 256 A detachment of cavalry intercepted his march. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. xv. 291 He sent a detachment of his fleet to seize the island of Cythera. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 112 A gun detachment consists of one non-commissioned officer and nine gunners.

*attrib.* 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. L. 3 The smartest officers are usually selected for detachment duty. 1881 *MRS. ALEXANDER Fraser* iii, He was almost immediately told off for detachment duty.

4. A standing apart or aloof from objects or circumstances; a state of separation or withdrawal from connexion or association with surrounding things.

1862 *MAURICE Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. iii. § 36. 88 This detachment from Italian feelings might have led one to expect [etc.]. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragm. Sc.* (1877) I. iv. 146 The mountain sprang forth with astonishing solidity and detachment from the surrounding air. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 115 Oxford, 'the sweet city with her dreaming spires', where there has ever been so much detachment from the world. 1883 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Oct. 392 An apartness or detachment from self. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Comm.* II. iii. liii. 335 The detachment of the United States from the affairs of the Old World.

b. A condition of spiritual separation from the world. (Cf. 1669 in 1.)

1798 *LAMB Rosamund Gray* xi, The stronger I feel this detachment, the more I find myself drawn heavenward. 1853 M. KELLY tr. *Gosselin's Power of Pope* I. 91 To inspire all the faithful with the spirit of detachment. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* 199 A most heroic faith, and the detachment of a saint. 1864 T. F. KNOX *Life Henry* 150 Let all who suffer with detachment rejoice. 1891 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 5/2 There is no such excellent cure for 'detachment' as an attachment.

† **ETYMOLOGICALLY** for **ATTACHMENT** 1-2.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Détachier*, To seize or take into custody another man's goods or person by writ of Detachment or other course of law. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Detachment*, in Law, a sort of Writ.

**Detail** (*dētail*), *dētail*, *sb.* [a. F. *détail* (12th c. in Hatzf.) the action of detailing; the result of this action, retail, f. stem of *détailler*: see next. App. first adopted in the phrase *in detail*, F. *en détail*, opposed to *en gros* in the gross, wholesale. Sense 5 represents the F. *détail du service, distribuer l'ordre en détail*, Feuquieres, a. 1711.]

1. The dealing with matters item by item; detailed treatment; attention to particulars. Esp. in phrase *in († the) detail*, item by item; part by part; minutely; circumstantially. So *to go into detail*, i.e. to deal with or treat a thing in its individual particulars.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 306 (R.) As if a man would say, that necessary it is for him to offer wrong in detail, who mindeth to do right in the gross. 1706 *PHILLIPS Detail* (Fr.), the particular Circumstances of an Affair; as These advantages need not be offered in Detail to your View. 1734 *POPE Ess. Man.* Introd., I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in detail. 1769 *GOLDSM. Rom. Hist.* (1786) I. 320 They . . . perhaps condemned them in the gross for defects, which they thought it not worth while to mention in the detail. 1785 *COWPER Wks.* (1837) XV. 163 The consequences need not, to use the fashionable phrase, be given in detail. 1840 *GLADSTONE Ch. Princ.* 69 The fear of punishment in the gross or in the detail. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Swedenborg Wks.* (Bohn) I. 332 His revelations destroy their credit by running into detail. 1868 M. PATTERSON *Academ. Org.* iv. 110 Relieved from the drudgery of detail. 1870 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 558 The tale, which is told in great detail, is doubtless mythical in its details. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* 26 Feb. 773/2 We had to go into detail, so as to make the case clear.

b. *Mil. In detail*: by the engagement of small portions of an army or force one after another. *War of detail*, a war carried on after this fashion, instead of by general engagements. (Often *fig.*)

1841 *MILL Nonconform.* I. 1 Their war has been one of detail, not of principle. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 85 Pursuing a war of detail instead of acting on some uniform scheme. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* 2 Being without union



[it] is also without strength and has been beaten in detail. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiii. 116 Without concert . . . without a leader they would be destroyed in detail. 1886 STOKES *Celtic Ch.* 293 He [Brian Boru] defeated his enemies in detail.

2. A minute or circumstantial account; a detailed narrative or description of particulars.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iv. (1793) 238 But I must be forced wholly to wave and supersede the Detail of these. 1786 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle Pref A iv*, The following Sheets are a detail of Fortunes I have run through. 1810 (title), A Chronological detail of events in which Oliver Cromwell was engaged, from 1642 to 1658. 1815 T. FORSTER *Atmosph. Phenom.* p. ix, Aristotle . . . appears to have given a more minute detail of the various appearances of clouds . . . and other phenomena. 1825 LYTTON *Parkland* 9 But my detail must be rather of thought than of action.

3. An item, a particular (of an account, a process, etc.); a minute or subordinate portion of any (esp. a large or complex) whole. (See also 4 a.)

'But that is a detail' is a current phrase humorously making light of what is perhaps really an important element in the matter in question.

1786 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) I. 560 It has given me details . . . which are very entertaining. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Demerara* ii. 16 The details of the management of a plantation. 1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field-Portif.* 267 Hedges . . . skirted by details of ground that may render them obstacles. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) I. i. v. 194 In the details of dress, carriage, and general manners, the Turks are very different from Europeans. 1863 Fr. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 17, I shall furnish you with no details. 1868 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 393 Be particular in the minutest detail.

b. *collective sing.* The particulars or items of any whole considered collectively.

1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 71 Nobody desires that laws should interfere with the whole detail of private life. 1886 *Lav Times* LXXX. 193/2 Legal questions . . . full of dry and uninteresting detail.

4. *Fine Arts.* a. A minute or subordinate part of a building, sculpture, or painting, as distinct from the larger portions or the general conception.

b. *collective sing.* Such minute parts collectively, or the manner of treatment of them. (Also *transf.* in reference to natural objects.)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 309 The detail of both sculpture and masonry on the building. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. 11. v. § 15 The detail of a single weedy bank laughs the carving of ages to scorn. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 85 There are no architectural details of interest. 1884 HAMERTON *Graphic Arts* iv. 29 The most careful study of antiquarian detail is united to an artist's vivid recollection of the colour and sunshine of the South. 1865 J. FERGUSSON *Hist. Archit.* I. i. iii. ii. 232 The Assyrian honeysuckle . . . forms as elegant an architectural detail as is anywhere to be found.

c. *Arch.* Short for *detail drawing(s)*, working drawings.

1819 P. NICHOLSON *Archit. Dict.* I. 383 *Detail*, the delineation of all the parts of an edifice, so as to be sufficiently intelligible for the execution of the work. The detail is therefore denominated the *working drawings*. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit. Gloss.*, *Details*, a term usually applied to the drawings on a large scale for the use of builders, and generally called *working drawings*. 1892 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* VIII. s.v. *Working Drawings*, Working drawings . . . consist of plans, elevations, sections, details of construction . . . many being to the full size.

5. *Mil.* a. The distribution in detail, to the different officers concerned, of the Daily Orders first given in general, with apportionment to each division and subdivision of the force (and finally to individual officers and men) of the share of duty falling upon them in their order; hence, the list or table showing the general distribution of duty for the whole force (*general* or *grand detail*), or the particular distribution of that falling upon any division or subdivision of it (*particular detail*).

Office of Detail (in U.S. Navy Dept.), the office where the roster of officers is kept, and from which orders as to duty are issued.

1703-8 *Order Dk. Marlborough in Kane Camp Disc.* (1757) 4 The Adjutant-General is to keep all the Details and an account of all things that happen in the Army. 1708 — *Order ibid.* 4 Of Details, Whereas great Inconveniences have happened in changing the Details after made, it is agreed . . . by all the Generals of the Army, that all Details made at orderly Time should stand, though several other Details came afterwards; and that they should march accordingly, though the others made before did not march. 1712 *Ibid.* 3 The Brigadier of the Day is to distribute the Orders he received immediately to the Majors of Brigade; and see that all the Details are made upon the Spot. 1727 H. BLAND *Milit. Discip.* 281 (ch. xix, Title) Of the Method in Flanders for the Receiving and Distributing of the Daily Orders; General Detail of the Army (by which is meant the General Duty to be perform'd by the Officers and Soldiers) with the Form of a Roster, or Table, by which the Duty of Entire Battalions, and the Officers, is regulated. *Ibid.* in Simes *Milit. Medley* (1768) 60 Our late Monarch, the glorious King William . . . was perfectly knowing in the small as well as the grand detail of an army. c 1745 KANE *Camp Disc.* (1757) 16 Whenever the Quarter-master General demands a Detachment, to go along with him to reconnoitre, they are to be furnished immediately from the nearest Troops, and it will be allowed them in the next Detail. 1778 *Orderly book, Maryland Loyalists*, 28 Aug., Details for outline pickett this evening. 1779 U.S. Army Regulation, [The adjutant] must assemble the first sergeants of the companies, make them copy the orders, and give them their details for the next day. 1779 CAPT. G. SMITH *Univ. Milit. Dict.* s.v., *Detail of Duty* is a roster or table for the regular . . . performance of duty, either in the field, garrison, or cantonments. The general detail of duty is the proper care of the

major of brigade, who are guided by the roster for the officers, and by the tables for the men to be occasionally furnished. The adjutant of a regiment keeps the detail of duty for the officers of his regiment. 1781 T. SIMES *Milit. Guide* (ed. 3) 9 The Major of Brigade is charged with the particular detail in his own brigade in much the same way as the Adjutant-general is charged with the general detail of the army. 1853 STOCQUELER *Milit. Encycl.* s.v. *Detail of Duty*. 1894 *Brigade Orders, Aldershot* (MS.) i. *Detail*, 14.10.94. Brigade Captain, Adjutant and Picquet: 2nd Worc. R. Special Picquet Hospital Hill: 2nd Lein. R. Brigade Quarter-master: 2nd Ches. R. Drums: 2 Lein. R. Company for Fire Screen Drill: none. Duties No. 1 Canteen: 2nd Ches. R. Duties No. 2 Canteen: 2nd Lein. R. Visitor to Bde. Schools (a Capt.): 2nd Ches. R.

b. The detailing or telling off a small party for a special duty. c. *concr.* A small body detached for a particular service or duty; a small detachment. Originally military, but extended to the police, etc.

[1708 see under 2 a. above.] 1780 GEN. WASHINGTON *Order* 14 Mar., The fatigue party for finishing the new orderly room is to be furnished by detail from the line of the army. 1828 WEBSTER, *Detail* 2. A selecting of officers or soldiers from the rosters. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* II. v. vii. 458 A small body of cavalry, and a detail of European artillery. 1884 *Daily News* 3 Mar., The ground . . . was explored . . . by the Mounted Infantry and by details from the regular Cavalry. 1885 GEN. GRANT *Pers. Mem.* I. xx. 278 Details that had gone to the front after the wounded. 1888 *Troy Daily Times* 6 Feb., An extra detail of police is always made . . . and the crowd is not allowed to block the exit.

*Detail* (dē'tā'l), v. [a. F. *détailer* (12th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), to cut in pieces, retail, deal with or relate circumstantially, f. DE- I. 3 + *tailler* to cut in pieces. Adopted in English only in the transferred uses.]

1. *trans.* To deal with, give, relate, or describe minutely or circumstantially; to give particulars of; to enumerate, mention, or relate in detail.

1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xliii, The proceedings . . . are too long to be here detailed. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 177 ¶ 3 When I delivered my opinion, or detailed my knowledge. 1802 Mrs. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* I. i. He was too modest to . . . detail news and scandal from house to house. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. ii. xxvii. 62 From the whole of the facts above detailed, it appears [etc.]. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 10 Certain peculiarities to be detailed hereafter. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 90/1 We have now detailed all the various coverings ordinarily put upon books. *absol.* 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amer. Lit.* II. 7 There were occasions when they [monastic writers] were inevitably graphic, — when they detail like a witness in court.

2. *Mil.* To appoint or tell off for a particular duty. (See *DETAIL sb.* 5.)

1793 *Laws of Mass.* c. 1 § 32 Whenever a detachment is made, the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, being able of body, shall be detailed from the rosters or rolls for the purpose. 1810 *Ibid.* c. 107 § 31 The officers, ordered to be detailed to serve on courts martial shall be detailed in the following manner. 1828 WEBSTER, *Detail*, to select, as an officer or soldier from a division, brigade, regiment, or battalion. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp*, 329 The First Division, under General Michel, was detailed for this work of destruction. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 14 May 10/3 His cartridges were out, and he was compelled to detail some of his few men to make them out of shirts, stockings and jackets. 1868 Sir R. NAPIER in *Morn. Star* 30 June, I trust she is now recovering under the care of the medical officer . . . who has been detailed by me to provide for her comfort. 1885 GEN. GRANT *Pers. Mem.* I. xxi. 293 Soldiers who had been detailed to act with the navy. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Jan. 5/6 The field officers of the Royal Horse Guards detailed for the escort of Her Majesty.

b. *transf.*

1837-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm.* (1862) 248 We propose detailing you to Italy to purchase some originals for our gallery. 1868 *Daily News* 2 Sept., The dry dock . . . will start on its . . . voyage across the Atlantic, being towed by five vessels to be detailed for the purpose. 1874 M. COLLINS *Transmig.* III. xviii. 269 A trim little waiting-maid . . . whom I detailed to wait upon Grace.

3. *Arch.* To detail on the plane: to be exhibited in profile by abutting against the plane; said of a moulding. (Ogilvie.)

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 403/2 At the base they detail on the pavement or floor of the stylobate. *Ibid.* 404/1 The glyphs detail on the tænia of the architrave, but are variously finished above.

¶ 4. ? Confused with *ENTAIL v.* 2 (sense 4).

1794 GODWIN *Cal. Williams* 289 Who had . . . sworn to detail upon me misery without end.

Hence *Detailing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1810 *Laws of Mass.* c. 107 § 31 In case of inability . . . of any officer . . . to serve . . . the detailing officer shall certify such circumstance to the officer who ordered the court martial. 1866 CARLYLE *Edw. Irving* 94 Considerable gossiping and quizzical detailing. 1883 CLODD in *Knowl.* 7 Sept. 147/2 [These] need no detailing here.

*Detailed* (dē'tā'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. *DETAIL v.* + *-ED* 1.] Related, stated, or described circumstantially; abounding in details; minute, particular, circumstantial.

1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iv. 83 note (R.) In a professed and detailed poem on the subject. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 419 No detailed report of the evidence has come down to us. 1857 RUSKIN *Fol. Econ. Art* 6, I will not lose time in any detailed defence. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 254 In my more detailed narrative of English affairs.

b. *Fine Arts.* Executed in detail; furnished with all its details.

1867 A. BARRY *Sir C. Barry* viii. 283 A fully detailed cornice of the order.

c. *transf.* Of a writer: Given to detail, circumstantial.

1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xviii. 153 Described by the most detailed historian of this campaign.

Hence *Detailedly adv.*, *Detailedness*.

1866 J. PYCHES in *Monthly Mag.* XXII. 210 He regrets that I have not gone more detailedly into my design. 1842 J. STERLING *Ess. & Tales* (1848) I. 439 Its positiveness, shrewdness, detailedness, incongruity. 1887 BENSON *Laud* 104 The . . . extent and detailedness of the criticism.

*Detailer* (dē'tā'lar), [f. *DETAIL v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who details or relates circumstantially.

1794 *Crit. Rev. Jan.*, The detailers of anecdotes. a 1809 SEWARD *Lett. VI.* 135 (T.) Individuality was sunk in the number of detailers.

*Detailism, nonce-wd.* [f. *DETAIL sb.* + *-ISM*.] A system of attention to details.

1865 LEWES in *Fortn. Rev.* I. 588 There has been a reaction against conventionalism which called itself Idealism, in favour of detailism which calls itself Realism.

*Detain* (dē'tā'n), v. Forms: 5-7 *deteyn(e)*, 6-7 *detein(e)*, *deteign(e)*, *deteayn(e)*, *detaigne*, (7) *deten*, 7- *detaign*. [Late ME. *deteine*, *deteyne*, a. OF. *deteiner* (12th c. in Littré), *deteiner* (Britton) = Pr. and Sp. *deteiner*, Cat. *deteiner*, It. *ditenere* = Rom. type *dē-tēnēre* for L. *dētinēre*, to hold off, keep back, detain, f. DE- I. 2 + *tēnēre* to hold. For the root-vowel cf. *contain*, *maintain*, *sustain*, *retain*.]

1. *trans.* To keep in confinement or under restraint; to keep prisoner.

[1592 BRITTON I. v. § 3 Ou si malicieusement le fet detener.] 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 145 The peres of fraunce beyng thus assyged and deteyned. 1548 *Hall Chron.* 10 A traytor . . . whiche is apprehended and deteyned in prysone for his offence. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 16 When King Richard first was deteyned prisoner. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lix. 279 He was detained in strict confinement. 1884 MISS BRADDON *Flower & Weed* 139 'Beg your pardon, sir,' said the constable . . . 'I shall be obliged to detain you till this business is settled.'

† b. *pass.* To be 'holden' or possessed with (infirmity, disease, etc.). *Obs.*

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 18 With this so grete A syknes was he deteynyd. 1549 CHALONER *Erasmus on Folly* I. iii. b, To be deteyned with such a spece of madness. 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* Ch. A Maide of the City Corinthia . . . detained with sickness, dyed.

2. To keep back, withhold; esp. to keep back what is due or claimed. ? *Obs.*

c 1535 in Froude *Short Stud.* (1876) I. 422 The said abbot hath detained and yet doth detain servants wages. a 1625 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Elder Bro.* v. i, My sword forced from me too, and still detained. 1670 MARVELL *Lett. to Mayor of Hull* Wks. I. 153 To call to account such persons as detained money in their hands given charitably. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithe* v. 221 These Tithes . . . have been granted by the King . . . but afterwards by the instinct of the Devil many have detained them. 1715-20 POPE *Edd* xxiv. 172 No longer then . . . Detain the relics of great Hector dead . . . restore the slain. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 85 The form of the writ . . . is sometimes in the *debet* and *detinet*, and sometimes in the *detinet* only: that is, the writ states . . . that the defendant owes and unjustly detains the debt or thing in question, or only that he unjustly detains it. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 288 The interest of the sum fraudulently detained in the Exchequer by the Cabal.

† b. To keep (a person) from his right. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 80 Hereby the pious pastors are detained from their right, and almost beggared.

† 3. To keep, retain (in a place or position, in a state or condition, or in one's possession). *Obs.* (exc. as associated with 4.)

1541 WYATT *Defence Wks.* (1861) p. xxv, That in all accusations the defendant might detain unto him counsel. 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 66 Some [glandules] are strewed as beddes vnto Veynes, and Arteries, to deteine them from hurt. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* xix. [Jam. Suppl.], To hurt. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 105 Rivers mentioned in the Scriptures, which to this day detayne their names. 1635 PACITT *Christianogr.* i. ii. (1636) 41 The inhabitants of Spaine are detained in superstition, by the vigilancy of the Inquisition. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II. 159 When we fix and detain them [our eyes] too long upon the same object.

† b. To hold, hold down: *transl. detinere* of the Vulgate. *Obs.*

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* I. 18 Those men that deteine the veritie of God in iniustice [1611 hold: WYCL., TIND., CRANM., Geneva, withhold: Rev. V. hold down: Gr. *καταχρησται*]. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 100 That . . . they might learne not to detain the truth of God in unrighteousnes. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1743) VII. 1846 Men have a natural knowledge of God; if they contradict it by their life and practice, they are guilty of 'detaining the truth of God in unrighteousnes'.

† c. To hold or occupy with an armed force. *Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* III. 103 A large and strong Fortresse . . . now detained by a Garrison of Turkes. 1644 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chatham Soc.) 56 Thus the Lord hath preserved an unvalled Towne from being destroyed or detained by a great Armie.

† d. To hold, engage, keep the attention of. *Obs.* (or merged in 4.)

c 1585 C. TESS *Pembroke Ps.* lxxiii. 7 No good on earth doth my desires detain. 1621-31 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. vi. 301, I am mightily detained and allured with that grace and comeliness. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 429 It



wants those striking revolutions, those unexpected discoveries, so essential to engage at 1 to detain a spectator.

† **e.** To constipate, 'bind', also *absol.* to cause constipation. *Obs.*

1280 *FRANÇOIS Dial. Iron & Steel* 158 The water that cooleth the yron, doeth detayne the bellie. *Ibid.* 158 b, It is byndyng, and therefore it doeth detayne.

4. To keep from proceeding or going on; to keep waiting; to stop. (The ordinary current sense.)

1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad.* 577 For pity now she can no more detain him. 1644 *MILTON Educ. Wks.* (1847) 99/2, I shall detain you no longer in the demonstration of what we should not do. 1665 *SIR K. DIGBY Private Mem.* (1827) 89 Here Theagenes resolved to detain him self some time. 1790 *PALEY Horæ Paul. Rom. ii. 12* The business which they detained him, partly by the rain, and partly by company that I liked very much. 1861 *DUTTON COOK P. Foster's D. I.* Don't let me detain you. 1891 *E. PEACOCK N. Brendon* III. ix. 13 We will not detain our readers. 1892 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 21 Oct. 2/4 The vessel... is detained in quarantine.

† 5. To keep back or restrain from action; to hinder; to delay. *Obs.*

1600 *E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio* 54 But he resolved not any thing, detained by his blinde commission, and the advise of some other Captaines. 1621-51 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. 111 (1676) 326/1 Modesty would detain them from doing amiss. 1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Achit.* 244 How long wilt thou the general joy detain: Starve, and defraud the People of thy Reign?

† **Detain**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*¹. [*f.* *DETAIN v.*] The action of detaining, or fact of being detained; detention.

1596 *SPENSER F. Q. v. vi. 15* And can enquire of him with mylde mood The certain cause of Artagals detain.

**Detainable** (dē'tān'əb'l), *a.* [*f.* *DETAIN v.* + *-ABLE*.] Capable of being detained.

1801 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* XII. 581 It seems... detainable, like water, by an attraction of cohesion, on the surface of certain bodies.

**Detainal**, *rare*. [*f.* *DETAIN v.* + *-AL* 5.] The act of detaining; detention.

1806 *W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev.* IV. 116 The injustice of the detain is a disgrace to Bonaparte.

† **Detainer**, *Obs.* Also *deteinder*, *detaindor*. Variant of *DETAINER* 2, perhaps influenced by *attainder*, *remainder*.

1672 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 35 Y<sup>e</sup> deteinder of moneys by y<sup>e</sup> Farmers upon pretence of defalcations. 1701 *BEVERLEY Apoc. Quest.* 32 There is also... in it the Detaindor of a Disease, a Catochus, and a Catoche, a Dead Sleep, or Insensibility with Pungency, or Vexation.

**Detainer** 1 (dē'tān'ər). Also 6 *deteiner*, *-our*, *deteynour*, 7 *detayner*. [*f.* *DETAIN v.* + *-ER* 1; perh. orig. a. AF. \**deteinour* = OF. *deteinor*, *-eur*.] One who or that which detains; see the verb.

1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII. c. 5 § 3* To punishe the detours and deteiners of the same by fines. 1547 *Act 1 Edw. VI. c. 3 § 2* To punish... the deteinour. 1586 *J. HOOKER Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 51/1 The deteiners of the kingdom of England against the lawfull heire. 1647 *R. BAILLIE Lett. & Jmils* (1842) III. 14 It pleased God to make his detainers let him goe. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 120 He... is an unjust detainer which takes another Mans goods against the Owners will. 1850 *CHUBB Locks & Keys* 10 This lock... contains... several independent moveable detainers of the motion of the bolt, any one of which would alone prevent that motion; the key was adapted to move and arrange all those detainers simultaneously.

**Detainer** 2. *Law.* Forms: 7 *deteiner*, *deteyner*, 7- *detainer*; *erron*. 7-*or*, 8-*our*. [*a.* Anglo-Fr. *deteiner* inf. used subst. Cf. *cesser*, *disclaimer*, *retainer*: see *-ER* 4.]

The action of detaining, withholding, or keeping in one's possession; *spec. a.* The (wrongful) detaining of, or refusal to restore, goods taken from the owner for distraint, etc.

1619 *DALTON Countr. Just.* xlii. (1630) 27 By distress or deteyner of the defendant's goods. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 150 Deprivation of possession may also be by an unjust detainer of another's goods, though the original taking was lawful. 1817 *W. SELWYN Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 212 If the tenant, before distress, tender... the arrears of rent, the taking of the distress becomes wrongful... but if the distress has been made, and before impounding the arrears are tendered, then the *detainer* only is unlawful. 1865 *NICHOLS Britton* II. 249 In like manner shall widows recover damages for the wrongful detainer of dower.

**b. Forcible detainer**: see *quod*. 1769.

1619 *DALTON Countr. Just.* xlii. (1630) 61 One Justice of Peace may proceed in... cases of forcible entry or Detainer. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 147 An eighth offence against the public peace is that of a forcible entry or detainer; which is committed by violently taking or keeping possession, with menaces, force, and arms, of lands and tenements, without the authority of law. 1800 *ADDISON Amer. Law Rep.* 41 Indicted for a forcible entry and detainer.

**c.** The detaining of a person; *esp.* in custody or confinement.

1640 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 20 That the Cause of their Detainer may be certified. 1719 *BP. SMALLRIDGE (J.)*, St. Paul sends him back again, that Philemon might have no reason to be angry at his longer detainour. 1795 *CHRISTIAN in Blackstone's Comm.* (1809) I. 495 Lord Mansfield granted a habeas corpus, ordering the captain of the ship to bring up the body of James Somerset, with the cause of his detainer. 1824 *Law Times Rep.* 16 Aug. 759/2 There was no evidence... of the detainer of the child either by force or fraud.

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**d.** A process authorizing the sheriff to detain a person already in his custody; *spec. a writ* whereby a prisoner arrested at the suit of one creditor might be detained at the suit of another.

1836-9 *DICKENS Sk. Bos.* (1850) 274/1 Unless the gen'l'm'n means to gouphore the court, it's hardly worth while waiting for detainers, you know. 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex. s.v.*, A process lodged with the sheriff against a person in his custody is called a detainer. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I. 248 The detainers against him were trifling.

**Detaining**, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* *DETAIN v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *DETAIN*; detention; withholding, seizure, etc. (Now usually gerundial.)

a 1535 *More Wks.* 386 (R.) That their paine in the fire wer but a detaining therein by some stronger power then themselves. 1572 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1597) § 50 Taking and detaining of prisoners, ransoues, buitings. 1600 *E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio* 125 He then conceived the cause of his detaining. 1632 *tr. Bruel's Praxis Med.* 99 Catalepsia is a sudden detaining both of soule and body. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. ix. (R.), To shew the cause of his detaining in prison. 1795 *Femina* I. 165 He scorned your detainings.

**Detaining**, *ppl. a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *-ING* 2.] That detains; see the verb.

1822 *T. TAYLOR Apuleius* VI. 121 The detaining earth. 1865 *BUSHNELL Vicar. Sac.* Intro. (1868) 25 The detaining power of a dogmatizing effort.

Hence **Detainingly** *adv.*

1856 *Titan Mag.* Aug. 119/2 He gazed at her entreatingly and detainingly. 1880 *Argosy* XXIX. 388 Laying her hand detainingly upon his arm.

**Detainment** (dē'tān'mēt). Now *rare*. [*f.* *DETAIN v.* + *-MENT*: cf. OF. *deteinement*.] The fact of detaining, or of being detained; detention.

1286 *Death Earl Northumberland*, in *Somers Tracts* (1751) IV. III. 422 As well of the Cause of the Earl's Detainment, as of the Manner of his Death. 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law Merch.* 159 The danger of general or particular Embargos of Ships, the likelihood of detainments of Kings and Princes. 1641 *Jmils. Ho. Com.* II. 151 His Detainment close Prisoner. 1755 *MAGENS Insurances* I. 456 The unjust... Detainment of their Ships. 1883 *LD. BLACKBURN in Law Reports* 8 App. Cases 398 Arrests, restraints and detainments of princes... involve such a taking of the subject insured out of the control of the owners.

**Detainor**, *-our*, *erron*, *ff.* *DETAINER* 2.

† **Detainure** (dē'tān'jūr). *Obs.* [*f.* *DETAIN v.* + *-URE*: cf. OF. *deteinure*.] = *DETAINER* 2 (of which it may be a refashioning).

1641 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 340 Unlawful Seizure and Detainure. 1710 *PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithe* v. 315 A Sacrilegious detainure of that which is... due unto God.

**Detane**, *-nie*, *-ny*, *obs. ff.* *DITTANY*.

**Detant** (dē'tānt). [*A variant of DETENT, affected by the pronunciation of mod.F. détente (dētānt) trigger; established in this sense in gunsmiths' use.*] In the mechanism of a gun-lock, an oscillating tongue pivoted over the half-cock notch in the tumbler, to prevent the sear from catching therein when the cock falls.

1824 *T. SPEEDY Sport* v. 60 Rifles which are generally made with a very light pull not exceeding two or three pounds, and on the tumbler of which a detant is attached, in order to carry the sear over the half-cock. 1894 *W. A. GREENER (in letter)*, *Detant* not *Detent* is the usual spelling... the German technical word for the gun-lock detant is *Schleuder*.

† **Detard**, *v.* *Obs.* [*a.* OF. *detarder*, also *des-* to retard, delay, *f. des-* (L. *dis-*) + *tarder* to delay: = L. *tardare*, *f. tardus* slow.] *trans.* To retard, delay.

1675 *TEONGE Diary* (1825) 46 Leave to com on shore... was detarded. 1693 *W. FREKE Act of War* ix. 264 Let them detard their pursuers, and save their lives by scattering their Treasures.

† **Detaste**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [*var.* of *DISTASTE*: see *DE* 1. 6.] = *DISTASTE*; to dislike, loathe.

1614 *EARL STIRLING Doones-day* VII. ciii, Who now in darkness do detaste the day.

† **Det-bound**, *var.* of *DEBT-BOUND*, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Mortgaged, pledged.

1541-2 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* 20 Jan. (Jam. Suppl.), The hous... wes detbound to the said John.

**Deto**, *obs. form* of *DEBT*, *DITTY*.

**Detect** (dē'tekt), *ppl. a.* [*ad.* L. *detect-us*, *pa. pple.* of *dētegere* to *DETECT*. After the formation of *DETECT v.*, used for some time as its *pa. pple.*] Detected; disclosed; discovered; open, exposed.

† *a.* as *pa. pple.* *Obs.* *b.* as *adj.* *arch.*

*a.* 1387 *TREVISIA Higden. Rolls* V. 243 They were detecte by the olde moneye y-schedewe. 1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* 134 He was that same day detect that a strumpet was in his chamber. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531-273 b, [1]) have detecte & declared the errors. 1545 *ABR. PARKER Ps.* cxix. 346 Detect I have my wayes to thee.

*b.* 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro., Their gills are detect. 1854 *SYD. DOBELL Balder* xix. 81 Detect, disowned, detested, and despised, There is no power to which ye can be true.

**Detect** (dē'tekt), *v.* [*f.* *ppl. stem detect-* of L. *dētegere* to uncover, discover, detect, *f. DE* 1. 6 + *tegere* to cover. The earlier *ppl. adj.* *DETECT* (see *prec.*) was retained as *pa. pple.* of the verb, till gradually displaced by *detected*.]

† *L. trans.* To uncover, lay bare, expose, display (something covered up or hidden). *Obs.*

1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 7, I preyre... that ye deteete It in no wyse wher that vylany It myght haue. 1526

*Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 34 b, Whiche illusyon... as soone as it was detected & brought to lyght, anon it auoyded. 1563-7 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) II. 73/2 Secret Confession, wherein Men do detect their sins in the Priests ear. 1594 *Ord. of Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Edw.* (1647) 64 Detect and reveal still the foundations and buildings of all treasons and conspiracies. 1668 *CHILDEBER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* I. iii. 5 On one side the Fat besprinkled with its Vessels, and on the other side certain Muscles Detected. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* Pref. Aij, The badness of his cause was sufficiently detected by the weakness of his defence. 1739 *LABELYER Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 41, I cannot Answer this Objection, without detecting a gross Ignorance in those that proposed it.

† 2. To expose (a person) by divulging his secrets or making known his guilt or crime; to inform against, accuse. *Obs.*

1449 *PEACOCK Repr.* I. xvi. 88, I detecte here no man in special. 1577 *87 HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 41/1 Whose last words... detected him of manifest ambition. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* (1676) 342 The Gentlewoman goeth forward, and detecteth herself of a crime. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas.* for *M.* III. ii. 129, I neuer heard the absent Duke much detected for Women. 1604 *K. CAWDREY Table Alph.*, Detect, betway, disclose, accuse. 1645 *PAGITT Heresiegr.* (1646) 9 And he also cut a young wenchs throat, lest she should detect him.

† *b.* To divulge, reveal, give information of (a thing). *Obs.*

c 1465 *Hist. Doc. Roch.* (E. E. T. S.) 7 But if it shall hap so to know any such [heresies], I shall detecte them to myn ordinarie. 1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 314 One of the lieutenants discovered and detected this villanous contrivance.

3. To find out, discover (a person) in the secret possession of some quality, or performance of some act; to find out the real character of.

1581 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 28 b, In processe of time she was detected to be one of a naughtie slanderous tongue. 1711 *Medley No.* 39 If he is detected of the grossest Calumnies, he goes on to repeat them again, as if nothing had happen'd. 1774 *GOLDSM. Grecian Hist.* I. 99 Cleomenes... being detected of having suborned the priestess... slew himself. 1789 *BENTHAM Princ. Legisl.* xi. § 24 You have detected a baker in selling short weight, you prosecute him for the cheat. 1870 *E. PEACOCK Ralf Shirl.* III. 214 Like a schoolboy detected in robbing an orchard. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 209 Your dishonesty shall do you no good, for I shall detect you.

4. To discover, find out, ascertain the presence, existence, or fact of (something apt to elude observation).

1756 *C. LUCAS Ess. Waters* III. 263 The former obstacles must be abolished as soon as detected. 1797 *GODWIN Enquirer* I. vi. 43 We detect all the shades of meaning. 1823 *J. BADCOCK Dom. Amusem.* 25 It is a capital good test for detecting arsenic in any liquid whatever. 1825 *BROWNING Paracelsus* ii, What use were punishment, unless some sin be first detected? 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Napoleon Wks.* (Bohn) I. 373 Napoleon examined the bills of the creditors himself, detected overcharges and errors. 1849 *MURCHISON Siluria* iii. 45 Sandstone in which no other remains but *fucoids* have been detected. 1882 *PEBODY Eng. Journalism* xvi. 120 He was a man... with an eye that detected a false note in an article.

Hence **Detected** *ppl. a.*, **Detecting** *vbl. sb.*

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* III. ii. 95 Well my Lord, If he steale ought the whilst this Play is Playing, And scape detecting, I will pay the Theft. 1654 *CODRINGTON tr. Hist. Justine* 518 To collect the detected Ore (= ore). 1660 *MILTON Free Comm.* (1851) 449 The detected Falshood and Ambition of some. 1694 *tr. Milton's Lett.* State Aug. 1656 The vilest and most openly detected Assassinate. 1836 *J. GILBERT Chr. Atone.* ii. (1852) 52 Who would not... frown it away as a detected cheat?

**Detectability**, *rare*. [*f.* next: see *-ITY*.]

1805 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Mag.* XIX. 219 With far feeler detectability.

**Detectable** (dē'tektəb'l), *a.* Also *-ible*. [*f.* *DETECT v.* + *-ABLE*. The spelling *-ible* is according to L. analogies, but L. *-tectibilis* does not occur.] Capable of being detected.

1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* VII. ii. 410 More were concealed by parties not detectable. 1831 *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 122 No heel-tap was detectable. 1845-6 *G. E. DAY tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 151 The amount of phosphates... is extremely minute, and no longer detectible by the ordinary tests. 1871 *R. H. HUTTON Ess.* I. 340 The real link not being detectable without a special and individual insight. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Comm.* II. 124 Where illegitimate expenditure is more frequent and less detectible.

Hence **Detectably** *adv.*

1887 *Standard* 1 June 5/3 The result is a 'detectably' different liquid.

**Detection** (dē'tekʃən). [*ad.* L. *dētection-em* (Tertullian), *n.* of action from *dētegere* to *DETECT*.] The action of detecting.

† 1. Exposure, revelation of what is concealed; criminal information, accusation. *Obs.*

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* Rec. xi. in Ashm. (1652) 189 That Oylsh substance... Raymond Lully dyd call Hys Basylyske, of whyche he made never so playne deteccyon. 1529 *MORE Dynalog* III. iv. Wks. 211/1 Wherefore it were not reason in a detection of heresy, to suffer... the crime wel proued, any new witnesses to be receyved. 1541 *PAYNEL Catiline* xxvi. 54 b, The Senate decreed Tarquinius detection to be false. 1547 *A. GILBY (title)*, An answer to the devillish detection of Stephane Gardiner, Bisshope of Wynchester. 1564 *Brief Exam.* Aij b, The detection and detestation... of the whole Antichrist of Rome. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 200, I will not sticke to bestow a few wordes for the detection thereof. 1691 *Case of Exeter Coll.* 30 But this fallacy... must not escape without a detection. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 76 ¶ 4 When by a publick Detection they fall under the Infamy they feared. 1807

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CRABBE *Par. Reg.* i. 710 In all detections Richard first confessed.

2. Discovery (of what is unknown or hidden); finding out. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1623 COCKERAM, *Detection*, a discoverie. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* i. l. 3 Americus Vesputius, a Florentine, who in the year 1497, made a further Detection of the more Southern Regions in this Continent.

b. *spec.* The finding out of what tends to elude notice, whether on account of the particular form or condition in which it is naturally present, or because it is artfully concealed; as crime, tricks, errors, slight symptoms of disease, traces of a substance, hidden causes, etc.

1619 NAUNTON in *Fortesc. Papers* 105 Whether . . safe for him to attend him self in person, without danger of detection. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 183 ¶ 7 It is easy for the author of a lie, however malignant, to escape detection. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* viii. She wondered to what part of the abbey these chambers belonged, and that they had so long escaped detection. 1798 FERRIER *Illustr. Sterne* vi. 175 One of the most curious detections of his imitations. 1826 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 278 The utmost stars of our present faint detection. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 29 The detection of corresponding customs, opinions, laws, beliefs, among different communities. 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* i. (ed. 3) 2 Adulteration, now perfected almost beyond the possibility of detection.

**Detective** (dĕ'tēktiv), a. and sb. [f. L. *dēctēpl.* stem: see DETECT v. and -IVE. (The sb. has been adopted in mod.F. from English.)]

A. *adj.* Having the character or function of detecting; serving to detect; employed for the purpose of detection.

1843 *Chamb. Jnrl.* XII. 54 Intelligent men have been recently selected to form a body called the 'detective police' . . at times the detective policeman attires himself in the dress of ordinary individuals. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* vii. 303 Every author now looks after his mind, as if he were a member of the detective police. 1882 E. P. HOOD in *Leisure Hour Apr.* 227 Instances of the detective power of ridicule. 1882 SPURGEON *Treas. Daw.* Ps. cxlii. 1 [It] is detective as to our character. 1893 T. BENT *Ethiopia* 62 Regardless of . . strangers, and my wife's detective camera.

B. *sb.* One whose occupation it is to discover matters artfully concealed; particularly (and in the original application as short for *detective policeman*, or the like) a member of the police force employed to investigate specific cases, or to watch particular suspected individuals or classes of offenders. *Private detective*, one not belonging to the police force, who in his private capacity, or as attached to a Detective Agency or Bureau, undertakes similar services for persons employing him.

1856 *Ann. Reg.* 185 Some London detectives were despatched, to give their keen wits to the search. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. Pref. 12 There are critical detectives on the track of every author. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 39 The criminal turned detective is wonderfully suspicious and cautious. 1876 D. R. FEARON *School Inspection* § 59. 90 If the inspector is to be anything more than a mere detective of faults. 1883 ANNA K. GREEN (*little*) X Y S, a Detective Story.

Hence **Detectiveship**, the office or function of a detective; **Detectivist**, *nonce-wd.*, one who professedly treats of detectives.

1877 J. HAWTHORNE *Garth* III. ix. lxxv. 184 In my amateur detectiveship. 1892 W. WALLACE in *Academy* 24 Sept. 261/1 It may be hoped that Dick Donovan is the last of the detectives in fiction.

**Detector** (dĕ'tēktar). Also -er. [a. L. *dē-tēctor* (Tertull.), agent-n. from L. *dētegere* to DETECT.] He who or that which detects.

†1. A person or thing that discloses, brings to light, or reveals; one who informs against or accuses; a revealer; an informer, an accuser. *Obs.*

1541 PAYNEL *Catiline* xxiv. 52 The detector is false and corrupted with mede. 1611 COCHR. *Encusens*, a detector, discloser, appeacher, accuser. 1624 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii. § 18 (R.) As a reward unto the detectors of lands concealed. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* iv. 3 These should be punished, that were detectors and manifesters of them. 1680 BAXTER *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 30 This is to comply with the World, that taketh the detector only for the sinner. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ii. 641 A deathbed's a detector of the heart. Here tir'd dissimulation drops her masque.

2. One who finds out that which is artfully concealed, or which tends to elude observation.

1605 SHAKS. *Leas* iii. v. 14 O Heavens! that this Treason were not; or not I the detector! 1657 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Jan., Dr. Joyliffe, . . first detector of the lymphatic veins. 1755 JOHNSON, *Detector*, a discoverer, one that finds out what another desires to hide. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1887) I. 407 Rev. Dr. Douglas, now Bishop of Salisbury, the great detector of impostures. 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* Bentham (1859) I. 352 The keenest detector of the errors of his predecessors.

3. An instrument or device for detecting the presence of anything liable to escape observation, for indicating any deviation from normal conditions, or the like.

a. An arrangement in a lock by which any attempt to tamper with it is indicated and frustrated. b. A low-water indicator for a boiler. c. A small portable galvanometer, which indicates the flow and direction of a current of electricity, used for testing purposes. d. An apparatus for detecting the presence of torpedoes under water, a torpedo-detector. e. *attrib.* in various senses, as *detector-bar*, *galvanometer*, *lock*, *spring*, etc.

1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 275 His success in

this attempt was not better than before, for he overlifted the detector of each lock. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 13 F is the detector-spring. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v., Chubb had a detector in his lock of 1838. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 75 'Detector Bars' are employed on parts of the line which cannot be seen by the signalman, to prevent the signals being lowered when the line is occupied by a train. *Ibid.*, 'Detector Locks' are applied to facing points, and are worked by the wire that works the signals. 1893 MUNRO etc. *Pocket Book of Electrical Rules* (ed. 9) 395 Cells should be tested on the thick wire of a detector. *Ibid.* 396 For fault inspection, a detector or galvanometer, a battery, knife, etc. 1894 *Catalogue*, Galvanometers and Measuring Instruments:—Detector Galvanometer, wound for intensity, resistance up to 500 Ohms.

**Detel(g)n(o, etc., obs. forms of DETAIN, etc.**

† **Detenebrate**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. DE- II. 1 + L. *tenebræ* darkness, *tenebrare* to darken.] *trans.* To free from darkness or obscurity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. vi. 296 To detenebrate and clear this truth. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Detenebrate*, to dispel or drive away darkness, to bring light.

**Detenewe**, obs. form of DETINUE.

**Detent** (dĕ'tent), sb.<sup>1</sup> (Also 7 detton.) [a. F. *dētente*, OF. *dētente* (Froissart, 14th c.), deriv. of *dētendre* 'to slacken, unstretch, undo', in OF. *desendre*, f. *des-*, L. *dis-* privative (cf. DE- 6) + *tendere* to stretch. (In L. *dētendere* the prefix had a different force: see DISTEND.)]

The earliest application of the word in French was to the *dētente* of the arbalest or cross-bow, whereby the strained string was released and the bolt discharged; hence it was transferred to the analogous part in fire-arms. In English, the word seems to have been viewed as connected with L. *dētinerē*, *dētent-*, and so with *detain*, *detention*, and to have been modified in meaning accordingly. The fact that the same part which allows of the escape of that which is detained or held tense, is also often the means of detention, favoured this misconception of the word.

1. *gen.* A stop or catch in a machine which checks or prevents motion, and the removal of which brings some motor at once into action.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. (1833) 283, When a spring was touched, so as to release a detent, the figure immediately began to draw. 1852 BARBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* viii. (ed. 3) 59 Leaves a small dot of ink on the dial-plate whenever a certain stop or detent is pushed in. 1860 *Proc. Amer. Philol. Soc.* VII. 339 A detent shoots the slate back and a new record begins. 1869 *Daily News* 16 Mar., The handle, on being pulled, releases a detent in the guard's van, which allows a weighted lever to drop and pull up the slack of a chain which communicates with the engine whistle. 1869 *Athenæum* 25 Dec. 874 A Christmas recollection . . more than fifty years old . . These boxes . . had each a little slit, into which, a halfpenny being dropped, a detent was let go, the box would open, and the pipe might be filled. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xx. 488 An engineer . . loosing a detent, can liberate an amount of mechanical motion [etc.]. *Ibid.* II. vii. 97 When these crystals are warmed, the detent is lifted, and an outflow of light immediately begins.

2. *spec.* a. In a gun-lock: see DETANT.

b. In clocks and watches: The catch which regulates the striking.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 374/1 In the Clock, the two Dettons with their Notches, that strike into two Wheel Detton Latches. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Detents*, in a Clock, are those stops, which by being lifted up, or let fall down, do lock and unlock the Clock in striking. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 509 When the oil thickens, the spring of the pivot-detents become so affected by it, as to prevent the detent from falling into the wheel quick enough, which causes irregular time, and ultimately a stoppage of the watch. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 85 The detent of a chronometer escapement is the piece of steel carrying the stone which detains or locks the escape wheel.

c. In locks.

1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 28 If any one of the tumblers was lifted too high, it overset the detector detent, which by a spring action fastened the bolt.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *detent-wheel*, *-catch*, *-work*; *detent-joint*, the 'trigger-joint' by which the pectoral spine of a silurid fish is kept erect.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, s.v. *Watch-work*, The Detent-wheel moves round every Stroke the Clock striketh or sometimes but once in two Strokes. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* I. 93 Regard need only be had to the count-wheel, striking-wheel, and detent-wheel. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 600/2 A detent-catch falls into the striking-wheel of a clock, and stops it from striking more than the right number of times. 1881 GREENER *Gun* 244 The furniture filer also fits the detent work for the hair-triggers.

† **Detent**, sb.<sup>2</sup> *Obs.* [f. L. *dētent-* ppl. stem of *dētinerē* to DETAIN.] † Restraint.

† 1665 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 10 Gabull of the chancery begynnyth 'heu mihi!' that is his preve bande, and detent of treson.

† **Detent**, ppl. a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *dētent-us*, pp. of *dētinerē* to DETAIN.] DETAINED; kept back; 'holden' (with infirmity, etc.).

(In quot. 1494 perhaps past tense.)

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 361 After that thei be detente with longe infirmite thei be broughte to another yle. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 52 And yet for that his mynde nothyng detent All gostly helthe for his soule to prouyde.

**Detention** (dĕ'tenʃən). [f. a. F. *détention* (13th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*, = Pr. *détention*, Sp. *detencción*, It. *detenzione*, ad. L. *dētentiō-em*, n. of action from *dētinerē* to DETAIN. The word is late in Eng. and may have been taken immed. from L.] The action of detaining, or condition of being detained.

1. Keeping in custody or confinement; arrest.

*House of detention*, a place where arrested persons are kept in custody, before being committed to prison; a lock-up.

1570 in *Spottiswood Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1655) 247 Her [Q. Mary's] detention under safe custody. 1729 VANSHITTART *Ref. Peace* 37 The state of detention in which the King and Royal Family of France were. 1831 LYTTON *Godolph.* 12 Offering twenty guineas reward for his detention. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 204 The detention of a French citizen by a Prussian agent in a free town of the Empire was a distinct . . illegality.

† b. Bodily restraint by infirmity, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv. v. 86 Darkness for three days, not . . from the suspension of the sun-beams, or detention of the Egyptians eyes.

2. The keeping back or withholding of what is due or claimed.

1554 HULOET, Detencion or withholdinge, *detentio*. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* ii. ii. 39 The detention of long since due debts. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 21 Such monie . . shall be frife of any common burden by detentions of any part of the annual rent. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Detention* . . is chiefly used in an ill sense, for an unjust withholding, etc. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* vii. (1869) 238 We can hardly suppose that his opponents really believed him guilty of the . . detention of the corn.

3. Keeping in a place; holding in one's possession or control; retention. † *Obs.* exc. in *Law*.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 343 In Bodies that need Detention of Spirits, the Exclusion of the Air doth good. 1788 PASQUIN *Childr. Thespis* ii. (1792) 139 With ditties and puns he holds thought in detention. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 173 Had the First Consul acquiesced in our detention of Malta. 1871 MARBY *Elem. Law* § 365 Possession sometimes means the physical control simply, the proper word for which is detention. 1875 POSTE *Gains* iv. Comm. (ed. 2) 643 The depositary has mere detention, the depositor has possession.

4. A keeping from going on or proceeding; hindrance to progress; compulsory delay.

1600 HAKLUT *Voy.* III. 150 (R.) Minding to proceede further south without long detention in those partes. 1793 R. HALL *Apol. Freedom Press* Pref. 1 The accidental detention of the following pamphlet in the press longer than was expected. 1818 M. BIRKBECK *Journ. Amer.* 83 Benighted, in consequence of accidental detention, at the foot of one of these rugged hills. 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* vi. 81 In spite of all the detention we had suffered.

**Detentive**, a. *rare.* [f. L. *dētent-*, ppl. stem of *dētinerē* to DETAIN: see -IVE.] Having the quality or function of detaining.

1881 PATRICK GEDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 139/1 The detentive surface [of the pitcher in *Nepenthes*] is represented by the fluid secretion.

|| **Détenu** (dĕ'tēnū). [Fr.; subst. use of *détenu* detained, pp. pple. of *déténir* to detain. (The Fr. fem. is *détenue*.)] A person detained in custody.

Applied especially to the English subjects detained as prisoners in France, and the French subjects detained in England during the Wars 1793-1815.

1803-1810 JAMES *Military Dict.* s.v., That these *détenus* (we are borne out by the public prints for using the term) would remain as hostages to secure to men in open rebellion all the rights and privileges of fair warriors. 1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI. 84 He was a *détenu* for eleven years at Verdun. 1819 B. E. O'MEARA *Exp. Trans. St. Helena* 139 The inhabitants . . are in general greatly benefited by the arrival of the *détenus*. 1889 *Athenæum* 13 July 65/3 Down to the release of the *détenus* at Verdun.

**Deter** (dĕ'tar), v.<sup>1</sup> [ad. L. *deterēre* to frighten from or away, f. DE- I. 2 + *terrere* to frighten. (Cf. rare OF. *deterer*, in Godef., which does not appear to have influenced the Eng. word.)]

1. *trans.* To discourage and turn aside or restrain by fear; to frighten from anything; to restrain or keep back from acting or proceeding by any consideration of danger or trouble.

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 106 If the wasting of our money might not dehort vs, yet the wounding of our mindes should deterre vs. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. i. (1686) 2 He . . had thereby Example and Punishment to deter him. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii. x. 405 They [sailors] were rather animated than deterred by the flames and falling buildings amongst which they wrought. 1766 *tr. Beccaria's Ess. Crimes* xxviii. (1793) 101 That degree of severity which is sufficient to deter others. 1832 H. T. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* ix. 123 The farmer . . was not deterred by the dreary weather. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) II. iii. vii. 141 note, Maurice . . had been deterred by the alarming prophecy of a monk. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 308 To deter instead of to invite communicants.

b. *Const.* From a place, purpose, action, doing anything; † formerly, to do.

1594 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* i. x. (1611) 28 Punishments which may more deterre from euill, than any sweetnesse thereto allureth. 1599 HAKLUT *Voy.* II. ii. 9 Whereby other may be deterred to doe the like, and virtuous men encouraged to proceed in honest attempts. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 449 If aught propos'd And judg'd of public moment, in the shape Of difficulty or danger, could deterre Me from attempting. 1696 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xxiii. (1697) 437 The Judges were not to be deterred. . . to pronounce a false judgment. 1709 PRIOR *Celia to Damon* 55 When my own face deters me from my Glass. 1750 JOHNSON *Rasselas* 34 Do not seek to deter me from my purpose. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 9 This undutiful behaviour did not deter the emperor from resolving to resign to his son all the rest of his dominions. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 411 Superstition had become powerless to deter from violence.

2. † To terrify, alarm.

1604 DANIEL *Civ. War* v. cvi, Who, to deter The state the more, named himself Mortimer. 1634 WITHER *Emblems Ep. Ded.*, The storms which late these Realmes deterred.



+ **Deter**<sup>2</sup>, **deterre**, *v.* Obs. [a. F. *déterrer*, OF. *deterrier* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *dé*, *des-* (Du- I. 6) + *terre* earth: cf. INTER *v.*] *trans.* To disinter.

1632 LITTELOW *Trav.* ix. 407 To deterre his dead body.  
**Deterge** (dĕt'ĕrjĕ), *v.* [ad. L. *detergere* to wipe off or away, f. DE- I. 2 + *tergere* to wipe: perhaps after F. *déterger* (Paré 16th c., not in Cotgr.; in Dict. Acad. from 1740).]  
*trans.* To wipe away; to wash off or out, cleanse; chiefly, in Medical use, to clear away foul or offensive matter from the body, from an ulcer, etc.

1633 COCKERAM, *Deterge*, to rub out. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parry's Chirorg.* xxv. xiv. (1678) 638 Detergive is defined to be that which doth deterge or cleanse an ulcer. 1651 WHITTE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* iv. 268 They further the working of the purge, and deterge and cleanse the stomach from humours. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* I. U ij. If externally used, it [Balm of Gilead] gently deterges and incarnates. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. li. § 133 (1740) 104 To deterge some of the frothy foul slaver he has spit at it. 1787 J. COLLINS in *Med. Commun.* II. 364 The fauces were deterged with gargles. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 289 Medicines which possess the power to deterge or cleanse parts.  
Hence **Deterging** *ppl. a.*; also **Deterger** = DETERGENT *sb.*

1651 WHITTE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* i. v. 20 A Surgeon, who in an Ulcer, did daily apply a strong detergent, viz., Verdigrise. *Ibid.*, A detergent Medicine. 1734 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* i. 250 Barley is detergent, tho' viscous in a small degree.

**Detergency**. [f. next: see -ENCY.] Detergent quality; cleansing power.

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 3 Ale, by reason of its .. Detergency, is not advisable. 1748 *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* II. 590 (D.) Bath water, possesses that milkiness, detergency, and muddling heat, so friendly adapted to weak animal constitutions.

**Detergent** (dĕt'ĕrjĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *detergens*-em, *pr. ppl.* of *detergere*: see DETERGE. Cf. mod. F. *détergent* (1611 in Cotgr., in Dict. Acad. from 1835).]  
**A. adj.** Cleansing, purging.

1616 SHEL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 581 By vertue and force of a detergent facultie, wherewith barley is greatly furnished. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 80 Sage is undoubtedly a very good Cephalic, of the detergent kind. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Mis. Waters* 434 Sufficient to give it a very soft soapy feel, and to render it more detergent than common water. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 648 A detergent antiseptic in various ulcerated .. conditions of the mouth.

**B. sb.** A cleansing agent; anything that cleanses. 1676 WISEMAN *Surgery* II. vi. (R.). If too mild detergents caused the flesh to grow lax and spongy, then more powerful driers are required. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 127 Detergents differ only in Degree of Efficacy from the former Class. 1888 CAVE *Inspir. O. Test.* v. 274 He believes in a possible Divine detergent.

**Deterior** (dĕt'ĕri-ŏr), *a. rare*. [a. L. *deterior* worse, meaner, poorer, compar. of an obs. adj. \**deter*, f. *dē* down.] Inferior in quality, worse.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1848) 644 Some of downward and deterior lot.

+ **Deterior**, *v.* Obs. [a. F. *détériorer* (1411 in Hatz.-Darm.), L. *deteriorare* to make worse, f. *deterior*: see prec.] *trans.* To make worse, deteriorate.

1646 Bp. MAXWELL *Burd. Issach.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 270 He will .. deterior his condition.

+ **Deteriorate**, -at, *pa. ppl.* Sc. [ad. L. *deterioratus*, *pa. ppl.* of *deteriorare* (see prec.)] Made worse, deteriorated.

1572 Sc. *Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 76 (Jam.) That all houses, &c., rewint, cassin down, distroyit, or deteriorat, within .. the said burghes—shall be reparit. 1598 in *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 190 If he hes meliorat or deteriorat his benefice any way to the prejudice of his successor.

**Deteriorate** (dĕt'ĕri-ŏr-ĕt), *v.* [f. *ppl. stem* of L. *deteriorare* to make worse: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To make worse or of inferior quality; to lower in character or excellence; to worsen.

1572-98 [See prec.]. 1644 Bp. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* i. 10 How much more they deteriorate and deprece Kings. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 46 Not only not bettered, but much deteriorated. 1704 COWPER *Lett.* to Feb., A long line of grandsons, who from generation to generation have been employed in deteriorating the breed. 1813 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* X. 380 Maintained by means .. which will deteriorate the discipline of the troops. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Law of Contracts* II. iii. § 2 (1883) 603 To deteriorate the value of the property. 1879 M. ARNOLD *George Sand* Mixed Ess. 343 Equality, as its reign proceeded, had not deteriorated but improved them.

2. *intr.* To grow worse in character; to become lowered or impaired in quality or value; to degenerate.

1758-65 GOLDSM. *Ess.* (L.). Under such conditions the mind rapidly deteriorates. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 269 Elyot had a notion that, for the last thousand years, the world had deteriorated. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1883) I. i. 22 The condition of the labourer was at this period deteriorating rapidly. 1892 KATH. TYMAN in *Speaker* 3 Sept. 2901 The roses .. will deteriorate year after year, returning gradually to wildness.

Hence **Deteriorated** *ppl. a.*, **Deteriorating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Deteriorated*, made worse, impaired; spoiled. A 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* IV. 367 (R.) Which we concluded to have proceeded from the deteriorated

metal. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomem.* vi. (1852) 170 Classical story has imperceptibly lent its deteriorating influence. 1837 SYD. SMITH *Lett. to Singleton Wks.* 1859 II. 299a Judging, that the Church is a very altered and deteriorated profession. 1883 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXVII. 434/3 The deteriorating, if not debasing, mode of existence.

**Deterioration** (dĕt'ĕri-ŏr-ĕ-sh'ŏn), [a. F. *détérioration* (15th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*), n. of action f. *deteriorer*, L. *deteriorare* to DETERIORATE.]

The action or process of deteriorating, a growing or making worse; a deteriorated condition.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Deterioration*, a making worse. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* a. v., When the deterioration of a commodity, seized by an officer, arises from the fault of the keeper, he is answerable for the same. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Annem.* 28 To preserve the article from deterioration. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* i. 25 In our floating notions of Italian character, we grievously exaggerate the extent of its deterioration. 1842 MANNING *Mem.* (1848) I. l. 7 (Except in penitents) the whole life of a man from birth to death is a deterioration. He is ever becoming worse. 1875 SCRIVENER *Lect. Text N. Test.* 5 The process of deterioration may be carried on for many generations [of MSS.].

Hence **Deteriorationist**, one who holds that deterioration, not progress, is the order of things.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* i. Mr. Escot, the deteriorationist. 1861 *Westm. Rev.* Apr. 591 In the true tone of the deteriorationist who amused everyone so much thirty years since. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 740 Mr. Foster .. the perfectionist, and Mr. Escot, the deteriorationist, take sides so opposite on the subject of human life.

**Deteriorative** (dĕt'ĕri-ŏr-ĕ-tiv), *a.* [f. L. *deterioratus*, *ppl. stem* of *deteriorare* (see above) + -IVE.] Causing or tending to deterioration.

1800 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 346 The deteriorative expedient of removal of moisture by heat. 1808 G. EDWARDS *Pract. Plan* II. 13 Pretended plans of improvement .. which are actually ruinous, or deteriorative. 1879 RICHARDSON in *Nature* 23 Oct. 618½ The whole course of life had undergone a deteriorative change.

**Deteriorator** (dĕt'ĕri-ŏr-ĕ-tor), [agent-n. in L. form, from *deteriorare* to DETERIORATE.] One who or that which deteriorates.

1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* vi. 234 It is man .. that is the deteriorator of man. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 25 Apr. 3 Cities are great deteriorators of physical strength.

**Deteriorism**, *noun-nd.* [f. L. *deterior* (see above) + -ISM.] The doctrine that the tendency of things is to grow worse.

1880 GOLDW. SMITH in *Atl. Monthly* No. 268, 212 Meliorism and the opposite theory, which we suppose must be called deterioration.

**Deteriority**, *rare*. [f. L. *deterior* + -ITY: cf. *superiority*.] The being of worse or inferior quality; poorer or lower quality; worseness.

1692 RAY *Dissol. World* 43 Their holding out for some Generations against the inconveniences of the Air, or deterioration of Diet. 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 358 The Exchange to all the Parts of the World would alter in proportion to the Deteriority of our Standard.

+ **Determ**, *v.* Obs. [f. DE- prefix + TERM, after L. *determinare*: cf. also OF. *termer* to end, fix, determine.] By-form of DETERMINE *v.*

1423 JAS. I *Kings* Q. xiii, Determyt furth therewith in myn entent .. I tulke conclusion Sum new thing to write. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* x. v. 62 Bot Turnus hes determit, as certane thing, Gret garynsounes to send betwix thame sone. 1533 BELLENDEN *Lhy v.* (1822) 418 The Faderis .. determit to abide on the returning of thare legatis fra the tempel of Delphos. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* ix. 24 LXX wekes are determed outir they people and ouer thy holy cite. 1551 TURNER *Herbal* i. (1568) Dvj b, I dare not plainly determe, that it was the right clematiss. 1573 TWYNE *Aeneid* XII. Kk iv b, Therwith I am determd. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. l. ix, For to determ The hid conditions of vitalitie.

Hence **Determing** *vbl. sb.*

1535 COVERDALE i *Edras* ix. 17 And so the matter was a determyng .. untill the new moone.

**Determent** (dĕt'ĕr-ĕment), [f. DETER *v.* + -MENT.] The action or fact of deterring; *transf.* a means of deterring, a deterring circumstance.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. viii. 319 Nor will the ill successe of some be made a sufficient determent unto others. 1653 HAMMOND *On 1 Cor.* i. 23. 542 A mighty determent and discouragement. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* Pref., But these, Sir, are not all the Determents that Oppos'd my Obeying You. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 111 That also shall be so far from being a my Determent. 1764 MEM. G. PSALMANAZAR 24 Rather a determent than an effectual means. 1876 J. GRANT *Hist. India* I. lvi. 284½ Cornwallis executed nine for the determent of others.

**Determinability**. [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being determinable.

1845 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 195 The power of proposing an ultimate end, the determinability of the will by ideas. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xviii. 624 Beyond this mere formal principle of determinability, there is a transcendental principle of complete determinability.

**Determinable** (dĕt'ĕr-ĕ-min-ĕ-b'l), *a.* [In ME., a. OF. *determinable* fixed, determinate, ad. L. *determinabilis* (Tertull.) that has an end, finite. In later use, following the ordinary analogy of adjs. in -able, in which sense it has also been revived in mod. F. (Not in Cotgr.; in 1878 in Dict. Acad.)]

+ 1. Fixed, definite, determined. Obs.

1325 E. *Allit. P.* A. 593 In sauter is said a verce ouverte But spekes a poynt determinable. 1486 Bp. St. Albans, *Her. A. v.* Ther be ix. vices contrary to gentilmen of the wiche v. ben indetermynable and iijj. determynable. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. ccxiii. [ccxviii.] 686 The

kyng hath commaunded me to gyve you a determynable answer to your requestes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. l. 280 Yet were there no small difficulty to set downe a determinable Chronology.

2. Capable of being determined; proper to be determined. *a.* Capable of being, or proper to be, legally or authoritatively decided or settled.

1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 7 The same RESOUS and Disobeyance shall be Felony, enquirable and determinable as is aforesaid. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 165 Certaine principall points concerning the Port towne, be determinable at Shipwey onely. 1594 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* II. (1632) 110 Affairs .. which were not determinable one way or other by the Scripture. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV. iv. xvi. 39 A Forest hath her Court .. where matters are as pleadable and determinable, as at Westminster-Hall. 1685 Col. *Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 248 All Causes not Determinable by y<sup>e</sup> Respective County Courts. 1807 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xvii. 307 To prepare all matters determinable in parliament. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) I. xix. 281 Matters determinable by your common law.

*b.* Capable of being definitely limited, fixed, assigned, or laid down.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xlii. (1887) 261 The Elementarie time, determinable not by years, but by sufficiency. 1611 R. FENTON *Urry* i. iii. 15 Every intention .. is determinable by the act it selfe to be good or bad. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III. xxvi. 96 Standards of space and velocity are also determinable.

*c.* Capable of being definitely ascertained (*a*) as to fact or identity, (*b*) as to meaning or character.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyms Wks.* II. 522 What is the most lasting herb or seed, seems not easily determinable. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* i. iii. 274 These words being determinable only by means of the known words to which they are joined. *Ibid.* 348 Relations .. not determinable with Certainty and Precision. 1846 *Ellis Elgar* *Marb.* i. 29 One remarkable little spot is also determinable with certainty. 1846 GROVE *Greece* i. xviii. (1864) II. 447 Whether Sidon or Tyre was the most ancient, seems not determinable. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 314 Some of the earliest determinable fish remains.

3. Liable to be terminated or to come to an end; terminable (*esp.* in Law).

1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* viii. iii. 130 The divels death, whose life he held to be determinable and mortal. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig.* *Man* iv. viii. 376 It presents all our enjoyments as determined or determinable in a short time. 1707 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4384/4 In Lease for 99 Years, determinable on one, two and three Lives. 1815 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 260 A truce determinable on the first act of impressment. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* *Determinable* *Freeholds*, estates for life, which may determine upon future contingencies before the life for which they are created expires. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. 229 note, Here the estate would be an estate determinable upon the specified event.

Hence **Determinableness**, *rare*.

1727 BAILEY *Vol. II.* *Determinableness*, capableness of being determined or decided. 1775 in *ASH*; and in mod. Dicts.

**Determinably** (dĕt'ĕr-ĕ-min-ĕ-b'l), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a determinable manner. + *a.* Definitely, precisely. *b.* In a way or to a degree that can be determined; ascertainably.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 677 It wes vounderfull, perfay, How any man throu steris may Know the things that ar to cum Determinably. 1609 SIR E. HOBY *Lett.* to T. Higgins 60 Augustine .. doth plainly and determinable conclude that they are not *Divini Canonis*. *Mod.* A substance of which the granules are determinably smaller.

**Determinacy**, *rare*. [f. DETERMINE *a.*: see -ACY.] The quality of being determinate; determinateness, definiteness.

1873 ATKINSON tr. *Helmholtz's Pop. Sci. Lect.* 80 Yet the ear solves its problem with the greatest exactness, certainty, and determinacy.

**Determinant** (dĕt'ĕr-ĕ-min-ĕnt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *determinans*-em, *pr. ppl.* of *determinare* to DETERMINE: cf. F. *déterminant* (Trevoux 1752).]

**A. adj.** Determining; that determines; determinative.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iv. v. 84 Determinant Valuation concludes and determines the Right and Interest of the Possidit by Alienation of the Fee or Possession. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. l. 152 The Sun and Moon alone .. cannot be the Causes preparatory or determinant of a Showre. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* 280 Some other Principle which has been made determinant of his Will. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. viii. iv. § 8 His usual drawings from nature .. being both commemorative and determinant .. in that they record an impression received from the place there and then, together with the principal arrangement of the composition in which it was afterwards to be recorded. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Study of Relig.* I. II. i. 511 He rightly appropriates the word Cause to the determinant act. 1892 *Current Hist.* (Detroit, Mich.) II. 73 A new determinant factor of unknown power.

*B. sb.* One who or that which determines.

1. In *University Hist.* (repr. med. L. *determinans*). A determining Bachelor: see DETERMINE *v.* 13. DETERMINATION 4.

1449 (a Jan.) in *Registr. Univ. Ox.* (O. H. S.) I. 2 Magistri determinantium. 15 .. *Ibid.* II. i. 52 (Title of *Official List*: Nomina determinantium.) 1864 D. LAING in *Pref. to Lauder's Devotio of Kyngis* 6 Two years later, in due course of his academical studies, this Guillelmus Lauder appears among the Determinants in that College; which shows that he had qualified himself for taking his Master's degree. 1887 A. CLARK *Reg. Univ. Ox.* II. l. 53, 12 Mar. 1586 this Committee decided that .. Whereas in times past collectors had exacted unfairly large sums from the determinants, they should in future exact only 12d. from each determinant.



2. A determining factor or agent; a ruling antecedent, a conditioning element; a defining word or element.

1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* ii. 1. 150 Not because they have no determinant, but because 'tis unknown. 1809-10 COLEBRIDGE *Friend* (1805) 173 We should... make Malta the direct object and final determinant of the war. 1825 — *Aids Refl.* 67 His own will is the only and sufficient determinant of all he is, and all he does. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxiii. (1859) II. 266 Considering the Representative Faculty in Subordination to its two determinants, the faculty of Reproduction, and the faculty of Comparison or Elaboration. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* iii. 89 In Aryan the determinant precedes the thing determined. 1882A PALGRAVE in Grosart *Spenser's Wks.* IV. p. cvii. Points... taken as determinants of date. 1887 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) XLIV. 97/3 Good usage—the sole determinant, in general, of what is acceptable in language. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 180 Amphimixis alone could never produce a multiplication of the determinants.

3. *Math.* The sum of the products of a square block or 'matrix' of quantities, each product containing one factor from each row and column, and having the plus or minus sign according to the arrangement of its factors in the block.

A determinant is commonly denoted by writing the matrix with a vertical line on each side, thus—

$$\begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix}$$

Originally applied (in Latin form), in 1801, by Gauss (*Disquis. Arithmet.* 180 3 v. § 154) to a special class of these functions on the nature of which the properties of certain quadratic forms depend; thence adopted in French by Cauchy.

1843 CAYLEY (*Phil.* Trans. CXLI. i. 543-4 *Determinant*). —This word is used throughout in the single sense, after which it denotes the alternate or hemihedral function the vanishing of which is the condition of the possibility of the coexistence of a certain number of homogeneous linear equations of as many variables. 1885 SALMON *Higher Algebra* 338 Cauchy introduced the name 'determinants', already applied by Gauss to the functions considered by him, and called by him 'determinants of quadratic forms'.

**Determinantal**, *a. Math.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Relating to determinants: see DETERMINANT B. 3.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 337 Roots... of a determinantal equation. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Mar. 3/5 Essay on 'Determinantal Theorems'.

**Determinate** (dĕt'ēmināt'), *pph. a.* [ad. L. *determināt-us*, *pa. pple.* of *determināre* to DETERMINE.] That has been or is determined: in the chief senses of the verb.

A. as *pa. pple.* = DETERMINED. *Obs.* or *arch.* 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i. § 21 Sterres fixes with hir longitudes & latitudes determinat. *Ibid.* ii. § 18 heading, To knowe the degrees of the longitudes of fixe sterres after that they ben determinat in this astrolabe. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Art.* Ep. in Ashm. (1692) 111 By Raymond and others determinate. 1560 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* I. xvii. 216 So that their causes be determinate within three weeks. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxvii. My bonds in thee are all determinate. 1885 BRIDGES *Nero* ii. iii. 8/2 The seasons, lady, Of divination be determinate By stars and special omens.

B. *adj.* 1. Definitely bounded or limited, in time, space, extent, position, character, or nature; definite, fixed; clearly defined or individualized; distinct, as opposed to *vague*, *undefined*, or *indefinite*.

1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 161 Han ye figure thanne determinat In helle there ye been in youre estat? 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. i. (Tollem. MS.), Water hab no determinat qualite, nober colour, nober sauoure. 1434-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 287 A determinate place in the ryer that is aboute Lincoln. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 721/2 The saluation of any determinate persone yet liuyng. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 245 b. Taken and concluded for a determinate season. 1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 22 They seeme to define some determinate number of Angels. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 602 Plants are all figurate and determinate, which inanimate Bodies are not. 1662 HOBBS *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 16 A certain and determinate distance. 1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 443 The clear and determinate meaning of my words. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 140 The possession of lands or tenements, for some determinate period. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. i. 11 (It) must be... round, or square, or of some other determinate form. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1841) I. vii. 522 Consecrated bishop without any determinate see. 1845 H. ROGERS *Ess.* I. iii. 102 He has clothed the determinate quantities of arithmetic in the universal symbols of algebra. 1852 — *Ecl. Faith* (1853) 201 In time, my doubts, as usual, assumed a determinate shape. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 112 Determinate vapour pressure corresponds to determinate temperature. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* xii. 351 The sovereign is a determinate human superior.

b. Limited, restricted, finite: opposed to *infinite*, *unbounded*.

1856 FERNE *Blaz. Gentrie* 33 The determinate glory of an earthly prince. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* ii. l. 50 Our soule being of a determinate power and activitie cannot attend exactly to two vehement and intensive operations together. 1608 J. KING *Serm. St. Mary's* 6 A superiority... over limited and determinate charges.

c. *Math.* Having a fixed value or magnitude. (Opp. to *indeterminate*); *determinate number*, *problem*: see *quots.*

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* i. 13 As determinate and immutable as any ratio's are in mathematics. 1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Determinate problem*, is that which has but one, or at least but a certain number of solutions, in contradistinction to an indeterminate problem, which admits of infinite solutions. *Ibid.* s. v. *Number*, A *determinate Number* is that referred to some given unit; as a ternary, or three;

which is what we properly call a *number*. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 327 This problem is essentially determinate, but generally has multiple solutions. 1885 WATSON & BURB. *Electr. & Magn.* 59 There exists one determinate function  $u$  which has the given value at each point of  $S$ .

d. *Bot.* Of inflorescence: In which the terminal flower bud opens first, followed by those on the lateral branches; definite, centrifugal.

1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* v. 144 The kinds of Inflorescence are all reducible to two types. Indeterminate and Determinate.

2. Settled, fixed, so as not to vary.

1526-34 TINDALE *Acts* ii. 23 The determinat counsell and foreknowledge of God. 1543-4 *Act* 35 *Hen. VIII.* c. 9 The which order... shall stande... for a full determinate order. 1559 *Primer in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 10 A determinate fourme of praying. 1581 PETTIE *Guzzo's Civ. Court.* i. (1586) 21 There can be no certaine and determinate science, from particular to particular. 1625 K. LONG *tr. Barclay's Argens* ii. xvii. 120 To what end is the freedom of man, if he cannot avoid the determinate order of the stars? 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* ii. Virtue and religion... require... that every action be directed by some determinate rule. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 22 (Tennyson) Smitten with a determinate aversion to popularity. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* i. 4 There should be a determinate order of precedence among them.

3. Finally determined upon or decided; expressing a final decision; definitive; conclusive, final.

1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen. VIII.* c. 12 The determinate and plaine iudgements of the said sondrie vniuersites. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* 25 Not onely myne opinion herein, but also my determinate sentence. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* i. 29 To consulte vpon some determinate answer. 1589 NASHE in Greene's *Menaphor* Pref. (Arb.) 14, I had rather referre it, as a disputative plea to diuines than set it downe as a determinate position. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Jer.* xv. Comm., He confirmeth the same determinate sentence of their punishment. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. v. iii. 303 The Reasonableness of a proportionate Taste, and determinate Choice. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Gurf. Desp.* II. 151 note, No determinate reply could be given to the letter.

4. Determined upon, intended.

1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* l. 235 To drive him from his determinat purpose. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. i. 11 My determinate voyage is meere extrauagance.

5. Fixed in mind or purpose, determined, resolved, resolute.

1589 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. *Hist. Scot.* 316/1 That thing the heart thought and was determinat to do. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* i. i. 8 Men... of determinate minds and courage. 1686 F. SPENCE *tr. Varillas's Ho. Medicis* 309 The most active and determinate adventurer of his age. 1727 FIELDING *Love in Sev. Masq.* Wks. 1775 i. 46 Nor am I perfectly determinate what species of animals to assign him to. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Prior* Wks. III. 143 A Tory so ardent and determinate that he did not willingly consort with men of different opinions. 1827 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 58 Men of cool judgment, and determinate energetic character.

† **Determinate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *pph. stem* of L. *determināre*: see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To determine in time, space, or compass; to terminate, end, bound, limit.

1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Three Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 125 Gif we... limitatis and determinatis nocht the wisdom of God be our phantasie. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 150 The slye slow [fol. 2, slye slow] hours shall not determinate The deteasless limit of thy deere exile. 1638 MEDE *Rem. Apoc.* Wks. (1672) III. 602 Who would have them [prophetic months] taken for bare days, and determined in the persecution of Antiochus. 1671 CROWNE *Juliana* Ep. Ded., I have nothing to determinate my sight, but a bright and serene sky.

2. To determine or decide (a controversy or issue).

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. vii. But let more hardy wits that truth determinate. 1653 — *Antid. Ath.* i. ix. § 4. 27 They do plainly determinate the controversy. 1715 MRS. J. BARKER *Exilius* I. 83 Sent for... to give my determining Voice before the Senate.

b. *intr.* To decide, come to a decision.

1639 MRQ. of HAMILTON *Explan. Oath & Covenant* 15 To treat, consult, or determinate in any matter of state. 1652 EARL MONM. *tr. Bentivoglio's Hist. Relat.* 6 The absolute authority of determining residing in the chief magistracies of every City.

3. *trans.* To ordain, appoint.

1636 E. DACRES *tr. Machiavel's Disc.* *Livy* I. 83 The free government propounds honours and rewards upon some worthy and determinate occasions. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 151 Although nature and every naturall agent be... determinate to one effect.

4. To direct to some end; to determine the course of; to guide authoritatively or decisively.

1626 FENNER *Hidden Manna* (in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxv.), A determining of the very will. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* i. xi. (1662) 35 To determinate the course of the Spirits into this or that part of the Body. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* I. 43 If we should apprehend more Gods than one, I know not what could determinate us in any instant to the actual adoration of any one. 1683 WHITCHOTE *Disc.* (1703) III. 36 'Tis no disparagement to the Highest and wisest to be ruled and determinated by the reason of things. 1686 Goad *Celest. Bodies* l. xii. 61 This Aspect, apt to cause Winds, is apt also to determinate them to the West and to the South.

5. To fix upon definitely, define, individualize, identify.

1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* iv. *Notes* 123 The person is determinat in Antixes. 1681 GLANVILLE *Saducismus* II. 237 Though the Sir-name of the party be wanting, yet he is determinat so by other circumstances.

6. To render determinate or definite.

1672 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 236 The most ready general method... for determining all equations.

7. To ascertain definitely.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 297 The more precise determining of the Difference of Meridians. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* II. xii. 96 As nearly... as their coarse observations would enable them to determinate.

Hence *Determined pph. a.*, *Determining vbl. sb.* and *pph. a.*

1626 [See sense 4]. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 137 A prefixed and determinate time of months or yeeres. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xliii. 353 His final judging and determinating of Suits of Law, by the meer Chance... of the Dice. 1715 [See sense 2].

**Determinately**, *adv.* [f. DETERMINE *a.* + -LY.] In a determinate manner.

1. By way of final decision; conclusively, finally. 1509 FISHER *Fan. Serm.* *C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 293 She sholde the morowe after make answer of her mynde determinately. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* l. xxxv. (1671) 260, I did never determinately conclude. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 24 Conscience... pronounces determinately some actions to be in themselves just, right, good. 1736 — *Anal.* II. vii. 270 Those Persons... insist upon it as determinately conclusive. 1792 R. BURKE in *Burke's Corr.* (1844) III. 489 The ministers had made up their minds determinately to a strict neutrality.

2. Definitely, distinctly, exactly, precisely.

1599 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* III. Wks. 1225/2 Yet can not the vse of them lightly stand indifferent, but determinately must either be good or bad. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 21 b. Wordes, whiche... determinately doe betoken some one certaine thyng. 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 8, 1. Indefinitely, time after time. 2. Determinately, to the end of the world. 1759 WARNER in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 397 A discovery of the fact, could it be determinately made, would prove of very little consequence. 1830 GLIBG *Country Curate* l. xiv. 274, I cannot pronounce the night... the most determinately miserable which it has been my lot to spend.

b. With a definite purpose, purposely.

1862 DARWIN *Fertil. Orchids* v. 203 All these parts seemed determinately contrived that the plant should never be fertilised.

3. With settled purpose; resolutely, determinedly; with determination.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* xiv. 69 When he sawe... The spider, thus bent determinately, He thought it foly him to contrary. 1633 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* III. xvi. (1712) 140 Observed to fight determinately over such and such a City. 1724 SWIFT *Wood's Execution*, Determinately bent to take revenge upon him. 1755 FOX in H. Walpole *Mem. Geo. II.* (1847) II. App. 386 The Duke of Devonshire is... determinately against it. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 69 A servant determinately idle. 1881 E. COXON *Basil Pl.* II. 176 For all her weakness, she spoke determinately.

**Determinateness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being determinate.

1. Definiteness, distinctness, preciseness.

1628 COUT. *Grace Conditional* 14 No way evacuating either the efficacy or determinateness of God's Election. 1846 POE *N. P. Willis* Wks. 1864 III. 30 The word fancy is used with very little determinateness of meaning. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Metaph.* 31 Each of their marks... has been limited to a completely individual determinateness.

2. Decidedness of judgement or choice; resoluteness; determination.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 22 He reprooves... their... peremptory determinateness. 'Ye say, it will be to day.' 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* (1851) 83 His determinateness and his power seemed to make allies unnecessary.

**Determination** (dĕt'ēminā'ti-ōn), [a. F. *determination* (Oresme 14th c.), or ad. L. *determinā-tiō-em*, n. of action from *determināre* to DETERMINE.] The action of determining, the condition of being determined.

1. A bringing to an end; a coming to an end; ending; termination. *arch.* (exc. as in b).

1823 *Cath. Angl.* 98 A Determinynacion, *determinacio*, *diffinicio*. 1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (1531) 93 b. A conclusion or a full determinacyon of the mater. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher.* VII. xv. 123 The determination and ceasing of oracles. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 63 By reason of the overhasty determination of his life. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav.* (1844) 153 After the determination of the thirteen years. 1659 BURTON *Diary* (1828) IV. 324 After the end or other determination of this Parliament. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* IV. i. 336 All other Bones save the Teeth have a certain determination of their growth: but the Teeth grow continually. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* II. vi. (1817) 151 A date subsequent to the determination of Pilate's government. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 465 The war continued... seeming year by year further removed from a determination.

b. *Law.* (esp. in *Conveyancing*) The cessation of an estate or interest of any kind.

1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 54 § 4 After the... determinynacions of the states... by death without heires male or any other wise. 1581 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* i. (1876) 18 Such landes as come to our handes... by determination, and ending of such termes of yeares. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 465 To take effect on the determination of the estate tail. 1877 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 321 A devise of real estate to the heirs of a person living at the determination of the prior estates. 1875 *Act* 38-9 *Vict.* c. 92 § 4 Determination of tenancy means the cesser of a contract of tenancy by reason of effluxion of time or from any other cause. 1891 *Law Reports* Weekly Notes 79/1 Immediately after the determination of defendant's tenancy.

2. The ending of a controversy or suit by the decision of a judge or arbitrator; judicial or authoritative decision or settlement (of a matter at issue).

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 396 To abyde all suche determinacion and iudgement. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 6 The Judges before whom he knoweth the determination of his



cause resteth. 1658 NREEDHAM tr. *Selden's Marc. Cl.* 23 The Nations to whose determination the matter was committed. 1737 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 187 Upon the final Determination of our Disputes. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 116 In the determination of this question the identity of virtue and knowledge is found to be involved. 1891 Sir R. V. WILLIAMS in *Law Times' Rep.* LXV. 693/1 The general question of the right of the licensee was not essential to the determination of that case.

b. The decision arrived at or promulgated; a determinate sentence, conclusion, or opinion.

1395 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 73 That ech determination of the churche of Rome is trewe on ech side. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 306 The determination of the Church and the Doctors... as playnly ageyn Holy Scripture. 1552 AHP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 5 The decisions and determinations of general counsails. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 59 The clear and positive determination of all who have writ'n on this argument. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 122 ¶ 5 They were neither of them dissatisfied with the Knight's Determination. 1794 T. BALGUY *Disc.* 75 To listen to our Saviour's determination,—"He that is without sin". 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 180 We must run a risk... in coming to any determination about education.

† 3. The settlement of a question by reasoning or argumentation; discussion. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Tart. Love* 1. (R.). These clerkes sain, and in determination shewen, that three things haue the names of Goddes been cleaped. 1593 BF. ANDREWS (*title*). A Determination concerning Oaths.

† 4. The resolving of a question or maintaining of a thesis in a scholastic disputation; *spec.* in University history, the name of certain disputations which followed admission to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and completed the taking of that degree, qualifying the student for proceeding to the residence and exercises required for the Master's degree. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

Determination took place regularly in the Lent following presentation for the B.A., and consisted originally in the determining by disputation of questions in grammar and logic. 'It was originally, it would appear, a voluntary disputation got up by the Bachelors themselves in imitation of the magisterial inception, but it was early recognized and enforced by the Universities.' (Rev. H. Rashdall.)

[1408 in *Munim. Acad. Oxon.* (Rolls) I. 241 Quia per solennes determinationes Bachelorum in faculitate artium nostra mater Oxoniae universitas multipliciter honoratur. 1527 *Statutes of Corpus Chr. Coll., Oxon.*, c. xxiv. Baccalaurei artium, completo prius post gradum baccalaureatus et determinationes triennio... ad gradum magistratus... promoveantur.] 1665 J. BUCK in *Peacock Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. B. 79 The Vice-Chancellor dismisseth the Answerer... then he beginneth his Determination. 1693-4 GIBSON in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 219 There is a Statute... which upon extraordinary occasions allows twice Austins instead of Determinations. 1726 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xlii. 223 The manner of this determination is as follows. All persons, that have taken their bachelor of arts degree since the Lent preceding, are obliged to dispute twice in one of the public schools... and go to prayers at St. Mary's Church every Saturday morning. 1822 in *Fowler Hist. Corpus Chr. Coll.* 302 The whole business and ceremony of Determination having been now by competent authority abolished in the University. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. v. 121 The Determination Feast, that is the festival following the assumption of the Bachelor's Degree, generally took place on Shrove Tuesday. 1868 H. ANSTEE *Munim. Acad. Oxon.* (Rolls) Introd. 82 It was undoubtedly from the superior importance attached to logical studies that the name 'determination' took its rise, the examination for the bachelor's degree consisting mainly of questions to be determined by the candidate. 1887 A. CLARK *Regr. Univ. Ox.* (O.H.S.) II. 1. 63 All traces of determination have now disappeared from the procedure of the University. The last relic of it was abolished in 1835... To such a base end had 'determining' come.

5. The determining of bounds or fixing of limits; delimitation; definition; a fixing of the extent, position, or identity (of anything).

1594 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* I. x. (1611) 28 The particular determination of the reward or punishment. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 170 To make up a free determination 'Twixt right and wrong. 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan*, iv. xvi. 373 The Circumscription of a thing is... the Determination, or Defining of its Place. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 54 A determination of Light and shadow. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* i. 1765-27 Is our Account still too loose and in need of stricter Determination? 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 283 The determination made by Congress of the boundary lines. 1860 MANSSEL *Proleg. Logica* iv. 112 Under such determinations as the conditions of my sensibility require. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Exod.* xii. Introd. The determination of the parties who are admissible. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* I. 165 The determinations of space are not consequences, but reasons, of the positions of different parts of matter in relation to each other.

b. *Logic.* (a) The rendering of a notion more determinate or definite by the addition of characters or determining attributes. (b) A determining attribute.

1644 DICKEY *Nat. Bodies* I. (1645) 87 To be a Quality is nothing else but to be the determination or modification of the thing whose quality it is. 1838 Sir W. HAMILTON *Logic* xi. (1866) I. 104 Every series of concepts which has been obtained by abstraction, may be reproduced in an inverted order, when... we step by step, add on the several characters from which we had abstracted in our ascent. This process... is called Determination. 1860 MANSSEL *Proleg. Logica* vi. 209 Determination... consists in the union of attributes previously separated by definition. 1864 BOWEN *Logica* v. 107 Unless one is regarded as an attribute or determination of the other. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 535 The finite and infinite of Philolaus have become logical determinations in the Philebus. *Ibid.* IV. 266 A multitude of abstractions are created... which become logical determinations.

6. The action of definitely ascertaining the position, nature, amount, etc. (of anything).

1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. iii. 263 The determination of Insects in their several Species. 1717 J. KILLI. *Anim. Econ.* Pref. (1738) 48 The Determination of the *Pis Elasticus* was the Thought of the learned John Bernoulli. 1793 ENGLISHM. (*title*). On the Determination of the Orbits of Comets. 1845-6 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 181 The quantitative determination of earthy-phosphate sediments. 1882 A. B. CARL *Tread. Calculus Variation* 61 The determination of these constants is not... difficult.

b. The result ascertained by this action; that which has been determined by investigation or calculation; a conclusion, a solution.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. l. 9 The determination, which is the declaration of the thing required. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. vi. 194 That persons drowned arise and float the ninth day... is a questionable determination. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 162 The differences between their determinations were too great. 1821 BREWSTER *Optics* iii. 25 As philosophers have determined the index of refraction for a great variety of bodies, we are able, from those determinations, to ascertain the direction of any ray. 1857 WHITWELL *Hist. Indust. Sc.* I. 105 Generally founded on astronomical determinations.

7. Fixed direction towards some terminal point; decisive or determining bias. *lit.* and *fig.*

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* I. 35 Others, whose motion has an opposite determination. 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 78 When a Body moves any particular way, the Disposition that it has to move that way, rather than any other, is what we call its Determination. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 100 ¶ 7 The whole tribe of ogles gave their eyes a new determination. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Heavy bodies have a determination towards the centre of the earth. 1754 EDWARDS *Freder. Will* I. ii. 5 When we speak of the Determination of motion, we mean causing the Motion of the Body to be such a Way, or in such a Direction, rather than another. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1806) II. iii. x. 253 The real price of corn varies during periods sufficiently long to affect the determination of capital. 1836 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discus.* (1852) 336 The determination given to the Church of Scotland... was not one of erudition. 1881 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 5/3 An increasing determination of historic and genre painters towards landscape.

b. *spec.* A tendency or flow of the bodily fluids, now *esp.* of the blood, to a particular part.

1737 BRACKEN *Fairyery Impr.* (1757) II. 203 The Distempers which proceed from an irregular and disorderly Determination of the animal Spirits. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 242 On account of the property of this natural water... and from its rapid determination to the kidneys. 1831 SCOTT *Lett. to A. Dyce* 31 Mar. in *Lockhart*, Threatened with a determination of blood to the head. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lec.*, Determination, the active direction to a part; as of blood to a special organ with increased vascular action.

† 8. The final condition to which anything has a tendency. *Obs.*

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 The determination of quick-silver's properly fixation, that of milke coagulation, and that of oyle and uncious bodies only incassation. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 340 Each Corpuscle of Salt returns into the primitive Determination which it holds from Nature.

9. *Metaph.* The definite direction of the mind or will toward an object or end, by some motive, regarded as an external force.

c. 1685 SOUTH *Serm., Will for Deed* (1715) 389 Homage which Nature commands all Understandings to pay to it, by necessary Determination. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. 50 The determination of the will, upon inquiry, is following the direction of that guide: and he that has a power to act or not to act, according as such determination directs, is a free agent; such determination abridges not that power wherein liberty consists. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Determinations, again, are either moral or physical: a moral determination is that proceeding from a cause which operates morally. 1768 REID *Act. Powers* III. II. vi. 571 Dr. Hutcheson, considering all the principles of action as so many determinations or motions of the will.

10. The mental action of coming to a decision; the fixing or settling of a purpose; the result of this; a fixed purpose or intention.

1548 HALL *Chron.* an. 8 Edw. IV. 203 Having a sure determination, fixed in their myndes. 1590-6 LAMBARDE *Peraumb. Kent* (1806) 237 King Alfred was in Kent when he made determination of this journey. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 8 Cato would have a man long in determination to buldie, but to plant and sowe out of hand. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commonw.* 107 The English had no determination to leave them. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi. Agitated with doubts and fears and contrary determinations. 1883 Sir T. MARTIN *Ld. Lyndhurst* xvii. 416 Lord Lyndhurst left office with the determination never again to return to it. *Mod.* From this determination no reasoning could move her.

11. The quality of being determined or resolute; determinedness, resoluteness.

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvii. Elizabeth possessed a sternness of masculine sense and determination which rendered even her weaknesses... respectable. 1829 LYTTON *Deveraux* II. xi. If I had less determination in my heart, I could not love you so well. 1833 Sir H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 145 Never was... operation executed with greater intelligence and determination. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 32 There was an expression of acuteness and determination about him. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XV. 345/2 In the same spirit of determination.

**Determinative** (dē'terminatīv), a. and sb. [a. F. *déterminatif*, -ive (15th c. in *Godf. Suppl.*), f. ppl. stem of *L. determināre* to DETERMINE: see -IVE.] A. adj.

1. Characterized by determining, deciding, or fixing; serving or tending to determine or decide.

1655 BRAMHALL *Agt. Hobbes* (J.). That individual action... cannot proceed from the special influence and determinative power of a just cause. 1678 GAIN *Cat. Gentiles* III. 73 This efficacious concurrence, as it determines and applies the second cause to act, is... termed determinative. 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 205 The day appointed for pronouncing the determinative sentence in the cause. 1795 Tr. *Dupin's Real. Hist.* I. III. vi. 120 The determinative Voice of the Head of the Church. 1865 HOLLAND *Plain T.* v. 183 Determinative of the character of life. 1884 FAIRBAIN in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 350 The underlying conception, the determinative principle or idea.

† b. Characterized by being determined or fixed.

a. 1677 HALL *Contempl., Christ Crucif.* (R.). Our Lord Christ's body could not be longer detained under the power of death, then the determinative time of three days.

2. Serving to limit or fix the extent, or the specific kind or character of anything; said of attributes or marks added with this purpose. Cf. B. 2.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 310 The one... is Common or Determinable properly by the other, and the other is Particular or Determinative of it. 1721 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. vi. vi. 385 ff. we would needs add some exterior marks, more declaratory and determinative of... Virtue and Pleasure. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 5 The term... is determinative and limits the subject to a particular part of its extension. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* v. 99 The Egyptians do not seem to have got rid of their determinative pictures. 1881 — *Anthropol.* vii. 171 These examples... give some idea of the principles of its [Chinese writing] sound-characters and keys or determinative signs.

B. sb.

1. A determinative agent; that which determines, decides, or impels in a given direction.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1859) I. xxvii. 521 A right of action is not merely considered as an instrument or means of redress but as a restraint or determinative from wrong.

2. That which serves to determine or define the character or quality of something else. a. In *hieroglyphic writing*, an ideographic sign annexed to a word phonetically represented, for the purpose of defining its signification. Thus in the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics there were *generic determinatives* which indicated the class of notions to which the word belonged, *determinatives of number*, etc. b. In *Science of Language*, a spoken syllable having an analogous function in some languages; also, a determinative or demonstrative word.

1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* iv. 67 Very many of the native Mono-syllables are mere Determinatives. 1864 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* I. iv. 81 The 'determinative' of a god—the sign, that is, which marks that the name of a god is about to follow. 1875 RESOLF *Egyptian Gram.* 11 Plural nouns and adjectives usually... take the sign; or 111 after them as a determinative of plurality. 1881 TYLOR *Anthropol.* vii. 173 Even where they spelt words by their sounds, they had a remarkable way of adding what are called determinatives, which are pictures to confirm or explain the spelt word. 1883 SAYCE *Fresh Light Anc. Mon.* I. 18 Determinatives... characters which have no phonetic value, but which determine the class to which the word they accompany belongs.

**Determinatively**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.]

a. In a determinative manner; so as to determine.

† b = DETERMINATELY.

1641 *Argument Law in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 63 Such things as are intended immediately, directly, and determinatively against the life and person of the King. 1643 MARSHALL *Lett.* 14 To judge every person... in the Nation determinatively and conclusively, so as from that judgement there is no appealing. 1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 124 For the symmetrically conducting of his hatches, determinatively, and with certitude.

**Determinativeness**, [f. prec. + -NESS.]

a. The quality of being determinative. b = DETERMINATENESS 2; determination.

1821 BLACKW. *Mag. X.* 76 A due proportion of the organ of determinativeness in our peasantry and mechanics might make our subjugation a matter of absolute impossibility. 1851 I. TAYLOR *Wesley* (1852) 121 [Wesley] whose letters are eminent samples of succinct determinativeness.

**Determinator** (dē'terminatōr), [a. L. *determinātor*, agent-noun from *L. determināre* to DETERMINE: with quot. 1556 cf. obs. F. *déterminateur*.] He who or that which determines (in various senses of the verb); a determiner.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1680) D v. Of that they were the judges, and determinators. 1624 Sir E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* xiv. 44 The proper determinators of this point. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. v. 115 Three determinators of truth, Authority, Sense and Reason. 1855 *Ess. Intuit.* Mor. 146 If a man set forth Moral pleasure as the determinator of his Will. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* 18 To make the ratio with production, and not the ratio with capital, the determinator of wages.

**Determine** (dē'termin), v. [a. OF. *determinar* (12th c. in *Littre*), = Pr., Sp., It. *determinar*, ad. *L. determināre* to bound, limit, determine, fix, f. *L. DE-* I. 3 + *termināre* to set bounds to.]

I. To put an end or limit to; to come to an end.

1. *trans.* To put an end to (in time); to bring to an end; to end, conclude, terminate. (Now chiefly in *Law*.)

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 98 To Determyne, *determinare, diffinire, distinguere, finire.* 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 5 At the Conquest I haue eke determyned the vi. part. c. 1530 MORRIS *Picus Wks.* 91 Death determineth the manfold incommunities... of this life. c. 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Hum.* lviii. 109 It behouth vs shortly to determyne oure besynes. 1651 SMITH in



Fuller's *Abel Redivivus*, Willet 573 Here also God determined his travails. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 167 ¶ 5 Her Husband's Death . . . would certainly have determined her Life. 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 326 To determine a connexion which is become odious to both. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 444 A warranty . . . may be defeated, determined, or avoided, in all or in part. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Engl.* (ed. 6) I. 298 The lessee . . . hath determined his estate by his own default. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) II. xvi. 441 The death of Edward III determined the crisis.

† b. To cause to end *in* (some conclusion). *Obs.* a 1668 DENHAM *Poems* 98 The people join'd In glad consent, and all their common fear Determine in my fate. 1673 TEMPLE *Observ. United Prov. Wks.* 1731 I. 25 Albert bent the whole Force of the War upon France, till he determined it in a Peace with that Crown.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To come to an end; to cease to exist or be in force; to expire, to die. (Now chiefly in *Law*.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 330 (379) That rather dye I wold, and determine, As thinketh me, stokkid in prison. 1571 LUDLOW *Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 147 His interest in the said pewe to determine. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. iii. 43 Must all determine here? 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 73 His life was to determine with his fathers. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* II. i. v. 104 The Year . . . was that in which the 4th of the 6th Olympiad did Determine. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 422/2 The changes we have to experience only determine with our lives. 1794 MATTHIAS *Pura. Lit.* (1798) 289 The custom ceased and determined at Sir Matthew Mite's election. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 56 In fact the estate of Martin did not determine by his death, surrender, or forfeiture, but by the death of King Charles II. 1883 GLADSTONE *Sp. in Parl.* 19 July. The privileges . . . do not determine with the life of M. de Lesseps.

b. To end *in* a termination, conclusion, or result; 'to end consequentially' (J.). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 143/4 As long as issue male continued, which determined in John Moulray Duke of Norfolk. a 1631 DONNE in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxvi. 3 As long as their rage determined in his person, he opened not his mouth. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Job* xxi. 13 Their merry dance determineth in a miserable downfall. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* I. vii. (1699) 71 The Misery wherein all the Felicity of this World is to determine. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) X. 78 But that which begins in vanity, must needs determine in vexation of spirit. 1767 BYRON *Voy. r. World* 114 The head is small . . . and determines in a snout. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xviii. 4 The crisis . . . is to determine in that struggle between the crown and the commons which the last two centuries have decided.

† 3. *trans.* To set bounds to; to bound, limit.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. i. (1495) 861 Colour is the vitermost party . . . that is determined by the viter party of a bodily thyng. 1571 DUGGES *Pantom.* 1. Elem. Bij. A Circle is a plaine figure, determined with one line, which is called a Circumference. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 128 Many of the Geographers set not downe Indus the river, for to determine the marches of the Indians Westward. 1654 CROMWELL *Sp.* 22 Jan. (Carlyle). It determines his power. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 311 The Two Counties shall have the Moors of the said Counties otherwise determined. a 1732 ATTERBURY (J.). That bill which thus determines their view at a distance.

b. *Logic.* To limit by adding differences; to limit in scope.

1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* II. iv. 141 Determining the Tradicions of Moyses, by certain ordonances and decrees, whiche thei them selues [Phariseis] sette vp.] 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xi. (1866) I. 194 When we determine any notion by adding on a subordinate concept, we divide it. 1842 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* lxxxvii. (1860) 158 Some mark may be added . . . which narrows the extent of both, but renders them more definite—better determined.

† c. To limit to, restrict to. *Obs.*

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 101 Soche a fredome as is determined to noughtyng in certeyne, yt may be applied generally. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xix. xi Annot. 115 The context seems rather to determine it to the first . . . sense. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. ix. § 17 No one has Authority to determine the signification of the word God . . . more to one Collection of Ideas . . . than to another. 1691 RAY *Creation* II. (1704) 380 Not . . . necessarily determined to one manner of Respiration.

II. To bring to an end a dispute, controversy, or doubtful matter; to conclude, settle, decide, fix.

4. *trans.* To settle or decide (a dispute, question, matter in debate), as a judge or arbiter.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 345 Pat 3if þe pope determine out, þanne it is soip & to bileue. c 1440 *Generydes* 1695 To determine [*MS.* mytte] this mater, Generydes was brought out. 1536 TINDALE *Acts* xix. 39 It may be determined in a lawful congregation. 1530 PALSGR. 514/2, I determine, I make a conclusion in a mater. 1576 FLEMING *Papoli. Epist.* 246 Sitting in his long gowne, or riche robe, is occupied in such matters as are of him to be determined. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 407 Let the lawes of Rome determine all. 1660 *Trial Regis.* 9 Authorized by the King's Majestie to hear, and determine, all Treasons, Felonies, and other Offences. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 260 Matters of Life and death are not here tried or determined. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* vii. 133 The Dean presided in all causes brought before the Chapter, and determined them. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* iv. 114 This ambiguity should be determined in one direction or in the other.

b. with an object expressing the sentence, conclusion, or issue.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 61r He would undertake . . . that his presence would in a moment determine the restitution of the palatinate to his brother and sister. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 181 ¶ 3 The time at which every man's fate was to be determined. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 108 The laws will . . . determine the punishment of the criminal. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Each & All* v. 67 The circumstances which determine the recompense of each.

era which determined the history of the world. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 63 The law will determine all our various duties towards relatives.

c. with subordinate clause, expressing the matter at issue.

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I. 385 And whedir the grounde of ziste were good other lile, trouthe hathe determined. 1561 DAUS *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 192 Lucius the third . . . determineth playnly, that heretikes are stricken with an euerlasting curse. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 227 To determine what was meetest to be done in this matter. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 15 As sences, as they which determine vpon an Ale bench whether the passenger . . . be a Saint or a Diuell. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 105 It was determined [earlier *vo.* demed, concluded, decreed] that we should saile into Italy. 1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 105 It was determined [earlier *vo.* demed, concluded, decreed] that we should saile into Italy. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* lxx. (1864) 137 Far happier are they who always know what they are to do, than they who have to determine what they will do. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 179, I determined that the Alps were, on the whole, best seen from below.

5. *intr.* To come to a judicial decision; to give a decision; to decide. † *Const. of* (on).

c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* I. 343 Wayte vpon the conclusion, And eke how that ye determineyn, And for the more part diffynen. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 72 Smaile thynges of which they shal haue the knowlege for to determine. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 41/2 Suche men . . . although they affirme, yet can they certeinly determine of nothing. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 68 Neither . . . to speake of any affaires, after they haue bene determined of by the Emperour. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. i. 214 You shall to th' Tower, till you know How he determines further. 1634 W. TIRWHITT *tr. Balzac's Lett.* 244 Who have reason enough to doubt, but not science sufficiently to determine rightly. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxxix. 447 Cox, Bishop of Ely, determined on both questions. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶ 4 The general inability of man to determine rightly concerning his own. 1759 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 III. 268 The representatives of the people have an undoubted right to judge and determine . . . of the sum to be raised. 1767 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxv. 166 What . . . remains, but to leave it to the people to determine for themselves? . . . They alone ought to determine.

† b. To decide for. *Obs.*

1644-45 BR. MOUNTAGU *Corr.* J. Cosin (1869) I. 42, I determine next weke for Petworth. 1750 BR. HURD in *Warburton's Lett.* (1802) 59 He has determined for the Law.

c. To decide or fix upon, on. (Blending with 18 c. q. v.)

† 6. To lay down decisively or authoritatively; to pronounce, declare, state. (Const. as in 4, 5.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 86 Of theorie principall The philosophre in speciall The propertes hath determined. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4885 Of ech synne it is the rote . . . As Tilius can determine. 1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Her. Aja*. Here in this booke folowyn is determined the lynage of Coote armuris.

† b. To decide or declare to be; to term. *Obs.* 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xi. (1712) 161 This he determines primogenious moisture.

† 7. *trans.* To settle or fix beforehand; to ordain, decree; to ordain what is to be done. *Obs.*

1384 WYCLIF *Acts* xvii. 26 Determyngynge tymes ordeyned, and termes of habitacioun. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* x. 23 Y<sup>e</sup> Lorde . . . shal perfectly fulfil the thyng, that he hath determined. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 121 His house was come, so was it determined, which way could he shun it? 1611 BIBLE I *Sam.* xxv. 17 For evil is determined against our master. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig.* Man. III. iii. 263 Some superintendent Intellectual Nature, that by certain election and choice determined things. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xiv. 408 God . . . determined holiness to be the way to everlasting happiness.

8. *trans.* To fix or decide causally; to condition as a cause or antecedent.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. x. 42 As in other thyngs . . . not the seller, but the buyer determines the Price. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 2 The whole tenor of his life has been determined by some accident or no apparent moment. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur.* Syn. I. xxxvi. 505 These divergences have . . . been determined by the eruptive forces which evolved the trap rocks. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Trails.* *Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 72 The wealth of London determines prices all over the globe. 1874 SANCE *Compar. Philol.* II. 73 Dante has determined classical Italian. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 213 His religion . . . determines for him the colour and cut of his coat.

9. To decide upon (one of several); to fix (which or what it is to be).

1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1662) 195 The apertion of the wombe determineth the first-born. 1720 OZELL *Vertol's Rom. Ref.* II. x. 155 To rob his Enemy of the cruel Pleasure of determining the kind of . . . Death. 1771 MRS. GRIFFITH *tr. Vian's Shipwreck* 37 Let us then determine the first passengers by lot. 1850 M. COSH *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 266 It is the will which determines what is to be preferred or rejected. 1886 SIR J. STIRLING in *Law Times* Rep. LV. 283/4 Determining what particulars of objections ought to be allowed.

b. with alternative clause.

1774 *Hist. Rochester* 33 Whether in this tower . . . I cannot determine. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 325 To determine whether he should or should not consider it as his own.

† 10. To conclude from reasoning, investigation, etc. (a thing to be, or that it is). *Obs.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* IV. lxxv. 53 Which length of tyme is of some Auctour determined to be longe and of some but shorte. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 163 b, Rosell, Angelus, & other doctours determyneth & concludeth that [etc.]. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* *Glaspe* 26 Stadium . . . which length Plinie determineth to be 125 pases. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. ii. iii. (1676) 162/2 Thus Clavius and Maginus, etc., with their followers, vary and determine of these celestial orbs and bodies. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* II. xvi. 139 Bishop Fleetwood has determined . . . that five pounds in this

reign was equivalent to twenty eight, or thirty, now. 1814 MRS. JANE WEST *Alicia de Lacy* IV. 218 Hereford determined him to be an audacious knave.

11. *trans.* To ascertain definitely by observation, examination, calculation, etc. (a point previously unknown or uncertain); to fix as known.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* I. vii. 18 It is hard to determine their exact habitation. 1666 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 121 The entire Circle may still be describ'd, and its Original Situation determin'd. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 24 We shall in the third Book determine the . . . Bigness, and Situation of those Cavities. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus's Hist.* Pref. § 10 The measures of those edifices . . . all accurately determined. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 367 Having given the Area . . . of a Rectangle, inscribed in a given Triangle; to determine the Sides of the Rectangle. 1811 PINKERTON *Petr.* I. 357 A rock very difficult to determine. 1844 DE QUINCY *Pol. Econ. Dial.* v. (1860) 553 As when I say that the thermometer determines the heat, viz., that it determines or ascertains it to my knowledge. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 60 We also determined both the velocity and the width of the Glacier. 1861 F. HALL in *Frm. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 147 He has determined him to A. D. 490. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 201 Some difficulty in determining the route by which he approached it.

12. *Geom. (trans.)* To fix or define the position of.

1840 LARDNER *Geom.* xiii. 159 To determine a similar system of points. 1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 175 Two projective ranges of points determine an involution; for they determine the straight line *s*, which determines the involution.

b. *intr.* To be defined as to position.

1885 LEUDESDORF *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 285 All straight lines passing through U determine on the circumference.

13. To discuss and resolve a disputed question (*determinare questionem*), or maintain a thesis against an opponent in a scholastic disputation, especially in a disputation by which a student entered upon the degree of B.A.; hence, *absolutely*, To perform the exercises of DETERMINATION (sense 4) which completed the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and enabled the student to proceed to qualify himself for the Master's degree. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

[1267 in *Munim. Acad. Oxon.* (Rolls) I. 34 Ut certa forma provideretur sub qua Bachillarii artium determinaturi ad determinandum forent admittendi.] 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 193 That a young Novice should thus boldly determine at their disputations. 1649 *Order* 26 Jan. in Wood *Life* (Oxf. H. S.) I. 149 That all Bachelors of this University who have not determined the last year do determine this Lent. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* II. 413 After he had taken the degree of Bach. of Arts and determined. a 1695 — *Life* II. 517 Every bachelor was to determine twice between the 17 Feb. to 7 March. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* I. III. xi. (1743) 281 He is obliged . . . to propose a question in the publick Schools within a Year after he hath taken the said Degree [D.D.] and to determine upon the same. 1798 A. CLARK *Reg. Univ. Oxf.* (O.H.S.) II. i. 50 In some cases the University bound over the 'admissi' to determine next Lent under a money penalty. *Ibid.* On 17 Feb. 1599 a committee was appointed to provide a scheme by which bachelors presented might be compelled to determine.

III. To direct to some end or conclusion; to come to some conclusion.

14. *trans.* To give a terminus or aim to; to give tendency or direction to; to direct; to decide the course of; to impel to (some destination).

a 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* IX. xxvii. (1554) 211 b, He . . . Gan his complaint to Bochas determine. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 121 ¶ 1 Such an Operation . . . determines all the Portions of Matter to their proper Centres. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 151 ¶ 4 Accidental impulses determine us to different paths. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gaug. Sore Throat* 71 Determining the moribund Matter from the internal to the . . . external Parts. 1768 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1806) II. iii. x. 252 Thus determining a greater quantity of capital to this particular employment. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 80 A power . . . of determining the oxygen of the liquid to its surface.

b. *fig.* To direct, impel, give a direction or definite bias to.

1529 MORE *Dyalogue* I. Wks. 164/2 Ye shoulde not have wiste on which parte to determine your byleue. 1613 J. SALKELD *Treat. Angels* 221 Are by reason of the same beatitude so prevented and determined to all good . . . that in no wise they can sinne. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. iii. § 7 If this power of determining its self either way must be taken away. a 1670 RUST *Disc. Truth* (1682) 189 It is no imperfection in God to be determined to Good. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxi. § 50 We are endowed with a power to suspend any particular desire, and keep it from determining the will, and engaging us in action. 1774 W. CULLEN *Inst. Med.* IV. § 202 Animals are determined to take in aliment by the appetites of hunger and thirst. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. ii. 23 Speculative truth is valuable only as it determines a greater quantity of higher power into activity. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 86 It only determines or facilitates the action of chemical force.

15. *intr.* To take its course, go, tend to (a particular terminus or destination). *arch.*

1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 61 Until it might be discerned whether the malady would determine to life, or death. 1656 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1689) 542 They all determine and concurre there. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Mim. Waters* 293 A dose of this water . . . will generally determine pretty powerfully to the kidneys. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxi. (1848) 272 To these they all determine. 1858 SEARS *Athan.* III. iv. 290 When the separating judgment shall come on, and each [human being] determines to the place he loves.

† b. *intr.* To be directed upon (anything) as a goal or final object. *Obs.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* II. Ad § 12. 94 The hopes of a Christian ought not to determine upon any thing less than heaven. *Ibid.* iv. § 18 To suffer corporal austerities



with thoughts determining upon the external action or imaginings of sanctity inherent in the action.

**16. trans.** To decide the course of (a person); to bring to the determination, decision, or resolution (*to do something*).

**1672** WILKINS *Nat. Reliq.* 29 He. shall not be able to determine himself to the belief or practice of any thing. **1712** STURGE *Spect.* No. 278 ¶ 2 A distressed Damsel, who intends to be determined by your judgment. **1741** MIDDLETON *Chern* 1742 III. ix. 56 All these informations determined him at last not to venture to the Senate. **1788** T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 520 Determining the fishermen to carry on their trade from their own homes. **1818** MRS. SHELLEY *Frankenst.* vi. (1865) 97 These reflections determined me and I resolved to remain silent. **1821** SCOTT *Kenilw.* xx. A step to which Janet by farther objections only determined her the more obstinately. **1886** DOWDEN *Shelley* II. i. 7. [She] took credit to herself for having determined Shelley to travel abroad.

† **17. refl.** To bring oneself to a decision; to come to the resolve (*to do something*). [= *F. se determiner*.] *Obs.*

**1393** GOWER *Conf. l.* 267 They upon this medicine Appoint him and determine That. They wolde [etc.]. **1477** EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 1. I determined me to take that voyage. **1490** Act 7 Hen. VII. c. 1 Preamble, The King hath determined himself to pass over the Sea. **1701** tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 57 Tis the part of a Witty Man, to Determine himself speedily upon all sorts of Questions.

**18. intr.** (for *refl.*) To come to the decision, resolve definitely (*to do something*). † In early use often to *determine with oneself*.

**1450-1530** MYRR. *our Ladye* 226 The moste meke wyll of the Vyrgyn vterly determined to sarve god. **1509** HAWES *Past. Pleas.* n. vi. I have determined in my judgement, For La bell Pucell. To passe the waye of so greute jeopardy. **1526-34** TINDALE *Acts* xx. 16 Paul had determined [Wyclif, *Rhem.*] purposed to leave Ephesus as they sailed. **1530** PALSGR. 514/2 When I determine with myselfe to do a thing. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 187 b. He in the meane season determined to make hys abode in Scotland. *Ibid.* 194 b. He determined with him self clerely to marrye with her. **1590** MARLOWE *and Pt. Tamburl.* II. ii. Determines straight To bid us battle for our dearest lives. **1769** ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* v. iv. 375 He determined to set the highest price upon Francis's freedom. **1808** Med. *Jrnl.* XIX. 437 The obstinacy. of the fever made me determine. . . to administer some remedy. **1891** E. PRACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 310 Narcissa determined to go to once.

b. with subordinate clause or equivalent.

**1782** N. LICHFIELD, tr. *Castaneda's Conq. E. Ind.* i. 3 Taking order and determining with Pedro. . . that at a time appointed they should meet. **1594** MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* v. i. That have I not determin'd with myself. **1736** BUTLER *Anal.* i. i. Wks. 1874 I. 24 A man determines, that he will look at such an object.

c. To resolve upon, on, † of (some course of action). With indirect passive, *to be determined on or upon*.

This appears to combine senses 5 and 18, and to pass imperceptibly from the sense *decide* to that of *resolve*.

**1607** SHAKS. *Cor.* iv. i. 35 Determine on some course. **1636** tr. *Ariana* 307. I could not as yet determine of what I was to doe. **1754** J. SHEBBEARE *Matrimony* (1766) I. 19 [This] seduced him to determine on the Life of a Gentleman, when his Uncle should die. **1801** Mrs. Ch. SMITH *Solitary Wand.* I. 33 Unable to determine on what answer they were to give. **1883** FROUDE *Short. Stud.* IV. i. vi. 69 The bishops. determined on a further appeal to the pope. **1885** *Manch. Exam.* 26 June 5/4 Not at present definitely determined on.

d. *impersonal passive*.

**1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxix. It was determined to sell the place.

**19. To be determined**, to have come to a decision or definite resolve (*to do something*); to be finally and firmly resolved. (Cf. *DETERMINED* ppl. a.)

**1523** MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 771 If she finally were determined to kepe him. **1599** — *Dyaloge* i. Wks. 161/2 One, whom she is determined never to marry. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. 3. Therefore, since I cannot proue a Louer. . . I am determined to proue a Villaine. **1601** — *Jul. C.* v. i. 100 What are you then determined to do? **1725** DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 19 If I had been otherwise determined. **1793** SKEATON *Edystone* L. § 208 Being now determined as to the composition of the mortar for the Edystone. **1866** GRO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 17 No; I'm determined not to sleep up-stairs.

† b. To be bound for. *Obs.*

**1784** R. BAGE *Barham Downs* I. 222 Sir George is determined for Switzerland in a few days.

**Determined** (dɪ'tɜːmɪnd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Terminated, ended.

**1581** J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Ocor.* 444 Albeit the thing itselfe. . . be past, and y<sup>e</sup> tyme thereof determined.

2. Limited, restricted: a. as to extent; b. as to freedom of action or choice; conditioned.

**1603** SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. i. 70 Perpetual durance, a restraint. . . To a determin'd scope. **1805** WORDSW. *Prelude* l. 641 'Tis a theme Single and of determined bounds. **1871** R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* (1877) I. 53 Fails to render such a fact as free-will in the offspring of absolutely determined natures even conceivable.

3. Decided, settled, fixed; decided or resolved upon.

**1561** T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II. 113 Let vs hold for determined, that the life of man is instructed in the law. **1576** FLEMING *Paraph. Epist* 193 He mangled him selfe to cloake his determined mischief. **1602** I. FLETCHER *Abol.* 212, So farre as my determined breuitie will permit. **1603** OWEN *Pembrokeshire* (1891) 127 [I] fall into my determined matter to speake of Pembrokeshire. **1699** J. TAYLOR *Holy Living* III. § 4 (1797) 173 It is a determined rule in

divinity. **1836** J. GILBERT *Chr. Atoneu.* ix. (1852) 261 Some determined bias must have existed.

4. Appointed, ordained; fixed beforehand.

**14** **1500** *Wyclif* (1828) 3 The chosen . . . shalbe made whyte tyll a tyme determined. **1559** W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glass* 25 Not any determined, or appointed measure, as a yarde, a furlong. **1580** LYLLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 284 Caused all the company to breake off their determined pastimes. **1591** SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* IV. vi. 9 To my determin'd time thou gau'st new date. **1612** T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 3 They are so by the determined counsell of God.

5. Defined, definite, exact; distinctly marked or laid down; fixed.

**1570** DEE *Math. Pref.* 3 If a Poynt moue from a determined situation. **1582** BATMAN *Trevisa's Barth. de P. R.* III. xx. 21 If it had a determined savour. . . it might not take the savour of another thing. **1690** LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. v. § 14 Names. . . when they have any determin'd Signification. **1726** LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 552, Others set apart a certain determined place of burial. **1733** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 375 Oaths ought to be explicit, and the words as clear and determined as possible. **1789** GILPIN *Wye* 10 A body of water . . . wearing any determined form. **1796-7** *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 77 The determined line on which the pivots of the column are to stand. **1891** ROSEBURY *Pitt* xi. 194 Some cynical offer . . . of his interest for a determined price.

6. Definitely ascertained or identified.

**1817** CHALMERS *Astron. Dict.* i. (1852) 21 A round ball of a determined magnitude. **1882** *Entomol. Mag.* Mar. 235 Specimens . . . either determined or undetermined.

7. a. Of persons: Characterized by determination or final and fixed resolve; resolute; not to be moved from one's purpose.

**1772** *Ann. Reg.* 26/2 Because they were determined deists. **1803** G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) II. 46 The King. . . is a determined Antigallican. **1847** EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe* Wks. (Bohn) I. 391, I meet the eyes of the most determined of men. **1893** FROUDE *Short. Stud.* IV. i. ii. 24 Intimating that the king would find him a most determined antagonist. **1885** F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* I. 4 Science and Religion seem very often to be the most determined foes to each other. **1887** *Times* 10 Oct. 3/3 Two determined looking men, were charged with being suspected persons.

b. Of personal properties, actions, etc.: Showing determination, unflinching, unwavering.

**1604** SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 227 Cassio following him with determin'd Sword To execute upon him. **1764** STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII. ix. With as determined a pencil as if I had her in the wettest drapery. **1792** *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. xvii. 277 There was a determined resolution . . . against any vigorous exertion of the national power. **1837** *Isaiah's Venetia* i. ii. Gave a determined ring at the bell. **1856** EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Times* Wks. (Bohn) II. 119 Courage, not rash and petulant, but considerate and determined.

c. (For the predicative use in *to be determined*, see *DETERMINE* v. 19.)

**Determinedly**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a determined, decided, or resolute manner.

**c 1540** *Deposit.* in *Old Ways* (1892) 100 Her mynde was determinedly fixt that she wolde not marrye with hym. **1790** *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 20/1 The . . . club, so determinedly inimical to monarchy. **1821** *Chron.* *ibid.* 7 After fighting 25 minutes most determinedly. **1849** RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* v. § 6. 141 In every style that is determinedly progressive. **1870** MISS BRIDGMAN *Rev. Lynne* II. xiii. 268 She tied on her bonnet grimly and determinedly.

**Determinedness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality of being determined or resolute.

**1748** RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. iii. 12 So much determinedness; such a noble firmness in my sister. **1771** T. HULL *Sir W. Harrington* (1797) IV. 25 With a determinedness, in his looks, that made me tremble. **1883** *Chicago Advance* 15 Mar. A persistent determinedness that has known no discouragement.

**Determiner**<sup>1</sup> (dɪ'tɜːmɪnə). [f. *DETERMINE* v. + -ER.]

1. He who or that which determines, in various senses. a. He who or that which decides.

**1530** PALSGR. 213/1 Determyner, *determiner*. **1584** FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 59 Anie other determinors of the issue. **1653** A. WILSON *Jns.* I. 167 The Sword, as it is the best determiner, so it is the most honourable Treater. **1699** MILTON *Civ. Power* Wks. 1738 I. 549 No Man or body of Men in these times can be the infallible Judges or Determiners in matters of Religion. **1754** RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. xlv. 125 Miss Grandison must be the sole determiner on this occasion. **1884** *Century Mag.* XXVIII. 122 The determiner of the future policy of the Church.

b. That which decides the course of action, or determines the result.

**1754** EDWARDS *Freed. Will* i. ii. (1762) 5 If the Will be determined, there is a Determiner. This must be supposed to be intended even by them that say the Will determines itself. *Ibid.* II. vii. 90 The opportunity that is left for the Will itself to be the determiner of the act.

c. One who ascertains definitely.

**1846** GROTE *Greece* i. xviii. II. 18 The original determiner of this epoch.

† 2. A determining bachelor of arts; = *DETERMINANT* B i. *Obs.* (exc. *Hist.*)

**1574** M. STOKES in *Peacock Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. 6 [The bell shall] be tolled in every Colledge, Howse, Hall or Hostell where any Determiners be. **1726** AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xlii. 224 The collectors . . . draw a scheme . . . in which the names of all determiners are placed in several columns, and over against them, in other columns, the days when, and the schools where, they are to respond.

† **Determiner**<sup>2</sup>, *Law*. [subst. use of *F. determiner* pres. inf.] The final determining of a judge or court of justice: in *oyer and determiner*, a variant of *oyer and terminer*. (*Obs.* exc. *Hist.*)

**1450** Paston *Letts*. No. 103 I. 138 That ye hadde sued hym for an especiall assaie, and an oier and determiner. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 169 b. A commission of oyer and determiner, for the punishment of this outrageous offence & seditious crime. **1583** STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 1-6 Justices of Assises, Ewer, Determiner, and the lyke. **1633** T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. (1821) 16 Of Oyer, Determiner, and Goale deliverie. **1848** WHARTON *Law Lex.*, Oyer and Terminer . . . sometimes written *determiner*.

**Determining** (dɪ'tɜːmɪniŋ), vbl. sb. [f. *DETERMINE* v. + -ING.] The action of the verb *DETERMINE*; determination. (Now chiefly gerundial.)

**1530** PALSGR. 213/1 Determyning, *terminance, determination*. **1580** HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Determination* . . . the determining or ending of a thing. **1607** HIEROM *Wks.* I. 177 The determining of all cases and questions in religion. **1670** EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 22 The . . . inconsiderate determining of youths to the profession of learning. **1726** LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 9 a. We must have regard to the . . . Use of every Edifice in the determining of its Situation. **1772** C. HUTTON *Bridges* 4 Their spans are still necessary for determining their figure.]

b. In academic use = *DETERMINATION* 4.

**1675** (25 Feb.) in *A. Wood Life & T.* (O. H. S.) II. 309 Officers that have fees for determining. **1887** [see *DETERMINATION* 4.]

**Determining**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. That determines; esp. that decides, or leads to a decision; that fixes the course or issue.

**1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 158 ¶ 3 A certain positive and determining manner in which you talk. **1842** GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 45 The force of heat seems to be determining than a producing influence. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 110 The determining principle of their action. **1884** *Athenaeum* 23 Feb. 241/1 What was the determining motive?

b. Terminating, ending.

**1893** *Daily News* 21 Feb. 7/8 What is called the determining school year (that is the school year ended last before the 1st Jan. 1891).

† 2. Performing the academic exercise of *DETERMINATION*: *determining bachelor*, a bachelor of arts who had to determine in the Lenten disputations of the year. *Obs.* exc. in *University Hist.*

**1649** *Order* 26 Jan. in *Wood Life & T.* (O. H. S.) I. 149 That all determining Bachelours do meet at St. Marie's at 12 of the clock . . . and be conducted to the Schooles by the bedells. **1709** STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 71 ¶ 8 Not a Senior Fellow [will] make a Pun, nor a determining Bachelor drink a Bumper. **1721** AMHERST *Terra Fil.* No. 42 (1726) 232 The collectors . . . are chosen out of the determining bachelors by the two proctors. **1887** J. A. CLARK *Registr. Univ. Oxf.* II. i. 52 To arrange the determining bachelors into groups, so that each determining bachelor might dispute twice at least.

Hence **Determiningly** adv.

**a 1641** BR. MOUNTAGUE *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 489 We dare not determiningly resolve, wee ought not boysterously to rush upon it.

**Determinism** (dɪ'tɜːmɪnɪz'm). [f. *DETERMINE* v. + -ISM.]

1. The philosophical doctrine that human action is not free but necessarily determined by motives, which are regarded as external forces acting upon the will.

**1846** SIR W. HAMILTON *Reid's Wks.* 87 note, There are two schemes of Necessity—the Necessitation by efficient—the Necessitation by final causes. The former is brute or blind Fate; the latter rational Determinism. **1855** W. THOMSON in *Oxford Essays* 181 The theory of Determinism, in which the will is regarded as determined or swayed to a particular course by external inducements and formed habits, so that the consciousness of freedom rests chiefly upon an oblivion of the antecedents to our choice. **1860** MANUEL *Proleg. Logica* App. Note D. 334 The latter hypothesis is Determinism, a necessity no less rigid than Fatalism. **1866** *Contemp. Rev.* I. 465 He arrived at a system of absolute determinism, which entirely takes away man's free will, and with it his responsibility. **1880** W. L. COURTNEY in *Abbot Hellenica* (1880) 257 Epicurus . . . was an opponent of Fatalism, not of Determinism.

2. *gen.* The doctrine that everything that happens is determined by a necessary chain of causation.

**1876** MARTINEAU *Materialism* 71 If man is only a sample of the universal determinism.

**Determinist**, sb. and a. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

A sb. One who holds the doctrine of determinism.

**1874** MIVART in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 784 The objections of our modern Determinists. **1881** *Spectator* 30 Apr. 574 He is an Agnostic and a Determinist, with no reserves. **1887** J. C. MORRISON *Service of Man* ix. 298 The determinist is not less but more resolute in teaching morality than his free-will opponent.

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the theory of determinism.

**1860** MANUEL *Proleg. Logica* App. Note E. 348 I believe the scheme of liberty is inconceivable only if the determinist argument is unanswerable. **1874** SIDGWICK *Meth. Ethics* v. 55 A Determinist scheme of morality. **1883** R. H. HUTTON in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 388 The necessarian or determinist theory of human action. **1887** FOWLER *Prim. Morals* II. ix. 308 The theory of Hobbes [on Volition] may most appropriately be called Determinist. The actions of men, he holds, are, like all other events, determined, and determined wholly, by antecedent circumstances. . . The will is 'the last desire in deliberation', and our desires are the necessary result of their various antecedents.

**Deterministic** (dɪ'tɜːmɪnɪstɪk), a. [f. prec. + -IC.] Of or pertaining to determinism or determinists.

**1874** W. G. WARD *Ess.* (1884) I. vi. 248 That which



motives—to use deterministic language—affect is most evidently the will's spontaneous inclination. 1880 W. G. WARD in *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 300 Mr. Hodgson maintains that the deterministic theory is by no means inconsistent with 'the existence of guilt and sin'.

† **Determinism.** *Obs.* ? Corrupted form of *determination* or *OF. determinison*: see DETERMINATION.

c 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1561) 291 b/1 This dualitie, after Clerkes determination, is founden in every creature.

† **Deterration.** *Obs.* [f. L. *de* down + *terra* earth + *-ATION*.] (Not connected with *modF. deterrer*, *OF. desterrer* to disinter.) The carrying down or descent of the surface of the earth from hills and higher grounds into the valleys, by the action of rain, landslips, or other physical process: a frequent term of physiographers about 1700; cf. DEGRADATION 1 6.

1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 113 By the deterration or sinking of a hill between the Church and place of view. 1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 210 A Marsh . . being buried in Earth, by those frequent Deterrations from the adjoining Hills. 1695 *Woodward Nat. Hist. Earth* I. (1723) 57 Deterrations, or the Devolution of Earth down upon the Valleys, from the Hills and higher Grounds. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, Deterration is a Removal of the Earth, Sand, &c., from the Mountains and higher Grounds down into the Valleys and Lower Parts: This is occasioned by Rains.

**Deterréd**, pa. t. and pa. pple. of DETER v.

**Deterrément**, obs. form of DETERMENT.

**Deterrence** (dētēr'ens). [f. next: see -ENCE.] Deterring or preventing by fear.

1861 T. B. L. BAKER in *War with Crime* (1889) 124 That punishment is to be preferred which combines the greatest deterrance with the least pain. 1875 *Poste Gains* I. Intr. (ed. 2) 8 The deterrance of future wrongdoers by . . punishment of a past offender. 1884 F. PECK in *Contemp. Rev.* July 77 The main objects of imprisonment should be . . deterrance from crime and the reformation of offenders.

**Deterrēt** (dētēr'ēt), a. and sb. [ad. L. *dēterrēt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēterrere* to DETER: see -ENT.]

**A. adj.** Deterring; that deters, or has the power or tendency to deter.

1829 *Bentham's Ration. Punishments* (L.), The deterrēt effect of such penalties. 1861 W. L. CLAY *Mem. J. Clay* 210 The influence of a deterrēt policy is the greatest on professional criminals. 1884 *Times* 16 Oct. 10 The influence of favourable or deterrēt weather.

**B. sb.** Something that deters; a deterring agent. 1839 *Bentham's Ration. Punishments* (L.), No deterrēt is more effective than a punishment which . . is sure, speedy, and severe. 1829 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XLI. 196 Operating as a provocative to many—as a deterrēt, perhaps, to none. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* I. II. ix. (1872) 281 Feelings that serve as incentives and deterrēts. 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept. 277/1 The death penalty is no deterrēt of adventure, nor even of pastime.

**Deterring** (dētēr'ing), vbl. sb. [f. DETER v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of hindering through fear.

1642 in *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* IV. (1843) 161/2 The deterring of others from discharging their duties. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. x. § 1 (R.) The deterrings and disabuses appear together with the deterrations.

**Deterring**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That deters; that keeps off through fear.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 323 A new deterring name, of Kill abundance. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. II. 10 The internal parts of the country are still more desolate and deterring. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxiii. 188 Their highest qualities can only cast a deterring shadow over the objects.

† **Detere**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dēters-*, ppl. stem of *dētergere*.] By-form of DETERGE.

1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compit.* III. 84 The matter being thus incited, detested and attenuated . . may more easily be carried off.

**Detersion** (dētēr'shən). [a. F. *dētersion* (Paré 16th c.) or ad. L. *dētersiō-em*, n. of action from *dētergere* to DETERGE.] The action of cleansing (a sore or the like).

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 22 The substance of it is fitter for detersion then nutriment. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compit.* I. 13 A Gargarism of Hydromel used often is good for Detersion. 1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ. Wines* 294 Leave to others the active parts of the perfusions, detersions, etc.

**Detersive** (dētēr'siv), a. and sb. [a. F. *dētersif*, -ive (1545 in Hatzf.), ad. medical L. *dētersiv-us*, f. *dēters-*, ppl. stem of *dētergere*: see prec. and -IVE.]

**A. adj.**

1. Having the quality of cleansing or scouring; tending to cleanse.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 37 The same powder is detersive and scouring, and therefore put into sope and washing-balls. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 226 The foliage of the tree is of a very detersive character, and frequently used to scour and whiten the floors. 1835 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 509 The recording angel . . no doubt dropped a detersive tear on an oath the decided offspring of monomania. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Aug. 3/6 Without experience of the detersive influences of common soap.

**2. Med. and Surg.** Having power to cleanse or purge the body, or to remove corrupt matter from a sore; detergent.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xli. 276 No detersive medicine is able to pare and wipe away the blemish. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, Detersive Medicines, are such as are used to cleanse the Body from sluggish, viscous, and glutinous Humours. 1782 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* I. 734 Laying

open the wound, and applying a detersive plaister. 1818 COOPER & TRAVERS *Surg. Ess.* I. (ed. 3) 167 Stimulant detersive applications which have been made to the part.

**B. sb.** A cleansing agent: in the general and medical senses.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* xxvi. xiv. (1678) 638 Neither . . with a painful and drie ulcer doth any other than a liquid detersive agree. 1665 G. HARVEY *Adv. agst. Plague* 26 A Dysentery is stoppt by a Detersive mixt with a Narcotic. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 199 The pulp is a warm pungent detersive. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 228 Serving as detersives of the grosser humours of commercial life. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 114 note, Bristol was celebrated for its soap . . Richard of Devizes refers in his history to its manufacture of this famous detersive.

Hence **Detersively** adv., **Detersiveness**. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Detersiveness*, cleansing Quality. [Also 1775 in ASH]. 1742 BAILEY, *Detersively*, cleansingly. [Also 1864 in WEBSTER, etc.]

† **Detersory**, a. and sb. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dēters-*: see prec. + -ORY.] = DETERSIVE a. and sb. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 97 From the commission of these two will proceed one moderate detersory.

**Detest** (dēt'est), v. [a. F. *dētester* (Villon, 15th c.), ad. L. *dētestāre* (-āri) to execrate while calling God to witness, to denounce, abhor, renounce, f. DE- I. 1, down + *testāri* to bear witness, call to witness.]

† **1. trans.** To curse, calling God to witness; to express abhorrence of, denounce, execrate. *Obs.*

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 The saide mariage . . was prohibited and detested by the lawes of almighty god. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 62 He . . began, be lang orison, to detest the insolence, avarice and unnatural hatred of the kingis sonnys. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 733/2 All that were about him being amazed, utterly detested the fact. 1627 HAKESWILL *Apol.* II. vii. § 5 The fearful inhabitants of Puyole flying through the dark . . crying out and detesting their Calamities. 1632 LE GRYS tr. *Velleius Patere.* 254 All posteritē shall . . with execrations detest thy fact. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxvii. 147 We did not a little detest amongst ourselves both the Foscacas and the Madureyras, but much more the Devil, that wrought us this mischief. a 1745 SWIFT *Hen. I.* Wks. 1768 IV. 275 With bitter words, detesting the pride and insolence of Henry.

**2.** To feel abhorrence of; to hate or dislike intensely; to abhor, abominate.

a 1535 MORE *Wks.* 422 (R.), I finde in Erasmus my derlyng y<sup>e</sup> he detesteth and abhorreth the errors and heresies that Tyndall plainly teacheth. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 528 To caus all man for to detesta sic thing. 1550 CROWLEY *Last Trump.* 1292 A vile slauē that doth all honestie deteste. 1579 LYNLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 111 Learn . . of Diogenes to detest women, be they neuer so comely. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. v. 220 A colour she abhorres, and . . a fashion she detests. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 240 His owne pallat detested them. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 391 My party principles . . must lead me to detest the French revolution, in the act, in the spirit, in the consequences, and most of all, in the example. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* vii. 130, I detest the very name. *Mod.* To marry a man whom she detests!

**b. with *infin.* or *clause*. rare.**

a 1553 PHILPOT *Wks.* (1842) 410 Why dost thou so much detest to grant that we obtain the divine justice through faith. 1647 G. PALMER *Securities* Unm. 52, I detest to think of it. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IX. vi. § 51 The Justice of the Land detesteth that the Judge should himself be an Accuser.

† **3.** To renounce solemnly or under oath; to abjure. *Obs. rare.*

1688 *Answ. Talon's Plea* 23 They openly detested their faults either by themselves or by their Ambassadors.

† **Misused for *attest*, *protest*, *testify*.**

1562 PHAER *Eneid.* viii. V iij b, He shewd also the sacrid groue of Argilethous heath, Detesting in that place where Greekish segg was done to death. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. iv. 160 But (I detest) an honest maid as euer broke bread. 1606 SIR G. GOOSCEAPPE I. ii. in Bullen O. PL. III. 17, I detest, Sir Cutt, I did not thinke he had bin halfe the . . scholler he is.

Hence **Detest'ing** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, Abominacion, detesting. a 1622 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* lxxix. 25 Powre out upon them thy detesting ire. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* 57 In their Abhorring and Detesting of it. 1711 SHAPTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. vi. iii. 366 Virtue wou'd . . be seen with this Hand, turn'd . . downwards . . as in a detesting manner, and with abhorrence.

† **Detest'**, sb. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] Detestation, hearty hatred.

1638 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jyns.* (1841) I. 74 With the increase of detest of the authors. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 33 One cause, sufficient to produce a just detest.

**Detestability.** [f. next: see -ITY. In med. L. *dētestabilitās* (Du Cange).] The quality of being detestable; detestableness.

1821 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iv. As young ladies are to mankind precisely the most delightful in those years . . so young gentlemen do then attain their maximum of detestability. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* vi. 1943 There let . . Both teach, both learn detestability!

**Detestable** (dēt'estā'bl), a. [a. F. *dētestable* (1380 in Hatzf.), ad. L. *dētestābilis*, f. *dētestāri*: see -BLE. Originally *dētestābilis*, in Spenser and Shaks. *detestable*.]

**1.** To be detested; intensely hateful or odious; execrable, abominable.

1461 *Liber Phiscardensis* xi. viii. (1877) I. 387 To mak ws till our Phiscard detestable. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 75 The terrible dragon cast upon me a gobet of the most detestable infection that euer was. c 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xiv.

331 What saist thou, fole detestable? 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 34 Theyr presumption is to god most detestable & hateful. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Litany, The bishop of Rome and all his detestable enormities. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. i. 94 Oh detestable villaine! Call'st thou that Trimming? 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 26 That detestable sight. 1702 PENN in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX. 132 Busy at that detestable work, privateering. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xli. 256 That detestable transaction . . ended in the death of Mr. Yorke. 1851 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. App. 396 The detestable ornamentation of the Alhambra. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xii. 89 Along edges of detestable granular ice.

**2. quasi-adv.** Detestably.

1610 *Histrio-m.* II. 108 O detestable good!

**Detestableness.** [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being detestable; extreme hatefulness or odiousness.

1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* ii. 11 Oh these sinnes cannot be brooked for the foulness and detestableness of them. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* Pref. 80 To instruct the people touching the Solidity of our Reformed Religion and of the Detestableness of Popery. a 1729 CLARKE *Serm.* I. xl. (R.), The unfitness and abominableness, and detestableness and profaneness of any uncleanness or impurity appearing in the Temple of God. 1883 H. KENNEDY tr. *Ten Brink's E. Eng. Lit.* 280 Now the theme is the baseness, the detestableness, of this earthly world.

**Detestably**, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a detestable manner; execrably, abominably.

1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 Perurie is . . detestably vsed to the disheritation and great damage of many. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 14 It would saunre so detestably in Gods nostrils, hee were neuer able to endure it. a 1716 SOUTH (J.), A temper of mind rendering men so detestably bad, that [etc.]. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. 61 God grant you are mad! else you are detestably wicked!

† **Detestant**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [f. DETEST v. after F. *dētestant*, L. *dētestant-em* pr. pple. of *de-ANT*.]

**A. adj.** Detesting, full of detestation. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 16 He that is detestant of the corruption.

**B. sb.** One who detests; a detester.

1648 T. HILL *Truth & Love* Ep. Ded., He is a Detestant of divers Opinions of Rome. a 1670 HACKER *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 121 (D.) Detestants of the Romish idolatry.

† **Detestate**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dētestāt-*, ppl. stem of *dētestāre* (-āri) to DETEST: see -ATE 3 5.] By-form of DETEST v.

1548 UNALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* Pref. 6a, This worlde, whiche as a mortall enemy the doctrine of the Gospel dooth detestate and abhorre. 1649 *State Trials*, Col. J. Lilburne (R.), Well therefore might the lord president . . detestate star-chamber examinations.

**Detestation** (dēt'estā'shən). [a. F. *dētestation* (14th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*), ad. L. *dētestatiō-em*, n. of action from *dētestāri* to DETEST.]

† **1.** Public or formal execration (of a thing); formal testifying against anything. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 285 For the detestacion of that dede, the Frenche men made a statute that noo woman after here scholde reioyce the realme of Fraunce. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 274 In these cases the testament is void, in detestation of such odious shiftes and practises. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 216 St. Paul rent his Garments in detestation of it. 1658 T. WALL *Charac. Enemies Ch.* (1659) 50 The unreasonable creature . . in detestation of the sinner whom it serves, is made obnoxious to temporal punishment. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 108 [Galgacus] by his rough Oratory in detestation of Servitude and the Roman Yoke, having [etc.].

**2.** The feeling or mental state of detesting; intense dislike or hatred; abhorrence, loathing.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 12 To the great detestacyon & uttermost despying of all the transitory goodes . . of this worlde. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 40 Induce them to the feare of God, and utter detestation of al synne. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* Pref. 15, I did in detestation of the thing . . set myself to make these observations upon it. 1688 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 436 Something . . which he had . . sometime call'd a Dislike, sometime an Abhorrence, sometime a Detestation of the Fr. of Orange's proceedings. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Roué* Wks. III. 30 The fashion . . of the time was, to accumulate upon Lewis all that can raise horror and detestation. 1834 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Pitt* (1854) 206 The object of the Duchess of Marlborough's fiercest detestation. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 189 His detestation of priests and lawyers.

**b. To hold or have in detestation:** to regard with hatred or abhorrence, to abominate. *To be in detestation:* to be held in abhorrence, to be detested. 1596 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 65, I have the state of these times in great detestation. *Ibid.* 155 Such as told you truth . . were in contempt, disdain, hate, and detestation. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 46 Let God and man hold me in detestation. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. 1. 6 They held all sea-faring persons in detestation. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr. N. Forest* xii, One who is joined to a party which I hold in detestation.

**3. concr.** That which is detested; the object of intense dislike.

1728 SWIFT *Mullinix & Timothy*, Thou art grown the detestation of all thy party. 1792 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 343 This . . business is becoming more and more the public detestation. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* I. 20 As if he were the darling of the neighbourhood . . being, as he is, its detestation.

**Detested**, ppl. a. [f. DETEST v. + -ED.] Intensely disliked or hated; abominated; held in abhorrence; odious.

1552 HULOET, *Detested, abominatus.* 1588 SHAKS. L. L. L.



iv. i. 31 Guiltie of detested crimes. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 73 With such heathen and detested Oratory. 1791 COWLEY *Iliaid* vi. 438 Both Paris and my most detested self. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Ast.* xx. Let a curse. For ever follow the detested name.

Hence **Detestably** *adv.*, with detestation.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Kiefer* xxxiii. Who viewed the West India station. . . detestedly.

**Detester**. [*f.* as prec. + -ER.] One who detests; a cordial hater; an abhorrer, abominator.

1611 COLEGE. *Abhorrant*; an abhorrer, detester, loather. 1651 FULLER *Abel Redin*. (1867) II. 99 A detester of controversies. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. ii. A detester of visible brickwork. 1853 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* i. ix. 254 Known as staunch detesters of the House of Hanover.

**Detestful**, *a. rare*. [*f.* DETEST *v.* (or ? *sb.*) + -FUL.] Hateful, odious.

1654 COKINE *Dianca* II. 116 Thou hast tormented them with a Ghost, with a Phantasm so noxious, so detestful.

† **Detestine**, † **Detestive**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [irreg. *f.* DETEST *v.*] Detestable.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* II. 975 But bad me some pas hine Vnto the nine nobillis of excellence, Quhair I gat not be ansuer detestine. *Ibid.* III. 369 The law positive It did suspend, and haldis as detestive.

† **Detext**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [In form, *ad. L. dē-tēxtus*, *pa. ppl.* of *dē-tēxere* to weave off, finish weaving; but with the prefix taken as DE- I. 6.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Detext*, *v. v. u. u. u.*

**Deteyn**, *e. -nour*, *obs. ff.* DETAIN, DETAINER.

**Detful** (*l.* *obs.* form of DETFUL.

**Deth** (*l.* *obs.* form of DEATH *sb.*; also of DEATH *a.* and *v.* = deaf.

**Dethronize**: see DE- II. 1.

**Dethronable** (*dē'thrōnā'bl*), *a.* [*f.* next + -ABLE.] Liable to be dethroned.

1644 BR. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* Introd. 3. Kings are . . . censurable, punishable, and dethronable. *Ibid.* i. 11 They are deposable and dethronable by the people.

**Dethrone** (*dē'thrōn*), *v.* [*f.* DE- II. 2 + THRONE: cf. F. *détrôner*, in 16th c. *detrone* (Littre), Cotgr. *dethroner* 'to dethronize'; cf. also DISTHRONE, DISTHRONIZE.]

*trans.* To remove from the throne; to deprive of royal or sovereign authority and dignity; to depose (a ruling prince).

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Anst. Nameless Cath.* 153 Authority to de-throne and de-crowne Princes. a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems*. Wks. (1711) 15 Then let them do their worst, since thou art gone! Raise whom they list to thrones, en-throne dethrone. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 43 The question of dethroning, or, if these gentlemen like the phrase better, 'cashiering', kings. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 121 That Artaxerxes whom Cyrus attempted to dethrone.

*b. transf. and fig.*

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* vi. (1700) 42 Love, by dethroning Reason . . . doth kill the Man. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 319 The republicans being dethroned by Cromwell. 1799 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1833) 604 Dethrone the sin that would rule over your frail nature.

Hence **Dethroned** *ppl. a.*, **Dethroning** *vbl. sb.*

1648 PRYNN *Speech in Parlt.* 4 Dec. (1649) 75 By a speedy publique dethroning and decolling of the King . . . as the Army Remonstrants advise. 1705 J. PHILIPS *Blenheim* (R.). His dethron'd compeers. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 136 Compensations for dethroned princes. 1804 *Albion* 27 Aug. 299/1 The story . . . is that Nero's wife Poppaea . . . is the head of a plot for her husband's dethroning and slaughter.

**Dethronement** (*dē'thrōn'mēt*). [*f.* prec. *vb.* + -MENT: cf. mod. F. *détrônement*.] The action of dethroning, or fact of being dethroned; deposition from kingly authority.

1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4365/1 The News . . . of the Dethronement of the Grand Signior. 1820 KEATS *Hyperion* II. 315 In midst of this dethronement horrible. 1849 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 179 The boasted prerogative of Reason is also that of a limited monarch; and its attempt to make itself absolute can only end in its own dethronement. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II. lxxvi. X. 66 The frequent dethronements and assassinations of Kings.

**Dethroner** (*dē'thrōn'ər*). [*f.* DETHRONE + -ER.] One who dethrones (a king, etc.).

1649 ARNWAY *Tablet* (1661) 176 (T.) The hand of our dethroners . . . hath prevailed. 1817 SOUTHEY *Fun. Song Princess Charlotte*, Passive as that humble spirit, Lies his bold dethroner too. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh. Bound Poems* 1850 I. 186 The name of his dethroner who shall come.

† **Dethronize**, *v. Obs. rare*. [See DETHRONE and -IZE, and cf. DISTHRONIZE.] = DETHRONE. Hence † **Dethronization** = DETHRONEMENT.

1611 SPED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. xi. (1632) 68a The Queene . . . advertised of her husbands dethronization. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 66 We are in daily danger of dethronizing by the malevolent combinations of Cursed spirits. 1691 WOOD *Alth. Oxon.* (R.). To persuade the king . . . to consent to the 4 votes of dethronizing him.

**Detie**, *obs.* form of DITTY.

**Detinue** (*dē'tinū*). *Law*. Also 5 *detenewo*, *detunue*, *-now*, *detynu* (*e.* 7 *detinu* (*detiny*)). [*a. OF. detensue* (1313, Godef.), detention, (= Rom. type \**detenita*) *f.* *pa. ppl.* of *detenir* to detain.]

The act of detaining or withholding what is due (see DETAIN *v.* 2); *spec.* unlawful detention of a personal chattel belonging to another. *Obs.* exc. as in *b.*

1563-87 in Foxe *A. & M.* (1596) 348/1 Philip de Valous . . . VOL. III.

we have gently requested you . . . to that intent you should have rendered unto us our lawful right and inheritance to the Crowne of Fraunce, which from us . . . you have by great wrong and force detained . . . we well perceive you meane to perseuere in the same your purpose and iniurious detinue. 1598 KIRCHEN *Courts Leet* (1675) 148 Detinue of Goods may be sued. 16 . . . T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861-2) I. 145 (11). There are that will restore some, but not all . . . let the creditors be content with one of four. But this little detiny is great iniquity. 1643 PRYNN *Sci. Power Parlt.* III. 46 [citing *Act 11 Rich. II c. i*] Taking, leading away, or detinue of any horses or of any other beasts. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., The damages sustained by the detinue.

*b. Action of detinue*: an action at law to recover a personal chattel (or its value) wrongfully detained by the defendant. So *writ of detinue*.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 376 Accious of dette, trespass and deteneue. 1514 FITZGER. *Just. Peace* (1538) 123 Every man may sue for the same by action of detinue. 1603 FULBECKE and Pt. Paralt. 20 One of the parties may have an action of dette for the money, and the other a writte of Detinue for the wares. 1677 WYCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* III. (Routl.) 123/4 I'll bring my action of detinue or trover. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 151 If I lend a man a horse, and he afterwards refuses to restore it . . . the regular method for me to recover possession is by action of *detinue*. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) VI. cxxviii. 143 The remedy was at law by an action of trover or detinue.

*c. Also detinue* = action or writ of detinue.

a 1666 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* III. (1636) 20 In a detinue brought by a feme against the executors of her husband. 1803 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* I. (1830) 21 The judgment in detinue is for the thing itself or its value. 1875 POSTE *Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 650 Trover and Detinue, which were brought to recover movable property . . . were kinds of Trespass, that is of action on delict.

† **Detithonize**, *v. Obs.* [*f.* DE- II. 1 + TITHON-IC (*f.* Gr. *Τίθωνος*, the spouse of Eos or Aurora) + -IZE.] *trans.* To deprive (light) of auric or chemical power.

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 170 As if the light, being dethronized in passing through the larger mass, lost its energy in producing chemical action.

† **Detomb**, *v. Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f.* DE- II. 2 b + TOMB *sb.*] *trans.* To deliver from the tomb.

1607 SIR R. AYTON *Prof. Verses in Earl of Stirling's Monarch. Trag.*, Crowns, throwne from Thrones to Tombes, detomb'd arise To match thy Muse with a Monarchic theme.

**Detonable** (*dē'tōnā'bl*), *a.* [*f.* L. *dētonāre* (see next) + -BLE.] Capable of detonation.

1834 EISSLER *Mod. High Explosives* III. 68 These grades of dynamite are only rendered detonable by the admixture of explosive salts.

**Detonate** (*dē'tōnāt*, *dē-*), *v.* [*f.* L. *dētonāt*, *ppl. stem* of *dētonāre* to thunder down or forth (*f.* DE- I. 1, 2 + *tonāre* to thunder), after F. *détoner* (1680 in Hatz-Darm.) in the modern sense.]

1. *intr.* To produce a loud noise by the sudden liberation of gas in connexion with chemical decomposition or combination; to explode with sudden loud report (as when heated or struck).

1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* II. 89 Saltpeter . . . detonates, or makes a Noise in the Fire. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 140 Hydrogen gas and nitrous oxide gas detonate violently . . . when a strong red heat is applied, or when the electric spark is made to pass through the mixture. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jmrl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 78 Metals are ever rusty . . . percussion caps . . . will not detonate; gunpowder . . . refuses to ignite. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 8 Iodide of nitrogen detonates on the slightest touch.

*b. fig.* To give vent to sudden anger or other violent feeling; to 'explode'. (Also *trans.*.)

1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 309 He . . . is notoriously choleric, and detonates upon the object nearest to him like one of his own chlorides. 1859 *Chamb. Jmrl.* XI. 258 It seemed to me that it would be quite a natural conclusion . . . that Blodger should detonate: 'Committed as a rogue'.

*c. To make a thundering noise, to 'thunder'.*

*rare.*

1853 MISS E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Auchester* III. 190 The drum detonated and was still.

2. *trans.* To cause to explode with sudden loud report, in the act of chemical decomposition or combination.

1801 *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 378 By detonating sulphuret of antimony and nitrate of potash, in a crucible, he obtained a mass, which [etc.]. 1808 HENRY *Ibid.* CXVIII. 290 Detonate the mixture, and observe the amount of the diminution after the explosion. 1880 *Daily News* 27 Mar. 5/4 The destruction of the reef known as Hell Gate, in East River, New York, when something like 49,915 lb. [of dynamite] was detonated at once. 1890 NOBLE in *Nature* 18 Sept. One . . . cause which has made gunpowder so successful an agent for the purposes of the artillerist is that it is a mixture, not a definite chemical combination; that it is not possible to detonate it.

3. To convert (a flint gun) into a 'detonator'.

*Obs. nonce-use.*

1844 COL. P. HAWKER *Instr. Y. Sportsman* 69, I have since had a double gun detonated to my order.

**Detonating** (*dē'tōnētīng*), *ppl. a.* [*f.* prec. + -ING.] That detonates. *a.* That explodes with sudden loud report, explosive, as *detonating gas*;

*b.* That causes, or is used in producing, detonation, as *detonating primer, tube*; *c. esp.* That explodes by a blow, or is used in explosion by percussion, as *detonating hammer, powder*.

*Detonating ball*, a toy ball filled with a fulminating powder, exploding on percussion; *detonating bulb*, the small

glass bulb also called *Prince Rupert's drop*, which flies to pieces on a slight scratch; *detonating gun*, a firearm which is fired by means of a detonating agent (as a percussion-cap) instead of by the application of a match or spark.

1808 HENRY *Jmrl. Chem.* ed. 5. 131 By firing it in a detonating tube over mercury. *Ibid.* 254 A new detonating compound of silver. 1814 *Ann. Reg.* 324 These detonating-balls were calculated to effect abundant mischief. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 257 I got from Joseph Manton a detonating gun. 1844 COL. P. HAWKER *Instr. Y. Sportsman* 69 To fire with detonating powder, the gun requires to be much stronger than that used for a flint. 1840 BLAINE *Eng. Cycl.* Sports (1870) 752 The Percussion or Detonating System of Gun Firing. 1856 *Engineer* 428/2 (*heading*) Detonating Arms. *Ibid.* A cap containing detonating powder, covered by a preparation of shellac. 1869 *Echo* 9 Oct. 'It is dangerous to play with edged', and still more with detonating 'tools'. 1879 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* III. 138 At times meteors . . . are heard to explode with great noise; these are called detonating meteors.

**Detonation** (*dē'tōnā'shon*, *dē-*). [*a. F. détonation*, noise of explosion, *n.* of action from *détoner* to DETONATE.] The action of detonating.

1. *Chem.* 'The noise accompanying the sudden decomposition or combination of substances, and due to the concussion of the air resulting from the sudden production of a large quantity of gas' (Watts *Dict. Chem.*); hence, explosion accompanied with a sudden loud report.

1677-86 W. HARRIS *Lemery's Chym.* (ed. 2) 41 Detonation is a noise that is made when the Volatile parts of any mixture do rush forth with impetuosity: it is also called Fulmination. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 55 Common Niter in its detonation or alcalisation with coals, acquires a green colour. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, Detonation is a Chemical word expressing the Thundering Noise that is often made by a mixture being enkindled in the containing Vessel. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 107 This experiment is dangerous, as it is often accompanied with violent detonations. 1864 SPENCER *Biol.* I. 8 Percussion produces detonation in sulphide of nitrogen.

2. *gen.* A loud noise as of thunder; a violent explosive report, e.g. in a volcanic eruption.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* (1875) II. II. xxvi. 28 The great Crater . . . testified by its loud detonations [etc.]. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sc. xxvi. (1849) 283 The detonations (from the eruption in Sumbawa 1815) were heard in Sumatra. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* IV. 112 After each detonation globes of white vapour were formed. 1875 *Wonders Phys. World* II. II. 201 They attribute the movements and detonations to the expansion of the ice.

*b.* The action of causing a substance to detonate.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Detonation denotes the . . . operation, of expelling the impure, volatile, and sulphureous part, out of antimony. 1758 *Elaboratory laid Open* Introd. 58 The chemists have called the operation, detonation, or deflagration. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xvii. 433 A tube for detonation.

3. *fig.* A sudden utterance or expression of anger or other violent feeling; an 'explosion'.

1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 79 As Rousseau, then eloquent, as Byron prime in poet's power, -Detonations, fulgurations, smiles. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 296 Detonations of temper were not unfrequent. 1891 ROSEBERY *Pitt* xi. 179 It was impossible for Pitt after his detonations and activity of the autumn to prevent the agitation of the Catholic Question.

**Detonative** (*dē'tōnātīv*), *a.* [*f.* L. *dētonāt*, *ppl. stem* of *dētonāre* to DETONATE + -IVE.] Having the property of detonating; of the nature of a detonation.

1875 C. F. CHANDLER in Eissler *Mod. High Explosives* (1884) III. 69 When the gunpowder is exploded by nitroglycerine, its explosion becomes instantaneous; it becomes detonative; it occurs at a much higher temperature. 1888 *Evening Standard* 11 Feb. 4/4 The water which runs through the factory is highly detonative.

**Detonator** (*dē'tōnāt'ər*). [*Agent-noun*, in L. form, *f.* *dētonāre* to DETONATE: see -OR.] Something that detonates; a contrivance for producing detonation, as a percussion-cap; a railway fog-signal. † *spec.* A detonating gun (*obs.*): see DETONATING.

1822 *Sporting Mag.* IX. 156 Somewhat of a contrast this, to our expensive detonators. 1835 COL. P. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 283 An old flint gun which put me out, after the detonators. 1845 *Ford Handbk. Spain* I. 104 Bringing his own double barrel detonator with a good supply of caps and cut wadding. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. x. 319 By the ignition of a fuse associated with a detonator, the gun-cotton should be fired. 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Jan. 6/1 When the signal is placed on the railway plate the ends of the band are drawn out and bent under the surface of the rail, upon which the detonator (as the fog signal is also called) then rests securely.

† **Detond**, *v. Obs. rare* -*o*. [*ad. L. dētondē-re*, *f.* DE- I. 2 + *tondēre* to clip.] *trans.* To shave, poll.

1623 COCKERAM, *Detonded*, *poled*.

† **Detonize**, *v. Obs.* [*f.* F. *détoner* to detonate + -IZE.] = DETONATE (*trans.* and *intr.*). Hence † **Detonization** = DETONATION.

1731 S. HALE *Stat. Ess.* I. 277 The fumes of detonized nitre. 1804 tr. *Fourmy* (Webster 1823). This precipitate . . . detonizes with a considerable noise. 1828 WEBSTER, *Detonization*, the act of exploding, as certain combustible bodies.

**Detonsure**, *nonce-wd.* [*f.* L. *dētōns*, *ppl. stem* of *dētōndere*: see DETOND and -URE.] Shaving, polling. (*affected or humorous*.)

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* V. 639 That able-bodied barber . . . insisting upon the immediate detonsure of you.



**Detorsion**, var. of **DETORTION**.

† **Detort** (dē'tōrt), *v.* *Obs.* [f. *L. detort*, ppl. stem of *detorquere* to twist or turn aside, twist or turn out of shape, distort, f. *DE- I. 2 + torquere* to twist. Cf. *F. détordre*.]

1. *trans.* To turn aside from the purpose; to twist, wrest, pervert (*esp.* words or sayings). (Common in 17th c.).

c 1555 HARRFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 54 How miserably doth Tertullian wrest and wring the Levitt: to detort it to the confirmation of his heresy. 1609 *Br. W. BARLOW Answ. Nameless Cath.* 41 Schoolemen blasphemously detorting Scriptures. 1620 *BRINSLEY Virgil* 39 Detorting to that purpose those things which Sibyl had prophesied. 1623 *LITIGOW Trav.* 1. 1 And Loret's Chappell. On Angels backs, from Nazareth detorted. 1682 *DRYDEN Relig. Laici Pref.* (Globe) 187 The Fanatics... have detorted those texts of Scripture. 1829 *SOUTHEY Sir T. More* I. 87 In these days good words are so detorted from their original and genuine meaning.

b. To extract (by perversion of the sense).

a 1612 *DONNE Babbalanos* (1644) 185 The Donatists... racked and detorted thus much from this place, That [etc.]. 1824 *SOUTHEY Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 355 Conclusions as uncharitable as ever were detorted from Scripture.

2. To derive by perversion of form; *pa. ppl.* perverted, corrupted (of words).

1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 54 Garret, for Gerard, and Gerald: see Everard, for from whence they are detorted, if we believe Gesnerus. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renon's Disp.* 705 'Αγριππών is wilde succe, whence its nomenclature is detorted.

Hence **Detorted** *ppl. a.*, **Detorting** *vbl. sb.*

1550 *BALE Apol.* 129 Nowe wyll I shewe some of hys detorted scriptures. 1579 *FULKE Heshins' Parl.* 306 By miserable detorting of a worde or two. 1623 *WAGSTAFFE Wind. Carol.* Intro. 2 Under the false detorted Names of Law, Justice, and Honour of the Nation.

**Detortion**, -sion (dē'tōr'shun), *Now rare or Obs.* [n. of action f. *L. detorquere*, ppl. stem *detort-* and *detors-*: see **DETORT**. Cf. *OF. detorsion*.]

† 1. The action of 'detorting'; twisting, wresting, perversion of meaning. *Obs.*

1598 *Ord. for Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Eliz.* (1847) 681 By a blasphemous application or rather detortion of that excellent Scripture *Unum necessarium*, One thing is necessary. 1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* 69 A depraving adulteration, a sacrilegious detorsion. 1728 *EARBERRY tr. Burnet's St. Dend* I. 135 A rash and bold Detorsion of the sacred Scriptures.

2. In physical sense: Distortion. *rare.*

1853 *KANE Grinnell Exped.* (1856) 512 Refracted detortion very great.

**Detour**, || **détour** (dē'tū'r, || dē'tūr), *sb.* [a. mod. *F.* *détour* turning off, change of direction, in *OF. destor*, -*tour*, orig. *\*destorn*; f. *destorn* now *détourner* turn away, f. *des-*, *L. dis-* + *tourn* to turn.] A turning or deviation from the direct road; a roundabout or circuitous way, course, or proceeding. In 18th c. mostly *fig.*, now usually *lit.* 1738 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* I. 63 After many *détours*, Mr. Bayle is at length brought to own [etc.]. 1780 *H. WALPOLE Let. to W. Mason* 1 Nov. We are above *détours*. 1794 *R. H. LEE in Washington's Writ.* (1891) XII. 417 *note*, Upon our guard against all the arts and *détours* of the subtlest policy. 1807 *SIR R. C. HOARE Tour in Ireland* 237, I was amply recompensed for this *détour*. 1809 *SCOTT Fam. Lett.* 14 June (1804) I. 137, I ought in conscience to have made ten thousand pretty *détours* about all this. 1825 *Ibid.* 22 Jan. II. 230 Perhaps they may make a *détour* in their journey to see you. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* (1871) 242 Rhyming [words]... sometimes... have driven the most straightforward of poets into an awkward *détour*. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xlv. (1878) 357 To avoid these ruts we made long *détours*.

Hence **Detour** *v. intr.*, to make a *détour*; to turn aside from the direct way; to go round about.

1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 481 This has been a busy week; rambling and climbing, touring and *détouring*. 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 192 We... *détoured* again to the right.

**Detoxicate**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *DE- II. 1 + L. toxicum* poison, after *intoxicare*.] *trans.* To deprive of poisonous qualities.

1867 *Pall Mall G.* No. 729. 2043/2 Defecated, detoxicated, and deodorized.

† **Detra'ct**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. detractus* a taking away, f. *detrāhēre*: see **DETRACT** *v.*] Protraction, delay: cf. **DETRACT** *v.* 6.

1563-87 *FOX E. & M.* (1596) 353/1 Without delay and other *detra'ct* of time.

† **Detra'ct**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [ad. *L. detract-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *detrāhēre* to draw off or away: see next.] Extracted, taken out.

c 1200 *Pallad. on Husb.* xii. 171 The bony's *Detra'ct* of Duracyne.

**Detra'ct** (dē'trā'kt), *v.* Also 6 *Sc. detraok*. [f. *L. detract-* ppl. stem of *detrāhēre* to draw off or away, take away, pull down, disengage, etc., f. *DE- I. 2 + trāhēre* to draw. Cf. *F. détracter* (1530 in *Hatzl.-Darm.*). In some senses app. directly representing *L. detrāhēre* or *detrēhēre*, to decline, refuse, pull down violently, depreciate, freq. of *detrāhēre*.

(The chronological order of the senses in English is not that of their original development; sense 3 being the earliest.)

1. To take away, take from, take reputation from.

1. *trans.* To take away, withdraw, subtract, deduct, abate: a. some part from (rarely + *to*) a whole. (Now usually with a quantitative object, as *much*, *something*, etc.)

1509 *BARCLAY Skyp of Polys* (1874) I. 17 Some time addyng, some time detracting and taking away such things as seemeth me necessary and superflue. 1571 *DIGGES Pantom.* II. xxiii. Pij b, Then 36 detracted from 48 leueth 12. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* v. iv. 142 Shall I... Detract so much from that prerogative, As to be call'd but Viceroy? 1623 *S. WARD Christ is All in All* (1627) 25 All defects detract nothing to the happiness of him that [etc.]. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. 326 To which there can be nothing added, nor detracted, without a blemish. a 1696 *E. SCARBURGH Euclid* (1705) 207 Let the magnitude AB be equimultiple of CD, as the part detracted AE is of the part detracted CF. 1870 *DISRAELI Lothair* lxix, That first great grief which... detracts something from the buoyancy of the youngest life.

† b. something from a possessor, etc. *Obs.*

1607 *Schol. Disc. agat. Antichr.* i. ii. 97 They vilifie it and detract much authority from it. 1707 *STEELE Tatler* No. 13 P 1 A Lady takes all you detract from the rest of her Sex to be a Gift to her. 1710 *PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithe* i. 17 We rob him, whenever we detract from his Ministers any part of that Maintenance.

2. *absol. or intr.* To take away a portion. Usually to detract from: to take away from, diminish, lessen (a quality, value, authority, etc.).

a 1594 *H. SMITH Wks.* (1866-7) I. 65 To the testament of him that is dead, no man addeth or detracteth. 1699 *BURNET 39 Art. vi.* (1700) 89 This may be urged to detract from its Authority. 1799 *COLERIDGE in Life* (1873) 446 The sight... detracted from the pleasure with which the landscape might be viewed. 1827 *JARMAN Powell's Devices* II. 101 These circumstances detract from the weight of the decision. 1863 *D. G. MITCHELL My Farm of Edgewood* 47 This alteration was of so old a date as not to detract from the venerable air of the house.

b. Connoting depreciation: cf. 3 c.

1593 *HOOKE Eccle. Pol.* iii. viii. (1611) 100 To detract from the dignity thereof, were to injury unto God himselfe. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turkes* (1638) 212 Our late Historiographers... detracting from his worthy praises. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. 5 Without detracting... from the real merit which abounds in the imperial law, I hope I may have leave to assert [etc.]. 1882 *B. D. W. RAMSAY Recoll. Mil. Serv.* I. viii. 172 There were always some ready to detract from his fair fame.

† c. quasi-trans. (in loose const.). *Obs. rare.*

1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 452 In Revenge he would have Detracted, and lessen'd his Territories. 1785 *JEFFERSON Corr. Wks.* 1859 I. 417 To detract, add to, or alter them as you please.

3. *trans.* To take away from the reputation or estimation of, to disparage, depreciate, belittle, traduce, speak evil of. *Now rare.*

c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* iv. i. 417 Thei bacbiten and detracten the clergie. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* 91 Lat wsz forgiht thayme quibll detractis and spekis euil of wsz. 1603 *B. JONSON Sejanus* i. 1, To... detract His greatest actions. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* iv. ii. 265 Cato... detracted Pompey, and found fault with his actions. 1632 *MASSINGER & FIELD Fatal Downy* i. ii, Such as may Detract my actions and life hereafter. 1890 [see **DETRACT** below]. 1891 *SMILES Jasmin* vii. 93 Jasmin, like every person envied or perhaps detracted, had his hours of depression.

† b. *absol.* To speak disparagingly; to use or practise detraction. *Obs.*

1605 *Br. HALL Medit. & Vows* i. § 7 So would there not be so many open mouths to detract and slander. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* II. ii. 96 To vitand foule speeches, and to detract. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* Portrait, Adepts... who rail by precept, and detract by rule.

† c. *intr. with from* († of).

c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* vii. 66 Dar'st thou detract and derogate from him? 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Nam.* xiii. 33 They detracted from the Land, which they had viewed. 1683 *D. A. Art Converse* 106 They detract generally of all Mankind.

† II. To draw away, off, out.

† 4. *trans.* To draw away or aside, withdraw, divert (from an action or undertaking); *refl.* and *intr.* To withdraw, refrain. *Obs.*

1548 *PATTEN Exped. Scotl.* in *Arb. Garner* III. x10 My Lord Marshal... whom no danger detracted from doing his enterprise. 1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. C, There are too many Professours who detract themselves from undergoing lesser hazards for the Churches liberty. 1643 *SLINGSBY Diary* (1836) 104 Long experience hath taught their General wisely to detract from fighting. 1802 *Halred* I. 211 [To] detract their attention from every thing foreign. 1850 *TO* draw or pull off. *Obs. rare.*

1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 486 The skins of sheep... when the wool is detracted and pulled off from them.

† 6. To draw out, lengthen in duration, protract, delay; usually in *phr.* to detract time. *Obs.*

1569 *SIR J. HAWKINS in Hawkins' Voy.* (1878) 73 To detract further time. 1579 *CHURCHYARD in Arb. Garner* IV. 206 The French Horsemen... offered a skirmish, to detract time. 1604 *EDMONDS Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 59 To linger and detract the war. 1605 *Play Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 188 Some let or other to detract our haste. 1641 *Life Wolsey* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 132, I would not have you to detract the time, for he is very sick.

† b. *absol. or intr.* To delay. *Obs.*

1584 *POWELL Lloyd's Cambria* 333 Willing the Prince to come thither, and doo him homage, which when the Prince detracted to doo, the king gathered an army to compell him thereto. a 1592 *GREENE James IV* i. 1, My zeal and ruth... Make me lament I did detract so long.

III. = **DETRACT**.

† 7. *trans.* To draw back from, decline, refuse, shun; to give up, relinquish, abandon. *Obs.*

1572 [see **DETRACTING** *vbl. sb.*] 1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. Bb vij (N.), The English men... minding not to detract the battel, sharply encounter their enemies. 1595 *Loocrine* III. iv, And if Thrasimachus detract the fight... Let him not boast that Brutus was his eam. 1600 *ABP. ABBOT Exp. Jonah* 634 Ionas detracting his Masters business. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* (1810) III. 135 The winde coming faire, the captaine and the master would by no means detract the purpose of our discovery. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 25 Neither held he off, and detracted fight.

Hence **Detra'cted** *ppl. a.* (see the various senses above); also as *sb.* a calumniated person.

1552 *HULOET*, *Detra'ctus*, *rosus*, *suggillatus*. 1890 *T. J. DUNCAN Social Departure* 289 The detracted's enemies follow him.

† **Detraction**, *Obs. rare.* [f. **DETRACT** *v.* + *-ATION*; perhaps ad. *L. detractio* or *detractio*, from *detrāhēre*, -*trēhēre* to decline, refuse, also to detract from, depreciate, freq. of *detrāhēre*.] = **DETRACTION** 2.

1563-87 *FOX E. & M.* (1596) 283/1, I cannot speake unto you, but to your detraction. 1646 *J. MAINE Sermon.* (1647) 8 So much Libell, or holy Detraction.

**Detra'ctatory**, *a. rare.* [f. **DETRACT** *v.*, or *L. detractare*: see *prec.* and *-ORY*.] Of detracting or disparaging nature or tendency.

1860 *Chamb. Frml.* XIV. 251 It is harsh and detractatory towards the author's equals and superiors.

**Detra'cter**, var. of **DETRACTOR**.

**Detra'cting** (dē'trā'kting), *vbl. sb.* [f. **DETRACT** *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb **DETRACT**, *q.v.*; † protraction (*obs.*); † shunning, avoiding (*obs.*); disparagement, detraction.

1572 *BOSWELL Armorie* II. 83b, Fabius... so tempered Prudence with... prowess, that by detracting of battayle, and trayning Anniball from place to place, and... skirmishing with hym, he minished hys puissance. 1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus' Hist.* I. i. (1591) 1 Detracting and envynous carping. 1581 *STYWARD Mart. Discipl.* II. 164 The detracting of time shall enforce vs to take counsaile when it is to late. 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. ii. 135 The detracting of the time of our setting out. 1613 *JACKSON Creed* I. 331 The Jewes detractings of our Saviour.

**Detra'cting** (dē'trā'kting), *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* 2.] That detracts; given to detraction; disparaging, depreciative.

1530 *FALSGR.* 310/1 Detra'cting, belonging to detractyon, detractore. 1599 *MARSTON Sc. Villanie* II. vi. 201 Hence ye big-buzzing, little-bodied Gnats... With your malignant, weake, detracting vaine. 1674 *tr. Scheffer's Lapland* v. 14 They are... of a censorious and detracting humor. 1718 *PRIDEAUX Connection* II. ii. 78 He had criticised in a very biting and detracting style. 1824 *L. MURRAY Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 398 A man who is of a detracting spirit, will misconstrue the most innocent words.

Hence **Detra'ctingly** *adv.*

1598 *FLORIO, Prauamente*, wickedly... detractingly. 1761 *MURPHY All in Wrong* v. i, I am not fond of speaking detractingly of a young lady. 1818 *COLERIDGE Treat. Method in Enceyl. Metrop., Mental Philos.* (1837) 16 Why Bacon should have spoken detractingly of such a man.

**Detraction** (dē'trā'kshn), [a. *F. détraction*, in 12th c. *detractum* (Ph. de Thauin), ad. *L. detractio* -*em*, n. of action from *detrāhēre*: see **DETRACT** *v.*] The action of detracting.

† 1. A taking away, subtraction, deduction, withdrawal. *Obs. or arch.* exc. as in b. (Cf. **DETRACT** *v.* 1, 2.)

1528 *GARDINER in Pocock Rec. Ref.* I. li. 130 Wherein... we saw the additions, detractions, and corrections. 1541 *R. COPLAND Galien's Therapeutike* 2 Giv, The detractiō of blode... ought to be done in the partye... moste dyaunt, & then in the vicerate parties. 1648 *BOYLE Seraph. Love* xx. (1700) 127 With less detractiō from their true Magnitude. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compit.* vi. 243, I approve... rather of Incision, than of Detraction of the Callus. 1817 *SCOBERRY in Ann. Reg. Chron.* 555 A detractiō of vapour from the circumpolar regions.

b. A detracting, or part to be detracted from (merit, reputation, or the like); cf. sense 2.

1633 *MILTON Arcades* 11 Fame... We may justly now accuse Of detractiō from her praise: Less than half we find expressed. 1809 *PINKNEY Trav. France* 263 There is one heavy detractiō... from the excellence of the Avignonense climate. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* v, Let it be no detractiō from the merits of Miss Tox.

2. The action of detracting from a person's merit or reputation; the utterance of what is depreciatory or injurious to his reputation; depreciation, disparagement, defamation, calumny, slander. (The earliest and the prevalent sense: cf. **DETRACT** *v.* 3.)

1340 *Ayenb.* 10 po bet miszigeþ guode men behinde ham... bet me cleþþe þe zenne of detractiō. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5531 With tonge woundyng... Thurgh venemous detractioun. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxvi. 145 Lesynge, & gad. bitings, and detractiouns. c 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) G. j, Be no tale bearer, vse not detractiō. 1599 *MARSTON Sc. Villanie* 165 Enuies abhorred childe, Detraction. 1659 *B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* 53 By occasion of petty enuies, and shameful detractiōns. 1709 *ADDISON Tatler* No. 102 P 5 Females addicted to Censoriousness and Detraction. 1827 *HARR Guesse* Ser. II. (1873) 527 Flattery and detractiō or evil-speaking are, as the phrase is, the Scylla and Charybdis of the tongue. 1875 *MANNING Mission H. Ghost* v. 139 To listen to detractiō is as much an act of detractiō as to speak it.

† 3. Protraction (of time); delay. *Obs.* (Cf. **DETRACT** *v.* 6.)

1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* III. (1599) 141 Mens... mindes [began] to grow cold for the detractiō and negligence which



the king used. 1588 HOWARD *Lett. to Walsingham* 14 June, The Commissioners cannot perceive whether they use the same to detract a time for a further device; and if our Commissioners do discover any detraction in them [etc.]. 1637 R. HEMPHRY *to St. Andrew* 1. 138 Lost through detraction of time, those sugred baits, ingage too far.

† 4. Withdrawal, declination, relinquishment. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. DETRACT v. 7.)

1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 620/2 For want of this renouncing or detraction.

† **Detraction** (dɪ'trækʃən), *a. Obs.* [f. DETRACT v. 1.] Given to detraction; disparaging, calumnious.

1626 T. H. [AWKINS] *Cassin's Holy Cr.* 202 Give detraction tongues leave . . . to life/keep up date. 1755 JOHNSON, *Derogatory*, detraction.

**Detractive** (dɪ'træktɪv), *a.* [a. OF. *detractif*, *ive*, f. L. type \**detractivus*, f. *detract*:- see DETRACT v. and -IVE.]

1. Conveying, of the nature of, or given to, detraction; disparaging, depreciative, defamatory, calumnious.

1490 CAXTON *Ecnydos* vi. 23 To saye wordes detractives. 1618 CHAPMAN *Hesiod*, *Bk. of Days* 40 Whispering out detraction obloquies. 1633 T. MORTON *Discharge* 276 (T.) An envious and detractive adversary. 1767 GOLDEN *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 342 Envious and detractive. 1822 *Examiner* 154/1 Walpole shines more in the detractive and satirical, than in the candid and urbane.

2. Tending to detract from: see DETRACT v. 2.

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devoutess* Ess. II. iii. § 2 (R.) Admitting the being of evil not at all detractive from God. 1830 *Examiner* 5/2 Looked upon as detractive from the merits of a production.

† 3. 'Having the power to take or draw away' (T.). *Obs.*

1580 E. KNIGHT *Triall of Truth* 28 (T.) [The surgeon] straightaway will apply a detractive plaister.

Hence **Detractively** *adv.*, **Detractiveness**. 1797 BAILEY *vol. II*, *Detractiveness*, detracting Quality or Humour. *Mod. A* review detractively written.

**Detractor** (dɪ'træktər), *Also 4-7 -tour, 5 -towre, 6-8 -ter, 6 Sc. detrakker.* [a. AFR. *detractour* = OF. *detracteur*, ad. L. *detractor*, agent-noun from *detrāhere* (see DETRACT v.): see -OR.]

1. One who detracts from another's merit or reputation by uttering things to his prejudice; a person given to detraction; a defamer, traducer, calumniator, slanderer.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* i. 30 Detractouris, or opyn bachyteris. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. v. D viij b. They ben . . . right mordent and bytyng detractours. 1537 *Inst. Chr. Man in Form.* Faith II. iv. The detractour is not glad to tell, but to hym, that is glad to here. 1549 *Compt. Scot. Prol.* 9 To confound ignorant detractors. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 108/1 A malicious detractor of Gregorie. 1598 BARKLEY *Felic. Man* iv. (1603) 287 Instead of favours he shall have detractors. 1633 J. DOWE *Hist. Septuagint* 147 You will not suffer your selfe to be perswaded by the reports of detractors. 1770 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* II. xxi. 577 That which a Friend would excuse . . . or Wink at . . . the Detractor publishes without sparing or Reserve. 1755 JOHNSON, *Detractor*. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Fools* 51 Every fashion has its detractors. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 281 The detractor preys on his brother's flesh.

† b. *Const. from*. *Obs.* (Cf. DETRACT v. 3 c.)

1599 MARSTON *Sec. Villanie* iv. 151 Vaine envious detractor from the good. a 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus* (1636) Life, Lucian . . . a perpetual detractor from all the Philosophers. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 141 If Sabiniarius were so malicious a detractor from the works of St. Gregory. 1829 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) I. 169/2 It exhibits him as a detractor from Shakespeare.

|| 2. **Anat.** A DEPRESSOR muscle. [prop. mod. L.] ? *Obs.*

1811 HOOPER *Med. Diet.* s. v. 1823 CRABBE *Technol. Dict.*, *Detractor*, 'a muscle whose office it is to draw down the part to which it is attached. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Detractor* . . . old name for a muscle whose office it is to draw the part to which it is attached away from some other part.

**Detractory** (dɪ'træktəri), *a.* [ad. L. *detractōrius* disparaging, slanderous, f. *detractor*: see prec. and -ORY. Cf. OF. *detractoire* 15th c. in Godef.] Tending to detract; depreciatory, disparaging, defamatory; = DETRACTIVE 1.

1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerc.* II. i. 157 An excuse most dishonourable and detractory to the force of Christe his grace. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 17 This is not only derogatory unto the wisdom of God . . . but also detractory unto the intellect. 1712 SWIFT *Art. Political Lying*, The detractory, or defamatory, is a lie which takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him. 1805 *Miniature* No. 26 p. 3 Others . . . have divided them [lies] into the Additory, Detractory, and Translatory.

b. *Const. from*: cf. DETRACT v. 2, 3 c, DETRACTIVE 2.

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xx. (1700) 126, I use the expressions I find less detractory from a Theme, as much above our Praises, as the Heav'n . . . is above our Heads.

**Detractress** (dɪ'træktɹəs), *[f. DETRACTOR: see -ESS.] A female detractor.*

1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 2, The said detractress shall be . . . ordered to the lowest place of the room. 1788 PASQUIN *Childs*, *Theopis* II. (1792) 141 With a terrific tongue to assist a detractress.

† **Detrain**, v. 1 *Obs.* In 6 *detrayne*. [Cf. OF. *detrainer* to drag away, draw.] *trans.* To draw.

1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 112 If that thou list . . . with pensell to detrayne A picture that all other shews of pictures aye should stayne.

**Detrain** (dɪ'treɪn), v. 2 [f. DE- II. 2 b + TRAIN sb., after *debar*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To discharge from a railway train: the converse of *entrain*. (Orig. a military term.)

1881 *Globe* 9 July The corps travelling by the Great Northern and Great Eastern railways . . . are 'detraigned' at Ascot. 1882 *Times* 20 Nov. 7 The horses were rapidly and safely detraigned. 1892 *Whitby Gaz.* 26 Aug. 4 A grand total of 4794 persons were detraigned at the Town Station.

2. *intr.* To alight from a railway train.

1881 *Graphic* 3 Sept. 1 The Regiment detraigning. 1882 W. CHESTER (Pa.) *Republican* V. No. 142 The English are using a new word. Soldiers going out of railway cars 'detrain'. 1888 *Times* 31 Mar. These Easter manoeuvres give great practice to the Volunteers in entraining and detraigning. 1890 *Daily Tel.* 18 July, The train . . . was blocked [by a flood] and the passengers had to detrain.

Hence **Detraigning** *abl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

1885 A. FORBES in 19th Cent. XVII. 635 Their trained labourers are deftly building detraigning platforms. 1887 *Times* 8 Apr. 4/3 Strict silence is to be maintained during entraining and detraigning.

† **Detray**, v. *Obs.* [ad. OF. *detrā-re* *detrā-ant*] = Pr. *detrāre*, Pg. *detrāhir*, It. *detrarre* :- L. *detrāhere* to draw off or away, DETRACT v.]

1. *trans.* To take away, subtract, remove; = DETRACT v. 1, 2.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 56 The walles . . . dyd . . . expres, With golde depaynted, every peryfte nombre, To adde, detrāye, and to devyde asonder. *Ibid.* xxx. xx, That she your sorow may detrāye or slake. c 1520 WOLSEY in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* II. 90, Ye be put at liberty to add, detrāye . . . chuse or mend, as ye shall think good.

2. To disparage, calumniate; = DETRACT v. 3.

c 1475 *Babees Bk.* 205 (1868) 8 Praying . . . Of this labour that no white me detrāye.

3. To withdraw; = DETRACT v. 4.

1517 H. WATSON *Skyppe of Foles* A ij, And you be of the nombre of the foles moundaynes that ye may lerne somewhat for to detrāye you out of the shyp stultifere.

† **Detrect**, v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *detrēctā-re* (also *-tractāre*) to decline, refuse, also to detract from, depreciate, freq. of *detrāhere*: see DETRACT v.]

1. *trans.* To draw back from, decline, refuse; = DETRACT v. 7. (With simple obj. or inf.)

1542 HENRY VIII *Declar. Scots* D ij b, They detracted the doing of their dutie. 1543 BECON *Policy of War* Early Wks. (1843) 235 Whosoever detracteth and refuseth to do for his country whatsoever lieth in his power. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* II. i. § 8 (1622) 194 Hee detracted his going into Egypt, upon a pretence, that he was not eloquent. 1629 H. BURTON *Babel* no *Bethel* 75 We detract not to hold communion with her. 1661 G. RUST *Origen in Phenix* (1721) I. 85 A Testimony of that great Power your Commands have over me, which you see I have not detracted.

*absol.* 1630 B. JOHNSON *Novo Inn* II. vi, Doe not detract: you know th' authority I mine.

2. To disparage, depreciate, speak evil of, blame; = DETRACT v. 3.

1563 WINSET *Four Scoir Thre Quest.* § 64 Wks. 1888 I. 116 Quhy detract ye 3e and rebukis ws Catholiks for the obseruation thairfor.

**Detraction** (dɪ'trækʃən), *rare.* [ad. L. *detractiō-em*, n. of action from *detrācere*: see prec.] A drawing back, refusal, declination.

1623 COCKERAM, *Detraction*, a refusing to doe a thing. a 1647 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) II. 308 The more hateful is the detractiō of our observance. 1789 BENTHAM *Prac. Legat.* xvi. § 27 (1870) 237 If he was [in possession], it may be termed *wrongful* *abdication* of trust; if not, *wrongful* *detraction* or *non-assumption*.

† **Detrench**, v. *Obs.* [a. OF. *detranchier*, -cher (also *-tranchier*) to cut, cut away, cut off, f. DE- I. 2 + *trencher*, *trancher* to cut.]

1. *trans.* To cut asunder or through.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* v. lx. (1495) 176 A synewe whyche is kyte asondre and detrenched groweth neuer after. 1491 CAXTON *Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxxvii. 39a/1 Wyth his teeth he detrenched and bote his tonge. c 1500 *Melusine* xxii. 146 He detrenched & cutte the two maister vaynes of his nek.

2. To cut up, cut or how in pieces; to inflict severe slaughter upon, 'cut to pieces' in battle.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. vi, Sir Launcelot with suche knyghtes as he hadde . . . slewed and detrenched many of the Romayns. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 111 We shall rendre to the thyrde syn slayn and detrenched by pieces. c 1480-90 *Blanchardyn* xx. 63 He detrenched and kute bothe horses and knyghtes, he cloue and rent helmes and sheldes.

3. To cut off, sever by cutting.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 38 b, If your hande were detrenched, or yourre bodie maimed with some soudaine stroke.

4. *fig.* To cut away, cut down, retrench, curtail.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 183 Had the king yielded to a detrenching some luxuriances of his Prerogative. *Ibid.* 216 Many would detrench from them their secular power.

† **Detressed**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. F. *détressé*, OF. *destrecci* (13th c.), f. *de-*, *des-* (DE- I. 6) + *tressé* arranged in a tress or tresses, f. *tresse* TRESS.]

OF hair: Out of 'tress' or plait; hanging loose. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 43 Synne come thair four and twentie madinis sing . . . With hair detressed, as threids of gold did hing. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Rom. Quest.* (1892) 22 With their haire detressed and hanging downe loose.

**Detriment** (dɪ'trɪmənt), *sb.* Also 5-6 *detriment*. [a. F. *détriment* (1236 in Hatzf.-Darm.), ad. L. *detrimentum* loss, damage, detriment, f. *detrāere* (*detrāvi*, *detrūt*:-) to wear away, impair.]

1. Loss or damage done or caused to, or sustained by, any person or thing.

a 1440 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 24 Dummie he was know . . . berynge heuily the detrimente of his tonge. 1529 *Lett. 21 Hen. VIII.* c. 16. § 11 To the great Detriment of our own natural Subjects. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. iii. (1539) 17 a, Nature shulde susteyne treble detriment. 1548 BOURKE *Dyetary* vii. (1870) 243 Yf he . . . lese hym selfe, and bryng hym selfe to a detriment. 1548 STANFORD *King's Prerog.* v. (1567) 25 b, Note that sometimes the king is to take a detriment by the liene with y<sup>e</sup> partition. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iii. 1032 Thinkst thou Peeters chaire . . . Can free thee from eternall detriment? 1663 BUTLER *Hum.* I. ii. 929 Sole author of all Detriment He and his Fiddle underwent. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 419 Lest any detriment might accrue to the heim. 1859 MILL *Liberty* iii. (1865) 40/1 The luxury of doing as they like without detriment to their estimation. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xl. 393 [Seeds] may be carried without detriment through climates where the plants themselves would instantly perish.

b. That which causes or embodies a loss; something detrimental.

1504 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* I. iv, Those thynges that be the hurt of theyr owne soules & the detriment of theyr neyghboure. 1548 LD. SOMERSET *Epist. Scots* B vj b, This forein helpe is your confusion, that succour is your detriment. 1654 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 187 Some of them must of Necessity be neglected . . . which is the greatest Detriment to this Mystery. 1855 HT. MARTINEAU *Autobiog.* I. 400 Their advocacy of Woman's cause becomes mere detriment.

2. **Astrol.** The position or condition of a planet when in the sign opposite its house; a condition of weakness or distress.

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* II. ii, Saturn out of all dignities, in his detriment and fall, combust. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godliness* vii. xv. 342 Saturn, Jupiter and Mars from their conjunction to their opposition with the Sun are Oriental, and gain two fortitudes; but from their Opposition to their Conjunction are Occidental, and incur two detriments.

3. **Her.** Eclipse (of sun or moon); also, the invisible phase of the moon at her change.

1610 GUILLIM *Hereditary* III. iii. (1660) 110 [see DEREMENT 1 c]. *Ibid.* 112 He beareth, Argent, a Moon in her detriment or Eclipse, Sable. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 22/1 This is . . . a Moon in her detriment or Eclipse. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1872) 121 Nor moon's dim detriment.

4. *pl.* The name of certain small charges made by colleges and similar societies upon their members.

The 'detriments' at Cambridge corresponded to the 'decrements' at Oxford, and appear to have been originally deductions from the stipends of foundation members on account of small extras for the table, etc., not included in their statutory or customary commons; the charge was afterwards extended to all members and students of the colleges. See Fowler *Hist. C.C.C.* (O.H.S.) 354.

1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 20 A solemn admission, and a formal paying of Colledge-Detriments. 1686 KENYON *MSS.* in 14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. iv. 185 His bill of June 24 (1685) £11:03:11. His detriments, De. to June 24 (1686) £2:17:033. 1705 *Order-book of Christ's Coll.* (MS.) 6 Nov. The Schollars to be eased in their detriments from 1 June to 1 November. We'll think of a Method in the meantime.

5. *pl.* Ruins (of buildings).

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 200 The stony heapes of Jericho, the detriments of Thebes, the relics of Tyros. *Ibid.* ix. 402 We came . . . to the detriments of Messina.

**Detriment**, v. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To cause loss or damage to; to damage, injure, hurt.

1621 W. SLATER *Tythes* (1623) 226 His losse of reserved time, already so detrimented in his hallowed substance. 1650 FULLER *App. Inf. Inoc.* I. 7 That others might be detrimented thereby. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 35 Upon the Ballance of the French Trade, this Nation was detrimented yearly 900000. or a Million. 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* II. (ed. 2) 212 This ill forcible usage . . . clogs and detriments the fine penetrating Particles. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1869) 122 The disuse of the French would detriment their intercourse abroad.

**Detrimental** (dɪ'trɪməntəl), *a. and sb.* [f. DETRIMENT sb. + AL.]

**A. adj.** Causing loss or damage; harmful, injurious, hurtful.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Detrimental*, hurtful, dangerous, full of loss. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 281 A gift indeed, loaded with no detrimental conditions. 1719 W. WOOD *Surre. Trade* 84 That the Trade . . . is most detrimental to the Nation. 1803 *Med. Trid.* V. 1 Particularly detrimental to the constitution. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 271 Their admission was detrimental to French industry. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 33 Paradoxes . . . which [are] . . . detrimental to the true course of thought.

**B. sb.** A person or thing that is prejudicial; in *Society slang*, a younger brother of the heir of an estate; a ineligible suitor.

1831 *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 424 The eldest son is pursued by . . . damsels, while the younger are termed 'detrimentials' . . . and avoided by 'mothers and daughters' as more dangerous company than the plague. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* xxv, These *detrimentials* (as they have named themselves) may be provided for. 1854 LADY LYTTON *Behind the Scenes* I. ii. iii. 188 There were also plenty of detrimentials, such as younger brothers, unpaid red tapeists, heiress-seekers, and political connection-hunters. 1870 C. F. GORDON-CUMMING in *Ed. Words* 137/1 The sisters of the wife being considered detrimentials, are placed in Buddhist convents. 1886 *Househ. Words* 13 Mar. 400 (Farmer) A detrimential, in genteel slang, is a lover, who, owing to his poverty is ineligible as a husband; or one who professes to pay attentions to a lady without serious intention of marriage, and thereby discourages the intentions of others. 1893 Mrs. C. FRAED *Outlaw & Lawmaker* II. 80 Mrs. Valliant . . . thought that the detrimentials kept off desirable suitors.



Hence **Detrimenta'lity**, **Detrime'ntalness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Detrimentalness*, prejudicialness. 1873 *Daily News* 5 Aug. When you are hinting to your fair daughter the detrimentality of Charlie Fraser... who has his subaltern's pay and about 50*l.* a year thrown in.

**Detrimentally** (detrime'n'tali), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *LY* 2.] In a manner causing detriment or harm; hurtfully.

1879 H. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* iv. § 22. 60 The loss of character detrimentally affects his business. 1886 *Lancet Times* Rep. LIII. 674/1 The exercise of the franchise by its servants cannot be prejudicial or detrimentally affect the Crown.

**Detrimentary**, *a. rare*. [f. DETRIMENT *sb.* + *-ARY*. Cf. ELEMENTARY.] = DETRIMENTAL *a.* 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 27 An internal commotion... detrimental to the high trust he held.

† **Detrimentous**, *a. Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + *-OUS*.] = DETRIMENTAL *a.*

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 24 It... would be detrimental and destructive to it. *Ibid.* 40 Counsels... detrimental and destructive to the general... interest.

**Detrital** (dê'trit-âl), *a. Physiogr.* [f. DETRITUS + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to detritus; consisting of particles worn away from some solid body.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 249 The detrital deposits of the country. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 455 The valleys were studded with... rocks, and a detrital paste resembling till. 1869 PHILLIPS *Veuve* vii. 173 Where atmospheric vicissitudes have produced detrital slopes. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 132 The detrital matter which is worn away from the land and carried along by rivers.

† **Detrité**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. L. *dêtritus*, *pn. pple.* of *dêtrere* to wear away.] Worn down, worn away.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Detrité*, worn out, bruised, or consumed.

**Detrited** (dê'trit-éd), *ppl. a.* [as *prec.* + *-ED*.] 1. Worn down.

1697 EVELYN *Numism.* iv. 10 Some of our worn-out and detrited Harry Groats. 1887 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. 3 Sept. 194/2 A halfpenny detrited.

2. *Geol.* Disintegrated; formed as detritus.

1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 448 A long earthen stain, garnished probably with detrited rubbish, extended down like the lines of a moraine. 1856 — *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 157 Impregnated throughout with detrited matter.

**Detritic**, *a. rare*. [f. DETRITUS + *-IC*.] = DETRITAL.

1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 514 The stream... runs through a deep detritic ravine.

**Detrition** (dê'trit-shn), [n. of action f. L. *dêtrere*, *ppl. stem dêtrit-*, to wear away, rub away. Cf. mod.F. *dêtrition* (in Cuvier).] The action of wearing away by rubbing.

1674 PETTY *Disc. Du. Pl.* 125 Gross tangible Bodies being very mutable by the various Actions and Detritions that befall them. 1741 MONRO *Ant. Bones* (ed. 3) 55 The Uses of Cartilages... are, to allow... Bones... to slide easily without Detrition. 1890 *Nature* 27 Nov. 90 Detrition has made it as smooth as the shingle pebbles on our shores. 1893 *Dublin Rev.* July 733 What remains after centuries of detrition and denudation.

**Detritus** (dê'trit-tûs), *Physiogr.* [a. L. *dêtritus* (u-stem) rubbing away.]

The proper meaning of the L. word appears in sense 1. The etymologically improper sense 2 may have been taken from French, in which *dêtritus* is cited of date 1780 by Hatz-Darm. Earlier in the century, according to the *Dict. de Trévoux*, the more correct *dêtritus* was used in F.]

† 1. Wearing away or down by detrition, disintegration, decomposition. *Obs.*

1795 HUTTON *Theory of Earth* (1797) I. 115 Such materials as might come from the detritus of granite. *Ibid.* 206, I have nowhere said that all the soil of this earth is made from the decomposition or detritus of these stony substances. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton*. Th. Wks. 1822 I. 63 The effects of waste and detritus. *Ibid.* 113 Proofs of a detritus which nothing can resist. *Ibid.* 123 The waste and detritus to which all things are subject.

2. Matter produced by the detrition or wearing away of exposed surfaces, especially the gravel, sand, clay, or other material eroded and washed away by aqueous agency; a mass or formation of this nature.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton*. Th. Wks. 1822 I. 409 The quantity of detritus brought down by the rivers. *Ibid.* 425 The distance to which the detritus from the land is confessedly carried. 1802 — in *Edin. Rev.* I. 207 When the detritus of the land is delivered by the rivers into the sea. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 26 Deposits of diluvial detritus, like the surface gravel beds of England. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 210 The whole is evidently a detritus of the Alpine rocks, and in it organic remains are by no means common. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt*. xli. We entered the cañon, and galloped over the detritus. 1862 DANA *Mass. Geol.* 643 The fine earthy material deposited by streams or their sediment, is called *silt* or *detritus*. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xix. 389 That broad valley... covered to an immense depth with an angular detritus.

3. *transf. and fig.* Waste or disintegrated material of any kind; debris.

1834 J. FORBES *Lacnec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 189 The walls of this abscess had... no surface, the pus being observed gradually to pass into a purulent detritus, and this into a firmer tissue. 1849 H. ROGERS *Ess.* II. vi. 306 The loose detritus of thought, washed down to us through long ages. 1851 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* I. 702 The detritus of languages covering the Northern Gauls. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 192 The red blood-corpuscles and fibrous detritus... are reabsorbed.

b. An accumulation of debris of any sort.

1851 LAYARD *Pop. Acc. Dis. Nineveh* vii. 134 We found ourselves at the foot of an almost perpendicular detritus of loose stones. 1866 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. 1. 185 There is a detritus of ruin in every corner, composed of broken toys, sofa-pillows, foot-stools.

**De trop**: see DE II.

**Detrude** (dê'trûd), *v.* [ad. L. *dêtrûdere* to thrust away or down, f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *trûdere* to thrust.]

1. *trans.* To thrust, push, or force down. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III, an. 3 (R.) And them to cast and detrude sodainly into continual captivitee and bondage. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 216 His wife Semiramys detruded him into prison. 1644 H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 51 This want detrudes them into a condition below beasts. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 567 The torpid sap, detruded to the root by wintry winds. 1885 W. ROBERTS *Treat. Urinary Dis.* III. xiv. (ed. 4) 673 The right kidney... could be detruded downwards.

2. To thrust out or away; to expel or repel forcibly. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1555 ABP. PARKER *P. xxxviii.* 109 Detrude me not. *a* 1575 *Diurn. Occurrents* (1833) 132 (They) detrudit the ministrie of Goddis word. 1607-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lvi. 274 To be detruded Heaven for his meely pride and malice. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 128 The included Ayr... striving to dilate itself, detrudes the Quicksilver. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. iii. (1786) 266 Not a word... is detruded from its proper place. 1847 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 83/2 Tartar... sometimes detrudes this [tooth] from its socket.

**Detruncate** (dê'trûn-ket), *v.* [f. *ppl. stem* of L. *dêtruncare* to lop off, f. DE- I. 2 + *truncare* to cut off, maim.] *trans.* To shorten by lopping off a portion (*lit.* and *fig.*); to cut short, 'cut down'.

Hence **Detruncated** *ppl. a.* = TRUNCATED.

1623 CROKERAM, *Detruncated*, to cut or lop boughs. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Detruncated*, cut or chopped off; beheaded. 1846 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) I. 537/2 Which... would detruncate our rank expenditure. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 46 In the wide end of a detruncated cone. 1885 H. CONWAY *Family Affair* vi. He had not yet detruncated a [china] Chelsea figure.

**Detruncation** (dê'trûn-ket-shn), [ad. L. *dêtruncation-em* a lopping off, n. of action f. *dêtruncare*: see *prec.* Cf. mod.F. *dêtruncation*.] The action of cutting off or cutting short; the fact or condition of being cut short. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1623 CROKERAM, *Detruncation*, a lopping or cutting. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 287 Detruncation or diminution of the strength. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 88 ¶ 11 This detruncation of our syllables. 1845 BLACKW. *Mag.* LVII. 523 Not a perilous gash, but a detruncation fatal to the living frame. 1877 BURNETT *Ear* 42 Two detruncated cones placed together at their points of truncation.

b. *Obstetric Surg.* (See *quot.*)

1847 CRAIG, *Detruncation*, The separation of the trunk of the foetus from the head, the latter remaining *in utero*. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Detrunck**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dêtruncare* to lop off; after TRUNK.] *trans.* To cut off, lop off.

1666 DRANT *Horace's Sat.* iii. G vj b. When she of dolefull chylde The head detrunked dyde beare about. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 80 This Petition they thought would detrunk too much, and some thought strike at the very root of that Prerogative.

† **Detruise**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [f. L. *dêtrûs*- *ppl. stem* of *dêtrûdere*.] By-form of DETRUDE.

1571 *Sempill Ballades* (1872) 126 Gif ye neglect, than God... Will from yat rowme thoill you to be detrusit.

**Detrusion** (dê'trû-shn), [ad. late L. *dêtrûsiôn-em*, n. of action f. *dêtrûdere*, *ppl. stem* *dêtrûs*, to thrust down or away.] The action of thrusting down or away (*lit.* and *fig.*); cf. DETRUDE.

*Force of detrusion in Mech.* = downward thrust.

1620 BP. HALL *Hon. Mar. Clergie* III. § 6 Insolent detrusion of imperial authority. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 180 By... violent detrusion from the cloud wherein it was enclosed. 1707 NORRIS *Humility* vii. 306 A detrusion into the bottomless pit. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) IX. xiv. i. 51 The detrusion from its autocratic... throne.

**Detrusor** (dê'trû-sor), *Also 6 Sc. -ar.* [agent-noun from L. *dêtrûdere*, *dêtrûs*- to DETRUDE.]

† 1. One who thrusts away or rejects. *Obs.*

1571 *Sempill Ballades* (1872) 121 Detrusaris, refusaris Of hir authority.

2. *Anat.* [mod.L.; in full *detrusor urinae*.] Name for the muscular coat of the bladder, by the contraction of which the urine is expelled.

[1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Detrusor Urinae*.] 1766 PARSONS in *Phil. Trans.* LVI. 215 The detrusor muscle of the urinary bladder. 1876 GROSS *Dis. Bladder* 55 The internal fibres of the detrusor muscle.

† **Detruiss** (dê'trûs), *v. Obs.* *Also 5 destruss.* [a. OF. *destrousser*, *detrourer*, mod.F. *dêtr-*, to despoil one of his *trousses*, i.e. baggage, to rob, pilage, f. *des-*, L. *dis-* + *trousse* bundle, pl. baggage.]

*trans.* To spoil, plunder (of baggage). 1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 65 Wyth grete aventure he scapyth... but he levtyh hys felyshyp destrussed. 1598 BARRET *Theat. Warres* iv. i. 100 That the enemy detrusse him not thereof [munition]. *Ibid.* v. ii. 123 To detrusse the enemies conuoy.

**Dette**, **detter**, **-our**, etc., *obs. ff.* DEBT, DEBTOR.

**Detton**, *obs. var.* of DETENT *sb.*

† **Detty**, *a. Obs.* [a. OF. *dêtt*, *dêtté*, f. *dete*: L. type \**dêtitatus*, f. *dêtitâ* debt.]

1. Owed, due.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 7 Tò 3elde nouzt what is detty [quod debetur]. *Ibid.* VI. 225 Pe detty travayle of service and of psalmes [debitum psalmodie pensum.] 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 392 b/2 Detty trauayle of seruise.

2. Indebted.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xv. lviii. (1495) 509 She shewyth herselfe detty to wise men and vnwise.

† **Detumefy**, *v. Obs.* [DE- II. 1.] *intr.* To lose swollen condition, subside from being swollen. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* xiv. 485 If it be fomented with very cold Water, it will detumefie.

**Detumescence** (dê'tume-sens), [f. L. *dêtumescere* to cease or subside from swelling (f. DE- I. 6 + *tumescere* to begin to swell): see ENCE. So in mod.F. (1792 in Hatzf.-Darm.)] Subsidence from swelling, or (fig.) from tumult.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 581 The Wider the Circulating Wave grows, still hath it the more Subsidence and Detumescence. 1704 W. COWPER in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1584 Unfitness for its retraction till there is a detumescence of its Glans. 1883 FARRAR & POOLE *Gen. Aims Teacher* 10 The School was in the detumescence of a most ruinous rebellion. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Detumescence*, the subsidence of a swelling, or the absorption of a tumour.

**Detunow**, **-nue**, *obs. ff.* DETINUE.

**Detur** (dê'tûr), [L. *dêtur* let there be given (dare to give).] A prize of books given annually at Harvard College, U.S., to meritorious students: so called from the first word of the accompanying Latin inscription.

(The prizes are provided from the bequest of the Hon. Edward Hopkins who died in 1657.)

1836 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 20 The 'deturs' have been given out, and I have got Akenside's Poems. 1883 *Harvard Univ. Catal.* 110 A distribution of books called Deturs is made... near the beginning of the Academic Year, to meritorious students of one year's standing. Deturs are also given to... members of the Junior Class who... have made decided improvement in scholarship. Last year twenty-nine Deturs were given in the Sophomore Class and five in the Junior Class.

† **Deturb**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dêturb-are* to thrust down, f. DE- I. 1 + *turbare* to disturb, disorder.] *trans.* To drive or beat down; to thrust out.

1609 BP. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 243 That thou be... deturbed or tumbled out of the possession of thy Kingdom. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* ii. 24 They deturbe the meats from the stomacke. 1636 BRATHWAT *Lives Rom. Emp.* 303 Hee deturbed the aforesaid Pope from the seate. 1652 BP. HALL *Invisible World* iv. (L.) As soon may the walls of heaven be scaled and thy throne deturbed, as he can be foiled that is defended within thy power. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.* 640 These Trochisks... potently deturb such humours.

† **Deturbate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *dêturbât*- *ppl. stem* of *dêturbare*: see *prec.*] = *prec.*

1663-77 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 662/1 This your rejecting, expelling... deturbating and thrusting out of Anatholius.

So † **Deturbation** *Obs. rare*—0.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deturbation*, a casting or throwing down from on high; also a troubling or disturbing.

† **Deturn** (dê'tûrn), *v. Obs.* [a. F. *dêtourner* (in OF. *desturner*, whence DISTURN), f. *dê-*, *des-*: L. *dis-* (DIS- 1) + *turner* to TURN.] *trans.* To turn away or aside; to divert, cause to deviate.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* c. 134 To deturne hym from eueri euellle dede. 1607 *Sc. Act Jas. VI* (1816) 388 (Jam.) To alter and deturne a littill the said way to the... better travelling for the lieges. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xi. (1658) 117 The force that can deturn a feather from its course downwards, is not able to deturn a stone. 1745 CHESTERF. *Lett.* I. cii. Let nothing deturn you from the thing you are about.

† **Deturpate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* In 6-*at*. [ad. L. *dêturpât-us*, *pn. pple.* of *dêturpare*.] Defiled.

c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 1046 The sayd glassse is nat deturpat nor made foule.

† **Deturpate** (dê'tûp-ét), *v. Obs.* [f. *ppl. stem* of L. *dêturpare* to disgrace, f. DE- I. 3 + *turpare* to make unsightly, pollute, deform, disgrace, f. *turpis* foul, disgraceful.]

1. *trans.* To defile, pollute; to debase.

1623 CROKERAM, *Deturpate*, to defile. 1628 PRYNNE *Love-locks* 52 These Vnchristian cultures, which Defile, Pollute, Deturpate and deforme our Soules. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* i. (1686) 99 The heresies and impieties which had deturpated the face of the Church. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renoi's Disp.*, Nigritude deturpates them [the Teeth].

2. *intr.* To become vile or base.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 484 He did nothing but deturpate, and so continued worse and worse till his death. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 635 He afterwards deturpated, and became idle, dissipated, and reckless.

† **Deturpation**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. *prec.*: see -ATION.] Defilement, debasement.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxviii. 110 Alle the deturpacyons and the hardenesse of olde age. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. iii. rule xiv. § 29 The corrections and deturpations and mistakes of transcribers.

**Detynu**, *obs. form* of DETINUE.

**Deu**, *obs. form* of DEW, DUE.

**Deubash**, *obs. form* of DUBASH.

† **Deu'bert**, *Obs.* [? f. DEW.] One of the old appellations given to the hare.

a 1325 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 133 The scot, the deu'bert, The gras-bitere, the goibert.

**Deuce** (diûs). Forms: 5-6 *deux*, 6 *dewse*, *deuis*, 6-7 *dewce*, *deuse*, 7 *dews*, *deus*, 7-9 *duce*, 6- *deuce*. [a. F. *deux*, OF. *deus* two. The -ce regularly represents earlier -s, as in *peace*, *pence*, *defence*, etc.]



1. The *two* at dice or cards. *a. Dice.* That side of the die that is marked with two pips or spots; a throw which turns up this side.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 260 b. Deuce and synke were nat in the olde dyce. 1598 FLORIO, *Diuiti*, two dews at dice. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 148 Two in a garret casting dews at dice. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) l. 81 Or settling it in Trust to Uses, Out of his Pow'r, on Trays and Deuces. 1772 FOOTER *Nabob's* Wks. 1799 II. 301 Tray, ace, or two deuces.

*b. Cards.* That card of any suit which is marked with two spots.

1680 COTTON *Gamester* in Singer *Hist. Cards* 343 They carry about... treys, deuces, aces, &c. in their pockets. 1775 GOUCH in *Archæologia* (1787) VIII. 154 On the duce of acorns besides the card-maker's arms is [etc.]. 1833 LYTTON *My Novel* l. xii. My partner has turned up a deuce—deuce of hearts.

2. *Tennis.* [= It. *a due*, F. *à deux de jeu*.] A term denoting that the two sides have each gained three points (called 40) in a game (or five games in a set), in which case two successive points (or games) must be gained in order to win the game (or set). (See *ADVANTAGE* *sb.* 2.) Also attrib.

1598 FLORIO, *Adia*... a deuce, at tennis play. 1816 ENCYCL. PERTH. XXII. 221 Instead of calling it 40 at all, it is called *deuce*. 1878 JUL. MARSHALL *Annals of Tennis* 134 Scario [in 1555] then tells his readers that [the scoring is] 'at two (*in due*)' as it is called when the game is reduced or 'set' to two strokes to be gained, in order to win it. The term... *a due* is still preserved in the French form *à deux*, corrupted in English into *deuce*. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 18 July 9 The game ran to 30 all, and then *deuce* was called twice. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 21/1 The concluding game was so close that *deuce* and *advantage* were repeatedly called, and the set more than once hung on a single difficult stroke.

3. *Mus.* The interval of a second. *Obs. rare.*

1809 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 237, I also can acknowledge a discord in a deuce and a seventh.

4. *slang.* Twopence.

1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, A *Duce*, two Pence. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* I. 256 Give him a 'deuce' and 'stall him off'.

5. *Comb.* *deuce-ace*, two and one (i.e. a throw that turns up deuce with one die and ace with the other); hence, a poor throw, bad luck, mean estate, the lower class (cf. Ger. *daus es*, s.v. *Daus* in Grimm); *deuce-point*, the second point from either end of the board at backgammon.

1481 CANTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 47 He was a pylgrym of deus aas [Fl. *cen pelligrym van doys aas*]. 1588 SHAKS. *L.L.L.* l. ii. 49 You know how much the groase summe of deus-ace amounts to... Which the base vulgar call three. 1596 GOSSON in Hazl. *E. P. P.* IV. 254 Deuce-ace fals still to be their chance. 1609 *Ev. Woman* in Hum. iv. l. in Bullen *O. P.* IV. Twere better, by thrice deuce-ace, in a weeke [etc.]. 1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 75 Deuce Ace cannot pay scot and lot, and Sice Sink will not pay: Be it known to all, what payments fall must light on Cater Tray [i.e. the middle classes]. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* ii. I threw deuce-ace five times running. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.* 179 Suppose, that 24 of his Men are placed upon his Adversary's Ace Point, and one Man upon his Adversary's Deuce Point. 1804 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard the Fox* 336 That which is likened to deuce ace Hath in esteem the lowest place.

*Deuce*² (*diūs*), *collog.* or *slang.* Also 7 *dewce*, 7-8 *deuso*, 7-9 *duce*, 8 *dewse*, 9 *dial.* *doose*. [Prob. from LG. in 17th c.: cf. Ger. *dau*, LG. *dus*, used in precisely the same way, in the exclamatory *der dau!* was *der dau*...! LG. *de dus!* was *de dus!*]

The derivation of German *dau*s is disputed: but there is reason to think that it is the same word as *das dau* = the *Deuce*¹ at dice (where 'two' is the lowest and most unlucky throw), the gender being changed when the gambler's exclamation of vexation 'the deuce!' was metamorphosed into a personal expletive. A parallel development is known in Danish where the plural sb. *pokker* 'pocks, pox', has come to be felt as a singular, and to be taken for 'the devil', from its use in imprecations such as *Gid pokker havde det!* Would that a pox had that! *Pokker staa i det!* A pox on that! *Hvad pokker er det?* What the pox (devil) is that? (See *Pox*.) (On other conjectural identifications see Rev. A. L. Mayhew in *Academy* 30 Jan. 1892, p. 211.)

*a.* Bad luck, plague, mischief; in imprecations and exclamations, as *a deuce on him!* *a deuce of his cane!* *b.* The personification or spirit of mischief, the devil. Originally, in exclamatory and interjectional phrases; often as a mere expression of impatience or emphasis: as, *what the (+ what a) deuce!* so, *who, how, where, when the deuce?* (*the deuce take it!*, *the deuce is in it!* Later, in other phrases parallel to those under *DEVIL*: *to play the deuce (with)*, *the deuce and all*, *the deuce to pay*, *a deuce of a mess*, etc.

In the quotations under *a* (to which the earliest instances belong), 'plague' or 'mischief' is evidently the sense: cf. the parallel and earlier 'A mischief (a pox, or a plague) on him!' 'Mischief (or plague) take you!' 'What a mischief (pox, plague)!' This meaning is also possible in those under *b*: cf. the parallel 'What the mischief (or the plague)!' But *mischief* was personified already before 1700, and 'the Mischief' was in the 18th c. a frequent euphemism for 'the devil'; that *deuce* was already taken in this sense in 1708 is evident from Motteux's use of it as F. *diantre*, in *b*². In the other quotations in the same group, 'deuce' plainly takes the place of 'devil' in well-known phrases; but such clearly personified uses as 'the deuce knows', 'to go to the deuce', appear late.

*a.* 1651 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* i. But a deuce on him, it does not seem so. 1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin*

iii. i. A deuce on't. 1679 J. B. ORRERY *Guzman* ii. Who, a deuce, are those two fellows? 1708 MRS. CENTLIVE *Bussie Body* (1732) 41 A Deuce of his Cane! 1719 D'URKEY *Pills* (1872) II. 66 A-deuce take their chat! 1721 PRIOR *Poems*, *Thief & Cordelier*, What a deuce dost thou ayl? 1796 BURNS *Let. to Cunningham* 7 July. The deuce of the matter is this; when an exciseman is off duty, his salary is reduced.

*b*¹. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* i. i. The deuce take me, if there were three good things said. 1726 SWIFT *To a Lady*, Duce is in you, Mr. Dean. 1757 SMOLLETT *Reprisal* l. viii. What the deuce are you afraid of? 1776 S. J. PRATT *Pupil of Pleasure* II. 34 How the deuce came she to marry? 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xii. What the deuce is the matter with the man? 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oak* iii. (1884) 28 How the deuce did you get by the lodge, Joe?

*b*². 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xix. The Dewse take 'em [F. *Mais quoy diantre!*]; (they flatter the Devil here, and smoothise his Name, quoth Panurge). 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* v. xxviii. There has been... the deuce and all to do. 1763 COLMAN *Deuce is in Him* Prol. If our author don't produce Some character that plays the deuce; If there's no frolic, sense, or whim, Retort! and play the devil with him! 1793 COWPER *Let. Wks.* 1837 XV. 250 If the critics still grumble, I shall say the very deuce is in them. 1824 BYRON *Juan* xv. lviii. He had that kind of fame Which sometimes plays the deuce with womankind. 1830 LADY GRANVILLE *Let.* 9 Nov. (1894) II. 65 An unpopular one... would have been the deuce to pay. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* ii. Love is a bodily infirmity... which breaks out the deuce knows how or why. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii. The child is... Going to the Deuce. 1851 D. MITCHELL *Fresh Gleamings* 19 Tearing away at a deuce of a pace. 1850 G. P. MORRIS *Poems* (ed. 15) 251 Here'll be the deuce to pay! 1861 DUTTON *Cook P. Foster's* D. iii. A gipsy, rollicking, deuce-may-care sort of bird. 1862 THACKERAY *Four Georges* iv. 196 To lead him yet farther on the road to the deuce.

*c.* As an expression of incredulous surprise; also, as an emphatic negative, as in (*the*) *deuce a bit!*, etc. (Cf. *plague, sorrow, devil, fiend*.)

1710-11 SWIFT *Let.* (1765) III. 89 We were to dine at Mr. Harley's alone, about some business of importance... but the deuce a bit, the company staid, and more came. 1718 — *Jrnl. to Stella* 22 Mar. The deuce he is! married to that vengeance! 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* i. 26 *Man*. He has carried his Election... L. *Town*. The Deuce! what! for—for— 1774 FOOTE *Cowen's* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 171 Me? ha, ha, ha! the deuce a bit. 1789 MRS. PROZII *Journ. France* II. 26 At Florence and Milan, the deuce a Neapolitan could he find. 1805 S. & H. LEE *Canterb.* T. V. 56 The old lady glanced at her... but deuce a bit did she desire her to sit down. 1831 *Examiner* 354/1 'Lord Eldon was not one of those'. The deuce he's not!

*Deuced* (*diūst*, *diūsdēd*), *a. collog.* or *slang.* Also 8 *duced*, 9 (*humorously*) *doosed*, *doosid*. [F. *DEUCE*² + *-ED*²; app. after ppl. adjs. like *confounded, cursed, damned*, etc.] Plaguy, confounded; 'devilish'; expressing impatient dislike, or as a mere emphatic expletive.

1782 MRS. E. BLOWER *G. Bateman* II. 215 Wife puts me into such a deuced passion sometimes. *Ibid.* III. 21 What a deuced pother thee art in, Captain! 1791 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 4 June. If it was not for that deuced tailor, I would not stir. 1819 BYRON *Juan* i. clxvii. When we call our old debts in At sixty years... And find a deuced balance with the devil. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE *Charming Fellow* I. ii. 18 She's a deuced deal cleverer than lots of men. 1887 *Poor Nellie* 57 That's why I came off in such a deuced hurry.

*b.* Often adverbially: = next.

1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 30 Oct. A clever fellow... got a deuced good understanding. 1840 THACKERAY *Bedford-Row* Cons. i. She's a deuced fine woman! 1866 A. TROLLOPE *Claverings* xi. 'Upon my word she's a doosed good-looking little thing', said Archie. 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 245 She's so deuced obstinate.

*Deucedly* (*diūsdēdli*), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*².] In a deuced manner; plagnly, confoundedly; excessively.

1819 *The Provincials* I. 17 Deucedly lucky. 1844 THACKERAY *Little Travels* i. Why people... should get up so deucedly early. 1844 E. L. BYNNER in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 467/1 Bile does upset a man deucedly.

† *Deu-deing*. *Obs.* One of the appellations anciently given to the hare.

1325 *Names of Hare* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 133 On oreisoun In the worshippe of the hare... The deu-deing, the deu-hoppere.

*Deue*, obs. form of *DEAF* (pl.), *DEAVE*.

*Deusedep*, var. of *DIVEDAP*, *Obs.*

*Deuel*, obs. form of *DEVIL*.

*Deuel*, *deul*, -*de*, obs. var. (assimilated to later Fr.) of *dule*, *DOL*, *DOOL*, grief, mourning.

*Deuers*, obs. form of *DIVERS*, *DIVERSE*.

*Deuice*, *deuis*(s), obs. ff. *DEVICE*, *DEVISE*.

*Deuin*(s), obs. form of *DIVINE*.

*Deuis*, obs. form of *DEUCE*¹.

† *Deuit*, *pa. pple.* *Sc. Obs.* [f. *deu*, *DUE* + *-it*, *-ED*.] Owed, due.

1587 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. Hist. Scot. 295/2 For deuitt & postposit justice to our lieges.

*Deutie*, *Deulie*, obs. forms of *DUTY*, *DULY*.

*Deure*, obs. form of *DEAR* a.¹, *DEER*.

† *Deus*. *Obs.* Also 5 *dewes*. [OF. *deus*, nom. of *deu* God, in common use as an exclamation: cf. *Chanson de Roland* xxv, 'Dient Franceis: Deus! que pourrat-ce estre?' (Littré); *Horne* and *Rimenh.* 2848 'Ohi! deus'.]

The French interjectional *deus!*, *ohi! deus*, God!, ah God! occasionally retained in translation, or ascribed to foreigners, fiends, etc., but not apparently in native English use.

c 1300 *Havelok* 1930, and 2066 'Deus!' quoth ubbe, 'hwat may his be!' *Ibid.* 1312, 1680, 2114. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 254 Philip seyed Burdews, borgh Sir Edward scrite, be tober, as so say deus! 3ald pam also tite. c 1440 *York Myst.* l. 92 *Ow!* dewes! all goes downe!

*Deus* e, obs. forms of *DEUCE*.

† *Densan*, *deusan*. *Obs.* Also *dewsant*, *dowzin*, *deux ans*. [for F. *deux ans* two years.] A kind of apple said to keep two years; = *APPLE-JOHN*.

1570 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 8 For xx Dewsants... viiij. For xij Pippins... xij. 1609 N. F. FRUITERERS' SECT. 24 Especially Pippins, John Apples, or as some call them Dewzins. 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* vii. 109 Such are our Queens-apples... and next our Kosiars, Pear-maines and Pippins, Dewsans, &c. 1635 QUAKERS *Embl.* v. ii. 'Tis not the lasting deusan I require, Nor yet the red-check'd queening. 1741 *Compt. Fam. Piece* ii. iii. 377 Apples (June), Oaken Pin, Deux Ans or John Apple.

*Deusing*: see *DOUSING*, *divining*.

*Deuteragonist* (*diūtērāgonist*). [ad. Gr. *deutēragōnistēs* one who plays the second part in a drama, f. *deūtēro*-s *DEUTERO*-second + *agōnistēs* combatant, actor.] The second actor or person in a drama: distinguished from the protagonist.

1855 LEWES *Goethe* l. iii. viii. 390 In the first scene [of the *Prometheus*] the protagonist would take Power and the deuteragonist Vulcan. 1893 ZIMMERMAN *Home Life Anc. Greece* xii. 422 The next [part] in importance—viz. the one which was brought into the closest connection with the chief person, fell to the deuteragonist.

† *Deuteral*, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *deūtēro*-s second + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to the second; second-class.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deuteral*, pertaining to a weak or second sort of Wine, or to the second of any kind. *Dr. Br.*

*Deutero-*, before a vowel *deuter-*, *a. Gr.* *deūtēro-* combining form of *deūtēros* second, as in *deūtēragōnistēs* one who plays second, *deūtēro-rōmion* second law. Hence in Eng. in *DEUTERAGONIST*, *DEUTERONOMY*, and several words of modern formation, as *DEUTEROCANONICAL*, etc. Also *Deutero-col* *nonce-ud.* [after *protocol*], a second dispatch. *Deuterodome* (*Crystallogr.*), a secondary dome. *Deutero-genio* *a.* [Gr. *γένος* race], of secondary origin: in *Geol.* applied to the rocks of secondary formation derived from the primary or protogenic rocks. *Deutero-Isaiah*, a second or later Isaiah; a later writer to whom c. xl-lxvi of the book of Isaiah are by some critics attributed. *Deuterome-sal* *a. Entom.* [Gr. *μέσος* middle], applied to certain cells in the wings of hymenopterous insects, now usually called the first and third discoidal and first apical cells. *Deutero-Nicene* *a.*, belonging to the second Nicene council. *Deutero-Pauline*, of or pertaining to a second or later-Paul, or later writer assuming the character of St. Paul. *Deutero-stoma Biol.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], a secondary blastopore; hence *Deutero-stomatous* *a.*, characterized by having a secondary instead of a primary blastopore. *Deuterostemata-tic* *a.*, belonging to a secondary system. *Deuterozooid* (*Biol.*), a secondary zooid, produced by gemmation from a zooid.

1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* I. 477 Diplomatic notes without stint; protocols, deutero-cols, and chiliostocols. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallog.* 52 The latter (dome) is known as the deutero-dome. 1844 MOSES STUART *O. T. Canon* iv. (1849) 102 Did we know that such a person lived and wrote, we might call him Deutero-Isaiah. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. Test.* (ed. 2) 210 There are features in which it is in advance not merely of Isaiah, but even of Deutero-Isaiah. 1859 LIT. CHURCHMAN 43 The Deutero-Nicene defence of images. 1885 tr. Pfeiderer's *Influence Paul* Chr. vi. 256 The authors of the Deutero-Pauline and the Ignatian Epistles. 1877 HUNLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* xii. 684 The resulting organism would be a deutero-stomatous gastrula. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 126 A sexual protozooid has been observed to give origin by gemmation to a sexual deuterozooid.

*Deutero-canonical* (*diūtērōkānpnikāl*), *a.* [f. mod.L. *deutero-canonicus* (used by Sixtus Senensis 1566: see *quot.*); see *DEUTERO-* and *CANON*, *CANONICAL*.]

Of, pertaining to, or constituting a second or secondary canon: opposed to *protocanonical*.

Applied historically to those books of the Scripture Canon as defined by the Council of Trent which are regarded by Roman Catholic divines as constituting a second Canon, accepted later than the first, but now of equal authority. In the Old Testament they include Esther and most of the 'Apocrypha' of English Bibles; in the New Testament the Epistle to the Hebrews, the Epistles of James, and of Peter, and 2nd of John, Jude, and the Revelation, and certain verses of Mark, Luke, and John.

1566 A. F. SIXTUS SENENSIS *Bibl. Sancta* i. § 1 (1575) 14 Canonici secundi ordinis (qui olim Ecclesiastici vocabantur, nunc nobis Deutero-canonicali dicuntur) illi sunt, de quibus, quia non statim sub ipis Apostolorum temporibus, sed longe post ad notitiam totius Ecclesie perueniunt, inter Catholicos fuit aliquando sententia anceps. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Enq. Edit. Bible* App. 263 In the other Classis he places those which he calls Deutero Canonical, or Canonical of the second Order. 1787-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The deutero-canonical books are, with them [Roman Catholics] as canonical as the proto-canonical.



1859 F. HALL *Vāsavadattā* 11 Among orthodox records, the deuterocanonical *Revidmāhātmya* . . . consents to this aberration. 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* v. 295 This describes a portion of the deuterocanonical books of the Old Testament; books held in estimation among the Jews as well as by Christians, but not received by the Jews into their Canon. 1884 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 99 The Catholic Epistles . . . regarded . . . as being at best deuterocanonical—authentic (if at all) in a lower sense, and endowed with inferior authority. 1893 F. X. REICHERT *Convent's Catech.* iii. 12 This list includes the so-called deuterocanonical books of both Testaments. . . Deuterocanonical does not mean *Apocryphal* but simply 'later added to the Canon'.

**Deuterogamist** (diūtēp'gāmīst). [f. next + -IST.] One who marries a second time, or who upholds second marriages.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xviii. He had published for me against the Deuterogamists of the age.

**Deuterogamy** (diūtēp'gāmī). [ad. Gr. δευτερογάμος marriage, n. of state f. δευτερογάμος marrying a second time, f. DEUTERO- + γάμος marriage.] Marriage a second time; marriage after the death of a first husband or wife.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Deuterogamy, second marriage, or a repetition of it. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xiv. That unfortunate divine who has so long . . . fought against the deuterogamy of the age. 1869 *Echo* 7 Sept. 6/1 We do not allow deuterogamy until the primal spouse is disposed of by death or divorce.

**Deuteronomie** (diūtēp'ng'mik), a. [f. DEUTERONOMY (or its Gr. elements) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to, or possessing the literary or theological character of, the book of Deuteronomy.

1857 J. W. DONALDSON *Chr. Orthodoxy* 202 The Deuteronomie view of the matter was the only tradition . . . at that time, recognised as Mosaic and divine. 1867 MARTINEAU tr. *Ewald's Israel* I. 162 Sins against Jahveh, repentance, and amendment, are the three pivots on which the Deuteronomie scheme turns. 1884 SEELEY *Nat. Relig.* 133 We have even framed for ourselves a sort of Deuteronomie religion which is a great comfort to us. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. Test.* (ed. 2) 180 Deuteronomie phraseology.

**Deuteronomical**, a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] =prec.

1533 MORE *Let. to T. Cromwell* Wks. 1425/1 Concerning the wordes in the law leuiticall and the lawe deuteronomie. 1681 H. MORE in *Glanvill's Sadducismus* 1. Postcr. (1726) 20 This Deuteronomie List of abominable Names. 1887 MARTINEAU in *19th Cent.* July 39 This is the second code, and is called the Deuteronomie Code, because it makes up the bulk of the book of Deuteronomy.

**Deuteronomist**. [f. as prec. + -IST.] The writer of the book of Deuteronomy, or of the parts of that book which do not consist of earlier documents.

1862 S. DAVIDSON *Introd. to O. Test.* I. 370 The Deuteronomist's style is diffuse, and his language unlike that of the other writings traditionally ascribed to the same individual. 1867 MARTINEAU tr. *Ewald's Israel* I. 117 The work of an author whom we may briefly call 'the Deuteronomist'. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1792 The final compiler is not to be identified with the Deuteronomist. 1888 CHENEY *Jeremiah* 70 The Deuteronomist (if we may so for convenience term the author, or joint-authors, of the original Deuteronomy).

Hence **Deuteronomistic** a., of the nature or style of the writer of Deuteronomy.

1862 S. DAVIDSON *Introd. to O. Test.* I. 363 Let us now compare the Deuteronomistic with the Jehovistic legislation. 1881 ROBERTSON SMITH *O. T. in Jewish Ch.* (1892) 425 Judges, Samuel, and Kings, in the Deuteronomistic redaction. 1888 CHENEY *Jeremiah* 71 A Deuteronomistic writer composed Deut. i-iv. 40 as a link between his own and the earlier work.

**Deuteronomy** (diūtēp'nōmī, diūtēp'nōmī). Also 4-5 Deutonymō, -is, 6 Deuteronome. [ad. eccl. L. *Deuteronomium*, a. Gr. δευτερονόμιον, f. δευτερος second + νόμος law, etc.: in 13th c. OF. *deuteronome*, F. *deuteronome*.

The name is taken from the words of the LXX in Deut. xviii. 18 ὁ δευτερονόμιον τοῦτο, a mistranslation of the Heb. מִשְׁנֵה הַתּוֹרָה mishneh hattōrah hazzōth 'a copy or duplicate of this law', for which the Vulgate has *Deuteronomium legis huius*.]

The name or title of the fifth book of the Pentateuch, which contains a repetition, with parenetic comments, of the Decalogue, and most of the laws contained in Exodus xxi-xxiii, and xxxiv.

1388 WCLIF *Prolog. to Deut.*, In this book of Deuteronomye ben contened the wordis which Moyses spak to al Israel. *Rubric*. Here begynneth the bok of Deuteronomie. 1549 *Compl. Scotl.* (1872) 24 It is vityne in the xxviii. of deuteronomye, this vordis. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Deut.* xviii. 18 He shal copie to him selfe the Deuteronomie of this Law in a volume. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 63 *Deuteronomie* . . . Thus denominated by the Greek, because this book containeth a Repetition of Gods Law given by Moses to Israel. c1878 *Helps to Study of Bible* 17 Deuteronomy consists mainly of three addresses by Moses to the people who had been born in the wilderness, and had not heard the original promulgation of the Law. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. O. Test.* (ed. 2) 85 Deuteronomy may be described as the prophetic re-formulation, and adaptation to new needs, of an older legislation.

b. *transf.*

1827 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVI. 306 A fourth volume, containing her latter writings and certain new developments . . . being the papers which M. Genet speaks of as a kind of Deuteronomy.

**Deuteropathy** (diūtēp'pāpi). [f. DEUTERO- + Gr. -πάθεια suffering: cf. -PATHY.]

†1. *gen.* A being affected at second hand. *Obs.*

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 161/1 Deuteropathie, *Δευτερονάθεια*, is a being affected at second rebound, as I may so say. We see the sunne not so properly by sympathetic as deuteropathie. *Ibid.* 163/2 If the air be struck aloof of, I am sensible also of that but by circulation or propagation of that impression into my care; and this is Deuteropathy. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 60 The body also cannot but submit to compassion and deuteropathy.

2. *Med.* A secondary affection, sympathetic with or consequent upon another, that is, 'where the second part suffers from the influence of the part originally affected'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 7 248 Whether or no there be a Deuteropathy or consent of the head with the part wounded. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 128 The Gout properly . . . is an Arthritic pain affecting the joysnts immediately, and some nerves sometimes by a Deuteropathia. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 88 Either by a deuteropathy . . . or by an idiopathy.

Hence **Deuteropathio** a., of or pertaining to deuteropathy.

**Deuteropsy** (diūtēp'skōpi). [f. DEUTERO- + Gr. -σκόπια, σκόπια look-out, watch, view.]

†1. The second view; that which is seen upon a second view; an ulterior meaning. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. iii. 9 Not attaining the deuteropsy and second intention of the words. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 49 Truth itself interprets this . . . text literally, and without enfolding any mystery or deuteropsy. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Deuteropsy, the second end, aim, or intention, a second consideration or thought.

2. 'Second sight'; clairvoyance. *rare.*

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* *Introd.* Ep., The Highland seers, whom their gift of deuteropsy compels to witness things unmeet for mortal eye.

Hence **Deuteropsyio** a., of or pertaining to second sight.

1841 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXV. 270 The deuteropsic, or thanatomatic faculty.

† **Deuterosey**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. Gr. δευτεροσεις repetition, iteration, a name of the Jewish traditions. The Gr. form also occurs.] A 'tradition of the elders' among the Jews.

α1641 BR. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 477 Those Deuteroseis, those Traditions of the Elders, and Additions to the Law. 1650 J. TRAPP *Clavis Bible* iii. 83 The Jews have added their Deuteroseis.

**Deutery**, obs. var. of DEWTRY Datura.

**Deuto-**, before a vowel deut-, a shortened form of DEUTERO-, used

1. In Chemistry to distinguish the second in order of the terms of any series. Thus **Deutoxide**, the second of the series of oxides of a metal, etc., that which comes next to the *protoxide*, containing the next smallest quantity of oxygen. So *deuto-iodide*, *deuto-bromide*, *deuto-carbonate*, *deuto-chloride*, *deuto-sulphide*, etc. The prefix has sometimes been improperly used to indicate the constitution of a compound, as compared with that of the *proto-* or *mono-* compound of the same series; but it is now obsolescent, being usually replaced by such prefixes as *sesqui-*, *di-*, *tri-*, etc., which properly indicate the constitution.

1810 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) I. 263 Deutoxide or Peroxide of Hydrogen. *Ibid.* 310 This gas . . . examined by Dr. Priestly, and called by him *nitrous air*, a term afterwards changed to *nitrous gas*, then to *nitric oxide*, and more lately to *deutoxide of azote*, or *deutoxide of nitrogen*, which last appears to be its most appropriate title. 1822 IMBSON *Sc. & Art* II. 20 The smallest quantity of oxygen forms the protoxide of the metal, the second quantity of oxygen makes the deutoxide. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 489 *Binoxide*, sometimes called *deutoxide* of copper (Cu O<sub>2</sub>). 1857 BULLOCK *Casseaux' Midwif.* 137 Precipitated by the deuto-chloride of mercury. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 40 Later in the Earth's history, are the deutoxides, trioxides, etc. 1864 — *Biol.* I. 6 Deutoxide of nitrogen is a gas hitherto uncondensed.

2. In many terms of *Biology*; as **Deutencephalon** [Gr. ἐγκεφαλος brain], the second of the three primary cerebral vesicles of the embryo. Hence **Deutencephalic** a. || **Deutoma'la** [L. *māla* jaw], the second pair of jaws of the Myriapoda; hence **Deutoma'lar** a. **Deuto'merite** [Gr. μέρος part], the second or posterior cell of a diacytid gregarine, as distinguished from the smaller anterior cell or *protomerite*. **Deutoplasm** [Gr. πλάσμα anything formed], term applied by Reichert to the food-yolk of the micro-blastic egg, e.g. the yellow yolk of a bird's egg; also, the special form of protoplasm which composes the granules seen in the centre of the protamoeba (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); hence **Deutoplasmic**, **plasmic** a., of, pertaining to, or of the nature of deutoplasm; **Deutoplasmigenous** a., producing deutoplasm; **Deutoplasmogen**, that which forms or is converted into deutoplasm.

**Deutoscle'rous** a. [σκληρός hard], in *deutosclerous tissue*, Laurent's term for osseous tissue. **Deuto'scolex** [σκάληξ worm], a secondary scolex, or daughter-cyst of a scolex or cystic worm; the cysti-

cerus of the *Tania*. **Deutotergite** [L. *tergum* back], the second dorsal segment of the abdomen of insects. **Deutovum** [L. *ovum* egg] pl. -ova, a secondary egg-cell, as contrasted with the protovum or normal and usual egg-cell; also called *metovum*, and after-egg.

1881 MIVART *Cat* 358 The fore-brain, called also the deutencephalon. 1884 SEDGWICK tr. *Clans' Zool.* I. 111 The contents of every egg consist. . . (1) Of a viscous albuminous protoplasm; and (2) of a fatty granular matter, the deutoplasm or food yolk. 1886 JENL. R. *Microsc. Soc. Apr.* 224 In the young unfertilized ova a small 'protoplasmic' and larger 'deutoplasmic' portion are readily distinguished. 1881 *Smithsonian Report* 425 The development alike of excretory and deutoplasmigenous functions, at certain times of the year, of the genital glands. 1872 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Science* (1890) 265 The others disappear as deutoplasmogen or vitellogenic cells. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* *Anim.* vii. 383 The proper vitelline membrane bursts into two halves. . . and the deutovum emerges. 1881 *Athenæum* 31 Dec. 904/2 The occurrence of a deutovum stage in the egg is recorded.

3. In some other words; as **Deutosystematic** a., of or pertaining to a secondary system; DEUTERO-SYSTEMATIC.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 72 The deutosystematic planes which bisect the angles between the [protosystematic].

**Deutoxide**: see DEUTO-1.

**Deutro**, **deutroa**: see DEWTRY.

|| **Deutzia** (diūt'siā, doi'tsiā). *Bot.* [mod. Bot. L.; named in 1781 after J. Deutz of Amsterdam.] A genus of shrubs (N.O. *Saxifragaceæ*), natives of China and Japan, cultivated for the beauty of their white flowers. *D. gracilis* is a well-known spring flowerer.

1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 444/2 *Deutzia* . . . inhabiting the north of India, China, and Japan. 1880 MISS BIRD *Japan* I. 5 *Deutzias* with their graceful flowers. 1883 *Garden* 11 Feb. 104/2 Where *Deutzias* are forced there will be a fine crop of young shoots.

**Deux**, **deux** ans: see DEUCE<sup>1</sup>, DEUSAN.

|| **Deux-temps** (dō'tān). [F.; in full, *valse à deux temps* lit. 'two-time waltz'.] A kind of waltz, more rapid than the ordinary or trois-temps waltz, the step consisting of two movements, a *glissade* and a *chassé*.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 74. 568 O golden-haired, but yet hungry heroine of a thousand deux-temps! 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Tr.* 17 But oh! in the deuxtemps peerless, Fleet of foot, and soft of eye!

**Deucey**, **deuys**(e, obs. ff. *DEVICE*, *DEVISE*.

**Deusan**, var. DEUSAN, *Obs.*, a kind of apple.

**Dev**, variant of DIV, a demon or evil spirit in Persian mythology.

|| **Deva** (dē'vā). [Skr. *dēva* a god, *orig.* 'a bright or shining one' from \**div-* to shine.] A god, a divinity; one of the good spirits of Hindu mythology.

1819 T. HOPE *Anast.* (1820) III. x. 251 (Stanf.) A palace, a mosque, and a bath, whose architecture, achieved as if by magic, seemed worthy of the Devas. 1834 *Baboo* II. viii. 157 (*ibid.*) By the Deva, who is enshrined in this temple! 1878 MAX MÜLLER *Orig. Relig.* (1891) 280 When the poets of the Veda address the mountains to protect them, when they implore the rivers to yield them water, they may speak of rivers and mountains as *devas*, but even then, though *deva* would be more than bright, it would as yet be very far from anything we mean by divine. 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lit. Asia* 1. 2 The Devas knew the signs, and said, 'Buddha will go again to help the World'. 1888 GELDERN in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV. 821 In the older *Rig-Veda* . . . a god is spoken of as *deva*, but not every *deva* is an *asura* . . . *Asura* is ethically the higher conception, *deva* the lower: *deva* is the vulgar notion of God, *asura* is theosophic.

*attrib.* and *Comb.* 1878 HAUG *Religion of Parsis* (ed. 2) 287 A vital struggle between the professors of the Deva and those of the Ahura religion. *Ibid.*, The Deva-worshippers combated by the Zoroastrians.

**Devalgate** (dīv'eigē), a. *rare* -°. [ad. mod. L. *devalgatus*, f. *valgus* bow-legged.]

1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Devalgatus*, having bowed legs; bandy-legged; devalgate. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Devall** (dīv'p'l), v. Now only Sc. Forms: 5-6 *deuale*, 6 *deuall*, *dewall*, 7-9 *devall*, 9 *deval*, *devaul*, *devawl*. [a. F. *dévaler*, OF. *devaler* to descend = Pr. *devalar*, *davalar*, It. *divallare*:—Rom. \**devallare*, f. L. De- I. 1 down + *vallis* valley: cf. AVALE v.] De. *Devalling* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

†1. *intr.* To move downwards, sink, fall, descend, set (as the sun). *Obs.*

c1477 CAXTON *Jason* 25 b, The sonne began to deuale in to the Weste. 1481 — *Myrr.* II. ix. 88 He . . . deualeth down into the water. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. vi, Thy transitorie plesance quhat auallis? Now hair, now hair, now hie, and now deuallis. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 83, I saw an river rin . . . Dewalling and falling into that pit profound. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 392 *marg.* The combustious deualing of *Ætnas* fire. *Ibid.* x. 506 *Deualling* floods.

†b. To lower the body, stoop. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. vii. 58 As onwar he stowpyt, and deualyt.

†c. To slope downwards: as a line or surface. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 210 This Petrean Countrie . . . deualing even downe to the limits of Jacob's bridge. *Ibid.* viii. 365 The . . . deualling faces of two hills. 1645 *Siege of Newcastle* (1820) 14 A number of narrow deualling lanes.

†2. *trans.* To lower. *Obs.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. liii, And euerie wicht . . . Thankand greit God, after heidis law deuall.



3. *intr.* To cease, stop, leave off. *mod. Sc.*

1774 FERGUSON *Poems* (1789) II. 99 (Jam.) Devall then, Sirs, and never send For dainties to regale a friend. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* II. x. 92 She ne'er devalls jeering me. 1827 SCOTT *Let. to Lockhart*, I have not till to-day devall'd from my task. 1891 H. HALLIBURTON *Oh! Idylls* 20 Sair dings the rain upon the road, It dings,—an nae devallin' o't.

Hence **Devall** *sb.* *Sc.*, 'a stop, cessation, intermission' (Jamieson).

1802 SHIRVID *Gloss.*, Without devall, without ceasing.

|| **Devanagari** (dē-vā-nā-gā-rī), *a. and sb.* [Skr., Hindi, Marāṭhi *devanāgarī* (in Bengālī *devanāgar*), *n* compound app. of Skr. *dēva* god + *Nāgarī* an earlier or a more generic appellation of the same alphabet; lit. 'Nāgarī (? town-script) of the gods'. *Nāgarī* is app. the fem. adj. meaning 'of the city or town, urban, urbane, refined' (sc. *lipi* writing, script), *f.* Skr. *nagara city*. Its application to a particular written character can be traced back to the 11th c., when Albirūnī mentions an alphabet called *Nāgarā*, and of a derivative it called *Arīḥa-nāgarī*, i.e. 'half-Nāgarī'. The actual origin and history of the compound *Devanāgarī* has not been ascertained, any more than that of *Nandināgarī*, applied to the South-Indian form of the Nāgarī. It has been noted that the terms *dēva-lipi* 'writing of the gods', and *nāga-lipi* 'writing of the serpents', occur side by side in a list of 64 kinds of writing enumerated in the Buddhist *Lalitavistara* of the 7th c.; but whether these terms have any connexion with *dēva-nāgarī* is unknown. The 18th c. European scholars who adopted the word, have variant forms from Bengālī or other Indian vernaculars.]

The distinctive name of the formal alphabet in which, throughout northern, western and central India, Cashmere, and Nepāl, the Sanskrit has, for some centuries, been written, as are also the vernacular languages of those regions. Also called simply *Nāgarī*, though the latter is often used in a wider sense, to embrace various local forms taken by the same original alphabet. Used both as *adj.* and absolutely as *sb.*

1781 SIR C. WILKINS in *Asiatic Res.* (1790) I. 294 It differs but little from the Devanagari. 1784 W. CHAMBERS *Ibid.* I. 152 It resembles neither the *Devanāgarī* nor any of the various characters connected with it. 1785 SIR C. WILKINS *Ibid.* I. 279 In the modern Devanagari character. 1786 SIR W. JONES *Ibid.* I. 423 The polished and elegant Devanagari. 1789 *Ibid.* I. 13 We may apply our present alphabet so... as to equal the Devanagari itself in precision and clearness. 1801 COLLEBROOKE *Ibid.* (1803) VII. 224 *foot-note*, Prācrit and Hindi books are commonly written in the Devanagari. 1810 W. YATES *Gram. Skr. Lang.* vii. The character in which Sanskrit works are usually printed is called *Daivī-nāgarī*. 1845 STOCQUER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 55 The translation to be written... both in Persian and Devanagari. 1876 *Times* 15 May (Stanf.), His alphabet was founded on the Devanagari, which he accommodated to the needs of the Tibetan tongue. 1879 BURNELL *S. Indian Palaeog.* (ed. 2) 52 The South-Indian form of the Nāgarī character... the Nandinagari is directly derived from the N. Indian Devanagari of about the eleventh century. 1886 EGGELING in *Encyc. Brit.* XXI. 272/2 The character... is the so-called *Devanagari*, or *nāgarī* ('town-script') of the gods.

**Devance** (dē-vāns), *v.* [a. *F.* *devancer* to arrive before, precede, outstrip, *f.* *devant* before, on the model of *avancer* (ADVANCE). Became obs. early in 17th c., but has been again used by some in the 19th c.] *trans.* To anticipate, forestall; to get ahead of; to outstrip.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt. viii.* 72 Olyuer whyche sawe the stroke comyng deuanced hym in such wyse that he gaf two euyl strokes to Fyerabras. 1598 BARKLEY *Felic. Mai* v. (1603) 489 In his owne conceit he lacketh so much as he seeth himself deuanced by another that hath more. 1615 *Trade's Incr. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh. III. 293) Our neighbours [the Dutch]... have deuanced us so far in shipping. 1863 R. F. BURTON *Abeskhia* II. 72 So far from 'caving in', he deuanced me on one occasion. 1864 — *Dakota Pref.* 9 Commodore Wilmot, R.N., accompanied by Capt. Luce, deuanced me. 1880 GINEVER 86 My wish deuanced the hour.

|| **Catachrestic** uses.

1646 J. HALL *Horse Vac.* 123 Tis hard to keepe these two equally ballanc't, especially those that devance. 1653 — *Paradoxes* 108 Some Crazy Philosphers... have endeavoured to devance them [women] from the same Species, with men.

† **Devant**, **devau't**, *adv.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [a. *F.* *devant* prep. and *adv.*, before, in front, = *Pr.* *davan*, *devant*, Cat. *devant*, *davant*, It. *davanti*, *f.* *L.* *dē* prep., from, of + late *L.* *abante* before; see *AVANT* *adv.*]

**A. adv.** Before, in front.

1609 HOLLAND *Anim. Marcell.* xxv. vi. 270 His beard... was shaggy and rough, with a sharpe peake devant.

**B. sb.** Front; e.g. of the body or dress.

1211 E. E. Wills (1882) 19 A boorde clop with ii. towelles of deuau't of oo sute. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. Come, sir, perfume my devant.

**Devant**, *v.* *Obs.*: see *DEVAUNT*.

† **Devaporate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *DE* II. 1 + *L.* *vapōr-em* vapour, after *EVAPORATE*.] **a. trans.** To bring out of the state of vapour; to condense. **b. intr.** To become condensed, or deprived of vapour. Hence † **Devaporation**.

1787 E. DARWIN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 49 The privation of heat may be esteemed the principal cause of devaporation. *Ibid.* 50 The deduction of a small quantity of heat from a cloud or province of vapour... will devaporate the whole. *Ibid.* 52 The air... by its expansion produces cold and devaporates. 1789 *Ann. Reg.* 127 The vapour... is brought

to the summit of mountains by the atmosphere, and being there devaporated slides down by the strata.

**Devast**, *v.* Now rare. [a. *F.* *devaster* (1499 in Hatzl-Darm.), *ad. L.* *devastare* to lay waste, *f.* *DE* I. 1, 3 + *vastare* to lay waste, *vastus* waste. Frequent in 17th c.; not recognized by Johnson, and said by Todd to be 'not now in use'; but occurring in end of 19th c.] *trans.* To lay waste, DEVASTATE.

1537 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 553 The yere soo ferre spent, and the countrey soo devastated. 1613 Heywood *Silver Age* III. 1. An uncouth, savage boar Devasts the fertile plains of Thessaly. 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Study of Hist.* vi. The thirty years war that devastated Germany. 1887 *Voice* (N. Y.) 13 Jan. 5 A statute... which, in prohibiting an injurious business, devasts property previously existing. 1890 W. F. RAE *Maygrove* III. vii. 254 The mountain slopes have been devastated by lava.

*absol.* 1652 GAULME *Magastrom.* 6 To devast according to the predictions of vain humane art.

† **b. To waste** (time, etc.). *Obs. rare.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* II. 44 After my returne from Padua to Venice and 24 days attendance devastated there for passage.

Hence **Devastated**, **Devastating** *ppl. adjs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 214 Time... running all things to devastated desolation. 1699 T. PECKE *Parnasi Puerp.* 39 Love prudent Laws; devastating Arms neglect. 1789 [see *DEVASTATE*].

**Devastate** (devāstēt), *v.* [f. *L.* *devastāt* *ppl.* stem of *devastare* (see *DEVAST*). Used by Sir T. Herbert and in Bailey 1727, but not recognized by Johnson 1755, and app. not in common use till the 19th c.] *trans.* To lay waste, ravage, waste, render desolate.

1639 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 77 Jangheer... subjects Berar, and devastated the Decan Empire unto Kerky. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *To Devastate*, to lay waste, to spoil. [Omitted in ed. 2, 1735, and not in *Folio* 1730.] 1818 TODD *v. v. Devast*, Not now in use. But *devastate* supplies its place. 1842 MACAULAY *Frederic. Gt. Ess.* (1854) 683/2 A succession of cruel wars had devastated Europe. 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Blight* Wks. (Bohn) I. 483 We invade them impiously for gain; We devastate them unreligiously. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 241 (Black Death) devastating Europe from the shores of the Mediterranean to the Baltic. 1886 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* v. i. § 2. 298 Kant completely devastated the cobwebs and sophistries. 1864 LONGF. in *Life* (1891) III. 31 Went to town, which devastated the day.

Hence **Devastated**, **Devastating** *ppl. adjs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 81 Those devastating and merciless Infidels. 1813 SHELLEY *Queen Mab* iv. 112 The bloodiest scourge Of devastated earth. 1815 — *Anistot* 613 Thou, colossal Skeleton, that... in thy devastating omnipotence Art king of this frail world. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 105 An exhausting and devastating struggle of nine years.

**Devastation** (devāstā-t'jan), [prob. a. *F.* *devastation*, *n.* of action *f.* *devaster*, and *L.* *devastare*, used in 1502, but not in Cotgr. 1611; Florio, 1599 and 1611, has *It. devastacione*, 'a wasting, spoiling, desolation, or destruction'.] The action of devastating, or condition of being devastated; laying waste; wide-spread destruction; ravages.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1190 The ruine and devastation [sic] of so many... great cities. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 213 The great Devastations made by the Plague... in Foreign Parts. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 395 'E'en now the devastation is begun And half the business of destruction done. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv. Over the beautiful plains of this country the devastations of war were frequently visible. 1800-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 72 Devastation is incomparably an easier work than production. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 188 The terrible devastation wrought by the great tidal wave which followed the earthquake at Lima.

**b. Law.** (See quot. 1848.)

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v. *Devastaverunt*, The orderly payment of Debts and Legacies by Executors, so as to escape a *Devastation*, or charging their own Goods. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Devastavit*, a devastation or waste of the property of a deceased person by an executor or administrator being extravagant or misapplying the assets.

**Devastative** (devāstētiv), *a.* [f. *L.* *devastāt* *ppl.* stem (see above) + *-IVE*.] Having the quality of devastating; wasting, ravaging.

1802 *Triads of Bardism* in *Southey Madoc* I. § 2 (note) To collect power towards subduing the adverse, and the devastative. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* v. (1858) 24 Devastative, like the whirlwind. 1884 J. G. PYLE in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 619/2 The devastative power of floods.

**Devastator** (devāstētai), [a. late *L.* *devastator* (Cassiodorus), agent-*n.* from *devastare* to devastate.] He who or that which devastates; a waster, ravager.

1818 E. BLAQUIERE in *Pananti's Algiers* vi. 136 All is to no purpose with these devastators. 1839 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* (1846) II. 6/1 This devastator of vines and olives. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 437 He marched against the devastators of the Palatinate.

|| **Devastavit** (devāstēt-vit), *Law.* [*L.* *devastāvī* he has wasted, 3rd sing. perf. of *devastare*: see *DEVASTATE*.] A writ that lies against an executor or administrator for waste or misapplication of the testator's estate.

1579 RASTELL *Exp. termes lawes*, *Devastaverunt bona testatoris*, is when Executors wyl delivier the legacies that their Testatour hath given, or make restytutyon for wronges done by him, or pay hys det due vpon contracts or other detes vpon specialties, whose dayes of paymentes are not yet

come, etc.] 1651 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 176 The Sheriff shall be solizited for a Devastavit. 1729 GILES *Jacob Law Dict.* s.v., His Executor or Administrator is made liable to a devastavit, by Stat. 4 & 5 W. & M. c. 24. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 743 A writ of *f. fa.* having been sued out on the judgment, to which the sheriff had returned a devastavit.

**b. The offence of such waste or misapplication.**

1729 GILES *Jacob Law Dict.* s.v., Where an executor, &c. payeth legacies before debts, and hath not sufficient to pay both, 'tis a devastavit. Also where an Executor sells the Testator's Goods at an Undervalue, it is a *Devastavit*. 1893 ROMER in *Law Times* XCV. 54/2 The rule that an executor who pays a statute-barred debt is not thereby committing a devastavit.

**Devastor.** *rare.* [f. *DEVAST* *v.* + *-ER*.] = *DEVASTATOR*.

1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 127 In eight hours no trace was left either of the devastors or devastated.

[**Devastion**, **Devastitation**, **Devastor**, errors for **DEVASTATION**, **DEVASTATOR**, in some editions and Dicts.]

† **Devau't**, *v.* *Obs.* [app. a. *OF.* *desvanter* to vaunt excessively, make one's boast, *f.* *des*, *L.* *dis* + *vanter* to vaunt, boast.] To vaunt, boast.

1540 *Surr. Northampton Priory in France Aditt. Narr. Pop. Plot* 36 To the most notable slander of Christs Holy Evangelij, which... wee did ostentate and openly devant to keepe most exactly. [1655 quoted by FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VI. 300 with spelling *devau't*, *mod. ed. advau't*.]

**Deve**, *obs. f.* *DEAVE* *v.* to deafen and of *DIVE* *v.*

† **Devection**, *Obs. rare* — *o.* [n. of action from *L.* *devehēre* to carry down.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Devection*, a carrying away or down.

**Deveer**, *obs. form* of *DEVOIR*, duty.

**Devehent**, *a.* [ad. *L.* *devehent-em*, *pr. pple.* of *devehēre* to carry down.] (See quot.)

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Devehent*, carrying away, efferent.

**Devel** (dē-vēl), *sb.* *Sc.* Also **develv**, **devile**. [Derivation unknown.] A severe or stunning blow.

Hence **Devel** *v.*, to strike or knock down with a stunning blow; **Develver**, a boxer; also 'a dextrous young fellow' (Jamieson).

1786 BURNS *Tam Samson's Elegy* iii, Death's gien the Lodge an unco delv, Tam Samson's dead. 1807 TANNAHILL *Poems* 116 (Jam.) Guile sould be devel'd i' the dirt. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxv. Ae gude downright develv will split it.

† **Develing**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 3 *duvelunge*. [*f.* *duve*, *deve*, *DIVE* *v.* + *-LING*.] Headlong, as with a dive.

a. 1225 *Juliana* 77 Ha beide hire & beah duvelunge adun. a. 1225 *St. Marher.* 20 Ant te meiden duvelunge feol dun to be corde. c. 1320 *Sir Beues* 648 Into his chamber he gan gon, and leide him deuclung on be grounde. c. 1320 *Arth.* 9 *Mert.* 7762 (Mätz.) Mani threwe dun deuclung riht.

**Develop** (dē-vēlōp), *v.* Also 7 **develope**, 7-**develope**. [a. *F.* *développe-r*, *OF.* (12-13th c.) *desvoloper*, *voloper*, *voloper*, 14th c. *desvolopper* (whence an earlier Eng. form *DISVELOP*) = *Pr.* *desvoloper*, *voloper*, It. *sviluppare* 'to unwrap, to disentangle, to rid free' (Florio), *f.* *des*, *L.* *dis* + the Rom. verb which appears in mod. It. as *sviluppare* 'to enwrap, to bundle, to folde, to roll up, to entangle, to trusse up, to heape up', *sviluppo* 'an enwrapping, a bundle, a fardle, a trusse, an enfolding' (Florio).]

The oldest form of the radical appears to have been *volupare*, *volopare*; its derivation is uncertain: see also *ENVELOP*.]

† **1. trans.** To unfold, unroll (anything folded or rolled up); to unfurl (a banner); to open out of its enfolding cover. *Obs.* (in general use.)

1592-1611 [see *DISVELOP*]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Develope* (Fr. *desvolopé*), unwrapped, unfolded, undone, displayed, opened. Ed. 1670 [adds] It is the proper term for spreading or displaying an Ensign in war. 1693 COLES, *Develope*, unfolded. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Develope*, unwrapped, unfolded, opened. 1775 ASH, *Develope*, disentangled, disengaged, cleared from its covering. 1794 MISS GUNNING *Packet* I. 32, I must suppose he returned to the contents of the packet in the same hurry of spirits with which he first developed them. 1814 MRS. JANE WEST *Alicia de Lacy* III. 94 The red rose banner was developed in front of the Lanca-terian army. 1868 CUSSENS *Her. xx.* 265 So depicted on the Standard as to appear correct when it was developed by the wind.

**b. Geom.** To flatten out (a curved surface, e.g. that of a cylinder or cone) as it were by unrolling it; also, in wider sense, to change the form of (a surface) by bending. See *DEVELOPABLE* *b.*

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 139 The process of changing the form of a surface by bending is called 'developing'. But the term 'Developable Surface' is commonly restricted to such inextensible surfaces as can be developed into a plane, or, in common language, 'smoothed flat'.

† **2.** To lay open by removal of that which enfolds (in a fig. sense), to unveil; to unfold (a tale, the meaning of a thing); to disclose, reveal. *Obs.* (exc. as passing into 3.)

1742 POPE *Dunci.* v. 269 Then take him to develop, if you can, And hew the Block off, and get out the Man. 1756 *Monitor* No. 35 Flattering his sagacity in developing the concealed meaning. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1839) II. 554 To appeal to the nation, and to develop to it the ruin of



their finances. 1872 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agst. Quebec* 136 The steam would search for a vent through the crevices of the door... and develop our measures. 1837 DICKENS *Pickew.* xvii. Nathaniel Pipkin determined that, come what might, he would develop the state of his feelings.

† b. To unveil or lay bare to oneself, to discover, detect, find out. *Obs.*

1770 C. JENNER *Placid Man* I. 53 This circumstance was of singular use to me in helping me to develop her real character. 1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscretions* (1786) I. 172 No great penetration was required to develop the writer of this friendly billet. 1787 ANN HILDITCH *Rosa de Montmorien* I. 74 His principles were unimpeached, because none could ever develop their real tendency. 1796 J. MOSER *Hermite de Caucasus* I. 27 'Here,' said Ismael, 'is a recess which I hope is impossible to be developed.' 1802 tr. A. La Fontaine's *Reprobat* I. 153 To live amidst men whose real characters you will find it difficult, sometimes impossible, to develop. 1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* I. 202 He did not possess the tact of developing in an instant the weakness of the human heart.

† c. To unroll or open up that which enfolds, covers, or conceals. *Obs.*

1779 *Sylph* I. 102 Nor will the signature contribute to develop the cloud behind which I chuse to conceal myself. *Ibid.* II. 41 If he should have... developed the thin veil I spread over the feelings I have laboured... to overcome. 1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscretions* (1786) III. 41 Nor is it necessary they should have the trouble of developing the obscurity of my character.

3. To unfold more fully, bring out all that is potentially contained in.

1750 WARBURTON *Julian* Wks. 1811 VIII. xxviii, To instruct us in the history of the human mind, and to assist us in developing its faculties. 1790 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* xv. To develop the latent excellencies... of our art. 1827 HARE *Glosses* (1859) 285 One may develop an idea... But one cannot add to it, least of all in another age. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* ix. 268 To ascertain, develop, and illustrate his meaning. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* v. (1876) 129 Learned religion elucidates and develops the relation of the Son to the Father. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/3 The trade might be developed to almost any extent. 1890 SIR R. ROMER in *Law Times* Rep. LXIII. 685/2 For working and developing the property to the best advantage.

b. *Mil.* To open gradually (an attack).

1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* iv. xxi, The attack would be developed from the north.

c. *Mus.* See DEVELOPMENT 10.

1880 STAINER *Composition* ix. § 161 A melody is rarely developed without frequent changes of key, or of harmony. *Ibid.* § 162 A fragment of melody is said to be developed when its outline is altered and expanded so as to create new interest. *Ibid.*, Exercises. Develop by various methods the following subjects, as portions of a Pianoforte Sonata.

4. *Math.* To change a mathematical function or expression into another of equivalent value or meaning and of more expanded form; esp. to expand into the form of a series.

1871 E. OLNEY *Infinities*. Calc. 61 It is proposed to discover the law of development when the function can be expressed in the form  $y = f(x) = A + Bx + Cx^2 + Dx^3 + Ex^4 + \text{etc.}$

5. To bring forth from a latent or elementary condition (a physical agent or condition of matter); to make manifest what already existed under some other form or condition.

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 66 Acids are generally developed. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* vii. 73 Such a white light I have succeeded in developing. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxx. (1849) 350 The same mechanical means which develop magnetism will also destroy it. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 270 This mode of developing electricity was discovered... by Prof. Seebeck. 1844 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 59 Heat is developed in some proportion to the disappearance of light. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xx. 144 We thus develop both attraction and repulsion.

b. *Photogr.* To bring out and render visible (the latent image produced by actinic action upon the sensitive surface); to apply to (the plate or film) the chemical treatment by which this is effected. Also *absol.*

1845 *Athenæum* 22 Feb. 203/1 It is evident then, that all bodies are capable of photographic disturbance, and might be used for the production of pictures—did we know of easy methods by which the pictures might be developed. *Ibid.* 14 June 593/1 The paper used by Mr. Fox Talbot is the iodide of silver, and the picture is developed by the action of gallic acid. 1859 JEPHSON & KERVE *Britany* 48 He went to and fro to develop the plates and prepare new ones. 1861 *Photogr. News Alm.* in *Circ. Sc.* I. 160/2 The plate can be developed for hours or days. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 693 In order to develop the latent image, the (Daguerreotype) plate was exposed to the action of the vapour of mercury. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xi. 203 All our photographs... have failed, from an accident before they were developed. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 719, I prefer to develop with an iron solution. 1893 ARNEY *Photogr.* I. (ed. 8) 3.

a. *intr.* for *refl.*

1861 *Photogr. News Alm.* in *Circ. Sc.* I. 160/1 A plate well washed... develops cleaner than one washed insufficiently.

6. *trans.* To cause to grow (what exists in the germ). a. Said of an organ or organism.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 40 In the Banyan tree adventitious roots are frequently developed on the outstretched woody branches. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place* Nat. 65 In the floor of which a notochord is developed. 1866 ARGVILL *Reign Law* ii. (ed. 4) 106 They grow, or, in modern phraseology they are developed. a. 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* i. (1876) 15 Ethical sentiment tends to develop the benevolent impulses. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 19 We need... benevolence Of nature's sunshine to develop seed So well,

b. Said of a series of organisms showing progression from a simpler or lower to a higher or more complex type; to evolve.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 281 He [Lamarck] supposed that all organisms were developed from the lowest forms, were progressively developed from similar living microscopic particles. This may be called the theory of metamorphosis. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* v. 200 The Lamarckian affirms that all our recent species of plants and animals were developed out of previously existing plants and animals of species entirely different. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* vi. 273 Forces have been at work, developing in each great continent animal forms peculiar to itself.

7. *transf.* To evolve (as a product) from pre-existing materials; to cause to grow or come into active existence or operation.

1820 SHELLEY *Witch of Atlas* xxxvi, In its growth It seemed to have developed no defect Of either sex. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* 1. 5 Fresh powers... which... develop further resources. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Politics* Wks. (Bohn) I. 242 Wild liberty develops iron conscience. Want of liberty... stupefies conscience. 1847 *Regr. Men.*, *Napoleon* *ibid.* I. 369 The times... and his early circumstances combined to develop this pattern democrat. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 601 In the hope that a new set of customers might be developed. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sc.* Ethics (1875) 630 The situations of different ages and countries develop characteristic qualities.

b. To exhibit or display in a well-formed condition or in active operation.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 180 His organ of veneration was strongly developed. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.* iv. 63 It is astonishing what ambulatory powers he can develop. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 169 The hardest rocks of Britain are developed in the western and northern parts of the island. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Apr. 5/3 Indignant jurymen have recently developed a quite unusual tendency to write letters to the newspapers.

8. *refl.* To unfold itself, come gradually into existence or operation.

1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) III. No. 67. 36 This prominent part of his character began to develop itself. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. ii. 16 The faculties of Charles developed themselves. 1841 TRENCH *Parables*, *Tares* 96 We learn that evil... is ever to develop itself more fully. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* x. (1848) 132 New beauties successively developed themselves. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* v. vii. iii. § 8. 130 The quiet, thoroughly defined, infinitely divided and modelled pyramid [of cloud] never develops itself. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 276 A serious fault had developed itself. 1879 M'CARTHY *Omn Times* II. xxii. 122 Our constitutional system grows and develops itself year after year.

9. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To unfold itself, grow from a germ or rudimentary condition; to grow into a fuller, higher, or maturer condition.

a. 1843 SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* xxxv, How differently Did the two spirits... Develop in that awful element. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* i. I. (1846) 37 An idea... cannot develop at all except either by destroying, or modifying and incorporating with itself, existing modes of thinking and acting. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.*, *Swift & Pope* (1860) I. 285 The man... goes on... developing almost unconsciously. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 5. 387 London developed into the general mart of Europe. 1880 M'CARTHY *Omn Times* IV. liv. 179 It seems certainly destined to develop rather than fade. 1884 L. MALET *Mrs. Lorimer* 11 Such women... do not develop very early either spiritually or mentally.

b. Of diseases: To advance from the latent stage which follows the introduction of the germs, to that in which the morbid action manifests itself.

1891 *Law Times* XCII. 131/2 The time swine fever takes to develop.

Hence *Developed ppl. a.*, *Developing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Developed* [see 1 above]. 1775 ASH, *Developing*, disentangling, disengaging, uncovering. 1859 *Mil. Liberty* iii. (1865) 37/2 To show, that these developed human beings are of some use to the undeveloped. 1861 *Photogr. News Alm.* in *Circ. Sc.* I. 160/1 Take a sufficient quantity of the... developing solution. c. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I. 148/2 The result of developing depends... on the strength of the silver solution. 1879 *Athenæum* 83/2 Developing animals may at any stage in embryonic history become more or less profoundly modified. 1880 A. WILSON in *Gentl. Mag.* CCXLVI. 45 It... might be ranked as a developing snail. 1882a TYNDALL in *Longm. Mag.* I. 32 The photographer... illuminates his developing room with light transmitted through red or yellow glass.

**Developable** (dêv'lopäb'l), a. and sb. [f. prec. vb. + -ABLE: in mod. F. *développable*.]

A. *adj.* Capable of being developed or of developing.

1835 R. F. WILSON in *Newman's Lett.* (1891) II. 123 Principles... only developable under one form. 1865 WILKINS *Pers. Names Bible* 360 It is the nature of symbolical names used sacramentally to possess a developable significance. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 292 Instinctive gesture, developable into a complete system of expression. 1879 JEVONS in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 537 It now becomes a moving and developable moral sense.

b. *Math.* (a) Of a function or expression: Capable of being expanded. (b) Of a curved surface: Capable of being unfolded or flattened out: (see DEVELOP 1 b).

1816 tr. *Lacroix' Diff. & Int. Calc.* 479 If  $f(\Delta)$  be a function of  $\Delta$  developable in a series of powers of  $\Delta$ , then [etc.]. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 247 Two developable surfaces will intersect in a right line, if the right lines, by the motion of which they are generated, coincide in any one position. 1865 ALDIS *Solid Geom.* ix. § 146 Ruled surfaces in which consecutive generating lines lie in one plane are called *developable surfaces*, while all other ruled surfaces are called *skew surfaces*. 1866 PROCTOR *Handbk. Stars* 16 note,

In reality... even such narrow strips of a globe are not developable, and the chord and arc of five degrees are not equal, as they are assumed to be.

B. *sb.* (*Math.*) A developable surface; a ruled surface in which consecutive generators intersect.

1874 SALMON *Geom. three Dimens.* § 305 The locus of points where two consecutive generators of a developable intersect is a curve... which is called the cuspidal edge of that developable.

**Developer** (dêv'lopär), v. [f. as prec. + -ER.] He who or that which develops.

1833 WHEWELL in *Todhunter Acc. Whewell's Writ.* (1876) II. 164 That you should think I have done any injustice to the mathematical developers. 1846 G. S. FABER *Lett. Tractar. Seccs.* 98 A developer of the Adoration of the Host from the unestablished doctrine of Transubstantiation. 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* (ed. 2) 85 Developers of a certain set of theories about gods, men, and nature. 1894 *Chicago Advance* 4 Jan., The home is the great developer of individuality and character.

b. *Photogr.* A chemical agent by which photographs are developed.

1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 281/3 By judicious management of the developer, an over-exposed and under-exposed plate can be made to work equally well. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 223/3 The iron developer and the pyrogallic acid solution for intensifying. 1890 ARNEY *Photogr.* (ed. 6) 20 The chemical agents which are utilized in order to allow the development of the latent image to take place... are technically called developers, a term which, critically speaking, is a misnomer, as in the majority of cases the part they play is a secondary one.

**Developerist**, *nonce-word*. [f. as prec. + -IST.] An evolutionist.

1854 H. STRICKLAND *Travel Thoughts* 12 You are a Vestiges of Creation developerist, and think that a Frenchman may, by cultivation, be developed into an Englishman.

**Development** (dêv'lopment). Also 8-9 *develope*. [f. DEVELOP v. + -MENT, after F. *développement*, in 15th c. *desv.*] The process or fact of developing; the concrete result of this process.

1. A gradual unfolding, a bringing into fuller view; a fuller disclosure or working out of the details of anything, as a plan, a scheme, the plot of a novel. Also *quasi-concr.* that in which the fuller unfolding is embodied or realized.

1752 CHESTER. *Lett. cclxxvi.* (1792) III. 263 *A développement* that must prove fatal to Regal and Papal pretensions. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* I. 49 (T.) These observations on Thomson... might still be augmented by an examination and development of the beauties in the loves of the birds, in Spring; a view of the torrid zone in Summer; [etc.]. 1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xiii. (R.) A map... with many other pieces and developments of this work will be added to the end of the twentieth volume. 1786 FRANCIS *The Philanthropist* I. 155 Congratulations... on the development, so much to his honour, of this intricate and confused affair. 1851 GLADSTONE *Glean.* IV. v. 5 Essential to the entire development of my case.

2. Evolution or bringing out from a latent or elementary condition; the production of a natural force, energy, or new form of matter.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 176 How slow is the development of heat. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 214 The development discernible in nature, is only the bringing to light a new manifestation of forces already existing, with the same characters, under some other manifestation. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* i. § 6. (1870) 5 Experiments which illustrate the development of heat by mechanical means.

3. The growth and unfolding of what is in the germ; the condition of that which is developed:

a. of organs and organisms.

1796 JEFFERSON in *Morse Amer. Geog.* I. 92 The development and formation of great germs. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 213 The various stages of the development and decay of their organs. 1835 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* Let. iii, The transformations of insects... strictly, they ought rather to be termed a series of developments. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 686 The latter also differ in their modes of development. 1862a SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Ing.* II. i. 5 Watching the development of buds and flowers. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *tr. Sachs' Bot.* 327 As the development progresses the cells... become differentiated. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* iii. 111 The development of the sponges has been carefully investigated. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* i. 16 Some are now in their infancy; others in the full vigour of their development.

b. Of races of plants and animals: The same as EVOLUTION; the evolutionary process and its result. *Development theory or hypothesis* (*Biol.*): the doctrine of Evolution; applied especially to that form of the doctrine taught by Lamarck (died 1829).

1844 R. CHAMBERS *Vestiges of Creation* 191 (title), Hypothesis of the Development of the Vegetable and Animal Kingdoms. *Ibid.* 202 The whole train of animated beings... are then to be regarded as a series of *advances of the principle of development*, which have depended upon external physical circumstances to which the resulting animals are appropriate. 1849 H. MILLER *Footpr. Creat.* xiii. (1874) 243 The development visions of the Lamarckian. 1851 O. F. RICHARDSON *Introd. Geol.* 306 The theory of progressive development receives no support from the facts unfolded by the history of fossil reptiles. 1866 ARGVILL *Reign Law* I. (ed. 4) 32 All theories of Development have been simply attempts to suggest... the physical process by means of which, this ideal continuity of type and pattern has been preserved. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I. i Its various grades may be regarded as stages of development or evolution, each the outcome of previous history. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* iv. § 151. 156 Creation belongs to eternity and development to time.



**a.** The bringing out of the latent capabilities (of anything); the fuller expansion (of any principle or activity).

**1865** R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xii. (1877) 131 A promise the final development and fullness of which we are still waiting for. **1874** GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 2. 225 A yet larger development of their powers was offered to the Commons by Edward himself. *Ibid.* ix. 697 A mightier and more rapid development of national energy. **1878** LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 50 The real development of Scotch industry dates from the Union of 1707. **1879** LUBBOCK *Addr. Pol. & Educ.* iv. 85 Natural science, as a study is perhaps the first in development of our powers. **1879** Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 34½ This extraordinary development of the iron manufacture.

**4.** Gradual advancement through progressive stages, growth from within.

**1836** J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* iv. (1852) 104 Only where those means exist... is there a development of holy character. **1845** J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* I. i. (1846) 37 The development of an idea, being the germination, growth, and perfection of some living... truth. **1861** GARRETT *Boyle Lect.* 46 This scheme... exhibits a progressive development, in which there is not a missing link. **1862** S. LUCAS *Secularia* 6 Nations proceed in a course of Development, their later manifestations being potentially present in the earliest elements. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 251 Gradual development without any sudden change.

**5.** A developed or well-grown condition; a state in which anything is in vigorous life or action.

**1851** G. F. RICHARDSON *Introd. Geol.* 258 The genus *Serpula*... attained its greatest development in the oolitic seas. **1851** MANSER *Proleg. Log.* (1860) 18 His disciple... has carried the doctrine to its fullest development. **1870** ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 49 The great development of the sternum between the muscles of flight take origin. **1871** SMILES *Charac.* xii. (1876) 366 The highest development of their genius. **1875** JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 76 The Laches has more play and development of character.

**6.** The developed result or product; a developed form of some earlier and more rudimentary organism, structure, or system.

**1845** J. H. NEWMAN *Ess. Developm.* I. iii. (1846) 58 The butterfly is the development... of the grub. **1856** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 2 The last orders of Gothic architecture were the development of the first. **1871** R. W. DALE *Commandm.* Introd. 4 The Christian Faith may be spoken of as, in some sense, the development of Judaism. **1873** M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* Pref. (1876) 22 Attacking Romish developments from the Bible, which... were evidently... false developments. **1877** E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* I. Natural to man only as a development, not as an original element in his nature.

**II. Technical uses.**

**7. a. Geom.** The action of unrolling a cylindrical or conical surface, the unbending of any curved surface into a plane, or of a non-plane curve into a plane curve. **†b.** Applied to the unrolling of a papyrus or other roll which has become rigid (*obs.*).

**1800** J. HAYTER *Herculean & Pompeian MSS.* 12 About thirty years ago, His Sicilian Majesty ordered the Development, the Transcription, and the printing of the Volumes [rolls]... to be undertaken. **1817** (title), *Herculean Rolls*.—Correspondence Relative to a Proposition made by Dr. Sickler, of Hildburghausen, upon the Subject of their Development. **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xix. 333 Let the outline of the country be projected on this cone: then on unfolding the paper, it may be spread out on a flat surface; hence the method is known as that of conical development. *Ibid.* 336 The polar regions are not brought within Mercator's projection, for the poles are supposed, by the cylindrical development to be indefinitely distant.

**c.** See QUOTS.

**1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Development*, The process of drawing the figures which given lines on a curved surface would assume, if that surface were a flexible sheet and were spread out flat upon a plane without alteration of area and without distortion. **1879** Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 195½ To draw the various forms required in 'development'—that is the covering of surfaces.

**8. Math.** The process by which any mathematical expression is changed into another of equivalent value or meaning, and of more expanded form; the expanded form itself.

**1816** tr. *Lacroix' Diff. & Int. Calc.* 148 This development has been obtained by first putting  $x + \frac{1}{2}$  instead of  $x$ . **1837** PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 445½ The mathematical use of an expression is frequently facilitated by employing its development. — *Ibid.*, The usual form of development is into infinite series.

**9.** The action of developing a photograph; the process whereby the latent image on the exposed film is rendered visible by the chemical precipitation of new material on the surface.

**1845** *Athenæum* 29 Mar. 312½ If an impressed Daguerreotype plate... be exposed to the vapour of chlorine, iodine, or bromine... the nascent picture is obliterated, so as to be no longer capable of development by the vapour of mercury. **1851** *Photogr. News Abn. in Circ.* 56. 1. 160½ Add more silver, till the development is complete. **1881** *Eng. Mech.* No. 874. 382½ The exposed plates, after development and before fixing, should be put [etc.].

**10. Mus.** The unfolding of the qualities or capacities of a musical phrase or subject by modifications of melody, harmony, tonality, rhythm, etc., esp. in a composition of elaborate form, as a sonata; the part of a movement in which this takes place. Also *attrib.*

**1880** PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* v. v. The most perfect types of development are to be found in Beethoven's works, VOL. III.

with whom not seldom the greater part of a movement is the constant unfolding and opening out of all the latent possibilities of some simple rhythmic figure. **1880** STAINER *Composition* ix. § 156 This splendid musical form [sonata-form] differs... chiefly in having a Development-portion. *Ibid.* § 166 A figure, or rhythmic motive, or melodic phrase from any part preceding the double bar [of a movement in sonata-form] may be chosen for development. **1889** H. A. HARDING *Analysis of Form* 5 The Coda begins with a development of the figure taken from the 1st subject. *Ibid.*, The development commences in C major.

**11. attrib.** See also 3 b.

**1885** *Pall Mall G.* 12 Feb. 5½ No development work has been done whatever, not a shaft has been sunk.

Hence **Developmentarian**, **Developmentist**, **nonce-wds.**, one who holds a theory of development or evolution in biology, theology, etc.; an evolutionist.

**1865** *Morn. Star* 2 Sept., The most curious part of the business is that some polygenists are also developmentarians. **1870** *Sat. Rev.* XXIX. 807 If Mr. Proctor were a developmentist, and boldly laid it down that out of elementary substances of proved identity with those of our earth... life... must of necessity be engendered in forms much the same as those we know. **1888** *Indian Churchman* 26 May 144 No loophole of escape is here left for the 'developmentarians'.

**Developmental** (dēvəlop'mēntl), *a.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-AL*]. Of, pertaining, or incidental to development; evolutionary.

*Developmental disease*, a disease which is associated with a stage or process in the development of the body.

**1849** OWEN *Parthenogenesis* 8 So much of the primary developmental processes. **1859** DARWIN *Orig. Species* xiv. (1873) 390 Sometimes it is only the earlier developmental stages which fail. **1864** *Daily Tel.* 27 July, Deaths by convulsions rose from 384 to 71... by developmental diseases of children from 24 to 42. **1883** *Birm. Weekly Post* 11 Aug. 3/6 One of the diseases, so called, of the developmental class—viz., senile decay. **1884** *Knowledge* No. 160. 421 They are interesting from a developmental point of view. **1890** HUMPHRY *Old Age* 5 A developmental or physiological death terminates the developmental or physiological decay.

Hence **Developmentalist**, **nonce-wd.**, an evolutionist.

**1862** *Temple Bar Mag.* V. 215 According to the developmentists... the various races of men... gradually developed themselves in the progress of ages, from lower forms of animal life.

**Developmentally**, *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-LY*]. In relation or reference to development.

**1849**—50 OWEN in *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 873½ The investigation... of this vast subject zoologically, developmentally, and microscopically. **1863** HUXLEY *Man's Place* Nat. iii. 148 The base of the skull may be demonstrated developmentally to be its relatively fixed part. **1874** CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. xv. (1879) 571 The retina may be developmentally regarded as a kind of off-shoot from the optic ganglion.

**†Devenerate**, *v.* *Obs.*—*o.* [*ad.* L. *dēvenērārī* to reverence, *f.* *DE*-3 + *venerārī* to worship.]

**1623** COCKERAM, *Devenerate*, to worship.  
**†Devenustate**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—*1.* [*f.* late L. *dēvenustāre* (Gellius) to disfigure, deform, *f.* *DE*-6 + *venustāre* to beautify, *venustus* beautiful: see *-ATE* 3.] *trans.* To deprive of beauty or comeliness; to disfigure, deform.

**1653** WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learning* 245 (L.) To see what yet remains of beauty and order devenustated, and exposed to shame and dishonour.

**†Dever**, *sb.* *Obs.*, ME. form of *DEVOIR*, duty.  
**†Devergence**, *Obs.* *rare*—*o.* [*ad.* late L. *dēvergēntia* (Gellius) an inclining downward, a sloping, *f.* *dēvergēre*, *f.* *DE*-1 + *vergēre* to incline, turn.] Downward slope, declivity.

**1727** BAILEY vol. II, *Devergence*, a devexity or declivity, by which any thing tends or declines downward. **1755** JOHNSON, *Devergence*, declivity, declination. (*Dict.*) **1847** CRAIG, *Devergence*, *Devergency*, declivity; declination. *Obs.* **1864** WEBSTER, *Devergence*, *Devergency*, the same as *Devergence*.]

**Devers**, *deversion*, *-title*: see *DIVERS*.

**†Deversary**, *Obs.* *rare*. [*ad.* L. *dēversōrium* lodging-house, inn.] ? A lodging-house, inn, tavern: see *DIVERSORY*.  
*c* **1485** *Digby Myst.* (1882) III. 754, I was drynychyn In synne deversary.

**Devest** (dē'vest), *v.* *arch.* [*a.* OF. *devestir* (13th c.), also *desvestir* (12th c. in Hatf.), *f.* *des*, *dē* = L. *dis*- (see *DE*-6, *Dis*-) + *vestir*, mod.F. *vestir*—L. *vestire* to clothe. The Latin dictionaries cite a single instance of *dēvestire* to undress, from Appuleius; but in Romanic, the prefix is *dis*-, *des*-, cf. Pr. *desvestir*, *devestir*, It. *divestire*, mod.L. *dis*-, *di*-, *dē*-*vestire*, from OFr. In later English the prefix is conformed to classical L. analogies as *DIVEST*, *q.v.*, and *devest* now survives only in sense 5 (in which *divest* also occurs).]

**†1. trans.** To undress, undress, disrobe (a person); *refl.* to undress oneself. *Obs.*

**1598** Yong *Diana* 13 If that she was alone, devesting her. **1599** SHAKS. *Hen. V.* II. iv. 78 That you devest your selfe, and lay apart The borrowed Glories. **1604**—*Obs.* II. iii. 181 Like Bride and Groom Devesting them for Bed. **1623** COCKERAM, *Devest*, to vncloath one. **1625** FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* II. 11, Leave it Maria: Devest you with obedient hands; to bed! **1649** *Akoran* 417 Whose filthy nakedness must appear When he is devested.

**†b. fig.** To dismantle, reduce to a defenceless state.

**1642** GAULE *Magastrom.* 335 The City of Rome being mightily devested by the Gauls, the Senators began to deliberate, whether they should repair their ruined walls, or flee to Vejus.

**†2. To strip (a person) of clothes, armour, etc.; to strip or deprive of anything that clothes or covers, or is fig. considered to do so. Obs.**

**1583** S. ANYHURST *Æneis* I. (Arb.) 31 Troilus hee marked running, devested of armour. **1683** GADSBURY in *Wharton's Wks.* Pref., Left naked, and devested of every thing. **1687** DRYDEN *Ind. & P.* I. 1. 187 And Aaron of his Ephod to devest. **1722** WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 129 Thoughts in their naked state, devested of all words. **1809** KENDALL *Trav.* II. xviii. 148 One crab devested of its shell.

**†3. fig.** To strip (a person or thing) of (from) possessions, rights, or attributes; to denude, dispossess, deprive; rarely in good sense, to free, rid.

**1563** SACKVILLE in *Mirr. Mag.*, *Buckingham* xxix, The royal babes devested from their throne. **1640** SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 155 We will speak of things... considered in themselves, and as they stand devested of all circumstances. **1641** MILTON *Ch. Govt.* II. iii. (1851) 158 With much more reason... ought the censure of the Church be quite devested and disint'd of all jurisdiction. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* 15 What a Cruelty it is to devest Children of that only external privilege! **1647** JER. TAYLOR *Disuas. Popery* II. l. § 11 How to devest it from its evil appendages. **1660**—*Duct. Dubit.* II. i, To say that God... had devested them of their rights. **1671** *True Nonconf.* 268 To devest Preaching of this Authority. **1686** GOAD *Celest. Bodies* I. xviii. 117 The Aspects are not wholly devested of Influence when under the Horizon.

**†4. a.** To take or pluck off (the clothing of any one). **b.** To put off (clothing, anything worn, borne, possessed, or held); to throw off, give up, lay aside, abandon. *Obs.*

**1566** DRANT *Horace* To Rdr. 2 Few or none do attempt to deuest or pluck of her vaille of hypocrisie. **1625** DONNE *Serm.* lxvi. 667 As those Angels do not deuest Heaven by coming, so there, Soules invest Heaven in their going. **1626** *Ibid.* iv. 33 No man that hath taken Orders can... devest his orders when he will. *a* **1631** *Ibid.* i. (1634) 5 The highest cannot deuest mortality. — *Poems* (1650) 252 Who... made whole townes devest Their walls and bulwarks. **1673** S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 5 Persuading them that we have devested our own enmity. **1675** *Art Contentm.* ix. § 4. 224 That ugly form... by use devests its terror. **1765** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 370 This natural allegiance... cannot be devested without [etc.].

**†c. refl.** To devest oneself of: to strip or dispossess oneself of; to put or throw off, lay down, lay aside. *Obs.*

**1633** J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 2 His Father... devested himselfe of all Authority. **1651** HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 147 To be able... to devest himselfe of all fear. **1672** MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I. 239 The same day that they took up Divinity, they devested themselves of humanity. **1707** CURIOUS in *Husb. & Gard.* 330 Salt... cannot devest it self of the Impression it had received from Nature. **1791** BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1783 (1816) IV. 273 The Reverend Mr. Shaw, a native of the Hebrides... devested himself of national bigotry.

**5. Law.** **a.** To take away (a possession, right, or interest vested in any one), to alienate; to annul (any vested right), to convey away. *To devest out of*: the opposite of *to vest* in.

**1574** tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 32 a, They cannot deveste that thing in fee which hath bene vested in their house. **1613** SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 43 If a woman having chattels personally take a husband, the Law deuesteth the property out of her, and vesteth it in her husband only. **1767** BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 184 The interest, which the survivor originally had, is clearly not devested by the death of his companion. **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 364 Where... the freehold is not conveyed away or devested. **1840** S. WARREN 10,000 a Year IX. in *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 92 The estate had once been vested, and could not subsequently be devested by an alteration or blemish in the instrument. **1842** STEPHEN *Law* Eng. (1874) II. 687 The title of any person instituted... to any benefice with cure of souls will be afterwards devested unless he shall publicly read... the 39 articles. **1848** ARNOLD *Mar. Insur.* (1866) I. i. iii. 104 A mere pledge of the property, as a collateral security, does not devest all his insurable interest out of the property originally insured.

**†b.** To dispossess (a person) of any right, authority, etc., with which he is invested. *Obs.*

**1644** H. PARKER *Jus Pop.* 17 It invests the grantee without devesting the grantor. **1661** CRESSY *Ref. Oathes Suprem. & Alleg.*, He [Hen. VIII] devested the Pope, and assumed to himself the power of Excommunication. **1672** in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 268 Persons which beare... offices... are not legally devested. **1810** J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 133 The same power may devest any other individual of his lands.

Hence **Devested ppl. a.**, **Devesting ppl. sb.**; also **Devestment**.

**1603** HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1303 The devesting of trees, which... begin to shed and lose their leaves. **1647** M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* Introd. 6 By the Generali devestment of the creature of all its native graces and blessings. **1660** BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 164 They... lay aside the disguise of Air, and resume the devested form of Liquors. **1672** PETTY *Pol. Anat.* 42 The people of Ireland are all in Factions... called English and Irish, Protestants and Papists: Though indeed the real distinction is vested and devested of the Land belonging to Papists, ann. 1641.

**Devestiture**, *obs. var.* of *DIVESTITURE*.

**Devesture**, *rare*. [*a.* OF. *des*-, *devesture*, *-ture* (14th c. in Godef.)—Rom. type \**desvestiti* *a.*, *f.* *desvestire*: see *DEVEST* and *-URE*; cf. *DIVESTURE*.] The action of devesting: putting off (as clothes); dispossession (of property).

**1648** W. MOUNTAGUE *Devest* *Ess.* I. xiv. § 3 (R.) The



very disadvantage we have . . in the devesture of self-respects. 1798 COLEBROOKE *tr. Digest Hindu Law* (1801) III. 52 Devesture of property happens three ways; by degradation, by abdication or renunciation, and by natural death.

† **Deve-x**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *dēvēx-us* inclined or sloping downwards, pa. pple. of *dēvēhēre*, f. DE-I. 1 + *vēhēre* to carry, convey.]

**A.** *adj.* Bent or bending down, inclined or sloping downward.

c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husbandry* III. 920 Thai love lande devexe and inclinate. 1669 BADDILY & NAYLOR *Life T. Morton To Rdr.*, In his devex old age. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Devex*, hollow like a valley; bowed down, bending. 1775 in *ASH*.

**B.** *sb.* Downward slope, declivity; DEVEXYTY. 1627 MAY *Lucan* x. 47 Vpon the Western lands (Following the worlds deuex) he meant to tread.

Hence † **Deve-xness**. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deve-xness*, devexity, bendingness downwards.

† **Deve-xed**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Bent or bowed down.

1562 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 205 Yf he shalbe by aidg or other wyse deve-xed or blynd.

† **Deve-xion**, [irreg. f. L. *dēvēx-us*: see DEVEX.] 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Deve-xion*, devexity, bendingness or shelvingness. 1775 in *ASH*.

† **Deve-xity**, *Obs.* Also 7 di-. [ad. L. *dēvēxītās*, f. *dēvēxus*: see DEVEX and -ITY.] Downward slope or incline; concavity: see *quots.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 32 No man doubteth that the water of the sea came euer in any shore so far as the deuexitie would have suffered. *Ibid.* 34 So far as the other deuexitie or fall of the earth. 1611 COTGR., *Deuexitē*, deuexitie; a hollownesse, bowing, bending, hanging double. a. 1618 DAVIES *Wittes Pilgrimage* (1876) 30 (D.) His haire . . Doth glorifie that Heau'n's Dixvity, His head. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Deuexity*, the hollownesse of a valley, a bending down. 1678 in PHILLIPS. 1775 in *ASH*.

† **Deveyn**, *Obs. rare.* In phrase in *deveyn(e)*, in vain.

c. 1400 *Lafranc's Chirurg.* (MS. B) 17 Pat he traveyille nost in deveyne (MS. A, in veyn). *Ibid.* (MS. A) 120 pēi spoken in devyn (MS. B, deveyn).

† **Deviant**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *dēviāt-em*, pr. pple. of *dēviāre*: see next and -ANT.]

1. Deviating; divergent. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1789 From youre scole so devyaunt I am. 1623 COCKERAM, *Deviant*, fare out of the way.

2. That diverts or causes to turn aside. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 121 O deviant for danger, O drawer.

† **Deviate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. late L. *dēviāt-us*, pa. pple. of *dēviāre* to turn out of the way: see next.] Turned out of the way; remote.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* I. 208 Thow art far deviat For to conforme thy lufe to sic estait. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 196 In the way no doubt, or not farre deviat to Rages.

**Deviate** (dē'vi-ēt), *v.* [f. L. *dēviāt*-ppl. stem of *dēviāre* (Augustine and Vulgate), to turn out of the way, f. DE-I. 2 + *viā* way. Cf. F. *dévier* (Oresme, 14th c.).]

1. *intr.* To turn aside from the course or track; to turn out of the way; to swerve.

1635 QUARLES *Embl.* iv. iii. (1718) 199 Neither stand still, nor go back, nor deviate. 1675 OGILBY *Brit. Pref.*, Some have deviated more than a whole Degree. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* III. vi. 348 Nor did they deviate in the least from their course. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. xi, Our travellers deviated into a much less frequented track. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 127 We hewed our steps . . but were soon glad to deviate from the ice.

2. *fig.* To turn aside from a course, method, or mode of action, a rule, standard, etc.; to take a different course, diverge.

a. 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 8 We had not onely deviated, and like Sheepe gone astray, but were become Enemies. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* 28 They had deviated from their duty. 1688 DRYDEN *Mac Flecknoe* 20 The rest to some faint meaning make pretence, But Shadwell never deviates into sense. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 165 Those who deviated, or whom he suspected of deviating, from the Catholic faith. 1824 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Mitford's Greece* Wks. 1866 VII. 684 By resolutely deviating from his predecessors he is often in the right. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 108 Why I deviated from my original intention.

b. To digress from the subject in discourse or writing. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 241, I have deviated, this was discourse at dinner, not yet ended. 1823 BYRON *Juan* IX. xli, I am apt to grow too metaphysical . . And deviate into matters rather dry.

c. To diverge or depart in opinion or practice. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* Pref. (1714) 3 It seem'd not worth my while to deviate . . from him. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cress & Gertr.* II. 79, I say nothing of searities: as they profess to deviate from us, they do not belong to us.

d. Of things (usually abstract): To take a different course, or have a different tendency; to diverge or differ (from a standard, etc.).

1622 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* v. 149 If ever Dead Matter should deviate from this Motion. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxvii. 181 As far as the fact deviates from the principle; so far the practice is vicious and corrupt. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* I. ii. 33 Particulars . . deviating from the present methods of taking fish. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 301 Sanskrit and Greek have deviated from each other.

3. *trans.* To turn (any one) out of the way, turn

aside, divert, deflect, change the direction of. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1660 WILLSFORD *Scales Comm.* A viij b, None shall be . . deviated with doubtfull directions. 1685 COTTON *tr. Montaigne* xxxv. (D.), To let them deviate him from the right path. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 63 The eye-lens . . receives the pencil of rays, and deviates it to the observer's eye. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June, If the angle of vision in one eye be deviated even to a slight degree . . we see two images.

† 4. *trans.* To depart from. *Obs. rare.* 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 222 This primitive reason is the great criterion, which may be deviated, according as reason or conscience instructs the . . mind.

Hence **Deviating** *ppl. a.* 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 11/2 Ten batteries, ten deviating points, and ten induction coils have about six times the power of one battery.

**Deviation** (dē'vi-ē-tōn), [*n.* of action from L. *dēviāre* to DEVIATE: cf. med. L. *dēviatio*, F. *déviatio* (1461 in Godef. *Suppl.*; not in Cotgr.; in *Acad. Dict.* only from 1762).]

1. The action of deviating; turning aside from a path or track; swerving, deflexion.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Bp.* vi. iv. 288 The dayes increase or decrease according to the declination of the Sun; that is, its deviation Northward or Southward from the Equator. 1667 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. x. 287 According as the Ship deviated from its direct course . . such deviation is . . exprest by N. or S. 1781 COWER *Friendship* 113 They manifest their whole life through The needle's deviations too. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 20 The angle . . representing its angular change of direction, or the angle of deviation, as it is called.

† b. *Astron.* The deflexion of a planet's orbit from the plane of the ecliptic; attributed in the Ptolemaic astronomy to an oscillatory motion of the deferent. *Obs.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Deviation*, in the old astronomy, a motion of the deferent, or eccentric, whereby it advances to, or recedes from, the ecliptic. The greatest deviation of Mercury is sixteen minutes; that of Venus is only ten.

c. *Comm.* Voluntary departure from the intended course of a vessel without sufficient reason. 1809 R. LANGFORD *Introd. Trade* 131 *Deviation*, a departure from the regular course of a voyage without cause, which renders the assurance irrecoverable if the ship is lost.

2. Divergence from the straight line, from the mean, or standard position; variation, deflexion; the amount of this; † the declination or variation of the magnetic needle (*obs.*).

1675 OGILBY *Brit. Pref.* 3 Measuring even the smallest Deviations of the Way. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 607 This Deviation of the Needle is called by the Mariners, the North-Easting or North-Westing of the Needle. 1858 GREENER *Gunnery* 375 The mean deviation on the target from the centre of the group of 10 hits being only '85 of a foot at 500 yards' range.

b. *spec.* The deflexion of the needle of a ship's compass, owing to the magnetism of the iron in the ship or other local cause.

1821 A. FISHER *Yrnl. Voy. Disc.* 3 An experiment . . for . . ascertaining the effect of local attraction on the compasses; or, to use the term that has been lately adopted, to determine the deviation of the compass, or magnetic needle, with the ship's head brought to the different points of the compass. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Navigation* III. lxiii. 30 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The deviation of the compass was first observed by Mr. Wales, the astronomer of Capt. Cook.

c. *Path.* Divergence of one or both of the optic axes from the normal position. *Conjugate deviation*: see CONJUGATE a. 5.

3. *fig.* Divergence from any course, method, rule, standard, etc.; with a and *pl.*, an instance of this. (The earliest and most frequent sense.)

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 The obscuration or eclipse of the sunne, the defect of the moone . . be as it were the excursions, deviations out of course. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 151 All manner of deviation from the Law. a. 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 236 To walk in ways of righteousness . . without any scandalous or self-allowed deviation. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 3. 18 His Ministers are responsible for all his Deviations from Justice. 1793 *Trial of Fyffe Palmer* 14 This trifling deviation in the spelling could not possibly be of any consequence. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 27 A deviation from the plain accepted meaning of words. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 129 There was no deviation from the six-leaved type. 1872 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* v. 1 Iniquity, that is deviation from equity. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* *Introd.* § 7 Inherited deviations from the original.

† b. Formerly sometimes *absol.* = Deviation from rectitude, moral declension, or going astray.

1625 SIR S. D'EWEES *Yrnl. Parl.* (1783) 32 He [Jas. II] had his vices and deviations. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (J.), Worthy persons . . inadvertently drawn into a deviation. a. 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) I. 79 A feeling . . which years of subsequent deviation did not wholly destroy.

† c. A turning aside from the subject, a digression. *Obs. rare.*

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 159 Fearing I have made too large a deviation. a. 1713 SHAFTESB. *Misc. Refl.* i. Wks. 1749 III. 10 To vary . . from my propos'd Subject, and make what Deviations or Excursions I shall think fit.

**Deviative** (dē'vi-ē-tiv), *a.* [f. L. *dēviāt*-ppl. stem + -IVE.] Causing or tending to deviation or deflexion.

1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 400 A crown-glass prism is

cemented on a flint one of sufficient angle that their deviative powers reverse each other.

**Deviator** (dē'vi-ē-tōr), [*a.* late L. *dēviātor* (Augustine), agent-n. f. *dēviāre* to DEVIATE.]

1. One who deviates, goes astray, digresses, etc.; see the verb.

1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* 220 Though Latimer was in his heedless youth A deviator. 1756 W. TOLDREY *Hist. 2 Orphans* III. 48 Here we are obliged to be, in some measure, deviators. 1851 P. FAIRBAIRN *tr. Hengstenberg's Revel. S. John* i. 7 The deviators are quite at variance among themselves.

2. An appliance for altering the course of a balloon.

1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Sept. 8/2 Their deviator had ceased to act.

**Deviatory** (dē'vi-ē-tōr-i), *a.* [f. L. type *dēviā-tōr-i-us* from *dēviātor*: see prec. and -ORY.] Characterized by deviation.

1702 S. PARKER *tr. Cicero De Finibus* 20 The Deviatory Motion of the Atoms.

**Devise** (dē'vōis), *Forms:* 3-5 *devis*, 4 *Sc. devis*, 4-5 *deuys*, *Sc. dewis(e)*, -ys(a, -ice, -yoe, 4-6 *deuysse*, *diuis(e)*, *dyuys(e)*, 4-7 *deuise*, *devise*, 5-6 *deuysce*, 6 *Sc. devyssa*, 6-7 *devise*, 5- *devise*. [Here two original OF. and ME. words *devis* and *devise* have run together. The actual form *devise* represents phonetically ME. *devis*, *deuys*, a. OF. *devis* masc., 'division, partition, separation, difference, disposition, wish, desire, will' (Godefroy); 'speech, talke, discourse, a conference, or communication; devising, conferring, or talking together; also, a device, invention; disposition or appointment of' (Cotgr.); in mod. F. 'action of discoursing, conversation, talk, specification (of work to be done)'. But the form *devise* (when not a mere variant spelling of *devise*: see below) represents OF. *devise* fem. 'division, separation, difference, heraldic device, will, testament, plan, design, wish, desire, liking, opinion, conversation, conference, manner, quality, kind' (Godefroy); 'a device, posie, embleme, conceit, coat or cognizance borne; an invention; a division; bound, meere, or marke diuiding land' (Cotgr.); in mod. F. 'action of dividing, that which divides or distinguishes, the motto of a shield, seal, etc., an adage'. The two French words correspond to Pr. *devis*, *devisa*, It. *diviso*, *divisa*, Romanic deriva. of *divis*-ppl. stem of *dividēre* to divide: see DIVISE v.]

The older word in ME. appears to have been *devis*, *deuys*, but *devise* also appears from Caxton onward, and prob. earlier, at least in the phrase, to *devise* = F. *à devise* (sense 12). It is however very difficult to distinguish the two words, since *devise*, *devise* occurs not only as the proper spelling of the repr. of OF. *devise*, but also, in northern and late ME., and in the 16th c., as a frequent spelling of ME. *devis*, mod. *devise*. In rimes it is generally possible to separate *devise* = *devis*, *devise*, from *devise* proper, but in other positions it is often impossible; nor does the sense give much help, because in OF. *devis* and *devise* partly coincided in meaning, while the English distinctions do not always agree with the French. In later times *devise* gradually became the accepted form in all senses, except in that of 'testamentary bequest', which still remains *DEVISE*, q. v. There is also some reason to think that in the 17th c. *devises* (-size), was in the south of England, used in the plural, when *devise* (-ais) was written or at least pronounced in the singular: cf. *house sing.*, *houses* (-siez) pl. The sense-development had to a great extent taken place before the words were adopted in English, so that here the historical and logical orders do not agree.]

1. The action of devising, contriving, or planning; the faculty of devising, inventive faculty; invention, ingenuity. Now *arch.* and *rare.* (*orig. devis*).

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1413, I ne can the nombre telle Of stremses smale, that by devys Mirthe had don come through condys. 1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 58 The devise of some convenient pretext. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Bjb. A pillour of their owne devise. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Acts* xvii. 29 Golde, siluer, or stone grauen by art and mans devise. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* xxx. That fire, which all thing melts, should harden yse; And yse, which is congeald with senselesse cold, should kindle fyre by wonderful devyse! 1600 SHAKS. *A. V. L.* I. 174 He's the gentle . . full of noble device. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 459 As touching the devise and invention of mony. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* ix. 10 There is no worke, nor devyse, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the graue whither thou goest. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 196 By device, tis so made to open, that [etc.]. 1828 T. PARKER *Historic Americans* (1871) 15 Much of our social machinery . . is of his [Franklin's] device.

b. The manner in which a thing is devised or framed; design, *arch.*

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1576 The sydes . . of sotell deuysse. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. vi. 189 'Tis Plate of rare device. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* I. xvi. It was a lodge of ample size, But strange of structure and device. 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. v. 136 Who knew to shape all works of rare device. a. 1881 ROSSETTI *Rose Mary*, A chiming shower of strange device.

† c. A contrived shape or figure. *Obs.*

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 359 His grete god . . In a dredfull deuys, a dragons forme.

† 2. Purpose, intention. *Obs.* (*orig. devis*).

c. 1300 *Sir Beues* 1887 To sire Beues a smot therwith A sterns strok. Ac a failede of his diuis And in the hued smot Trenchefs. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 120 Devyce, purpose,



seria. 1548 HALL Chron. 75 b. When he had thus ordered his affairs according to his device and ordre.

3. Will, pleasure, inclination, fancy, desire. In earlier use chiefly in phr. at one's (own) device [OF. *à mon, ton, etc. devis*]; later only in pl.; now only in phr. left to one's own devices, etc., where it is associated with sense 6. (orig. devis).

1300 Cursor M. 11576 (Cott.) Pat he ne seld rise, Al at his own device. 1303 R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne 11786 Hyt ys sloghenes and feyntes To take penaunce at by duyys. c. 1450 Crt. of Love xii. No sapphire of Inde, no ruby rich of price There lacked than . . . ne thing to my devise. 1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss. I. cccxviii. 691 They . . . toke a place of ground at their deuyse, abyding their enemyes. 1552 Bk. Com. Prayer Gen. Conf., We haue folowed to much the deuyses (ed. 1607 devices) and desyres of our owne heartes. 1599 SANDYS Europa Spec. (1632) 38 Loosing and knitting marriages, by device at pleasure. 1611 BIBLE Jer. xviii. 12 We will walk after our own deuices. 1648 MILTON Ps. lxxxi. 3 Their own conceits they follow'd still, Their own deuices blind. 1870 Mrs. H. Wood G. Canterbury's Will xv. What would you do, if left to your own devices?

† b. Will or desire as expressed or conveyed to another; command, order, direction, appointment. Chiefly in phr. at (some one's) device. Obs. (Cf. DEVISE v. 3.) (ME. *devis*; OF. *devis*.)

1307 Eley Edu. I iv. That hit he write at mi devys [mye priis]. c. 1325 Coer de L. 1439 Lokes that ye doo be myrreys. c. 1440 Iponydon 716 Full feire he dyd his serveye. And served the queene at hyr devyse. c. 1470 HENRY Wallace viii. 1150 Scho graithit hir apon a gudlye wis, With gold and ger and folk at hir dewis. Ibid. x. 473 The Bruce askyt; 'Will thow do my dewys?' 1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss. I. cxlv. 173 I am natte determynedde to folowe his deuyse and ease [faire à sa devise ne à son aise]. 1535 STEWART Cron. Scot. II. 396 God . . . At his dewys all thing in ertth is done. 1535 COVERDALE Dan. iv. 24 It is the very deuoyce of him yt is hyst of all.

† d. Opinion, notion; what one thinks about something. Sometimes it may mean 'opinion offered, advice, counsel'. Obs. (In 15th c. *devis* and *devis*. OF. *devis*, opinion, sentiment.)

c. 1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 199 Bounden bene Wyth þe myrreys margarys at i. dewys þat euer I seȝ wit myn ygen. 1393 Gower Conf. I. 778 As thou shalt here my devise, Thou might thy self the better avise. c. 1400 Rom. Rose 651 For certes at my dewys There is no place in Paradys So good. c. 1420 Sir Amadace (Camden) xxix. Thenne iche mon sayd thayre deuise. c. 1430 LYDG. Hors, Shepe, & G. 86 Pees to profyt, as to my Dewyce, Makythe no delaye. c. 1435 Torr. Portugal 779 Now wolle ye telle me your dewyce, That how I may govern me? c. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 2698 As a woman war vnyweys þus sho spird him hir dewyce. 1568 GRAFTON Chron. II. 395 When the Duke of Norfolk had heard fully his device, he tooke it not in good parte. 1594 and Pt. Contention (1843) 125, I prethe Dicke let me heare thy deuise.

† f. Familiar conversation, talk, chat. Obs. [OF. and mod. Fr. *devis*.]

c. 1489 CAXTON Blanchardyn xli. 153 Blanchardyn . . . talked with the kynge . . . his fader And as they were thus in deuyses [etc.]. c. 1500 Melusine lix. 348 After many playssant deuyses and joyfull wordes, they wessed their handes and sette them at dyner. 1581 PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv. III. (1586) 127 To entertaine them with familiar device, as the fashion in Fraunce and other places is. 1600-10 in SHAKS. C. Praise 40 What for your business, news, device, foolerie and libertie, I never dealt better since I was a man.

6. Something devised or contrived for bringing about some end or result; an arrangement, plan, scheme, project, contrivance; an ingenious or clever expedient; often one of an underhand or evil character; a plot, stratagem, trick.

c. 1390 S. Eng. Leg. I. 381/156 'Sire, he seide, 'mi devis þou schalt here i-soo: þe halle ichulle furst arere'. 1494 FABYAN Chron. vii. 358 All was done according to their former deuise. 1535 COVERDALE Ps. xxi. 11 They . . . ymagined soch deuyses, as they were not able to performe. 1548 HALL Chron. 12 This deuise so much pleased the seditious congregation. Ibid. 48 b. This device of fortifying an armye was at this tyme fyrst invented. Ibid. 158 b. To set open the fludde gates of these deuises. 1553 T. WILSON Rhet. 7 His policies and wittie deuises in behove of the publike weal. 1568 BIBLE (Bishops') a Cor. ii. 21 We are not ignorant of his deuises [1611 deuices]. 1601 SHAKS. Twel. N. II. lii. 176 Excellent, I smell a deuice. 1603 KNOLLES Hist. Turke (1638) 140 The Capitaine . . . declared to him his whole deuise. 1788 PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr. I. l. 104 By this happy device . . . [they] screen themselves. 1843 MACAULAY Lays Anc. Rome Pref. (1864) 25 The device by which Elfreda was substituted for her young mistress.

7. conceit. The result of contriving; something devised or framed by art or inventive power; an invention, contrivance; esp. a mechanical contrivance (usually of a simple character) for some particular purpose.

c. 1325 E. E. Allit. P. A. 139, I hoped þe water were a deuise Bytwene myrreþ by mereȝ made. 1570 DEE Math. Pref. 35 He alone, with his deuises and engynes . . . spoyled and discomfited the whole Army. 1577 B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb. i. (1586) 41 b. The device was, a lowe kinde of Carre with a couple of wheeles, and the Front armed with sharpe Syckles, which forced by the beast through the Come, did cut downe al before it. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT Trav. (1677) 120 To remedy which they have deuices like Turrets upon the tops of their Chimneys to suck in the air for refreshment. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. I. 218/1 The devices for baling cut hay. 1884 [See DEVIL sb. 6].

b. Used of things non-material.

1520 MORE Supplic. Soules Wks. 326/a This exposition is nether our deuise nor new founded fantasy, but a very truth well perceived. 1587 GOLDING De Mornay Ep. Ded. 5 It is not a deuise of man as other Religions are. 1614

Bp. HALL Recoll. Treat. Ep. Ded. A iij. It was a mad conceit . . . That an huge Giant beares up the earth . . . If by this deuise he had meant only an Embleme of Kings.

8. Something artistically devised or framed; a fancifully conceived design or figure.

1399 LANGL. Rich. Reddes iii. 178 In quentise of clothyng flor to queme sir pride, . . . and iche day a newe deuise, it dulleth my wittis. 1465 MAMM. & Housh. Exp. 490 My master bout of Arnold godsmythe a dyvysse of goold for mastres Margret. 1555 EDEN Decades 159 Curiously buylded with many pleasaunt diuises. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT Trav. (1677) 119 The glass . . . curiously painted with such knots and devices as the Jews usually make for ornament. 1811 CRAIG Lect. Drawing i. 21 A practice of painting, in curious devices and figures, the coffins destined for the dead. 1879 H. PHILLIPS Notes Coins 1 The most modern [coins] present complicated and intricate devices.

9. spec. An emblematic figure or design, esp. one borne or adopted by a particular person, family, etc., as a heraldic bearing, a cognizance, etc.; usually accompanied by a motto.

c. 1350 Will. Patene 3222 Pat i have a god schel[d]. & wel & faire wip-inne a werwolf depeynted . . . þe quen þan dede comaunde to craft me i-nowe, þat deuis him were dist er þat day eue. c. 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 1272 Dido, And beryn in his devyis for hire sake, N'ot I nat what. 1489 CAXTON Faytes of A. iv. xv. 276 They take armes att theyre owne wyll and suche a deuysse as them plaineth, wherof som grounde . . . the same upon theyre name. 1581 PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv. II. (1586) 108 b. A Carcanet of golde. . . whereon . . . is bravelle set forth the devise or armes of the Academie. 1608 MARSTON Ant. & Mel. v. Wks. 1856 I. 55, I did send for you to drawe me a devise, an Imprezza, by Sinedoché a Mott. I wold have you paint me for my device a good fat legge of ewe mutton. 1608 SHAKS. Per. II. ii. 19 The deuice he beares vpon his shield Is a blacke Ethiopie, reaching at the sunne. The word, *Lux tua vita mhi*. 1651 HOBBS Leviath. I. x. 45 Shields painted with such Devises as they pleased. 1790 PENNANT London 116 (R.) With the hart couchant under a tree, and other devices of Richard II. 1864 BURTON Bk. Hunter (1863) 63 The devices or trade emblems of special favourites among the old printers.

b. A motto or legend borne with or in place of such a design.

1724 SWIFT Drapier's Lett. vi. I observed the device upon his coach to be *Libertas et natale solum*. 1759 ROBERTSON Hist. Scot. vii. (an. 1587), Repeating . . . sentences which she borrowed from some of the devices then in vogue: *aut fer*, *aut fer* [etc.]. 1851 LONGF. Excelsior, A banner with the strange device, 'Excelsior'!

10. A fanciful, ingenious, or witty writing or expression, a 'conceit'. Obs. or arch.

1576 GASCOIGNE Notes making of verse 8 1 in Steele Gl. (Arb.) 31 By this *aliquid salis*, I mean some good and fine deuise, shewing the quicke capacite of a writer. 1576 FLEMING Panoph. Epist. 342 In versifying . . . his deuises are not darkened with mystic cloudes . . . the conveyance of his matter is manifest. 1645 Kingdom's Weekly Post 16 Dec. 76 This is the man who would have his device always in his sermons, which in Oxford they then called conundrums. 1768 BRATTLE Minstr. I. lii. Ballad, jest, and riddle's quaint device. 1834 MEDWIN Angler in Wales II. 193 Some droll and merry device.

11. Something devised or fancifully invented for dramatic representation; 'a mask played by private persons', or the like. arch. or Obs.

1588 SHAKS. L. L. v. ii. 669 But I will forward with my deuice. 1590 -- Mids. N. v. i. 50 The riot of the tipsie Bachelars. . . That is an old deuice, and it was plaid When I from Thebes came last. 1607 -- Timon I. li. 155 You haue . . . entertain'd me with mine owne deuice. 1635 SHIRLEY Coronat. (II.) Masques and devices, welcome! 1789 BURNBY Hist. Mus. III. iv. 273 Baltazar de Beaujoyeux . . . having published an account of his deuises in a book. 1812 BYRON Ch. Har. i. lxvii. Devices quaint, and frolics ever new.

† 12. Phrases. At device, to device [OF. *à devis*, *à devise*]; at or to one's liking or wish; perfectly, completely, entirely, certainly. At all device, in all respects, completely, entirely (cf. point-device) Obs.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce iv. 264 For mynerfe ay wes wont to serie Hym fullyt at all deuiss. Ibid. xi. 348 The king . . . wes vicht and viss And richt vorthy at all deuiss. c. 1375 Sc. Leg. Saints, Clements 628 Clement . . . employist wele in godis service In althinge, at al deuise. c. 1385 CHAUCER L. G. W. 1206 Dido (Tanner), Up on a courser . . . Sit Eneas lik phebus to deuysse So was he freish arayed in his wise. a. 1420 HOCCELEVE De Reg. Princ. 404 He is a noble prechour at device. c. 1450 Mirour Saluacion 4141 With thre Armures this knyght faght so wele at deuiss. c. 1475 Partenay 479 A litel his colour cam, vnto deuise. c. 1500 Melusine xxi. 126 He is moche fayre & wel shapen of membres, & hath a face to deuysse, except that one of his eyen is hyer sette than the other is. 1513 DOUGLAS Eneis x. ix. 85 The Troiane pryncce . . . with his brand hym brynys at deuys, In manner of an offerand sacrifyce.

Device, obs. form of DEVISE v. and sb.

Devi'ceful, a. Now rare. [f. prec. + -FUL.] Full of, or characterized by, device, ingenuity or invention; ingenious, 'cunning', 'curious'.

1590 SPENSER Teares of Moses 385 The deuicefull matter of my song. 1596 -- P. Q. v. iii. 3 To tell the glorie of the feast . . . The goodly service, the deuicefull sights. . . Were worke fit for an herauld. 1606 MARSTON Parastaster III. i. Oh quick, deuicefull, strong-brain'd Dulcimet, Thou art too full of wit to be a wife. 1615 CHAPMAN Odysse. I. 206 A carpet, rich and of deuicefull thread. 1621 QUARLES Argalus & P. (1656) 24 The quaint Impresses their deuicefull shaws. 1681 H. MORE in Glanvill Sudducismus I. Postcr. (1726) 18 In his deuicell imagination.

Hence Devi'cefully († devisefully) adv., ingeniously, 'cunningly'; Devicefulness.

a. 1621 DONNE Poems (1650) 77 The Alphabet Of flowers,

how they deuicefully being set And bound up, might . . . Deliver errands mutely, and mutually. 1894 Liberal 17 Nov. 3/a It was from the Germans that the Japs derived all their discipline and devicefulness.

Devi'celess, a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Without a device (in various senses; see the sb.).

1866 RUSKIN Crown Wild Olive Pref. 27 To teach that there is no device in the grave may . . . make the deviceless person more contented in his dulness. 1884 TRAILL New Lucian 130 That coin of language which . . . has been worn down to an unmeaning counter, deviceless and legendless.

† Devict, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. *devict-us*, ppl. of *devincere* to subdue, f. DE-I. 3 + *vincere* to conquer.] Subdued, overcome.

1432 50 tr. Higen (Rolls) I. 205 A region . . . where the Wandalynges were devicte. 1541 BECON News out of Heaven Early Wks. (1843) 46 Ready to be devict and overcome. c. 1550 Knighthood & Battle (MS. Cott. Titus, A. xxiii. 1) 6 For mightily what man may renne and lepe, May well devicte and saf his party kepe. [But here perhaps a verb.]

Devide, devident, etc., obs. ff. DIVIDE, etc.

Devil (dewl, dev'vl), sb. Forms: 1 diobul, dióful, déoful, 1-2 déofol, 2-3 deofel, 2-5 deouel, 3-5 deuél, 4-7 deuél, devel, 6-7 divel, 6- devil. Also 1 dióful, déoful, north. diowul, diowl, dioul, diwl, deuil, 3 diefel, Orm. de(o)-fell, 3-4 dieuel, 4 dyevel, 5 dewill, -elle, dyuell, 5-6 deuell, devyl, -yll(e, deuyll), 5-7 deuill, 6 diuill, 6-7 diuol(l, diuel(l, 8-9 dial. divul, Sc. deevil; monosyllabic 4-5 deul, dele, del, 5 dewle, dwill, dwylle, delve, 5-6 dule, 7 de'el, 8-9 Sc. deil, Exmoor doul, Lancash. dule. Plural 1 déofu, 2 deofle, deoflen, deffen, 2-3 deulen, 5 develyn; 1 north. diules, 2 deofles, deoules, deuules, deules, doules, 3 Orm. de(o)fless, 4 devles, devels, etc.; gen. pl. 1-3 déofla, 3-4 deuele; dat. pl. 1 déoflum, 2 deoffan, -en. [OE. *deofol*, etc., corresponding to OFris. *diuol*, OS. *diuul*, -*val*, *diobol*, *diabol*, *diuul* (MDu. *diuvel*, *diuvel*, Du. *diuvel*, MLG., LG. *diuvel*), OHG. *tiuwal*, *tiuwal*, *tiufal* (Notker), *diuwal*, *diufal* (Tatian, Otfrid), MHG. *tiuvel*, *tiuvel*, *tiufel*, *tiufel*, Ger. *teufel*; ON., Icel. *djofull* (Sw. *djefull*, Da. *djævel*); Goth. *diabauls*, *diabulus*, immediately a. Gr. *diábolos*, in Jewish and Christian use 'the Devil, Satan', a specific application of *diábolos* 'accuser, calumniator, slanderer, traducer', f. *diá-* *βάλλειν* to slander, traduce, *lit.* to throw across, f. *diá* through, across + *βάλλειν* to cast. The Gr. word was adopted in L. as *diabolus*, whence in the mod. Romanic langs., It. *diavolo*, Sp. *diablo*, Pg. *diabo*, Pr. *diablo*, *diabla*, F. *diabla*; also in Slavonic, OSlav. *diavolŭ*, *dyavolŭ*, etc. In Gothic the word was masc., as in Greek and Latin; the plural does not occur; in OHG. it was masc. in the sing., occasionally neuter in the plural; in OE. usually masculine, but sometimes neuter in the sing., regularly neuter in the plural *deofol*, *deoflu*; but the Northumbrian Gospel glosses have masculine forms of the plural.

The Gothic word was directly from Greek; the forms in the other Teutonic langs. were partly at least from Latin, and prob. adopted more or less independently of each other. Thus ON. *djofull* regularly represents an original *diabŭls*. OE. *diobul*, *deoful*, *deofol* can also be referred to an earlier *diabul*, *diuol* (cf. f. *diuvel*), *to* coming, through *fo*, from earlier *fa*. The OE. *diu* would normally give modern *dē*, exemplified in 15th c., and in mod. Sc. and some Eng. dialects, but generally shortened at an earlier or later date to *deu* or *dē*. In some, especially northern, dialects, the *v* was early vocalized or lost, leaving various monosyllabic forms, of which mod. Sc. *deil*, and Lancashire *dul* are types. The original Greek *diábolos* was the word used by the LXX to render the Heb. *שָׂטָן* *šāṭān* of the O.T.; in the Old Latin version it was frequently retained as *diabolus*; but Jerome substituted *Satan*, which is thus the reading of the Vulgate everywhere in the Canonical books, except in Ps. cviii. (cix.) 6 (the Psalter in the Vulgate being the Gallican version from the LXX). Wyclif translating the Vulgate, has in this place 'the deuell', but elsewhere in O.T. 'Sathan'; the 16-17th c. Eng. versions have 'Satan' throughout after the Hebrew.]

1. The Devil [repr. Gr. *ὁ διάβολος* of the LXX and New Test.]. In Jewish and Christian theology, the proper appellation of the supreme spirit of evil, the tempter and spiritual enemy of mankind, the foe of God and holiness, otherwise called Satan. He is represented as a person, subordinate to the Creator, but possessing superhuman powers of access to and influence over men. He is the leader or prince of wicked apostate angels, and for him and them everlasting fire is prepared (Matt. xxv. 41). Besides the name *Satan*, he is also called *Beelzebub*, *Lucifer*, *Apollyon*, the Prince of darkness, the Evil One, the Enemy of God and Man, the Arch-enemy, Arch-fiend, the Old Serpent, the Dragon; and in popular or rustic speech by many familiar terms as Old Nick, Old Sinime, Old Clootie, Old Teaser, the Old One, the Old lad, etc. (In this the original sense the word has no plural.)

a. 800 Corpus Gloss. 1457 (O. E. T.) *Orens*, hel diobul. c. 825 Vesp. Hymns xlii. 4 Done diobul biswac. a. 1000 Jutiana 460 (Gr.) Hyre þæt deofol oncwæð. a. 1000 Solomon & Sal. 122 (Gr.) Him bið þæt deofol far. c. 1000 Ages. Gosp. John viii. 44 Ge synd deofles bearn. c. 1160 Hattin Gosp. Matt. iv. 5 Ða zebrohte se deofel hine on þa haljan ceastre. a. 1175 Cott. Hom. 237 Al folc æde in to þes deofles muðe. c. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 35 To luste þe deffles lore. Ibid., þa



wurliche weden be pe dieuel binom ure forme fader adam. *c. 1250 Moral Ode* 98 in *E. E. P.* (1866) 88 Dieß com in his middender purh be calde doofles onde. *c. 1290 S. Eng. Log.* 1. 62/294 Pat was be Deuel of helle. *c. 1310 in Wright Lyric P.* xxxix. 111 Ichot the cheri is def, the Del hym to drawe! *c. 1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 442 Pen God and be deuell were weddied togidere. *c. 1380* — *Pe. viii.* [cix.] 6 Sett vp on hym a synere; and the deuell stonde at his rht side *[1335 COVERDALE, Let Satan stonde at his right hande; 1611 Satan, marg. or, an aduersary; 1885 (R.V.) aduersary, marg. Or Satan, or an accuser]. — Matt. xxv. 41 Euerlastynge fyr, the which is maad redy to the deul and his angells. — Rev. xii. 9 And the ilke dragon is cast down, the greet olde serpent, that is clepid the Deuel. c. 1400 Desir. Treys 4392 Pe folke . . vnder danger of be dule droupet full longe. c. 1450 MYRC 364 Hyt ys a sleghpe of the del. c. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7170 Of to gydyr hai did euill, And gaf occasion to be deull. a. 1535 FISHER Wks. (1876) 402 To forsake the diuel and all his works. 1571 CAMPION Hist. Irel. iv. (1633) 13 So we say, dile for diuill. 1576 FLEMING Panoph. Epist. 277 As mad as the diuel of hell. 1577 B. Googis Heresies Husb. i. (1586) 46 b, Where a man must deale with the Devil. 1595 SHAKS. Merch. V. i. iii. 99 The diuell can cite Scripture for his purpose. 1604 JAS. 1 Counterb. (Arb.) 100 Why do we not denie God and adore the Deuill as they doe. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT Trav. (ed. 2) 302 The Samoreen . . black as the deuil, and as treacherous. a. 1652 BROME Queen's Exch. ii. iii. Wks. 1873 III. 490 He looks So damnable as if the Diuel were at my elbow. 1738 SWIFT Polit. Coning. 97 That would have been a Match of the Devils making. 1817 COBBETT Wks. XXXII. 150, I defy the Attorney General, and even the Devil himself, to produce from my writings any one essay, which is not written in the spirit of peace. 1828 CARLYLE Misc., Burns (1857) I. 212 The very Devil he cannot hate with right orthodoxy. 1846 TRENCH Mirac. v. (1862) 159 All gathers up in a person, in the devil, who has a kingdom, as God has a kingdom.*

#### b. According to mediæval notions: cf. 3.

*c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I. 245/165* In fourme of a fair woman he deul cam heom to. *Ibid.* 372/174 And pe Angel heom scheuwede al a-brod bene deule ase huy stude, pe fourme of a grislich man pat al for-broide were And swartore pane eueri and bloungman. . . Fyurie speldene al stinkende out of is mouth he blaste And fuyr of brumston at his nose. 1563 W. FULKE Meteors (1640) 10 b, There was newes come to London, that the Deuill . . was scene flying over the Thames. 1603 SHAKS. Meas. for M. II. iv. 16 Let's write good Angell on the Deuills horse 'Tis not the Deuills Crest. 1681 GLANVILL Sudducismus II. iii. The Deuill . . appeared to her in the shape of a handsome man, and after of a black dog. *Ibid.* xxviii. Declares that the Devil in the shape of a black man lay with her in the Bed . . that his feet were cloven. 1805 NICHOLLS Let. in Corr. w. Gray (1843) 45 He thought that Milton had improved on Tasso's devil by giving him neither horns nor a tail. *c. 1850 J. W. CROKER in Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxvii. 215 By his bad character and ill-looking appearance, like the devil with his tail cut off. 1868 BROWNING Ring & Bk. iv. 1295 The devil appears himself, Armed and accoutred, horns and hoofs and tail!

c. In plural applied to 'the Devil and his angels', the host of fallen and evil spirits for whom hell was prepared: see 3.

2. From the identification of the *dæmons*, *δαίμονια*, *δαίμονες*, of the Septuagint and New Testament with Satan and his emissaries, the word has been used from the earliest times in English, as equivalent to or including DEMON (sense 2), applied a. (in Scripture translations and references) to the false gods or idols of the heathen; b. (in Apocrypha and N. Test.) to the evil or unclean spirits by which demoniacs were possessed; c. in O. Test. translating Heb. שָׂטָן hairy ones, 'satyrs'.

In the Vulgate, as in Gr., *diabolus* and *dæmon* are quite distinct; but the Gothic of Ulfilas already uses *unkulpa* (Ger. *unkuld*) to render both words, and in all the modern languages, *devil*, or its cognate, is used for *dæmon* as well as for *diabolus*: see DEMON.

a. *c. 825 Vesp. Psalter* xlvij. 5 Forðon alle godas ðioda ðioful, dryhten soðlice heofenas dyde. *a. 1175 Cott. Hom.* 227 An meije cynn be nefer ne abeah to nane deofol 3yld. *c. 1340 Cursor M.* 11759 (Trin.) Alle þo deuiles (Cott. idels; Fairf. mawmettes) in a stounde Grouelyngefel to be grounde. 1382 Wyclif Ps. cvi. 37 Thei offriden ther sones and ther dogtris to deuils. 1611 deuils, 1885 (R.V.) demons. So Deut. xxviii. 17]. — *Acts xvii.* 18 A tellere of newe deuils [1388 of newe fendis; 1559 Geneva of newe Gods; 1611 of strange gods; 1881 (R.V.) strange gods (Gr. demons)]. — *Rev. i.* 20 Thei worshipiden not deuils, and simulacres golden, treenen, the which nether mowen see, nether here, nether wandre. 1555 WATREMAN Fawde Factions II. x. 210 He . . abolished all worshippe of deuilles. 1558 SIR T. HERBERT Trav. 335 This Deuill (or Molech) is of concave copper . . double guilded. *Ibid.* 70 Temples, wherein they number 3333 . . little guilded Devils. 1667 MILTON P. L. i. 373 Devils to adore for deities. 1881 N. T. (R.V.) 1 Cor. x. 20 The things which the Gentiles sacrifice, they sacrifice to devils [*marg.* Gr. *dæmons*], and not to God.

b. *c. 950 Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ix. 34 In aldormenn diowla [he] fordrifes diowlas. *c. 975 Rushw. G. ibid.* In aldre deofla he ut-weorped deoful. *c. 1000 Ags. G. ibid.* On deofla ealdre he driðf ut deoflu. *c. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Ure drihten drof fele deuiles togedere ut of a man . . and þe swin urnen also deulen hem driuen. 1382 Wyclif Matt. ix. 34 In the prince of deuils he castith out deuils. — *John x.* 20 He hath a deul, and maddith, or wexith wood. — 1 Tim. iv. 1 3yuyngne tent to spiritis of error, and to techingis of deuils. — *Rev. xvi.* 14 Thre vnclene spiritis . . sotheli thei ben spiritis of deuils, makinge signes. 1548 UDALL etc., *Erasm. Par. John* 73 b, He hath the Deuill (say they) and is madd. 1604 Canons Ecclesiastical lxxii. Neither shal any Minister not licensed . . attempt . . to cast out any deuill or deuils. 1611 BIBLE John x. 20 He hath a deuill and is mad. a. 1656 B. HALL Rem. Wks. (1660) 18 The ejection of Diuells by fasting and prayer. 1881

N. T. (R. V.) Matt. ix. 34 By the prince of the devils casteth he out devils [*marg.* Gr. *dæmons*].

c. 1382 Wyclif Isa. xxxiv. 14 And aȝen come shul deuiles [1388 fendis], the beste party an asse, and a party a man. — *Rev. xviii.* 2 Greet Babilon fel down fel down, and is maad the habitacion of deuils [1611 deuils]. (Cf. Isa. xlii. 2.) [1607 TORSSELL Four-f. Beasts 12 The Satyre, a most rare and seldome scene Beast, hath occasioned others to thinke it was a Deuill . . and it may be that Deuils haue at some time appeared to men in this likenes]

d. *fig.* A baleful demon haunting or possessing the spirit; a spirit of melancholy; an apparition seen in *delirium tremens*: see BLUE DEVIL.

3. Hence, generically, A malignant being of angelic or superhuman nature and powers; one of the host of Satan, as 'prince of the devils', supposed to have their proper abode in hell, and thence to issue forth to tempt and injure mankind; a fiend, a demon. Also, applied to the malignant or evil deities feared and worshipped by various heathen people (cf. 2 a).

In mediæval conception, devils (including Satan himself) were clothed with various hideous and grotesque forms; their usual appearance, however (still more or less retained in art), was derived from the satyrs of Roman mythology, or from the figure attributed to Pan, being a human form furnished with the horns, tail, and cloven foot of a goat.

*Beowulf* 757 Wolde on heolster fleon, secan deofla gedrag. *Ibid.* 1680 Hit on zēht gehwearf after deofla hryre, Denizea frean. a. 1000 Crist 1531 (*Cod. Exon.* 30 b) On þæt deope dæl deofol gefeallað. *c. 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 87 Ure ifan þæt beoð þa deofles beoð biscepte in to helle. *c. 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 69 Wicðes 3e. . in þæt eche fur þat is zarked to deuiles and here fereden. *Ibid.* 173 Hie isēð bineðen hem deffen þe hem gredeliche lede. *c. 1200 ORMIN* 1403 Alle þa þatt fellenn swa þe 3 simðenn lege deofless. *Ibid.* 10565 Deofle flocc. *c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg. I.* 37/140 Pere nis no deul þat dorre nouþe neis þe come, for drede. *c. 1380 Wyclif Sel. Wks.* III. 450 A veyn blast of a fool, and in cas, of a devyl. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xxii. 21 For alle deorde deuiles dreden hit to huyre. *c. 1430 Hymns Virg.* (1867) 121 Develyn schall com oute off helle. 1530 PALSGR. 212/a Divell she, diabla. a. 1535 FISHER Wks. (1876) 428 Thou shalt pay thine owne debtes amongst the diuils in hell. 1563 WINSET Foor Scor. Thir. Quet. 670 Wks. 1888 I. 118 Am terribill company of dewils basalie apperand to him. 1602 Narcissus (1893) 330 The haire of the faire queene of deuils. 1605 2. Jones tr. De Loyer's Specters title-p., The Nature of Spirits, Angels, and Devils. 1632 LITTONG Trav. ix. 404 The Italians were, I was a Divell and not a man. a. 1646 J. GREGORY Posthuma (1649) 96 This Lilith was . . a kinde of shee-devil which killed children. 1698 FRYER Acc. E. India 4. P. iv. v. 280 The visible appearance of a Devil or Demon which they say is common among them. 1842 TENNYSON St. Simeon Stylites 4 Scarce meet For troops of devils. 1879 M. D. CONWAY Demonol. I. i. iv. 36 A devil . . a being actued by simple malevolence.

4. *transf.* Applied to human beings. a. A human being of diabolical character or qualities; a malignantly wicked or cruel man; a 'fiend in human form'; in ME. sometimes a man of gigantic stature or strength, a giant. *c. 960 Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi. 70 Ic iuih twelfo geceas & of iuh an diul [*Rushw. diowul*] is. a. 1154 O. E. Chron. an 1137 Þa fylðen hi mid deuiles & yuele men. *c. 1205 LAY.* 17669 He . . wende anan rihte in to Winchestre swulc hit weore an hali mon, þe hæðene deouel. *c. 1400 Rom. Rose* 4288 An olde vecke . . The which devel, in hir enfauence Hadde lerned of Loves arte. *c. 1470 HENRY Wallace* iv. 407 At thus with wrang, thi dewillis suld bruk our land. *c. 1500 Melusine* xxxvi. 256 Ayeint this strong dyuill I ne may withstand. 1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. xxix. (Percy Soc.) 136 Some deuilles wyll theyr husbundes bete. 1604 SHAKS. Oth. v. ii. 132 Thou do'st bely her, and thou art a diuill. 1608-11 Bp. HALL Medit. & Vows I. 8 6 That olde slaunde of early holiness: A young Saint, an olde Devill: sometimes young Devils have proved olde Saints: never the contrary. 1611 BIBLE John vi. 70 Hæue not I chosen you twelue, and one of you is a deuill? 1624 FULLER Holy & Prof. St. v. xvi. 426 Devils in flesh antedate hell in inventing torments. 1746 Adv. Capt. R. Boyle 82 Thou Devil! said he to Susan, and hast thou betray'd me. 1867 PARKMAN Jesuits N. America xxii. 319 He was a savage still, but not so often a devil.

b. In later use, sometimes, merely a term of reprobation or aversion; also playfully connoting the qualities of mischievous energy, ability, cleverness, knavery, roguery, recklessness, etc., attributed to Satan. 1601 SHAKS. Twel. N. ii. v. 226 Thou most excellent diuill of wit. 1651 Life Father Sarpi (1676) 29 An Angel in his behaviour, and a Devil . . in the Mathematics. 1774 GOLDSM. Retal. 57 So provoking a devil was Dick. 1795 SHERIDAN Rivals iii. iv. An ill-tempered little devil! She'll be in a passion all her life. 1849 THACKERAY Pendennis lvi. A man of great talents, who knew a good deal . . and was a devil to play. 1854 WALTER Last of Old Squires xvi. 151 In our forefathers' days the term devil (for instance, 'queer devil', 'rum devil') had a modified signification, intimating more of the knave than of the fool, but not without a strong dash of the humourist.

c. Applied in contempt or pity (chiefly with *poor*) A poor wretched fellow, one in a sorry plight, a luckless wight. [So in It., Fr., etc.] 1698 T. FRIGER Voy. 160 The poor Devil was condemned to have his head chopped off. 1768 STERNE Sent. Journ. (1775) 36 (Montsir), I am apt to be taken . . when a poor devil comes to offer his service to so poor a devil as myself. 1816 SCOTT Antiq. xxi. 'What can we do for that pair doited devil of a knight-baronet?' 1850 Ld. BEACONFIELD Let. 16 Nov. in Corr. w. Sister (1886) 250 Riding the high Protestant horse, and making the poor devils of Puseyites the scapegoats. 1876 F. E. TROLLOPE Charming Fellow I. xiii. 167 Why should he do anything . . for a poor devil like me?

d. Applied also to a vicious, evil-tempered, or mischievous beast.

1834 MEDWIN Angler in Wales II. 44 He was the fastest trotter in the cantonment, but a restive devil. 1884 Bath Jyrl. 26 July 6/5 That tuskier there (pointing to the large elephant) . . is a devil. He has killed three keepers already.

5. *spec. a.* Printer's devil: the errand-boy in a printing office. Sometimes the youngest apprentice is thus called. (In quot. 1781 a girl or young woman.)

1683 MOXON Mechanic Exercises II. The Press-man sometimes has a Week-Boy to Take Sheets, as they are Printed off the Tympan: These Boys do in a Printing-House, commonly black and Dawb themselves: whence the Workmen do Jocosely call them Devils; and sometimes Spirits, and sometimes Flies. 1709 STEELE Tatler No. 31 ¶ 12 Mr. Bickerstaff's Messenger, or (as the Printers call him) Devil, going to the Press. a. 1764 LLOYD Dialogue Poet. Wks. 1772 II. 4 And in the morning when I stir, Pop comes a Devil 'Copy Sir'. 1781 JOHNSON 20 Apr. in Boswell, He had married a printer's devil. I thought a printer's devil was a creature with a black face and in rags. . . Yes, sir; but I suppose he had his face washed and put clean clothes on her. 1836 SMART s. v. Sematology, Mr. Woodfall's men, from the devil up to the reader. 1849 E. E. NAPIER Exkurs. S. Africa I. p. xxviii. As neither space, time, nor printers devils are under control, I must therefore content myself with the above brief . . review.

b. A junior legal counsel who does professional work for his leader, usually without fee. *Attorney-General's Devil*, a familiar name of the Junior Counsel to the Treasury.

1849 Ld. CAMPBELL Lives Chief Justices II. xxxiv. 437 He [Lord Mansfield] had signed and forgotten both opinions, — which were, perhaps, written by devils or deputies. 1872 Echo 14 Nov. (Farmer), Sir James Hannen, we are told, was a Devil once. 1884 Bath Jyrl. 12 July 8/1 Mr. Clarke was offered the post of 'devil' to the Attorney General, and his declining may be said to have been without precedent. 1888 Pall Mall G. 29 Dec. 3/1 It is by no means an uncommon thing for an Attorney-General's 'devil', or point and case hunter, to be offered a judgeship.

c. One employed by an author or writer to do subordinate parts of his literary work under his direction; a literary 'hack'; and generally one who does work for which another receives the credit or remuneration or both.

1888 Star 8 Aug. Certain societies, the Early English Text, Chaucer, Shakspeare, etc., though large employers of 'devils', pay the highest wages. 1891 [see DEVIL v. 3 c].

6. *fig.* Applied to qualities. a. The personification of evil and undesirable qualities by which a human being may be possessed or actuated. (Usually with some *fig.* reference to sense 2.)

1604 SHAKS. Oth. ii. iii. 297 It hath pleas'd the diuill drunkenness, to give place to the diuill wrath. 1606 Tr. & Cr. ii. iii. 23, I haue said my prayers and diuill, enuie, say Amen. *Ibid.* v. ii. 55 How the diuill Luxury . . tickles these together. 1701 DE FOX True-born Eng. 104 Ingratitude, a Devil of Black Renown. 1819 SHELLEY Cenci ii. l. 45 The devil was rebuked that lives in him. 1828 SCOTT F. M. Perth xxx. The devil of sophistry, with which thou art possessed. 1842 TENNYSON Walking to Mail 13 Vex'd with a morbid devil in his blood. 1855 — Sailor Boy 24 A devil rises in my heart, Far worse than any death to me. 1884 H. BROADHURST in Fortin. Rev. Mar. 347 The devil of short-sighted greed is powerful enough if left alone.

b. *collog.* Temper, spirit, or energy that can be roused; fighting spirit; perplexing or baffling strategy of attack (as in cricket).

1823 Gentl. Mag. Nov. 434/2 They must have Devill enough . . to do gallant things. 1847 Ld. G. BENTINCK in Croker Papers (1884) III. 156 That any nation was so without 'devil' in it as to have laid down and died as tamely as the Irish have. 1864 HON. I. BLIGH in Lilywhite's Cricket Ann. 5 Evans bowled steadily, but without much 'devil'.

7. Used (generally with qualifications) as the name of various animals, on account of their characteristics, e.g. *Tasmanian devil*, a carnivorous marsupial of Tasmania (*Sarcophilus ursinus*); *Sea Devil*, the DEVIL-FISH: cf. also SEA-.

1696 RAY Willoughby's Hist. Piscium III. iii. l. 85 heading, *Rana piscatrix*, the Toad-fish or Frog-fish or Sea-Diuel. 1700 S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind. 286 There is a sort of Creature here . . called . . by the Dutch, The Devil of Negombo . . because of its qualities . . It hath a sharp Snout, and very sharp Teeth. 1799 Naval Chron. I. 67 The Lophius . . or Sea Devil, is a genus of the branchiostegous order. 1832 BISCHOFF Van Dieman's Land ii. 29 The devil, or as naturalists term it 'dasyurus ursinus' is very properly named. 1857 THOREAU Maine W. (1894) 381 'Devil' [that is, Indian Devil, or cougar] lodges about here — very bad animal! 1862 JOHNSON Australia vii. 186 Colonists in Tasmania . . called it the 'devil' from the havoc it made among their sheep and poultry.

b. A local name of the Swift (*Cypselus apus*); formerly also of the Coot.

1580 HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong, Foulque, a bird called a Coute, & because of the blacknesse, is called a Diuill. 1885 SWAINSON Prov. Names Brit. Birds 95 From its impetuous flight, and its dark colour, it is called Devil (Berks) . . *Saving Devil* (Northumb.), *Skew Devil* (Devon, Somerset), *Devil's screecher* (Devon), *Devil's shrieker* (Craven).

c. A collector's name of a tropical shell, *Cynodontia turbinellus*. Obs.

1776 DA COSTA Elem. Conchol. 291 (Plate V, fig. 5) A Murex, The Devil.

8. A name of various instruments or mechanical contrivances, esp. such as work with sharp teeth or spikes, or do destructive work, but also applied,



with more or less obvious allusion, to others. Among these are

a. A machine used for tearing open and cleaning wool, cotton, flax, and other fibres, preparatory to spinning; also called *wilow*, *wilower*, *willy*. b. A machine used to tear up old cloth and reduce it to 'shoddy', to be worked up again into cloth; also one used to tear up linen and cotton rags, etc., for manufacture into paper. c. An instrument used for feloniously cutting and destroying the nets of fishermen at sea. d. An instrument of iron wire used by goldsmiths for holding gold to be melted in a blow-pipe flame. e. An iron grate used for fire in the open air.

1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal*. Certain implements acting with a boss and a slit block of iron, called a devil. 1836 SIR G. HEAD *Home Tour* 144. The town of Dewsbury... celebrated for... grinding old garments into new; literally tearing in pieces fusty old rags... by a machine called a 'devil', till a substance very like the original is reproduced. 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 30 'Shoddy'... consists of the second-hand wool manufactured by the tearing up, or rather grinding, of woollen rags by means of coarse willows, called devils. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 57. 160 Where the 'devil' first beats the cotton from the bale. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* xxv. (1891) 304. To the paper factory, where they have a horrid machine they call the devil, that tears everything to bits. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 610/1. The machine... is called a willow, or willey, vulgarly a devil; it is used principally for opening raw cotton. 1873 *Manch. Guardian* 24 Sept. (Farmer). Mr. Powell's Bill contains abundant powers for suppressing the vile nuisance known as the American Devil (steam whistle or hooter). 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Devil, a machine for making wood screws. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 349/2 (He) dives into the recesses of his skin for the 'devil' which is a bunch of matted iron wire. 1880 *Times* 13 Dec. An instrument called 'the Devil' used by foreign fishermen for destroying the fishing nets of English boats on the East coast. 1883 *Stonemason Jan.*, Dried by means of sundry coke fires kept burning in iron grates called 'devils', similar to those used by the Gas Companies' men in our streets. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 15 July 61/1. 'Devils'... are used to catch seatrout in America, but Mr. Fitch justly regards 'devils' as an unsportsmanlike device. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Dec. 10/4 There were exhibited in the court room three Belgian 'devils' and three Belgian grapevines which had been captured by Lowestoft fishermen. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* June 119/1 The devil, a hollow cone with spikes projecting within, against which work the spikes of a drum, dashing the rags about at great speed. 1893 *Star* 15 July 3/2. The machine for unloading grain... not inaptly named a 'devil', will... do the work of four gangs of dock laborers of 12 men each. 1895 *Daily Chronicle* 7 Jan. 8/3 The match was only brought off at Cardiff by the extraordinary precautions for warming the ground by means of 'devils'.

9. A name for various highly-seasoned broiled or fried dishes; also for hot ingredients.

1786 CRAIG *Lounger* No. 86 Make punch, brew negus, and season a devil. 1788 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Peter to Tom* Wks. 1812 I. 530 By Devil... I mean a Turkey's Gizzard So christen'd for its quality, by man Because so oft 'tis loaded with Kian. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk.*, L'Envoi (1869) 458 Another holds a curry or a devil in utter abomination. 1828 SWEATON *Doings in London* (Farmer). The extract of Capsicum or extract of Grains of Paradise is known in the gin-selling trade by the appellation of the Devil. 1830 G. GRIFFIN *Collegians* xiii. The drumstick of a goose or turkey, grilled and highly spiced, was called a devil. c. 1844 THACKERAY *Mr. & Mrs. Berry* ii. The devilled fowl had... no devil in it. 1848 *Paddiana* (ed. 2) I. 50 Devils were his forte: he imparted a pungent relish to a gizzard or a drumstick that set the assuaging power of drink at defiance. 1889 *Boldrewood Robbery under Arms* (1890) 327 Let's... have a devil and a glass of champagne.

10. The name of various forms of fireworks; also 'a sort of priming made by damping and bruising gunpowder' (*Smyth Sailors' Word-bk.*).

1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. vii. The captain... pinned a cracker or devil to the cassock. 1807 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 235 Like a nest of squibs and devils in a firework. 1809 *Naval Chron.* XXII. 203 Rockets, infernals, fire-devils. 1836 T. HOOK *G. Gurney* vii. Four devils or wild-fires, such as we were in the habit of making at school.

11. The name given to sand-spouts or moving columns of sand in India and Eastern countries.

1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) III. 40 Whirlwinds, that raised the dust to a great height, and moved over the plain like water-spouts at sea. In India these phenomena are familiarly known by the name of devils. 1886 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* I. 99 note, Devils, or pillars of sand, vertical and inclined, measuring a thousand feet high, rush over the plain. 1889 *Daily News* 8 July (Farmer). Clouds of dust... went whirling across the common in spiral cones like desert Devils. 1893 EARL DUNMORE *Pamirs* I. 269 The amount of devils we saw was surprising. (Note) Common in the plains of India, where they are called by the natives Bagoola. English people in India call them 'devils'.

12. Short for devil-bolt: see 24.

1873 PLIMSOFT *Our Seamen*, an Appeal 37 'Oh, devils are sham bolts, you know; that is, when they ought to be copper, the head and about an inch of the shaft are of copper, and the rest is iron'. Seventy-three devils were found in one ship by one of the surveyors of Lloyd's.

13. Naut. 'The seam which margins the water-ways on a ship's hull' (*Smyth Sailor's Word-bk.*); 'a seam between the garboard-strake and the keel' (*Funk and Wagnall*).

Hence various writers derive the phrase 'the devil to pay and no pitch hot'; but this is prob. only a secondary and humorous application of 'the devil to pay': cf. 22 j.

14. A devil of a... a diabolical example or specimen of a... one (of the things in question) of a diabolical, detestable, or violently irritating kind; passing into a mere intensive, = a deuced, confounded, very violent. [So F. *diabole de*.]

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XII. vii. You don't know what

a devil of a fellow he is.] 1767 S. PATERNON *Another Trav.* I. 345 Running downhill at the devil of a rate. 1794 SCOTT *Let. to Miss Rutherford* 5 Sept. in *Lockhart*, Both within and without doors, it was a devil of a day. 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. xi. A devil of a sea rolls in that bay. 1822 SHELLEY in T. L. Peacock's *Wks.* (1875) III. 477 A devil of a nut it is to crack. 1826 J. WILSON *North. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 180 What an outlandish toady-headed we sunbrunt devil of a lassie that. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* liv. 313 We had a devil of a run—I don't know how many miles. 1869 TROLLOPE *He Knew*, etc. liv. (1878) 299 Lead him the very devil of a life. 1890 BESANT *Demoniac* v. 53 There will be a devil of a fight when the time comes.

15. *predicatively*: Something as bad as the devil, as bad as can be conceived, the worst that can happen or be met with. [F. *c'est bien le diable, le diable est que*.]

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 60. 2/2 To quit a Yielding Mistress is the Devil. a 1735 GRANVILLE (J.), A way of profit mitigates the evil; But to be tax'd, and beaten, is the devil. 1798 SOUTHEY *Ballad of Cross Roads* 7 In such a sweltering day as this a knapsack is the devil. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 18 June. To be cross-examined by those who have seen the true thing is the devil. 1895 *Scribner's Mag.* XXX. 734/4 These Southern girls are the very devil.

16. *Like the devil, like devils* [F. *comme le diable, comme tous les diables*], beside the more literal sense, sometimes means: With the violence, desperation, cleverness, or other quality attributed to the devil; extremely, excessively: cf. DIABOLICALLY. So in similes, e.g. *as drunk as the d.*, *diabolically drunk*.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. vii. 162 They will eat like Wolves, and fight like Devils. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* viii. 345 The distressed Protestants... over whom they dominated like Devils. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsen.* ix. (1809) 106 My horse... pulls like the devil. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 39 A man is said to be... when he is very impudent, as drunk as the devil. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 398 He disputed like a devil on these two points.

II. In imprecations, exclamations, proverbs, and phrases.

17. In imprecations, wishes of evil, and the like, as *The devil take him*, etc. (Cf. similar uses with *deuce*, *mischiefe*, *pest*, *plague*, *pox*, etc.)

c. 1300 *Havelok*. 1188 Godrich hem hatede, be deuel him hawe! c. 1410 *Sir Cleges* 515 The stward seyde... the dwyle hym Born (=burn) on a lowe! c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 175 The dwille he hang you highte to dry! c. 1500 *Robin Hood & Mörter* xxviii. in Child *Ballads* III. v. cxi. 113/2 The deyll spede hem, bothe bodey and bon. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. Prol. 260 A twenty devil mot fall his werk at anis. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 14 b. Saying, the devil take Henry of Lancaster and the together. 1600 SHAKS. A. P. L. III. ii. 225 Nay, but the deuell take mocking: speake sadder brow, and true maid. a 1622 *Brome Queen's Exch.* II. ii. Wks. 1873 III. 485 Now the Dee! brag crast of him. 1721 SWIFT *Polite Conv.* 120 Here take it, and the D—I do you good with it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. xii. The devil take my father for sending me thither. 1833 TENNYSON *The Goose*, 'The Devil take the goose, And God forget the stranger!'

18. *To go to the devil*: to go to ruin or perdition. In the imperative, expressing angry impatience, and desire to be rid of the person addressed. So to wish any one at the devil, etc. [F. *aller, envoyer, donner, être au diable*.]

c. 1394 J. MALVERNE *Contn. Higden* (Rolls) IX. 33 Excan-duit rex [Rich. II] et. dixit ei (comiti Arundel). 'Quod si tu mihi imponas... vadas ad diabolum!'. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surt.) 10 Go to the deville, and say I bad. c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* III. 102 Lete theym go to a hundred thousand devils! 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 178 All his Superstition and Hypocrisie, either is or should be gone to the devill. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 367 They cursed them between their teeth, saying: Get ye into England, or to the devill. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 102 Ere they could strangle him, he sent three of them to the Devill. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet*, *Disagreeable People* (1852) 121 Whether they are demons or angels in themselves, you wish them... at the devil. 1823 BYRON *Juan* x. lxi. When a man's country's going to the devil. 1850 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxxii. Tom... having told her... to go to the devil. 1881 W. H. MALLOCK *Rom. 19th Cent.* I. 219, I wish... the little animal was at the devil.

† 19. *A devil way* (*adv.*): originally an impatient strengthening of AWAY (a being the prep., varying with *on*, *in*, and *devele* the genitive pl., OE. *deofla*); further intensified as a *twenty devil way*, on *aller* or *alther* (corrupted to *all the*) *devil way*, on *aller twenty devil way*. Obs.

c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 203/124 Þov worst lif and soule a deuele we al clene i-nome. c. 1320 *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 2298 And bad hire go, that ilche dai, On alder twenty deuel way! c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 177 *Ariadne*, A twenty deulewey the wynd hym dryue. c. 1386 — *Reeve's T.* 337 And forth he goth a [3 MSS. on, Harl. in] twenty deuel way. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surt.) 130 Go hens, harlottes, in twenty dewille way, Fast and belyfe! *Ibid.* 176.

† b. In later times it appears to have been taken more vaguely, as an expression of impatience, and sometimes = 'in the devil's name.' Obs.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's Prol.* 26 Tel on, a deulewey [v. r. a deulewey]. — *Sompn.* T. 534 Lat hym go hongre hymself a [Harl. on] deuel way. — *Miller's T.* 527. — *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 229. a 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 776 Go and glad this gest, In alther [printed all the] devyl way! c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surt.) 10 Sit downe in the dewille way, With this vayne carpyng. *Ibid.* 28 Com downe in twenty dewille way. 1510 *Chester PL.*, *Deluge* 219 Come in, wife, in 20 devils waye, or els stand there without. a 1529 SKELTON *Wks.* I.

336 That all the world may say, Come downe, in the devyll way. 1530 PALSGR. 838 In the twenty devyll way, *au nom du grant diable*.

20. As an expression of impatience, irritation, strong surprise, dismay, or vexation. a. After an interrogative word, as *what, what, how, where, when*. [App. taken directly from Fr.; cf. 12th c. OF. *comment diables! dist li rais auz uns fier; diables* being in the nominative (= vocative case); mod. F. *que diable faire!*; in ME. also *what devil*, about 1600 often *what a devil*. Also in Ger., Du., Da. and other langs.]

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 2694 *Hypermetre*, What devel have I with the knyfe to doo? c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 237 What the deuyll and his dame schall y now doo? c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* Surtees' 114 What the deville is this? he has a long snowte. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x. xlviii. What deuyll doo ye in this Countrey? c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 408 How the devyll dare ye thus speke? 1529 MORE *Dyalogue* III. v. Wks. 274 Why, quod he, what deuyll rigour could they more haue shewed? 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 183 When the diuelli will ye come in? 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 355 Who the devill hath sente for them? 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* III. xxiii. (Arb.) 274 What a diuelli tellet thou to me of justice? 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* 1. ii. 6 What a diuelli hast thou to do with the time of the day? 1670 G. H. HIIST. *Cardinals* i. II. 40 How a Devil will the Pope observe the Decrees of a Council? 1692 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* viii. (1851) 184 What the Devil is it to you? 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. v. Why, who the devil are you? 1803 tr. *Lebrun's Mons. Bolle* I. 155 What the devil business had she in the store-room? 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. c. And wonders why the devil he got heirs. a 1845 HOOD *Lullaby* ii. What the devil makes him cry?

b. Used interjectionally, or prefixed to a predication.

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surt.) 67 Dwyll! what may this be? Out, harow, fulle wo is me! A, fy, and dewylls! whens cam he That thus shuld reffe me my pawste. 1529 *Pappe w. Hatichet* Biiij. She is dead: the diuelli shee is. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 130 Will you be bound for nothing, be mad good Master, cry the diuelli. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 107 7/13 The Devil! He cried out, Who can bear it? 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 63/1 'The Pacha has put twelve ambassadors to death already.' 'The devil he has! and I'm sent here to make up the baker's dozen!' 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Comic Wks.* (Bohn) III. 209 'That is W,' said the teacher. 'The Devil!' exclaimed the boy, 'is that W?'

21. Expressing strong negation; prefixed to a substantive, as *the devil a bit*, *the devil a penny*.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 441 The deuil a gude thou hais! 1524 UDALL *Erasm.* *Apoph.* (1877) 132 The Deuill of the one chare of good werke they doen. 1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 697 'Godly images leade vs to spiritual deuotion.' The Diuel they doe. But if they did, yet not more than the ceremonies of the olde law. c. 1590 MARLOWE *Flaut.* Wks. (Rtdg.) 90/1 The devil a penny they have left me, but a bare pension. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* II. iii. 159 The diu'll a Puritan that hee is, or any thing constantly. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1811) I. 386 We have an English expression, 'The Devil he doth it, the Devil he hath it'; where the addition of Devil amounteth only to a strong denial, equivalent to, 'He doth it not, he hath it not.' 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 221 The Devila-Bit he'll see the better. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 78. 3/1 The D—I was Sick, the D—I a Monk would be. The D—I was Well, the D—I a Monk was he. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii. The deil a man dares stir you within his bounds. 1832 *Examiner* 349/1 Devil another word would she speak.

22. In proverbs and proverbial phrases.

a. *The devil and all*: Everything right or wrong (especially the wrong); the whole confounded lot; all or everything bad: cf. also g. below. (But sometimes a strengthened form of sense 15.)

1543 BALE *Y et a Course*, Baptized hells, bedes, organs... the devyll and all of soche idolatrous beggery. 1592 NASHE *P. Penilease* Aijj. Masse that true: they say the Lawyers have the deuil and all. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. ciii. Be Lawyers, get the Diuelli and all. 1689 HICKER-INGILL *Ceremony-Monger* Wks. 1716 II. 507 He may get the Devil and all of Money, and a Purse as large as his Conscience. 1703 Mrs. CRITTLIVE *Love's Contriv.* v. If she could steal a husband, she'd have stole the Devil and all of Gallants. 1811 EARL GOWER 18 Dec. in C. K. Sharpe's *Corr.* (1888) I. 508, I begin to fear that the rheumatism has taken possession of your right arm... which would be the devil and all, as the vulgar would say. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* xx, I needn't take this devil-and-all trouble to explain matters to you.

b. *Between the d. and the deep* (formerly also *Dead*) sea.

1637 MONRO *Exped.* II. 55 (Jam.), I, with my partie, did lie on our poste, as betwixt the devil and the deep sea. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 394 Between the devil and the dead sea. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 58 (Jam.) *Between the Deel and the deep sea*; that is between two difficulties equally dangerous. 1816 [see DEIL 1]. 1894 H. H. GIBBS *Colloquy on Currency* 199 You must remember that he was between the devil and the deep sea.

c. *Black as the d., to paint the d. blacker than he is*, and kindred expressions. *Give the devil his due*: see DUE.

1596 LODGE *Margarite Amer.* 84 Divels are not so blacke as they be painted... nor women so wayward as they seeme. 1644 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 65 For the Devil is not so black as he is painted, no more are these Noble Nations and Townes as they are tainted. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 271 They use their Adversary according to the Proverb, painting the Devil blacker than he is. 1837 A. FONBLANQUE *Eng. under 7 Admirals* I. 226 That the Devil of Charles X could be painted blacker than his complexion would prove.

d. *When the d. is blind*: at a date infinitely remote, at the Greek calends, or 'latter Lammass'.



**1662** *Rumf Songs* (1874) I. 9 But when this comes to passe, say the Devil is blind. **c 1700** *Bagford Ballads* (1876) 74 For we will be Married, When the Devil is Blind. **1705** BAILEY *Erasm. Collog.* (1877) 216 (D.) They will bring it when the devil is blind (*id. fiet ad Calendas Græcas*). **1738** SWIFT *Polite Convers.* I. (D.). *Nev.* I'll make you a fine present one of these days. *Miss. Ay*, when the Devil is blind, and his eyes are not sore yet.

**6.** The devil's hostility to the Cross; sometimes with a play upon 'cross' as a coin.

**1529** SKELTON *Bouge of Courte* 365 The deuyl myghte daunce therein for any crowshe. **1612** SKELTON *Quix.* I. i. vi. 44 It is a common saying—'The Devil lurks behind the Cross'. **1627** DRAYTON *Agincourt* 82 Ill's the precession (and foreruns much losse). Wherein men say, the Deuill beares the Crosse. **1636** MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* III. i. The devil sleeps in my pocket: I have no cross To drive him from it. **1726** *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 209 Leaving Room in all our Pockets for the Devil to Dance a Saraband, for we had not one Cross to keep him out.

**† f.** The date of the devil is opposed to the date of our Lord; but in the devil's date is also — 'in the devil's name'. *Obs.*

**1362** LANGL. P. Pl. A. II. 81 In be Date of be deuyl be Deede was a-selet. **1526** SKELTON *Magnyf.* 954 What needed that, in the devyls date? **a 1529** — *Sp. Parrot* 439 Yet the date of over Lord And the date of the Devyll dothe shrewdly accord. — *Bouge of Courte* 375 In the devils date, What arte thou?

**g.** The d. (and all) to do: much ado, a world of trouble or turmoil.

**1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. iii. There was the Devil and all to do. **1711** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 17 Nov. This being queen Elisabeth's birthday, we have the d— and all to do among us. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. v. Then there was the devil and all to do: spoons, plates, and dishes flew about the room like mad. **1716** SWIFT *Phillis* 39 See here again the devil to do. **a 1774** GOLDSM. tr. *Scarron's Comic Rom.* (1775) I. 42 Here had been the devil and all to do.

**h.** The devil's aversion to holy water.

**1570-6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 301 The olde Proverbe how well the Divell loveth holy water. **1738** SWIFT *Polite Convers.* 129, I love Mr. N—, as the Devil loves Holy Water. *Mod.* To hate —, as the devil hates holy water.

**i.** As the devil looked over Lincoln.

(Popularly referred to a grotesque sculpture on the exterior of Lincoln Cathedral.)

**1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 75 Than wold ye looke over me, with stomake swolne, Like as the diuel lookt over Lincolne. **a 1661** FULLER *Worthies Oxf. & Linc.* Prov. (D.). **1737** POPE *Hor. Epist.* II. ii. 245 Yet these are wights who fondly call their own Half that the Devil o'erlooks from Lincoln town. **1738** SWIFT *Polite Convers.* 86 She looked at me, as the Devil look'd over Lincoln.

**j.** The devil to pay.

Supposed to refer to the alleged bargains made by wizards, etc., with Satan, and the inevitable payment to be made to him in the end. It has also been attributed to the difficulty of 'paying' or caulking the seam called the 'devil', near a ship's keel, whence the expanded form 'the devil to pay and no pitch hot'. But there is no evidence that this is the original sense, and it has never affected the general use of the proverb.

**1711** SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 28 Sept. (Farmer). And then there will be the devil and all to pay. **1728** VANBR. & CIB. *Prov. Husb.* v. i. 93 In comes my Lady Townly here... who... has had the Devil to pay yonder. **1738** SWIFT *Polite Convers.* 179, I must be with my Wife on Tuesday, or there will be the Devil and all to pay. **1820** BYRON in *Moore Life & Lett.* (1833) III. 63 There will be the devil to pay, and there is no saying who will or who will not be set down in his bill. **1837** MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* I. 72 Had he been laid up at present, there would have been the very devil to pay. **1892** A. BIRRELL *Res Judic.* xii. 272 Then, indeed—to use a colloquial expression—there would be the devil to pay.

**k.** To play the devil (the very d., the d. and all): to act diabolically, do mischief, make havoc or ruin.

**1524** BOORDE *Dietary* ix. (1870) 250 The malt worrne playeth the deuyl so fast in the heade. **a 1592** GREENE *Alphonsus* i. Burning towns, and sacking cities fair, Doth play the devil wheresome'er he comes. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. iii. 338 Seeme a Saint, when most I play the deuill. **1656** JEANES *Mixt. Schol. Div.* 119 The word was incarnate, and shall we play the incarnate Divels? **1811** in *Col. Hawker Diary* (1893) I. 35, I should have played the devil with his pheasants. **1826** SCOTT *Jrnl.* 15 Apr. A bad report from that quarter would play the devil. **1833** MARRYAT *P. Simple* xxxviii, Salt water plays the devil with a uniform. **1838** DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xvi, Your firm and determined intention... to play the very devil with everything and everybody.

**l.** Speak or talk of the d., and he will appear.

**1672** CATAPLUS, a mock Poem 72 (in Hazlitt *Prov.*) Talk of the Devil, and see his horns. **a 1721** PRIOR *Hans Carvel* 71 Forthwith the Devil did appear, For name him and he's always near. **1738** SWIFT *Polite Conv.* 1 He's just coming towards us. Talk of the Devil! **1853** TRENCH *Proverbs* vi, To talk as little about the devil... as they can; lest he appear. **1893** G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 10 'Talk of the devil! — Here comes Thiselton!'

**m.** The d. among the tailors: a row going on (see *Farmer Slang Dict.* s. v.); also a game.

**1834** LD. LONDONDERY *Lett.* 27 May in *Court Will.* IV & *Victoria* (1861) II. iv. 98 Reports are various as to the state of the enemy's camp, but all agree that there is the devil among the tailors. **1851** MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 17 A game known as the 'Devil among the tailors'... a top was set spinning on a long board, and the result depended upon the number of men, or 'tailors', knocked down by the 'devil' (top) of each player.

**n.** In other expressions (mostly self-explanatory). To pull the devil by the tail (F. *tirer le diable par la queue*): to be in difficulties or straits. To whip the devil round the

stump (U.S.): 'to get round or dodge a difficulty or dilemma by means of a fabricated excuse or explanation' (*Cent. Dict.*).

**1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 26 Every man for himself, and the Devil for us all, catche that catche maie. **a 1555** RIDLEY *Wks.* 10 It is also a true common proverb, that it is even sin to lie upon the devil. **1562** J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 60, I will not beare the diuels sacke, by saint Audry. **1581** PETTIE *Guazoso's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 79 The Proverbe, That the diuill is full of knowledge, because he is olde. **1593** *Pass. Morrice* 74 Like wile to like, quoth the Devil to the Collier. **1599** MINSHEU *Dial. Sp. & Eng.* (1623) 35/2 Let us not give the diuill his dinner. **1611** COTGR. s. v. *Re-tirer*, To give a thing and take a thing; to wear the diuells gold-ring. **1615** SWETNAM *Arraignm. Wom.* (1880) p. xvi, They will finde that they haue but the Deuill by the foot. **1687** CONGREVE *Old Bach.* I. iv, Ay there you've nicked it—there's the devil upon devil. **1690** W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 49 What is got over the devil's back is spent under his belly. **a 1704** I. BROWN *Wks.* (1760) II. 194 (D.) We became as great friends as the Devil and the Earl of Kent. — *Ibid.* III. 245 (D.) The devil and nine-pence go with her, that's money and company, according to the adage. **1738** SWIFT *Polite Conv.* 182 Well, since he's gone, the Devil go with him and Sixpence; and there's Money and Company too. **1708** MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xxxiii. (1737) 138 There will be the Devil upon Dun. This is a worse business than that t'other Day. **c 1708** W. KING *Art of Love* III. 82 She'd run, As would the Devil upon Dun. **1709** *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 56, 3/2 At Play his often said, When Luck returns—The Devil's dead. **1720** DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* i. (1845) 8 He that is shipped with the devil must sail with the devil. **1738** SWIFT *Pol. Convers.* 13 It rain'd, and the Sun shone at the same time... Why, then the Devil was beating his Wife behind the Door, with a Shoulder of Mutton. *Ibid.* 159, I beg your Pardon: but they say, the Devil made Askers. *Ibid.* 200 As great as Cup and Can... Ay, Myss; as great as the Devil and the Earl of Kent. **1822** BYRON *Werner* v. i. 427 Father, do not raise the Devil you cannot lay between us. **a 1832** BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 25 So fond of spending his money on antiquities, that he was always pulling the devil by the tail. **1840** BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg.* St. Dunstan', The Devil, they say, 'Tis easier at all times to raise than to lay. **1846** WHATELY *Rhetoric* (ed. 7) Additions 14 Various evasions and equivocations, such as are vulgarly called 'cheating the Devil'. **1855** TENNYSON *Maud* i. l. xix, I will bury myself in myself, and the Devil may pipe to his own. **1857** N. Y. *Evening Post* (Bartlett), There, you are now whipping the devil around the stump! **1892** HOM. E. BLAKE in *Daily News* 5 Aug. 3/4 Time enough to bid the Devil good morning when you meet him.

**o.** Other phrases see under leading words, as to hold a CANDLE to the d., the d. and his DAM, the d. in the HOROLOGE, etc.

III. attrib. and Comb.

**23.** General combinations. **a.** 'devil' in apposition, as devil-god, jailor, monk, porter, etc. Hence as vb. to devil-porter it, to be devil-porter.

**1605** SHAKS. *Mach.* II. iii. 19 He Deuill-Porter it no further. **1610** HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* IV. xvi, Such a rable of diuill-gods. **1613** SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. i. 21 That Diuill Monk, Hopkins. **1625-6** SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* v. iii, My eldest devil-sister! **1629** — *Wedding* III. i, Thy devil jailor May trust thee without a waiter. **1892** B. F. C. COSTELLOE *Church Catholic* 13 A Devil-giant coercing hapless lives.

**b.** attrib. and objective genitive, as devil-hive, -master, -work; devil-conjuror, -drawer, -driver, -extractor.

**1535** COVERDALE *Dan.* II. 27 The sorcerer, the charmer nor the deuell conurer. **1622** HICKERINGILL *Black Non-Conf.* Wks. 1716 II. 42 The Pope would be a Devil-driver too. **a 1700** B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Devil-drawer*, a sorry Painter. **1727** DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. II. (1840) 51 Any sorcery or devil-work. **1749** BP. LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* (1820) 319 These men, who are called enchanters, devil-drivers, and prophesiers. **1823** BENTHAM *Not Paul* 321 Fear of the more skillful devil-master. **1849** SOUTHEY *Comm.-pl. Bk.* Ser. II. 400 They struggled till fire issued from eyes, nostrils, and mouth of the poor devil-hive. **1886** *Pall Mall G.* 29 Dec. 6/2 A refusal to pay the fee charged by a 'devil extractor' for the cure of a mental disease.

**c.** instrumental and parasynthetic, as devil-born, -haired, -inspired, -ridden, etc.

**1607** TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 17 The Asse... is... phrased with many epithets... as slow... idle, devil-haired. **1829** SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 108 Men become priest-ridden or devil-ridden. **1850** TENNYSON *In Mem.* xvi, You tell me, doubt is devil-born. **1860** LD. LYTTON *Lucile* II. v, Scorn and hate... are devil-born things. **1888** *Catholic Press* 16 June 125/1 A devil-inspired cult.

**d.** objective, as devil-driving, etc.

**1707** J. STEVENS *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 327 There is a Devil ferking Priest.

**24.** Special combinations. Devil-bolt, a sham bolt (see 12); 'a bolt with false clenches, often introduced into contract-built ships' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.*); devil-carriage, -cart, a carriage for moving heavy ordnance; † devil-cleper (*obs.*), one who invokes the devil, an enchanter; devil-dancer, an Indian votary, akin to the Dancing Dervishes; so devil-dancing; devil-dare a. = DARE-DEVIL; devil-dealer, one who has dealings with the devil, a sorcerer; devil-in-a-bush, a garden flower, *Nigella damascena*, so called 'from its horned capsules peering from a bush of finely-divided involucre' (Prior); devil-monger = devil-dealer; devil-on-both-sides, a local name of the corn crowfoot (*Ranunculus arvensis*), in allusion to its prickly horned capsules; devil on two sticks, a wooden toy in the form of an hour-glass or double cone, which is made to spin in the air by means of a string attached to two sticks held

in the hands; devil-shrieker, -skriker, local name of the Swift: see DEVIL 7 b; devil-tree, an apocynaceous tree (*Alstonia scholaris*) of India, Africa, and Australia, having a powerfully bitter bark and milky juice; devil-ward a. and adv., towards or in the direction of the devil; devil-wise adv., after the manner of a devil; devil-wood, *Osmanthus americanus*, N.O. Oleaceæ, a small N. American tree with wood of extraordinary toughness and heaviness; devil-worship, the worship or cult of the devil, or of a demon or malignant deity; so devil-worshipper, -worshipping; devil-wort, a plant. Also DEVIL-BIRD, -DODGER, -FISH, etc.

**1894** *Daily News* 30 Nov. 7/5 The 'devil-bolt' swindle must have been the death of many a brave crew. **1828** J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 50 'Devil Carriages, large, limber, small. *Ibid.* 426 Devil carriage, 7 ft.; Sling cart, 5 ft. 6 in. **1797** NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* VII. p. cxxxix, I want... two or three artillerymen to fix the fuses, and a 'devil-cart'. **1382** WYCLIF *Isa.* xlvii. 9 The huge hardness of thi 'deuel-cleperes. **1897** *Pall Mall G.* 14 Sept. 14/1 They were followed by the 'devil-dancers, who were terribly affected. **1871** MATEER *Travancore* (1872) 214 Connected with this is what is called 'devil-dancing, in which the demoniacal possession is sought. **1859** tr. *Dumas' Three Musketeers* II. 14/2 His soldiers formed a 'devil-dare legion. **1727** DE FOE *Syst. Magic* I. l. (1840) 32 The magicians were not all sorcerers and 'devil-dealers. **1767** J. ABERCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gardener* Index, 'Devil-in-a-bush. **1815** ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Caubul* (1842) I. 95 A plant very common about Peshawar, which much resembles that... called Devil in the bush. **1843** LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. vii, Those 'devil-mongers can bake ye a dozen such every moment. **1878** BRITTON & HOLLAND *Plantin.* 148 'Devil on both sides or Devil o' both sides, *Ranunculus arvensis* L. *Bucks. Durh., Warw.* **1864** ATKINSON *Prov. Names Birds*, 'Devil-skriker' (Yorks.). **1865** *Treas. Bot.* 45 *Alstonia scholaris*, called 'Devil-tree or Pall-mara about Bombay. **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1857) I. II. i. iv. 250 And tended either godward or else 'devilward. **1631** CORNWALLIES *Ess.* II. xlix. 308 And 'devil-will labour for nothing but to make all soles level with theirs. **1719** DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. vi. 138 Idolatry and 'devil-worship. **1727** — *Syst. Magic* I. iii. 60 To introduce Devil-worship in the world. **1899** M. CONWAY *Demonology & Devil-lore* I. 137 The 'devil-worshippers of Travancore to this day declare that the evil power approaches them in the form of a Dog. **1726** DE FOE *Hist. Devil* II. xi. 353 Wormwood, storax, 'devil-wort, mandrake, nightshade.

**25.** The possessive, devil's, has somewhat specialized uses as expressing things supposed to belong to or be in the power of the devil; hence it is used in opposition to God's, as devil's martyr, MATINS, PATERNOSTERS; and sometimes, like DEVILISH, as an intensive qualification of that which is evil, violent, or excessive. [Cf. F. *un froid de diable*, *un vent de tous les diables*.]

It is also used of natural or prehistoric works attributed to Satanic agency, as Devil's bridge, dike, punch-bowl, etc. **? 12..** *Charter in Cod. Dipl.* IV. 231 Purgh des defles lore. **1297** R. GLOUC. (1724) 475 Four of the deueldes limes, [h]is knizhes hurde this. **1530** PALSGR. 214/2 Diuvelles worke, diablerie. **1675** BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 v. 592 Balaam... who was the devil's hackney. **1820** SCOTT *Isvanhoe* xx, What devil's matins are you after at this hour? **1827** — *Jrnl.* 16 Mar., I had the devil's work finding them. **1854** WHYTE MELVILLE *Gen. Bounce* xv. (Farmer), His wives... yowlin', and cryin', and kickin' up the devil's delight. **1859** H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* v, We had better be as comfortable as we can this devil's night. **1863** READE *Hard Cash* I. 278 (Farmer) What business have you in the Captain's cabin, kicking up the devil's delight? **1884** E. M. BEAL in *Gd. Words* May 323/1 The newly discovered 'devil's liquor', starch.

**b.** Special phrases. Devil's advocate (L. *advocatus diaboli*), one who urges the devil's plea against the canonization of a saint, or in opposition to the honouring of any one; hence, one who advocates the contrary or wrong side, or injures a cause by his advocacy; so devil's advocacy; devil's bedpost (see quots.); devil's bones, an appellation of dice; devil's cow, a black beetle; devil's darning-needle (U.S.) = devil's needle (see also c); devil's dirt, devil's dung, asafetida; devil's dozen: see DOZEN; devil's finger, a belemnite; devil's fingers, the star-fish; devil's mint, a succession of things hurtful or offensive, as if the devil himself were at work coining them (Forby); devil's needle, provincial name of the dragon-fly; 'Devil's Own', a pet name of the 88th Foot (the Devil's own Connaught boys); also of the Inns of Court Rifle Corps of Volunteers; devil's sheaf: see quot.; devil's tattoo: see TATTOO; devil's too-nail, a belemnite. Also DEVIL'S-BIRD, CLAW, etc.

**1760** *Impostors Detected* II. 128 By... playing the true part of the 'Devil's advocate. **1883** J. BONAR *Malthus* I. i. 7 The father made it a point of honour to defend the *Enquirer*; the son played devil's advocate. **1887** R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* ii, Even the Socialist party regarded him as a devil's advocate, and washed their hands of him. **1854** MAURICE *Philos. First Six Cent.* (ed. 2) v. 119 The claims of Proclus to canonisation in spite of our 'devil-advocacy. **1892** A. BIRRELL *Res Judic.* iv. 108 There is just enough of... truth in it, to make it one of the most powerful bits of devil's advocacy ever penned. **1873** *Slang Dict.*, 'Devil's bed-post, the four of clubs. **1879** N. & Q. 5th Ser. XII. 473,



I have always heard the four of clubs called the devil's bed-post, and also that it is the worst turn-up one could have. 1664 *ETHEREDGE Comical Revenge* II. iii (Farmer). I do not understand dice... hang the 'devil's bones'. 1822 *Scott's Nigel* xxiii. A gamester, one who deals with the devil's bones. 1668 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 213/1 Blind Beestles... are generally known to us by the name of... 'Devils cows'. 1854 *Pittman's Monthly* June (Bartlett). Now and then... a 'devil's-darning-needle' would pertinaciously hover about our heads. 1878 *LYTE Dodoes* II. cxli. 304 Called... in English also *Asa felida*; in high Douche Teufels deck, that is to say 'Devils dung'. 1604 *DEKKER Honest Wh.* Wks. 1873. II. 40 The 'Devils dung in thy teeth!'. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 237 *Asafetida* is sometimes called by the name of devil's dung. 1857 *THORAU Maine W.* (1894) 316 On Moosehead I had seen a large 'devil's-needle' half a mile from the shore. 1872 *STAVELY Brit. Insects* 128 The swift approach of one of these glittering 'devil's needles'. 1864 MARK LEMON *Fest Bk.* 211 (Farmer) At a review of the volunteers... the 'devil's own' walked straight through. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 2/3 'What! what!' exclaimed his Majesty (George III. in 1803), 'all lawyers! all lawyers! I call them the Devil's Own—call them the Devil's Own'... the fighting gentlemen of the long robe have been the 'Devil's Own' ever since. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. Intro. 25/1 Make ye the poor men your friends of the 'devilless' eyther richnesses of wyckednesse. 1847 *ANSTED Anc. World* ix. 190 The Belemnite has... various local names (such as thunderbolt, 'devil's toe-nail').

c. esp. in popular names of plants; devil's apple, the thorn apple (*Datura Stramonium*); devil's apron, a popular name in the United States of species of *Laminaria* and other olive-brown sea-weeds with a large dilated lamina; devil's brushes, a general name for ferns in the 'Black Country' (Britt. & Holl.); devil's candlestick, the fungus *Phallus impudicus*; the ground-ivy (Midland Counties); devil's club, a prickly araliaceous plant, *Fatua horrida*, found in the north-western U.S.; devil's coach-wheel, d. curry-comb, corn crowfoot (Hants); devil's cotton, an East Indian tree, *Abronia*, the fibres of which are made into cordage; devil's darning-needle, *Scandix Pecten Veneris*; devil's ear (U.S.), a species of wake-robin (*Arum*); devil's fig, the prickly pear: devil's garter, the bindweed, *Convolvulus sepium*; devil's horn, *Phallus impudicus*; devil's leaf, a very virulent species of stinging nettle, *Urtica urentissima*, found in Timor; devil's oastmeal, d. parsley, wild chervil, *Anthriscus sylvestris*; devil's poesy, ransoms, *Allium ursinum*; devil's snuff-box, the puff-ball; devil's stink-pot, *Phallus impudicus*. Also DEVIL'S-BIT, CLAWS, MILK.

1846 *SOWERBY Brit. Bot.* VI. 104 'Devil's Apple. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* vii. (1883) 142 Washed up on one of the beaches in company with 'devil's-aprons, bladder-weeds, dead horse-shoes. 1891 *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* Feb. 78 That unpleasant plant, growing to the height of a man's chest, known as the 'devil's club, and covered with fine loose barbed prickles. 1851 S. JUND *Margaret* (ed. 2) II. v. 66 There are berries in the woods, the scarlet 'devil's ear and blue dracra. 1795 *SOUTHEY Lett. fr. Spain* (1808) II. 28, I saw the prickly pear, or as it is called here the 'devil's fig. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 94 A nettle called *daoum seton*, or 'devil's leaf, in Timor; the effects of which are said... to last for a year, and even to cause death. 1883 R. TURNER in *Gd. Words* Sept. 589/2 The puff-balls are known in Scotland as 'de'il's sneeshin' snuff' ('devil's snuff-boxes'). 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.* Devil's snuff-box, puff-ball.

**Devil** (dev'l, dev'v), v. [f. DEVIL + -V.]

† 1. To devil it: to play the devil, to act like the devil. Obs.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 158 In the euillest of euill functions, which is, in duelling it simply.

† 2. trans. To play the devil with, to ruin. Obs. 1654 *BENLOWES Theoph.* II. xv, The Serpent devil'd Eve.

c. allusive nonce-ud. 1698 *VANBRUGH Prov. Wife* iv. 80 *Lady B.* The devil's hands! Let me go! Sir 7. I'll devil you, you jade you!

2. trans. To grill with hot condiments.

1800 [see DEVILED 2]. 1817 T. L. PEACOCK *Melincourt* xxiii, If the carp be not caught, let me be devilled like a biscuit after the second bottle. 1831 *TRELAWNY Adv. Younger Son* I. 291 Come Louis, devil us a biscuit. a 1845 *Hoon Tale of Temper* vi. He... felt in his very gizzard he was devilled! 1870 *RAMSAY Remin.* iv. (ed. 18) 83 One of the legs should be devilled.

3. intr. To act as 'devil' to a lawyer or literary man; to do professional work for another without fee, or without recognition.

1864 *ATHENAEUM* No. 1921. 239/2 He devils for the counsel on both sides. 1880 *Social Notes* 20 Nov. 243/2 This unjust system is termed 'devilling', and those who appear in cases for which others are retained, at the sole request of the latter, are called 'devils', whilst the original holders of transferred briefs may be styled 'devilless'. As long as briefless barristers consent to 'devil', so long will the abuse flourish, to the disadvantage of the public and the Bar. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Feb. 159/2 He must have chambers and a clerk, or a share of both. He must be ready and willing to 'devil'.

b. trans. To do (work) as a 'devil'.

1887 *CONCH. Mag.* Jan. 60 Allowing me to devil his work for him for ten years.

c. To entrust to a 'devil' or private deputy.

1891 *LEACH Southwell Minster* (Camden) 22 note, Of course he 'devilled' his duties, and equally of course the 'devil' neglected them.

4. trans. To tear to pieces (rags, old cloth, etc.) with a machine called a devil. See DEVILLING 2. † Devila'de. Obs. nonce-ud. after *maquigade*. 1775 *GARRICK Bon Ton 4 Coteries, Masquerades*, and all the Devilades in this town.

**Devil-bird.** A name popularly given to various birds, from their appearance, flight, cry, etc.; especially a. A local English name of the Swift; = DEVIL 7 b.

1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 95 It is called Devil bird (West Riding).

b. The Brown Owl of Ceylon (*Syrnium Indrani*). 1849 *PRIDHAM Ceylon* 737 (Y.) Devil's Bird. The wild and wailing cry of this bird is considered a sure presage of death and misfortune, unless [etc.]. 1860 in *Tennent Ceylon* I. 167 Note, The brown owl, which, from its hideous yell, has acquired the name of the 'Devil-Bird'. 1876 *Ceylon* II. 145 The 'oolanna', or devil bird of the Sinhalese, whose horrid shriek at night terrifies the natives... some think it is not an owl, but a black night-raven.

c. A name of the East Indian drongo-shrikes, family *Dicruridae*.

**Devil-dodger.** humorous. [See DODGE v.] One who tries to dodge the devil (see quot. 1893); also, a nickname for ranting preachers, or preachers generally. So Devil-dodging vbl. sb. and ppl. a. 1791 *LACKINGTON Mem.* vi (D.), These devil-dodgers happened to be so very powerful (that is, noisy). 1861 *Under the Spell* III. 111 So you have taken to 'devil-dodging', sermonizing, or whatever you call it. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maimie's Sake* i. He has a rabid objection to the clergy—the black brigade and the devil-dodgers, he calls them. *Ibid.* v. A pack of trumpety superstitious devil-dodging nonsense. 1893 M. WEST *Born Player* 202 Unbiased people who went to church in the morning and to chapel in the evening—devil-dodgers as they were coarsely called, who were determined to be right one way or another.

**Devildom** (dev'ldom). [f. DEVIL + -DOM.]

1. The dominion, rule, or sway of the (or a) devil; exercise of diabolic power.

1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes Past. Lett. Bp. Burnet* I. 5 The true Art of spelling all the Oppressions and Devildoms in the World out of the pregnant word King. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. Poems 1890 VI. 73 A commination, or, at best, An exorcism against the devildom which plainly held me. 1893 R. KIPLING *Many Inwent.* 207 It was witchcraft, witchcraft and devildom.

2. The domain of the devil; the realm or estate of devils; the condition of devils.

1845 *COLERIDGE in Pall Mall G.* 27 May (1887) 5/2 Depressed by day and wandering all night thro' the Swedenborgian Devildom. 1828 FR. A. KEMBLE *Let. in Record of Girheard* (1878) I. viii. 226, I have been revelling in that divine devildom, 'Faust'. 1847 O. BROWNSON *Two Brothers* Wks. VI. 268 All molydrom and all devildom had broken loose. 1892 T. WRIGHT *Blue Fire-drake* 197 Never surely were more repulsive hags in all devildom.

**Devilee.** nonce-ud. See DEVIL v. 3 quot. 1880.

**Deviless** (dev'less). [f. DEVIL + -LESS: cf. F. diabolique.] A she-devil.

a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* iv. xxvii. 226 There was not Angel, Man, Devil, nor Deviless, upon the place, who would not [etc.]. 1761 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* (1802) III. xx. 318 Though we should abominate each other ten times worse than so many devils or devilesses. 1882 *ATHENAEUM* 9 July 45/3 But a commonplace woman, with little of either the saint or the 'deviless' in her composition.

**Devilet** (dev'let). [f. DEVIL + -ET.]

1. A little devil, in various senses.

1794 *MATHIAS Purs. Lit.* (1798) 135 To meet the Printer's devilet face to face. 1841 *DR QUINCY Homer Wks.* 1862 V. 297 To the derision of all critics, composers, pressmen, devils, and devilets. a 1845 *BARNHAM Ingol. Legd. Truants*, And pray now what were these devilets call'd? These three little fiends so gay! c 1876 *SIR R. BURTON in Lady Burton Life* (1893) I. 21 We boys became perfect devilets.

2. The Swift; = DEVILING 2.

1828 *WILSON in Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 277 The long-winged legless black devilet, that, if it falls to the ground, cannot rise again. 1828 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 238 The merry Dominican... continued to eat devilets on fast days.

**Devil-fish.** A name popularly given to various large and formidable fishes or other marine animals; especially a. In Great Britain, a large pediculate fish (*Lophius piscatorius*) also called ANGLER (q.v.), frog-fish, sea-devil, toad-fish. b. In U.S., a gigantic species of eagle-ray, *Ceratoptera vampyrus*, having expanded sides gradually passing into flappers or pectoral fins, the expanse of which is sometimes 20 feet. Less commonly, c. The Californian grey whale. d. The piranha of Uruguay.

e. The octopus, cuttle-fish, or other cephalopod.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 94 That species, called by Dr. Goldsmith the Devil Fish. 1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperrn Whale* 351 Enormous sting-rays, or 'devil fish', from five to six feet across. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 213 They ['California Grey' Whale] have a variety of names among whalers, as... 'Hard-head', 'Devil-fish'. 1861 *HULME Tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. iv. i. 214 The Piranha or Devil-fish discovered by M. de Castelnau in Uruguay... When any object is thrown into the water inhabited by the Piranha, these fish immediately attack it. 1863 *RUSSELL Diary North & South* I. 208, I heard much of the mighty devil-fish... The fish... possesses formidable antennae-like horns, and a pair of huge fins, or flappers, one of which rises above the water as the creature moves below the surface. 1867 *Chronicle* 5 Oct. 660 The Devil Fish... This giant of the Cephaloptera is simply a monstrous Ray; and though Sea-Devil and Vampire are assigned to it as trivial names,

it is in no way formidable save from its enormous strength and bulk. 1883 G. L. FAHR *Fisheries Adriatic* 185 *Myliobatis aquila* L., Devil fish, Sea-Devil, Toad-fish. 1885 C. F. HOLLAND *Marine Animals* 162 (The squid) was found... to fully justify its popular name of devil-fish. 1889 *Catholic News* 15 June 5/5 The octopus, popularly known as 'the devil fish'.

**Devilhead.** [sec. -HEAD] = DEVILHOOD. a 1350 *Life of Jesus* (ed. Horstmann) 499 (Matth.) No devilhead I ne hadde in me. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 300 A swallowing dread, A curse made manifest in devil-head.

**Devilhood** (dev'lhud). [f. DEVIL + -HOOD.] The condition and estate of a devil.

1618 *WITHER Motto, Nec Habeo Wks.* (1633) 521 Except the Devil, and that cursed brood Which have dependance on his Devilhood. 1880 *SWINBURNE Study Shaks.* iii. 173 Her imperious and dauntless devilhood. 1894 J. BRAND in *Chicago Advance* 24 May, A downward development toward devilhood.

† **Devilified**, ppl. a. Obs. [see -FY.] Made into or of the nature of a devil.

1645 *PAGITT Heresiogr.* Ep. Ded., Unpure Familists, who blasphemously pretend to be godified like God, whereas indeed they are devilified like their Father the devil. 1647 J. HEYDON *Discov. Fairfax* a Devils and devilified men would be glad to have any thing against him.

So **Devilifier**.

1793 *Regal Rambler* 37 The emendator, corrector, and Devilifier... of my bank.

**Deviling** (dev'ling). [f. DEVIL sb. + -LING or -ING; the suffixes being here confounded.]

1. A young devil; an imp or mischievous little creature.

[1575 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 98 Close to the britche like a Divinge.] a 1616 BRAUM & FL. *Knt. of Malta* v. ii. And engender young devilings. 1672 R. WILD *Declar. Lib. Consc.* 9 His Divingles, the Officers and Clerks of that wondrous Kitchen. 1806 *SOUTHEY in Ann. Rev.* IV. 540 He received the little deviling in a basket. 1849 *SIR J. STEPHEN Eccl. Biog.* (1850) I. 310 The deviling... was about twelve years old and looked exactly like any other boy.

2. A local name of the Swift; also of the Pied Wagtail. (See quots.)

a 1845 *FORBY East Ang. Voc.*, Devilin, the species of swallow, commonly called the swift. 1856 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII. 312 The devil call a Swift... more commonly a Devilin. 1837 *MAGCILLIVRAY Hist. Brit. Birds* III. 614 Black Marten, Swift, Deviling. 1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 45 Pied Wagtail... Devil's bird or deviling (Ireland). From the constant uncanny motion of its tail. *Ibid.* 95 Swift... It is called Deviling (E. Angl., Lanc., Westm.).

3. The third or lowest vat used in the manufacture of indigo; called in French *diablotin*.

1731-7 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Anil*, The second is call'd the Battery... And the third, which is much less than the second, is call'd the Deviling. As for the Name... I do not see how it agrees with it; unless it be because this Vat is deeper colour'd than the others.

**Devilish** (dev'lish), a. [f. DEVIL + -ISH.]

1. Of persons: Having the nature or character of the devil; like a devil in character or actions.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* iv. lxxv. 44 By styrynge of disclaunders and deuylysshe persones. a 1555 *LATIMER Serm.* (1845) 301 What marvel is it, if they call you devilish persons and heretics? 1587 *TURBURY Trag. T.* (1837) 151 The devilish Queenes devise. 1604 *SHAKES. Oth.* II. i. 249 A diuallish knave! 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 8 A Monster not a little esteemed of amongst these Devilish Savages. 1653 H. COGAN *iv. Pinto's Trav.* xxviii. 113 Who... censured those two diuallish Monsters. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* I. 247 We pronounce Count Guido devilish and damnable.

2. Of things, actions, or qualities: Characteristic of the devil; worthy of or befitting the devil; diabolical; execrable.

c 1496 *Serm. Episc. Puer.* (W. de W.) Biiij, Euyll fashioned garments, & deuylysshe shoon & slippers of frensmen. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 Which is moost deuylysshe synne. 1553 *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 18 They make certayne deuylysshe gestures lyke vnto madde men. 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* iii. § 94. 360 The matchlesse, mercilesse, devilish, and damnable gun-powder-treason. 1663 F. HAWKINS *South's Behav.* 87 'Tis of humane frailty to erre, but 'tis devilish to persevere in it. 1790 *BURNS Tam O'Shanter* 127 By some devilish cantrip slight. 1827 *POTTER Course T.* ix. 266 Indistinct and devilish whisperings.

b. Expressing the speaker's strong detestation. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxxii. (ed. 6) 345 The Devilish People would keep such a Sneering and Pointing at me. 1800 MRS. HARVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 101 Hold your devilish tongue.

3. Of or belonging to the devil.

1526-34 *TINDALE 1 Tim.* iv. 1 Geue hede vnto spretes of erreure and dyuyllysshe doctrine. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 135 b, Therto by deuillish instigation incensed and procured. 1566 *BULLEYN Bh. Sicke Men* 75 b, Ingratitude [is] sprong of a deuillish petegree. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. v. 287 So skilled in devilish arts of magic.

4. loosely. Violent, virulent, terrible; extremely bad; enormous, excessive.

1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 241 It is a devilish, deadly, coarse medicine. 1668 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 198/2 [Licce] are devilish Bites, especially the little ones. 1738 *[Licce]* are devilish Bites, especially the little ones. 1738 *SWIFT Polite Convers.* 187 Mr. N— got the devilishest Fall in the Park To-day. 1831 *FONBLANQUE Eng. under 7 Adm.* (1837) II. 93 The Six Acts, hurried, with such devilish speed, through Parliament. 1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* x1, She has a devilish deal more than ten thousand pound.

5. Comb.

1793 *HICKERINGILL Priest-Cr.* Wks. 1716 III. 110 Such a Devilish-like Black-guard.

B. adv. = DEVILISHLY 2; excessively, exceed-



ingly, enormously: originally of things bad, but in later use a mere coarse intensive.

1612 ROWLANDS *Knave of Hearts* 14 Because we finde.. Money makes foolles most diuillish proud in mind. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as you list* iv. iii. The cur is diuillish hungry. 1719 DE FOE *Cruoe* (1840) I. xx. 353 Taking diuillish long strides. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* i. Wks. 1799 II. 251 They are diuillish rich, diuillish poor, diuillish ugly, diuillish handsome. 1807 BYRON *Let. to Miss Pigot* 11 Aug., I should be diuillish glad to see him. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* viii. Diuillish pretty girl, that she is. 1886 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* ii. I have seen diuillish little of the man.

† **Devilished**, *ppl. a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *prec.* + *-ED*; or (?) with the suffix *-ish* = *-ise*, *-ize*, as in *anentish*, *ANIENTISE*: cf. also *publish*.] Demonized, possessed with a demon or 'devil'.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. to Darel* 13 *Demonizomenos*. one Diuillished, or one afflicted, tormented, or vexed with a Diuill. *Ibid.* 20 A man, hauing the spirit of an vnclane diuill. a diuillished vnclane spirit. 1601 — *Spirits & Devils* 39 Demonizakes, or diuillished persons.

**Devilishly** (dev'lishli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.]

1. In a devilish manner, diabolically. 1531 TINDALE *Exp. i. John* (1537) 18 We synne not diuillishlye agaynst the holy goost. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St. v. xl.* 405 None but devils and men devilishly minded. 1830 ARNOLD *Let. to Hare* 24 Dec. in Stanley *Life* i. vi. 236 A devil's doctrine, certainly, and devilishly applied. 1878 E. JENKINS *Haverholme* 47 The declaration has a touch of the devilishly humorous about it.

2. Excessively, exceedingly: originally of things bad, but becoming at length a strong intensive.

1668 SHADWELL *Sullen Lovers* iv. How devilishly impertinent is this. 1687 SETTLE *Ref. Dryden* 13 The Poet lyes Diuillishly if he tells you [etc.]. 1782 MRS. E. BLOWER *Geo. Bateman* II. 140 She's devilishly pretty. 1845 MRS. CARLYLE *Let. I.* 360, I think it devilishly well done.

**Devilishness** (dev'lishnes), [f. *DEVILISH* + *-NESS*.] The state or quality of being devilish; diabolical or infernal character.

1530 PALSGR. 214/a *Diuillyssnesse, diablerie*. 1549 ALLEN *Jude's Par. Rev.* 13 Very wicked and abominable superstitions and diuillyshnes. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 80 The diuillishnesse of your Diuination. 1733 LORD M. in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 185, I have betrayed to you the devilishness of my temper. 1844 MASSON *Ess.* *The Three Devils* iii. (1856) 74 Mephistophiles's nature.. complete, confirmed, irrevocable devilishness.

**Devilism** (dev'liz'm), [f. *DEVIL sb.* + *-ISM*.]

1. A system of action or conduct proper to a devil; devilish quality.

1654 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* II. (1660) 150 Did ever any seek for the greatest good in the worst of evils? This is not heresie, but meer Devilisme. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 173 To the highest pitch of Impiety, to the very ridge of Devilism. 1736 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1822) 203 Such a perfection of devilism as that of the Inquisition. 1820 EXAMINER No. 619. 113/1 The deliberate devilism of the tortures. 1892 PEYTON *Memorab. Jesus* xvi. 451 The devilism in human nature is that which wants bread by which to live in the body, and seeks not the interests of the soul.

2. A system or cult, the object of which is the Devil; devil-worship.

1773 E. IVES *Voy. Eng. to India* 317 The Sanjacks.. once professed Christianity, then Mahometanism, and last of all Devilism.

† **Devil'ity**, *Obs.* In 6-7 *diuill(ity)*. [f. *DEVIL sb.* + *-ITY*: formed with mocking reference to *civility* and *divinity*.] Devilism, devilry.

1589 MARPREL. *Epit. Fij*, Whom the D. of diuillitie.. affirmeth to haue bene Arch. of Creet. 1598 R. BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* iv. (1603) 317 A formal kind of strangers civillite.. which.. may rather be called Diuillitie. 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. to Darel* 113 These are but quick-sands wherewith you doe grauell your deepe skill of Diuillitie. 1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 39 [He] must also bee his Diuillitie Reader or Schoole-man.

**Devilize** (dev'loiz), *v.* [f. *DEVIL sb.* + *-IZE*.]

1. *trans.* To make a devil of; to render devilish in character. (Cf. *canonize*.)

1624 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 13 He that should deify a Saint should wrong him as much as he that should Diuillize him. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 12 Apr. 232 The native heathenism of the Dark Continent devilized by rum from the lands of Christendom.

† 2. *intr.* To play the devil; to act as a devil.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 48 The worst they [Englishmen] doe, is to keep their Kings from Diuillizing, and themselves from Assing. 1720 T. GORDON *Cordial for Low Spirits* 69 Let loose his inclinations, and devilized with all his might.

Hence **Devilized** *ppl. a.*, converted into a devil, rendered devilish.

1701 FLAVEL *Husb. Spirit.* (1770) 282 How full of devils and devilized men is this lower world. 1736 DE FOE *Hist. Devil* (1822) 208 To consider human nature devilized. 1890 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* I. 238 The highest and most reputable members of society.. have come through a devilized line of ancestry.

**Devilkin** (dev'likin), [f. *DEVIL sb.* + *-KIN*.] A little devil; an imp. Also *fig.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 14 That a Beelzebub has his devilkins to attend his call. 1833 T. HOOK *Widow & Margress* iii. Attendant devilkins of an inferior class, with hoofs, horns, talons and tails. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xxii. Now shout, ye imps! I scream, ye devilkins.. for it is done! 1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 118 Black itching marks, left by the stings of these imperceptible little devilkins.

† The following is an example of *DEVIL* 20 a, with *what-kins* of what kind, what kind of.

c 1510 *Robin Hood* 290 in Arb. *Garner* VI. 430 What devilkins draper, sayd littl Much, Thynkst thou to be.

**Devilled** (dev'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. *DEVIL* + *-ED*.]

1. Possessed or afflicted with a devil: see *DEVIL sb.* 2 b.

c 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* viii. 16 In y<sup>e</sup> evening yei brought him mani y<sup>e</sup> was devilled. *Ibid.* viii. 28 Yeer mett him iij devells .. veri fier men. *Ibid.* xv. 22 Mi daughter is veri evel develled. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tri. Faith* (1845) 47 *Kakos daimonistai*, she is exceedingly devilled.

2. Grilled with hot condiments.

1800 *Oracle in Spir. Publ. Frills* (1801) IV. 253 At half past two [I] ate a devil'd kidney. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* iv. x. His table cleared, a devilled biscuit placed before him, a cool bottle and a fresh glass. 1855 MRS. GASKELL *North & S.* xlii. The devilled chicken tasted like saw-dust. 1881 J. GRANT *Cameronians* I. xviii. 276 An aroma of coffee and devilled bones.

3. Prepared by a devil, or unrecognized professional helper: see *DEVIL sb.* 5 b, c.

1893 *Athenaeum* 5 Aug. 182/1 We imagine that Mr. Robinson got his authors 'devilled' for him, for hardly any single brain could have extracted all this material.

**Deviller** (dev'liar), [f. *DEVIL* + *-ER* 1.] a. The workman who attends to the machine called a 'devil' in a cotton or other factory. b. The name of a machine used for the shaking of rags.

c. A 'devil' or literary hack. 1874 *Manch. Guardian* 3 Aug. 6 The term is applied to those persons who tend hard-water breakers in cotton manufactories. The machines are termed devils, and in this district the person who tends them a deviller. 1885 *Leeds Mercury* 23 June 3 A rag-shaking machine called a 'deviller'. 1893 *Athenaeum* 5 Aug. 182/1 Sometimes the deliver, or 'deviller', nods.

**Devil-like**, a. and *adv.* [See *LIKE*: cf. *DEVILLY*.]

a. *adj.* Like a devil; diabolical.

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE *viii.* 895 His dewillyk deid he did in to Scotland. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* iv. xxvii. Devil-like Princes perswaded their people to their owne vaine inventions. 1722 MRS. E. HAYWOOD *Brit. Recluse* 73 With more than Devil-like cruelty. 1869 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 225 What a devil-like intention!

b. *adv.* Like, or after the manner of a devil; diabolically.

1688 BUNYAN *Jerusalem Sinner Saved* (1886) 129 Who has.. thus horribly and devil-like contemned and trampled upon Him. 1717 L. HOWEL *Desiderius* 104 Themselves, Devil-like, are never the better for doing us this mischief.

**Devilling** (dev'ling), *vbl. sb.* [f. *DEVIL v.* + *-ING* 1.]

1. Working as a devil or hack: see *DEVIL sb.* 5 b, c; v. 3.

1880 BESANT & RICE *Seamy Side* xiv. 114 The young barrister was engaged in some devilling. 1888 *Star* 8 Aug. Devilling is the term used in the literary trade for sweating. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 8/1 After all, devilling at the Bar has the same consolation as fagging at school. First, you fag for others; but in the end you have other devils to fag for you.

2. Tearing to pieces by the machine called a devil.

1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Devilling*, the same process as *willeying*.

† **Devilly, devily**, a. *Obs.* [OE. *deofollic*, f. *deofol* devil + *-lic* *-LY* 1], contr. *deoflic*, whence in ME. *deoflich*, later *devilly*: rarely in ME. with second l, *develly*. Cf. OHG. *tinfallth*, MHG. *tinvellich*, ON. *djöfulligr*.] = *DEVILISH*.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* (Thorpe) I. 102 (Bosw.) Mid deoflicum wylgungum. *Ibid.* I. 62 Undergeat se apostol ðas deoflican facn. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 Penne mæge we fordon swa þa deofliche 3itunge. 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* (Arb.) 73 Always to mysdo and trespace.. that is euyl, and a deuely lyf [Flem. een duelicke leue]. 1483 — *Cato* H iv b. Certaynly suche thought is wycked and deuilly. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. ii. *heading*, Entreth lucyfer in a deuely a-ray. a 1638 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* x. (1652) 131 The devilly characters of so tyrannical a deity.

† **Devilly, devily**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] Devilishly, diabolically, excessively (in a bad sense).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14392 (Cott.) Ful deueli [v. r. deuely] war þai Iuus thra, þai bliscd lauerd for to sla. c 1400 *Sowdow Bab.* 265 The Dikes were so devily depe.. Our cowde that nother goo nor crepe. *Ibid.* 2193 Ther to he was devily stronge, His skynne was blake and harde.

**Devil-may-care**, a. Also erroneously *devil-me-care*. [The exclamation *devil may care*! used as an attribute.] Wildly reckless; careless and rollicking.

1793 *Regal Rambler* 95 Deel care, said Dr. Leveller, loud enough to be heard! 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlix. He was a mighty free and easy, roving, devil-may-care sort of person. 1858 M. PORTEOUS *Souther Johnny* 8 But deil-ma-care! my facts are clear. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* II. ii. He.. looked altogether as devil-me-care, rakehellly, handsome, good-for-nothing as ever swore at a drawer. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xi. (1889) 103 A face radiant with devil-may-care delight. 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as a Rose* i. 3 The salt of a racy, devil-me-care wit. 1887 W. M. ROSSETTI *Life of Keats* vi. Without any aggressive or 'devil-may-care' addenda.

Hence **Devil-may-careness** (erron. *-carelessness*); **Devil-may-careish** a., *-careishness*, *-careism*, *nonce-wds.*

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 693 Similar attempts at a jaunty devil-me-careishness. 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII. 221 From

them he dates that devil-may-carism, that recklessness of the world and the world's law. 1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* iv. v. A devil-me-careish air. 1890 MC CARTHY *Fr. Rev.* I. 22 The wantonness, the licence, the devil-may-careness of the Regency. 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLIX. 510/1 There was more of Hibernian devil-may-care-lessness than of Saxon foresight.

**Devilment** (dev'lmēt), [f. *DEVIL v.* + *-MENT*.] Action befitting a devil, or of devilish character; mischief: also humorously like *DEVILRY* 4 b.

1771 *Contemplative Man* I. 130, I thought some Devilment or other would befall us. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1860) 64 So little sign of devilment in the accomplishment of his wishes. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xxxi. Courtship, fun, frolic, and devilment. 1886-7 *Proc. Amer. Convent. on Instruct. Deaf* 220 A certain amount of superfluous animal spirits—devilment I have heard it called.

2. *concr. a.* A devilled dish. b. A devilish device or invention.

1775 GARRICK in *G. Colman's Posth. Lett.* (1800) 309 Hot cakes and devilments at breakfast. 1871 *Standard* 20 Jan., Greek fire and fifty other molten devilments may be coruscating among her chimney pots.

† **Devilness**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *DEVIL sb.* + *-NESS*.] A thing diabolical or of demonic character, a demon: = *DEVILRY* 1.

a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xcv. 5 For alle goddes of genge deuelnesses are þa. a 1448 *Note in R. Glouc. Chron.* (MS. Coll. Arms) (1724) 415 The monkes toke holywater, and drof a way the maner deuelness.

**Devilry** (dev'li), Also 4 *devilry*, 7 *deuillary*. [f. *DEVIL sb.* + *-RY*.]

† 1. A demon; a demoniacal possession. (Cf. *F. diablerie*.) *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Last Age of Chirche* p. xxiv, Chaffare walkyng in derkeness and myddais deuylrye þat is to seye antecrist. 14.. *Prose Legends in Anglia* VIII. 143 Temptyd of þe deuylry þat walkes in derkenesse. *Ibid.* 144 Þis maner of deuylry myghte not anon be casten oute. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 2023 Forto cast out Dyuylres he gaf the auctorite. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 98 A Deuylry.. demonium.

2. Magical operation performed by the supposed help of Satan; dealing with the Devil; diabolical art.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 690 Throu thair gret clergy, Or ellis throu thair deuylry. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xxiv. 48 Be Witchcraft or Deuylry. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 5 Art magike, witchcraft, and all kind of diuilerie. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 287 The king through the arte of Magik, Witchcraft, and deuilerie was consumed. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* vii. 556 Witch though she be, methinks Her devilry could neither blunt the edge Of thy good sword, or mine. 1867 MISS BRADTON *Rupert Godwin* III. iii. 44 By what devilry did he stumble upon the truth.

3. Works or operation of the devil.

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord Wks.* (1573) 463 They be proud starke lyes and very deuylry. 1581 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* xiv. 316 Double sonnys of Deuilerie! a 1876 G. DAWSON *Biog. Lect.* 38 He fought for light against darkness, for God's truth against Devilry.

4. Devilish action or conduct; extreme wickedness, cruelty, or perversity; wicked mischief.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* I. 19 Greater cruelty.. (to say nothing of deuillary, atheisme and popery) I know no where. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. viii. What devilry soever Kings do, the Greeks must pay the piper! 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* x. (1874) 180 Finding that such is the devilry of circumstances. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiv. I took to all sorts of devilries out of despair and fury. 1870 *Daily News* 24 Sept., A sight of misery, chaos, disorganization, and general devilry.

b. *humorously.* Reckless indulgence in mischief, hilarity, or darning.

1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxvii. A fellow.. who has the darning and devilry in him of twenty fellows. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 340 The reckless 'devilry' of a former time, and the recent hilarity of the present. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* I. i. Too sober and studious for such men-at-arms' devilry. 1887 MISS BRADTON *Like & Unlike* ix. What devilry has brought you here, in that get-up.

5. A system of devils; demonology.

1844 MASSON *Ess.* *The Three Devils* iii. (1856) 80 The second part of Faust is devilry all through, a tissue of bewilderments and devilries. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 230 The evil demon Aeshma Daeva.. becoming the Asmodeus of the book of Tobit, afterwards to find a place in the devilry of the middle ages.

6. Devils collectively, a company of devils. (Cf. *cavalry, yeomanry*.)

1832 *Examiner* 453/2 The carrying-off of Don Juan was managed by the same identical red-and-yellow gauze winged devilry. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* viii. ix. The swarming devilry that everywhere attends him.

**Devil's-bird**. A name popularly given to various birds. (See also *DEVIL-BIRD*.)

† 1. The Stormy Petrel. [app. transl. Fr. *oiseau du diable*.] *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 18 Upon view of this Bird (which Sea-men improperly call Devils Bird) an infallible tempest and storme in lesse then two dayes, assailes the ship. 1832 A. WILSON *Amer. Ornith.* II. 383 They have been called Witches, Stormy Petrels, the Devil's Birds, Mother Carey's Chickens.

2. The Yellow Hammer.

1837 MACGILLIVRAY *Hist. Brit. Birds* I. 445 Yellow-Hammer.. Skite, Devil's-Bird.

3. The Pied Wagtail.

1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 44 Pied Wagtail.. Devil's bird or Devil (Ireland). From the constant uncanny motion of its tail.



**Devil's-bit.** *Herb.* [A transl. of med. L. *morsus diaboli*, devil's bite, in Ger. *Teufels-abbeiz*.]

1. A species of Scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*), a common meadow plant with blue flowers, having a thickish premorse root; also *Devil's-bit Scabious*.

1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 121 *Morsus diaboli*. ang. *deufl'sbite*. 1568 *TURNER Herbal* iii. 43 The devil's bite is called in common Latine *Morsus diaboli* & *succisa*. 1578 *LYTE Dodona* i. lxxiv. 110 Devils bit groweth in dry meadows. 1616 *SURF. & MARKH. Country Farme* 203 Devils-bit (so called, because it sheweth as though the middle, or the heart of the root, were gnawed or bitten by some Diuell..as though the Diuell did enuie the good which it bringeth vnto men by the incredible vertues that are therein). 1672-3 *GREW Anat. Roots* i. i. (1682) 61 That Plant supersticiously called *Devils-bit*: because the end of it (i. e. the Root) seems to be bitten off. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physic* (1762) 78 Half a Pint of strong Decoction of Devil's bit. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* iii. (ed. 4) 247 The root which seems to be 'bitten' off is the natural appearance..and..has given rise to the appellation 'devil's bit scabious'.

2. *Yellow Devil's-bit*, a composite plant, *Apargia autumnalis*, also called *Autumnal Hawk-bit*, frequent in meadows in autumn.

1758 *PULTNEY in Phil. Trans.* L. 514 Hawkweed with bitten roots, or Yellow Devil's-bit. 1779 *LIGHTFOOT Fl. Scot.* (1789) I. 433.

3. Transferred in U.S. to several American plants, having roots of similar shape, as *Chamaelirium luteum*, the Blazing Star, N.O. *Liliaceae*; *Liatris spicata*, the Button Snakeroot, N.O. *Compositae*. Swamp D., *Ptelea trifoliata*, a shrub or small tree, so called from its bitterness.

**Devil's books.** An appellation of Playing Cards (also called by Swift *Pluto's Books*).

1709 *SWIFT Intelligence* No. 4 (ed. 2) 43 (Farmer) Cards are the devil's own invention, for which reason, time out of mind, they are and have been called the devil's books. [1730 — *Death & Daphne* 80 For cards, we know, are Pluto's books.] 1738 — *Poetic Convers.* iii. 194 Damn your Cards, said he, they are the Devils Books. 1786 *BURNS Two Days* 260 They..wi' crabbit leuks Frow over the devil's pictur'd beuks. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII. 141 They all voluntarily declared they would never more touch the *Devil's Books* on the *Lord's Day*. 1861 *THACKERAY Four Georges* iv. (1876) 119 What hours, what nights, what health did he waste over the devil's books!

**Devil's claw.**

1. *Naut.* a. 'A very strong kind of split hook made to grasp a link of a chain cable, and used as a stopper' (Smyth *Sailor's Wd.-bk.*). b. A grapnel.

2. *Conchol.* A species of Scorpion shell (*Pteroceras Scorpio*) from the Indian Ocean.

3. *Devil's claws*, *Herb.* a. The Corn Crowfoot; b. The Bird's-foot Trefoil.

1878 *BRITTON & HOLLAND Plant-n.* 148 *Devil's Claw*, (1) *Ranunculus arvensis*, so called from the dislike which farmers have for one of the worst of weeds and from the hooks which terminate each seed. *Wight.* (2) *Lotus corniculatus*. *Somerset.*

**Devil's coach-horse.** A popular name of the large rove-beetle (*Goerius olens*), from the rearing and defiant attitude which it assumes when disturbed. The name is sometimes extended to other cock-tail beetles.

1840 *WESTWOOD in Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 506 Well known under the name of the Devil's coach-horse. 1850 *KAYNAGH Jrnl.* in *Biog.* (1891) 86 Lots of scorpions, devil's coach-horses, and large spiders. 1859 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* (1889) 25 This atrocious tale of lies turned up joint by joint before her like a devil's coach-horse. 1881 *W. E. NORRIS Matrim.* III. iii. 31 One of those little beetles known to children as the devil's coach-horses.

**Devil's dust.** 1. The flock to which old cloth is reduced by the machine called a devil; shoddy. (Originally the dust made in this process.)

1840 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1837) IV. 239 (D.) Does it besem them to weave cloth of devil's dust instead of true wool? 1851 *GLADSTONE Let. Ld. Aberdeen* 7 Apr. Very like the cloth made in this country from what is called devil's dust. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 30 The operation..sends forth choking clouds of dry pungent dirt and floating fibres—the real and original 'devil's dust'. 1864 *Athenæum* No. 1925 364/3 Made up of as much devil's dust as flax.

2. Applied rhetorically to dust or powder of devilish invention or use.

1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* I. 42 [They] were to take care..that cloth put up for sale was true cloth, of true texture and weight..wine pure..flour unmix'd with devil's dust. 1883 *H. SMART Hard Lines* i. (Farmer) The snow-white walls..what a mess the devil's dust, as used by modern artillery, would make of them in these days.

† **Devil's gold ring.** *Obs.* Popular name of a destructive caterpillar.

1554 *HUETOT*, Canker worme which creepeth..on colewortes. Some do call them the deuyls goldrynge, & some the colewort worme. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* I. 547 *margin.* 1611 *COTGR. Vrbe*, the Vine-Fretter, or Devil's Gold-ring; a worm. 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* Gloss., *Devils Gold Ring*, in French, *Lisette*, a sort of a Worm or Caterpillar infesting the young shoots of Vines. 1783 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* (Morell) i. s. v. *Devil*, The devil's gold ring (a caterpillar).

**Devil's-guts.** *Herb.* A popular name of the Dodder (*Cuscuta*), from its pale slender stems which wind round and strangle other plants.

1670 *RAY Catalog. Pl. Angl.* 88 In *Sussexia rusticæ* et *agricolæ* eam execrantur, odiosis nominibus *Hellward* et *Devils guts* appellantes. 1878 *BRITTON & HOLL. Plant-n.* Vol. III.

1490 *Devil's Guts, Cuscuta*, various species, especially *C. europæa*.

b. Transferred to the Bindweeds, *Convolvulus arvensis* and *sepium*, and the creeping Crowfoot, *Ranunculus repens*.

1870 *MIS JACOBSON Shropshire Wordbk.*

† **Devilshine.** *Obs.* [In *Ormin deofolshine*, repr. OE. *deofolscin*, f. *deofol* devil + *scine* a phantom, in comp. magic art, illusion.] A demon; demonic power or skill: = *DEVILRY* 1, 2.

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* vii. (1889) 35 *Deofolsinnu* [demonia] burh gebed heof oferswyðede. c 1200 *ORMIN* 8110 And 3et he dide mare inoh off deofolshine o life. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 204/13 All false godes so beoth deuelschine, i-wis.

**Devilship** (dev'lishp). [f. *DEVIL* sb. + *-SHIP*.] The office, condition, or quality of a devil.

1644 *SIR E. DERING Prop. Sacr.* Cij b. It were a devilship of mind to follow such report. 1871 *H. MARSHALL For very Life* i. v. Cleverness is an attribute of devilship as well as of Godhood.

b. *Mumorously.* As a title: cf. *lordship*.

1644 *GEE Foot out of Snare* 63 His Devilship raues and struggles. 1668 *DRYDEN Evening's Love* v. i. Bless his devilship, as I may say. 1760 *IMPOTATORS Detected* i. 52 If her devilship of a wife of his was in such a hurry. 1885 *J. HAWTHORNE Miss Cadogan* iv. 45 His delectable little devilship, Señor Asmodeus.

**Devil's milk.** *Herb.* [tr. by Lyte of Ger. *Teufelsmilch*, Du. *Duyvels melck*.] A name given to plants with acrid milky juice. a. The Sun-Spurge (*Euphorbia Helioscopia*) and Petty Spurge (*E. Peplus*).

1578 *LYTE Dodona* iii. xxxii. 363 We may cal it after the Greke Peplos, or following the Douche, Duyvels milke. 1611 *FLORIO, Pepilio*, Wilde-purcelaine, some take it for Diuels-milke or Petty-spurge. 1783 *AINSWORTH Lat. Dict.* (Morell) i. Devil's milk (herb). *Tithymallus*. 1878 *BRITTON & HOLL. Plant-n.* Devil's milk..*Euphorbia Helioscopia*. Middlesex.

b. The Celandine, *Chelidonium majus*.

1878 *BRITTON & HOLLAND Plant-n.* (Yorkshire).

**Deviltry** (dev'itri). [Corruption of *DEVILRY*: perh. after such words as *harlotry*, *gallantry*, etc.] = *DEVILRY*. (Dial. Eng. and U.S.)

a 1835 in *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*. 1845 *J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan* III. 257 All sorts of bloated she things attracted by the sharp odour of his deviltry. 1847 *J. F. COOPER Prairie* II. i. 3 The imps will lie for hours..brooding their deviltries. 1853 *READER Hard Cash* liii. Dr. Sampson rushed in furious. 'There is some devilry afloat.' 1876 *HOLLAND Sev. Oaks* xxiii. 324 What deviltry there is in it, I don't know. 1893 *Cath. News* 5 Aug. 4/6 Imposture combined with a good deal of devilry.

**Devily**, var. of *DEVILLY* a. and adv. *Obs.*

**Devine** (e, -al, -or, etc.), obs. ff. *DIVINE*, etc.

† **Devinct**, ppl. a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *devinctus* obliged, devoted, greatly attached, pa. pple. of *devincire* to bind fast, lay under obligations, f. *dē* (DE-I. 3) + *vincire* to bind.] Bound, bounden.

1573 *Sc. Acts* 7s. VI (1814) 81 (Jam.) The said lady being..obleisnt and devint to be cairfull of his hienes preservation. 1614 *R. WILKINSON Paire Serm.* Ep. Ded. Aij b. His majesties euer deuoted, and now of late more deuinct and obliged Chaplaine. 1643 *SIR J. SPELMAN Case of Affairs* at Devinct and obliged to the person of the King.

**Devious** (dē'viəs), a. [f. L. *de-vi-ūs* out of the way (f. *dē* = DE-I. 2 + *via* way) + *-OUS*.]

1. Lying out of the way; off the high or main road; remote, distant, retired, sequestered.

1599 *H. BUTTES Dyets drie Dinner* I vij. They [wild swine] pigge, in desert, streyte, craggie and devious places. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 489 A violent cross wind..Blows them transverse ten thousand Leagues awy into the devious Air. 1771 *Mrs. GRIFFITH tr. Viand's Shipwreck* 256 Where I thought..to provide myself..better than in so devious and desolate a place as St. Marks. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* xi. Showing..upon how many devious coasts human nature may make shipwreck. 1856 *KANE Arch. Expl.* I. xx. 250 These devious and untrodden ice-fields.

2. Departing from the direct way; pursuing a winding or straying course; circuitous.

1628 *MAY in Le Grys tr. Barclay's Argenis* 181 The foes disranked fled through devious paths. a 1633 *AUSTIN Medit.* (1635) 61 Neither had they, so devious a Journey, nor so long a time, to travell in. 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 80 The wildly-devious morning-walk. 1817 *COLERIDGE Poems*, 'The Picture', Alone, I rise and trace its devious course. 1874 *L. MORRIS To an Unknown Poet* i. Along thy devious Usk's untrodden flow. 1887 *STEVENSON Underwoods* i. xx. 42 The river of your life I trace Up the sun-queched, devious bed To the far-distant fountain-head.

b. Of persons or moving bodies: Following a winding or erratic course; rambling, roving.

1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iii. 344 But whither roves my devious Muse? 1754 *AKENSIDE Pleas. Imag.* i. 107 The long career Of devious comets. 1868 *LOWELL Willows* v. A shoal Of devious minnows wheel from where a pike Lurks balanced.

3. fig. Deviating or swerving from the straight way; erring, straying.

1633 *PRYNNE Histroy* M. i. vi. xii. (R.) Whose heart is so estranged from reason, so devious from the truth through perverse error. 1638 *COWLEY Love's Riddle* iv. Yet still this devious Error draws me backward. 1650 *CANSSIN's Ang. Peace* 53 Those men..precipitate themselves into devious enormities. 1847 *LONGER. Ev.* iii. 143 Like the sweet thoughts of love on a darkened and devious spirit.

4. *quasi-adv.* With wandering or straying course.

1784 *COWPER Progr. Err.* 60 Seek to..lead him devious from the path of truth. 1784 — *Tirac.* 309 To pitch the ball into the grounded hat, Or drive it devious with a

dextrous pat. 1848 *C. BRONTE J. Eyre* xxvii, I sought the Continent, and went devious through all its lands.

Hence **Deviously** adv., in a devious manner or course, with deviation; **Deviousness**.

1787 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Deviousness*, swervingness, or going out of the way. 1792 *WARBURTON Comm. Pope's Ess. Man* Wks. 1811 XI. 34 God..deviously turns the natural bias of its malignity to the advancement of human happiness. 1791 *J. WHITTAKER Gibbon's Decl. & F.* 252 (R.) No words can fully expose the astonishing deviousness of such a digression as this. 1843 *C. WHITEHEAD R. Savage* (1845) II. ix. 288 Money that comes deviously into a man's pocket goes crookedly out of it. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind*, Good word for Winter 1871-40 A nuthatch scaling deviously the trunk of some hard-wood tree.

**Devire**, obs. form of *DEVOIR*.

† **Devirginate**, pa. pple. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *devirgināt-us*, pa. pple. of *devirgināre*: see next.] Deprived of virginity, deflowered.

c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* LXIII. xx. And for they would not be deurginate, They slewe them all. 1600 *CHAPMAN Muses* iii. Arg't, Fair Hero, left devirginate, Weighs, and with fury wails her state.

† **Devirginate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *devirgināt-* ppl. stem of *devirgināre* to deprive of virginity, deflower, f. *DE-* I. 6 + *virgin-em* virgin, maid.] *trans.* To deprive of virginity; to deflower, violate. Also fig. Hence *Devirginated* ppl. a.

1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 145 To devirginat Mayds, to deflower honest Wyues. 1644 *DONNE Serm.* ii. 19 That Virgin Soule devirginated in the blood of Adam but restored in the blood of the Lamb. a 1639 *W. WHATELY Prototypes* iii. xxxiv. (1640) 157 Though Shechem had done the Maiden this wrong to devirginate her. 1654 *GAYTON Pias. Notes* iii. viii. 120 Her devirginated Daughter. a 1680 *R. ALLESTREE Serm.* (1684) II. 96 (L.) To make use of watchfulness over ourselves, that sin do not devirginate us.

**Devirgination**. [ad. L. *devirgination-em*, n. of action from L. *devirgināre*: see prec.] The action of devirginating; deflowering of a virgin.

1606 *HOLLAND Sueton.* 192 Maidens, when they bee forced and suffer devirgination. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 226. 1704 *D'URFEY Nt. Advent.* 187 A devirgination Was justice upon this occasion. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Devirgination*, the loss of the signs of virginity from sexual connection.

**Devirginator**, rare. [a. L. agent-n. from *devirgināre* to DEVIRGINATE.] A deflowerer, ravisher. In quot. fig.

1889 *R. ELLIS Comment. on Catull.* lxii. 32 An attack on Night, the Devirginator, the foe of sun and daylight.

**Devisable** (dē'vīzəbəl), a. Also 6 *devisable*, *divisable*, 6-9 *devisable*. [a. OF. *devisable*, that can be divided; in AF. that can be assigned by will; f. *deviser* to DEVISE.]

1. *Law.* That can be devised or bequeathed, as real property: see *DEVISE* v. 4.

[1292 *BRITTON* iii. xx. § 7 Si..le tenement soit devisable par usage et custume del lū, sicum est de burgages.] 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 10 § 1 By the common lawes..landes, tenementes and hereditamentes, be not devisable by testamente. 1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 91 Whether come growing on lande morgaged, bee devisable. 1658 *COKE On Litt.* 322 Tenements devisable to another for life, or for years. 1755 *MAGENS Insurance* II. 369 The Shares in the capital Stock shall be transferrable and devisable. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 405 Uses were devisable, although at that time lands were not. 1847 *Vail's Mag.* XIV. 192 Genius and talent are not devisable possessions. 1875 *POSTE GUILIUM* iii. Comm. (ed. 2) 422 Land held in emphyteusis was alienable, devisable, descendible by intestacy.

2. That can be devised or contrived; contrivable.

1649 *SADLER Rights of Kingdom* 189 (T.) If there be no records, there is scarce devisable a legal traverse or a trial. a 1677 *BARROW Serm.* Wks. 1686 II. 36 Exceptions or cavils devisable by curious or captious wits. 1795 *Femina* II. 39 Every devisable method for obtaining her. 1889 *Mrs. LYNN LINTON Thro' Long Night* n. ix. Any folly devisable by man.

† 3. Of deceitful contrivance, of feigned nature.

1650 *MILTON Civ. Power* Wks. 1848 II. 547 The more they will..find how false and devisable that common saying is, which is so much relied upon.

**Devisal** (dē'vīzəl), rare. [f. *DEVISE* v. + *-AL*. Cf. OF. *devisaille* device.] The act of devising; contrivance, invention.

1854-6 *PATMORE Angel in Ho.* i. II. VI. (1879) 901 If aught of your devisal prove Too hard or high to do or be. 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* xiv. 309 Each word..has its own place, mode, and circumstances of devisal.

**Deviserate** (dē'vīserət), v. rare. [f. *DE-* II. 1 + *L. viscera* entrails + *-ATERE*.] To disembowel, eviscerate. Hence *Deviserated* ppl. a., *Deviseration*, 'the removal of the abdominal viscera' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1737 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Deviserated*, imbowed.

**Devise** (dē'vīz), v. Forms: 4-5 *devise-n*, 5-*devise*; also 4 *devis*, -*iss*, 4-5 *duyuse*, 4-6 *deuyse*, *diuise*, -*yse*, *deuice*, 5 *duyise*, *Sr. de-vice*, *duyys*, 5-6 *deuys*, *dewyys* (e, *Sr. dewyise*, 6 *devise*, *Sc. dewyiss*, *diwyse*. [a. OF. *devise-r* to divide, etc. = Pr. and OSP. *devisar*, It. *divisare* = late pop. L. *\*divisāre*, freq. of *dividere* to DIVIDE, which by dissimilation became *devisare* in Rumanic. The sense-development was far advanced before the word was taken into English; OF. had the senses, 'to divide, distribute, dispose in portions, arrange, array, dispose of, digest, order, form a plan or



design, invent, contrive, express or make known one's plan or will', whence in later use, 'to confer, discourse, commune, talk, chat', the last the chief sense in modern French. *Il devise* has in Florio, 1611, the senses 'to devise, to invent; also, to decide or part a sunder; to discourse, to talk or confer together; to blazon arms; also, to surmise, to think, to seeme vnto'.]

†1. *trans.* To divide; to separate, part; to distribute. *Obs.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 187 In þre parties to fight his oste he did devise. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 349 Þis buk . . . In seven partes devised es. 1400 *Morie Arth.* 1389 The knyghte one þe coursere he clevede in sondyre, Cienlyche þo þe croune his corse he dyvysyde. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 Inde es diuised in three parties. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* Ev. A waye whyche is deuised in three wayes.

†b. To separate mentally, distinguish. *Obs.*

c1340 *Cursor M.* 2929 (Fairf.) Wele can he deuise þe tane fra þe toþer. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 237/2 Thou hast thought in thy corage . . . how thou myghtest deuise the reliques of eche.

†2. To arrange, set in battle array. *Obs.*

c1325 *Coer de L.* 3928 Kyng Richard . . . deuysyd hys hoost in the feild. (Cf. quot. 1330 in sense i.)

†3. To assign, appoint, order, direct. (*absol.* or *trans.* with simple obj. or obj. clause.) *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9510 But he were . . . In fonte stone and watyr baptysede As Iesu cryst hap dyuysede. c1325 E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 238 þer pryueli in paradys his place watz deuised. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 265 As scho deuist, that haue done. c1400 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iii. 21 Chiches sowe afore as I deuysed. c1450 *Merlin* 58 What wilt thou that I do, for I will do euen as thou wilt devise. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 374 He him baptysyd, And to him his name dyuysid. 1548 *HALL Chron.* xi. For . . . this enterprise he deuised a solempne iustes to be . . . at Oxforde. 1597 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 927 Cum on. . . And do as we deuise. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *tr. Hist. Iustine* 26 b, They were forced to deuise and let out their City vnto strangers.

4. *Law.* To assign or give by will. Now technically used only of realty, but formerly of all kinds of property that could be disposed of by will, = bequeath.

[In med.L. *diuidere* = testamentum disponere; see Du Cange. The primary sense was literally 'to divide or distribute one's possessions', but the word had apparently passed into that of 'assign or ordain by will' before its adoption in English. Cf. quot. 1375 in sense 5 b.]

1347 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) I. 44 (Will of Earl Warenne) Joo deuys Isabelle de Holland ma compaigne mon anel dor.] 1395 E. E. WILLS (1882) 4, I deuise to Thomas my sone, a bed of tapicers werk. c1423 HOCLEVE *Min. Poems* (1895) 219 Y to thee dyuise Jewelles iij. a ryng brooch & a clooth. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 35 b, A man may devise by his testament hys lands and tenementes. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Court. Eng.* i. lxxi. (1730) 126 Richard the first deuised the Crown to King John. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1812) i. xix. 136 Giving up to my fathers controul the estate deuised me. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 17 Persons under the age of twenty-one years are incapable of devising their lands. 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II. 12 Lands or goods cannot be devised to superstitious uses, within stat. 23 Hen. VIII. c. 10, by any means whatsoever. 1837 *Act 7 Will. IV. & 1 Vict.* c. 26 § 33 Any person . . . to whom any real or personal estate shall be devised or bequeathed. a1845 STEPHEN *Lawus Engl.* (ed. 6) I. 600 Where a man devises lands to his heir at law. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley Farm* (ed. 4) 2 This codicil . . . devised a sum of two thousand pounds to a certain Miriam Elsbeth. 1895 POLLOCK & MATLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* II. 336 The modern convention which sets apart 'devise' for 'realty' and 'bequeath' for 'personalty'.

5. To order, appoint, or arrange the plan or design of; to plan, contrive, think out, frame, invent; a. something material, as a work of art or a mechanical contrivance. (Formerly including the notion 'to construct, frame, fashion'; now expressing only the mental process of inventing or contriving.)

a1300 *Cursor M.* 9960 (Cott.) Stuilk a hald . . . neuer bes wrought wijt mans wijt, For godd him-self deuised it. c1340 *Ibid.* 8311 (Fairf.) Þis werk . . . þou sallowe deuise hit in þi boȝt And þorow salomon hit sal be wrought. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xxii. 331 Grace deuysede A cart . . . to carien home peers shewes. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 923 In his honde holdyng Turke bowes two, fulle wel deuysed had he. 1486 *Henry VII at York in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 55 A convenient thing diuised wherby . . . schall rayne rose water. 1566 *Perf. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 b, The moost . . . delicate dysshes, that can or may be deuysed for a kynge. 1486 *HALL Chron.* 131 b, To tel . . . what engynes were deuised, what harnais was provided. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 9 b, This Court I thus deuised mee selfe. *Ibid.* iv. 173 Ponds for Oysters, were first deuised by Sergius Orata. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 187 More ingenious than his father in deuising warlike engines. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 211 The artist whose ingenious thought deuised the Weatherhouse, that usefull toy! 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xxx. 404 [An] instrument . . . exceeding in accuracy any hitherto deuised. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. iii, Marble inlaying and studded niches, which Giotto had deuided a hundred and fifty years before. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* iv. 60/2 The ingenuity with which he deuised tools for . . . lock-making.

b. something immaterial or abstract, or a product of the mind. (The chief current sense.)

a1300 K. Horn 930 A writ he dude deuise, Apul hit dude write. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx. 309 His testament deuist he, And ordanit how his land suld be Gouernit. 14. . . Lyng. Temple of Glas 927 Þi wordis so deuise, That she on þe haue compassioun. 1530 PALSGR. 533/2, I can deuise a thing wel, but I can nat penne it. 1538 STARKEY *Eng.*

*land* i. i. 12 Meruelus gud lawys . . . deuysyd by man. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 49 The mynde of man . . . taketh pleasure in diuysynge or excoꝛitayng sune honest thyng. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. i. 246 Speake all good you can deuise of Cesar. 1661 BRAMHALL *First Viud.* iv. 63 Then Pope Paschalis the second had deuised a new Oath for Arch-Bishops. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* xiv. 600 So I . . . the remedy at once deuised. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* v. 115 Whatever occupation might have been deuised for their leisure evening hours. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Ing.* II. iii. 105 It is impossible to devise any sanitary measures which would do all that is required. 1870 LUBBOCK *Orig. Civilit.* iv. (1875) 167 Having deuised words for father and mother.

c. *absol.* or with clause: To contrive, plan (that . . . , how . . . , etc., or to do something).

c1325 E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 1100 Wel clanner þen any crafte cowpe deuise. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 7362 At the last they deuised, That they wolde gone in tapinage. c1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i. 764 Dyversed wythes dyversely deuise. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 373 He . . . deuysed to set great taxes and impositions upon the people. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. 27 Deuise but how you'll vse him when he comes, And let vs two deuise to bring him thether. 1667 MILTON P. L. viii. 207 How subtly to detain thee I devise. 1725 POPE *Odys.* ix. 377 Thus. I thought, deuis'd, and Pallas heard my prayer. 1832 TENNYSON 'Love thou thy land' x, For Nature also, cold and warm . . . devising long . . . Matures the individual form.

†d. To design, draw, represent by art. *Obs.*

a1400-50 *Alexander* 280 In þis oþir dragt were deuysid a dusan of bestis. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1678 Twenty pase vp pight all of pure cristall, þat were shynyng full shene shalkes to deuise. 1500 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. l. 31 That deare Crosse upon your shield deuised.

†e. a. *refl.* To plan, determine, resolve. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf. III.* 248 He all hote the cite lad Right as he wolde him self devise. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 632 þe seruand sees many penyys Lig on the tounge, he him deuys to stele of þaim beuys.

†b. *intr.* To resolve or decide upon. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Pref.* 18 Lyke a man that had deuised upon it afore. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic. Man* iii. (1603) 161 Devising upon a man that might see this treason punished.

†c. with *inf.* To design. *Obs.*

1714 GAY *Sheph. Week* v. 19 Of Patient Grissel I devise to sing.

†f. *trans.* In a bad sense: a. To plot, scheme, lay plans to bring about (evil). *arch.* (Const. with simple obj. or *infin.*)

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 9478 To deire hym with dethe he duly deuysed, With an arrow. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* II. 788 Under pretext of her dutie to Godward, she deuised to disturbe this mariage. a1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxx. 223 These . . . il. traytours deuysyd and concludyd the deith of Huon. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sacrifice* v, For thirtie pence he did my deith deuise. 1791 COWPER *Had.* viii. 533 Devising . . . calamity to Troy. 1864 TENNYSON *Aymor's Field* 783 And knew not what they did, but sat Ignorant, devising their own daughter's death!

b. To contrive or make up deceitfully or falsely; to feign, forge, invent. *arch.*

1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 56 Much mater was ther . . . deuised to the slaunde of y<sup>e</sup> lord Chamberlain. 1605 *Play Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) 166, I cannot tell what to do. I'll devise some 'scape. 1719 *Freethinker* No. 109. 7 The Eldest . . . deuised a monstrous Calumny to ruin his Brother. 1820 SOUTHEY *Ode St. George's Day* x The tales which fabling monks of old deuised. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* iv. 51 Devise fair pleas for delay.

†c. with obj. *cl.*, or *absol.* To feign, pretend.

1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaggio* 208 Encouraging them, sometimes devising that the French succours were on the way, sometimes shewing the . . . forces to be greater then they were. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell.* xxx. iv. 386 If thou shouldst devise [suxeris] and say, That wilfully thou hadst mortured this owne mother. 1610 — *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 8 He . . . deviseth first that this Brutus was a Consul of Rome.

†8. *trans.* (or *absol.*) To 'contrive' successfully; to achieve, accomplish, 'manage'. *Obs.*

1340 *70 Alex. & Dind.* 670 Hercules. Diuisede here . . . a dosain of wondrus. 1415 HOCLEVE *To Sir F. Oldcastle* 511 Thee hie as faste as þat thou canst dyuise. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 214 [He] could not devise the makynge of some Letters, in his Crosse rowe . . . whereas before . . . he wrote both fast and faire. c1592 MARLOWE *Mass. Paris* i. viii, Could we devise To get those pedants from the King Navarre, That are tutors to him.

†9. To prepare with skill, make ready, provide, purvey. (*Also absol.*) *Obs.*

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1453 *Hypocrite*, Anoon Argus his shippes gan deuise. c1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 87 It sufficeth þat a man diuise þe medycyn after þe complexion mai bee. c1500 *Three Kings* Sons 182 The kynge was the best diuiser that any man coude fynde: he deuised not as a pore catif, but as a kynge.

†10. *trans.* (or *absol.*) To conceive, imagine; to conjecture, guess. *Obs.*

c1325 E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 1046 Also red & so ripe & richely hued, As any dom mystl devisor of daynteyr oute. 1340 *Ayend.* 73 Ine helle þou sselst yzi mo zorges þanne me more deuisey. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 298; Makende þe most ioye þat man myȝt deuise. c1440 *Ipomydon* 94 Full riche, I wot, were hyr seruice, For better myȝht no man deuise. 1502 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. l. 72, I do protest I neuer inuird thee, But I'ud thee better then thou canst deuise. Till thou shalt know the reason of my loue. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will* ii. v. 53 If Liberty don't consist in this, what else can be devised that it should consist in. 1814 MAD. D'ARLEY *Wanderer* v. 358 Little enough devising I should ever meet with [etc.].

†11. *intr.* (or *trans.* with obj. *cl.*) To think, meditate, consider, deliberate. *Obs.*

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 4938 Ses now your seluyn . . . And deuys of þis dede as you dere think. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4411 He deuysed what he suld do. c1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxxii. 435 Thus as ye haue harde Huon deuysed by hymselfe at the fontayne. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 105 Viueyng the cite and deuysyng in what place it was best assautable. 1598-9 E. FORDE *Parisius* i. (1601) 34 Thus by deuysing what should be come of him she could enjoy no quiet nor content.

†12. *trans.* To consider, scan, survey, examine, look at attentively. *Obs.*

c1320 *Sir Beues* 3872 þe castel ase he 3ede aboute, For to diuise þe toures stoute. 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xix. 273 He schulde ar he did any dede deuise wel þe ende. a1400-50 *Alexander* 5099 Sone as þis princes of pris þis pistyll had deuysid. c1470 HENRY WALLACE III. 101 The worthi Scottis . . . Dewysyt the place. 1509 BARCLAY *Sheph. of Folys* (1570) 9 Beholde vnto your prince: Consider his sadnes, his honestie deuise.

†b. To perceive, discern, observe. *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 9895 (Cott.) Baylis has þis castel thre, wid wallis thrinne, semly to se, As 3e sal sijen here diuisey. a1400-50 *Alexander* 3053 Sone as ser Dary it deuysid, and sejis his foke faille. c1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb.) 1148 That no man your counsel deuise. 1600 SHELTON *Quix.* iv. vii. 11. 88 We Phœbus may devise Shine thro' the rosal Gates of th' Orient bright.

†13. To set forth in detail, recount, describe.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 8979 (Cott.) Salomon þe wys, His dedes coth naman deuise. c1300 K. ALIS. 7377 N'is no nede here armes to deuise. 1393 GOWER *Conf. I.* 206 And tho began he to deuise, How he the childis moder fonde. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. iv. 16 We shal deuise to yow hereafter the forme of the world and the facyon. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* xiii. ix. 110 Lang war to deuys Thair hasty fair, thair reuelling and delay. c1570 *Pride & Lowl.* (1841) 18 And forth they went, as I shall you deuise.

†b. *intr.* or *absol.* To give an account. *Obs.*

c1400 *Rom. Rose* 888 His beaute gretly was to preysse: But of his robe to deuise I drede encombrd for to be. c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. c. (1869) 54 Ryght as grace dieu spak and diuised of these belles. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 194 Hitherto haue we deuised of Siam and Pegu (as they stood) before the coming of the Portugals into India. *Ibid.* (1603) 207 Of whose originall and fortunes . . . it shall not bee amisse to deuise.

†14. To confer, commune, discourse, converse, talk. *Obs.* [So in mod.F.] a. *refl.*

c1477 CAXTON *Jason* 34 b, And we shal deuise us to geder of oure auentures. c1489 — *Blanchardyn* xvi. 52 The proude pucelle . . . talked and deuysed her selfe sore harde and angrily with her maystres.

†b. *intr.*

c1477 CAXTON *Jason* 51 b, Knowyng that he was moche pensif, he deuised to him of many thynges and meruailes. 1530 PALSGR. 514/2, I deuise, I talke or fynde comunycacion. a1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xx. 54 After they had dynyd and deuysed to gether a grette space. 1596 SPENSER *State Ire.* 2 Let us . . . a little deuise of those evils, by which that country is held in this wretched case. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xlv. xii. 1208 He answered that he would deuise with . . . his friends and consider what was best to be don. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. iii. § 1 His father, and other friends, had long time deuised of this businesse.

†c. *trans.* with cognate obj.

1538 STARKEY *England* i. i. 25, I schal now at thys lesen . . . some thyng with you, Master Lypset, deuise, touchyng the ordur of our cuntry and commyn wel.

**DEVISE** (d'vɔːz), sb. *Law.* Also 6-7 device. [a. OF. *devis*, *devis* (in same sense):—Romanic *devisio*, *devisa*, for L. *diuīsus*, and (late) *diuīsa*, from ppl. stem of *diuidere* to divide, distribute, apportion, also, in med.L., = *disponere testamentum*, to dispose by will. In med.L., *diuīsa* was in common use = *diuīsiō*, originally 'division of goods by testament', whence also the testament itself is called *diuīsa* [and *diuīsiō*?] (Du Cange). The same word as **DEVICE** sb., and formerly also sometimes spelt *device*; the eventual victory of the form *device* may be partly due to the influence of the med.L. *diuīsa* in wills, but is prob. more owing to the influence of the verb, and the close association of the sb. with it in this special sense.]

The act of devising, apportioning, or assigning, by will; a testamentary disposition of real property; the clause in a will conveying this.

'A gift by will of freehold land, or of such rights arising out of or connected with land as are by English law classed with it as real property, is called a devise. A gift by will of personal property is called a bequest.' (Sir F. Pollock, *Land Law* (1887) v. 126) But this distinction is modern: cf. quot. 1641, and DEVISE v. 4.

[1182 HENRY II Will in Gervase of Cant., Notum facio quod apud Waltham . . . feci Diuīsam meam de quadam parte pecunie meae.]

1541-3 Act 34-5 Hen. VIII. c. 5. § 9 Any suche person, that shall make any . . . devise by his last will in writing. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 35 b, He to whom such devise ys made after the death of the devisour, may enter in the tenementes. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 114 Devise is where a man in his testament giveth or bequeatheth his goods or his lands to another after his decease. 1709 *Case of Heirs at Law to G. Monke* 12 The Devise in that Will, by Christopher to his Dutches. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. ii. vii. 84 It does not extend to devises by will. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* II. 813 The devisor wrote upon a sheet of paper a devise of land, and subscribed the paper, but did not seal it. 1841 STEPHEN *Lawus Engl.* (ed. 6) I. 609 The law of testamentary disposition . . . as it affects estates of freehold duration and tenure; or as it is commonly expressed, the law of devises. 1858 LD. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* xx. 151 A general devise or bequest . . . will pass any real or personal estate which you have power to



appoint in any manner you think proper. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxiii. 329 For the first time in our story, a devise of the Crown made before the actual vacancy took effect. 1893 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* II. 339 In the year 1182... the king made, not indeed his testament, but his division or devise (*divisum suum*) of a certain portion of his fortune.

1890 POTTENHAM *Eng. Poetic* III. xix. (Arb.) 241 No man can say its his by heritage, Nor by Legacie, or Testaments devise. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* II. xx. 157 The people... entering upon the whole estate, retained it... by virtue of his devise, and Testament. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xiv. (1636) 58 If I devise the manour of D... of which at that time I am not seised... this devise is void.

**Devised** (d'vōizd), *ppl. a.* [f. DEVISE *v.* + -ED.] Planned, contrived, invented, feigned, etc.: see the verb.

1554 HULOET, *Devised, cogitatus*... Devised in thought, or purposed precisely, meditated. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 179 Allegories, and darke devised sentences. 1611 Bible 2 *Pei. i.* 16 Wee have not followed cunningly devised fables. 1631 CANNON *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 82 Worthily speaketh M. Perkins... when men set up a devised worship, they set up also a devised God. a 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) IV. 26 What is it but a cunningly devised scheme, to replenish the treasury of some of the states.

**Devisee** (d'vōizē), *Law.* [f. DEVISE *v.* + -EE.] The person to whom property is devised by will: see DEVISE *v.* 4. (Correlative to *devisor*.)

1542-3 Act 34-5 Hen. VIII, c. 5 § 17 The right and title of the donees, feoffees, lessees, and devisees therof. 1603 FULBECKE and Pt. Parall. 33 The devisee cannot take the goods without the delivrie of the executor. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 108 If the devise be to a man and his assigns, without annexing words of perpetuity, there the devisee shall take only an estate for life. 1813 *Examiner* 8 Feb. 5/2 The nephew was to be heir or devisee and legate of... the uncle's property. 1875 POSTE *Grius* II. Comm. (ed. 2) 227 In the language of English jurisprudence, Heir denotes a successor to real estate by descent, Devisee denotes a successor to real estate under a will.

**Devisevly**, obs. var. DIVISELY *adv.*

**Devisevment**, *rare.* [a. OF. *devisevment*, f. *devisev* to DEVISE: see -MENT.]

1. Description. (Cf. DEVISE *v.* 13.)

1325 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 1019, I knew hit by his deusevment. In þe apocalyppez þe apostel Iohan. As Iohan deusev 3et 523 I þare.

2. The act of devising or contriving; a device.

1541 WYATT *Defence Wks.* (1861) p. xxvi, For the inventing, for the setting forth, for the indictment, for devisevment of the dilating of the matters. 1879 [S. MOSES] *Spirit-Identity* 97 App. II. § 5 Cunning devisevments of curious brains.

**Deviser** (d'vōizər), Also 4 *Sc. dewisowr*, 4-6 *deuysour*, 4-7 *diviser*, 6 *deuisour*, *deuysar*, -er, 6-7 (9) *devisor*. [ME. *deuysour*, a. AF. *devisour* = OF. *deviscor*, -eur, f. *deviser* to DEVISE. In mod. Eng. (exc. in a special sense: see DEVISOR) the suffix is changed into the common agent-ending -ER.]

One who devises; a contriver, inventor, framer, forger, plotter, schemer, etc.: cf. the verb.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccxiii. 316 The prince of Wales was a mean bytweene them, and chefe deuysour therof. 1528 STARKEY *England* II. iii. 80 Curiousse descanters and deuysars of new songys. 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* vii. 16 Devisers of mischeefe perish through their own devises. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 116 Who was the firste deuysour of dyce playing? 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* III. 24 The deviser of the mischeife against Cyrus. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iii. 11 They are daily mocked into error by subtiler devisors. 1672 EICHARD *Hobbes's State Nat.* (1705) 21 As very a deviser, as if you had found out gun-powder or printing. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* IV. 398 And thou, deviser of all evil wiles! 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 699 The first deviser of the scheme.

† b. One who makes ready, plans, or arranges (a feast, etc.): cf. DEVISE *v.* 9. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Brues* xx. 72 Devisours of that fest till be. c 1500 *Three Kings* 182 The kyng was the best diuiser that any man coude fynde.

† c. One who prepares the plans of a building, etc.; an architect. *Obs.*

1548 PATTEN *Exped. Scoll.* in Arb. Garner III. 76 Sir Richard Lee Knight, Devisor of the fortifications to be made. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xli. (1887) 242 What should... mayrners, deuysours, architectes... do with latin. 1647 HAWARD *Crown Rev.* 23 Devisor of the Buildings.

**Devising** (d'vōizɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DEVISE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb DEVISE; contriving, planning, invention, etc.

c 1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* (MS. B) 106 Aftre þe devysyng of my symple wytt. 1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Devysyng, deus. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* II. viii. That in them God hath... left his intent to be accomplished by our devisings. a 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus, Naves forging* (1636) 32 A devising of deeds and words at the fancy or pleasure of the Inventor. 1879 MCCARTHY *Owen Times* II. xxiii. 190 He sometimes rode in a curious little cab of his own devising. 1885 BRIDGES *Nero* I. l. 2/2 The curse of life is of our own devising, Born of man's ignorance and selfishness.

† b. Conversation, talking (DEVISE *v.* 14). *Obs.* 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* IV. 178 He thought... such a companie... would have passed the time in some manner of devising, and discourses, but now perceived himself to be rather in a... silent place.

c. *Law.* The bequeathing of real property (DEVISE *v.* 4).

1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xviii. (1876) 228 That which relates to the letting, devising, and settlement of land.

**Devision**, obs. form of DIVISION.

**Devisor** (d'vōizər), *Law.* Also 6-7 -our. [a. AF. *devisour*, = OF. *deviscor*, -eur, f. *deviser* to DEVISE. Formerly used in all senses of the vb., for which DEVISE is now the general form.] One who devises (real property) by will; one who makes a devise. (Correlative to *devisee*.)

1542-3 Act 34-5 Hen. VIII, c. 5 § 11 After the death of any such owner or devisor which shall make any such... devise by his last will in writing. 1574 [see DEVISE sb.]. 1657 SIR H. GRIMSTONE in *Croke's Rep.* I. 476 The intent of the devvisor. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 379 No after-purchased lands will pass under such devise, unless, subsequent to the purchase or contract, the devvisor re-publishes his will. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* viii. 351 No liability attached to the lands in the hands of the devvisor for the debts of the devvisor.

**Devisor**, -our, obs. forms of DEVISER.

† **Devitable**, a. *Obs.* -o [f. L. *devitāre* DEVITE *v.* + -BLE.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Devitable*, easy to be shunned or avoided.

**Devitalize** (d'vōiz-täləiz), *v.* [f. DE- II. r + VITALIZE.] *trans.* To deprive of vitality or vital qualities; to render lifeless or effete.

1849 I. TAYLOR *Loyola & Jes.* (1857) 359 The philosophy which is propounded to youth must be devitalized. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footnotes Page Nat.* 223 Those [persons]... being devitalized by other noxious influences, such as vitiated air, defective sewerage, bad water, or an inadequate supply of food. 1869 [see DEVISE]. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVIII. 729 This one incontestable fact of itself overthrows or devitalizes the entire doctrine. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 86 The biologist cannot devitalize a plant or an animal and revivify it again.

Hence **Devitalized**, **Devitalizing** *ppl. adjs.*; also **Devitalisation**, the action of devitalizing.

1866 *Reader* 1 Sept. 770 Fungi... flourish on... surfaces... which belong to devitalized beings. 1871 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Apr. 398/2 New preparations of concentrated food... to meet the 'devitalization' which seems increasing in what we suppose to be the well-nourished class of families. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 349 The poison exerts no destructive chemical or devitalizing influence upon the tissues. 1875 B. W. RICHARDSON *Dis. Mod. Life* 385 Devitalized air finds its entrance into human habitations.

† **Devitation**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *devitātio* -em, n. of action f. *devitāre*: see next.] Shunning, avoiding; exhortation to shun: the opposite of *invitation*.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 45 If there be any here that... will venture himself a guest at the Devils Banquet, maugre all devitation, let him stay and heare the Reckoning. 1623 COCKERAM, *Devitation*, an eschuing.

† **Devite**, *v.* *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *devitāre* to shun, avoid, f. DE- I. 3 + *vitāre* to shun. Cf. INVITE.] *trans.* To shun.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm. Morie Enc.* Riija, I exhorte you... to devite or shonne the company of heretikes.

† *nonce-use.* To ask not (to do): the opposite of *invite*.

1834 LAMB *Let. to Cary in Life & Lett.* Wks. (1865) 174 I am devited to come on Wednesdays.

**Devitrification** (d'vōiz-trifɪkəʃən), [a. mod. F. *devitrification* (1803 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *devitrifier*; see next.] The action or process of devitrifying; deprivation of vitreous character; esp. change (of rocks) from a glassy to a crystalline condition.

1824 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* xvi. 317 heading, On the Devitrification of Glass. *Ibid.* 326 The devitrification was by no means perfect. 1865 *Ecclesiologist* XXVI. 269 The process of devitrification in ancient painted glass. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 163 The development of micro-liths is one of the causes of devitrification in glassy rocks and in artificial glass. 1881 JUD *Volcanoes* ix. 258 These glassy rocks easily undergo 'devitrification'.

**Devitrify** (d'vōiz-trifɪ), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + VITRIFY; app. after F. *devitrifier* (1803 in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To deprive of vitreous qualities or properties; to cause (glass or a vitreous substance) to become opaque, hard, and crystalline in structure. Hence **Devitrified** *ppl. a.*

1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 325 Experiments made to devitrify stained glass taken from church windows. *Ibid.* 326 Glass, when devitrified, becomes a much more perfect conductor of heat and electricity. *Ibid.* xvi. heading, Power of devitrified glass to bear sudden changes of temperature. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 170 In most instances this impure or devitrified matter is opaque.

**Devive**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DE- II. 1, after *revive*.] *trans.* To render lifeless, devitalize.

1869 OWEN in *Microsc. Jynl.* May 294 Organisms which we can devitalize and revitalize—devive and revive—many times.

**Devize**, obs. form of DEVISE.

**Devocalize** (d'vōiz-käləiz), *v.* [f. DE- II. 1 + VOCALIZE.] *trans.* To make (a vowel or voice consonant) voiceless or non-sonant.

1877 SWEET *Phonetics* 142 [W] often becomes (h) and even (ʔ), which, when a voiceless consonant follows, is devocalized (to f.). 1888 - *Eng. Sounds* 18 The more primitive Sanskrit usage... devocalizes finally only before a pause or a breath consonant.

Hence **Devocalization**.

1879 SWEET in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 484 Before voiceless stops there is always devocalization.

† **Devocate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *devocāt* -ppl. stem of *devocāre* to call off, away, or down, f. DE- I. 1, 2 + *vocāre* to call.]

*trans.* To call down.

(In quot. 1570 perhaps 'to make calls or demands', if not a misprint for *devocare*.)

c 1570 PRELION *Canbyset* in Hazl. *Dostley* IV. 188 The Commons of you do complain, From them you devocate. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 52 Superstitious worshippers thinke by their prayers, as charmes, to devocat and draw God out of heaven.

† **Devocation**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *devocāre*: see prec. and -ATION.] A calling down or away.

1623 COCKERAM II, A *Calling down*, devocation. 1661 RUST *Origen in Phenix* (1721) I. 33 All corporeal Pleasure having something of Confusion and Disturbance in it, together with a strong magical Devocation of the Animadversion of the sense of it. 1680 HALLIWELL *Melampr.* 97 (T.) To be freed and released from all [sorcery's] blandishments and flattering devocations.

**Devoid** (d'vōid), a. Also 5-6 *devoide*, -voyde, 5 -vode, 6 -voyd. [Originally pa. pple. of DEVOID *v.*, short for (or collateral variant of) *devoided*: see next.]

With of: Empty, void, destitute (of some attribute); entirely without or wanting. (Originally participial, like *bereft*, and, like the latter, only used predicatively, or following its substantive.)

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3723 Devoid of pride certaine she was. 1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* I. v. So, my meaning cleane devoyde of syn. c 1465 *Pol. Kel. f. L. Poems* (1866) 2 Devode of vices. 1509 HAWES *Cont. Swearers* 47 Go lytell treaty c devoyde of eloquence. 1530 PALSGR. 310/1 Devoyde, without or delivered of a thyng, vynde. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 101 He lay speechlesse, devoid of sense and motion. 1660 BOYLE *New Eng. Phys. Meth.* xxxiii. (1688) 126 Though it be not quite devoyd of all body whatsoever. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III. 181 A wretch deform'd, devoid of ev'ry grace. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 410 A very simple style of dress, devoid of ornament or pretension.

b. without of: Void, empty. *rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 15 When I awoke, and found her place devoyd, And nought but pressed grass where she had lyen, I sorrowed all so much as eartly I joyd.

† **Devoid**, *v.* *Obs. or rare.* Forms: 4-7 *devoide*, 4-6 -vode, 5-6 -voyd, -vyde, 5-7 -void(e), (4-5 *dewoyde*, 5 -voyede, 6 -wod, -woyd, -wid). [a. OF. *de*, *devoidier*, -vuidier, -voyder, in mod. F. *devider*, f. *de*, -des. (L. *dis*-) + *vuide*, mod. *vide*, empty. Cf. med. L. *disvacuare*, in same sense.] (In 15-16th c. sometimes confused in form with *divoid*.)

† 1. *trans.* To cast out, get rid of, do away with, remove, expel; to void. *Obs.*

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 15 Wyschande þat wele þat wont watz whyle devoide my wrange. *Ibid.* B. 544 De-voydyng þe vylanye þat venkygust his þewe. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 2929 Right so is al his woo fulle soone Devoided cleue. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4377 Auyrice & errogance & all we devoide. c 1420 *Liber Coerant* (1862) 45 Devoyde þow worme-etone alle bydene. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* III. 787 Wexal gete yow leches, power peynes to devoide. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Mariit Wm.*, 166, I sall the venome devoid with a tint large, And me assuage of the swalme, that suellit wes gret. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* 45, 61, 63, 64.

† b. To destroy, annihilate. *Obs.*

c 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 9-8 For we schal tynne þis toun & traybely distroye, Wyth alle þise wy3et so wykke wyttly devoide. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3875 To be deuowid & devoidid and venvoute for evire.

† c. To empty out, pour out, discharge. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 718 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 323 For a pype þer is insyde so cleue, þat water devoideys, of seluer schene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enveis* XIII. i. to The Latyn pepyl. gan devoid (v. r. devode), and hostit owl full cleyr Deip from thar brestis the hard sorow smart.

† 2. To vacate; to leave. *Obs.*

c 1325 *Coer de L.* 1228 He took his doughter by the hand, And bad her swythe devoide hys land. a 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1167 Therefore devoide my compaignie. 1545 *Aberdeen Reg. V.* 19 (Jan.) He is ordanit to dewid the town within xxxiiij houis.

† b. *refl.* To withdraw (oneself). *Obs.*

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 243, I am with þow at alle tymes when 3e to counsel me calle; But for a short tyme myself I devoide. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 123 Or tha culd diuide thame of that land, Tha war baith tane and fast bund fit and hand.

† c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To go away, withdraw.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.* v. 380 Here lucifere devoydeth, and commyth in ageyne as a goodly galaunt. 1497 in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 421 That they devoyd and pass with thame.

† 3. *trans.* To avoid, shun; to get out of the way of. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxv. xviii, I ful swyftly dyd geve back full oft, For to devoide his great strokes unsot. 1530 PALSGR. 515/1 It shalbe hardy to devoide this mater: ce scroyt forte chose de euter ceste matiere.

† 4. To empty; to make void or empty. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2038 Alexander... clekis vp þe coupe & putis in his bosom. Anopire boll was him brogt & batho he deoydyd. c 1430 *LYDG.* in *Turner Dom. Archit.* III. 39 The canell scoured was so cleue, And devooyd into secrete wyse.

† b. To empty, clear, rid, free (of). *Obs.*

c 1450 HOLLAND *Horat.* 519, I sal devoid the of det, Or do in the place. c 1500 *Lancelot* 1022 Now help theif at neid, And the dewod of every point of dred. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 163 To devoid Scotland Of Inglisment. 1548 GUST Pr. Masse 80 Howe coulede the bread and wyne serve to hys



purpose, if they were utterly divided of theyr accustomed nature?

† 5. To render void or of none effect. *rare* - 1.  
1601 *BP. W. BARLOW Defence* 225 Least.. the Apostles labour, by their carelesse leuitie, or carnall securitie, should bee deuoyded and abased.

6. To make devoid; to divest. *rare. nonce-wd.*  
1798 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 372 In any minds, so devoided of their religious sentiments.

† Hence **Devoided** *ppl. a.*, divested, made void.  
c 1430 *LYDG. Bochas* l. ii. (1544) 4 b, As a prince devoided of all grace Against God he gan for to compassse. 1605 *TIMME Quersit* l. iii. 10 Those things which are made by arte... are deuoyded of all sense and motion.

† **Devoider**. *Obs. rare* - 1. [*f. DEVOID v. + -ER = OF. type desvoider*, of which the fem. *desvoideresse*, *devoideresse*, is recorded by Godefroy.] An expeller, a driver out.

14. *LYDG. Temple of Glass* 329 O blisful sterre.. deuoider of derknes.

**Devoir** (see below), *sb.* Forms: a. 3-6 *dever*, (4 *deverre*), 4-5 *devere*, (5 *deveer*, -yr, -ire, -yer, *deyver*, *deffere*, 6 *debuar*). *β.* 4-6 *devor*, 4-7 *devour*, 5 *divour*, 5-6 *devoüre*, 5-7 *Sc. deve*, 6-7 *deavour*. *γ.* 5- *devoir*, 5-7 *devoire*, *devoyre*(e), *devoayer*, 6-7 *devoier*. [*ME. dever*, a. *OF. deveir* (= *Pr. dever*, *Sp. deber*, *It. dovere*), substantive use of pres. inf. of verb: - *L. debere* to owe. In Eng. the stress was shifted from (*deveir*) to (*dever*, *deveir*), and this subsequently often spelt *devoir*, *devor*, *deavour*: cf. ENDEAVOUR. In the 15th c., and esp. by Caxton, the spelling was often conformed to Parisian Fr. *devoir*, though, even thus, the stress was still often on the first syllable, *devoir* being treated merely as a variant spelling of *dever*, *devoüre*. *Dever* occurs as late as the Psalms of Sternhold and Hopkins; but the English tradition of the word died out before 1600, leaving *devoir*, in 16-17th c. often anglicized as *devoier*, but now commonly treated as if adopted from modern French, and pronounced (*dəvwaɪr*, *dəvwaɪ*, *dəvwaɪ*); though it would be more correct, historically, to pronounce it (*dəvwaɪ*) as in *endeavour*.]

1. That which one ought to do, or has to do; (one's) duty, business, appointed task. (Chiefly in phr. *to do one's devoir*). *arch.*  
a. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2190r (Cott.) All liueand thing on sere maners dos pair *deuer* [*v. r.* *deuerre*]. c 1315 *SHOREHAM* 54 And 3yf by [clerkes] douth wel hare *dever* lne thyss heritage. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 71 Als knyght did his *deure* [*rime austere*]. c 1400 *Desp. Troy* 234 Do þi *deuer* duly as a duke nobill. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* l. xli. (1869) 25 To do alwey my *deuer*. 1462 *DAUBENEY in Paston Lett.* No. 452 II. 103 The Lords.. thynk they do ryght well her *deveryr*, and be worthy moche thanke of the Kyng.

*β.* 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xiv. 136 Til he haue done his *deuer* and his dayes iourne. c 1470 *TIPTOT Caesar* iv. (1530) 5 Doyng the *devoüre* of myne office. 1489 (MS.) *BARBOUR Bruce* xl. 430 Thai stalwardly stail stand, And do thair *deuour* as thair aw. 1524 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 35 Do your *devoüre* and dewtie. c 1605 *MONTGOMERIE Flyting* 443 Whan thae dames deuoutly had done thair *devoüre*.. Of that matter to make remained no more. 1666 *HOLLAND Sueton*. 56 In the Cirque he brought forth to doe thair *devoür* Charioters, Runners and Killers of savage beasts.

*γ.* c 1430 (MS.) *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.*, Head-link 38 (Ellesm.) Thanne haue ye do your *devoür* atte leeste 30 Hengwrt, *devoüre* Petw., *deuer* Corp. & Lansd., *deyver* Camb., *deuour* Harl.]. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 29 He faylled not to doo gretely hys *devoür*. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix. 236 And Drurie deuile did his ful *devoür*. 1589 *GRENE Menaphon* (Arb.) 90 Democles commanded the deathman to doo his *devoüre*. 1608 *L. MACHIN Dumble Knight* l. What *devoüre* Drawes you within these lists? 1628 *N. O. Boileau's Lutrin* ll. 16 The Rhine shall first his streams mix with the Loire, E're I forget the sence of my *Devoüre*. 1738 *WARBURTON Div. Legat.* l. 28 Exactly perform to one another the *Devoirs* of Citizens. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* viii. I think the Knight of Kinfauns will do his *devoir* by the burgh in peace or war. 1875 *W. S. HAYWARD Love agst. World* 37 Did my worthy brother do his *devoir* as a gallant knight should?

† 2. That which one can do, (one's) utmost or best; endeavour, effort. Chiefly in phr. *to do one's devoir*, *to put oneself in devoir* = to do what one can, to endeavour (*to do something*). *Obs.*

a. 1364 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* xii. 2, I have do my *deuer* þe dowl to teche. c 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 659 In *Babees Bk.* (1868) 162 Pus y shalle do my *devere* To enforme yow. 1482-3 *Plumpton Corr.* 59, I shall put me in *dever* to fulfill your intent. 1537 *T. CUMPTON in Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 91, I have.. don my *debuar* according to the teneur of hit. 1549 *62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps.* xxii. 26 And those that doe thair *deuer* To know the Lord shall prayse his name.

*β.* c 1400 *Song Roland* 498 Trist us neuer If we in this mater do not our *deuour*. 1451 *Paston Lett.* No. 114 I. 154, I.. wol put me in *devoür* for to execute your comaundements. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 240 Lerne of me and do thy besy *deuor* From my folke al rauon to disseuer. 1513 *MORE Rich.* III. Wks. 66½ He would doe his vttmost *deuor* to set the realm in good state. 1533 - *Ansou. Poisoned Bk.* ibid. 107½ Wening that his owne *deuour* wer in vaine. 1664 *Flodden F.* iii. 22 Your *devoürs* here are all in vain.

*γ.* 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xliii. I am moche beholdyng vnto that knyght, that hath put soo his body in *devoüre* to worshiþpe me and my courte. 1509 *BARCLAY Shyp of Folyis* (1874) II. 251 Doyng his *devoür* for the same ay to prouyde. c 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 1844) 15 The Duke

of Bedford exhorted them to defend with all their *devoir* the dignitie and high reputation of King Henry. 1602 *MARKSTON Ant. & Mel.* II. ProL, May we be happe in our weake *devoir*. 1671 *MRS. BEHN Ford's Marriage* l. iv. No, my Erminia, quit this vain *devoir*, And follow Love that may preserve us all.

† 3. Service due or rendered to any one. *Obs.*

c 1386 (MSS. after 1400) *CHAUCER Pars. T.* 7690 (Ellesm.) As *Reson* is and skile it is that men do hir *devoir* ther as it is due [*v. rr.* *devoüre*, *devoüre*, *deure*, *deuyr*]. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. v. 98 Yf.. she yeldeth the *devoüre* of maryage ayenst her wyll. 1500 *MARLOWE Edw. II.* v. i. To do your highness service and *devoir*.. Berkeley would die. 1642 *CHAS. I. in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 633 [They] shall in no wise be excused of their Service and *Devoirs* due of their said Lands and Possessions. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* 4 P. 46 It may be wondred why the French did not assist us.. the reality is, they offered their *Devoirs*, but we must equip their Ships. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* vi. 292 Monarchs, and ministers, are awful names; Whoever wear them, challenge our *devoir*.

4. A dutiful act of civility or respect; usually in *pl.*, dutiful respects, courteous attentions, addresses; chiefly in phr. *to do or pay one's devoir(s)* (to some one). (The current sense.)

a. *β.* 14. *Epiph. in Tundale's Vis.* 107 That he hym selffe [*Herod*] wold after goo vnto the chylde and hys *deyver* doo. c 1845 *Hood Faithless Nelly Gray* iv. He went to pay her his *devoür*, when he'd deuoured his pay!

*γ.* 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* l. 655 This royall marriage was solemnysed.. They frendes, cosyns redy on euery syde To do thair *devoüre*. 1659 *DRYDEN Wild Gallant* iv. I, I beseech your ladyship instruct me where I may tender my *devoirs*. 1673 - *Marr. & la Mode* II. i. O, my dear, I was just going to pay my *devoirs* to you. 1676 *SHADWELL Virthoso* l. i. He's come to pay his *devoir* to you. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* Lett. 14 Oct., I am come down to pay my *devoirs* to Miss Byron. I hope for acceptance. 1782 *European Mag.* I. 248 She.. resisted the *devoirs* of the tender and pious Lord George Gordon. 1816 *J. SCOTT Vis. Paris* 37 In the inn-yards of our great North-road, when the passing coachmen pay their *devoirs* to the expectant chambermaids. 1873 *BROWNING Red Coll. Nt. cap* 141 When he paid *devoir* To Louis Quatorze as he dined in state. 1880 *DISRAELI Endym.* lxiv. Prince Florestan paid his grave *devoirs*, with a gaze which seemed to search into Lady Roehampton's inmost heart.

† 5. *pl.* Moneys due; dues; duties. *Obs.*

[1360 *Act 34 Edw. III.* c. 18 Paiaut lour custumes & autres *devoirs* au Roi. 1378 *Act 2 Rich. II.* Stat. c. 3 Custumes, subsidies et autres *devoirs* de Calays.] 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 125 The said William Heris sued a plee from the courte Xpian too the court of Rome in a cause of *deours* hanging bewixt on Alis Doughterwile of R. S. and the said William. 1593-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 27 § 1 The Kinges *deuete* called the *devoirs* or Custume of Calays. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 116 b, [tr. quot. 1378] Custumes and subsidies, and other *devoirs* of Calais.

† **Devoir**, *v. Obs. rare*. In 6 *dever*, *devoyre*. [*f. prec. sb.*] *intr.* and *refl.* - ENDEAVOUR *v.*

1530 *PALSGR.* 514½ I *dever*, I applye my *devoür* to do a thing.. I shall *devoüre* my selfe to the best that I maye.

**Devoit**, *obs. Sc. form of DEVOUT.*

**Devoke**, *v. Obs. rare* - 0. [*ad. L. devocare* (see DEVOCATE): after *convoke*, *invoke*, which go back to French originals.]

1633 *COCKERAM, Devoke*, to call downe.

**Devolutize**: see *DE- II. 1.*

† **Devoüt**, *voul't*, *pa. pple. Obs.* [*a. Anglo-Fr. devolt = F. dévolu*, repr. *L. devolutus*, *pa. pple. of devolutere*.] = DEVOLVED.

1531 *Dial. on Lawis Eng.* II. xxxvi. (1638) 124 If he.. present not, then the presentment is *devolt* [*ed. 1721 devoluite*] to the Patriark.

† **Devolute**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [*ad. L. devolutus* - *pa. pple. of devolutere*: see DEVOLVE.] Devolved, transmitted down.

1460 *CAPRAVE Chron.* 53 Alisaundre rejoysed the kyngdam of Babylon, that was thanne.. *devolute* to the kyngdam of Perse. 1513 *MORE Rich.* III. Wks. 63 Y<sup>e</sup> right and title of [the crown of England].. is.. *devolute* & comen vnto y<sup>e</sup> most excellent prince y<sup>e</sup> lord protector. 1531 *Dial. on Lawis Eng.* xxxi. (1638) 54 If a Title.. be once *devolute* to the heire in the taile. 1621 *R. JOHNSON Way to Glory* 41 The monarchie of the Romans.. became *devolute* to Julian the apostate. [1721 *St. German's Doct. & Stud.* 261 Specially if the collation be *devolute* to the Pope.]

**Devolute** (*dəv'vūt*), *v. rare.* [*f. L. devolutus* - *ppl. stem of devolutere*: see DEVOLVE.]

1. *trans.* To pass or transfer by devolution; to DEVOLVE.

c 1534 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden 1846) I. 127 At the lengthe the monarchie was *devolute* to one onlie. 1548 *HALL Chron.* 182 The said Crowne.. should immediatly bee *devolute* to the Duke of Yorke. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 229 The right of the Advowson was *devolute* unto him. 1586 *FERNE Blas. Gentrie* 31 The coat *devolute* to the bearer from his ancestors. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 28 July 2½ The House will devise means of *devoluting* some of its work to more leisured bodies.

2. *intr.* To lapse.

1893 *A. KENEALY Molly & Man* 24 Some dusky potentate, whose entity and powers had *devolute* through the ages.

**Devolution** (*dəv'vūl'jən*). [*ad. med. L. devolutio-em*, n. of action *f. L. devolutere* to roll down: see DEVOLVE and -ION.]

1. From the intrans. senses of the verb.

1. *lit.* Rolling down; descending or falling with rolling motion. *arch.*

1623 *COCKERAM Devolution*, a rolling downe. 1695 *WOODWARD Nt. Hist. Earth* l. (1723) 57 Deterations, or the *Devolution* of Earth down upon the Valleys, from the Hills.

*Ibid.* (1723) 257 This Deteration.. or *Devolution* of Earth and Sand from the Mountains.

2. *fig.* The rolling or passing on of time; descent or passing on through a series of revolutions or stages, in time, order, etc.

c 1630 *JACKSON Creed* vi. xviii, The possible *devolutions* or alternations of the reasonable creatures from his antecedent will to his consequent. 1651 *Ralegh's Ghost* 157 After a long *devolution* of years fulfilled. 1826 *C. BUTLER Life Grotius* l. 3 heading, Boundaries and *Devolution* of the Empire of Germany during the Carolingian Dynasty. 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 400 Everybody's price of corn must depend on this descent, or *devolution* as we call it, through ranges of different machinery. 1843 *Ibid.* LIV. 541 The '*devolution*' of foreign agriculture upon lower qualities of land and consequently its permanent exaltation in price.

3. Descent by natural or due succession from one to another, of property, or *fig.* of qualities, etc.

1545 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi. Par.* Pref. 11 By a moste just and right *devolucion*, and dyscent of inheritance of the crownes of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande. 1590 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 291 The legacie is lost without hope of *devolucion* thereof to the executors or administrators. a 1631 *DONNE in Select.* (1840) 130 Now for the riches themselves.. he may have them by *devolucion* from his parents. 1706 *De For. Jure Div.* ix. 194 If Kings by Jus Divinum wear the Crown, By nat'l *Devolution* handed down. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 95 The party of lord Danby.. asserted a *devolution* of the crown on the princess of Orange. 1842 *GROVE Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 6) 20 A force cannot originate other than by *devolucion* from some pre-existing force or forces.

4. The passing of any unexercised right to the one upon whom it devolves if allowed to lapse.

1593 *BILSON Govt. Christ's Ch.* 349 To loose their right.. by *devolucion*, when they neglected their time about sixe monethes. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Devolution*.. a falling into lapse. 1661 *BRAMHALL Just. Vind.* vi. 129 A thousand other artifices to get money. As provisions, Collations, Exemptions, Canonisations, Divolutions, Revocations. 1707 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 337 An Empty Fellow.. whom the Archbp. of Cant. Dr. Tension, put into the Society upon the *Devolution* to him of that Power. 1712 *Ibid.* III. 331 If it [election of Warden of New Coll.] be not determin'd within 12 Days there will be a *Devolution*. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 62 Vacating the place or office, and a *devolution* of the right of election for that turn to the crown. 1818 *HALLAM Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 212 The popes soon assumed not only a right of decision, but of *devolucion*; that is, of supplying the want of election.. by a nomination of their own. 1872 *JERVIS Gallican Ch.* I. Intro. 23 note, '*Devolution*' signifies the lapse of a benefice to the Pope, by reason of failure on the part of the patron to present a clerk duly qualified.

† b. The passing of jurisdiction upon appeal. *Obs.*

1593 *BILSON Govt. Christ's Ch.* 11 All matters without exception pertaine to Christ's tribunal originally, and not by way of *devolucion*. a 1676 *HALE (J.)*, The jurisdiction exercised in those courts is derived from the crown of England, and the last *devolucion* is to the king by way of appeal. 1706 *tr. Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 1616 C. II. iv. xx. 363 Norshall any *Devolution* or Appeal bee lodged with the Apostolical See. 1726 [see DEVOLVE 3 b].

c. *Sc. Law.* (See quot.)

1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scott.*, *Devolution* is a term sometimes applied to the reference made by two or more arbiters who differ in opinion, to an oversman or umpire, to determine the difference. To confer this power on arbiters, an express clause in the submission is necessary. The term is also applied to the *devolucion* of a purchase made under articles of roup upon the next highest offerer, on the failure of the highest offerer to find caution for payment of the price within the time limited by the articles.

5. The passing of the power or authority of one person or body to another.

1756 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* L 162 This *devolucion* of power, to the people at large, includes in it a dissolution of the whole form of government established by that people. 1875 *BAVCE Holy Rom. Emp.* xiv. (ed. 5) 236 The complete exclusion.. of any notion of a *devolucion* of authority from the sovereign people.

6. *Biol.* (opposed to EVOLUTION): Degeneration. 1882 *H. S. CARPENTER in Huxlet, Monthly* Sept. 688 If there be *e-volution*, there surely is *de-volution*, a degradation of the species. 1892 *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XLI. 709 Psychological disease, the progress of which in contrast with *evolution* is called *devolution*.

II. From the transitive senses of the vb.

† 7. The action of throwing down. *Obs.*

1663 *BP. PATRICK Parat. Pilgr.* 303 In those submissions and *devolutions* of ourselves before our Lord.

8. *fig.* The causing of anything to descend or fall upon (any one); the handing (of anything) on to a successor.

1621 *SANDERSON Sermon* I. 169, 2. The suspension of his judgment for his time; 3. And the *devolucion* of it upon Jehoram. 1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* v. II. (1852) 255 A *devolucion* of certain burdens on the heads of such as were treated with it. 1852 *GLADSTONE Homer* I. 489 A *devolucion* of sovereignty either partial or total, by aged men upon their heirs.

9. The causing of authority, duties, or the like to fall upon a substitute or substitutes; esp. the delegation or leaving of portions or details of duties to subordinate officers or committees.

1780 *T. JEFFERSON Lett. Writ.* (1893) II. 305 Disappointments which flowed from the *devolucion* of his duties on Deputies acting without a head. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 189 To lighten the cares of the central Legislature by judicious *devolucion*. 1880 *GLADSTONE Sp. in Parlt.* 28 Feb., The day when there may be wisely devised, and successfully carried through the House an important and effectual measure for the *devolucion* of such portions of its powers as may be safely *devolved*, with the view of



lightening its duties. 1888 — in *Daily News* 6 Nov. 6/2 They were passed by the Grand Committee, passed by the method of what is called devolution. 1889 G. FINLAY *Eng. Railway* 15 The management of this great service is nothing more than a carefully arranged system of devolution combined with watchful supervision.

† 10. *Math.* = EVOLUTION 4 b. *Obs.*

1690 LEBBOURN *Curs. Math.* 343 Education of the Lesser Root by Devolution.

**Devolutive**, *a.* [f. *L. devolut-* (see DEVOLUTE) + *-IVE*.] Of, pertaining, or tending to devolution. 1872 JERVIS *Gillican Ch. I.* Intro. 76 Whether the *appel comme d'abus* had a 'suspensive', or only a 'devolutive' effect.

**Devolve** (*dīv'lv*), *v.* [ad. *L. devolv-ēre* to roll down, f. *DE* - *I* + *volvēre* to roll.]

*I. trans.*

1. To roll down; to cause to descend with rolling motion; also to unroll (something rolled up), to unroll (a sail). *arch.*

1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi. 497 Thence hem to the presses they devolve. 1633 COCKERAM, *Devolute*, to role downe. 1642 MERVIN in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) l. 217 These like Straws and Chips play'd in the Streams, until they are devolved in the Ocean of their deserved Ruine. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 283 His Thames, With gentle course devolving fruitful Streams. 1758 MURPHY *Orphan of China* ii. ii. 18 Where the Tanais Devolves his icy tribute to the sea. 1765 BEATTIE *Judith*, of Paris lix. Who... All to the storm the unfetter'd sail devolve. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Syst. Heaven's Wks.* III. 171 Where little England, now devolves so quietly to the sea her sweet pastoral rivulets. *fig.* 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* Pref. (1639) 2 Whose names are devolved and brought unto us by the succession of ages. 1830 TENNYSON *Character*, He spake of virtue... And with... a lack-lustre dead-blue eye, Devolved his rounded periods.

† b. To roll over so as to cause to fall; to overturn, overthrow. *Obs.*

1470 *HARDING Chron.* xcvi. iv. All his nacyon Deuolued were, and from they ryght expelled. 1608 HEYWOOD *Rape of Lucrece* v. iv. They behind him will devolve the bridge. 1658 CLEVELAND *Wks.* (1687) 215 That pious Arch whereon the building stood, Which broke, the whole's devolv'd into a Flood.

† c. To roll away (from a person). *Obs.*

1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 10 He was solicitous to devolve and depel from himself, the note of avarice.

† d. To roll (to and fro). *Obs. rare.*

1725 *Pope* *Osses* xx. 35 Ulysses so, from side to side devolv'd, In self-debate the Suitors doom resolv'd.

2. *fig.* To cause to pass down by the revolution of time (into some state or condition).

1533 BULLENDEN *Liuy* ii. (1821) 145 All the soumes, quihilkis war afore devolvit in dett, war commandit to be restorit to thair creditoris. 1545 JOYE *Exp. Dan.* xi. (R.) Thus was the worlde 47 yeris before Crystis birthe deuolued into the thour monarchie called the Romane and last empyre. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Treat. Monarchy* viii. 57 That State was then devolved into a Monarchy by Conquest.

3. *fig.* To cause to pass to or fall upon (a person).

a. To cause to pass down by inheritance or legal succession (to another). 1538 LELAND *Itin.* VI. 31 The Dykes Landes by Heyres generalles is devolvit now to Mr. Goring and to Mr. Deringe. 1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 291 The legacie is not devolved to his executors. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 569 The inheritance devolv'd by marriage vnto the Maynards. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 20 They grew to be devolved under the House of Burgundy. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 121 ¶ 5 Students... can seldom add more than some small particle of knowledge, to the hereditary stock devolved to them from ancient times.

† b. To cause to pass (to or into the hands of another); especially through the failure or forfeiture of the previous holders. *Obs.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* l. (1599) 6 They were devolv'd to the sea Apostolike by the disposing of the lawes. 1604 FURBECK *Pandectae* 32 The State being now... devolv'd to the degrees of the people. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 1239 Pronouncing their lives, their goods... to be confiscated and devolved unto the Emperour his cofers. 1622 DONNE *Serms.* clv. VI. 212 By their connivance that power was devolved into a foreign prelate's hand. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* ii. viii. (Rtdg.) 108 War... naturally devolves the command into the king's... authority. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 74 The Appeal operates the Effect of a Devolution; because it devolves the cause to a Superiour Judge.

† c. To cause to fall or alight (on or upon an object). *Obs.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 460 The denomination of these criminal Judges... being thus devolv'd upon them, there continued. 1649 MILTON *Elkon* 30 The King envying to see the peoples love devolv'd on another object. 1667 — *P. L.* x. 135 Least on my head both sin and punishment... be all Devolv'd. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 172 The last excuse devolveth the error... upon Cressus. 1703 DE FOE *Shortest Way to Dissenters* Misc. 489 When our Government shall be devolv'd upon Foreigners.

d. To cause (a charge, duty, or responsibility) to fall upon (any one); esp. to throw upon or delegate to deputies duties for which the responsibility belongs to the principal. (Now a chief sense.)

1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts* 316 All affaires... of the King's household... shall be devolved upon his fidelity. 1641 SNEYTHMUS *Vind. Ausso.* x. (1653) 42 He gives this charge not to his Chancellor or Commissary, or any other man upon whom hee had devolved his power. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* l. xiv. 352 He was obliged to devolve on others the weight of government. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) I. 183 The Spanish court... was extremely willing to devolve the burden of discovery upon its subjects. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. ii. 354 The master... becomes too weak

to resume the power which he has imprudently devolved. 1847 ADDISON *Law of Contracts* l. i. § 2 (1883) 114 A mere honorary churchwarden who... devolves all the duties of this office upon a paid colleague. 1880 C. H. PEARSON in *Victorian Rev.* 2 Feb. 540 Those who, because they are too busy or too ignorant to discharge the higher duties of self-government, have been glad to devolve them upon their representatives.

† 4. To throw (a person) upon (some resource).

1636 WILSON alias KNOTT *Direction to be observ'd by N. N.* ii. 17 If the true Church may erre... we are still devolved either upon the private Spirit... or else upon naturall wit and judgement. 1672 WREN in *Gutch Coll. Chr. I.* 252, I am now devolved upon that unparalleled villainy. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 166 He... then intirely devolves himself on Jesus Christ for it.

*II. intrans.*

5. To roll or flow down from (a source). *arch.*

1630 LORD BANTAM 18 (L.) Streams that had in rolling currents, from the tops of the mountains, devolved into the rivers below. 1725 *Pope* *Osses* iv. 34 Two youths whose semblant features prove Their blood devolving from the source of JOVE. 1771 SMOLETT *Ode to Leven-Water* 17 Devolving from thy parent lake, A charming maze thy waters make. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 320 The quantities of snow which devolve from the superior parts of the mountain have sometimes proved fatal to travellers. 1847 R. CHAMBERS *Traditions* Edin. 188 It was a goodly sight to see the long procession devolve from the close.

6. *fig.* To roll or flow on to or into (some condition).

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* v. (1618) 197 That the matters... would with speed devolve to their perfection. *Ibid.* (1618) 299 The affaires of the Pisans... did daily devolve into greater straits. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* Wks. 1875 IV. 300 To raise, betwixt the King and his people, a rational jealousy of Popery and French-government, till he should insensibly devolve into them. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Theban Sphinx* Wks. X. 238 Four separate movements through which this impassioned tale devolves.

7. To pass to the next in natural or conventional order. a. To pass or fall to another, esp. through the failure or forfeiture of the earlier holder.

1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 184 That it should not devolve from himself and his colleague to the court of Rome. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 66 Yet does not the Supremacy devolve to the multitude, who never yet had right to Rule, or choose their Rulers. 1754 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 322 To him the benefit of all forfeiture devolved. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 22 Being then entirely abandoned by the clergy... the study and practice of it [civil law] devolved... into the hands of laymen. 1786 BURKE *Warren Hastings* Wks. (1842) II. 145 By the death of Colonel Monson, the whole power of the government of Fort William devolved to the governor and one member of the council.

b. To pass down, descend, or fall in course of succession to (on, upon) anyone.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Ch. Brit.* vi. xlv. 150 The Empire thus devolv'd to Dioclesian. 1655-60 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 38/2 He had a Brother, who dying without Issue, his Estate devolved to Pittacus. 1689 in *Somers Tracts* II. 341 If a King dies, he hath a Successor, and the Right devolves upon him. 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 3 This Friendship devolving from the Parents to the Children. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 108 ¶ 13 He died without a will, and the estate devolved to the legal heir. 1806 SERR *Winter in Lond.* III. 25 A considerable estate in the Cape of Good Hope, which had devolved to us through a relation of my wife's mother. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 175/1 A service of plate bequeathed by a baronet to devolve with his baronetcy.

c. To fall as a duty or responsibility on or upon anyone.

1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* v. iv. 418 After Bourbon's death, the command... devolved on Philibert de Chalons. 1791 COWPER *Osses* li. 440 To us should double toil ensue, on whom the charge To parcel out his wealth would then devolve. 1819 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 208 By the revolution, the duties... of government devolved upon the people of New Hampshire. 1860 FYNDALE *Clac.* l. xvi. 107, I knew that upon him would devolve the chief labour. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 9 May 5/2 They recognise the obligation which devolves upon them.

8. Of persons: a. To have recourse to (for support); come upon as a charge. b. To fall or sink gradually, to degenerate. ? *Obs.*

1748 JOHNSON *L. P., Savage* Wks. III. 348 His conduct had... wearied some... but he might... still have devolved to others whom he might have entertained with equal success. 1751 — *Rambler* No. 149 ¶ 9 Multitudes are suffered by relations equally near to devolve upon the parish. 1830 J. BEE *Ess. on Foote* Foote's Wks. p. ii, A gentleman and scholar devolving into the buffoon... is an unseemly sight.

Hence Devolving *vbl. sb.*

1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxvii. 427 Tidings of his father's death, and the devolving of his crown and throne on himself.

**Devolvment** (*dīv'lv'mēt*). [f. DEVOLVE *v.* + *-MENT*.] The action of devolving; devolution.

1847 in CRAIG. 1829 MISS BROUGHTON *Mrs. Bligh* xv. 336 Arrangements for the temporary devolvment of her philanthropical labours upon a fellow-worker.

**Devonian** (*dīvō'niān*), *a. sb.* [f. med. *L. Devonia*, latinized form of *Devon*, OE. *Defena*, *Defna* = *scir* Devonshire.]

1. Of or belonging to Devonshire.

1612 DRAVTON *Poly-oth.* l. 284 Easely ambling downe through the Deuonian dales. 1880 MISS BRADDOCK *Just as I am* ii, A younger branch of a good old Devonian family tree. 1887 — *Like & Unlike* xi, The hedgerows were budding in the soft Devonian air.

b. as *sb.* A native or inhabitant of Devonshire.

1882 C. E. MATHEWS in *Athenaeum* 23 Dec. 848/1 A treasure not only to Devonians, but to book lovers generally.

2. *Geol.* Name given to a geological formation or 'system' of rocks lying below the Carboniferous and above the Silurian formations; hence, of or pertaining to this formation and the geological period during which it was deposited.

The name was given in reference to the great development of these rocks as a marine formation in Devonshire. The rocks called 'Old Red Sandstone' in Scotland, West of England, and South Wales, are held to be lacustrine deposits of contemporary age, and included in the Devonian System; and the term is applied all over the world to a system of rocks having the same stratigraphical position, and containing organic remains similar to those of the Devonshire strata.

1837 SEDGWICK & MURCHISON in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* Ser. II. V. 701 We purpose therefore for the future to designate these groups (the Cornish *Killias* and the Devonian slates) collectively by the name *Devonian system*, as involving no hypothesis and being agreeable to analogy. 1846 *Expos. Outline of Vestiges Nat. Hist. Creation* 24 The Old Red Sandstone or Devonian System comes next. 1871 *Livell. Stud. Elem. Geol.* 421 The name Devonian was given by Sir R. Murchison and Professor Sedgwick to marine fossiliferous strata which, in the South of England, occupy a similar position between the overlying coal and the underlying Silurian formation. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* v. 84 The Devonian, or, as it may be better called in America, from the vast development of its beds on the south side of Lake Erie, the Erian formation. 1885 *Lyell's Stud. Elem. Geol.* 418 The number of American Devonian plants has now been raised... to 160. *Ibid.* 419 There were no... Reptilia during the Devonian age.

**Devonic** (*dīv'nik*), *a. Geol. rare.* [f. as DEVONIAN + *-IC*.] = DEVONIAN 2.

1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* xv. 339 The slaty overhanging layers of Devonic limestone.

**Devonite** (*dēvō'nit*). *Min.* [f. *Devon* + *-ITE*.]

A synonym of WAVELLITE, from its having been first discovered near Barnstaple in Devonshire.

1826 EMMONS *Min.* 214.

**Devonport**: see DAVENPORT.

**Devonshire**, *v.*: see DENSHERE.

**Devor**, *obs. form* of DEVOUR.

† **Devoration**. *Obs.* [a. *obs. F. devoration*, -*acion*, ad. *L. devorātion-em* (in Vulgate), n. of action from *devorare* to DEVOUR.] The action of devouring or consuming.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 94 [Poverty]... is the goulfe of devoracion And fountayne of desolacion. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 72 The decoration of the body is the devoration of the Substance.

† **Devoratory**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. *L. devorā-tōri-us* (Tertull.), f. *devorator* DEVOURER; see -ORY.] Of devouring or consuming quality.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 13 Deliver us from those devoratory evils. 1650 — *Comm. Pentat.* III. 112 These devoratory evils, as Tertullian calleth them.

**Devorce**, *vors(e, obs. ff. DIVORCE.*

**Devore**, *obs. ff. DEVOIR, DEVOUR.*

**Devoste**, *Devot, obs. ff. DEVOUT.*

**Devot**, *obs. var. of DIVOT, a sod.*

|| **Dévol, dévote**: see DEVOTE *sb. B.*

|| **Devota**. *Obs.* [It. and Sp., fem. of DEVOTO, q.v.] A female devotee, a devotee.

1644 EVELYN *Mem.* (1899) I. 134 The church of St. Prudentia in which is a well... visited by many devotas. 1685 EVELYN *Mrs. Godolphin* 63 This Act of those Devotas.

† **Devotary**. *Obs.* [ad. med. *L. devotarius*, -*aria* (Du Cange), f. *devot-* ppl. stem: see DEVOTE *v.*, and cf. VOTARY.] A votary; a devotee.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 50 Diana... to whose shrine there went up a more famous... pilgrimage of devotaries. 1670 HACKET *Cent. Sermon.* (1675) 149 Religious honour is done unto them by some superstitious devotaries.

**Devote** (*dīvō't*), *a. and sb. arch.* [ad. *L. devot-us* devoted, consecrated or dedicated by vow, pa. ppl. of *devovere* to DEVOTE. In Eng. it appears partly as a continuation of ME. *devot*, -*le*, variant of DEVOUT, OF. *devot*, *devote*. As a *sb.* it was generally superseded 1675-1725 by DEVOTEE, and when retained later is usually identified with mod. *F. dévote* fem., and applied only to a female devotee, the corresponding *F. dévot* masc., being occasionally used of the male.]

*A. ppl. a.* = DEVOTED. *a.* with *to*.

1566 SHAKES. *Tam. Shr.* l. i. 32 So devote to Aristotle's Ethics [printed checkes]. 1577 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. (1632) 209 The places where Idols have been worshipped are... devote to vltter destruction. 1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 4 The glory of God, to which his excellent religious mind was evermore devote. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 208 To destruction sacred and devote. 1747 COLLINS *Passions* 105 Where is thy native simple heart Devote to Virtue, Fancy, Art? 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1854) 107, I am devote to study.

*b.* without *to*.

1599 HAKLUNT *Voy.* I. 148 We... as your perpetual and devote friends. 1599 *Warr. Faire* *Wom.* II. 750, I will be to you a husband so devote. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. l. II. l. (1651) 417 He is thy slave, thy vassall, most devote, affectioned, and bound in all duty.

*B. adj.* = DEVOUT.

[1225-1552: see DEVOUT *a.*] 1625 BOYS *Wks.* (1630) 124 By meditation and devote prayer. 1651 *Serms. Coron. Chas. II.* in *Phenix* I. 244 Trajan the Emperor was, I. Devote at home. II. Courageous in war. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LV. 550 The deep drawn sigh—the devote interjection.



C. sb. A devotee. † a. in form devote. Obs.

1630 DAVENANT *Just Italian* iv. Wks. 1872 I. 252 Two faces more allied In all devotes of view I have not seen. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 8 Sectaries, who through a Fanatic zeal were become Devotes to this great Idol. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex.* VII. (1867) 71 He is a devote of the house of Austria. 1673 *Lady's Call* i. v. § 18 Those who from great voluptuaries have turned devotees. 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cless Mar* 18 Apr., The difference between an old devote and a young beauty. 1720 WELTON *Suffer, Son of God* I. x. 255 He who seeks to do his Own Will... has no Claim... to the Peace or Merit of a Devotee.

β. in mod.F. form *dévot*, fem. *dévote*.

1702 W. J. BRUNY *Voy. Levant* xl. 156, I. saw a great many of those *Devots* pass along the Streets. 1746 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to W. Montagu* 24 Nov., I know not how to acknowledge enough my obligations to the countess; and I reckon it a great one from her who is a *dévote*, that she never brought any priest to me. 1779 J. ADAMS *Diary* 14 Dec. Wks. 1851 III. 232 Numbers of *devots* upon their knees. 1808 SCOTT *Leit.* 22 Jan. (1804) I. 92 In her own character as a sort of devotee. 1866 MRS. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xxxi. (1874) 395 Maria, poor thing, had no hand in it; she is not a *dévote*.

† Devote, sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs. [f. DEVOTE v.] Act of devoting, devotion.

1659 R. ERDES *Christ's Exalt.* Ep. Ded., Some manifestation of a reciprocation in this devotee.

Devote (*děvōt*), v. [f. L. *dēvōt*-, ppl. stem of *dēvōtēre* to vow, dedicate by a vow, devote, f. DE-I. 2 + *vōtēre* to vow, dedicate: cf. also the L. frequentative *dēvōtāre*, in med.L. much used for *dēvōtēre*.]

1. trans. To appropriate by, or as if by, a vow; to set apart or dedicate solemnly or formally; to consecrate (to).

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 16 Yours devoted till death. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* A iv, Love and friendship... urgeth mee particularly to devote my selfe unto you. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xxvii. 28 No devoted thing that a man shall devote unto the Lord. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 262 A chalice of gold also he devoted. 1723 LAW *Serious C.* iv. (ed. 2) 48 All Christians are by their Baptism devoted to God. 1802 LD. ELTON in *Vesey's Rep.* VII. 73 The Will, devoting the property to charity was producible. 1896 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 53 Each of the thirty-six chapels was devoted to the worship of a separate sect.

2. To give up, addict, apply zealously or exclusively (to a pursuit, occupation, etc., or to a particular purpose); esp. refl. to devote oneself.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 321 He hath devoted, and given vp himselfe to the Contemplation... of her parts and Graces. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* i. Devote this day to mirth. 1798 H. SKRINE *Two Tours Wales* 72 Having devoted some days to the objects in the neighbourhood of Swansea, we left that place. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* 3 Had these endowments... been devoted to national education. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 672 [He] who devotes himself to some intellectual pursuit. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* Introd. 66 Hill sides now devoted to pasturage.

3. To give over or consign to the powers of evil or to destruction; to doom; to invoke or pronounce a curse upon.

1647 *Power of Keys* v. 133 The Senate... did devote or Anathematize even a whole Country or Region at once. a 1718 ROWE (J.), Let her... Devote the hour when such a wretch was born. 1776 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. I. ix. 181 The hostile army was devoted with dire execrations to the gods of war and of thunder. 1811 LOCKHART *Valerius* II. ix. 267 May Jove devote me, if I had [etc.]. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. xxiii. 206 A witches' guild. They scatter, devote, and doom!

† b. To invoke or pronounce (a curse). Obs.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. i. A hearty curse hath been devoted on the head of that author.

Hence Devoting vbl. sb.

1640 O. SEDGWICK *Christ's Counsel* 222 What was our baptism but a devoting... of our selves to be faithful to Christ? 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 434 'Sons of Belial', a name very significant, shewing... their devoting of themselves to the devil's service.

† Devoté. Obs. [An erroneous form of DEVOTE sb.<sup>1</sup>, or of DEVOTEE, with pseudo-French spelling.]

1729 FIELDING *Love Sev. Masques* iii. vi. We must all be proud of so elegant a devoté! 1824 MISS L. M. HAWKINS *Mem.* I. 231 My father was a devoté of Titian.

Devoted (*děvōt-tēd*), ppl. a. [f. DEVOTE v. + -ED.]

1. Vowed; appropriated or set apart by a vow or formally; under a vow; dedicated, consecrated.

1504 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. ii. 35 To stop devoted charitable deeds. 1611 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* II. Wks. 1874 III. 27 All devoted To abandon men, and chuse virginity. 1623 COCKERAM, *Devoted*, vowed. 1638 BAKER *Tr. Balsac's Lett.* II. 113 A Societie of devoted persons, who continued in meditation so many houres a day. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 381 The Ethnic Temples and devoted places at Rome. 1829 N. WORCESTER *Atoning Sacr.* iv. (1830) 16 Laying the hands on the head of the devoted sacrifice.

2. Characterized by devotion; zealously attached or addicted to a person or cause; enthusiastically loyal or faithful. (Of persons, their actions, etc.)

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 261 Being a devoted servant to the Prior. 1606 MARSTON *Parasitaster* III. i. When you vow a most devoted love to one, you swear not to tender a most devoted love to another. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* i. i. Sir, your very devoted. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* III. xcvi. 348 These democratic institutions have cost the life work of thousands of devoted men.

b. with to.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* Ded. A ij, A Gentleman most sincerely devoted to your Honor. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* 13 A Gentleman of this Land wholly devoted to Puritanisme. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* i. Her heart was devoted to La Motte. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 115 Devoted as Queensberry had always been to the cause of prerogative.

3. Formally or surely consigned to evil or destruction; doomed.

1621 BIBLE *Dent.* xiii. 17 There shall cleave nought of the cursed [margin. devoted] thing to thine hand. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 890 These wicked Tents devoted. 1700 DRYDEN *Theodore & Hon.* 124 He cheered the dogs to follow her who fled, And vowed revenge on her devoted head. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 543 Round our devoted heads the billows beat. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vi. (ed. 3) 59 He leaves him... a devoted victim to Milo. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Philos. Necess.* 183 All your violent declamation falls upon... my devoted head. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1866) III. i. 16 Another storm burst on the devoted land. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xiii, Though the heaven should fall on her devoted head.

Devotedly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a devoted manner; zealously, enthusiastically.

1812 SHELLEY in *Hogg Life* (1858) II. 137 Believe how devotedly and sincerely I must now remain yours. 1820 SOUTHEY *Ode Portrait Bp. Heber* 4 For this great end devotedly he went, Forsaking friends and kin. 1840 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. vii. 109 Mary Duff, one of the Maries to whom Lord Byron was so devotedly attached. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 47 He is a lover, and very devotedly in love.

Devotedness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being devoted or zealously addicted.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. xii. (1713) 23, I have very much wondered at the devotedness of some Mens Spirits to the pretence of pure Mechanism in the solving of the Phenomena of the Universe. a 1714 M. HENRY in *Spurgeon Trans. Dav.* Ps. xxv. 5 To live a life of devotedness to God. 1827 HOOD *Nat. Tales, Fall of Leaf*, [She] cherished him with all a woman's devotedness. 1872 LIDON *Elem. Relig.* i. 19 This idea of religion as personal devotedness to God.

Devotee (*devōtī*). [An Eng. formation, from DEVOTE v. or a. + -EE, after words like *assignee*, *refugee*, etc., in which this suffix came historically from Fr. -*é* of the pa. ppl. *Devotee* may be looked upon as a re-fashioning of the sb. DEVOTE, which was formerly used in the same sense: *devote* and *devotee* were used indifferently from c 1675 to 1725. (Cf. *assign* and *assignee*.) In early instances, writers or printers sometimes made *devotée*, as if a French feminine: cf. DEVOTÉ.]

1. gen. A person zealously devoted to a particular party, cause, pursuit, etc.; a votary.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Religion* (1850) I. 22 Our atheistical devotees to Dame Nature. 1666 HACKET *Let.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 553, I was once an unworthy member of your Bodie, and will be ever a most affectionate devotee unto it. a 1670 — *Abp. Williams* II. § 212 (1693) 230 A great Devotee to publick and private Prayer. 1676 D'URFAY *Mad. Fickle* v. ii. Come, my witty Devotees of Venus. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* (R.) He [Edward Dyer] was esteemed by some a Rosie-crucian, and a great devotee to Dr. Job Dee. 1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* iv. § 6. 98 A devotee of Aristotle. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 284 As fanatical a devotee of vegetarianism. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. xiii. 377 He was a devotee to his duty.

2. spec. One zealously devoted to religion, or to some form of worship or religious observance; one characterized by religious devotion, esp. of an extreme or superstitious kind.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* (1879) I. 208 As much trudging up and downe of devotees. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 220 Those Vessels set out to carry Devotees to Mahomet's Tomb. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 354 ¶ x You have described most sorts of Women... but I think you have never yet said anything of a Devotee. A Devotee is one of those who disparage Religion by their indiscreet and unseasonable introduction of the Mention of Virtue on all Occasions. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* xxv. (1812) I. 171 A set of devotees in some parts of the East Indies who never taste flesh. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* Wks. (1841) 503 He grew older, became... from a profligate a devotee. 1854 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xvi. 202 The highest form of religion was considered to be that exhibited by the devotee who sat in a tree until the birds had built their nests in his hair.

Hence Devoteeism, the principles or practice of a devotee.

1828 J. HUNTER in C. More *Life Sir T. More* Pref. 56 The spirit of religious devoteeism which appears in his work. 1852 STONE *A. Ballou's Spirit Manif.* vii. 93 Victims of these popular devoteeisms.

† Devoteless, a. Obs. [f. DEVOTE v. (or sb.) + -LESS.] Without devotion; undevout.

1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 165 He shall do God and thee good service in these devoteless times. 1738 G. SMITH *Curious Relat.* II. 216 To... bend thy knees twice in thy Prayer, with a hundred devoteless wandering Thoughts.

Devotely, obs. form of DEVOTELY.

Devotement (*děvōt-mēt*). [f. DEVOTE v. + -MENT.]

1. The action of devoting, or fact of being devoted; devotion, dedication.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* ii. iii. 322 He hath devoted, and given vp himselfe to the Contemplation, marke, and deuteament of her parts and Graces. (So *Fol.* x; *Qq.* and *Fol.* 2 denotement.) 1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. xxvii. 29 A devotement was more than a simple vow, whereof there might be redemption, but things devoted had

no redemption. a 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 217 A devotement and a dedication of themselves... to God is then made. 1749 HURD *Notes on Hor. Art. of Poetry* (T.), Her [Iphigenia's] devotement was the demand of Apollo. 1809 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* I. 223 The self-denial and the self-devotement of apostles. 1827 SIR W. HAMILTON in *Life* I. 272 A moderate devotement of time. 1852 WAYLAND *Mem. Judson* (1853) I. i. 29 His own personal devotement to the missionary cause.

† 2. concr. Something devoted; a votive offering. Obs. rare.

1799 E. KING *Monimenta Antig.* I. Pref. 19 'Avabhuara, consecrated devotements... inscribed with Greek Letters.

† Devoteness. Obs. [f. DEVOTE a. + -NESS.] Devoutness, devotedness.

1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] tr. *Hist. Justine Gg* ja, There are two things which are desired of excellent Princes, Devotenesse at home, valor in Warre.

Devoter (*děvōt-ēr*). [f. DEVOTE v. + -ER.]

† 1. A votary, a devotee. (Cf. DEVOTRESS.) Obs. rare.

1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 4 Where one doth professe himselfe a Devoto or peculiar servant of our Lord; whole Townes... are the Devoti of our Ladie. Quoted 1634 by SIR M. SANDYS *Ess.* 196 Where one doth professe himselfe a Devoter, or peculiar Servant of our Lord, whole Townes... are Devoters of our Lady.

2. One who devotes.

1828 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

Devoterer, corrupted form of *advoterer*, ADULTERER. (Cf. DEVOUTOUR.)

1550 BECON *Gov. Virtue* Early Wks. (1843) 450 The man that breaketh wedlock with another man's wife... let him be slain, both the devoterer [ed. 1566 advoterer] and the advoteress.

† Devote'sse. Obs. rare. [f. DEVOTE sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ESS: cf. DEVOTA, DÉVOTÉ.] A female devotee.

1658 BRAMHALL *Consecr.* Bks. viii. 193 Are not Governants, and Devotesses, besides ordinary maid-servants, women?... Let themselves be Judges whether a Woman a wife, or a Woman a Governour or a Devotesse, be more properly to be ranged under the name.

Devotion (*děvōt-jōn*), sb. Also 3-6 -cion, -oun, -un, -cyon, etc., 5-6 -tious(e), 6 -syon. [a. OF. *devociōn*, -*ciun*, -*tiun* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *devotion* = Pr. *devotio*, Cat. *devoció*, Sp. *devociōn*, It. *devozione*, all early ad. L. *devōt-iōn-em*, n. of action from *dēvōtēre* to devote.]

The order of development of the senses in L. was (1) the action of devoting, or consecrating (to good or evil) by vow, (2) the condition of being devoted (to something good), devotedness, loyalty, fealty, allegiance, (3) (in Christian use) devotion to God and his service, piety, religious zeal. Only the Christian use passed from ecclesiastical L. into the Romanic langs. in the Middle Ages, and appears (with various extensions) in ME. from OF. After the Renaissance, the etymological sense 'action of devoting' appeared in It., Fr., and Eng., at first only in reference to religious matters; in the 16th c. the word was extended to secular persons and things; this is specially noticed as a novelty in French in 1578 by H. Estienne (see Hatz.-Darm.). As all the senses are now in Eng., a logical arrangement without regard to history would follow the order, 3 (including 4); 5 (with 6); 1 (with 2, 3); 7.]

1. In religious use: appearing in ME. from ecclesiastical L., through OF.

1. The fact or quality of being devoted to religious observances and duties; religious devotedness or earnestness; reverence, devoutness.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 368 Pet oder þing is heorte þeauwes, deuociun, reoufulness, merci... and oðre swuche uertuz. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10123 heading (Gött.) Listens now wid gode deuociun. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3459 When þou says praier or orison With over lital deuociun. a 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) x. 40 þai syng þaire messez with grete deuocioun. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5147 But unto Love I was so thrall... So that no deuocioun Ne hadde I in the sermoun Of dame Resoun. 1550 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasce* 195 The Sepulcher of Mahomet, which the Turkes go to visite with great deuotion. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 47 With Deuotions visage, And pious Action, we do sugar o're The diuell himselfe. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Tithe* iv. 171 Ethelwulf took a journey of Devotion to Rome. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 199 The austere deuotion which... gave to his court the aspect of a monastery. 1854 FABER *Growth in Holiness* xxii. (1872) 421 In theology, 'devotion' means a particular propension of the soul to God, whereby it devotes itself to the worship and service of God.

b. Constr. to, toward a deity, etc.

c 1284 CHAUCER *H. Fame* II. 158 In somme recompensacion Of labour and deuociun That thou hast had... To Cupido. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H vj, This good lady had grete deuociun toward this holy man and prophete. 1685 H. MORE *Paralit. Prophet.* 244 Extravagant Devotion towards the Martyrs and their Reliques. 1852 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. i. 241 Nothing could be warmer than Catholic England's devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary.

† c. A feeling of devout reverence or awe. Obs. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 286 Amidde þe redunge... þeonne cumeð up a deuociun & tet is wurð monie bonen. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 91 All is still and silent, like the fearful horror in desert wilderness: and as men come nearer and neerer vnto it, a secret deuotion ariseth in their hearts.

† d. A devout impulse or desire. Obs.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* vii. 156 Charlemagne was at Parys, and cam to hym a deuocioun for to goo in pilgrymage to saynt James in Gales. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxvii. 419 A deuocioun toke me to go a pylgremage to the holy sepulture.

2. Religious worship or observance; prayer and praise; divine worship. b. spec. (R. C. Ch.) Worship directed to a special object, e.g. the



Sacred Heart, Precious Blood, etc. **a.** An act of worship; now only in *pl.*, worship, 'prayers'. **d.** A form of prayer or worship, intended for private or family use.

**1340** HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7252 For na devocoyone Of prayer, ne almusede, ne messe, May þam help. **c1385** CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1017 *Dido*, Ther Dido was in hire devocoyoun. **a1450** *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 137 Her saultor or other bokes of deuotion. **c1470** HENRY Wallace vi. 127 (Queen sadly that had said that deuotionne. **1493** [See DEVOTIONER]. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 126 The churches were seldome used for deuotion. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. i. 41 God sheild: I should disturbe Deuotion. **1624** DONNE (*title*) Devotions upon Evangelical Occasions. **1632** LITHGOW *Trav.* iv. 143 At their deuotion, they will not tollerate any women. **1678** LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. M.S.* Comm. App. v. 52 The Queen . . . going to Somerset House to her deuotions. **1710** Lond. *Gaz.* No. 4671/1 To assist at an established Devotion. **1711** STEELE *Spect.* No. 79 ¶ 8 If they . . . read over so many Prayers in six or seven Books of Devotion. **1763** J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 211 Church Music in Italy. is considered more as a Matter of Amusement than Devotion. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Trav.* (1872) i. 8 We saw several persons kneeling at their deuotions. **1867** FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) i. vi. 456 He sent him a splendid book of deuotions. **1876** J. P. NORRIS *Rudin. Theol.* i. iv. 70 Devotion, by which we mean the soul's communion with God. **1879** E. WATERTON *Pietas Mariana Brit.* ii. 156 The Bead-Psalter . . . was the popular deuotion to our Ladye. **1885** *Cath. Dict.* 393/1 The special and formal deuotion to the Heart of Jesus . . . owes its origin to a French Visitation nun.

**† d.** An object of religious worship. *Obs.*

(But this sense is not very certain, the meaning of the quots. being in every case doubtful.)

**1580** SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 277 Dametas began to speake his loud voice, to looke big, to march vp and downe . . . swearing by no meane deuotions, that the wallies should not keepe the coward from him. **1611** BIBLE *Acts* xvii. 22 As I passed by and beheld your deuotions [margin] Or, gods that you worship; Gr. *εὐλαβία*, i. *ulge*, simulachra, Wyckliff symulacris, maumetis, *Rhem.* Idols]. **a1635** FLETCHER *Double Marriage* iv. iv. Churches and altars, priests, and all deuotions, Tumbled together into one rude chaos.

**† 3.** An offering made as an act of worship, an oblation; a gift given in charity, alms. *Obs.*

**c1400** BERYN 134 To make hir offgynngs Rite as hire deuocoyon was of sylvir broch and ryngis. **1542** UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* ii. (1877) 325 To contribute . . . towards a sacrifice. . . other folkes geuing their deuocion towards it. **1552** Bk. *Com. Prayer* Communion, Then shall the Churches wardens . . . gather the deuocion of the people. **1581** PIERCE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 43 There cometh on a time . . . to crave his deuotion, a poore old man. **1626** L. OWEN *Running Reg.* 68 In the lid there is a hole, for people to put their deuotion in. **1662** Bk. *Com. Prayer* Communion, The alms for the poor, and other deuotions of the people.

**4.** The action of devoting or setting apart to a sacred use or purpose; solemn dedication, consecration.

[A Renaissance sense, but connecting itself with the earlier religious uses.]

**1502** ORD. *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) v. vi. 408 Deuocoyon is as moche to say as dedycacyon, or to be ordeyned to serue god and hym prayse. **1567-68** HEYLIN *Hist. Ref.* ii. 55 He built two Altars, the one . . . by the Lord's appointment, the other . . . of his own deuotion. **1879** LORTIE *Ride in Egypt* 145 Sometimes the inscription records the deuotion of some town or place to a divinity.

**II.** In non-religious use; introduced in 16th c. from ancient L. through It. and Fr.

**5.** The quality of being devoted to a person, cause, pursuit, etc., with an attachment akin to religious devotion; earnest addition or application; enthusiastic attachment or loyalty.

**a1530** WOLSEY in FOXE *A. & M.* (1538) 990/2 For the singular deuotion, which you beare towards the kyng and hys affaires. **1577** HARRISON *England* ii. v. (1877) 117 But vnto this also I haue no great deuotion. **1593** SHAKS. *Rich.* ii. i. l. 31 In the deuotion of a subjects loue. **1604** — *Off.* v. l. 8, I haue no great deuotion to the deed. **1607** — *Cor.* ii. ii. 21 He seeks their hate with greater deuotion, then they can render it him. **1726** LEONARD *Albert's Architect.* Life 5 Lewis . . . had a very great deuotion to the Annunziata of Florence [a church]. **1830** D'ISRAELI *Chas.* i. lll. vi. 100 This fervid deuotion to art in Charles. **1865** MISS BRADDOCK *Only a Clod* i. 9 To attach themselves with slavish deuotion to some brutal master.

**† 6.** Devoted or attached service; command, disposal. To be at the devotion of, at a person's devotion, etc. [F. *être à la dévotion de quelqu'un*, 16th c. in Littre], to be entirely devoted to him or her. *Obs.*

**1558** in Strype *Ann. Ref.* i. ii. App. iv. 5 Men known to be sure at the queen's deuotion. **1568** GRAFTON *Chron.* ii. 1300 Considering the multitude of them which is come to his majesties deuotion. **1581** MULCASTER *Positions* xix. (1887) 80 When they had their whirling gaggles under the deuotion of their scourges. **1600** E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 92 He drew all he coule to the Catholique Kings deuotion. **1623** BINGHAM *Xenophon* 94 Shipping is readie now, and at your deuotion. **1635** R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff.* *Consc.* l. 139 He stood now before them in bonds, at their mercy and deuotion as they say. **1709** STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 68 ¶ 5 A little of which [wax] he puts upon his Fore-finger, and that holds the Die in the Box at his Devotion. **1759** ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* i. i. 64 The eight ecclesiastics . . . were entirely at the king's deuotion. **1794** BURKE *Pref. to Brissot's Address* Wks. vii. 315 The sans culottes, or rabble . . . were wholly at the deuotion of those incendiaries, and received their daily pay. **1839** Times 13 May in *Spirit Metrop. Conserv. Press* (1840) i. 337 Such channels as were at the deuotion of the minister.

**† b.** quasi-concr. *Obs.*

**1570-6** LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent.* (1826) 215 Such as were of the deuotion of the Earle.

**† 7.** That to which a person's action, or a thing, is devoted; object, purpose, intent. *Obs.*

**1594** SHAKS. *Rich.* iii. i. l. 9 Whither away? *Anno.* No farther then the Tower, and as I guesse, Vpon the like deuotion as your selues. **1646** J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 27 The deuotion of the Reverse [of the Coyne] is to celebrate the . . . victory of Augustus over all Egypt.

**8.** The action of devoting or applying to a particular use or purpose.

**1861** M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1880) i. 31 The deuotion of a few pages to it. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 19 Mar. 5/1 The deuotion of half a million to the carrying out of railway construction.

**† Devotional.** *Obs. rare.* A variant of DEVOTIONARY with Fr. ending *-aire*.

**a1734** NORTH *Lives* II. 195 Chief Justice Hales, a profound common lawyer, and both devotionalist and moralist.

**Devotional** (dīvō'jōnāl), *a.* (and *sb.*) [*f.* DEVOTION *sb.* + *-AL*.]

**1.** Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or characterized by, religious devotion, or the exercise of worship (see DEVOTION 1, 2).

**1648** Eikon *Bas.* 117 Apt for that Devotional compliancy and juncture of hearts, which I desire to bear in those holy Offices. **1664** H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 257 That high act of Religion and deuotional Love which is due to him. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 364 There is another Devotional Passage, cited out of Euripides, which contains a clear acknowledgment of One Self-existent Being. **1769** J. GILLIES (*title*) Devotional Exercises on the New Testament. **1841** W. STALDING *Italy & It.* i. l. 247 The deuotional spirit of the older masters. **1859** (*title*) Devotional Helps for the Seasons of the Christian Year. **1860** FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* vi. 244 Contrasting the vexations of the world with the charms of deuotional retirement.

**2.** Belonging to, or arising from, devotion or enthusiastic attachment to a person, etc. *rare.*

**1677** GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 168 Men are apt to subscribe to anything he shall say, from a blind deuotional admiration of the parts wherewith he is endowed.

**† B. sb.** A deuotional composition; a form of prayer or worship. *Obs. rare.*

**1659** GAUDEN *Tears of Church* 87 In their disputings against the Devotionals of the Church of England.

Hence **Devotionalism**, deuotional character; **Devotionalist**, one given to (religious) devotion, a devotee; **Devotionality**, **Deuotionalness**, the quality of being deuotional.

**1673** H. MORE *App. Antid.* 25 This Image was the Object of the kissing, with all the exterior deuotionalness used therein. **1736** H. COVENTRY *Phil. to Hyd.* Conv. i. (T.) The complete image of a French deuotionalist. **1829** *Blackw. Mag.* xxv. 600 Lord Pittsburg was of the first class of deuotionalists. **c1849** CLOUGH *Poems & Prose Rem.* (1869) i. 299 To believe that religion is, or in any way requires, deuotionality, is, if not the most noxious, at least the most obstinate form of irreligion. **1850** ROBERTSON *Life & Lett.* i. 327, I should not say that deuotionality was the characteristic of Channing's mind. **1859** *Sat. Rev.* vii. 312/4 Mr. Gladstone's particular variety of sentimental deuotionalism. **1883** J. HATTON in *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 833/1 To take in the eclecticism of Greek art, the deuotionalism of the Mediaeval.

**Deuotionally** (dīvō'jōnālī), *adv.* [*f.* DEVOTIONAL *a.* + *-LY* <sup>2</sup>.] In a deuotional manner; in the way of (religious) devotion.

**1668** H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. xiv. (1713) 131 By studiously and deuotionally quitting . . . his own animal desire thro' an intire purification of his Spirit. **1694** KETTLEWELL *Comp. Persecuted* 135 Read, not only for Instruction, but Deuotionally, as Hymns to God. **1821** T. MOZLEY *The Son* xxxiii. 206 If people would . . . read portions of Scripture carefully, thoughtfully, and deuotionally, every day of the year.

**† Deuotionary**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* DEVOTION *sb.* + *-ARY* <sup>1</sup>.]

**A. adj.** Pertaining to (religious) devotion; deuotional.

**1621** J. BURGESS *Answ. Rejoined* App. 108 Such priuate deuotionary prayers. **1715** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* i. 219 The first Popish . . . Confessor, that liv'd in Private Families, and regulated their Deuotionary Conduct. **1808** SOUTHEY *Lett. fr. Spain* i. 264 This was a fashionable deuotionary receipt.

**B. sb.** A person characterized by religious devotion; = DEVOTEE 2.

**1660** WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* ix. 116 [They] haue rifled Academies, and disbanded Convents of Deuotionaries. **a1670** HACKET *Abp. Williams* ii. (1692) 51 A crew of bawds and gamsters might haue set up a standing with less prejudice than these deuotionaries.

**b. gen.** One devoted or addicted to something; = DEVOTEE 1.

**1671** True *Nonconf.* 26 The great Deuotionaries of ease.

**Deuotionate**, *a.* *rare.* [*f.* DEVOTION, after *affectionate*, *compassionate*, etc.: see *-ATE* <sup>2</sup>.] Full of devotion, devout.

**1864** SIR J. K. JAMES *Tasso* (1865) ii. xiii. lxx, To God raised up deuotionate appeal.

**Devotioner**, *rare.* [*f.* DEVOTION + *-ER* <sup>2</sup>; cf. *missioner*.] A member of a guild of devotion; a deuotionary.

**1823** *Ch. Times* 21 Sept. 655/4 The wives of the deuotioners [Brethren of] the deuocoyon of the Masse of Ihu', at Reading, 1493] were honoured with the highest seats or pews next to the mayor's wife's seat.

**Deuotionist**, [*f.* DEVOTION + *-IST*.] One who formally professes or practises deuotion.

**a1656** Bp. HALL *Soliloq.* 73 (T.) There are certain zealous

deuotionists, which abhor all set forms and fixed hours of invocation. **1676** R. DIXON *Two Test.* To Rdr. 12 Whining Deuotionists, floating in their blind and zealous Formalities. **1755** T. AMORY *Mem.* (1769) ii. 193 Those doating deuotionists of Christendom.

**Devotionize**, *v. nonce-wd.* [See *-IZE*.] *trans.* To convert to deuotional use.

**1824** Scott, *Leader* 1 Mar. 3 Another great fault is the author's tendency to deuotionize everything.

**† Devotious**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*a.* F. *dévotieux*, in 15th c. *dévociens*, *-eux*, *f.* *dévotion*; see *-OUS*.] Full of devotion, devoted. Hence **† Devotiously** *adv.*, **† Devotiousness**.

**1583** in Sir J. Melvil *Mem.* (1735) 303 By secret and mutual Conference of deuotious and discreet Instruments. **1621** LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 124 Our affectionate seruices . . . shall euer . . . bee most deuotiously obseruing to your commands. **a1660** HAMMOND *Wks.* i. 234 (R.) By which 'tis clear what notion they had of *εὐσεβειότητα*, to wit, that of deuotiousness, piety.

**† Devotist**, *Obs.* [*f.* DEVOTE *a.* + *-IST*; cf. *devotee*.] A devotee.

**1621** J. JOHNSON *Acad. Love* 85 All such Devotists we enlist in the Hall of Musick. **1675** OGBURY *Brit.* 52 Shaftsbury . . . here King Edward 2d . . . was interr'd . . . his Shrine afterwards was so visited by Devotists that the Town for a time bore his Name.

**† Devotive**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* L. *dēvōt*-*ppl.* stem: see DEVOTE *v.* and *-IVE*.]

**A. adj.** Characterized by devotion; ready to devote (himself).

**1608** W. WILKES *2nd Memento Mag.* 9 A King . . . so respec-tive of publike good, and deuotie to the seruice of God.

**B. sb.** A person who devotes himself, a DEVOTEE.

**1608** W. WILKES *2nd Memento Mag.* 11 The holy consort of Gods deuoties.

**† Devoto** (dīvō'to), *sb.* *Obs.* Pl. *-oes*, *-o's*, *-os*; also (as in It.) *-i*. [*a.* It. or Sp. *devoto*, devoted, devout:—L. *dēvōtus*; cogn. with OF. *devot*, F. *dévo*t, and thus with DEVOUT and DEVOTE *a.* and *sb.* The corresp. feminine is DEVOTA.]

A person zealously devoted to religion or religious observances, or to the service of a cause, person, etc.; a devotee.

**1599** SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1605) A iv, Where one professeth himself a *devoto* or peculiar servant to [ed. 1632, of] our Lord, whole towns sometimes . . . are the *Devoto* of our Ladie. **1655** GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* xv. (1660) 163/1 As doubtfully . . . as the Devil did [speak] in his Oracles to his Devoto's. **1678** CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. 138 Such Devotoes to the heavenly bodies as look upon all other stars as petty deities, but the Sun as the supreme Deity. **a1694** J. SCOTT *Wks.* (1718) ii. 375 The Devotors of all religions. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* ii. ii, Which gave rise to two great parties among the wives—the Devotoes . . . and the Hitts.

**† Devotor**, [Cf. DEVOTER.] = prec. (for which it may be a misprint).

**1648** Jos. BEAUMONT *Psyche* ix. 123 This done: His sacred Hand He lifted up, And round about on his Devotor's dealt His bounteous blessing. [Quoted by R. as *devoto's*.]

**† Devotory**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*ad.* L. type *\*dē-vōtōrī-us*, *f.* *dēvōtor* he who devotes: see DEVOTE *v.* and *-ORY*.] Having the function of devoting: see DEVOTE *v.* 3.

**1652** GAULLE *Nagastrom.* 279 Thereupon the Chaldeans set up an imprecatory and devotory libell.

**Devotour**, corrupt *f.* ADULTER: see DEVOUTOUR.

**† Devotress**, *Obs.* [*f.* DEVOTER: see *-ESS*.] A female devotee; a votress.

**1624** *Gag for Pope* 68 Nuns and other deuotresses. **1662** EVELYN *Chalcogr.* 20 Aristotle mentions Daphne a certain Devotresse of Apollo. **1689** J. CARLISLE *Fortune Hunters* 35 Cruel Devotress, will you rob the World Of the but one sweet Angel they have left To add to those vast Millions are above?

**† Devouation**, *Obs.* In 5-acoum. [app. *f.* F. *dévouer* to devote by a vow: see *-ATION*.] The act of vowing, a vow.

**1428** F. E. *Wills* (1882) 81 Y woll thet mype Executores . . . parfoume forth my deuouaciouns forth as I was wonte.

**† Devouement**, *Obs.* [*a.* F. *dévouement* (15-16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *f.* *dévouer*: see DEVOW.] The act of devoting; devotion.

**1611** SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xii. 108 The worthy deuouement of some Calisian Townesmen to that certaine perill.

**Devour** (dīvau'z), *v.* Also 4-6 *deuouore*, 5 *-vowre*, *-vowryn*, *-vowir*, *-wore*, 6 *deuore*, *-vower*, *-voir* (s). [*a.* OF. *deuorare* (stressed stem *deuor*-, *deuour*-) = Fr. and Sp. *devorar*, It. *deuorare*, *ad.* L. *dēvorāre* to swallow down, *f.* DE-I. 1 + *vorāre* to swallow, gulp.] (Formerly often with *up*.)

**I. properly.**

**1.** To swallow or eat up voraciously, as a beast of prey; to make a prey of, to prey upon.

**c1315** SHOREHAM 29 He soffreth noyt to be to-trede, And of bestes deuoured. **c1400** MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xiii. 55 Of Babiloyne sall a neder come, þat sall deuoure all þe world. **c1430** LYDCA. *Chiclero*, & *Byc.* in Dodsley O. Pl. xli. 334 Werfor Bycorn this cruel beste will us deuouere at the lest. **1494** FAIRVAN *Chron.* vii. 12 *Hc.* . . . was of wyldte bestes or Woluys slayne or deuouryd. **1559** *Mirr. Mag.*, 7. *Cade* xxi, Set aloft for vermine to deuouere. **1588** A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* Prayers 36 The dragon with his mouthe oppin redly to deuoure vs. **1650** TRAPP *Comm. Pentat.* i. 70 Like enough to deuour up both men and beasts. **1722** SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) i. ii. 180 Turned as a wolf to



devour the lambs. 1869 TENNYSON *Coming of Arthur* 27 And ever and anon the wolf would steal The children and devour.

*absol.* 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 84 Brauely the figure of this Harpie hast thou Perform'd (my Ariell): a grace it had, devouring.

2. Of human beings: a. To eat greedily, eat up, consume or make away with, as food. b. *spec.* To eat like a beast, to eat ravenously or barbarously.

a. 1382a WYCLIF *Rev.* x. 9 He seide to me, Take the book, and devour it. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxxix. 265 Than they wente vnto the dukes place of lancastre. that was callid the saunoy, and there they deuoured and destroyed al the goodes. 1586 B. YOUNG tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* iv. 187 On Shroftuesdaie night I deuoured so much, that y<sup>e</sup> next daie I had no stomacke to eate anie thing at all. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* x. 110 To devour their meals hastily, as if their time were not their own. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 240 We never eat more than enough. We never devour lobsters, or oysters, or salmon.

b. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 442 A great feeder, so that he seemed rather to devour his meat than to eat it. 1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* xxxi. 16 Eate as it becometh a man.. and deuoure not, lest thou be hated. 1719 Ds Foe *Crusoe* II. ii. 28 The poor creatures rather deuoured than ate it.

II. *transf.* With *consume* as the main notion.

3. Of a person or personal agent: To consume destructively, recklessly, or wantonly; to make away with, waste, destroy (substance, property, or fig. its owners). *Obs. exc. in bibl. language.*

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 511 Him þat deuours þe pore in hidil. 1382a WYCLIF *Ps.* xxxiv. 25 Ne sei thet, wee shal deuoure hym. 1382a — *Luke* xv. 30 This thil sone, which deuoureth his substance with hoors. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 66 He wolde his joly blood honoure, Though that he schulde holi chirche deuoure. 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xvii. 280 Lichtliche þat þei leue losesles hit deuouren. c. 1460 PORTESQUE *Ab's & Lim.* Mon. iii. (1885) 115 The reume of Engleterre.. wolde be than a pray to al oþer nacions þat wolde conquer, robbe, and deuour it. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 23/1 If any one maintain not his Parents, let him be infamous, as likewise he that deuours his patrimony. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 19 So we say of some Guardians, they have deuoured the Orphans, intimating the Orphans' patrimony.

b. with the sense *swallow up* more or less present: cf. 5.

1382a WYCLIF *Mark* xii. 40 Scrib. i. welche deuouren the housis of widewis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 140 Ye.. rape and deuoure the almes and sustenance of the poore seruautes of god. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* i. Wks. 1856 I. 11 She.. Inticeth princes to deuour herme, Swallow omnipotent, out-stare dread fate. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* III. 6 Thou, Varlet, dost thy Master's guins deuour. 1836 HOR. *Smith Tim Trump.* (1876) 144 Wherever Religion has been the mother of wealth the daughter has invariably deuoured the parent.

† c. To make a prey of, treat with rapine. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 515/1 He hath deuoured twenty maydens and wyues against their wylles in his dayes. c. 1540 in Knox *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I. 73 Seikand Christes peple to deuoir. 1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Teisio morwyn*, deuoure a mayden.

† d. To despoil (a person) of (substance) by consuming it. *Obs. rare -1.*

1545 BRINKLOW *Compl. iv.* (1874) 17 Let them make good defence, that their poore neighbors.. be not deuour'd of their corne and grasse.

4. Of inanimate agencies: To consume, destroy. Said esp. of fire, sword, pestilence, or other agencies which claim numerous victims.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 14 This old story.. That eild.. hath nigh deuoured oute of my memory. 1382a WYCLIF *Jol.* ii. 3 Before the face of hym fyr deuourynge, and after hym brenynge flamme. 1393 GOWER *Conf. I.* 339 So that no life shall be socoured, But with the dedely swerd deuoured. 1538 STARKEV *England* I. ii. 46 Etyen away, dayly deuour'd and consumyd by commyn syknes and dysease. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 39 Stir Iupiter to anger to send vs a Stroke that shal deuoure vs. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 266 The Earth did not bring forth its Fruits.. but deuoured very many peple by famine. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 210 But the Monument.. is not now to be seen, for Time has deuoured it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 183 Haile mixt with fire must rend th' Egyptian Skie And wheel on th' Earth, deuouring where it rouls. a. 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 300 Their Beings no Corruption can deuour, Annihilable by sole boundless Power. 1863 Fr. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 69 The flames deuouring the light growth. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* I. iv. 61 Whom the sword spared famine and pestilence deuoured.

III. With *swallow* as the main notion.

5. Of water, the earth, etc.: To swallow up, engulf.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 92 He had seene many Culchas deuoured of whirlepoles. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. i. 148 The iawes of darkness do deuoure it vp. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. iv. Wks. 1856 I. 128 The very ouze, The quicksand that deuours all miserie. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. iv. i. § 4. 135 Those that tooke the Sea, were therein deuoured ere they recovered them. 1783 CRABBE *Village* i. Wks. 1834 II. 79 The ocean roar Whose greedy waves deuour the lessening shore.

6. Of persons: a. To take in greedily and with eagerness the sense of (a book, discourse, or the like).

1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 63 They have deuoured all sortes of bookes. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 150 She'd come againe, and with a greedie eare Deuoure vp my discourse. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Epistles* 59 Ministers must so deuour and digest the holy Scriptures, that [etc.]. 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Journ.* No. 40 p. 2 Miss Vainlove deuoured up these Expressions of Admiration with

a greedy Ear. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. Introd.*, He deuoured the story of the work with which he was engaged. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. i. 15 Deuouring some favourite author. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* i. (1876) 11 Missionary tracts.. how I deuoured them. 1878 R. H. HUTTON *Scott* II. 19 He learned Spanish and deuoured Cervantes.

b. To take in eagerly with the eyes; to look upon with avidity.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. ii. iii. (1676) 312/1 Drink to him with her eyes, may drink him up, deuour him, swallow him as Martial's Mammura is remembered to have done. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 645 Early Visitants, With eager Eyes deuouring.. The breathing Figures of Corinthian Brass. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 381 With an unguarded look she now deuour'd My nearer face. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. III. 57 His eyes deuoured her loveliness. 1891 I. ZANGWILL *Bachelors Club* 186 The Doctor deuoured her with his eyes.

c. To absorb greedily or selfishly.

1647-8 COTTERELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 11 The House of Guise in a manner deuoured all the Chief Employments of the State.

d. To swallow or suppress within one's own breast (chagrin, grief, etc.).

1650 TRAPP *Comm. Pentat.* i. 262 To persevere in prayer, and to deuour all discouragements. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxviii. Catherine Seyton deuoured in secret her own grief. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 182 Deuouring his chagrin as he best could.

7. Of things: a. To occupy (a person) so as to engross the attention; to absorb.

(Sometimes including the notion of consuming (4) or of swallowing up (5).)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 81 Deuorit with dreme, deuyng in my slummer. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* iv. iv. 25 Pericles, in sorrow all deuour'd, With sighs shot through, and biggest tears o'ershower'd, Leaves Tarsus and again embarks. 1715-20 POPE *Ep. Addison* 41 Poor Vadius, long with learned spleen deuour'd, Can taste no pleasure since his Shield was scourd. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Sat. Ch.* xxi. 95 She walked home with Beecher, deuoured by feverish hopes and fears. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* II. (1875) 79 Not to hold ideas of this kind a little more easily, to be so deuoured by them, to suffer them to become crotchets.

b. To absorb so as to do away with.

1625 E. TILMAN in Ellis *Orip. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 244 The joy of the people deuoured their mourning. 1875 HELPS *Ess., Pract. Wisd.* 5 The large hands and feet of a dwarf seem to have deuoured his stature.

8. Phrases. † a. To devour difficulties [F. *déuorer les difficultés*]: to tackle and overcome difficulties with spirit. *Obs.* b. To devour the way, course, etc. [F. *déuorer l'espace*]; to get over the ground with great rapidity.

1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* i. i. 47 He seem'd in running, to deuoure the way, Staying no longer question. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 128 She will hold close to her own tacklings and deuour a great deale of difficulty. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm. Ad Anlam* xvi. § 25 (1674) 230 He that setteth forth for the goal, if he will obtain, must resolve to deuour all difficulties, and to run it out. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 190 Wat Tyler was woundly angry with Sir John Newton, Knight.. for deuouring his distance, and not making his approaches mannely enough unto him. 1725 POPE *Odys.* VIII. 102 None.. swifter in the race deuour the way. 1772 PEGGE tr. *Fitzstephen's Descr. London* 38 The signal once given, they [the horses] strike, deuour the course [cursum rapiunt], hurrying along with unremitting velocity. 1883 HOLME *Lee Loving & Serving* II. xiii. 271 The strong black horse was very fresh, and deuoured the road before him.

Devourable, a. [f. DEVOUR v. + -ABLE: cf. 16th c. F. *deuor-, deuorable*, L. *déuorabilis*.] Capable of being deuoured; consumable.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* II. 116 (L.) A clear and undebauch'd appetite renders every thing sweet and delightful to a sound body, and deuorable. 1615 HIERON *Wks.* I. 602 Fier burnes vp.. such as is deuorable by it. 1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II. 2 Any papers or other goods deuorable by them are put up in chests of this wood. 1826 BLACKW. *Mag.* XIX. 335 The editors.. seized on the deuorable parts, and gave both islands a feast.

Devourer (dévourer). Also 5 -our, -ar. [ME. *deuourour*, a. AF. *deuorour* = OF. *deuoreor*, *deuoreur* (12th c. in Godef.) :- *déuorātōr*-em, agent-n. from *déuorāre* to DEVOUR.]

1. One who devours; one who eats greedily or voraciously.

1382a WYCLIF *Matt.* xi. 19 A man deuourer, or glotoun. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XVIII. lxvi. (1495) 822 The lyon is a deuourer of meete without chewynge. 1399 LANGL. *Rich. Redeles* III. 371 Deuourours of veteille. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 48 Men which are deuourers of mans flesshe. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 209 Earwigs.. are cursed Deuourers. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 219 They.. move slowly, but reluctantly, towards the yawning jaws of their deuourers. 1884 G. F. BRAITHWAITE *Salmonids of Westmorland* vi. 26 It is a deuourer of the spawn of salmon.

2. *transf. and fig.* One who or that which consumes, destroys, swallows up, or absorbs.

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1369 *Hyppis*, Duk Iason Thou sly (v. r. sleer) deuourere.. Of fendere wemen. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE x. 492 Thou renygat deuour of thil blud. 1580 BARET *Alto.* D. 624 An vnritable reader: a deuourer of letters. 1586 T. B. La Prinsaud *Fr. Acad.* 1. 622 Achilles offering great injuries to Agamemnon.. called him Deuourer of the peple. 1659 GENTIL *Calling* (1696) 82 Gaming, like a Quick Sand, swallows up a Man in a moment.. Hawks, and Hounds and Horses, &c. are somewhat slower deuourers. 1698 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* III. xlv. § 30. 228/1 The Eye that is the deuourer of such beautiful Objects. 1890 SPECTATOR 7 June 799 The shallowest novel-devourer will find in it excitement enough.

† Devouress. *Obs.* [short for *deuoureress*, a. OF. *deuoureresse*, *-uoreresse*, fem. of *deuorere*, *deuoreor* DEVOURER.] A female devourer.

1382a WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxvi. 13 Thou art a deuouressse of men. 1598 YONG *Diana* 428 The fierce deuouressse of my life approoued.. As fell in hart, as she is faire in face. 1611 FLORIO, *Diuoratrice*, a deuouressse.

Devouring, *vbl. sb.* [f. DEVOUR v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DEVOUR.

1382a WYCLIF *Tobit* xii. 3 Me myself fro the deuouring of the fish he deluyered. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XIII. xxvi. (1495) 457 They byte other wyth vnreasonable swallowynge and deuourynge. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hersbach's Hush.* iv. (1586) 187 b. Many times, they [bees] die of a disease that they call the great deuouring. 1659 GENTIL *Calling* (1696) 70 The more ravenous deuourings of the Vulture.

Devouring, *ppl. a.* [f. DEVOUR v. + -ING 2.] That devours, in various senses of the word.

1382a WYCLIF *Isa.* xxix. 6 Gret vois of whirlewind, and of tempest, and of flume of fjir deuourende [1388 fier deuourynge]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vii. 48 His biting Swallow, and his deuouring Spere. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 140 Where the two famous Rivers Tygris.. and Euphrates.. become one with the same deuouring Gulph. 1724 R. FALCONER *Voy.* (1769) 63 For fear some deuouring Creature should come and seize me. 1751 JORTIN *Serm.* (1771) VII. i. 21 Avoid the deuouring deep. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* i. xiv. Deuouring flames have swallow'd all. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* VIII. xix, Ye are the spoil Which Time thus marks for the deuouring tomb.

Hence Devouringly adv.; Devouringness.

1552 HULOET, *Deuourynglye, voraciter*. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 23 a. It was a thing of admiration, to see how deuouringly he eat and drank. 1611 FLORIO, *Diuoracitā*, deuouringness, greediness. 1837 CAMPBELL in *Athenaeum* 11 Mar. 173/3 My Mauritanian beauties are deuouringly fond of puppies. They gobble them up by litters in their couscoussou. 1887 Mrs. C. PRABD *Bond of Wedlock* I. vii. 184 His eyes fixed deuouringly upon her.

Devourment (dévourmēt). [f. DEVOUR v. + -MENT.] The action of devouring or consuming.

1828 BLACKW. *Mag.* XXIII. 601 His faculties of deuourment were next to boundless. 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 77 Supper announced to be ready for their 'deuourment'. 1891 *Fun* 3 June 233/2 We approached the deuourment of this book with the keenest relish.

Devout (dévout), a. and sb. Forms: a. 3-5 (6 Sc.) *devot*, 3-7 (9 arch.) *devote*, (4 *devoste*), 6 Sc. *deuot*, *diuot*, *diuot*. β. 3- *devout*, 4-5 *devout(e)*, 4-6 *devoute*. [ME. *devot*, *devout*, a. OF. *devot*, *devote* (12th c. in Littré), = Pr. *devot*, Sp. *devoto*, It. *diuoto*, ad. L. *dēvōt-us* devoted, given up by vow, pa. pple. of *dēvōvire* to DEVOTE. The close OF. *ō* became the vowel *ou* (ū) in ME., whence the modern diphthong *ou*; but a form in *ō*, Sc. *oi*, was also in use: see DEVOTE a.]

1. Devoted to divine worship or service; solemn and reverential in religious exercises; pious, religious.

a. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 376 Puruh aromaz, þet beoð swote, is understonden swotnesse of deuot heorte. c. 1325 E. E. *Allit. P. A.* 406 Be dep deuote in hol mekenesse. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) viii. 30 Þai er deuote men and ledez pure lyf. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 567 Diuot he wes with many almous deid. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1872) 4 The deuot Kyng, Numa pomilius. 1651 [see DEVOTE a.].

β. 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 369 In chyrche he was deuot ynou. 1382a WYCLIF *Ex.* xxxv. 29 Alle men and wymmen with a deuout mynde offerden jifis. c. 1440 *Pronib. Parv.* 120 Devoute, deuotus. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 7 A shorte orison, saide with good deuoute herte. c. 1511 1st *Eng. Bk. Armb.* (Arb.) *Introd.* 31/2 These peple be very deuoute. 1530 PALSGR. 310/1 Devoute, holy disposed to praye, deuot. 1636 Sir H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1637) 87 All the deuouter sort (which are not many) goe to Church, and say their prayers. 1732 LAW *Serious C.* I. (ed. 2) i. He.. is the deuot Man who lives no longer to his own will.. but to the sole will of God. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ix. (1875) 398 The deuotest of your fellow Christians. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. II. ii. 185 Keble was a representative of the deuot mind of England.

† b. *gen.* Devoted, religiously or reverently attached (to a person or cause). *Obs.*

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 113 God wolle have oure herte deuote to him wipout ende. c. 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtess) 6953 To saint cuthbert he was deuote. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Comm.* 20 Isaac was.. deuot to God. 1659 B. HARRIS *Pariaul's Iron Age* 205 Sir Thomas Wentworth.. became the most deuot friend of the Church.

2. Of actions and things: Showing or expressing devotion; reverential, religious, deuotional.

a. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 502 Þe deuot jernyngis of his halighis. c. 1500 *Blowbold's Test.* in Halliwell *Nugae Poet.* 2 He wold syng Four deuote masses at my byryng. a. 1541 BARNES *Wks.* 318 (R.). To help mee with his deuote prayer. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 6 Faithful and deuot prayar. 1625 [see DEVOTE a.].

β. c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 24 Deuote prayers, feruent desires, and gostely meditations. 1526 (title). The Pylgrynage of Perfection, a deuote Treatise in Englysshe. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 78 The deuot warre, taken in hand for the reliefe of the poore Christians in Syria. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 863 With uplifted hands, and eyes deuot. 1763 JOHN BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 214 Our parochial Music.. is solemn and deuot. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 347 In his writings, he affects the deuot style usual to all Mussulmans.

3. Earnest, sincere, hearty.

1828 WEBSTER *s.v.*, You have my deuot wishes for your safety. 1880 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* I. v. The sanctity of caste, in which she.. was so deuot a believer.



B. as sb. †1. A devotee. *Obs.*

[c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xcii. 419 (Add. MS.) This knight had a good woman to wife, and a devotee to our lady.] 1616 R. SHIELDON *Miracles Antichrist* 247 (T.) Not . . . the ordinary followers of Antichrist, but . . . his special devotees. 1675 tr. Machiavelli's *Prince* xv. (Ridg. 1883) 98 One a devout, another an atheist.

## 2. That which is devout; the devotional part.

1649 MILTON *Eikon* i. (1851) 344 This is the substance of his first Section, till we come to the devout of it, model'd into the form of a privat Psalter.

† Devout, v. *Obs.* Variant of DEVOTE v.

1603 Stow *Chron.* an. 1603 (R.) Hee shewed himselfe a well deuout Christian. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Livaries* Wks. (1711) 223 How much is Florence adebt . . . to Bessarion, who at his death deuoted to it a library. 1651 tr. Bacon's *Life & Death* 15 A Man peaceable, Contemplative and much deuoted to Religion.

|| Devoutement, adv. *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *deuoutement* (in AF. *deuout*.)] Devoutly.

1400 *Octonion* 63 The holy pope Seynt Clement . . . prayede God deuoutement . . . That [etc.].

† Devoutful, a. *Obs.* [irreg. f. DEVOUT a. + -FUL: (a suffix properly added to a sb.).] Full of devoutness; devout, pious.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* i. xiv. Richard . . . who . . . all his fathers mighty treasure spent, In that deuoutfull Action of the East. 1598 TOTT. *Alba* (1880) 28 As painfull Pilgrim in deuoutfull wise. 1604 MARSTON & WEBSTER *Malcontent* i. i. To make her his by most deuoutfull rites.

† Devoutless, a. *Obs. rare* -o. [irreg. f. as prec. + -LESS; cf. DEVOTELESS.] Without devoutness, undevoid. Hence † Devoutlessness.

1576 R. CURTIS *Two Serms.* C.vj b (T.) The darts of deuoutness, unmercifulness, and epicurisme . . . fly abroad.

Devoutly (d'vau'tli), adv. Also 4-6 deuote-: see DEVOUT a. [f. DEVOUT a. + -LY 2.]

1. In a devout manner; reverently, piously, religiously.

a. c. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 160 And ilke day deuotely, Herd scho messe of our Lefdy. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 319 To preyre deuoteliche. c. 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) xv. 69 Seue your Godd wele and deuote. c. 1500 *How Plouman lerned Pater Noster* 42 in Hazl. E. P. I. 211 Late me here The saye deuotely thy pater noster. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 34 Prayers . . . quhan thay in y<sup>e</sup> name off Iesus Christ, ar humble and deuotlie desyrt, helpis mony.

b. c. 1325 *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 814 His two dre doatere deuotely he haylsed. c. 1400 MAUNDEY. (Roxb.) xvii. 76 He serued Godd full deuotely. c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn xxxvii.* 137 They sholde deuotely do baptysme hem self. 1568 *Knt. of Curtesy* 451 She confessed her deuotly thow, And shortly receyved the Sacrament. c. 1611 *DONNE Poems* (1633) 275 Who dream'd deuotlier then most use to pray. 1761 GIBSON *Decl. & F. II.* 137 Julian most deuotely ascribes his miraculose deliuerance to the protection of the Gods. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* iv. She crossed herself deuotely.

2. Earnestly, sincerely, fervently.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. l. 64 'Tis a consummation Deuotly to be wish'd. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 349 His deuote mnde to his Lady hee deuotly, though not religiously shewed. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* i. 219 Childhood . . . Listening with eager eyes and open lips Deuotly in attention. 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* lxvii. Let us deuotely hope, that . . . we shall neuer see the scenes . . . that were general in Britain Sixty Years since. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 113 Men were then deuotely perswaded that their eternal salvation depended on their having true beliefs.

Devoutness (d'vau'tnēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being devout; reverential spirit or character; religiousness, piety.

1377 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) i. 217 Noun is deuoutnes out icast. 1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Deuoutnesse, deuotion. a. 1680 GLANVILLE *Serm.* 52 (T.) There are some who have a sort of deuoutness and religion in their particular complexion. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1858) 221 What deuoutness and noblemindedness had dwelt in these rustic thoughtful peoples. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 178 Religiosity or deuoutness of spirit.

Devoutour, -trour, corrupted forms of *advoutour*, *advoutier*, ADULTER, -ERER. (Cf. DEVOTERER.) So *devoutrie* for *advoutrie*, ADULTERY.

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. ii. 175 Owre synne to suffre, As deuoutrie [other MSS. *advoutrie*] and deuot[r]ises and derne vsurye. 1393 *Ibid.* C. iii. 184 And ich my-self cyuyle and symonye my felowe Wollen ryden vp-on recours and riche men deuoutours [v. rr. deuotours, deuoutours].

† Devove, v. *Obs.* [ad. L. *devovere* to vow or devote, f. DE- I. 2 + *ovvere* to vow.] *trans.* To devote. Hence † Devowed ppl. a., devoted.

1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* *Julius Florus* C.vj. I haue agastne your home comminge A long deuoued coue Which grasthe here . . . And fatter her selfe for you. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* i. xiii. (1636) 37 Such of the Senatours, as had borne highest offices . . . devove themselves, for their Countryr's safety, to the gods infernall. 1656 COWLEY *Davidis* iv. 1053 Twas his own Son . . . that he devov'd. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iii. 859 Receive, dread Powers (since I can say no more), My last glad victim, this devoted gore.

Devovement: see DEVOCEMENT.

† Devow, v. *Obs.* [a. 16th c. F. *devouer* to dedicate or consecrate by a vow, f. DE- I. 2, 3 + *vouer* to vow, after L. *devovere*, *devotare*: see DEVOTE.]

1. *trans.* To dedicate or give up by a vow.

1579 J. STUBBES *Gaping Gulf* Eij b. A deuoued enemy to our Queene. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* viii. li. 287 Come and say afore me that forme of words, whereby I may deuote and betake myselfe for the legions. 1601 — *Pitike* xxii. v. P. Decius . . . deuoted and yielded himselfe to all the diuels of hell for the safety of his armie. 1609 — *Amm. Marcell.* 226, I have deuoted my selfe to the Roman Empire.

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## 2. To devote, give up.

1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* xv. (1626) 317 By Step-dames fraud, and fathers credulous Beliefe deuow'd to death. 1632 B. JOHNSON *Magn. Lady* i. l. To the inquiry And search of which, your mathematical head Hath so deuow'd itself.

3. To disavow, give up, renounce. *rare.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in FAIR S. P. James I (1848) 54 There too the armies angelique deuow'd Their former rage, and all to Mercy bow'd.

Hence Devowed ppl. a.: see in 1.

Devowt(e, obs. form of DEVOUT.

Devoyer, devoyr(e, obs. forms of DEVOIR.

Devulgarize, v. [f. DE- II. 1 + VULGARIZE.] *trans.* To free from vulgarity. Hence Devulgarizing ppl. a.

1868 ABBOTT in *Macm. Mag.* May 38/2 Shakespeare, and Plutarch's 'Lives', are very devulgarizing books.

Devulgate, -vulge, obs. ff. DIVULGATE, -VULGE.

Devyde, obs. form of DIVIDE.

Devyer, devyr, obs. forms of DEVOIR.

Devyn(e, -al, -or, -our, etc., obs. ff. DIVINE, -AL, -EB, etc.

Dew (diū), sb. Forms: 1 dēaw, 2 dāw, 2-4 deu, deu3, 3 dēaw (Orm.), 4 deaw, dew3, deau, 4-6 dewe, deaw(e, 6 deow(e, due, 3-dew. [Common Teut.: OE. *deaw*, OFris. *daw*, OS. *dau*, MLG. *dau*, Du. *dauw*, OHG., MHG. *tau* (*touwes*), Ger. *thau*, *tau*, ON. *dogg*, gen. *doggvar*, Sw. *dagg*, Da. *dag*, Goth. *\*dagga-wa*: -O'tcut. *\*dauwo*, Aryan *\*dhāwo*: cf. Skr. *dhāw* to flow, run.]

1. The moisture deposited in minute drops upon any cool surface by the condensation of the vapour in the atmosphere; formed after a hot day during or towards night, and plentiful in the early morning.

Formerly supposed to fall or descend softly from the heavens, whence numerous current phrases, figures, and modes of speech: cf. DEWFALL.

a. 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 1752 *Roscido*, deawe. c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxxxiii. 3 Swe swe deaw se astiged in munt. c. 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* xvi. 13 On morgen was þ deaw abutan þa fyrdwic. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 His sonne, mone, sterren, rien, dāw, wind. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 159 þe sunne drach up þene dew. c. 1300 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 356 On þe lyte þe heuene deu3. c. 1350 *Gen. & E.* 3325 Knewen he no3 þis dewes cost. 1340 *Ayren*, 91 Bote a drope of deaw. þe drope of þe deawe. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 27 Weetyng of heuene dew. 1382 — *Daniel* iv. 30 With dewe of heuen his body was enformed. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii. viii. (1495) 326 The more clere that the mone is in the Somer tyme the more plente of dewe is seen vpon the grasse and herbes. a. 1400 *Minor Poems Vernon MS.* 618 Softur þen watur or eny licour, Or dew3 þat liþ on þe lille flour, Was cristes bodi. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 120 Dewe, ros. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Women* to The dew donkit the daill, And dynarit the doill. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 59 The deu. . . is ane humid vapour, generit in the sycond regione of the ayr. 1596 SPENSER *Astroph.* 191 All the day it standeth full of deaw. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* iii. 64 Our day is gone, Clouds, Dewes, and Dangers come. 1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxiii. vi. 238 These pearles, within strong and bright shells of the sea-fishes, conceived, by a commixtion of deaw. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 372 Pearls . . . generated . . . of the morning dew of Heaven, which in serenes falls into the gaping Shell-fish. 1784 CAVENISH in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV. 129 Almost all the inflammable air, and near one-fifth of the common air, lose their elasticity, and are condensed into dew. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* ii. 9 As the dew of night Descended. 1800 WORDSW. *Pet-lamb* i. The dew was falling fast, the stars began to blink. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvii. She walked out into the churchyard, brushing the dew from the long grass with her feet. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* i. l. Arch and blooming fates bowed down to bathe in the May dew. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 51 Moisture which is thus deposited upon any cold surface, without production of mist, is termed dew. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclogue* v. 77 While bee sucks from the thyme, and cicalas drink of the dew.

† b. pl. ? Damp places. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xv. 289 And also Marie Magdeleyne by mores lyued and dewes.

2. fig. Something likened to dew in its operation or effect: a. as coming with refreshing power or with gentle fall; b. as characteristic of the morning of life, of early years, like the 'early dew'.

a. c. 1300 ORMIN 983 All wiputenn dāw Off Haliz Gastess frofre. 1508 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 176 Make them moyst with the due of thy grace. 1559 *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Morning Prayer*, The continuall deawe of thy blessing. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. v.* vi. 23 He watered his new plants with dewes of Flattery. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 614 The timely dew of sleep, inclines Our eye-lids. 1738 POPE *Epit. Sat.* l. 69 The gracious Dew of Pulpit Eloquence. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv. l. 78 Sleep, that healing dew of heaven. 1821 — *Ginevra* 115 The dew of music more divine Tempers the deep emotions. 1839 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* vi. (1847) 52 Hearts baptized with the heavenly dewes of the Gospel.

b. 1335 COVERDALE *Ps. cix.* [cx.] 3 Y<sup>e</sup> dewe of thy birth is y<sup>e</sup> yombe of the mornyng. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. iii. (1866) 53 Dried up the dew of fresh morning feeling. 1858 LONGF. *M. Standish* i. 18 Having the dew of his youth, and the beauty thereof.

3. *transf.* Applied to moisture generally, especially that which appears in minute drops on any surface or exudes from any body.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1768 (Cott.) Wit a deu mi face he wette. 1586 A. Day *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 139 Whom furres moist fence . . . and dew of nappie Ale cherish. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 316 Pare his [the horse's] hinder-feet thin, untill the dew come out. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. c. 382 Raze both the quarters of the hooft with a drawing-knife . . . so deepe that you may see the dew come forth. 1631

WIDDOWES *Nat. Philot.* 56 Dew is a humor contained in the hollownesse of the members, and joynd to their substance. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Safe*, 186 That cold and dew and clamminess, that goes to the haiching of a snails (egge). 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 210 Ballani do not feed on the gross parts of the sea-water, but as it were on the subtle dew that penetrates through the stone. 1822 SHELLEY *Triumph Life* 66 The fountains, whose melodious dew Out of their mossy cells for ever burst.

b. Moisture glistening in the eyes; tears. Hence funeral dew.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. iii. 29 The night of dew that on my cheekes downe flows. 1612-5 BR. HALL *Contempt.*, O. T. xx. iii. These expostulations might have fetched some dewes of pitie from the eyes. 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Honour* III. Dram. Wks. 1873 Pl. 134 Sure I could weep, but that my eyes Have not enough of funeral dew to melt away. 1662 COKAINE *Ovid* iv. vii. Shed no more tears! You have . . . Spent too much of that precious dew. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iv. xvi. Those poor eyes that stream'd with dew. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vii. 120 The dew Dwelt in her eyes, and softer all her shape And rounder seem'd.

c. Perspiration, sweat.

1674 S. VINCENT *Yng. Gallant's Acad.* 33 Thou feelest the fat Dew of thy body . . . run trickling down thy sides. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii. 211 The dewes of death stood on his livid cheek. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* v. xxvi. Cold on his brow breaks terror's dew. 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 568 The dew of their great labour . . . flowing, drained their force.

d. With qualifying words, as *Bacchus' dew*, the juice of the grape, wine, or other fermented or distilled drink; *Mountain-dew*, a fanciful term for whisky illicitly distilled on the mountains; *dew of Glenlivet*, Glenlivet whisky; † *dew of vitriol* (*ros vitrioli*).

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Dk. Clarence* iii. Sowst in Bacchus dewe. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Dew of Vitriol*, a Name given by some Chymists to a kind of Phlegm or Water drawn from that Mineral Salt, by Distillation in Balneo Marie, or with a gentle Heat. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 84 There remains a whitish-grey mass, which formerly was called *Vitriol Calciné* to *Whiteness*. If you distil it in a retort, and collect the product, you will have first, a water slightly acid, called *Dew of Vitriol*. 1822 SHELLEY *Zucchi* ix. Full as a cup with the vine's burning dew. 1826 P. P. in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II. 610 Whiskey, or mountain dew. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Rector* xxxv. Then came the whiskey—the real dew. 1840 *Chamb. Jmnl.* IX. 94 The discomfited gaugers fled . . . leaving the victorious chief in undisturbed possession of the much coveted mountain-dew. 1884 *Daily News* 23 May 5/7 [They] cannot compete with the dew of Glenlivet.

4. Applied with qualification to surface deposits formed on plants, etc. (as by exudation, insects, parasitic vegetation), formerly imagined to be in origin akin to dew: see HONEY-DEW, MILDEW.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 53 b. There is another kind of sweet dewes, that falleth in England, called the Meldewes, which is as sweet as honey . . . There is also a bitter kind of dew, that falleth upon herbs, and lyeth on them like branne or meale. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* Introd. 10 It will not be impossible to find honey or wholesome dewes upon all this variety of plants. 1821 T. DWIGHT *Trav.* II. 341 When it first exudes, it is very sweet to the taste; and has hence been commonly supposed to be the residuum of a particular kind of dew, called by the farmers honey-dew.

5. attrib. and Comb. (Especially frequent in poetical use.) a. attrib., 'of dew', as *dew-bead*, -blob, -damp, -gem, -globe, -mist, -star, -water, -web; 'characterized by' or 'characterizing dew', as *dew-locks*, -prime, -silence, -wind. b. locative and originaive, as *dew-bow*, -dance, -light. c. similitative, 'like' or 'as dew', as *dew-burning*, -cold adjs. d. objective and obj. genitive, as *dew-brusher*, -dropping adj. e. instrumental, as *dew-bedabbled*, -bediamonded, -bespangled, -besprent; bright, -clad, -dabbled, -drenched, -gemmed, -laden, -pearled, -sprent, -sprinkled, -wet adjs. f. parasynthetic, as *dew-lipped* adj.

1832 MOTHERWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1841) 85 In every 'dew-bead glistening sheen. 1868 GRO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* i. (Cent. Dict.). The dew-bead, Gem of earth and sky begotten. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods*, Every fairy wheel and thread Of cobweb 'dew-bediamonded. a. 1748 THOMSON *Hymn to Solitude* 26 Just as the 'dew-bent rose is born. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 540 The savoury herb Of forth-grown 'dew-besprent. 1727-38 GAY *Fables* l. 14 (Jod.). As forth she went at early dawn To taste the 'dew-besprinkled lawn. 1873 R. JOHNSON in *Tristram Moab* 387 A lunar rainbow on the ground, or to speak more correctly a lunar 'dew-bow. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 86 Aslant the 'dew-bright earth and coloured air. 1854 J. WARTER *Last of Old Squirr* v. 51 He was what the Persians call a 'dew-brusher . . . Ten to one but the labourer met him as he was going to his work. 1500 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 35 His bright 'dew-burning blade. 1847 MISCHIEF of *Muses* 35 The moisture of the 'dew-clad grass. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* *Fire Worshipers* (1854) 235 She who leans . . . pale, sunk, aguish, With brow against the 'dew-cold mast. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* l. 683 The poppies hung 'Dew-dabbled on their stalks. 1798 COLERIDGE *Sibyl. Leaves* Poems (1864) 265 She the 'dew-damp wiped From off her brow. 1812 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins.* *Lady of Wreck* II. xxiii. 'Dew-dript evening. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 103 The 'dew-dropping South. 1893 LE GALLIENNE in *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Feb. 2/3 See how yonder goes, 'Dew-drunk . . . Von Shelley-lark. 1822 TENNYSON *Lotus-Eaters* 75 Sun-steep'd at noon, and in the moon Nightly 'dew-fed. 1823 JOANNA BAILLIE *Poems* 228 'Dew-gem'd in the morning ray. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* iv. 422 As the dissolving warmth of dawn may fold A half unfrozen 'dew-globe, green and gold, And crystalline. 1603 DRAYTON *Sonnets* III. (l.) Where nightingales in Arden sit and sing Amongst the dainty



\*dew-impearled flowers. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* ii. The dew-impearled winds of dawn. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bode* 41 The \*dew-laden grass. 1867 HERRICK *Noble Nymph*, *Star Song*, Spangled with \*dew-light. 1856 BRYANT *Poems*, *Ages* v. When the \*dew-lipped spring comes on. 1830 TENNYSON *Adeline* 47 Those \*dew-lit eyes of thine. 1868 HERRICK *Hesper* i. 92, *Corinna's Maying*, The light Hangs on the \*dew-locks of the night. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iii. iii. The \*dew-mists of my sunless sleep. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* i. (1889) 24 The hill-side's \*dew-pearled; The lark's on the wing. 1872 — *Fifine* xxxiii. I though \*dew-prime flee. 1850 MRS. BROWNING *Poems* II. 165 Descend with sweet \*dew-silence on my mountains. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* i. 13 My \*dew-sprayed dreamless couch. 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predecessors* vii. § 3. 263 Abroad in dew-sprayed meadows. 1733 SHENSTONE *Past. Ballad* iv. 33 The sweets of a \*dew-sprinkled rose. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* ii. i. 168 As \*dew-stars glisten, Then fade away. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 151 De teares . ben cleped rein water oder \*dew water. 1813 HOOG *Queen's Wake* ii. Wks. (1876) 22 And \*dew-webs round the helmets weave.

6. Special combs.: **dew-beam** (*poetic*), a ray of light reflected from a dewdrop; **dew-bit** (*dial.*), a small meal or portion of food taken in the early morning, before the regular breakfast; **dew-board**, a board used as a cover to keep off the dew; **dew-cap** (see *quot.*); **dew-drink** (see *quot.*, and cf. *dew-bit*); **dew-hopper**, a name for the hare (see *DEUDING*); **dew-pear**, name of a delicate kind of pear (*obs.*); **dew-piece** *Sc.* = *dew-bit*; **dew-plant**, (a) a name for the ice-plant (*Mesembryanthemum*), and for the sundew (*Drosera*); (b) a plant nourished with dew (*nonce-use*); **dew-ripen** *v.* = *DEW-RET*; **dew-shoe**, translation of ON. *döggskor* (see *quot.*); **dew-stone**, 'a species of limestone, found in Nottinghamshire, which collects a large quantity of dew on its surface' (O.).

1824 SHELLEY *Witch* xvi. Woven from \*dew-beams while the moon yet slept. 1853 BARNES *Dorset Gloss.*, \*Dew-bit, the first meal in the morning, not so substantial as a regular breakfast. Also in *Berksh., Hamph., W. Somerset Gloss.* 1800 R. WARNER *Walk West. Count.* 64 [We] were obliged to sleep for several weeks in the shell of the tenement, with no other covering (for it was not roofed) than a \*dew-board. 1879 PROCTOR *Pleas. Ways* Sc. vii. 364 A cylinder of tin or card, called a \*dew-cap, is made to project beyond the glass (of the telescope), and thus to act as a screen, and prevent radiation. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, \*Dew-drink, the first allowance of beer to harvest men, before they begin their day's work. 1816 SURL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 417 Tender or delicate pore . such as \*dew pear. 1865 SINCLAIR *Satan's Invis. World* (1769) 48 When I was eating my \*dew piece this morning. 1869 RUSKIN *Q. of Air* § 81 You are to divide the whole family of the herbs of the field into three great groups—Drosida; Carices, Gramineæ—\*dew-plants, sedges, and grasses. 1884 MILLER *Plant-u.*, Dew-plant, *Mesembryanthemum glabrum*. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1807) II. 218 What is called \*dew-ripen or ret the produce. 1880 STALLYBRASS *tr. Grimm's Teut. Mythol.* i. 387 When the godlike Sigurðr strode through the . . corn, the \*dew-shoe of his seven-span sword was even with the upright ears. *Note.* *Döggskor*, Sw. *döppsko*, the heel of the sword's sheath, which usually brushes the dew.

**Dew** (*diū*), *v.* Forms: 3 *dæwwenn*, 4-5 *dewen*, (4 *dewey*), 5-7 *dewe*, (6-7 *deaw*), 6-*dew*. [ME. *dewen*, in *Ormin dærwenn*, implying an OE. \**dæwian* (entered by *Sommer*) = OFris. *dawia* (Wfris. *dawujen*), OS. \**daujan* (MDu. *dauwen*, LG. *dauen*), OHG. *townn*, *townn* (MHG. *touwen*, Ger. *thauen*, *tauen*), ON. *dögga* (Sw. *dagga*) :—O. Teut. \**dawujan*, *i. dawu*—DEW.]

†1. *intr.* To give or produce dew; *impers.* to fall as dew (cf. *it rains*, *snows*, etc.). *Obs.* or *arch.* c. 1300 [implied in *DEWING* *vbl. sb.*]. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xiv. 8 Deweth 3ee heuenus for about [1388 *Sende* 3e out dew]. c. 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 120 Dewyn or yewe dewe, *roro*. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our Ladye 148 *Rorate*, dew heuens from aboute. 1559 HULOET, Dew or droppe lyke dewe, *roro*. 1663 in T. Birch *Hist. R. Society* i. 246 It did not dew upon those parts where trees lay buried under ground. 1796 *Nat. Hist. Irel.* 93 It deweth exceedingly in the hot and dry countries.

†2. To distil or exude as dew. *Obs.*

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Epistle, When This Manna dew'd from your inspired pen. *Ibid.* iv. xxv. Meat came from the Eater, from the strong did dew Sweetnesse.

2. *trans.* To wet with or as with dew; to bedew; to moisten.

c. 1200 ORMIN 13848 To wattrenn & to dæwwenn swa burh becske & sallte tressat þerrte. a. 1395 *Prose Psalter* vi. 6 Ich shal dewen my couerour wyth min tress. 1544 *Phaer Regim. Life* (1560) F. iii. Take a sponnefull of hote ashes, dewe them wyth good wyne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 48 Overflowed all the fertile plains, As it had dewed bene with timely raine. 1593 SHAKS. *a Hen. VI.* iii. 340 Giue me thy hand, That I may dew it with my mournfull teares. 1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 821 To water or dew some partes that stodee need of moisture. 1680 ORWAY *Orphion* ii. iv. 598 Cold sweat Dew'd all my face. 1821 W. C. WELLS *Ess. Dew* (1866) 7 Grass after having been dewed in the evening, is never found dry until after sunrise. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii. vi. (1838) 162 The cooling . . of the body dewed. a. 1851 MOIR *Castle of Time* xxi. Moloch's monstrous shrines are dew'd with human blood.

b. *fig.* (Cf. 'bedew', 'steep' in *fig. use*.)

c. 1500 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) A. iij. As fruitfull nutriment To dewe them in vertue, as plantes to augment. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vicer.* xxv. While dew'd in heauie sleape, dead Peter lies. c. 1631 DONNE *Serim.* cv. IV. 413 But infected and dewed with these frivolous, nay pernicious apparitions and revelations. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxxi. Fairy strains of music fall, Every sense in slumber

dewing. 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar. Sacr.* iii. iii. 233 Mercy . . dewing it thus with her tender mitigations.

†3. To cause to descend or drop as dew; to distil, instil. *Obs.*

1572 FORREST *Theophilus in Anglia* VII. 92 The devil in the harte of the bushoppe did dewe His diuillish stirrings. 1591 Troub. Raigne K. John ii. (1611) 89 The heauens dewing fauours on my head. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) i. O dew thy spirit plentiful in my inke.

†4. *intr.* To become moist, to exude moisture.

1658 A. FOX *Wurtz Surg.* i. viii. 34 Wounds that are thus compelled to dew, will hardly come to healing.

Hence **Dewed**, **Dewing** *ppl. adjs.*

1552 HULOET, Dewed or wetted with dewe, *roratus*. 1593 SOUTHWELL *Peter's Confl.* 33 Dew'd eyes, and prostrate prayers. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 101 Which can have no existence or being, but in a dewing or distilling cloud. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* ii. vi. (1838) 163 The cooling of the dewed surface by radiation.

**Dew**, *obs.* or *dial. pa. t.* of *DAW* *v.* 1

**Dew**, **Dewfull**, *obs. ff.* DUE, DUEFUL.

|| **Dewan** (*diwān*). Also **Duan**, **diwan**, **de-waun**, **dewaun**, **dēwān**. [Arab. and Pers. ديوان *diwān*, *diwān*, Pers. formerly *dēwān*, the same word as *DIVAN*, of which an early sense was 'register'. Through the application to a register of accounts, and the financial department of a state, the word has in India been individualized and applied to the minister or officer over this department.]

In India: a. The head financial minister or treasurer of a state under former Mohammedan governments. b. The prime minister of a native state. c. The chief native officer of certain Government establishments, such as the Mint. d. In Bengal, a native servant in charge of the affairs of a house of business or a large domestic establishment, a steward. (Yule and Burnell.)

1690 J. CHARNOCK, etc. *MS. Lett. to Mr. Ch. Eyre at Ballasore* (V.). Fearing miscarriage of y Original flaccuttee we have herewith Sent you a Copy Attested by Hugly Cazez, hoping y<sup>e</sup> Duan may be Satisfied therewith. 1766 HOLWELL *Hist. Events* i. 74 (Y.) A Gentoo named Allum Chund, who had been many years Dewan to Soujah Khan. 1771 in Gleig *Mem. IV. Hastings* (1841) i. 221 (Y.) Divesting him of the rank and influence he holds as Naib Duan of the Kingdom of Bengal. 1786 BLANE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVII. 297 Making the enquiries I wished . . from his Dewan or Minister. 1804 in Owen *Welllesley's Desp.* 632 The English Company . . has forfeited its rights as dewan and treasurer of the Empire. 1806 WELLINGTON *Ibid.* p. cii. Scindiah's minister . . was the Peshwah's dewan. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* v. v. (1848) IV. 226 He sent on a commission to Calcutta his dewan or treasurer. 1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) i. 235 The Hindoo Dewans of Sind now transact the entire pecuniary concerns of the state. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* i. i. vi. 142 Subordinate to the subahdar . . was an officer, with the title of dewan or diwan, who had the superintendence of all matters of revenue and finance. 1871 MATEER *Travancore* 22 Colonel Munro . . acted for about three years in the capacity of Dewan, or Prime Minister.

Hence **Dewanaship** = next.

1789 *Seir Mutaqherin* II. 384 (Y.) [Lord Clive] visited the Vear . . and asked that the Company should be invested with the Divanship of the three provinces. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* v. iv. (1848) IV. 149 Procuring for the donor the dewanship of the Zamindari.

|| **Dewani**, **dewanny**, **dewaunee** (*diwāni*). Also **dānnny**, **dewaunny**, **diwāni**. [a. Pers. *diwāni*, *diwāni*, the office or function of *diwān*: see *prec.*] The office of dewan; or *esp.* 'the right of receiving as *dewān*, or finance minister, the revenue of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, conferred upon the E. I. Company by the Great Mogul Shāh 'Alam in 1705. Also used sometimes for the territory which was the subject of that grant' (Yule and Burnell).

1783 BURKE *Report Affairs India* Wks. XI. 141 The acquisition of the Dūanny opened a wide field for all projects of this nature. *Ibid.* 196 Under the jurisdiction of the Dewanny Courts. 1801 R. PATTON *Asiat. Mon.* 178 *note*, The officers of the dewanny, the revenue department. 1862 BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* i. iii. 671 An offer of the dewannee . . been made to Clive. 1876 GRANT *Hist. India* i. xx. 106/2 The Mogul ceded the dewannee, or collection of the revenues in Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.

**Dew-beater**. [*f.* *DEW* *sb.* + *BEATER*.]

1. One who beats or shakes off the dew in front of others in the same path; an early pioneer.

a. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 57 The dew-beaters have trod the way for those that come after them. 1833 *Hamphire Gloss.*, Dew-beater, a dew-beater, one who has large feet, or who turns his toes out so that he brushes the dew off the grass in walking.

2. *pl.* The feet. *slang.*

1811 in *Lexicon Balaton*. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxxvi. First hold out your dew-beaters till I take off the darbies.

3. (See *quot.*)

a. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Dew-beaters, coarse and thick shoes which resist the dew. 1847-78 in HALLIWELL.

**Dew-berry** (*diw-beri*). [*f.* *DEW* *sb.* + *BERRY*. Cf. *mod. Ger. thau-beere* dew-berry, Oberdeutsch *taub-ber*, *tauben-ber*, i.e. dove-berry. The origin of the first element is thus doubtful, but it is, in English use, associated with *DEW* *sb.*]

A species of blackberry or bramble-berry, the name being applied both to the fruit and the shrub:

in Great Britain *Rubus cæsius*, a low-growing procumbent species, the black fruit of which has a bluish bloom; in N. America *R. canadensis*, resembling the British plant in its low growth and trailing habit, but differing in the fruit. In some earlier English writers, and mod. dialects, the name is applied to the Gooseberry (*DAYBERRY*).

Shakspeare's dew-berry, which is mentioned among delicate cultivated fruits, is supposed by some to have meant the gooseberry; Hanmer conjectured the raspberry. In some books dewberry is erroneously given as the cloud-berry, *Rubus Chamomorus*.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* vi. iv. 661 The fruite is called a Dew-berrie, or blackberrie. 1655 MOUTET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 304 When Mulberries cannot be gotten, Blackberries or Dewberries may supply their room. 1674 *tr. Scheffer's Lapland* 141 Some Dew-berries, or the Norway Berry, whose species is the same that grows on Brambles. 1750 ELLIS *Mod. Husbandman* IV. i. 77 (E. D. S.) *Dew-berry-brier*. 1829 JESSE *Jrnl. Nat.* 116 The root of an ancient beech, its base overgrown with the dewberry. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1862) 106 Dewberry, or Grey Bramble. The fruit . . is generally less than that of a full-sized Blackberry; but the grains of which it is composed are usually much larger, and . . covered with fine bloom. 1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 642 Overrun with dewberry-briars.

b. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iii. i. 169 Feede him with Appricocks and Dewberries With purple Grapes, greene Figs, and Mulberries. 1654 CULPEPPER *Eng. Physic.* (1656) 117 Gooseberry Bush, called in Sussex Dewberry Bush, and in some Countries Wine-berries. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* clxiv. 271 In some Countries of England it is called the Feaberry in others Dewberry . . but most commonly the Gooseberry.

**Dew-blown**, **-bole**: see next.

† **Dew-bolne**, *a. Obs.* *exc. dial.* Also 6-*bole*, 7-9-*blown* (e, 8-*born*). [*f.* *DEW* *sb.* + *BOLNE* *ppl. a.* The second element became corrupted into *-bole*, *-born*, *-blown*, and the last survives in dialects, associated with *BLOWN* puffed up.] Of cattle: Swollen with eating too freely of fresh moist grass or clover. Sometimes used subst. as the name of the affection.

1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 60 Dewbolne . . commeth when a hungry beaste is put in a good pasture full of ranke grasse, he wyll eate soo moche that his sydes wyll stande as hygh as his backebone. 1597 MASCALL *Govt. Cattle* (1627) 33 The Dew-bolne in Oxe, or Cow, or other beast . . is gotten by eating of the trifoyle grasse in a dewy morning. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxviii. i. If kine or oxen were dew-blowne or otherwise puffed up. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Husb.* (1623) 98 Some of our English writers are opinioned, this Dewbolne or general Gargill is a poysonous and violent swelling. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Dew-born*, a distemper in cattle. 1884 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Dewblown*, said of cows which are swelled from eating green clover.

**Dewce**, *obs.* form of *DEUCE*.

**Dew-clap**, *obs. erron. form* of *DEW-LAP*.

**Dew-claw** (*diw-klō*). [*App. f.* *DEW* *sb.* + *CLAW* *sb.*]

(Perhaps referring to the fact that while the other claws come in contact with the soil, or press the grass to the ground, this only brushes the dewy surface.)

1. The rudimentary inner toe or hallux (answering to the great toe in man) sometimes present in dogs.

In Newfoundland dogs, and St. Bernards, it is sometimes abnormally double.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 23 Some other haue taken marke by the hynder legges by the dewclawes. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Herigote*, dew clawes. 1611 COTGR., *Controigne*, the Dew-claw, or water-claw of dogs. 1690 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2548/4 *Lost* . . a little white Spaniel Dog . . with dew Claws upon the hind Feet. c. 1785 G. WHITE *Lett. to D. Barrington in Selborne*, The bitch has a dew claw on each hind leg. The dog has none. 1854 E. MAYHEW *Dogs* (1862) 248 The dew-claws, as they are termed, grow high upon the inner side of the leg, nearer to the foot than the elbow. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Nov. 626 The monks liked their dogs [St. Bernards] to have these double dew-claws, because they offered more resistance in soft, newly-fallen snow. 1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 438/1 *note*, In domestic dogs a hallux is frequently developed, though often in a rudimentary condition, the phalanges and claw being suspended loosely in the skin, without direct connection with the other bones of the foot; it is called by dog-fanciers the 'dew-claw.'

2. The false hoof of deer and other ungulates, consisting of two rudimentary toes.

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 67 The shinne bones large, the dew clawes close in port. An hart to hunt, as any man can seake. 1611 COTGR., *Les gardes d'un sanglier*, the dew-clawes or hinder-clawes of a wild Boar. 1630 [see *ABATUR*]. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Dew-claw*, among Hunters the Bones or little Nails behind the Foot of the Deer.

Hence **Dew-clawed**, **dew-cloyed** *a.*, having dew-claws. (Formerly applied sometimes to the feet of bees.)

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 8 Those whiche are well ioynted and dewclawed are best to make bloudhounds. 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon.* i. (1634) 8 Her rough and dew-claw'd feet, apt to take hold at the first touch, are in number six. 1611 COTGR., *Ergote*, . . hauing spurs; dew-clawed. 1616 SURL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 670 Round feet, strong cleys, high dewclayd. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 11 *note*, By Brownists I mean not Independents, but dew clawd Separatists. 1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying Ins.* i. iii. 7 Her feet are six, dew-clawed . . full of joynts. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* iv. 685 Sorrel untorn by the dew-claw'd stag.

**Dew-cup**. [*f.* *DEW* *sb.* + *CUP*.]

1. The early morning allowance of beer to harvest-men.

1847-78 HALLIWELL *s. v.* *Dew-drink*, Called the dew-cup in Hants. 1883 in *Hamph. Gloss.*



## 2. The plant called Lady's Mantle (*Alchemilla vulgaris*).

1799 *Kiss. Night. Soc.* III. 389 (Jam.) Giving them a decoction of the Dewcup and Healing herb boiled in butter-milk. 1813 *Hogg Queen's Wake* II. Wks. (1876) 21 He thought, of sleeping in the dew-cups eye. 1818 *Brownie of Budsbeck* II. 183 They (fairies) 'll hae to... gang away an' sleep in their dew-cups... till the gloaming come on again.

**Dewdrop** (diŭ'drɒp). [*f.* DEW *sb.* + -DROP. Cf. Ger. *thau-tropfen*, Du. *dauw-droppel*.] One of the rounded 'drops' or globules in which dew collects on surfaces on which it is deposited.

[a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xii. 124 Ase fele sythe ant oft as dewes drops beth weete.] 1590 *Shaks. Mids. N.* II. i. 14, I must go seeke some dew drops here, And hang a pearly in every cowslips' eare. 1667 *Milton P. L.* v. 746 Starts of Morning, Dew-drops, which the Sun Impearls on every leaf, and every flower. 1788 *Cowper Stanzas for Year 31* Dew-drops may deck the turf that hides the bones. 1810 *Scott Lady of L.* II. iii. 17, The lawn Begemmed with dew-drops. 1847 *Tennyson Princ.* vii. 53 When two dewdrops on the petal shake To the same sweet air. 1871 *Tyndall Fragu.* Sc. (1879) I. xi. 342 The little pearly globe which we call a dew-drop.

*transf. & fig.* 1781 *Cowper Truth* 144 The shivering urchin, bending as he goes, With slip-shod heels, and dew-drop at his nose. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 161 And feel the dew-drop in my eye. 1826 *Hood Wee Man* xiv, On every brow a dew-drop stood. 1831 *Carlyle Sart. Res.* II. vi, The heart... unvisited by any heavenly dew-drop.

Hence **Dew-dropped** *a.*, covered or bespangled with dew-drops.

1756 W. TOLDEY *Hist. Two Orphans* IV. 201 The dew-dropp'd rose. 1762 J. WARTON *Enthusiast Poems* 82 Bladed grass perfumed with dew-dropped flowers. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 161 How bright it's dew-dropp'd tint appears!

**Dewe**, obs. form of DUE *a.* and *sb.*

**Dewe(n)**, obs. *f.* DEAVE *v.*, to become deaf.

**Dewes**: see DEUS.

† **Dewess**, rare. [*a.* OF. \**deuisse*, *dieuessse*, *f. deu*, *dieu* god: see -ESS. Cf. DRESS.] A goddess. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3555 All driptens and dewesses ere dute of my name.

**Dewey**, dewy, ME. pres. inf. of DEW *v.*

**Deweylite** (diŭ-'līt). *Min.* [Named 1826 after Prof. Dewey, U.S. see -LITE.] An amorphous resinous-looking mineral of yellowish colour, consisting of a hydrated silicate of magnesium.

1826 *Emmons Min.* 133. 1868 *Dana Min.* 470.

**Dew-fall** (diŭ-'fɔl). [*f.* DEW + FALL *sb.*: cf. Dan. *dugfald*.] The formation or deposition of dew; the time when this begins, in the evening.

1622 R. TISDALE *Lavender Philos.* in Farr *S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 316 Shake off the dewfalls of the night. 1798 *Coleridge Sibyl. Leaves Poems* (1864) 115 The gentle dewfall. 1800 *Shelley Witch Atlas* xxix, She past at dewfall to a space extended. 1828 *Moore Before the Battle* i, 'Midst the dew-fall of a nation's tears. c 1850 *Whittier Call of Christian VII.* Noiseless as dew-fall. 1878 *Huxley Physiogr.* 65 The temperature after dewfall. 1892 *Daily News* 1 Mar. 5/4 The rainfall is... supplemented by... excessive dewfalls.

So **Dew falling**.

1868 *Holme Lee B. Godfrey* xix. 109 The time of the dew-falling.

**Dewgard**, -gar, *Sc.* forms of DUEGARD. *Obs.*

† **Dew-grass** (diŭ-'gras). *Obs.* [*f.* DEW *sb.* + GRASS, suggested by L. G. *Himmeldau*, med. *L. ros celi*, 'dew of heaven', *manna*.] A name given by Gerard and other early herbalists to an esculent grass of Central Europe, the cultivated form of *Panicum sanguinale*, *Manna-grass*.

1597 *Gerarde Herbal* i. xx. 25 The Germanes call it Himmeldau, that is to say *Celi ros*, whereupon it was called *Gramen Mannæ*. . . . Lobei calleth it *gramen manna esculentum*, for that in Germany and other parts, as Bohemia, and Italy, they use to eat the same as a kind of bread corne, and also make potage therewith as we do with oatmeal. . . . In English it may be called *manna-grasse* or *Dew-grasse*; but more fully *rice-grasse*. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. vii. 14 Panick, Amilcorne, Spelt-corn, Garences, Dewgrasse, Jobs teares. 1640 *Parkinson Theat. Bot.* 1180 The Dew-grasse is said to discusse the hardnesse of womens breasts, the seede is food for small birds, and Pidgeons and Hens and for men also.

[Erroneously taken by Prior, *Plant Names*, for the Cock's-foot grass, *Dactylis glomerata*; whence in later Dictionaries and lists.]

**Dewice**, dewis(e), *obs. Sc. ff.* DEVICE, DEWISE.

**Dewid**, *obs. form* of DIVIDE.

**Dewille**, *obs. form* of DEVIL.

**Dewily** (diŭ-'lī), *adv.* [*f.* DEWY + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] After the manner of dew.

1818 *Blackto. Mag.* III. 32 The song Dropp'd dewily from that sweet tongue. 1872 S. MOSTYN *Complexity* III. viii. 212, I will make my love fall dewily on your heart. 1887 *Bowen Virg. Aeneid* iv. 699 So upon saffron wings came Iris, dewily bright.

**Dewiness** (diŭ-'inēs). [*f.* DEWY + -NESS.] The quality of being dewy; *fig.* freshness, vigour.

1627 tr. *Racon's Life & Death* (R.), A dewiness dispersed, or... radical in the very substance of the body. 1817 *Kratts 'I Dought Tiptoe'* iv, Ye ardent marigolds!... again your dewiness he kisses. 1863 *Tyndall Heat* v. § 186 (1870) 150 [This] caused a dewiness on the external surface. 1868 *Browning Ring & Bk* ix. 242 Farewell to dewiness and prime of life!

**Dewing**, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* DEW *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. Deposition of dew.

23. *K. Alis.* 914 Theo sunne ariseth, and fallith the

dewyng; Theo nessesche clay hit makith dýng. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. de P. R.* xi. v. (Tollem. MS.), Perof cometh a litel dewyng. *Ibid.* xvi. xlii. (Tollem. MS.), Pe more dewyng is founde, be more and be greater be margarite is gendrid of be dewe. 1838 *Jeffrey* in *Ld. Cockburn Life* II. Let. cxl, After the dewing of yesterday, everything is so fresh and fragrant.

2. A wetting with or as with dew; a gentle sprinkling; moistening, bedewing.

14. *Hoccleve Compl. Virgin* 158 They by taast of swich dewyng, Hem oghte clothe ageyn. 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* vi. iii. 143 With clene watter... Strinkland a litel dewyng... With the branche of ane happy olive thrise. 1565-73 *Cooper Thesaurus*, *Aspergo*, a sprinkling or dewing. 1646 *Rutherford Lett.* II. xlvii. (1881) 455 A night's dewing of grace and sweetness. 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 65/3 An occasional dewing over with the syringe.

**Dewing**, *vbl. a.*: see DEW *v.*

† **Dewish**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* DEW *sb.* + -ISH.] Of the nature of or akin to dew; moist, damp.

1589 *Fleming Georg. Virg.* III. 48 And dewish moone doth new refresh the woods. 1620 *Markham Farew. Husb.* (1625) 117 A more moist place... which euer is vomiting wet and dewish humours. 1656 *Ridgley Pract. Physick* 141 The dew or dewish moisture.

**Dewite**, *obs. form* of DUTY.

† **Dewitt**, De-Witt (diŭ-'wīt), *v. Obs.* [From the surname of the two brothers John and Cornelius De Witt, Dutch statesmen, opponents of William III as Stadtholder of the United Provinces, who were murdered by a mob in 1672.] *trans.* To kill by mob violence; to lynch.

1689 *Modest Enquiry into Present Disasters* (1690) 32 It's a wonder the English Nation have not in their fury De-Witted some of those men. 1690 *Abb. Sanctroft Protestation*, Such a fury, as may end in Dewitting us a bloody Word, but too well understood. 1695 (*title*), Gallienus Redivivus; or, Murder Will Out, &c., being a true account of the De-Witting of Glencoe, Gaffney, &c. 1721 *Ind. of Sacheverell* 69 King William deserved to be De-Witted. 1724 in *Lockhart Papers* II. 162 Had Mr. Campbell himself been in town, they had certainly De-witted him. 1824 *Southey Bk. of Ch.* (1841) 544. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* III. 660. 1888 *Plumptre Life Ken* II. xviii. 1 Men... were stirring up the people to that form of 'lynching' which was then known as 'De Witting.'

**Dewlap** (diŭ-'ləp). Also 6 dew lop, *erron.* dew-clap. [The second element LAP is OE. *leppa*, pendulous piece, skirt, lappet, lobe; the first is uncertain: the equivalent Da. *døglæp*, Norw. *døglæp*, Sw. *døglapp*, in which the first element is not the word for 'dew', suggest that the original form has been altered under the influence of popular etymology.

The English form may be explained as the 'lap' or pendulous piece which touches the dewy surface; but that is not likely to have been the original notion.]

1. The fold of loose skin which hangs from the throat of cattle.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. de P. R.* xviii. xiii. (MS. Bodl. 3738) In Siria bep oxen hat haue no dewe lappis neither fresche lappes vnder prote [*palmaria sub gutture*]. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 711 The kyeen... Wel hered eres, and dewlappes syde [*i.* = hanging low]. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 120 Dew lappe, syde skyn' vndur a bestys throte, *pelcarie*. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 50 To cutte the dewlappe before. 1565 *Goldinge Ovid's Met.* vii. 155 Theyr dangling dew-claps with his hand he cold unsearfulle. 1579 *Spenser Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 74 His dewlap as lythe as lasse of Kent. 1589 *Greene Menaphon* (Arb.) 174 White... as the dangling dewlap of the silver Bull. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* II. (1626) 43 His broad-spread breast, long dangling dew-laps deck. 1872 *Mivart Elem. Anat.* 237 Folds of skin hang freely in some animals, as the dewlap of cattle.

b. Transferred to similar parts in other animals, as the loose skin under the throat of dogs, etc., the pendulous fleshy lobe or wattle of the turkey and other fowls, and humorously to pendulous folds of flesh about the human throat.

1590 *Shaks. Mids. N.* II. i. 50 When she drinke, against her lips I bob, And on her wither'd dewlap poure the Ale. 1654 *Gayton Pleasant Notes* II. iii. 42 The dulaples and the jawy part of the face. 1668 *Wilkins Real Char.* 161 Described to have a dew-lap under the throat. Senembi, Iguna. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 222 Dew-laps hang down from his chaps. 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. i. 267 The skin hangs loose... in a kind of dewlap. 1859 J. Brown *Rab. & F.* (1862) 9 He [mastiff]... has the Shakesperian dewlaps shaking as he goes. 1863 *White Melville Gladiators* I. 3 Gelert is down, torn and mangled from flank to dewlap.

2. 'A brand used in marking cattle, being a cut in the lower part of the neck' (Farmer, *Americanisms*, 1889).

Hence **Dew-lapped**, having a dew-lap.

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 679 [699] Compact, a runcle necke, dewlapped syde Unto the knee. 1590 *Shaks. Mids. N.* IV. i. 127 My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kinde... Crooke-kneed, and dew-lap, like Thessalian Bulls. a 1724 *Gay (J.)*, The dewlap bull now chafes along the plain. 1806 *Southey Lett.* (1856) I. 355 He is a fat, dew-lapped, velvet-voiced man. 1887 *Ruskin Hortus Inclusus* 11 Dew-lapped cattle... feeding on the hillside above.

**Dewle**, *obs. f. dule*, DOLE, DOOL, grief, mourning.

**Dewless** (diŭ-'lē), *a.* [*f.* DEW + -LESS.] Devoid of or without dew.

a 1618 *Sylvester Maiden's Blush* 1322 Both solstices like dewless and adust. 1799 *Campbell Pleas. Hope* 1, When the sea-wind wafts the dewless day. 1832 *Tennyson Miller's Daw.* 246 On the chalk-hill the bearded grass Is dry and dewless. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Land's End*

36 What a dewless Sahara would be the walk of life without the companionship of children!

**Dew-point** (diŭ-'pɔint). That point of atmospheric temperature at which dew begins to be deposited.

1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. 47 The degree of heat at which the dew begins to appear is called the dew-point, being an important particular in the meteorological report of the day. 1843 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* II. 249 Professor Bahe described a dew-point hygrometer. 1854 *Hooker Himal. Jnals.* I. i. 14 This indicated a dew-point of 114°. 1878 *Huxley Physiogr.* 52 When the temperature is sufficiently lowered, the dew-point is reached.

**Dew-rake** (diŭ-'rāk). [*f.* DEW *sb.* + RAKE *sb.*] A rake for the surface of grass or stubble.

1659 *Gauden Tears of Ch.* 381 Like dew-rakes and harrowes, armed with so many teeth. 1806-7 A. YOUNG *Agric. Essays* (1813) I. 108, 4 dew rakes, 50s. each. 1886 *Daily News* 24 Sept. 7/2 Where stubble is much infested it should be brushed off with poles... and collected as closely as possible for burning by means of 'dew rakes'.

Hence **Dew-rake** *v.*

1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 55 The stubbles are dew-raked, by men drawing a long iron-toothed rake.

**Dewrance**, *obs. form* of DURANCE.

**Dewre**, var. of DURE *v. Obs.*

**Dew-ret** (diŭ-'ret), *v.* Also -rot, -rate. [*f.* DEW *sb.* + RET *v.*] *trans.* To ret or macerate (flax, hemp, etc.) so as to detach the fibre from the woody stem, by exposure to the dew and atmospheric influence instead of by steeping in water. Hence **Dew-retting** *vbl. sb.*

1710 *Hilman Tasser Redivivus*, There is a Water-retting and a Dew-retting, which last is done on a good Rawling, or aftermath of a Meadow Water. 1807 *Vancouver Agric. Devon* (1813) 208 The flax is always dew-retted. a 1825 *Forbes Vec. E. Anglia*, Dew-retting, which is spreading the crop on the grass, and turning it now and then to receive the dew. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 274 In Dorsetshire and the neighbourhood the flax growers have generally adopted the practice of dew retting. 1849 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* X. 1, 180 It takes perhaps six weeks to dew-ret hemp. 1877 *N.W. Line Gloss.*, Dew-rated, said of flax, which is retted on the ground, not by steeping in water.

**Dewry**, *obs. form* of DOWRY.

**Dews**, -e, *obs. form* of DEUCE.

**Dewsant**, var. DEUSAN *Obs.*, a kind of apple.

**Dew-snail** (diŭ-'snɔil). *Obs. exc. dial.* [*f.* DEW *sb.* + SNAIL.] A slug. (So called from appearing while the dew is on the herbage.)

1548 *Thomas Ital. Gram.*, *Lumaca*, the dewe snayle that hath no house. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Limace*, (properly) the dew Snayle, or Snayle without a shell. 1699 *Roberts Voy. Levant* 25 All the sustenance we had there was three Dew snails, and some Roots. 1725 *Bradley Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Diseases of Trees*, Those Animals call'd Earwigs and Dew-snails, eat the finest Fruits on the Trees. 1783 *Ainsworth Lat. Dict.* (Morell) II, *Limax*, A snail, a dew-snail, or slug. 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss.* s.v., As slippery as a dew-snail. 1888 *Elworthy W. Somerset Wordsbk.*, *Dew-snail*, the large black slug.

† **Dewtry**. *Obs.* Forms: 6-7 deutroa, 7 deutro, doutro, doutry, dutry, dutra, deutery, 7-8 dewtry. [From Western Indian vernacular forms of Skr. *dhattvra*, *DATURA*: e.g. Marathi *dhatra*, *dhotra*, dialectally *dhatra*.] The Thorn-apple, *Datura Stramonium*, and other Indian species of the genus; a drug or drink prepared from this, employed to produce stupefaction.

1598 W. PHILLIPS tr. *Linschoten* 60 (Y.) An hearbe called *Deutroa*, which beareth a seede, whereof bruising out the sap, they... give it to their husbands, eyther in meate or drinke, and presently therewith the Man is as though hee were halfe out of his wits. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 104 A drug which... stupefies his senses... The Indians call this herb *Doutro*, *Doutry*, or *Datura*. 1678 *Butler Hud.* III. i. 321 Make lechers and their punks, with dewtry, Commit phantastical aduorty. 1691 *Shadwell Scowlers* v, Some rogue that had a mind to marry me gave me deutery last night. 1696 *OVINGTON Voy. Swat* 235 (V.) Mixing Dutra and Water together to drinke... which will intoxicate almost to Madness. 1698 *Fryer Acc. E. India* & P. 33 They give her Dutry; when half mad she throws herself into the Fire, and they ready with great Logs keep her in his Funeral Pile. a 1711 *Ken Hymnotheo Poet.* Wks. 1721 III. 192 As Indian dames, their Consorts to abuse, Dewtry by Stealth into their Cups infuse.

**Dew-worm** (diŭ-'wɔrm). [*f.* DEW *sb.* + WORM. OE. *deaw-wurm*, Du. *dauw-worm*, are known only in the sense 'ring-worm'; E.Fris. *dauwurm* is 'earth-worm' and 'ring-worm'; Da. *dugorm* 'a dew-snail'.] The common earth-worm; in OE. a name of the disease ring-worm.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 122 Wið... deaw wirmum genim doccan oððe clatan. 1599 *Marston See. Pillanile* VII. 206 Cling'd so close, like deaw-worms in the morne. 1653 *Waltton Angler* 92 The Dew-worm which some call the Lob-worm. 1675 *George Diary* (1825) 83 Earth... like that which dew-worms throe up. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII. 222 The small dew-worm is an excellent bait. 1875 M. G. PEARSE *Daniel Quorn* 37 Like to a dew-worm that hears you a comin' 'n' starts back into his hole in a minute. 1875 *STONEHENGE Brit. Sports.* I. v. § 3, 312 The dew-worm, or large garden-worm... six to twelve inches in length.

**Dewy** (diŭ-'ī), *a.* [OE. *dawig*, *f. daw* DEW: see -Y. Not recorded in ME.; prob. formed anew in Mod. Eng. (Cf. MHG. *touwee*, Ger. *thauig*, Sw. *daggig*).]



1. Characterized by the presence of dew, abounding with dew; covered or wet with dew.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 344 (Gr.) Gubyste onþrang deawiz sceafum. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Sijb, After the night cometh the dewy morning. 1570 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 316 The dewie night now doth nye. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 743 From Noon to dewy Eve. 1699 POMFRET *Past. Ess. Death O. Mary* 4 He found Cosmella weeping on the dewy ground. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwre.* l. 267 Decking with countless gems the dewy lawn. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Demeraraiv.* 48 However dewy the evening, she must stand in the grass. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 July 2/1 Water-hens were hurriedly gathering dew slugs.

b. Affected by the influence of dew.  
1795 POPE *Odys.* xvii. 688 The sun obliquely sho. his dewy ray. 1799 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* l. 215 Twilights dewy tints deceived his eye. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* viii. 133 O'er the landscape spread The dewy light. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & P. iii.* 42 The dewy radiance of a morning in paradise.

2. *transf.* Wet or moistened, as with dew. In *Bot.* Appearing as if covered with dew.

1577 B. GOODE *Hersbach's Hud.* l. (1586) 44 b, Newe grounde for Meddowe... take such as is ritche, dewye, lewell, or a little hanging. 1590 SPENSER *F. O.* iii. li. 34 And her faire dewy eies with kisses deare Shee offe did bathe. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* ii. 40 His eye... will be clear and calm, and sometimes dewy. 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* i. xxiv. (1879) 250 Pulling off the spectacles that had become very dewy.

3. Of the nature or quality of dew, dew-like, moist.

a 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* ii. 258 Para breosta biþ deawiz wætung swa swa sie zæpat. 1593 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 36 b, Already resolved into dew drops of rayne. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 283, I would these dewy tears were from the ground. 1598 FLORIO, *Nebbiarella*, a dewie exhalation, thinner than a cloud. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 197 Sea-water, when it is boyled, doth evaporate a dewie or waterie humour. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 124 What is my dewy sweat to Thy bloody agony. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* iv, The vales below were still wrapped in dewy mist.

4. Of dew, made or consisting of dew. *poetic.*

1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxiv, Ere the hot sun count His dewy rosary on the eglantine. 1821 SHELLEY *Music* 15 When the hot noon has drained its dewy cup. 1827 HOOD *Mids. Fairies* lxxix, The buds were hung with dewy beads.

5. *fig.* Likened in some quality to dew, dew-like; falling gently, vanishing, as the dew. *poetic.*

1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 188 Thos *ἐπίφοιτοι*, diary dewy Christians, whose goodness is dissipate as soon as cuer the Sunne beholdeth it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1044 I'll dewie sleep Oppress'd them. 1750 HACKET *Abp. Williams* ii. (1692) 144 Some of their Ministers that were softened with the dewy drops of his tongue. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* ii. 41 Awakening from thy dewy slumbers. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* i, Strengthen me, enlighten me l. Thou dewy dawn of memory.

6. *Comb.* (poetic). a. *adverbial*, as dewy-bright, -dark, -fresh, -warm, etc. b. *parasynthetic*, as dewy-eyed, -feathered, -pinioned, -swarded, etc. OE. had *dæwig-feðere* = dewy-pinioned.

a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 1984 (Gr.) Sang se wanna fuzel, deawig-feðera. — *Exod.* 163. 1634 MILTON *Penseroso* 146 Entice the dewy-feathered sleep. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 661 The dewy-skirted clouds imbibe the sun. 1777 ELIZ. RYVES *Poems* 36 Dewy-pinioned twilight's shadowy reign. 1796 T. TOWNSEND *Poems* 69 Some dewy-feather'd herald send. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xxvii, Its eyes... all dewy bright with love. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 47 Aloft the mountain lawn was dewy-dark, And dewy-dark aloft the mountain pine. 1833 — *Poems* 40 Upon the dewy-swarded slope. 1842 — *Gardener's Daw.* 45 The fields between Are dewy-fresh. 1847 — *Princ.* l. 93 Green gleam of dewy-tassell'd trees. 1864 — *En. Ard.* 611 November dawns and dewy-glooming dawns.

Dewy, ME. inf. of DEW v.

Dewyce, -ys, -yss(e, obs. ff. DEVICE, DEVISE.

Dewzin, var. DEUSAN Obs., a kind of apple.

Dexe, dext, obs. forms of DESK.

**Dexiocardia** (deksi,okā'idia). *Path.* [a. Gr. *δεξιός* on the right side + *καρδιά* heart.] An anomaly of development in man in which the heart is on the right side; sometimes applied to cases in which the heart is displaced to the right side in consequence of disease.

1866 T. B. PEAOCK *Malformations of Heart & Transposition, Dexiocardia*. when the heart is placed in a position on the right side corresponding to that which it should occupy on the left. 1875 HAYDEN *Dis. Heart* 105 Hope has also noted, in a case of dexiocardia, the existence of systolic murmur, which ceased on the return of the heart to its normal position. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Dextiotrope** (deksi,otróp), a. [f. Gr. *δεξιός* on or to the right + *τροπος* turning.] = next. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dextiotrope*, a term signifying turning or turned to the right, as the spire of some shells.

**Dextiotropic** (deksi,otrópik), a. [f. as prec. + *-ic*: cf. Gr. *τροπικός* having a turning, inclined.] Turning or turned to the right: said *spec.* of those 'reversed' Gastropod Molluscs in which the spire turns to the right; opposed to *leirotropic*.

The terms *leirotropic* and *dextiotropic* as used by Ray Lankester refer to the left and right sides of the animal, not of the spectator as is the case with *dextral* and *sinistral*. Hence *dextiotropic* is the opposite of *dextral*.

1883 RAY LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 661 (Mollusca) In Planorbis, which is dextiotropic (as are a few other genera or exceptional varieties of Anisoplerous Gastropods) instead of being leirotropic, the osphradium is on the left side... the whole series of unilateral organs being reversed. This is... what is found to be the case in all 'reversed' Gastropods.

† **Dexter**, sb. *Obs. rare.* [app. — OE. \**deagstre*, *deagstre*, *deagstre*, f. *deaglan* to DYE: cf. DYESTER.] A dyer.

14... *Pueritia vel Infancia Christi* 569 in Horstmann *Alengl. Leg.* (1878) 119/2 A dyer yn hys dore he stode... pe dexter on Jhesu dede calle: Knowst þow owte of mystere? *Ibid.* 613 pe dexter toke vp a fyre-broun.

**Dexter** (de'ksta), a. (sb. and adv.) [a. L. *dexter* on the right hand or right side, right, a comparative form from root *de-* cognate with Gr. *δεξιός*, and Goth. *taihswa*, Skr. *daksha*, *daksh-ina*, from a primitive form \**dekswo-*].

A. *adj.* 1. Belonging to or situated on the right side of a person, animal, or object worn on the body; right; *esp.* in *Her.* the opposite of SINISTER.

The dexter side of a person, animal, shield, etc., is to the left of the spectator facing it, which is important in Heraldry: see quot. 382a.

1564 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 64 b, Seing you call this a Bende Sinister, wherfore did you not call the other dexter bend? Because it is knowne to all... if it bee named a bend and no more to be a bende dexter. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* li. 33 b, At the Dexter angle of the shielde. 1600 DYMOK *Ireland* (1843) 33 There was loste in the retirete of the dexter winge of the forlorne hope, capten Boswell. 1705 *London. Gas.* No. 4110/4 A Dexter Hand holding a Branch of Acorns. 1762 FALCONER *Shipwre.* l. 766 The imperial trident graced her dexter hand. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* xcv, (He) pressed to heart his dexter hand. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* 45 The right-hand side... [of the shield] would be towards the left of a spectator; and in a representation of a coat of arms, that part of the shield which appears on the left side is called the Dexter, and that on the right, the Sinister.

*fig.* 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 270 Aristotle in Politices, admonisheth that men which have learned to do sinisther things, ought not be compelled to doe thinges dextere.

† b. Situated on the side which is to the right of the spectator. *Obs.*

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 210 The dexter Figure of the Quotient shall be Primes.

† c. Of omens: Seen or heard on the right side; hence, auspicious, favourable, propitious. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 191 Sinister and dexter respects. 1676 HOBBS *Iliad* (1677) 203 This said, an eagle dexter presently Flew over them. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xiii. 1039 On sounding wings a dexter eagle flew.

d. Belonging to the right hand; right; straight-forward, fair. *rare.*

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. vii. § 53 (1740) 542 The managers of these Petitions used all Manner of Arts, dexter and sinister, to gain People's Hands or Marks.

† 2. = DEXTEROUS. *Obs.*

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 320 A man of great learning and experience, most fortunate and dexter in this operation. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* ii. i. § 6. 43 He is... more swift, more dexter, and more serviceable. 1659 TORRIANO, *Fiero*, nimble, lively, dexter either of body or mind.

b. Sb. The right (hand or side).

1814 CARY *Dante, Paradise* xv. 18 The horn That on the dexter of the cross extends.

c. *adv.* On the right side, to the right.

1715-20 POPE *Odys.* xv. 184 The bird majestic flew Full dexter to the car. *Ibid.* 573 Yon bird that dexter cuts the aerial road, Rose ominous.

d. *Comb.* Dexterways, -wise, on the right side, to the right.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. xiv. (1611) 224 Foure speares in bend garnished with Penonels dexterwaies.

† **Dexterial**, a. [irreg. f. L. *dexter* (see prec.) + *-ial* + *-AL*.] Dexterous, adroit, skilful.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* (N.), Those have most dexterial wits. *Ibid.* 27 It is called the right hand of the minde, because it makes any conceit dexterial. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 10 A smirke, quick and dexterial wit.

† **Dexterious**, a. *Obs.* A 17th c. variant of DEXTERIOUS.

1629 SYMMER *Spir. Posie* i. iv. 15 His dexterious historical acting of his part. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 134 Which if it once grow dexterious by habitual theiving. *Ibid.* 179 To scrape and get by such dexterious endeavours. 1653 CLORIA & NARCISUS l. 248 By his dexterious valour.

† **Dexteriously**, *adv.* *Obs.* [see prec.] A 17th c. variant of DEXTERIOUS.

1601 SHAKS. *Pwel. N.* i. v. 66 *Ol.* Can you do it? *Cl.* Dexteriously, good Madona. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxii. § 15 [The Sophist] he calleth Left-handed, because with all his rules... he cannot form a man so Dexteriously... as loue can do. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 28 To play his part well, and dexteriously. 1663 F. HAWKINS *Youths' Behav.* 102 Dexteriously, quickly.

**Dexterity** (dekster'iti). [ad. L. *dexteritas*, f. *dexter*: see above and -ITY. Cf. F. *dexterité* (1539 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), perh. the immediate source.]

1. Manual or manipulative skill, adroitness, neat-handedness; hence, address in the use of the limbs and in bodily movements generally.

1548 UDALL, *etc. Erasm. Par. Pref.* (R.), A prince... of inuincible fortitude, of notable actiuties, of dexterieite wonderfull. 1578 T. N. tr. *Conq. W. India* 279 They have great dexterieite and skill in swimming. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 2 Able to handle his Peece with due dexterieite 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 107 A Chirurgian when he maketh incision... had need to use great dexterieite. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 214 Some Turners to shew their Dexterieite in Turning... Turn long and slender Sprigs of Ivory, as small as an Hay-stalk. 1776 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. l. (1838) l. 12 To dispute with them the prize of superior strength or dexterieite. 1848 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* l. 382 His dexterieite at sword and pistol made him a terror to all men.

2. Mental adroitness or skill; 'readiness of expedient, quickness of contrivance, skill of management' (J.); cleverness, address, ready tact. Sometimes in a bad sense: cleverness in taking an advantage, sharpness.

1527 *Chron. Calais* (Camden 1846) 114 (Stanf.) Expediente that she by her greite wisdom and dexteryte to cause the kyng her sonne to write to such cardynelles as be at lyberte. c 1529 WOLSEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. 1. II. 8 Aftyr your accomptable wysdom and dexteryte. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1872) 4 Comparit to the deuot Kyng, Numa pompilius... for his prudens ande dextirite. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. v. 120 My admirable dexterieite of wit. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* viii. (1703) II. 467 The dexterieite that is universally practiced in those parts. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie.* iv. 177 Persons of great maturity of judgement, of known dexterieite in the Cannon Laws. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 99 Al manner of Calliditie or dexterieite to cheat and deceive. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 15, I admire his address and dexterieite in argument. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. (1859) II. 161/1 It is not... that the dexterieite of honest Englishmen will ever equal the dexterieite of French knaves. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 404 Elizabeth trusted to her dexterieite to keep out of the storm.

† b. *with pl.* A dexterous or clever act; in bad sense, a piece of 'sharp practice'. *Obs.*

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 1104/2 Being acquainted with the citizens, knowing the corruptions and dexterities of them in such cases. 1621 G. HELLIER in *Lismore Papers* (1888) Ser. II. 111. 29 By dexterities I yet retayne them. 1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Cons.* iv. 176 In pressing the law, besides other dexterities. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* l. vii. 92 All these accommodating dexterities of reason.

† 3. Handiness, conveniency, suitability. *Obs.*

1611 CORYAT *Crudities* Oration 5 He... traueleth... for the commoditie of his studies, and the dexterieite of his life. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Bauguet* 18 A full belly is not of such dexterieite for the Deuils employment, as a full braine.

4. *lit.* Right-handedness; the using of the right hand in preference to the left. *rare and late.*

a 1882 *Lancet* (O.), Dexterieite appears to be confined to the human race, for the monkey tribes use the right and left limbs indiscriminately. 1882 *Science* V. June 160 In the drawings of the cave-men of France... the proportion of left-hand drawings is greatly in excess of what would now be found; but there is still a distinct preponderance of the right hand, which, however originated, has sufficed to determine the universal dexterieite of the whole historic period. 1891 D. WILSON *Right Hand* 39 To determine the preference for one hand over the other, and so to originate the prevalent law of dexterieite.

**Dexterous, dextrous** (de'kstēros, de'kstrōs), a. Also 7 DEXTERIOUS. [f. L. *dexter*, *dextr-* right, handy, dexterous, *dextra* the right hand + *-ous*.] If an analogous word had been formed in L., it would have been *dextrōsus*; hence *dextrous* (cf. *sinistrous*) is the more regular form; but *dexterous* appears to prevail in 19th c. prose.]

† 1. Situated on the right side or right-hand; right, as opposed to left; = DEXTER 1, DEXTRAL.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 190 The dextrous and sinistrous parts of the body. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 221 The Contraries and Conjugations of things, such as... Dextrous and Sinistrous, Even and Odd, and the like.

† 2. Handy, convenient, suitable, fitting. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xv. § 2 The Art... is barren, that is, not dexterous to be applied to the serious use of businesse and occasions.

3. Dext or nimble of hand, neat-handed; hence skilful in the use of the limbs and in bodily movements generally.

1635-36 COWLEY *Davidis* iv. 353 So swift, so strong, so dextrous none beside. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* l. 423 Though skilful in the Mathematicall... so dextrous in the manual part. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 570 The dextrous Huntsman wounds not these afar. 1776 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. l. xviii. 483 He was a dextrous archer. 1801 *Southey Thalia* iii. xviii, With dextrous fingers. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. l. 13 The flagellants in India are said to be so dextrous, as to kill a man with a few strokes of the chawbuck.

4. Having mental adroitness or skill; skilful or expert in contrivance or management; clever.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. \* \* \* i va, As dextrous in Letters as disciplin'd in Armes. 1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv. ix. 281 Generally the most dextrous in spiritual matters are left-handed in temporal businesse. 1672 MARVELL *Reh. Transp.* i. 194 A dextrous Scholastical Disputant. a 1720 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm.) *Wks.* (1753) II. 25 To which, that dextrous Minister replied something haughtily. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 433 A dextrous politician of Lysander's school. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* clxixv. (1862) 457 She was devout in religion, decorous in conduct... dextrous in business. 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 333 Dexterous in the management of temporal affairs.

† b. In a bad sense: 'Clever', crafty, cunning. 1701 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* (1702) 154 Eusebius... was a dextrous Person which made no scruple to subscribe to Terms which he did not like. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 332 Ward... was a very dextrous man if not too dextrous; for his sincerity was much questioned.

5. Of things: Done with or characterized by dexterieite; skilful, clever.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Bloody Brother* iv. ii, He... cuts through the elements for us... In a fine dextrous line. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* l. lxxviii. 136 A dextrous Art shews cunning and industry; rather than judgment and ingenuity. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* II. xiv. 287 Trained to the dextrous use of their fire arms. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 115/1 An uninterrupted series of dextrous conduct.

6. Using the right hand in preference to the left; right-handed. In mod. Dicts.



**Dexterously, dextrously**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] (See also **DEXTEROUSLY**.) 1. In a dexterous manner, with dexterity; adroitly, cleverly. 2. With manual dexterity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 191 Many women, and some men, who though they accustom themselves unto either hand, do dexterously make use of neither. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 130 And so neatly, and dexterously retorted the ball. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mot.* ix. 109 A glass being dextrously inverted and shaken. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxvii. Observing the manner in which I had disposed my books, he very dextrously displaced one of them. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xv. 163 So dexterously has this thrust to be made.

b. With mental dexterity.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. viii. § 2 The good parts he hath he will use... dextrously. 1648 BOYER *Seraph. Love* vi. 1709 42 The Condition of Lovers... so dextrously and delightfully described. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 287 He explains very dextrously... the expression of Phalaris. 1798 FERRIER *Illustr. Sterne, Eng. Hist.* 248 The small chasms of private history are so dextrously supplied. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 24 Dextrously accommodating his speech to the temper of his audience. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* Intro. § 6. 23 Scepticism dextrously fights one department against the other.

2. With the right hand, *rare*.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 888 We often stand... dextrously, and sinistrously fingering the string.

**Dexterousness, dextrousness**, [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being dexterous or adroit in mind or body; dexterity.

1622 MABBE tr. *Alema's Guzman d'Alfar* II. \*va, The modesty and dextrousness of his style. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxvi. 124 Olaus Magnus... wonderfully extols their dextrousness herein. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 66 The subtlety and dextrousness of these Natives. 1866 MRS. WHITNEY L. *Goldthwaite* ix. (1873) 153 With dextrousness and pains and sacrifice.

**Dextrad** (de-kstrād), *adv.* and *a.* [f. *L. dextra* right hand + *-ad* suffix proposed by Barclay in sense *toward*.] To or toward the right side of the body; dextrally.

1803 J. BARCLAY *New Anatomical Nomencl.* 165-6 The new terms by a change of termination, may be used adverbially... *Dextrad* will signify towards the dextral aspect. 1882 WILDER & GAGE *Anatom. Technol.* 27 Barclay proposed that the various adjective forms should be converted into adverbs by substituting for the ending *-al* the letters *-ad*, the Latin equivalent of the English *-ward*. Thus *dorsal*, *ventral*, *dextral*, *sinistral*, and *lateral* become *dorsad*, *ventrad*, *dextrad*, *sinistrad*, and *laterad*. 1883 *Syl. Soc. Lex.*, *Dextrad* aspect.

**Dextral** (de-kstrāl), *a.* [f. *L. dextra* right hand + *-AL*.] Late *L.* has *dextrālis*, *dextrāle* as sbs.]

1. Situated on the right side of the body; right, as opposed to *left*.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 188 Which should hinder the Liver from enabling the dextral parts. 1794 MATHIAS *Pura. Lit.* iv. 452 Throw wide that portal; let no Roman wait, But march with Priestly through the dextral gate.

† b. Of omens: Auspicious, favourable. *Obs.*

1774 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 203 No eastern meteor glar'd beneath the sky, No dextral omen.

2. *Conchol.* Of a gastropod shell: Having the spire or whorl ascending from left to right (i.e. of the external spectator), which is the prevalent form.

1847 CRAIG, S. V. A dextral shell, as in mostly all univalves, has its turns or convolutions from left to right when placed in a perpendicular position. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 241 In the first instance the shell is termed *dextral*; in the latter it is called *sinistral* or *reversed*. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 46 Left-handed, or reversed, varieties of spiral shells have been met with in some of the very common species, like the whelk and garden snail. *Unilunus citrinus* is as often sinistral as dextral. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii. 45 When the aperture of the shell is on the right-hand side it is said to be dextral.

**Dextrality** (dekstrē-liti), [f. *prec.* + *-ITY*.] 1. The condition of having the right side differing from the left.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 187 If there were a determinate prepotency in the right... we might expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also differentiated by dextrality. *Ibid.* 191 This doth but petiōnarily inferre a dextrality in the heavens.

2. The use by preference of the right hand, and the limbs of the right side generally; right-handedness.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. v. 187 Did not institution, but Nature determine dextrality, there would be many more *Scævolæ* than are delivered in story. 1881 LE CONTE *Monoc. Vision* 94 There is no doubt that dextrality affects the whole side of the body.

† **Dextralize**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [f. *DEXTRAL* *a.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To make a 'right' hand or 'right' side of; hence to use in preference to the other.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 196 Dextralize and preferre it before their laxatives.

**Dextrally** (de-kstrālī), *adv.* [f. *DEXTRAL* *a.* + *-LY*.] In a dextral way or direction; to the right, as opposed to the left.

1881 LE CONTE *Monoc. Vision* 19 To rotate it on its axis outward, i.e. dextrally—or like the hands of a watch. 1883 *Journ. Bot. Brit. & For.* 237 The spathes... are rolled up differently either way—either dextrally or sinistrally—in about equal numbers.

**Dextrane** (de-kstrān), *Chem.* [f. *L. dextra* right hand + *-ANE*.] An amorphous dextro-rotatory gummy substance  $C_6H_{10}O_5$ , found in unripe

beet-root, and formed in the lactic fermentation of sugar.

**Dextrer** (e, dextrier; see **DESTER**, a war-horse.

**Dextrin** (de-kstrin), *Chem.* Also (*less correctly*) *-ine*. [a. *F. dextrine*, *f. L. dextra* right-hand: see *-IN*.] Named by Biot and Persoz in 1833, from the optical property mentioned below.

1833 Biot & Persoz in *Ann. de Chimie et de Physique* [2] lii. 72 Nous la nommons dextrine, pour la designer par le caractère spécial que lui donne le sens et l'énergie de son pouvoir rotatoire.]

A soluble gummy substance into which starch is converted when subjected to a high temperature, or to the action of dilute alkalis or acids, or of diastase. Called also *British gum*, and *Leicome*.

It has the same chemical composition as starch, but is not coloured blue by iodine, and has the property of turning the plane of polarization 138° 68' to the right; whence its name.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 653 Amidin... caused a deviation of the rays to the right, about three times as great as common sugar—a deviation which is sensibly the same with that of his [M. Biot's] *dextrine*. 1838 *Ann. Reg.* 374 List of patents, for improvements in the manufacture of dextrine. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 313 Dextrin is an uncrystallizable, solid, translucent substance having the aspect of gum arabic... It is employed... for the adhesive layer at the back of postage-stamps. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 29 If starch be exposed to heat for a prolonged period it is converted into a solid gummy substance, called dextrin or British gum.

**Dextro-**, combining form of *L. dexter, dextra*, used in the sense '(turning or turned) to the right', in physical and chemical terms, chiefly having reference to the property possessed by certain substances of causing the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the right. Among these are:

a. **Dextrogyre** (de-kstro-gīrē), *a.* [*L. gyrus*, Gr. γῶρος circuit], gyrating or circling to the right.

**Dextrogyrate** *a.* [*L. gyrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *gyrāre* to wheel round], characterized by turning the plane of polarization to the right, as a *dextrogyrate crystal*. **Dextrogyrous** *a.* = **Dextrogyre**.

**Dextro-rotation**, rotation to the right. **Dextro-rotatory** *a.*, having or producing rotation to the right; dextrogyrous.

b. **Dextro-compound**, a chemical compound which causes dextro-rotation. **Dextro-glucose**, the ordinary variety of **GLUCOSE** or grape-sugar, **Dextrose**. **Dextro-racemic**, **Dextro-tartaric acid**, the modifications of racemic and tartaric acid which cause dextro-rotation. Hence **Dextro-racemate**, **-tartrate**, the salts of these.

a. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 366 Called mycose, because it is rather less dextrogyre than cane sugar. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. 197 The solutions of both acids have a dextro-rotatory action on polarized light. 1882 *Nature* XXV. 283 With each electrode, diverging currents produce dextro- and converging ones laevo-rotation. 1883 *Athenæum* 29 Dec. 871/1 The dextro-rotatory and optically inactive gums. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 751 The dextro-rotatory tartaric acid.

b. 1853 *Pharmac. Jnrl.* XIII. 111 Pasteur discovered that racemic acid is a compound of two acids, one of which turns the plane of polarization of a ray of light to the right, and the other to the left; he therefore called them *Dextro-racemic-acid* and *Levo-racemic-acid*. *Ibid.* 112 A solution of dextro-racemate of soda and ammonia. *Ibid.* 377 The dextro-tartrate crystallizes out. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 855 Dextro-glucose occurs abundantly in sweet fruits, frequently together with cane sugar. 1873 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 11) 731 Dextrotartaric acid is the acid of fruits.

**Dextro-rotal**, *a. rare*. [f. *L. dextrorsum* (see next) + *-AL*.] (See quot.)

1828 WEBSTER, *Dextro-rotal*, rising from right to left, as a spiral line or helix.

**Dextrose** (de-kstrōs), *a.* [ad. *L. dextrorsum*, *-sus*, for *dextrovorsum*, *-versum*, turned to the right.] Turned towards the right hand.

Used by botanists in two opposite senses. The earlier authors, Linnaeus, the De Candolles, etc., used it as = 'to the right-hand of the observer'; modern botanists generally use it as = 'to the right hand of the plant, or of a person round whom the plant might be twining', which is to the left of the external observer.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iv. § 2. 140 Direction of Overlapping. It may be to the right (*dextrose*).

**Dextrose** (de-kstrōs), *Chem.* [f. *L. dexter, dextra* (see above), with the ending of *glucose*: see *-OSE*.] The form of **GLUCOSE** which is dextro-rotatory to polarized light; dextro-glucose; ordinary glucose or grape-sugar.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 396 Dextrose, or right-handed glucose. 1872 THUDICHUM *Chem. Phys.* 7 It polarises to the right four times more intensely than dextrose sugar. 1878 M. FOSTER *Phys.* (1879) App. 673 Dextrose is soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in ether.

**Dextrous**: see **DEXTEROUS**.

**Dey** (dē), *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: 1 *dæge*, 3 *daie*, 4, 8 *deie*, 4-5 *dēye*, 5-9 *dēy*, 9 *dai*, *dei* (*dial.*). [OE. *dæge*, corresp. to ON. *deigja*, maid, female servant, house-keeper (whence Sw. *deja* dairy-maid); = OTeut. \**daigjēn*, from ablant-stem of the vb. in Gothic *daigan*, *daig*, *dig-un*, *digau-*, to knead; whence Goth. *daigan*, OE. *dāg*, *dith*, dough. The primitive meaning 'kneader', 'maker of bread', appears in OE. in the first quotation; in ON. and in early ME.

we find the wider sense of 'female servant', 'woman employed in a house or farm'. Cf. also ON. *bē-daigja* (*bē*, house, household) and mod. Norw. *høndia*, *sølerdaia*, *aglar-daia*. The same word, or a cognate derivative of the same root, is understood to form the second element in OE. *hlæfdige*, *hlæfdige* now *LADY*. See also **DAIRY**.]

1. A woman having charge of a dairy and things pertaining to it; in early use, also, with the more general sense, female servant, maid-servant. Still in living use in parts of Scotland.

a 1000 *Agg. Gloss.* in Wr. Wileker 277a *Pristria* (for *pistria*) *dæge*. a 1087 *Record of Contract* in Earle *Land-Charters* 268 Her swutelað. þ Godwix se hucca hæfð æloht Leofgife þa dægean at norð-toke... mid healfan punde æt Ælsgie abbod to ecan freote. 1086 *Domesday Bk.* li. 180 b, [In *Worcestershire*] lbi viii inter servos & ancillas & vacuarius & daia. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 He awlenð his daie mid clōðe more þan him seluen. 1335 *Poem Times Edw. II.* 81 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 37 And levesth there behinde... A serjaunt and a deie that leden a sorry life. 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* 2: 26 She was as it were a maner dēye. 14... *Lit. & Eng. Voc.* in Wr. Wileker 563 42 *Annalragia*, a dēye. *Ibid.* 564 6 *Androchia*, a dēye. 1483 in *Cath. Angl.* 16... in *Maidment St. Pasquill* (1868) II. 262 An old dey or dairy maid at Douglas Castle. 1721 RAMEAU *To Gay xvii*, Dance with kilit deis, O'er mossy plains. 1820 *Lisic Lind-say* in Child *Ballads* viii. (1892) 524/1 My father he is an old shepherd, My milker she is an old dey. *Ibid.* To the house o' his father's milk-dey. 1863 MORSON *Cycl. Agric. Glouc.*, *Dey* (Perthsh.) a dairymaid. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. ii. 14 This part of the medieval farm was under the management of a dēye, or dairy-woman.]

2. Extended to a man having similar duties.

1351 *Act 25 Edw. III* (*Stat. Labourers*) Stat. II. c. 1 Chescun charetter, Caruer, Chaceour des carues, Bercher, Porcher, Dēye, et touz autres servantz. 1363 *Act 37 Edw. III*, c. 14 Bovers, vachiers, berchers... Dēyes, et touz autres gardeins des bestes. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 94 A Dēye (Dere, deire A); Androchia, Androchia, genaturis, genetharia. 1502 *Will of Hadley* (Somerset Ho.), William Bayly my dey. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 9 [citing 25 Ed. III] Shepherds, swineherds, deies and all other servants. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) III. 262 Thus would the careful dai be able on all occasions to observe the particular quality of each individual cow's milk. (Note. *Dai* or *dei*, in Aberdeenshire, denotes the person who has the superintendence of a dairy, whether that person be male or female.)

3. *Comb.* Dey-girl, dey-maid, a dairy-maid. Also DAY-HOUSE, -WIFE, -WOMAN.

1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxii, This happened so soon as the dey-girl... was about to return.

|| **Dey** (dē). Forms: 7 *dye*, *dij*, *dei*, 7-9 *dēy*, [a. *F. dey*, Turkish *دای* *dāi* 'maternal uncle'.

also 'a friendly title formerly given to middle-aged or old people, esp. among the Janissaries; and hence in Algiers appropriated at length to the commanding officer of that corps'.]

The titular appellation of the commanding officer of the Janissaries of Algiers, who, after having for some time shared the supreme power with the pasha or Turkish civil governor, in 1710 deposed the latter, and became sole ruler. There were also deys at Tunis in the 17th c., and the title is found applied to the governor or pasha of Tripoli.

The title of dey was not lately used at Algiers: the sovereign was styled *pacha* and *effendi*; the Moors called him *Baba* "Father". *Penny Cycl.* 1833.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 294 General Blake... set sayl for Tunis, where he fired a castle, and nine Turkish ships in Portferio, upon the disdainful refusal of the Dye of that place, to give satisfaction. 1676 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1102/1 The late Dey of Tripoli being fled, those People have made choice of Mustaphe Grande to succeed him. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* i. 1, By corrupting an Eunuch, [he] was brought into the Seraglio privately, to see the Dye's Mistress. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas.* II & *Tas.* II (Camden) 91 Sent, the one to the Alcald de Alcazar, the other to the Dij of Algiers. 1688 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2313/1 The Dey of Tunis sent his Grace the usual Present. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 329/4 An insult offered by Hassein Pacha, the last dey, to the French consul in April 1827, induced the French government to send an expedition... to take possession of Algiers... in June 1830. [In Tunis], all were strangled or otherwise assassinated, with the exception of five. During these tumultuous times, the beys, who were the second officers of that state, gained the influence, and eventually the succession. 1847 MRS. A. KEER *Hist. Servia* 104 Of all the Janissaries... none were more opposed to the Sultan than those at Belgrade... Already did their commanders designate themselves Dahis, after the example of the Deys of Barbary.

**Dey**, *obs. f. DIE sb.* and *v.*

† **Deyar**, *Obs.* [A transl. of AF. *dēye* in Acts of Edward III: see **DEY** 2.] A dairy man.

15... transl. 37 *Edw. III*, c. 14 Oxherds, Cowherds, Shepherds, Deyars, and all other Keepers of Beasts. 1764 BURN *Poor Laws* 19 (citing the same act).

**Deyde**, *obs. form of DEAD, DIED.*

**Dēye**, *-en*, ME. form of **DIE v.**, **DYE v.**

**Dēye-nettle**: see **DEA-NETTLE**.

**Deyer**, *obs. form of DYER.*

**Deyery**, *obs. form of DAIRY.*

**Deyffe**, *obs. form of DEAF.*

**Dey-house** (dēv-haus), *Now local.* Forms: 4 *deyhous*, 6 *dayhowse*, *deahouse*, *deyhowse*. [f. **DEY** 1 + **HOUSE**.] A dairy or dairy-house.

1342-74 *Roll in Scriptores tres* (Surtees) App. cxlii, Item unam stabulum et unum deyhous de Petynton. a 1547 *Surv. Tykford Priory* in *Monast. Anglic.* V. 206 On the northside the gate is a howse called the dayhowse. 1565-73 COOPER



*Thesaurus, Cascaria taberna*. A dayhouse where cheese is made. 1578 *Lauc. Wills* III. 101 Item belonging to y<sup>e</sup> deahouse xij brasses pannes vij skelletes two lades and a scoomer. 1825 *BRITTON Beauties of Wilts.* (E. D. S. 1879), *Deyhouse, Daus, Dausy*, a dairy, or room in which the cheese is made. 1883 *COPE Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Dey-hus*. 1890 *Glouc. Gl.*, *Dey-house* (pronounced dey'us), the dairy.

**Deyite**, obs. form of DEITY.

**Deyl**, -ile, obs. ff. DOLE, DOOL, grief, mourning.

**Deyle, deyll**, obs. form of DEAL, part.

**Deyme**, obs. form of DEEM v.

**Deyn**, obs. Sc. variant of DAN<sup>1</sup>: see DEN sb.

**Deyn**, for *deyen*, obs. inf. of DIE v., DYE v.

**Deyn, deynes**, obs. ff. DEAN sb.<sup>1</sup> and 2.

**Deyne**, obs. f. DEIGN v., var. of DAIN sb., a., v., DIGNE, a.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* (1893) xlii. 28 To luke on me he thoct greit deyne.

**Deynous**, obs. form of DEIGNOUS a.

**Deynt, Deynte**, -tie, **Deynteous, Deynt-eth**, etc.: see DAINT.

**Deype**, obs. form of DEEP.

**Deyr, deyre**, obs. ff. DEAR, DERE, hurt.

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 561 Wallace persaut his men tuk mekill deyr.

**Deyrie, -ry**, obs. ff. DAIRY.

**Deys**, obs. f. DICE: see DIE sb.<sup>1</sup>

**Deys, -e, Deysie, -sy**, obs. ff. DAIS, DAISY.

**Deyship** (dē'ship). [f. DEY<sup>2</sup> + -SHIP.] The state or dignity of a Dey (of Algiers, etc.).

1704 J. PITTS *Ac. Mahometans* viii. (1738) 174 Succeeded him in the Deyship. 1863 *CHALLICE Heroes*, etc. *Louis XVI*, II. 20 He would have sent your Deyship a he-goat.

**Deyster**, obs. var. of DYESTER, dyer.

**Deyte, deyyte**, obs. ff. DEITY.

**Deythe, Deyver**, obs. ff. DEATH, DEVOIR.

**Deytron**, obs. pl. DAUGHTER.

+ **Dey-wife**. Obs. [f. DEY<sup>1</sup>.] A dairy woman.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xix. lxxv. (1495) 904 Chese.. slydth oute bytweene the fyngres of the Deye wyfe. 1530 *PALSGR.* 212/2 Dey wyfe, meterie. 1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.*, *Hanodwraic*, deyywyfe.

+ **Dey-woman**. Obs. exc. dial. [f. DEY<sup>1</sup> + WOMAN.] A dairy woman.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* i. ii. 136 For this Damsell I must keepe her at the Parke, shee is alowd for the Day-woman.

1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xxiii. The dey or farm-woman entered with her pitchers to deliver the milk for the family. *Ibid.*, The warden . . averred he saw the dey-woman depart. 1890 *Glouc. Gloss.*, *Day-woman*, Dairymaid.

**Dezincation** (dē'zinkē'fē'fēn). [f. DE- II. 1 + ZINC.] The removal or abstraction of zinc from an alloy or composition in which it is present. So **De-zink v.**, **De-zinked ppl. a.**, **De-zinking vbl. sb.**

1891 *ESSLER Metall. Argentiferous Lead* 277 Abstrich from dezincation of poor lead. 1892 W. CROOKES *Wagner's Chem. Technol.* 183-4 Zinkiferous poor lead for de-zinking. . . The de-zinking can at once begin. . . The total de-zinking process, from running the poor lead into the refining process to letting off the de-zinked lead, requires . . . nine hours.

**Dezincify, dezinkify** (dē'zinkīfōi), v. [f. DE- II. 1 + ZINCIFY.] *trans.* To separate zinc from an alloy or composition in which it is present. Chiefly used in connexion with Parkes' process for desilverizing lead by means of zinc. Hence **Dezi'nkified ppl. a.**; also **Dezincifica-tion**.

1874 J. A. PHILLIPS *Elem. Metallurgy* 586 The dezincification of the de-silverised lead is effected by the aid of chloride of lead. 1891 *ESSLER Metall. Argentiferous Lead* 304 As only minute quantities of antimony are contained in the lead, dezincification is sufficient. 1892 W. CROOKES *Wagner's Chem. Technol.* 181 The pan for the de-zinkified poor lead.

**Dezymotize** (dē'zēmōtīz), v. [f. DE- II. 1 + ZYMOT-IC + -IZE.] *trans.* To free from disease-germs.

1884 *Chr. World* 31 July 578/3 Each [traveller] . . is to 'disinfect and dezymotise his own drinking water'.

**Dgiahour**, obs. form of GIAOUR.

**Dh-** is not an English combination, but, in the English spelling of East Indian words, is used to represent the Indian dental sonant-aspirate, in the Devanāgarī alphabet ध *dha*, also the lingual or cerebral sonant-aspirate ढ, more exactly written *dha*. In earlier spelling by Europeans these sounds were commonly represented by simple *d*, and in the general rectification of this to *dh*, the latter has been erroneously extended to several words having simple *d* dental or *ḍ* lingual, or to words not really Indian, apparently under the notion that an oriental appearance is given to a word by spelling it with *dh*. Words thus erroneously spelt with *dh* are dhooty, dhow, dholl, dhoney, dh(o)urra, dhurrie.

+ **Dhak** (dhāk). Also dhawk. *E. Ind.* [Hindī dhāk.] An East Indian tree *Butea frondosa*, N.O. *Leguminosae*, growing in the jungles in many parts of India, and noted for its brilliant flowers.

1799 *COLEBROOKE in Life* (1873) 407 Note, *Butea frondosa*, named Palās, or Dhāk. 1825 *HEBER Jñal.* (1828) II. 487

The most common tree, or rather bush, in these forests, is the dhāk. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 183 Dr. Hooker states that when in full flower the Dhak tree is a gorgeous sight, the masses of flowers resembling sheets of flame, their 'bright orange-red petals contrasting brilliantly against the jet-black velvety calyx.' The Dhak tree supplies the natives of India with several articles of a useful nature.

+ **Dhal**, var. of DAL Indian pulse.

+ **Dharna, dhurna** (dhurna). *E. Ind.* Also dherna. [Hindī dharnā placing, act of sitting in restraint, f. Skr. dhr̥ to place.] A mode of extorting payment or compliance with a demand, effected by the complainant or creditor sitting at the debtor's door, and there remaining without tasting food till his demand shall be complied with; this action is called 'sitting in dharnā' or 'sitting dharnā', and the person on whom it is practised is said to be 'put in dharnā'.

c 1793 *Sra J. Shore in Asiat. Res.* (1799) IV. 332 The practice called Dherna [which] may be translated Caption, or Arrest. 1824 *HEBER Jñal.* (1828) I. 433 To sit 'dhurna' . . till the person against whom it is employed consents to the request offered. 1837 *Indian Penal Code Act* xlv (1860) c. 22 § 508 (Y.) A. sits dhurna at Z's door with the intention [etc.]. 1842 W. MILES *tr. Hist. Hydr Naik* 41 (Y.) His troops, for want of their pay, placed him in Dhurna. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 175 Detaining their commanders in the sort of arrest termed dharna. 1871 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* 40 (Y.) The institution is . . identical with one widely diffused throughout the East, which is called by the Hindoos 'Sitting dharna'.

+ **Dhatura, dhutoora**, *E. Indian* forms of DATURA, DEWTRY.

1848 G. WYATT *Revelations of Orderly* (1849) 16 A gang of poisoners . . rifling some travellers to whom they had administered dhutoora. 1892 *Daily News* 5 Aug. 5/3 A professional dhatura poisoner.

+ **Dhobi** (dhōbi). *E. Ind.* Also dhobie, dhoby. [Hindī dhōbī, f. dhōb washing, Skr. dhāv- to wash.] A native washerman in India. Also dhobi-man.

1860 W. H. RUSSELL *Diary in India* I. 110 The 'dhoby-man' was waiting outside, and in a few moments made his appearance—a black washerman, dressed in cotton. 1886 *YULE Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* 242/2 A common Hind. proverb runs . . Like a dhoby's dog belonging neither to the house nor to the riverside. 1891 R. KIPLING *Plain Tales fr. Hills* 183 Adored by every one from the dhoby to the dog-boy.

+ **Dhole** (dhōl). *Zool.* [Origin unknown.]

Given by Hamilton Smith in 1827, as the name 'in various parts of the East'; but not included among the native Indian names by Blanford *Fauna of British Ind.* (1888), *Mammals* 143, and unknown to Indian Scholars. (In Canarese, *dhā* is the wolf: can this be, through some confusion, the source of *dhole*?)

The wild dog of the Deccan in India.

1877 Col. C. H. SMITH in E. Griffith *Cuvier's An. Kingd.* II. 326 The Dhole, or Wild Dog of the East Indies, is made like the Dingo, but the hairs of the tail are not bushy. It is of a uniform bright red colour, and is found in South Africa, and in various parts of the East, where it is named Dhole. 1837 T. BELL *Brit. Quadrup.* in *Penny Cycl.* IX. 58/4 Of dogs in such a state of wildness . . two very remarkable ones are the Dhole of India and the Dingo of Australia. 1866 *WOOD Pop. Nat. Hist.* I. 89 The Kholsun, or Dhole as it is often called, of British India. *Ibid.* 90 The sanguinary contests between the Dholes and their prey.

+ **Dholl**, = DAL, the Cajan pea, Indian pulse.

1878 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* i. vi. (ed. 5) 253 Mr. Cornish mentions that in the Sepoy Corps, the men are much subject to diarrhoea from the too great use of the 'dholl' (*Cajanus indicus*).

+ **Dhoney, doney** (dōuni). Also 6-7 doni, tonee, tony. [ad. Tamil, *dhōni* (pronounced dōni): perh. a foreign word; cf. Pers. *دونی* dōnī a yacht.

(Spelt *douny* by the French writer Peyrard de la Val c 1610.) A small native sailing vessel of Southern India.

1828 N. LICHEFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Cong.* *E. Ind.* lxi. 125 n. Coching, from whence they were minded to send the Tōne which carried the pepper, laden with merchandise. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 70 Near to Zeilan, where they use flat-bottomed boats, called Tōne, because they have little bottom. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* II. 103 (Y.) Amongst the vessels at anchor lie the dows of the Arabs, the patamars of Malabar, the dhoneys of Coromandel. 1880 *Standard* 15 May 5/3 His Wardian cases will cumber the decks of Arab dhows, Coromandel dhoneys. 1894 *Monthly Circ. Lloyd's Reg.*, Abbreviations . . Dh. Dhoney.

**Dhooley, -lie, -ly**, erron. ff. DOOLEE, a litter.

**Dhoop**, erron. f. DOOB an Indian grass.

+ **Dhoti, dhootie** (dhō'ti, dhō'ti). Also 7 duttee, 9 dote, dhotee, -ty, dhootie, dhooty. [Hindī dhōtī.] The loin cloth worn by Hindus; a long narrow cloth which is wound round the body, passed between the thighs, and tucked in under the waist-band behind.

1622 in W. N. Sainsbury *Cal. State Papers E. Ind.* (1878) III. 24 (Y.) Price of calicoes, duttees fixed. 1810 T. WILLIAMSON *Vade Mecum* I. 247 (Y.) A dotee or waist-cloth. 1845 *STOQUELIER Handbk. Brit. Ind.* (1854) 277 He must . . leave the waist with nothing on but his gombong and dhootie. 1881 *Manch. Guard.* 28 Jan. Shirts, dhooties, mulls and jaconnets are all very firm. 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* x. 203 Cald simply in a dhoti or waist-cloth. 1891 *Daily News* 16 Nov. 3/1, I never remember seeing him in anything but a delicate pink silk dhotee. 1894 *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 213 Ordinary coolies dressed only in their 'dhotis' or loin-cloths.

**Dhourra, dhurra**, = DURRA, Indian millet.

+ **Dhow, dow** (dau). Also daou, daw. [Original language unknown; now in use all round the coast of the Arabian Sea from Western India to E. Africa, also on Lake Nyanza. The Marāthī form is *dāw*, and the word exists in mod. Arabic as *دال داور* (Johnson 1852). See DH-.

If the word *daou* occurring of date 1470 in Athanasius Nikitin (India in 15th c., Hakl. Soc. 1858) be, as it appears to be, the same word, it would tend to localize the word at Ormuz or Hormuz in the Persian Gulf.]

A native vessel used on the Arabian Sea, generally with a single mast, and of 150 to 200 tons burden; but the name is somewhat widely applied to all Arab vessels, and has become especially well known in connexion with the slave trade on the East coast of Africa.

1802 *Naval Chron.* VIII. 255 A fleet of piratical Dows. 1803 *Ibid.* IX. 216 The navigation of the Red Sea is confined to vessels which they call *daous*. They carry a single square sail. 1809 *Q. Rev.* Aug. 108 At Mocha they hired a dow. 1831 *TRELAWNEY Adv. Younger Son* I. 178 On board a small and very singular craft, called a dow. 1860 *KRAFF Travels E. Africa* 117, l. 1. Takaungu in a small boat, called a 'Daw' by the Suahilis . . the smallest sea-going vessel. 1862 *Illustr. Melbourne Post* 26 July, The boats . . captured a large number of slave dhows off the eastern coast. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* Pref. 9 The general effect is to drive the independent native chiefs to the Arab dhow slave trade. 1875 *Bedford Sailor's Pock. Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 227 The Slave Dhows on the East Coast of Africa are specially rigged for running with the Monsoons. 1883 *Bombay Gazetteer* XIII. 717-8 (Y.) Dhau is a large vessel which is falling into disuse . . Their origin is in the Red Sea. The word is used vaguely, and is applied to baghals. 1886 *YULE Anglo-Ind. Gloss.* 243/3 *Dhow, Dow* . . used on the E. African coast for craft in general; but in the mouths of Englishmen on the western seas of India it is applied specially to the old-fashioned vessel of Arab build, with a long 'grab' stem, i. e. rising at a long slope from the water, and about as long as the keel, usually with one mast and lateen-rig.

+ **Dhurrie, durrie** (dōri). [Hindī *dārī*. See DH-.] A kind of cotton carpet of Indian manufacture, usually made in rectangular pieces with fringes at the ends, and used for sofa-covers, curtains, and similar purposes.

1880 *ELIOT JAMES Indian Industries* iv. 19 Dhurries are made in squares, and the ends often finished off with fringe; the colours are not bright, but appear durable. 1891 *COTES Two Girls on a Barge* 21 Curtains to hang . . and dhurries to be draped over the fresh-scented pine of the little cabins. *Ibid.* 22 The dhurries to be arranged aesthetically on either crosswise beam.

**Di-** (di, doi) *pref.* 1, repr. L. *dī-*, reduced form of *dīs-*, used in L. before the consonants *b, d, g* (usually), *l, m, n, r, s* + cons., *v*, and sometimes before *j*, as in *dī-bucinare*, *dī-dicere*, *dī-gestio*, *dī-gressio*, *dī-judicare*, *dī-jungere* and *dī-jungere*, *dī-lātare*, *dī-minuere*, *dī-missio*, *dī-numerare*, *dī-rectus*, *dī-ruptio*, *dī-spersus*, *dī-stinguere*, *dī-strictus*, *dī-vertere*. Often changed back in late L. and Romanic popular words to the full form *dis-*, whence *dismiss*, *disrupt*; but in mod. Eng. generally *dī-*. In OF. and ME. often varying with *de-*, whence *defer*, *demission* sb.<sup>2</sup>, *devise*, from L. *differre*, *dīmissio*, *dīvīsa*. This took place especially before a radical beginning with *s* + cons., where *dī-* was phonetically identified with *dis-*, and shared in the alternation of *dis-* + *des-* (DE- 6, DES-, DIS-). Thus in ME. *desperse*, *destinct*, *destill*, *destrain*, *destress* for *dīs-*; and per contra *dispair*, *disperse*, *dispite*, *dispoil*, *distroy* for *de-*. For its force in composition, see DIS-: it is not, like the latter, a living prefix. The historical pronunciation in an unstressed syllable is (di-); cf. *divide*, *diversion*, *diminish*; but in cases where there is a parallel word in *de-*, as *delate*, *dilate*, it is usually pronounced (dai-) for the sake of distinction, and the present tendency is to extend (doi-) to other words, as *digest*, *dilute*, *diluvium*, *diradiation*, *direct*, *diverge*, *diverse*, *divest*. These seem due partly to analysis of the compound, partly to the influence of stressed forms as *dī-gest* sb. *dī-vers*, in which the *i* is long and diphthongal.

**Di-** (doi, di), *pref.* 2, repr. Gr. *dī-* for *dīs* twice, as in *dī-gamos* twice married, *dī-glossos* double-tongued, bilingual, *dī-drachmos* worth two drachmas, *dī-pnychos* double-folded. Hence, 1. Entering into numerous Eng. words, mostly technical, as *dichromatic*, *dicotyledon*, *digamma*, *digamy*, *diglot*, *digraph*, *dilemma*, *diphthong*, *diptych*, *distich*, *disyllable*; also in the nomenclature of Natural History as *Diadelphia*, *Diandria*, *Didelphia*, *Diptera*: which see in their alphabetical places. So in Crystallography, as in *dī-tetrahedron* a crystal having twice four sides or planes; so *dī-hexahedron*, etc.

2. As a living prefix, used in *Chemistry*, with the names of compounds and derivatives, in the general sense 'twice, double', but with various special applications.



a. With the names of classes of compounds, as *bromide*, *oxide*, *sulphide*, *cyanide*, *acetate*, *chlorate*, *nitrate*, *sulphate*, *amide*, *amine*, etc., expressing the presence of two atoms or combining equivalents of the element or radical, as *carbon dioxide*  $\text{CO}_2$ , *manganese dichloride*  $\text{MnCl}_2$ .

► In the earlier part of the 19th c. the use was different: the Latin prefix *di-* was then used, where *di-* is now, to express two proportions of the chlorous constituent, as in *bi-chloride of mercury* = corrosive sublimate; while the Greek *di-* was used to express two proportions of the basic constituent; thus calomel, when supposed to contain two of mercury to one of chlorine, was called a *di-chloride*.

b. With the names of specific compounds (chiefly organic), indicating a body having twice the formula of a given compound; used chiefly with the names of hypothetical radicals, to indicate the free state of these (supposed to be that of a double molecule), as in *di-allyl*, *dibenzyl*, *dicyanogen*.

In *diphenol*, the use is less exact, since this substance has not exactly the constitution of two molecules of phenol.

c. With the name (or combining form of the name) of an element or radical, expressing the presence of two atoms or molecules of that body, as in *di-hydr(o)*, *di-ox(y)*, *di-carbon*, *di-carb(o)*, *di-nitr(o)*, *di-as(o)*, *di-chlor(o)*, *di-brom(o)*, *di-iod(o)*, *di-sulph(o)*, *di-phosph(o)*, *di-bor(o)*, *di-arsen(o)*, *di-ammoni(o)*, *di-amm(o)*, *di-amid(o)*, *di-cyan(o)*, *di-methyl*, *di-ethyl*, *di-propyl*, *di-amyl*, *di-allyl*. Used especially in organic chemistry, to indicate that two atoms or molecules of the body take the place of two atoms of hydrogen, as in *dibromomethane*, *dichlorobenzene*.

d. These formations (c) are sometimes used attributively or adjectively as separate words, as *di-azo* compounds, *di-carbon* series, *di-phenyl* group. So with other adjectives, as *diacid*, *dihydric*, *diphenic*.

e. On the preceding classes of words derivatives are formed, as *diastole*, *diastotype*, *dichromated*.

**Di-**, *pref.*<sup>3</sup>, the form of *DIA-* used before a vowel, as in *di-acoustic*, *di-uresis*, *di-esis*, *di-ocese*, *di-optic*, *di-orama*.

**Di-**, *pref.*<sup>1</sup>, before a vowel *di-*, repr. Gr. *δι-*, the prep. *διά* through, during, across, by. [orig. *\*δῖϕα*, from root of *\*δφο*, *δύο* two, and so related to *dis*, *\*δῖς* twice (Di-<sup>2</sup>) and *dis-* a-two, asunder (Dis-, Di-<sup>1</sup>).] Much used in Greek in composition, in the senses 'through, thorough, thoroughly, apart', as in *διάδρομος* running through, *διάλεκτος* discourse, *διάμετρος* measure through or crosswise, diameter, *διατρίβη* wearing through or away, pastime, *διωπτον* a thing for looking through, a spy-glass. Hence in English, in a few old words through Latin and French, or Latin only, and in many modern scientific and technical words formed directly from Greek, or on Greek analogies.

**Di-**, *pref.*<sup>2</sup>, in medical terms. In Greek such phrases as *διὰ καὶνόν*, *διὰ κωδεῖων*, *διὰ μίσους*, *διὰ νόμον*, *διὰ τριῶν πεπερόν*, *διὰ τεσσάρων*, *διὰ πέντε*, meaning 'made or consisting of nuts, of poppy-heads, of vitriol, of mulberries, of three peppers, of four or of five (ingredients)', etc., were applied to medicaments of which these ingredients were the chief constituents, the full form implied being *τὸ διὰ τριῶν πεπερόν φάρμακον* medicament made up of three peppers, etc. By the Latin physicians these phrases were treated as words, thus *dichylōn*, *diacissōn*, *diacodōn*, *diaglaucōn*, *diagrydiōn*, *diabibanōn*, *diametilotōn*, *diametilotōn*, *diamisyo*, *diamorōn*, *diapente*, *diatessarōn*; and their number was increased by many later formations of the same kind. Their grammatical character tended to be forgotten, final *-ōn* (Gr. *-ων*) being taken for *-on* (Gr. *-ον*), and then latinized as *-um*, e.g. *dichylum*, *diaglaucium*, *diabibanum*, *dihennatum* (*δι' αἰπάρων*); or a nominative was otherwise formed, as *diapentes*. The *New Sydenham Society's Lexicon* gives about eighty of these in mediæval and early modern Latin.

Several of these are given in French form by Cotgrave; many were formerly in English use, either in their mediæval-Latin form or partly anglicized. Phillips 1678-1706 has '*Di-*, a Greek Preposition . . . set before the names of many medicinal compositions, to which that of the principal ingredient is usually joined, by Physicians and Apothecaries, as *Diaprunum*, *Diascordium*, *Diasenna*, etc.' Only a few, e.g. *DIACHYLUM*, survive in modern use: see also, in their alphabetical places, *DIACATHOLICON*, *DIACODIUM*, *DIAGRYDIUM*, *DIAMBER*, *DIAMORON*, *DIAPALMA*, *DIAPRUNE*, *DIASCORD*, *DIASENNA*, *DIATESSARON*. Among others, are the obsolete *Diacarthami -amy* [F. *diacarthami* Cotgr.], a preparation of carthamus or bastard saffron; *Di-*

*ca'ssia*, of cassia or bastard cinnamon; *Diactisum* [Gr. *κισσῶν*], of ivy leaves; *Diacoraillon*, composed of red coral; *Diacyminon*, *diacimmon* [F. *diacimmon* Cotgr.; Gr. *κνίτον*], composed of cummin; *Diagalanga* [F. *diagalange*], made of galanga or galinella; *Diamargariton* [also in OF.; Gr. *μαργαρίτων* of pearls]; + *Diapenidion* Obs. [med. L. *penidion*, -um (F. *penide* 'a pennet, the little wreath of sugar taken in a cold') = Gr. *\*πνίδιον*, dim. of *πνήν* thread. (See Skent Notes to P. Pl., E.E.T.S. 110.)] **Diaphoric(-on)** [F. *diaphenicum* Cotgr.; Gr. *φωρικόν* of dates]; **Diarrhodon** [F. *diarrodon* Cotgr.; Gr. *ρόδον* of roses, *διάρροδον* (sc. *κολλύριον* a salve) compound of roses]; **Diarrhubarb**, a preparation of rhubarb; **Diastragacanth** [OF. *diadragant*, etc. Godef.], preparation of tragacanth; **Diastriopipereon**, -**antalon**, a preparation consisting of three kinds of pepper, or of sanders and sandal-wood; **Diastingerber**, -**sinaber**, a confection of ginger.

The 17-18th c. English Dictionaries, Phillips, Bailey, Chambers, Ash, etc., give also *diabolanum*, a plaster made of herbs, *diacalaminthe*, *diacapparis* (of capers), *diacaryon* (of walnuts), *diacastoreum*, *diachalcitis*, *diacinnamum*, *diacitronium*, *diacopragia* (of goats dung), *diacorum* (of acorus or calamus), *diacostum* (of costmary), *diacrommyon* (of onions), *diacydonium* (conservae of quinces, marmalade), *diadamaseum* (of damsons), *diaglaucium* (of glaucium), *diachezula* (a drink for horses of six ingredients), *diachysopum*, *diachea* (of gum lac), *dialthea* (of marsh mallows), *diamerides* (of ordure), *diamoschum* (of musk), *diamonium* (of anise), *dianemum* (of walnuts), *diabibanum*, *diapapaver* (of poppies), *diapompholygos* (of pompholyx), *diastriopipereon*, *diastebeston*, *diastriphos* (of three sorts of sanders), *diastylas* (of wood of aloes), etc. Cf. also 1621 BURTON *Anat. Melanch.* II. iv. 1. v.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* Ep. in Ashm. (1652) 113 Use 'Diacameron. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Life* (1553) A vij. A potion . . . made of half an ounce of 'diacartamy dissolved in . . . iij ounces of betonie. 1555-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* *Unico*, an herbe called Carthamus, wherof is made a notable confection named Diacartami to purge fume. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. lxxxiii. 762 First sufficiently cleanse with 'Diacassia with Turpentine. 1545 Nottingham Rec. III. 224 Duas pixides de conserves vocatis 'diacitron'. 1742 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. i. 53 Take . . . 'Diacoralum a Dram and a half. 1365 LANGLAND P. Pl. A. v. 101 May no Suger so swete aswagen hit vnebe. No no Diopendion [vrr. dyapendyon, diapendyon, B. diapendion] dryve it from myn herte. 1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. xi. 127 A certain portion of the Electuary 'Diaphanicon, mingled with . . . powder of Diagridium. 1546 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xii. 133 Diaphanicon a purging electuary . . . which receiveth that name from Dates. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Diaphenic*, a soft purgative electuary. 1789 *Archæol.* IX. 233 Diarhodon ad servorum seems a salve or water of roses for inflammations in the eyes. c. 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 229 Troiscus de turbit maad with 'diarubarbe. 1627 *Physical Diet.* 'Diastraganth, a confection . . . good against hot diseases of the breast. c. 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 238 Seve him 'diastriopipereon or anoper hoot electuary. *Ibid.* He schal take 'diastriopipereon of cure making. 1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct.* *Diastriopipereon* (1602) 63 If you be troubled with rheumes . . . use diastriopipereon.

+ **Di-**, *dya*, *sb.* Obs. The pharmaceutical prefix *Di-*<sup>3</sup>, used as a separate word: A medical preparation or compound.

Goats' milk *di-*, a specific preparation of which goats' milk was the chief ingredient: see *Di-*<sup>2</sup>.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xx. 373 And dryuen away deth with dyas and dragges [vrr. drs, drogges]. c. 1430 *Lang. Min.* *Poems* (Percy Soc.) 40 Drugge nor dya was none in Bury towne. 1562 BULLEYN *Def. agst. Sickness* i. Bk. *Similes* 22 b. Eaten, either in Goates milk *Di-*, or Syrrupe.

**Diabantite** (daiabāntit), *Min.* [irregularly f. *DIABASE* (as if the latter represented Gr. *διάβας*, *diabav-* having crossed over) + *-ITE*. Substituted by Hawes 1875 for the Ger. name *diabantachromyn*.] A chlorite-like mineral occurring in diabase and giving to this rock its green colour.

1875 *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. III. IX. 454 On Diabantite.

**Diabase** (daiabā's), *Min.* [a. F. *diabase*, erroneously formed, since (according to Littré) it was meant to signify 'rock with two bases' (for which *diabase* would have been a proper form), and subsequently abandoned by its author, Brongniart, for Haiüy's name *diorite*; but in 1843 re-introduced by Hausmann, perhaps with an intended affiliation to Gr. *διάβας* a crossing over, transition.]

The name originally given by A. Brongniart to the rock afterwards called *DIORITE*; now applied to a fine-grained, compact, crystalline granular rock, consisting essentially of augite and a triclinic feldspar, with chloritic matter in varying amount; a variety of the class of rocks called greenstone and trap, being an altered form of basalt.

[1816 CLEVELAND *Min.* 609 *Greenstone* (note), *Diabase* of some French mineralogists.] 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xiv. 166 They observed two large veins of gneiss in the slate, containing balls of granular diabase or greenstone. 1856 DANA *Min. Geol.* ix. 79 *Diabase*, a massive hornblende rock . . . It is like diorite in composition, except that the feldspar is less abundant, and is either labradorite or oligoclase. 1882 *General Textbk. Geol.* 145 The main difference between diabase and basalt appears to be that the rocks included under the former name have undergone more internal alteration, in particular acquiring the 'viridite' so characteristic of them.

b. *attrib.*, as in *diabase-aphanite*, a very fine-grained variety of quartz diabase in which the separate constituents are not distinguishable by the naked eye; *diabase-porphyrizite*, *porphyry*, the dark-green antique porphyry, containing hornblende in its compact diabase-like mass; *diabase-schist*, a schistose form of diabase-aphanite.

1868 DANA *Min.* 343 If the diabase contains distinct crystals of porphyry, it is a diabase porphyry, the green porphyry or oriental verd-antique of Greece . . . being of this nature. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* 247 Diabase aphanite . . . Diabase schist.

**Diabasic** (daiabā'sik), *a.* [f. prec. + *-ic*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of diabase.

1884 *Science* 20 June 763/1 Limestones, well proved to be of carboniferous age, cut by diabasic eruptions.

|| **Diabasis**. Obs. *rars.* [a. Gr. *διάβασις*, from *diabav-* to pass over.] A passing over.

1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 234 This Diabasis or passing of the Worship to the Prototype.

**Diabaterial** (daiabā'tēriāl), *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *διαβατήρια* (sc. *ἑπά*) offerings before crossing the border, or a river (f. *diabav-* to be crossed, *diabav-* to go through, cross) + *-AL*.] Pertaining to the crossing of a frontier or river.

1784-90 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* xvii. iv. (1829) III. 112 There, according to the constant practice of the Greeks . . . the diabaterial or border-passing sacrifice was performed.

+ **Diabete**. *Med.* Obs. [a. F. *diabete* (1611 in Cotgr., but prob. earlier in medical use), ad. L. *diabētēs*, a. Gr. *διabētēs*; see next.] = next.

1541 COPLAND *tr. Guydon's Chirurg.* Y iij b. Auycen graunteth in diabete the myle of the clere mykle of a shepe. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. iii. *Furies* (1608) 279 As opposite the Diabete . . . Distills vs still. 1645 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 23 *Diabete* or *Poldropey*, an extraordinarie fluxe of the vrine. 1647 J. BURKENHEAD *Assembly Man* (1662-3) 19 Ever sick of a Diabete.

**Diabetes** (daiabā'tēs), *Med.* [a. L. *diabētēs*, a. Gr. *διabētēs*, lit. 'a passer through; a siphon', also, in Aretæus as the name of the disease, f. *diabav-* to pass through.]

+ 1. A siphon. Obs.

1661 BOYLE *Spring of Air* (1682) 107 If a Glass *Diabetes* or Syringe be made of a sufficient length.

2. *Med.* A disease characterized by the immoderate discharge of urine containing glucose, and accompanied by thirst and emaciation.

Sometimes called *Diabetes mellitus*, to distinguish it from *Diabetes insipidus* which is characterized by an absence of saccharine matter. (In 18th c. usually with *the* or *a*.)

1562 TURNER *Baths* 71, It is good for the fixe to the chamber pot called of the beste Physicians Diabetes, that is when a man maketh water oft and much. 1649 CULPEPER *Phys. Direct.* 70 [It] helps the Diabetes, or continual pissing.

1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 106 The earl of Gainsborough died lately of a diabetes. 1769 ALEXANDER *tr. Morgagni's Seats and Causes of Diseases* II. iii. 465 A certain Count, who had laboured under a diabetes. 1845 G. E. DAY *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 327 Rollo was . . . the first who proved the presence of sugar in the blood during diabetes. 1875 T. TANNER *Pract. Med.* (ed. 7) I. 28 A temporary diabetes can occasionally be produced by the excessive consumption of sugar or starch. 1879 KHORY *Princ. Med.* 59 In diabetes the skin is dry and harsh.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. viii. 273 What is the reason of this Diabetes Celestial, when the Clouds are so often dropping, and can't hold? 1839 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) I. 375/2 Knowing your diabetes of mind.

**Diabetic** (daiabā'tik), *a.* [a. F. *diabétique* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *diabēticus*, f. *diabētēs*; see prec. and *-ic*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to diabetes or its treatment.

1799 *Med. J. nrl.* II. 88 Dr. Lubbock began to suspect it was connected with the diabetic diathesis. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 308 The sugar of diabetic urine. 1845 *tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 66 Diabetic sugar . . . is identical in its chemical composition with sugar of grapes.

2. Affected with diabetes.

1799 *Med. J. nrl.* II. 209 The body of my diabetic patient. 1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 579 This . . . explains the remarkable vulnerability of the tissues of diabetic persons. 1830 MACCORMAC *Antisept. Surg.* 107 Some . . . diseased states of the body, the diabetic for instance.

*fig.* 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. v. Society, long pining, diabetic, consumptive, can be regarded as defunct.

B. *sb.* One who suffers from diabetes. 1840 A. TWEEDE *Libr. Med.* IV. 259 Exaggerated notions . . . of the quantity of food which diabetics consume. 1880 BEALE *Slight Ailm.* 74 Many a diabetic can consume one pound . . . of rump steak at a sitting.

**Diabatical** (daiabā'tikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] = *DIABETIC* 1.

1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* xxi. 458 He was affected with the Diabatical passion. 1645 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. ii. 58 The Diabatical disease, called by some a *Poldropey*.

**Diablerie** (dijā'blēri). Also *-ery*. [a. F. *diablerie* (*dyablēri*), in 13th c. *deablerie*, f. *diabale* devil + *-erie*; see *-ERY*.]

1. Business belonging to or connected with the devil, or in which the devil is employed or has a hand; dealings with the devil; sorcery or conjuring in which the devil is supposed to assist; wild recklessness, devilry. 1751 WARBURTON in Pope's *Wks.* (1757) IV. 235 note, The



diablerie of witchcraft and purgatory. 1809 *Q. Rev.* May 347 We are no defenders of ghost seeing and diablerie. 1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I. 270 The night mare has been a fruitful source of miracles and diablerie in the Romish mythology. 1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx. 211 Miss Eva . . appeared to be fascinated by her wild diablerie, as a dove is sometimes charmed by a glittering serpent. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Sp. Gipsy* I. 59 Diablerie that pales the girls and puzzles all the boys.

2. That part of mythology which has to do with the devil or devils; devil-lore; the description or representation of devils.

1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* viii. The devil, in the old stories of diablerie, was always sure to start up at the elbow of any one who nursed diabolical purposes. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* ix, Erskine showed Lewis Scott's version of 'Lenore' and the 'Wild Huntsman'; and . . mentioned that his friend had other specimens of the German Diablerie in his portfolio. 1882 T. MOZLEY *Remin.* I. x. 76 An extraordinary figure that might have stepped out of a scene of German diablerie.

3. The realm, world, or assemblage of devils.

1852 MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx. 205 She might have fancied that she had got hold of some sooty gnome from the land of Diablerie. 1880 W. LEIGHTON *Shaks. Dream* 50 Out of sin's diablerie We arise, the fateful three.

**Diablerist**, *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -IST.] A painter or drawer of pictures in which devils are represented (called in Fr. *diableries*).

1850 *Eminent Men & Pop. Bk.* 72 Caricature after the manner of Gilray or the French Diablerists.

|| **Diablotin** (*diablotēn*). [F. *diablotin*, dim. of *diable* devil.] A little devil; an imp.

1812 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* I. Jan. (1894) I. viii. 237 A whole hive of these little diablotins. 1821 — *Kenilw.* xxiv. The little diablotin again thrust in his ear. 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV. 746 The mischievous diablotin who had cut so principal a figure among his tormentors.

**Diabolarch** (*daiæb'olark*), *sb.* [f. Gr. *δίαβολος* devil + *-αρχός* ruler.] The ruler or prince of the devils, the arch-fiend.

1845 J. OXLEY *Three Lett. Archbp. Canterb. & Confut. Diabolarchy* I. 27 The universal belief not only in the existence, but in the pluripresence and prepotency of a Diabolarch, commonly called, The Devil. *Ibid.* 32 Such an antagonist of the Almighty as a Diabolarch or the Devil.

**Diabolarchy** (*daiæb'olarki*). [f. as prec. + Gr. *-αρχία*, f. *ἀρχή* rule.] The position of a diabolarch; the rule of the devil (as 'prince of the powers of the air').

1845 J. OXLEY *Three Lett. Archbp. Canterb. & Confut. Diabolarchy* I. 29, I must distinguish between a devil and the devil . . as the whole error of the Diabolarchy. *Ibid.* 35 The dogma of a Diabolarchy could have been first revealed to the world neither by Moses nor by Christ. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* II. iv. xix. 212 A great deal might be plausibly said for this atmospheric diabolarchy.

**Diabolepsy**, *nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *δίαβολος* devil, after *catalepsy*, *epilepsy*, from Gr. *ἀρπία* = *ἄρπης* taking, seizure.] Diabolical seizure or possession. So **Diaboleptic**, one possessed with a devil.

1886 H. MAUDSLEY *Nat. Causes* 315 Neither theolepsy nor diabolepsy nor any other lepsy in the sense of possession of the individual by an external power.

**Diaboliad**. [f. Gr. *δίαβολος*, L. *diabolus* devil + *-AD* i. c. after *Iliad*, and the like.] An epic of the devil; a tale of the devil's doings.

1777 W. COMBE (title), The Diaboliad, a poem. 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* III. v. 339 To believe all the Manichean Diabolids ascribed to the old Paulicians and the later Albigenses.

**Diabolic** (*daiæb'lik*), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *diabolique* (13th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *diabolicus* (in Vulgate), a. Gr. *διαβολικός*, f. *δίαβολος* devil.]

**A. adj.** 1. Of or pertaining to the devil; belonging to, having to do with, or under the influence of the devil.

1399 LANGEL. *Rich. Reddes* III. 109 Alle deabolik doeris dispise hem ichone. 1401 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 292 a/1 To knowe by what moyen his daughter myght ben preserued from this vexacion dyabolike. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 To vse the said Elizabeth, as a diabolike instrument, to stirre, moue, and prouoke the people of this realme. a 1556 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 290 But not the church which you call catholic, which sooner might be termed diabolic. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 95 Doubt . . of Diabolic pow'r, Active within beyond the sense of brute. 1690 GALE *Crit. Centiles* I. III. i. 13 Suitable to many Ecstatic Diabolic Enthusiasts. 1821 BYRON *Viz. Judgment* xxxvii. Satan . . merely bent his diabolic brow An instant. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. vii. A Hell . . without Life, though only diabolic Life, were more frightful. c 1850 NEALE *Hymns East. Ch.* (1866) 118 Diabolic legions press thee. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* II. ii. 48 Theories . . about lunacy and diabolic possession.

2. Pertaining to witchcraft or magic as attributed to Satanic influence.

1777 DE FOR *Hist. Appar.* vi. (1840) 59, I have already mentioned my protest against all those arts called magical and diabolic. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I, His belief in some diabolic fortune favouring Tito.

c. Like or resembling the devil.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. iii. (1845) 71 A . . more or less Diabolic-looking man. 1864 H. TAYLOR *St. Clement's Eve* I. iii. Some I daily met Of aspect diabolic.

2. Partaking of the qualities of the devil; devilish, fiendish; inhumanly wicked.

1483 CAXTON *Cato B. ij.* Lesyng is a synne dyabolique. 1546 BALE *Eug. Volaries* II. 10 (R.) Of these most hellish and diabolic frutes, holy S. paule admonished the Romans, in the first chapre of his Epistle. 1642 MILTON *Apol.*

*Smect.* viii. (1851) 306 He does not play the Soothsayer but the diabolic slanderer of prayers. 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle* (1878) 193 A diabolic drama of selfishness and violence. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xlviii. 363 No diabolic delight.

† **B.** as *sb.* An agent of the devil. *Obs.*

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xv. 214 Of inuocacions of the deuill, . . or of paccions with hym & with his dyabolikes. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 215 Witches . . Hydro and Pyro-mantiques and other Diaboliques.

**Diabolical** (*daiæb'likäl*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the devil; actuated by or proceeding from the devil; of the nature of the devil.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* v. 59 Be neuer taken in dyabolically engyne. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 114 b. (They) adjudged the same [one of Arc] a sorceresse, and a diabolical blasphemouse of God. 1603 *Adv. Don Sebastian in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 400 He began to suspect the same apparition to be diabolical or merely fantastical. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xii. § 10. 175 The most ancient of all diabolical tentations . . Yee shall be as Gods, knowing good and evil. 1651 — *Leviath.* IV. xlv. 370 Hee was commonly thought a Magician, and his Art Diabolical. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 409 If a God . . governs Nature, diabolical spirits direct and confound at least the affairs of the children of men. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. i. § 6 (1875) 21 That Religion is divine and Science diabolical, is a proposition . . implied in many a clerical declamation.

b. Resembling a devil in outward appearance.

1754 FOOTE *Taste* I. Wks. 1799 I. 9 Daubing diabolical angles for ale-houses. 1839 W. CHAMBERS *Tour Holland* 34/1 An old fantastical-looking dwelling. literally covered with diabolical figures.

2. Characteristic of or befitting the devil; devilish, fiendish, atrociously wicked or malevolent.

1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* VII. vii. 141 b. Of all these superstitious sectes aforesaid here rehearsed there is not one so diabolical as the sect of Mahometaines. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* IV. 10 This Mystery . . that is so horrid, and Diabolical, and so Antipodal to both the Person and Spirit of Christ. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 68. ¶ 1 This Malevolence does not proceed from a real Dislike of Virtue, but a diabolical Prejudice against it. 1780 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I. 321 To collect the various papers found in the Bastille, and then . . to write the annals of that diabolical castle. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xii. I shall never forget the diabolical sneer which withered Rashleigh's wayward features. 1822 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. vii. 134 Such diabolical vengeance, uprooting my home and estranging my wife. 1884 A. R. PENNINGTON *Wyclif* vi. 103 Their so-called poverty is nothing else but a diabolical lie.

† **B.** *sb.* A person possessed by a devil; one of diabolical character. *Obs.*

1547 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 426 As your naturals and diabolicals would have you to do. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* I. 127 That devilish [doctrine] concerning infants, which so many divines (more fitly they might be called diabolicals) have repeated after St. Augustine.

Hence **Diabolicality**, diabolicalness.

1839 J. ROGERS *Antipope*. Intro. 16 Then we should see . . diabolicality . . overwhelm everything good.

**Diabolically** (*daiæb'likäl*), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a diabolical manner; devilishly, very wickedly or badly, atrociously.

1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsworth *Ecc. Biog.* (1853) II. 164 If onlie these odious terms maliciouslie, traiterouslie, diabolicalie were put out of the inditement. 1633 PAVNNE *Histrom.* I. II. Chorus (R.). So diabolically absurd, so audaciously impious, so desperately prophane. 1681 N. N. Rome's *Follies* 37 By'r Lady the Woman grows Diabolically impudent. 1756 FOOTE *Eng. fr. Paris* II. Wks. 1799 I. 113 You look divinely, child. But . . they have dressed you most diabolically. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. 81 A place as diabolically wicked as it was wealthy.

**Diabolicalness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being diabolical; devilishness; atrocity. 1797 BAILEY vol. II. *Diabolicalness*, devilish Nature. a 1800 J. WARTON *Sat. Ranelagh House*, I wonder he did not change his face as well as his body, but that retains its primitive diabolicalness.

**Diabolicality**, *nonce-wd.* Diabolic quality.

1865 DE MORGAN *Budget Paradoxes* (1872) 294 If the Apostolicity become Diabolicality.

† **Diabolically**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [-LY 2.] = **DIA-BOLICALLY**.

1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 21 Sin is . . autoritatively, exemplarily and Diabolically, in public, countenanced.

**Diabolifuge**, *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *diabolus* devil + *-FUGĒ*, L. *fugium*, after *febrifuge*.] Something that drives away the devil.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* xi. (1885) 279 Odor as potent as that of the angel's diabolifuge.

**Diabolify** (*daiæb'olifai*), *v.* [f. L. *diabolus* devil + -FY.] *trans.* To make a devil of; to figure as a devil.

1647 FARINGDON *Serm.* 50 (L.) The Lutheran [turns] against the Calvinist, and diabolifies him. 1813 J. FORSYTH *Excurs. Italy* 222 Dante's devils, his Minos and his Charon diabolified.

Hence **Diabolification**.

1893 *Pall Mall Mag.* II. 346/1 Apotheosis is still with us, and diabolification (if I may coin such a word).

**Diabolish**, *adv.* *nonce-wd.* Humorous substitute for 'Devilish'.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* v. (1891) 122 The Professor said there was a diabolish good word. 1860 — *Prof. Breakf.-t.* xi. 251 This was a diabolish snobby question.

**Diabolism** (*daiæb'olizm*). [f. Gr. *δίαβολος* devil + -ISM: cf. **DIAVOLIZE**.]

1. Action in which the devil has, or is supposed to have, a share; dealing with the devil; sorcery, witchcraft.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. xxx. Wks. II. 559 Diabolism or symbolizing with infernal spirits. 1764 WARBURTON *Doctr. Grace* II. xii. The Force of Diabolisms and Exorcisms. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 82 Any compact savouring of diabolism. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 466 Ephesus was the head-quarters of diabolism and sorcery.

2. Action or conduct worthy of the devil; diabolical or devilish conduct, devilry.

1681 BAXTER *Answ. Dodwell* Intro. Cijj. If you had rather, call it Church-Tyranny, Cruelty, or Diabolism. 1683 E. HOOKER *Prof. Ep. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 18 Speculativ Infidelitie, practicious Atheism, horrid Blasphemies, and all manner of Diabolism. 1777 T. CAMPBELL *Serv. S. Ireland* (1778) 298 A degree of diabolism, not to be found in the human heart. 1826 *Gent. Mag.* I. 636/1 The mob are stimulated by harangues to new acts of diabolism. 1884 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* III. 75 To put an end to their censure, their malice, their diabolism of spirit.

† **b.** A doctrine of devils; a devilish system of belief. *Obs.*

1608 T. JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 66 [He] taught . . [that] there was an equalite of al men, and communion of al things, which is pure Anabaptisme, or Diabolisme rather.

3. Doctrine or system of opinions as to devils; belief in or worship of the devil.

1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 557 Delusion, Fanaticism, Enthusiasm, Quakerism, Diabolism. 1822 LAMB *Lett.* xii. To B. Barton 114, I do not know whether diabolism is part of your creed. 1874 WOOD *Nat. Hist.* 4 Putting aside the terrors of diabolism, which are engrained in the native African mind.

4. The character or nature of a devil.

1754 FIELDING *J. Wild* I. i. Only enough [goodness] to make him partaker of the imperfection of humanity, instead of the perfection of diabolism. 1778 T. HARTLEY *Prof. Swedenborg's Heav. & H.* (1851) 48 Now the very idea of diabolism carries in it a repugnance and hatred to God and goodness. 1838 *Blackw. Mag.* XLIII. 770 The brutal vulgar ruffian, who makes as close an approach to pure diabolism as the imperfect faculties of human nature will permit.

**Diabolist** (*daiæb'olist*). [mod. f. as prec. + -IST.] A professor or teacher of diabolism; a writer who deals with diablerie.

1895 *Westmin. Gas.* 8 Mar. 2/1 These . . are written under the inspiration of the French school of Diabolists. That school . . is possessed with ideas of black magic, spirits of evil, devils become incarnate, and numerous other night-mares of corruption.

**Diabolize** (*daiæb'olize*), *v.* [f. Gr. *δίαβολος* devil + -IZE. (Du Cange has *diabolizare* = *demonizare* for Gr. *δαμονίζεσθαι* to be possessed by a demon or 'devil'.)]

1. *trans.* To make a devil of, turn into a devil; to make like the devil; to render diabolical.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* II. App. (1852) 216 The mixt Paganry and Popery which hitherto diabolized them. a 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 296 The jealous Fears which Tyrants seize Diabolize them by degrees. 1880 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 28 The devil, only less than archangel ruined, retaining much of his former beauty, and almost all his former power, though now diabolised. 1890 *Chicago Advance* 24 July, Manufacturing rum to . . debauch and diabolize the . . natives of Africa.

2. To represent or figure as diabolical.

a 1883 O. W. HOLMES *Jonathan Edwards in Pages fr. Old Vol. Life* 400 It is a less violence to our nature to deify protoplasm than it is to diabolize the Deity.

3. To subject to diabolical influence.

1823 [see **DIAVOLIZED** below]. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.-t.* viii. 170 There were two things . . that diabolized my imagination, — I mean, that gave me a distinct apprehension of a formidable bodily shape.

Hence **Diabolized** *pp. a.*; **Diabolization**, the action of diabolizing, or representing as a devil.

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 319 A man in his sound senses counterfeiting a diabolized man or a madman. 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* II. iv. xi. 120 The diabolisation of Astoria (the fallen star) was through her daughter Hecate.

**Diabolocracy**, *nonce-wd.* [see -CRACY.] Government by the devil.

1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 195 Bruce has marked out a certain part of Africa as the dominion of the Devil, believing that the people there are actually under a species of diabolocracy, as much as the Jews were under a divine government.

† **Diabologue**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* A discussion or dialogue of devils.

a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1885) 260 These dialogues, shall I call them, or rather diabologues.

**Diabology** (*daiæb'olodgi*). [euphonic abbreviation of *diabolology*: see next.] The doctrine of the devil; devil-lore. Hence **Diabological** *a.*

a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxiii. 191 To speak in the true Diabolological Sense. *Ibid.* 192 According to the Doctrine of the said Diabolology [some edd. diabolology]. 1869 O. W. HOLMES *Med. Ess.* (1891) 355 Remember the theology and the diabolology of the time.

**Diabolology** (*daiæb'olodgi*). [f. Gr. *δίαβολος* devil + -LOGY, Gr. *-λογία* speech. See also prec.] The doctrine of the devil as a branch of science or study; devil-lore.

1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) VI. vi. 67 What, in diabolology, has often been called a snare.



**Diabolonian** (dai-äb'lō-ni-än), *a.* and *sb.* [*f.* *L. diabolus*, in imitation of such forms as *Babylonian*, *Thessalonian*.] Bunyan's name in the *Holy War* for: One of the host of Diabolus (the Devil) in his assault upon Mansoul; also, as *adj.* Of the party of Diabolus or the Devil.

1684 BUNYAN *Holy War* Dedd., When the Diabolonians were caught. 1869 SHERGON *Treas. Div. Ps.* xi. 9 Till every corner of the town of Mansoul is clean rid of the Diabolonians who lurk therein. 1894 EGGLESTON in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 469/1 Vile diabolonians all of them.

|| **Diabrosis**. *Med. Obs.* [*a. Gr. διάβρωσις*, *f. διά* through + *βρῶσις* eating, *f. βιβρώσκειν* to eat.] Corrosion, ulceration.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* || **Diabrotic**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [*ad. Gr. διαβρωτικός* able to eat through, corrosive; *f. as prec.*]

*A. adj.* Corrosive. *B. sb.* A corrosive agent. 1775 in ASH.

|| **Dialcalorimeter** (dai-äkal'ōr-i-mē-tēr). [*f. Gr. διά* through + *calorimeter*.] An instrument to measure the resistance which liquids offer to the passage of heat.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kems.* 151.

|| **Dianthous** (dai-äen-thōs), *a. Bot.* [*f. Di-2* + *Gr. ἀνθή* thorn.] Having two spines.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dianthous*. in Botany, having two spines under each leaf.

|| **Diacatholicon**. *Obs.* [*So in OF. (Cotgr.)* and *med.L.*, repr. *Gr. διά καθολικῶν* composed of general or universal (ingredients).] Old term for a laxative electuary; so called from its manifold composition, or, according to some, from its general usefulness; hence, a universal remedy or appliance.

As prescribed by Nicolaus, it was made of senna leaves, pulp of cassia and tamarinds, roots of male fern, rhubarb, and liquorice, aniseed, sweet fennel, and sugar. (Quincy.)

1564 in BULLEYN *Bk. Simples* (Blount). 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* ii. iv. iii. (1676) 237/2 Solid purgers are. . . Diacatholicon, Weckers Electuarie de Epithymo. . . of which divers receipts are daily made. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diacatholicon*. . . so called because it serves as a gentle purge for all humours. 1657 in *Physical Dict.* 1665 J. WILSON *Projectors* i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 226 Certainly nature and art. . . could not produce such another diacatholicon that shall equally serve to all purposes,—roast, bake, boil.

|| **Dicausis** (dai-äkö'sis). *Med.* [*Gr. δικάνωσις* burning heat; cf. next.]

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dicausis*. . . excessive, intense heat of body.

|| **Dicaustic** (dai-äkö'stik), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. Gr. διά* through, across + *καυστικός* burning, *f. καίειν* to burn. Cf. *F. dicaustique*.]

*A. adj.*

1. *Math.* Of a surface or curve: Formed by the intersection of refracted rays of light. (Opp. to *catacaustic*: see CAUSTIC *a.* 3.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* Pref. Aijj. The Nature and Properties of Catacaustick and Diacaustick Figures. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diacaustic Curve*, or *Caustic by refraction*. . . the curve line, which touches all the refracted rays, is called the *diacaustic*. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* II. 693/1 When the caustic curve is. . . formed by refraction, it is called the *Diacaustic Curve*.

|| 2. *Med.* Formerly applied to a double convex lens or burning glass, such having been used to cauterize parts (Mayne, *Exp. Lex.* 1851-60). *Obs.*

*B. sb.* 1. *Math.* A diacaustic curve or surface; a caustic by refraction.

1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Caustics*, *Caustics* are divided into catacaustics, and diacaustics. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 356 The caustics formed by the continued intersections of refracted rays emanating from a luminous point, are called diacaustics. 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect. Light* § 166 Spherical lenses have their caustic curves and surfaces (diacaustics) formed by the intersection of the refracted rays.

|| 2. *Med.* A double convex lens used to cauterize. *Obs.*

|| **Diacenous** (dai-äen-sēs), *a.* [*f. Gr. δίακεν-ος* quite empty or hollow (DIA-1) + *-ous*.] (See quot.) 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diacenous*. . . porous, like a sponge or pumice stone.

|| **Di-acetamide**. *Chem.* See DI-2 2 and ACETAMIDE.

1866 E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes for Chem. Stud.* 373. || **Di-acetate**. *Chem.* [*f. Di-2* + ACETATE.] A salt with two equivalents of acetic acid (or its radical acetyl,  $C_2H_3O$ ), as *diacetate of ethylene* ( $C_2H_4$ ) $^{2+}$ .Ac $_2$ O $_2$ . So **Di-acetic** *a.*

1835 THOMSON *First Princ. Chem.* II. 373 Diacetate of lead. 1856 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 121 A diacetate or compound of 2 atoms of base with 1 atom of acid. 1863-74 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 24 The diacetates are produced by the action of acetate of silver on the chlorides, bromides, or iodides of the several diatomic alcohol-radicals. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 133 Acetate and diacetate of lead.

|| **Diacetin** (dai-äe'sit-in). *Chem.* [*f. Di-2* 2.] Di-acetic glycerin; a liquid with a biting taste, formed by the action of acetic acid upon glycerin, so that two of the three hydrogen atoms are replaced by acetyl. See ACETIN.

1855 WATTS in *Gmelin's Chem.* IX. 426. 1866 E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes for Chem. Stud.* 362 Acetic salts of a triacid alcohol:—Monacetin, Diacetin, Triacetin.

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Also **Di-acetonamine** *Chem.* See DI-2 and ACETONAMINE. **Di-acetic** *a. Chem.* See DI-2 + ACETONIC. In *diacetic alcohol*, a syrupy liquid  $2(CH_3)C(OH) \cdot CH_2 \cdot CO \cdot CH_3$ , obtained by the action of potassium nitrite on diacetanamine.

|| **Di-acetyl**. *Chem.* See DI-2 2, and ACETYL. 1872 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VI. 30 [He] has obtained a colourless pungent liquid, which is probably free acetyl or diacetyl ( $C_2H_3O$ ) $_2$ . 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Di-acetyl carbamide*  $CO(NH.C_2H_3O)_2$ , a product of the action of carbonyl-chloride on urea at 50° C.; it crystallises from hot alcohol in rhombic needles.

|| **Diachanium** (dai-äki-ni-üm). *Bot.* [*mod. L.*, *f. Di-2* + *L. achanium* ACHENE.] A 'fruit' or seed-vessel consisting of two mericarps resembling achenes; = CREMOCARP.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 313 Each portion of the fruit resembles the acheneum, except in being inferior, hence the name diachanium has been given to this fruit.

|| **Diachalasis**. *Surg. Obs.* [*a. Gr. διαχάλασις*, *f. διαχαλάειν* to cause to open or gape.] (See quot.) Hence || **Diachalastic** *a. Obs.*

1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Diachalasis*, in the medicinal works of the ancients, a term used to express a solution of continuity in the bones of the cranium at the sutures. 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Diachalasis*. . . a former term for the separation or opening of the cranial sutures. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diachalastic*, relating to a Diachalasis.

|| **Diachore-sis**. *Med. Obs.* [*Gr. διαχώρασις* excretion.] (See quot.) Hence **Diachoretic** *a.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diachore-sis*, the act or faculty of voiding excrements. 1721 in BAILEY. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diachoretic*. . . promoting the excretion of fæces; laxative.

|| **Diachronic** (dai-äkrō-nik), *a. nonce-wd.* [*f. Gr. διά* throughout, during + *χρόνος* time + *-ic*.] Lasting through time, or during the existing period.

1857 GOSSE *Creation* 87 The two creations—the extinct and the extant—or rather the prochronic and the diachronic—here unite.

|| **Diachylon**, -lum (dai-äki-lōn, -lōm), **diaculum** (dai-äki-ni-lōm). Forms: *a.* 4-6 diachylon, 7-diachylon, 8-diachylum (9 diaculum); *β.* 4-9 diaculum, 6 dyaculome, 6-diaculum. [*a. med. L. diachylum*, *diaculum*, and *OF. diaculum* (14th c.), *diachylon*, *dyachilon*, *diachilon* (Paré, 16th c.), *L. diachylon* (Celsius), repr. *Gr. δῖχ' ὡν* (a medication) composed of juices; cf. also *Gr. δίαχλος* very juicy, succulent. The pronunciation with shortened penult comes through Fr. and med.L.]

Originally, the name of a kind of ointment composed of vegetable juices; now a common name for lead-plaster, *emplastrum plumbi*, an adhesive plaster made by boiling together litharge (lead oxide), olive oil, and water; prepared on sheets of linen as a sticking-plaster which adheres when heated.

*a.* 1313 in *Wardr. Acc. Edw. II* 20/15 Diachylon 1 lb. 10d. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 238 Diachylon maad of litarge and oile and juys of mustard seed. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* § 13, Diachylon of Rasis. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Proem 8 The Common Plaster call'd Diachylon. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Plaster*, Let the Grease be first well melted, add the Diachylum and Wax to it. 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 156 I took some diachylum which had been bought at Apothecaries Hall. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 272 Half a yard square of balmy diplomatic diachylon. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* i. 4 Did a dull bore a man, Mr. Cophagus appeared with his diachylon and lint. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* iv. Your sympathy is better than diachylon to my wounds.

*β.* 1322 in *Wardr. Acc. Edw. II* 23/20 Dyaculum 4d. per lb. 1530 PALSGR. 729 Splette this dyaculome upon a linnen clothe. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Formul.* V ij b, Emplastrer the place with diaculum. 1671 SHADWELL *Humourist* i. To set up with Sixpenny-worth of Diaculum. 1821 PRAED *Gog Poems* (1866) I. 92 Diaculum, my story says, Was not invented in those days. a 1839 *Ibid.* (1864) I. 35 The skin was rubbed from off her thumb, And she had no Diaculum. 1836 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV. 92 Will. . . your druggists sell more rhubarb and diaculum?

*b. Comb.*, as *diachylum-plaster*.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelthouer's *Bk. Physicæ* 249/2 Applye as then theron a Diachylon playster. 1676 I. CONIERS in *Phil. Trans.* XI. 718 The ends. . . I closed up with Diachylon Plaster. a 1692 MOUNTFORD *Faustus* i. ad fin., I. . . devoured Three Yards of Diaculum Plaster instead of Pancake. 1794 SCOTT *Lett. to Miss C. Rutherford* 5 Sept. in *Lockhart*, To hint the convenience of a roll of diaculum plaister.

|| **Diachyma**. *Bot. Obs.* [*f. Gr. δια- through* + *χῡμα* that which is poured out, liquid; cf. *διαχέειν* to diffuse, etc.] A synonym of PARENCHYMA, especially such as occupies the space between two surfaces, as in a leaf. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 307 *Diachyma*, the green cellular matter of leaves.

|| **Diacid** (dai-äe'sid), *a. Chem.* [*f. Di-2* 2 + ACID, on the analogy of DIBASIC.] Capable of combining with two acid radicals.

*Diacid alcohol*, a diatomic alcohol containing two hydroxyl groups both replaceable by an acid radical. Thus ethene alcohol or glycol  $C_2H_4(OH)_2$  is *diacid*, and when acted on by acetic acid may form either a mono-acetate or a di-acetate.

1866 E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes for Chem. Stud.* 244 The monad radicals give monacid alcohols, the dyad radicals diacid alcohols. 1877 WATTS *Famess' Chem.* 166 In the diacid glycol ethers, the two radicals by which the hydrogen is replaced may belong either to the same or to different acids. 1883 C. L. BLOXAM *Chem.* (ed. 5) 546 The diamines

. . . are capable of combining with 2 molecules of hydrochloric or any similar acid, which is implied by stating that they are diacid.

|| **Dia-clasis**. [*a. Gr. διάκλασις* *f. διακλάειν* to break in twain.] (See quot.)

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Diaclasis*, a fracture. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diaclasis*, refraction of light rays.

Hence **Dia-clastic** *a.* 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diaclastic*. . . relating to *Diaclasis* [a method of amputation], or to *Diaclasis*.

|| **Diaclassite** (dai-äklā'sit). *Min.* [*f. Ger. diaclasses* (Breithaupt, 1823), *f. Gr. διακλάειν* to break through or asunder; on account of its easy cleavage.] A bisilicate of iron and magnesium; a brassy yellow or greenish grey mineral of the pyroxene group, orthorhombic in crystallization.

1850 DANA *Min.* 268.

|| **Dia-cle**. *Sc. Obs.* [? related to DIAL; the -cle appears to be as in *receptacle*, *spiracle*, and other reprs. of *L. instrumental-culum*, as in *gubernaculum* rudder.] A small portable dial or compass; a pocket-dial.

1488 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 83 A fare diacle. 1612 *Rates & Customs Scot.* in *Haliburton's Ledger* (Scot. Rec. Ser. 1867) 297 Diaclies of wode, the dozen, xij<sup>s</sup>; of bone, the dozen, xlvij<sup>s</sup>. 1794 *Scot. Agric. Surv.*, *Shetland* 87 (Jam.), Every boat carries one compass at least, provincially a diacle.

|| **Diacodium** (dai-äkö-dizm). *Obs.* Also 6 diacodion, 8-9 diacode. [*med. and mod. L. diacodion*, -codium, in ancient *L. diacoditōn*, from *Gr. δῖα κωδίων* (a preparation) made from poppy-heads: see DIA-2. Cf. also French *diacodion* (16th c.), *diacodium* (17-18th c.), *diacode* (adm. by Academy 1762); the last is of rare use in English. So *It. diacodione* (Florio 1599), now *diacodio*.]

A syrup prepared from poppy-heads, used chiefly as an opiate.

1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 51 Drink your Diacodion at night to reconcile slepe again. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Diacodium*, a syrup to procure sleep, made off the tops of poppy. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* III. xlii. You had best take a little Diacodion and Cowslip-Water. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XLIV. 313 His favourite medicine was a diacodium, consisting of opium administered in honey. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 328 [It] puts one to sleep more effectually than a double dose of diacodium. 1829 J. Tognio tr. *Edwards' & Vavasour's Mater. Med.* 323 Calming Mixture. . . Diacode Syrup. Hence || **Diacodiate** *sb.*: cf. *opiate*. *Obs.*

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* xiv. 488 We may sometimes use Diacodiates if the Patients strength hold out.

|| **Diacolosis** (dai-äsi-lō'sis). *Biol.* [*f. Gr. δια-* (DIA-1) + *κολωσις* hollow, belly.] The separation of the coelome or body-cavity into several sinuses in some Vermes, as leeches.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 579. *Ibid.* 630 The coelome is much restricted by a growth of connective tissue, which splits it up into sinuses and channels, a process termed *diacolosis*.

|| **Diacon**, -e, *obs.* forms of DEACON.

|| **Diaconal** (dai-äkö-nāl), *a.* [*ad. late L. diaconāl-is*, *f. diaconus* DEACON; cf. *F. diaconal* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Of or belonging to a deacon (in various senses of the word).

1611 COTGRE, *Diaconal*, *Diaconal*; of, or belonging to a deacon. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. l. v. 176 The Matter of the Diaconal Ordination. 1863 J. M. LUDLOW *Sisterhoods in Gd. Words* 494 A large development. . . of what I may call the natural diaconal functions of women. 1866 F. G. LEE *Direct. Angl.* (ed. 3) 3 Being about to execute a diaconal function.

|| **Diaconate** (dai-äkö-nāt), *sb.* [*ad. late L. diaconāt-us*, *f. diaconus* DEACON; see -ATE<sup>1</sup>. Cf. *F. diaconat*.]

1. The office or rank of deacon.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Deaconry*, *Diaconate*, the order or ministry of a deacon or deaconess. [Not in Johnson, Todd, Richardson, Webster 1828, Craig 1847.] a 1846 WORCESTER cites *Electric Rev.* 1849 (title) The Diaconate and the Poor. 1852 CONYEBEAR & H. St. Paul (1862) I. xlii. 408 If. . . we explain these intimations by what we know of the Diaconate in the succeeding century. 1884 D. HUNTER tr. *Reuss's Hist. Canon* iii. 34 A vocation quite as special as that of the apostleship or the diaconate.

2. The time during which any one is a deacon.

1880 *Sunday School Times* 3 Apr. 212 During his diaconate the Rev. Thos. Gauland was assistant to Dr. Pierce. 1891 E. W. GOSSE *Gossip in Library* v. 59 The English divines . . . were accustomed to stupendous efforts of endurance from their very diaconate.

3. A body of deacons.

1891 STOUGHTON in *West. Meth. Mag.* May 347 A deputation on our diaconate called upon him.

|| **Dia-conate**, *a. Obs.* nonce-wd. [*f. L. diacon-us* DEACON + -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Having, or managed by, deacons.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* IV. iv. 189 (R.). This one great diaconate church (as we may, in a parallel allusion, to that other name of presbyterial, call it).

|| **Diaconess**, -isse, *obs.* forms of DEACONESS.

|| **Diaconicon**. Also in *Lat.* form *diaconicum*. [*Gr. δῖακονικόν*, neut. adj. pertaining to a deacon, *f. δῖακονος* a servant, a DEACON.] *Ecel. Antiq.* and *Mod. Gk. Ch.* A building or room adjoining the church, where vestments, ornaments,



and other things used in the church service are kept; a sacristy, a vestry.

**1777-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diaconicon*, *Sacristy*, a place adjoining to the ancient churches, where the sacred vestments, with the vessels, and other ornaments of the altar, were preserved. **1794** *Archæol.* XI. 331 Thus, among the Greeks, is always placed the sacristy, or *diaconicon*. **1850** NEALE *East. Ch.* I. i. 11. 191 On the opposite side of the bema was the diaconicon or sacristy. **1876** in *GWILT Encycl. Archit.* Gloss. s. v.

† **Diaconize**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. Gr. *diakonos*, L. *diaconus* DEACON + *-IZE*. Cf. F. *diaconiser* 'conférer le diaconat'.] *intr.* To act as deacon; to minister.

**1644** BULWER *Chiron*. 130 The Left Hand .. in the more accomplish'd and plenary exhibition of this sacred rite [benediction] hath oft Diaconiz'd unto the Right.

† **Diacony**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. med. L. *diaconia*, a. Gr. *diakonía* office, etc. of a deacon. Cf. F. *diaconie* 'a deaconie, the place of a deacon' (Cotgr.).] The place or office of a deacon.

**1636** ARB. J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* (1637) 79 The very Altar it self .. hath been termed, in the ancient Councils, The Diaconie, as a place belonging (next after the Bishop) to the care and custodie of the Deacon only.

† **Diapope** (daiæpope). [a. Gr. *diapopē* cleft, gash, f. *diapō*-*iv* to cut through.]

† L. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* 'A figure by which two words that naturally stand together, especially two parts of a compound word, are separated by the intervention of another word; tmesis' (Webster 1864). *Obs.*

**1886** A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 83 *Tmesis* or *Diapope*, a division of a word compound into two parts, as, What might be so ever .. for, whatsoever might be, &c. **1678** PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Diastole*, this figure is otherwise called *Diapope*, and by Ruffinianus by a Latin term *Separatio*.

**2.** *Surg.* (See *quots.*)

**1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diapope*, a Cutting or dividing asunder, a deep Wound, especially one made in the Skull by a sharp Instrument. **1851-60** in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* **1883** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diapope*, a cut, incision, fissure, or longitudinal fracture. It generally signifies an oblique incision made in the cranium by a sharp instrument, without the piece being removed.

**Diaoustic** (daiakau'stik), *a.* [f. Gr. *di-* + *akoustik* *a.*] Pertaining to diacoustics.

**1775** in *ASH*: and in *mod. Dicts.*

**Diaoustics** (daiakau'stik). [mod. f. Gr. *di-* + *akoustik*: in F. *diacoustique*. Cf. *DIOPTRICS*.] A name for the science of refracted sounds. Also termed *diaphonics*.

**1683** *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 473 Hearing may be divided into direct, refracted and reflex'd .. which are yet nameless unless we call them Acousticks, Diaousticks and Catacousticks. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Diaousticks* or *Diaphonicks* is the consideration of the properties of Refracted sound, as it passes through different mediums. **1803** CAVALLO *Nat. Philos.* II. 309 *Diaoustics*, viz. of refracted sound.

**Diacranteric**, *a.* *Anat.* [f. Gr. *diá* through, apart + *κρανίτης* the wisdom teeth + *-IC*.]

**1883** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diacranteric*, a term applied to describe the dentition of those snakes in which the posterior teeth are separated by longer intervals than the anterior.

So **Diacranterian** *a.*, in same sense.

**1880** in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Dia'cre**, *Obs. rare*. In **6** *dyacre*. [a. F. *diacre* for OF. *diacre*, ad. L. *diaconus*.] A deacon. **1523** LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccclxiii. 779 There came .. a byshop, a dyacre, and two knights.

† **Dia'crisis**, *Med.* [mod. L. *diacrisis*, a. Gr. *diakrisis*, f. *diakrivein* to separate; *spec.* to mark a crisis in a fever. Cf. F. *diacrise*.] *a.* 'A term for the act of separation or secretion.' *b.* 'A critical evacuation.' *c.* = *DIAGNOSIS*. Hence **Dia'crisio'graphy**, 'a description of the organs of secretion' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**1684** tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compt.* vi. 200 The Fermentation causes such a diacrisis .. in the mass of blood. **1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diacrisis*, a separating, severing or dividing; the Faculty of discerning, Judgment. In the Art of *Physick*, a judging of and distinguishing Diseases with their respective Symptoms. **1721** in *BAILEY*. **1851-60** *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Diacrisis* .. synonymous with *Diagnosis*, which is the term generally used.

**Diacritic** (daiakritik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. *diakritikos*, that separates or distinguishes, f. *diakrivein* to separate. In *mod. F. diacritique*.]

*A. adj.* Serving to distinguish, distinctive; *spec.* in *Gram.* applied to signs or marks used to distinguish different sounds or values of the same letter or character; e.g. *è, é, ê, ë, Ë, Ê, Ë, Ë*, etc.

**1677** GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 87 Plato in his *Repub.* *g.* makes a Philosopher to be *δυναμὸν διακριτικόν*, a diacritic or very critic instrument. **1690** WALMS to *Rf. Lloyd in Nicolson's Epist. Corr.* I. 123 (T.), The Arabick *ha* or *cha*—distinguished only by the diacritic points. **1875** T. HILL *True Ord. Studies* 106 Printed with diacritic signs. **1892** *Nation* (N.Y.) 21 July 49/2 Printing 'hi snös' .. 'bröt,' 'twilt,' 'earlier,' and other diacritic novelties.

*B. sb. Gram.* A diacritic sign or mark.

**1866** A. J. ELLIS *On Palæotype in Trans. Phil. Soc.* 1867 App. I. 6 Lepsius's *Standard Alphabet* in which .. as many as two or three diacritics are applied to a single body. **1877** SWEET *Phonetics* 174 Even letters with accents and diacritics .. being only cast for a few founts, act practically as

new letters. *Ibid.* 175 We may consider the *h* in *sh* and *th* simply as a diacritic written for convenience on a line with the letter it modifies. **1888** *Athenæum* 1 Sept. 287/1 A system which requires several new types and makes constant use of diacritics.

**Diacritical** (daiakritikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.]

**1.** *Gram.* = *DIACRITIC a.*

**1749** B. MARTIN (*title*), *Lingua Britannica Reformata*: or a universal English Dictionary .. Universal, Etymological, Orthographical, Orthoepical, Diacritical. **1755** JOHNSON *Dict. Gram. Eng. Tongue*, From *f* in the Islandick alphabet, *v* is only distinguished by a diacritical point. **1840** MALCOLM *Trav.* 42/1 [In Siamese] there are thirty-four consonants .. and twelve vowels, with several diacritical marks. **1867** A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* I. i. 21 In quite recent days, the innovation of diacritical signs arose as in French and German.

*b. gen.* Distinguishing, distinctive.

**1857** BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 343 The diacritical marks of this ware are a paste of red coralline colour, [etc.] *c. Electr.* (See *quot.*)

**1884** S. P. THOMPSON *Dynamo-Electr. Mach.* (1888) 307 This number of ampère-turns he named the diacritical number; and the current producing half-saturation he called the diacritical current.

**2.** Capable, or showing a capacity, of distinguishing or discerning.

**1856** ALEXANDER *Life Dr. Wardlaw* xix. 477 His intellect was eminently dialectic and diacritical. **1865** *Athenæum* 24 June 837/2 Where is his diacritical power?

Hence **Dia'critically** *adv.*

**1820** BLACKW. *Mag.* VII. 198 Masoretically print it, diacritically compose it.

**Diactrinic** (daiæktinik), *a.* *Optics.* [f. Gr. *di-* + *aktin* - a ray + *-IC*.] Having the property of transmitting the actinic rays of light.

**1867** W. A. MILLER *Elemen. Chem.* I. (ed. 4) 230 Rock-salt, fluor-spar, water .. are almost as diactrinic .. as quartz. **1880** 11th *Cent. Mar.* 529 Substances which are chemically transparent are said to be diactrinic. **1880** *Athenæum* 11 Dec. 781/3 Experiments which prove the diactrinic character of substances constructed on an open chain of carbon compounds.

So **Dia'ctinism**, 'the condition of transparency for chemical or actinic rays' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

**Diaculum**, a popular variant of *DIACHYLUM*. *Diad*, *obs.* form of *DIAD*.

**Diadelph** (daiædelf). *Bot. rare* - *o.* [f. next; cf. *diadynam*.] A plant of the class *Diadelphia*.

**1828** in *WEBSTER*; whence in later *Dicts.*

† **Diadelphia** (daiædelfia). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linneus 1735) f. Gr. *di-*, *DI-* 2 + *ἀδελφός* brother + *-IA*.]

The seventeenth class in the Linnean Sexual system, including plants with stamens normally united in two bundles. Hence **Diade'lphean** *a.*

**1762** HUDSON *Flora Anglica*, *Diadelphia*. **1794** MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 93 In the seventeenth class diadelphia, the filaments are united at bottom. **1828** WEBSTER, *Diadelphian*. **1857** HENFREY *Bot.* ii. § 385 The Class *Diadelphia* includes a large number of Papilionaceous genera.

**Diadelphic** (daiædelfik), *a.* [f. as prec. + *-IC*.]

*a. Bot.* = *DIADELPHOUS*. *b. Chem.* Of a compound: Having the elements combined in two groups.

**1847** CRAIG, *Diadelphic*, pertaining to the class *Diadelphia*. **1866** E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes for Chem. Stud.* 201 Non-nitrogenous organic compounds .. 1. The monadelphic, or marsh-gas type. 2. The diadelphic, or methyl type.

**Diadelphous** (daiædelfos), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + *-OUS*.] Of stamens: United by the filaments so as to form two bundles. Of plants: Having the stamens so united.

**1807** J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 442 The plants of this section are really not diadelphous but monadelphous. **1870** BENTLEY *Bot.* (1882) 248 When the filaments unite so as to form two bundles, the stamens are termed diadelphous, as in the Pea, Milkwort and Fumitory.

**Diadem** (daiædem), *sb.* [a. F. *dyademe* (13th c. in Godef.), mod. F. *diadème*, ad. L. *diadema*, Gr. *διάδημα* band or fillet, *esp.* the regal fillet of Persian kings, adopted by Alexander of Macedon and his successors; f. *diadēiv* to bind round, f. *diá-* across, through + *dēiv* to bind.]

**1.** A crown; an ornamental cincture or covering for the head, worn as a symbol of honour, *esp.* of royal dignity. (In *quot.* 1290, applied to the aureole or crown of a martyr. Now chiefly *poetic* and *rhetorical*.)

**c. 1290** S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 167/2125 Al round it orn a-boute is heued, ase it were a dyademe. **1382** WYCLIF *Rev.* xiii. 3 And lo! a great reed dragon, hauynge seune heedes .. and in the heedis of him seune diademes. **1415** HOCCLIVE *To Sir J. Oldcastle* 332 O Constantyn .. O cristen Emperour .. Wel was byset on thee thy dyademe! **1513** MORE in *Crafton Chron.* (1568) II. 807 In habite royal with Scepter in hande and Diademe on his head. **1602** SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. iv. 100 A vice of kings .. That from a shelve, the precious Diadem stole, And put it in his Pocket. **1765** WILKINS *Bagwat* 69, I wish to behold thee with the diadem on thy head. **1839** *Pearce Poems* (1864) II. 433 Many a gem fit for a Sultan's diadem.

*b. spec.* A band or fillet of cloth, plain or adorned with jewels, worn round the head, originally by Oriental monarchs, as a badge of royalty. (The original sense of the word in Gr. and L.)

**1579-80** NORTH *Plutarch* (1612) 518 He had sent her his Diademe or royal band and called her by the name and title of Queene. **1656** COWLEY *Pind. Odes*, *Praise of Pindar* ii. *Notes*, Diadems (which were used by the ancient Kings .. for the mark of Royalty) .. were Bindings of white Ribband about the Head, set and adorn'd with precious stones. **1776** GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* 388 Diocletian .. ventured to assume the diadem .. It was no more than a broad white fillet set with pearls, which encircled the emperor's head. **1882** FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 226 *note*, A diadem .. this badge of Oriental autocracy—a purple silken fillet embroidered with pearls.

*c.* A wreath of leaves or flowers worn round the head.

**1530** PALSGR. 213/2 Diademe of laurell, *laureole*. **1883** *Myra's Jynl.* Aug. Diadems of orange-flowers have been more worn lately.

*d. Her.* (See *quots.*)

**1727-51** CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diadem*, in heraldry, is applied to certain circles, or rims, serving to bind or inclose the crowns of sovereign princes; and to bear the globe, and cross, or the flower-de-luces, for their crest. **1767** PORRY *Elem. Heraldry* Gloss., *Diadem* .. is now frequently used to signify the Circles, which close on the top of the Crowns of Sovereigns, and support the Mound.

**2. fig.** The authority or dignity symbolized by a diadem; royal or imperial dignity, sovereignty; = *CROWN sb.* 3.

**a. 1300** *Cursor M.* 2237 (Cott.) Pan sal he fare to iursalem .. and yeild up bare his diademe. **a. 1400-50** *Alexander* 3240 Don asayne he dignite, be diademe of Pers, And all be riytis of hi rewme resayue as before. **1548** HALL *Chron.* 224 That the Erle of Richemond, should once attain to the Crowne and diademe of the realme. **1602** FULBECKE *Pandectes* to Such things can not be seuered from the princely Diadem. **1769** BELSHAM *Ess.* I. xviii. 248 A diadem could not .. raise the personal character of the Protector. **1821** BYRON *Mar. Fal.* I. ii. 173 Old Dandolo Refused the diadem of all the Casars.

**3. fig.** A distinction or adornment conferring glory or dignity, figured as a crown.

**1526** *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 7 b, They shall receyue of the hande of god the crowne of glory and diademe of honour. **1605** CAMDEN *Rem.* 3 One of the fairest .. Plumes in the triumphant Diademe of the Roman Empire. **1825** J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 370 The name of Yankee was a reproach here; it was a diadem there.

**4. transf.** Something that surmounts and adorns like a crown; a crowning ornament.

**1781** COWPER *Retirement* 82 The crescent moon, the diadem of night, Stars countless, each in his appointed place, Fast anchored. **1817** BYRON *Manfred* i. 1. 64 Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains; They crown'd him long ago On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds, With a diadem of snow. **1845-75** MACKAY *Seven Angels of Lyre* iii, A rainbow is her diadem.

**5. Short for diadem-monkey.**

**6. Surg.** In Lat. form *diadema*: A bandage for the head. **1811** in *HOOPER Med. Dict.*

**7. attrib.** and *Comb.*, as *diadem-shaped* *adj.*; *diadem-lemur*, a species of *Indris*; *diadem-monkey*, *Cercopithecus diadematus*; *diadem-spider*, the garden spider, *Epeira diadema*.

**1821** D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1862) II. iii. v. 143 Diadem, and coronet shaped ornaments. **1854** H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 67 The large diadem spider, which spins so strong a web.

**Di'adem**, *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To place a diadem upon; to adorn with or as with a diadem; to crown. Chiefly in *pa. ppl.*: cf. next.

**1362** LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iii. 268 David schal ben dyademed and daunten hem alle. **1738** *Pore Epil. to Sat.* ii. 232 When diadem'd with rays divine .. Her Priestless Muse forbids the Good to die. **1777** SIR W. JONES *Turkish Ode Poems* 91 And every stalk is diadem'd with flowers. **1826** H. H. WILSON *tr. Uttara Rāma Cherita* 46 Hills, whose towering peaks Are diademed with clouds. **1858** NEALE *Bernard de M.* (1865) 13 The Judge that comes in mercy .. To diadem the right.

Hence **Diadem'd** (daiædem'd) *ppl. a.*, wearing or adorned with a diadem; crowned.

**1790** J. WILLIAMS *Shrove Tuesday* (1794) 9 Where Despots diadem'd and toga'd stride. **1805** SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* III. 556 One of the three diadem'd princes. **1840** CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1891) 79 Is he not obeyed, worshipp'd after his sort, as all the Tiarad and Diadem'd of the world .. could not be? **1892** *Athenæum* 19 Mar. 380/1 Draped diadem'd bust of the empress.

**Diademated** (daiædem'tēd), *ppl. a.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. *diademāt-us* (f. Gr. *διάδημα* *DIADÉM*) + *-ED*.] Wearing a diadem; diadem'd.

**1727** BAILEY vol. II, *Diademated*, wearing a Diadem, Crown or Turbant. **1763** SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIV. 99 The first of these medals presents to our view a diademated head. **1770** *Ibid.* LX. 84 *note*, Coins .. with diademated heads upon them.

† **Diadexis**, *Med. Obs.* - *o.* [a. Gr. *diadēxis*, n. of action f. *diadēxō* to relieve one another, succeed.] A transposition of humours in the body from one place to another.

**1811** in *HOOPER Med. Dict.* **1847** in *CRAIG*.

† **Diadoche** (daiædōki). [a. Gr. *διαδοχή* succession, f. *diadēxō* to see prec.] Succession; *spec.* in *Med.* (See *quots.*)

**1706** PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diadoche*, in the Art of Physick, the succeeding or progress of a Disease, to its change call'd Crisis. **1803** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diadoche*, the exchange of one disease into another of different form or character and in a different situation. **1884** *Church Q. Rev.* XVIII. 258 The diadoche of early Greek scholars .. was but a broken and fitful succession.



**Diadochian** (daiādō'kiān), *a.* [*f. Gr. διάδοχος* succeeding, successor see *prec.* + *-IAN*.] Belonging to the *Diadochi* or Macedonian generals among whom the empire of Alexander the Great was divided after his death, or to their time.

[1855 *Grote's Greece* XII. 362 The interests of these Diadochi—Antigonus, Ptolemy, Seleucus, Lysimachus.] 1881 J. T. CLARKE *Rep. Invest. Assoc. in Papers Archaeol. Inst. Amer. Class. Ser. I.* 40 A monument of small dimensions and lavish Diadochian ornamentation.

**Diadochite** (daiādō'kit), *Min.* [*mod. f. Gr. διάδοχος* (see *prec.*) + *-ITE*.] Named by Breithaupt in 1837, from his belief that phosphorus had succeeded arsenic in its composition.] Hydrous phosphate and sulphate of iron, of brown or yellowish colour and resinous appearance.

1850 DANA *Min.* 434. 1851 WATTS *tr. Gmelin's Chem. V.* 246 Diadochite. . . Resembles iron-cinder in appearance.

**Diadosis** (daiādō'sis), *Med.* [*a. Gr. διάδοσις, f. διαδίδωμι* to hand over, distribute.] *a.* Distribution of nutritive material to the body. *b.* Remission or decline of a disease.

1721 in BAILEY. 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Diet.*

**Diadrom, -ome.** *Obs.* [*ad. Gr. διαδρομή* a running through or across, *f. διά + δρομ-* ablaut stem of δραπεῖν to run.] *a.* A vibration of a pendulum.

1661 BOYLE *Examen v.* (1682) 55 In Water the Diadromes are so much more slow [than in air]. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* IV. 2. § 10. 293 A Pendulum, whose Diadroms . . . are each equal to one Second of Time.

**Diaeresis** (daiē'risis, -iō'risis). Also *dieresis*. [*a. L. diaeresis, a. Gr. διαίρεσις, n. of action f. διαίρειν* to divide, separate.]

1. The division of one syllable into two, *esp.* by the separation of a diphthong into two simple vowels. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr. s.v. Dieretic*. The figure Dieresis, whereby one syllable is divided into two parts, as *Evoluisse* for *Evoluisse*. 1755 JOHNSON, *Dieresis*, the separation or disjunction of syllables; as *adv.* 1887 ROSE *Lat. Gram.* (ed. 5) 1. 478 *Dieresis*, 'separation' of one vowel sound into two; e.g. *Orphēus* for *Orphēus* also the treatment of a usually consonantal *v* as a vowel; e.g. *siliac* for *silvae*.

*b.* The sign [·] marking such a division, or, more usually, placed over the second of two vowels which otherwise make a diphthong or single sound, to indicate that they are to be pronounced separately.

1611 CORN. N n n n, Diaeresis is when two points over a vowel divide it from another vowel, as *bouē, quē.* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *s.v. Diaeresis*. An *ē*, *i* or *ū* Diaeresis, to show that such a vowel is sounded by itself and not joyn'd with any other, so as to make a Diphthongue. 1707 G. SHARPE *Grk. Tongue* 16 (R.) If any two vowels are to be read as two distinct syllables, the latter is marked with a diaeresis, or two dots over it; *païs*, boy, and *ainvōc*, sleepless. 1884 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xi. 284 The diaeresis [·] separates two vowels, that they may not be taken for a diphthong.

2. *Prosody*. The division made in a line or a verse when the end of a foot coincides with the end of a word.

1844 BECK & FELTON *tr. Munk's Metres* 39 From the coincidence and disagreement of verse-series and word-series springs the idea of the diaeresis and caesura (*διαίρεσις* and *καύση*), abscission and incision.

3. *Surg.* Separation of parts normally united, as by a wound or burn, the lancing of an abscess, etc. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1757-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Diaeresis*. There are five manners of performing the diaeresis viz. by cutting, pricking, tearing, drawing and burning. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diaeresis*, a division of parts from a wound, or burn; a solution of continuity, produced by mechanical means.

4. *gen. (nonce-use)*. Division, separation. 1856 ALEXANDER *Life Wardlaw* xiii. 331 This diaeresis of opinion has separated ethical writers into two sections.

**Diaeretic** (daiē'retik), *a.* and *sb.* Also *dieretic*. [*ad. Gr. διαερτικός* divisible, of or by division, *f. διαερός*, vbl. adj. *f. διαίρειν*: see *prec.*; cf. *F. diérétique* (Littre).]

*A. adj.* Of, pertaining to, or by means of diaeresis or division.

1640 G. WATTS *tr. Bacon's Adv. Learn.* VI. ii. 231 The others [methods], as the analytic, systetic, diaeretic, etc. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dieretic*, pertaining to a division, or the figure Diaeresis. 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 269/1 Having power to divide, dissolve, or corrode; escharotic, corrosive, dieretic. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dieretic*.

*B. sb. Med.* A caustic or corrosive agent. *Obs.* 1721 BAILEY, *Dieretics*, medicines which corrode and eat. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dieretic*, an old term for a caustic.

**Diafragma, -fragme**, *obs. ff.* DIAPHRAGM.

**Diagenesis** (daiā'gēnēsis). [*mod. f. Gr. δια- across + γένεσις* generation, origination: GENESIS.] Transformation by dissolution and recombination of elements. Hence *Diagenetic* *a.*, of or pertaining to diagenesis.

1886 T. S. HUNT *Mineral Physiol. & Physiogr.* 173 The reactions . . . resulting not only in the conversion of amorphous into crystalline bodies, but in the breaking up of old combinations, as well as in the union of unlike matters mechanically mingled to form new crystalline species, are instructive examples of what Gumbel has termed *diagenesis*. *Ibid.*, An instructive phase in this diagenetic process is that of the gradual conversion of smaller crystalline grains or crystals into larger ones.

**Diageotropic** (daiā'dzē'tropik), *a. Bot.* [*f. Gr. δια across + γῆ, γῆο* the earth + τροπικός belonging to turning.] Characterized by diageotropism.

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 189 The rhizomes of *Sparganium ramosum* grow out horizontally in the soil to a considerable length, or are diageotropic. 1883 F. DARWIN in *Nature* XXV. 600 A diageotropic organ is one which possesses the power of growing at right angles to the line of gravitation.

**Diageotropism** (daiā'dzē'trōpiz'm), *Bot.* [*f. prec.*: see *-ISM*.] The tendency in parts of plants to grow transversely to the earth's radius.

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 5 Diageotropism, a position more or less transverse to the radius of the earth.

**Diaglyph** (dai'glif), *rare.* [*f. stem of Gr. διαλύειν* to carve through, carve in intaglio, *f. δια- through + γλύφειν* to carve; in *mod. f. diaglyphe* (Hatz.-Darm.)] A sculpture or engraving in which the figures are sunk below the general surface; an intaglio. Hence *Diaglyphic* *a.*, pertaining to, or of the nature of, such sculpture.

Evelyn's name for the art is after *Gr. γλυφική* (*sc. τέχνη*). [1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr.* (1769) 16 *Diaglyphic*, when hollow, as in seals and intaglias. 1819 P. NICHOLSON *Archit. Dict.* I. 9 The *Diaglyphic* where the strokes [of the figures] are indented.] 1864 WEBSTER, *Diaglyphic*. 1889 *Century Dict.*, *Diaglyph*.

**Diagnosable** (daiāgnō'zəbl), *a.* [*f. next + -ABLE*.] Capable of being diagnosed.

1891 *Scot. Leader* 24 Sept. 6 Before it [tubercular disease] became in the individual diagnosable.

**Diagnose** (daiāgnō'z), *v. Med.* [*f. next; cf. anastomose, metamorphose* (immediately after *F.* verbs in *-ose* from a *sb.* in *-ose*).] *trans.* To make a diagnosis of (a disease), to distinguish and determine its nature from its symptoms; to recognize and identify by careful observation.

1661 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 330, I was enabled to diagnose the complaint at once. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 231 Articular rheumatism has also to be diagnosed from the other forms. 1887 *Homeop. World* I Nov. 497, I diagnosed chronic jaundice.

*fig.* 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* II. 11 Her heart had diagnosed the symptoms. 1885 *Times* 13 Aug. 4/1 It is not difficult for me to diagnose . . . the name of the 'former house-surgeon' who wrote to you.

*b. absol. or intr.* 1881 ATFIELD in *Standard* 23 Aug. 2 2 The pharmacist . . . attempting to diagnose while knowing nothing about the human frame.

**Diagnosis** (daiāgnō'sis), *Pl. -oses.* [*a. L. diagnosis, Gr. διάγνωσις, n. of action f. διαγιγνώσκω* to distinguish, discern, *f. δια- through, thoroughly, asunder + γιγνώσκω* to learn to know, perceive. In *F. diagnose* in Molière: cf. *prec.*]

1. *Med.* Determination of the nature of a diseased condition; identification of a disease by careful investigation of its symptoms and history; also, the opinion (formally stated) resulting from such investigation.

1681 *tr. Willis's Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Diagnosis*, dilucidation, or knowledge. 1791 P. P. PRICE (*titl.*) *A Treatise on the Diagnosis and Prognosis of Disease*. 1834 J. FORBES *Lancet's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 199 It is in the diagnosis . . . of pneumonia . . . that the greatest practical benefit of auscultation will be found. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 274 The diagnosis was made out. They tapped the patient; so he died. 1874 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* I. 8 The crows can form a pretty correct diagnosis upon the case of a sick camel. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp. Ascents* IV. 132 Then came the diagnosis—to wit a severe contusion and strain of right knee.

*b. transf. and fig.* 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) II. vi. xviii. 253 Perception is essentially a diagnosis. 1868 T. G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 113 Our diagnosis of the character of a person. 1892 *Spectator* 1 Oct. 438/1 (Swindlers) seem to possess, in an extraordinarily high degree, the power of moral diagnosis,—of telling what are the weak spots in the mind of the ordinary man.

2. *Biol.* etc. Distinctive characterization in precise terms, (of a genus, species, etc.).

1853 J. LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 391 *Tiliaceae*, Lindenblossoms . . . Diagnosis.—Malval. Exogens, with free stamens on the outside of a disk, albuminous seeds, and straight embryo. 1854 BADHAM *Haliot.* 235 Specimens . . . in a fit condition for diagnosis. 1858 WHWELL *Nov. Org. Renov.* 23 The Diagnosis, or Scheme of the Characters, comes, in the order of philosophy, after the Classification. 1874 JEVONS *Prin. Science* (1877) 708 This operation of discovering to which class of a system a certain specimen or case belongs, is generally called Diagnosis. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 10 The 'Genera Piscium' contains well-defined diagnoses of 45 genera.

**Diagnost** (daiāgnōst), *rare -o.* [*ad. Gr. διαγιγνώσκω* one who examines and decides, agent-n. from διαγιγνώσκω: see DIAGNOSIS.] = DIAGNOSTICIAN.

**Diagnostic** (daiāgnōstik), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. Gr. διαγιγνώσκω* able to distinguish, *ἡ διαγνωστική* (*sc. τέχνη*) the art of distinguishing diseases, *f. δια- through, asunder*: see DIAGNOSIS. Cf. *F. diagnostique* (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

*A. adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to diagnosis.

1655 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. i. 13 Physiack diagnosticke or semiotickes . . . teacheth vs to know the nature . . . of the disease

by the signes . . . of the same. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 46 The Diagnosticke and disease-discovering Part. 1775 SIR E. BARRY *Chloris Wines* 94 The diagnostic knowledge . . . of these symptoms. 1884 F. SHEPHERD in *Lancet* 5 Oct. 373/2 The judgment and diagnostic skill of the . . . medical practitioner.

2. Of value for purposes of diagnosis, discrimination, or identification; specifically characteristic, distinctive: *a.* in *Med.*; *b.* in *Biol.*; *c.* *gen.*

*a.* 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 4 As to the signes Diagnosticke, a vitious figure of the head is known by sight. 1737 BRACKEN *Ferriery Impr.* (1756) I. 306 The Diagnosticke Signs of a Dog truly mad. 1805 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 56a The most important diagnostic signs of pleural effusion.

*b.* 1862 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess. Life & Organization* 79 The teeth . . . so important a diagnostic mark. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 124 The brief characters which . . . distinguish these species from each other are said to be diagnostic. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-lik.* 244 Much has been said as to the tail being a diagnostic mark between the wild and tame cat.

*c.* 1669 Address Yng. Gentry Eng. 17 Necessary aphorisms to regulate their own lives by, and be diagnostic of all others. 1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 256 note, The self-revealing philosophy would have been a term more diagnostic. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Apr. 11/1 The *Times* cannot regard the Mid Lanark election as possessing any particular diagnostic value.

*B. sb.*; sometimes in *collect. pl.* diagnostics.

1. = DIAGNOSIS I.

1655 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 13 Diagnosticke whose most common scope is to discern . . . the sick and infirm from the whole. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 94, I fear the Doctor mistakes in his diagnostics. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 10 From this Appearance of the Blood, no Diagnostic can be formed of the Disease. 1803 *Med. Jyrl.* IX. 126 The disease, the diagnostic of which he found difficult to determine. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 530 Radcliffe . . . had raised himself to the first practice in London chiefly by his rare skill in diagnostics.

*fig.* 1769 BURKE *Late St. Nat. Wks.* 1842 I. 89 The false diagnostic of our state physician. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Libr.* (1892) I. ix. 335 May be described as a system of religious diagnostics.

2. A distinctive symptom or characteristic, a specific trait: *a.* in *Med.*; *b.* in *Biol.* and *gen.*

*a.* 1651 WITTE *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 225 That Physician . . . having fully found out the diagnostics, and prognosticks of a disease. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lviii. 158 From these diagnostics [the physician] declared that the *liquidum nervosum* was intimately affected. 1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 23. 194 An unusual appearance in the colour of familiar objects may be the diagnostic of a disease in the spectator. 1853 RLADE *Chr. Johnstone* 15 You have the maladies of idle minds, love, perhaps, among the rest; you blush, a diagnostic of that disorder.

*b.* 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 144 What are the Diagnostics or marks whereby we may . . . discern of error from truth. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. ix. 53 Oaths, and curses, the diagnostics of the rakish spirit. 1818 *Blacket. Mag.* II. 404 The diagnostics (if so technical a term may be allowed) of his conduct, deportment, and conversation. 1825 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* 1828 IV. xlvii. 405 We cannot point out any certain diagnostic.

**Diagnostically**, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -AL + -LY*.] By means of diagnosis, with reference to diagnosis.

1657 G. STARKEY *Helmolt's Vind.* 51 By Rules set down to find out the disease Diagnostically. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Oct. 5/2 Diagnostically and therapeutically it was only the amount of the dose which determined the effect.

**Diagnosticate** (daiāgnōstikē't), *v.* [*f. as prec. + -ATE*: cf. *F. diagnostiquer*.] = DIAGNOSE *v.*

1846 T. CALLAWAY *Dislocations* (1849) Could it [a complication] be clearly diagnosticated. 1863 LYTTON *Cavendish* I. 44 It assumes to diagnosticate in cases that have baffled the Fergusons. 1871 HAMMOND *Dis. Nervous Syst.* 47 From thrombosis cerebral congestion is diagnosticated by the circumstances that, [etc.].

So **Diagnostication** = DIAGNOSIS.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Diagnostician** (daiāgnōstī'fān), [*f. as prec. + -IAN*.] One who is skilled in diagnosis.

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 108 The mental qualifications of the skillful diagnostician. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV. 478 By the skilled teacher I now mean the one who is an expert diagnostician of powers.

**Diagometer**, *Electr.* [*ad. F. diagoimètre, f. Gr. διαγινω to carry across, conduct + μέτρον* measure.] An instrument designed to measure the electro-conductive power of various substances.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 314 *Diagometer*, an electrical apparatus, intended for the detection of adulterations in olive oil, this oil being said to have less electric conducting power than other fixed oils. 1886 WORMELL *tr. Von Urbanitzky's Electr. in Serv. Man* (1890) 109 In the construction of his diagoimeter, an instrument which makes use of the different conducting powers of substances for the determination of their chemical combination.

**Diagon**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*ad. mod. L. diagonus, ad. Gr. διαγώνιος*: see DIAGONAL.] = DIAGONAL *sb.* I.

[1563 SHUTE *Archit. Diva*, A strike overthwart the greater square from corner to corner, that line is named Diagonus.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diagon* or *Diagonal*.

**Diagon**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*f. prec.*; cf. *para-gon* vb.] *trans.* ? To join by a diagonal line.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. v. 55 To Rectifie the Plot: diagon alternate angles.

**Diagonal** (daiā'gōnāl), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. L. diagonālis* (Vitruvius), *f. Gr. διαγώνιος* from angle to angle, *f. διά across + γωνία* angle: see *-AL* I. 2. Cf. *F. diagonal* (13th c. in Littre).]

*A. adj.*

1. *Geom.* Extending, as a line, from any angular



point of a quadrilateral or multilateral figure to an opposite or non-adjacent angular point. (Also applied to a plane extending from one edge of a solid figure to the opposite edge.) Hence *gen.* Extending from one corner of anything to the opposite corner.

1541 [implied in DIAGONALLY]. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Civa. The diagonal line marked B. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xi. xxxix. 354 Diagonal lines drawn from the opposite angles. 1660 BLOOME *Archit.* Ab. The square . . . crossed with two Diagonal lines. 1823 H. J. BROOKE *Introduct. Crystallogr.* 12 The diagonal plane of a solid . . . is an imaginary plane passing through the diagonal lines of two exterior parallel planes. 1850 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jnrl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 156 From east to west the diagonal breadth of Mgunda Mk'hali is 140 miles.

2. More loosely: Having an oblique direction like the diagonal of a square or other parallelogram; lying or passing athwart; inclined at an angle other than a right angle (usually about 45°).

1665 [see 4]. 1796 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 57 By the diagonal march of divisions either to front or rear. 1821 CRAIG *Leit. Drawing* vi. 350 A supposed diagonal line from the outer corner of each eye. 1831 LARDNER *Pneumat.* iv. 237 Every change in the position of the surface of the mercury . . . will be three times as great in the diagonal barometer as it would be in the vertical one. 1851 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Obs.* 612 Diagonal arrangements of the minor parts . . . are very common in many sandstones. 1857 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Diagonal braces, knees, planks, etc. are such as cross a vessel's timbers obliquely. 1876 MATHEWS *Coinage* i. 7 On some English coins of last century the milling is diagonal to the edge.

3. Marked with diagonal or oblique lines, or having some part placed diagonally or obliquely.

*Diagonal bellows*: a bellows (in an organ) having its sides inclined at an angle. *Diagonal cloth*: a twilled fabric having the ridges diagonal, i.e. running obliquely to the lists. *Diagonal couching* (in needlework): couching in which the stitches form a zig-zag pattern. *Diagonal scale*: a scale marked with equidistant parallel lines crossed at right angles by others at smaller intervals (e.g.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the larger), and having one of the larger divisions additionally crossed by parallels obliquely placed; used for measurement of small fractions (e.g. hundredths) of the unit of length.

1679 SIR J. MOORE *Math.* (1681) 224 Then taking 1 or 10 from any line of equal parts or Diagonal Scale, prick it on AD six times. 1824 GILL'S *Techn. Repos.* VI. 199 The proposed Diagonal Pavement in the streets of London. 1876 HILES *Catech. Organ.* viii. (1878) 52 Afterwards diagonal or wedge-shaped bellows came into use. 1879 MOSELEY *Naturalist on Challenger* 473 A wide patch of diagonal ornamentation upon the abdomen. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 152 Diagonal couching . . . is chiefly employed in Church Work. 1883 A. E. SEATON *Mar. Engineering* 55 Any engine whose cylinders are not perfectly horizontal may . . . be called Diagonal.

4. *Comb.*, as *diagonal-built a.*, (a boat or ship) having the outer skin consisting of two layers of planking making angles of about 45° with the keel in opposite directions; *diagonal-planed a.* (see quot. 1805-17); *diagonal-wise adv.* = DIAGONALLY.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 84 They may make up a Cylinder cut Diagonal wise. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 212 A crystal is said to be diagonal planed, when it has facets . . . situated obliquely. 1869 R. W. MEADE *Naval Archit.* 416 In diagonal-built boats the skin consists of two layers of planking.

B. *sb.*

1. *Geom.* A diagonal line; a straight line joining any two opposite or non-adjacent angles of a rectilinear figure (or of a solid contained by planes).

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Cij b. A lyne ouerthwart from the one corner to the other, which line is called *Dyagonalis*.] 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. v. V iv. Wherby the diagonal exceedeth the side pentagonal. 1662A HOBBS *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 62 You pitched upon half the diagonal for your foundation. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 322 The rectangle of the two diagonals of any quadrangle inscribed in a circle. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* i. vii. 33 A square Blanket, twelve feet in diagonal. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* Concl. 27 Betwixt them both, to please them both, And yet to give the story as it rose, I moved as in a strange diagonal, And maybe neither pleased myself nor them. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. iv. 115 The short diagonal of the large Nicol [prism] was in the first instance vertical.

b. A diagonal 'line' or row of things arranged in a square or other parallelogram (e.g. of squares on a chess-board).

c. A part of any structure, as a beam, plank, etc., placed diagonally.

1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 112 The light stopped by the diagonals of the enscopice. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 330 The diagonals b c, b' c', having the quality of ties. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 691 Diagonal, a timber brace, knee, plank, truss, etc., crossing a vessel's timbers obliquely.

2. = *diagonal cloth* (see A. 3): a. a soft material used for embroidery; b. a black coating for men's wear.

1861 *Use Cotton Manuf.* (ed. 2) II. 259 A fustian, with a small cord running in an oblique direction . . . is called diagonal. 1878 A. BARLOW *Hist. Weaving Gloss.* Diagonals, fancy lozenge pattern cloths. 1883 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 6/6 Thin meltons, diagonals, and serges. 1890 R. BEAUMONT *Colour in Woven Design* 268 Diagonals are but plainly coloured.

*Diagonality*, *rare*. [f. *prec.* + -ITY.] The quality of being diagonal or having an oblique position.

1850 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jnrl. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 290 The Katonga river . . . is supposed to fall into the Nyanza

2. This diagonality may result from the compound incline produced by the northern countenslope of the mountains . . . and the south-eastward depression.

*Diagonalize*, *v. rare*. [f. as *prec.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To move in a diagonal.

1824 TENNYSON *Becket* ii. ii. His Holiness, pushed one way by the Empire and another by England, if he move at all, Heaven stay him, is fain to diagonalise. *Herbert.* Diagonalise! thou art a word-monger! Our Thomas never will diagonalise. [Cf. DIAGONAL B. 1 quot. 1847.]

*Diagonally* (dai'əgɒnəli), *adv.* [f. as *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a diagonal direction; so as to extend from one angle or corner to the opposite. Also: In a slanting direction or position, obliquely.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Two longe wayes that descende fro the kyndes that entre by the sydes of the bladder dyagonally. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. viii. (1694) I. 29 Six hundred Ells . . . of blew Velvet . . . diagonally purled. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scott.* in 1772, 23 The upper part being set diagonally within the lower. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microgr.* 121 A coarse piece of canvas, with the fibres running diagonally. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. v. ii. 518 The diagonally opposite angle.

† *Diagonal*, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [f. Gr. διαγώνιος DIAGONAL + -AL.] = DIAGONAL; also diagonally opposite; *fig.* diametrically opposed. Hence

† *Diagonally adv.*

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1679) 41 The Diagonal or overthwart Line, from Angle to Angle, of the said Square. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 64 Both diagonal contraries. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Epid.* iii. y. 115 The shortness being affixed unto the legs of one side, which might have been more tolerably placed unto the thwart or Diagonal movers. *Ibid.* 190 Which . . . stands a thwart or diagonally unto the other. 1668 H. MORE *Dev. Dial.* i. xx. (1713) 44 A Quadratick wise Diagonal is commensurate to one of the sides is a plain Contradiction. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 728 The diameter or diagonal of a square.

*Diagonic* (dai'əgɒnik), *a. rare*. [ad. L. diagonicus (Vitruvius), a. Gr. διαγώνικος: see DIAGONAL and -IC.] = DIAGONAL.

1592 R. D. *Hynerotomachia* 7 Meeting together over the Diagonike line. 1881 J. MILNE in *Nature* 8 Dec. 126 This particular earthquake . . . might therefore be called a transverse or diagonic shock.

† *Diagonite*, *Min.* [Named by Breithaupt in 1832 from its oblique crystallization.] An obsolete synonym of BREWSTERITE.

1844 DANA *Min.* 325.

† *Diagony*, *Obs.* [ad. L. diagonius, Gr. διαγώνιος DIAGONAL.] = DIAGONAL *sb.*

1600 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 325 [The Proportion] of the Hexaedron's . . . Side to its Basial Diagony. *Ibid.* 326 Their Axes or Diagonies.

† *Diagorize*, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. Gr. διά through + ἀγορά public assembly, forum, marketplace + -IZE.] *trans.* To proclaim in the marketplace.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2nd Peter* iii. 4. 1174 Let their pains . . . be employed in weeding up those Diagoriz'd opinions.

*Diagram* (dai'əgræm), *sb.* [a. F. *diagramme*, or ad. L. *diagramma*, Gr. διάγραμμα that which is marked out by lines, a geometrical figure, written list, register, the gamut or scale in music, f. διαγράφειν to mark out by lines, draw, draw out, write in a register, f. δια- through + γράφειν to write.]

1. *Geom.* A figure composed of lines, serving to illustrate a definition or statement, or to aid in the proof of a proposition.

*Polar diagram*: a spherical polygon, i.e. one traced on the surface of a sphere, whose sides are arcs joining the poles of the sides of a given spherical polygon.

1645 N. STONE *Enchir. Fortif.* 68 The Diagram on the Table directs for the making of it thus. *Ibid.* 74 Diagram, a word used by the Mathematicks for any thing that is demonstrated by lines. 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 50 The diagrams in a geometrical demonstration. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 134 Another closed or open polygon, constituting what is called the polar diagram to the given polygon.

2. An illustrative figure which, without representing the exact appearance of an object, gives an outline or general scheme of it, so as to exhibit the shape and relations of its various parts.

Hence applied to such different designs as a map of the heavens, a delineation of a crystal, a representation of microscopic forms, etc. *Floral diagram* (Bot.): a linear drawing showing the position and number of the parts of a flower as seen on a transverse section.

1619 BAINBRIDGE *Descr. Late Comet* 16, I must entreat you to examine this following diagram. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. 111 To set downe in a Diagram both the number and order of all the heavenly Orbs. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Building*, If the Workman be well skill'd in perspective more than one face may be represented in one Diagram, scenographically. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xxiii. 394 A scroll, on which is drawn a remarkable diagram relative to the solar system. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcombes* I. xvii. 165 Illustrated by diagrams the interview which he had with that professor. c 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* 175, I have shown in this diagram . . . the rays of a candle. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 524 Diagram of the flower of Liliaceae.

*transf.* 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 420 We learn geology the morning after the earthquake on ghasly diagrams of cloven mountains. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* III. xlii. 226 Turning himself into a sort of diagram instead of a growth.

3. A set of lines, marks, or tracings which represent symbolically the course or results of any

action or process, or the variations which characterize it; e.g. the intensity of action or quality, the rise and fall of temperature or pressure, of the death-rate, rate of emigration, rate of exchange, the derivation and mutual relation of languages, etc. b. A delineation used to symbolize related abstract propositions or mental processes.

Often with defining word prefixed, as *indicator-diagram* (in the steam-engine), *acceleration*, *force*, *velocity-diagram*.

1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut. Steam Eng.* 157 The diagram points out that the steam port was now closed. 1876 *Daily News* 30 Sept. 2/2 Five successive shots . . . within a few feet of each other. In small-arm parlance, the gun has made a wonderfully 'good diagram'. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 242 We may represent the thermoelectric powers of different metals at different temperatures by a diagram. 1893 MINTO *Logic* I. ii. 64 The relations between the terms in the four forms are represented by simple diagrams known as Euler's circles.

† 4. After Greek usage: A list, register, or enumeration; a detailed inscription; also, 'the title of a book' (Cockeram 1623). *Obs.*

1621 WEBSTER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 8 An Epitaph is . . . an astrict pithie Diagram, writ . . . vpon the tombe . . . declaring . . . the name, the age, . . . and time of the death of the person therein interred. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. iv. § 9 In only one Family . . . he makes a Diagramme consisting of almost an innumerable company of men.

† 5. *Mus.* A musical scale, a gamut. *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Diagram*. In Musick is called a proportion of measures distinguished by certain notes. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Guido Aretine improved this scale, or diagram, very greatly.

*Diagram*, *v. rare*. [f. *prec.* sb.] *trans.* To represent by a diagram, make a diagram of. Hence *Diagrammed ppl. a.*, *Diagramming vbl. sb.*

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1879) 23 They are matters which refuse to be theoremed and diagramed. 1880 *New Eng. Jnrl. Educ.* 30 May 327/3 The specimens of diagramming sent us. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 144/1 Diagrammed results of experiments. 1884 F. V. IRISH *Gram. or Anal. by Diagram* Pref. 3 To diagram a few easy sentences.

*Diagrammatic* (dai'əgræm'ik), *a. rare*. [f. *prec.* sb. + -IC.] Of the nature of a diagram; diagrammatic. Hence *Diagrammically adv.*, in the manner of a diagram.

1839 *Tail's Mag.* Vol. VI. 701 Referring our readers now to the diagrammatic wood-cuts. 1885 *Philad. Times* 18 Apr. (Cent. Dict.). The folds of her skirts hanging diagrammatically and stiffly.

*Diagrammatic* (dai'əgræm'ik), *a.* [f. Gr. διαγραμμα- stem of διαγράφω DIAGRAM + -IC, after Gr. γράμματικός.] Having the form or nature of a diagram; and of pertaining to diagrams.

1853 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (ed. 2) App. ii. 667 Aristotle undoubtedly had in his eye, when he discriminates the syllogistic terms, a certain diagrammatic contrast of the figures. *Ibid.* 671 note. The several diagrammatic figures are also each in a different position. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Or's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 305 The appended diagrammatic scheme. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. x. § 87 (1875) 268 Diagrammatic representations of births, marriages, and deaths. 1873 GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* xviii. 242 Diagrammatic view of drift deposits of the basin of the Forth. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 522 This arrangement appears with quite diagrammatic regularity in . . . bast.

*Diagrammatical*, *a.* [See -AL.] = *prec.*

1880 *Sat. Rev.* 15 May 637 In a diagrammatical way.

*Diagrammatically*, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In the form of a diagram; with diagrammatic representation.

1853 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (ed. 2) App. ii. 671 note. For the first syllogistic figure, the terms, without authority from Aristotle, are diagrammatically placed upon a level. 1875 CROLL *Climate & T.* xix. 313 The variations of eccentricity . . . are represented to the eye diagrammatically in Plate iv. 1881 F. O. BOWER in *Jnrl. Microsc. Sc.* 15 Jan. The tissues of the root cap are more diagrammatically arranged.

*Diagrammatize* (dai'əgræ'maɪz), *v.* [f. Gr. διαγραμμα- stem of διαγράφω DIAGRAM + -IZE; cf. Gr. διαγραμμίζω.] *trans.* To put into the form of a diagram; to exhibit in a diagram.

1884 W. JAMES in *Mind* Jan. 18 It can be diagrammatized as continuous with all the other segments of the subjective stream. 1893 *Athenæum* 2 Dec. 773/3 There is not a single picture of a section; they have all been diagrammatized.

*Diagrammeter* (dai'əgræ'mɪtə), [f. DIAGRAM sb. + -METER.] (See quot.)

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Ken.* § 270 Holt's Diagrammeter. This instrument is specially made for measuring the ordinates of indicator-diagrams . . . and is used much after the manner of a parallel rule.

*Diagraph* (dai'əgrəf), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> [f. Gr. διαγράφω diagram, description, etc. f. δια- through + γράφω writing: cf. med. L. *diagraphum* 'descriptive census' (Du Cange).]

† 1. A description. *Obs.*

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

2. = DIAGRAM 3 b. *rare.*

1853 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* App. ii. (ed. 2) 671 note. What is indeed noticed and acknowledged . . . as a variation from 'Aristotle's diagraph' . . . the Major Term is not, in any way, placed 'nearer to' and 'further from the Middle,' for the Second and Third Figures.

*Diagraph* (dai'əgrəf), *sb.*<sup>2</sup> [a. F. *diagraphie*, f. stem of Gr. διαγράφω to mark out by lines, draw; cf. DIAGRAM.]



1. An instrument used for drawing mechanically projections of objects, enlarged copies of maps, etc.; it consists of a pencil governed by cords and pulleys, and guided by the application of a pointer to the object to be copied.

1847 CRAIG, *Diagraph*, a certain instrument used in perspective drawings, invented by M. Gavard, Paris. 1851 *Revue. Catal.* III. 1187 Diagraphs and pantographs, for copying maps. 1878 BARLEY in *Tupenard's Anthrop.* II. iii. 269 The diagraph of Gavard. *Note.* Instrument by the help of which drawings [of the skull] by projection are obtained.

2. A combined protractor and scale used in plotting.

**Diagraph**, *v. rare*. [f. Gr. διαγράφειν: see next.] *trans.* To represent diagrammatically; = DIAGRAM *v.*

1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 54 A set of formulas supposed to describe or diagraph the dramatic practice of Shakespeare.

**Diagraphic** (dai'grāf'ik), *a.* [f. Gr. διαγράφειν to mark out by lines, διαγραφή marking out by lines, geometrical figure, diagram + -ic, after Gr. γραφικός.] Of or pertaining to drawing or graphic representation. Hence also **Diagraphical** *a.* *Obs.*, in same sense. **Diagraphics**, the art of drawing.

[1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 537 The art Diagraphie, that is to say, the skill to draw and paint in box-tables.] 1623 COCKERHAM, *Diagraphical art*, the art of painting, or carving. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diagraphick Art*, the art of painting or carving. 1801 FUSSELL in *Lect. Paint.* i. (1848) 353 The diagraphic process... is the very same with the linear one we have described.

|| **Diagrydium**. *Pharm.* Also 5 -gredie, 7 -gredium. [L. *diagrydium* (Caelius Aurelianus 7 5th c.), according to Littré a corruption, through association with names of drugs in *dia-*, of Gr. διακρυδιον 'a kind of scammony', dim. of διακρυ τεαρ, drop. In F. *diagride*.] An old name for a preparation of scammony, used in pharmacy.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 173 Wee shulde have no nede to skamoney, Turbit, euforie, correcte, diagredie. a 1600 *Customs Duties* (Brit. Mus. Add. MS. No. 25697), Digredum, the pounce, vis. viij. 1625 HART *Anat.* Ur. II. xi. 127 Mingled with... powder of Diagrydium. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* v. 106 They hide Scammony under the name of diagrydium. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Pice* i. 66 Tarte... Diagrydium and Tartar-Vitriolate a Dram. 1825 BRANDE *Man. Pharmacy* 157 In some old Pharmacopoeie... methods of correcting the acrimony of scammony are described, and to such preparations they gave the name of diagridia.

Hence **Diagrydiate** *a.*, made with diagrydium. Also as *sb.*: see quot.

1657 *Phys. Dict.*, *Diagrydiates*, medicines that have scammony or diagrydium in their composition. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.* III. 99 With diagrydiat Purgas. a 1734 FLOVER (J.) All choleric humours ought to be evacuated by diagrydiates. 1755 JOHNSON, *Diagrydiates*, strong purgatives made with diagrydium.

**Diaheliotropic** (dai'hēliotrōp'ik), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. διά across + ἥλιος sun + τροπικός pertaining to turning.] Growing or moving transversely to the direction of incident light; of or pertaining to diaheliotropism.

1880 F. DARWIN in *Nature* No. 582. 179 A diaheliotropic organ has an inherent tendency to place itself at right angles to the direction of the light. 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 441 Diaheliotropic movements.

**Diaheliotropism** (dai'hēliotrōp'iz'm), *Bot.* [f. as prec.: see -ISM.] A tendency in leaves and organs of plants to grow transversely to the direction of incident light.

1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 5 Diaheliotropism may express a position more or less transverse to the light and induced by it. 1882 F. DARWIN in *Nature* 27 Apr. 600 The power... called *Transversal Heliotropismus* by A. B. Frank, we have called diaheliotropism.

**Diahydric**, *a.* [f. DIA- + Gr. ὕδωρ water + -ic.] 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diahydric*, through water; a term applied by C. J. Williams to the percussion note obtained from an organ separated from the parietes by a layer of fluid.

**Dial** (dai'āl), *sb.* Also 5 dyale, dyel, 5-7 dyal(l), diall. [Presumably a derivative of L. *dies* a day, through a med.-L. adj. *diāl-is* daily (repr. in Du Cange by *diāle* = *diurnāle* 'as much land as could be ploughed in a day', and *diāliter* adv. daily.) Outside Eng., however, *dial* is known only from a single OF. instance in Froissart, in which the *dial* in clockwork is said to be 'the daily wheel (*roce journal*) which makes a revolution once in a day, even as the sun makes a single turn round the earth in a natural day'. This would answer to a med.-L. *rota diālis*: the transition from 'diurnal wheel' to 'diurnal circle' is easy. But more evidence is wanted.]

1. An instrument serving to tell the hour of the day, by means of the sun's shadow upon a graduated surface; a SUN-DIAL.

1430 LYDO *Chron. Troy* I. v. For by the dial the hour they gan to make. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 120 Dyale, or dyel or an horloge (dial or dihoif of an horloge). 1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Diall to knowe the hours by the course of the sonne, *quadrant*. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xx. 11 The shadowe wente backe ten degrees in Ahas Dyall. 1552

HULOT, Diall set vpon a chymney or wall to knowe what is a clocke by the sunne, *scietorum*. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. v. 24 To carue out Dialls quaintly, point by point, Thereby to see the Minutes how they runne. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 39 Where clocks will stand, and Dials have no light. 1719 YOUNG *Buvis* v. i. How, like the dial's tardy-moving shade, Day after day slides from us unperceiv'd. 1780 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 151 Here to sev'n streets sev'n dials count the day. 1799 VINCE *Astron.* IV. (1810) 56 A clock or watch may... be regulated by a good dial. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* I. vi. 50 The Hour shall miss its place, And the shadow recede on the dial's face.

b. *fig.* 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* I. Prol. 347 Venerable Chaucer... Hevinlie trumpet, horloge and reguleir... condit, and diall. 1854 J. FORMES *Tour Mt. Blanc* Introd. 11 The stately march of the glacier is but a stage more slow, months and even years are but the units of division of its dial.

2. With qualifying words descriptive of the various forms of the sun-dial: e.g. *declining, horizontal, primary, reflecting, universal, vertical* (etc.) *dial*.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 373/1 Pendant Dials which are hung by the hand... commonly call Equinoctial or Universal Dials, are most used by Sea-Men and Travellers that oft shift Latitudes. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Erect declining Dials*, Dials whose Planes are not directly opposite to any of the Four Cardinal Points, but decline from the Meridian or prime Vertical Circle. 1782 *Archæologia* VI. 143 Vitruvius says they had horizontal, vertical, and declining dials. 1819 P. NICHOLSON *Architect. Dict.* I. 332 Declining Dials, such as both decline and incline, or recline.

b. With various qualifying words, as *night- or nocturnal dial* (= MOON-DIAL), RING-DIAL, SUN-DIAL.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 165 Which bare a Sunne-diall and the Sun setting. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 435 A large Ring-Dial... having a Box with a Compass or Needle. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Moon-Dial* or *Lunar Dial*, is that which shews the hour of the night by means of the light, or shadow, of the moon. *Ibid.*, *Nocturnal or Night-Dial*, is that which shews the hours of the night. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 66 The neighbours could tell the hour by his movements as accurately as by a sun dial.

† 3. A timepiece or chronometer of any kind; a clock or watch. *Obs.* Also with qualifying words as WATER-DIAL, etc.

1552 HULOT, Diall, *clepsydra, horologium*. 1580 BARET *Alv.* D 651 A diall measuring houres by running of the water... *clepsydra*. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xvii. 19 b. The Ambassador sent his presents... one small clocke or dyall. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 20 And then he drew a diall from his poake, And... Says, very wisely, it is ten a clocke. 1611 COTGR., *Horloge d'eau*, a *Clepsydra*, or water Dyall. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xli. 329 One of those accurate Dyals that go with a Pendulum. 1662 GERBIER *Princ.* 40 Motions... no more to be discovered, than that of the Hand of a Diall. 1676 North's *Plutarch* 765 note, Like a water Diall or *Clepsydra*.

b. *fig.* 1556 J. JONES (title), *The Dial of Ages*. 1557 North (title), *Guevara's Dial of Princes*. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* Pref. B j b. A delectable diall for to direct you to true deuotion. c 1600 in C. B. MARKHAM *Fighting Verres* (1888) 345 He was the very dial of the army, by which we knew when we should fight.

4. The face of a clock or watch; the surface which bears the graduations and figures marking the hours, etc. Cf. DIAL-PLATE.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 54 Too Dyallz ny vnto the battlements ar set aloft vpon too of the sidez of Cezarz toour... to sheaw the ourz too the touon and cuntree. 1632 SHERWOOD s. v. *Dial*, The hand of a clock-dyall, *la montre d'un Horloge*. 1747 *Gent. Mag.* 224 Varnished, and silvered in all respects as a clock-dial. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 42 ¶ 8, I walk in the great hall and watch the minute hand upon the dial. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 569 The part where the dials of the clock are placed is of an octagonal form. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 85 Sir Edmund Beckett advocates a concave form for the dials of public clocks.

b. *fig.* a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1750) II. 214 The Face is the Dial of the Mind.

† 5. A mariner's compass. *Obs.*

1523 FITZGER. *Surv.* xx. 38 It is necessary that he haue a Dyall with hym for els... he shall nat haue perfyte knowlege whiche is East West North and Southe. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog.* *Glasce* 85 Whan the needle standeth steadfastly in the right line within the Diall, it dothe as it were poynte directly North and South. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartes* I. iii. 986 For first inuention of the Sea-man's Diall. 1600 J. POBY tr. *Lea's Africa* I. 34 Cabo das Agulhas, or the Cape of Needles, because there the needles of dialles touched with the loadstone, stand directly North. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 830 The needle of the Diall set just on the North point... shakes not.

b. *Mining*. A miner's compass for underground surveying.

1669 E. MONTAGU tr. *Barba's Metals*, etc. (1740) 286 Having provided yourself of a Dial in a square Box. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 207 Apply the side of the dial to the string, and take the degree the needle stands on. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* II. 18 The compass used in underground surveying is called a miner's dial, and is essentially the same instrument as the circumferator used by the land-surveyor.

6. An external plate or face on which revolutions, pressure, etc. are indicated by an index-finger or otherwise, as in a gas-meter, telegraphic instrument, steam or water-gauge, etc.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* 223 Move one tooth every revolution of the wheel, thereby discovering the true distance of places by the index on the dial. 1822 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 154/1 For communication... this object may be effected by a mechanical connection, by chains or wires, between two dials with revolving indexes or pointers. 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* II. 233 Let us now turn to the face of the instrument. Here we have a dial and an index, which is on the same axis as the magnetised needle.

b. With qualifying words, as *tide-, wind-dial*.

1792 *Archæologia* X. 174 This machine of Varro's may be considered as the first wind-dial at Rome.

c. *slang*. The human face.

1811 in *Lexicon Balatronicum*. 1889 *Bird & Freedom* 7 Aug. 3 (Farmer) An abshire tumbler which caught him a nasty crack across the dial.

7. A lapidary's instrument for holding a gem while exposed to the wheel.

It has markers indicating degrees in adjustment, so as to portion out the circumference of the stone in facets.

1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 48 An important instrument called a dial, which serves to hold the stone during the cutting and polishing.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. General, as *dial-foot, -hand, -motto, -stone, -telegraph, dial-maker, -work*.

1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 87 In common watches pins falling out of the 'dial feet' is a fruitful source of trouble. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* civ. Yet doth beauty, like a 'dial-hand', Steal from his figure and no pace perceived. 1599 MINSHU *Sp. Dict.*, *Kelogero*, a 'dial-maker'. 1875 LANIER *Poems*, *Symphony* 157 Each 'dial-marked leaf and flower-bell'. 1822 LAMB *Elia*, *Decay of Beggers*, The standing 'dial-motto'. 1886 WORMELLER *Von Urbanitsky's Electer. in Serv. Man* (1890) 804 Of A B C systems where a battery is employed to furnish the current, Bréguet's 'Dial Telegraph' is a good example. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Dial-wheel' (Horology), the motion work between the dial and movement plate of a watch.

b. Special comb., as *dial-less a.*, without a dial, having no dial; *dial-like a.*, like a dial; *dial-lock*, a lock furnished with dials, having hands or pointers, which must be set in a determinate way before the bolt will move; *dial-moth*, *Tortrix gnomana* (Samouelle, *Entomol. Compend.* 1819); *dial-piece* = *DIAL-PLATE*; *dial-plane*, the flat-surface of a sun-dial; *dial-ring*, a finger-ring in the form of a ring-dial; *dial-wheel* (in a watch), one of the wheels placed between the dial and pillar-plate; *dial-writer*, a type-writer with a dial. Also *DIAL-PLATE*.

1865 *Athenæum* 8 July 49 The tower remained 'dial-less' as before. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp-Hunt.* i. 10 Where the helianthus turns her 'dial-like face' to the sun. 1659 D. PELL *Improv. Sea To Rdr.* Upon a 'Dial-piece of a Clock in the Colledge Church of Gloucester. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 690 The number of 'dial Plains' are 25. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 310 A Dyal Plane is that Flat whereon a Dyal is intended to be projected. 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* III. 531/1 A dial consists of two parts—the stile or gnomon... and the dial-plane. 1877 W. JONES *Fingering* 453 A 'dial-ring' consisting of two concentric rings moving one within the other. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Watch-work*, The 'dial-wheel', serves to carry the hand. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 6/2 The last thing in type-writers, called a 'dial writer'.

**Dial**, *sb.* A name given in commerce to a superior kind of Kauri gum of a clear pale colour.

1893 *Times* 14 July 4/4 Gums, Kowie... Dial—pale yellowish, £11.

**Dial** (dai'āl), *v.* [f. DIAL *sb.* 1.]

1. *trans. fig.* To measure as with a dial; to indicate the degree of.

1821 CAMPBELL in *New Monthly Mag.* I. 10 Experienced sensibility is like the gnomon. It measures the altitude and dials the light of inspiration. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* (1852) 201 To teach us how to dial bliss. a 1854 TALFOURD (Webster), Hours of that true time which is dialled in heaven.

2. To survey or lay out with the aid of a dial or miner's or surveyor's compass.

1653 MANLOVE *Lead Mines* 164 To make inquiry, and to view the Rake, To plum and dial. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s. v. *Boring*, Having exactly dialed it, to the place where you would have your Shaft to come through, and laid it out at the Day upon the Surface. 1778 W. FAYCE *Min. Cornub.* 203 Most of our Mines and Adits were dialed for in this manner. 1853 *Frut. R. Agric. Soc.* XIV. 1. 253 To cut the gutters with the plough used by him after being dialed out.

3. To mark as the plate of a dial.

1817 [see DIALLED *ppt. a.*]

**Dialatik**, *obs.* f. DIALECTIC *sb.* 1

**Dial-bird**, [ad. Hindi *daiyāl* or *dahēl*, the native name in Upper India.] An Indian bird (*Copsichus saularis*), also called Magpie-robin; hence sometimes extended to the genus *Copsichus*.

1738 E. ALBIN *Nat. Hist. Birds* III. 17 These Birds were brought from Bengal in the year 1734, and are called by the Natives the Dial-Bird. 1812 SMELLIE & WOOD *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* XI. 261 The East India bird which the English that visit the coasts of Bengal term the Dial-bird. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* II. vii. vii. 254 The songster that first pours forth his salutation to the morning is the dial-bird.

**Dialdane** (dai'aldēn), *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + ALD(OL + -ANE)] 'A compound, C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>18</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, formed by the condensation of two molecules of aldol, with elimination of one molecule of water'. Hence **Dialdano** *a.* in *dialdanic acid*.

1879 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 631.

**Dialect** (dai'alekt), [a. F. *dialecte* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *dialectus*, Gr. διάλεκτος discourse, conversation, way of speaking, language of a country or district, f. διαλέσθαι to discourse, converse, f. δια- through, across + λέγω to speak.]

1. Manner of speaking, language, speech; *esp.* a manner of speech peculiar to, or characteristic of, a particular person or class; phraseology, idiom.

1579 E. K. *Dict. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, Neither... must... the common Dialect and manner of speaking [be] so corrupted



thereby, that [etc.]. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffs* (1599) 41 By corruption of speech they false dialect and mis-sound it. 1638 PENIT. *Conf.* vii. (1657) 191 Such a dialect which neither Men nor Angels understand. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. 1. 93 A Babylonish Dialect, which learned Pedants much affect. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 172 The Lawyer's Dialect would be too hard for him. 1805 FOSTER *Ess.* iv. 163 Naturalized into the theological dialect by time and use. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. vii. (1858) 155 Knowest thou no Prophet, even in the vesture, environment, and dialect of this age? 1857 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Poets* iii. 87 They lay aside the learned dialect and reveal the unknown powers of common speech.

Fig. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* i. ii. 188 In her youth There is a prone and speechless dialect, Such as moue men. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour Wks.* (Bohn) II. 384 The ocular dialect needs no dictionary.

2. One of the subordinate forms or varieties of a language arising from local peculiarities of vocabulary, pronunciation, and idiom. (In relation to modern languages usually *spec.* A variety of speech differing from the standard or literary 'language'; a provincial method of speech, as in 'speakers of dialect'.) Also in a wider sense applied to a particular language in its relation to the family of languages to which it belongs.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccles. Hist.* 70 Certaine Hebrue dialectes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 496 The like changes are very familiar in the Aeoic Dialect. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 73 The Slavon tongue is of great extent: of it there be many Dialects, as the Russe, the Polish, the Bohemick, the Illyrian, and others. 1716 LOND. *Gaz.* No. 5497/1 He made a Speech, which was answered by the Doge in the Genoese Dialect. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 200 A language may be separated into several dialects in a few generations. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* i. iv. 203 Pali, or the local dialect of Maghada, one of the ancient kingdoms on the Ganges. 1847 HALLIWELL *Dict. Eng. Dialects* (1878) 17 The Durham dialect is the same as that spoken in Northumberland. 1873 HALE *In His Name* viii. 71 That dialect of rustic Latin which was already passing into Italian.

b. attrib., as dialect speech, speaker, poems, specimens.

+3. = DIALECTIC sb.<sup>1</sup> 1. Obs.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 2 b. Logike otherwise called Dialecte (for they are bothe one) is an Arte to trie the come from the chaffe. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. iv. 223 We may draw forth the force of this Platonic Argument, in Plato's own dialect thus. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* i. 395 He had a Tutor to teach him Grammar, and another Dialect. 1698 J. FRYER *Acc. E. Ind.* & P. 262 [They] teach Aristotle's Dialect, and the Four Figures of Syllogism.

attrib. 1762 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* iv. 35 The learned . . . busy in pumping her [Truth] up thro' the conduits of dialect induction.

[Dialect, v.: see *List of Spurious Words.*]

**Dialectal** (dɔi'ælekt'āl), a. [f. prec. + -AL: cf. mod.F. *dialectal*.] Belonging to or of the nature of a dialect.

1831 *For. Q. Rev.* VII. 380 We cannot consider them mere dialectal variations. 1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers* 121 It was a mere dialectal distinction, appertaining to the court-language . . . of the times. 1873 A. J. ELLIS *President's Address in Trans. Philol. Soc.* 208 Their historical relations [are] considered, and their dialectal differences explained. 1880 J. E. C. WELDON in *Academy* 24 July 58 Dialectal peculiarities might still creep into the Homeric text. 1885 *Ibid.* 29 Aug. 134/2 August Corrodi's dialectal poetry is remarkable for its humour and naturalness.

Hence **Dialectality**, dialectal quality.

1864 FURNIVALL in *Reader* 28 Oct. 514/2 The dialectality or provinciality of the prefixed *h*.

**Dialectally**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] a. In a dialectal manner; in dialect. b. = DIALECTICALLY 1.

1840 G. S. FABER *Regeneration* 391 The two have no dialectally necessary connection. 1890 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) L. 316/3 An archaism still existent dialectally.

**Dialected**, a. *nonce-wd.* [see -ED 2.] (In comb.) Having or speaking a (specified) dialect. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* iv. The . . . cockney-dialected Josh.

**Dialectic** (dɔi'ælektik), sb.<sup>1</sup> Forms: 4 *dialatik*, 5 (*dialuticus*), *dialeitike*, -yk, *dyaletyque*, 6 *dialektik* (e, 6-7 -ique, 9 -ick, 7- -io. [a. OF. *dialektique*, -etique (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *dialektica* fem. sing., ad. Gr. ἡ *διαλεκτική* (sc. *τέχνη*) the dialectic art, the art of discussion or debate, fem. sing. of *διαλεκτικός* adj.: see next. The L. *dialektica* was also treated as a neuter pl., whence the later Eng. *dialectics*.]

1. The art of critical examination into the truth of an opinion; the investigation of truth by discussion: in earlier English use, a synonym of LOGIC as applied to formal rhetorical reasoning; logical argumentation or disputation.

Originally, the art of reasoning or disputation by question and answer, 'invented', according to Aristotle, by Zeno of Elea, and scientifically developed by Plato, by whom the term *διαλεκτική* was used in two senses, (a) the art of definition or discrimination of 'ideas', (b) the science which views the inter-relation of the ideas in the light of a single principle 'the good'; corresponding broadly to logic and metaphysic. By Aristotle the term was confined to the method of probable reasoning, as opposed to the demonstrative method of science. With the Stoics, rhetoric and dialectic formed the two branches of λογική, logic, in their application of the term; and down through the Middle Ages *dialektica* was the regular name of what is now called 'logic', in

which sense accordingly *dialectic* and *dialectics* were first used in English.

1382 WYCLIF *Bible* Pref. Ep. Jerome 68 Job. . . determyneth alle the lawes of dialatik, in proposicion, assumpcion, etc. [a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1583 (Ashm. MS.) Prestis of be lawe, Of dialuticus [v.r. *dialeuticus*], and decre, doctours of anythir.] c. 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* l. 372 Scholern pan be liberal artz seuen. . . The thyrd sciens call be *dialetyk*. . . be trowth for be falsch pat tetcheth for to know. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. viii. 34 The seconde science is logyke whiche is called *dyaletyque*. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* 72 *Dialektike* or Logike, which is to learn the truth of al things by disputation. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 174/2 *Dialektick* is the Art of Discourse, whereby we confirm or confute any thing by Questions and Answers of the Disputants. 1865 GROTE *Plato* i. ii. 96 Zeno stands announced as the inventor of dialectic . . . the art of cross-examination and refutation. 1874 W. WALLACE *Logic of Hegel* vi. 127 The Platonic philosophy first gave the free scientific, and thus at the same time the objective, form to Dialectic. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 22 He has nothing of the Pauline method of dialectic. 1889 COURTNEY *Mill* 27 The Platonic ideal of Dialectic. . . the giving and receiving of reasons.

b. Also in pl. form **Dialectics** (cf. *mathematics*).

1641 MILTON *Animadv.* i. (1851) 192 Bishop Downam in his *Dialecticks* will tell you [etc.]. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. lii. 263 The human faculties are fortified by the art and practice of dialectics. 1796 BP. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 224 You will pardon my unskillfulness in dialectics. 1853 MARSDEN *Early Philol.* 336 The dialectics of those times afford no specimens of reasoning more acute than the examinations of the martyrs. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* III. xiv. viii. 112 If Henry wearied of dialectics.

2. In modern Philosophy: Specifically applied by Kant to the criticism which shows the mutually contradictory character of the principles of science, when they are employed to determine objects beyond the limits of experience (i.e. the soul, the world, God); by Hegel (who denies that such contradictions are ultimately irreconcilable) the term is applied (a.) to the process of thought by which such contradictions are seen to merge themselves in a higher truth that comprehends them; and (b.) to the world-process, which, being in his view but the thought-process on its objective side, develops similarly by a continuous unification of opposites.

1798 WILHELM *Elem. Critical Philos.* 65, 3. Of the division of general Logic into Analysis and Dialectic. 4. O. the division of transcendental Logic into transcendental Analysis and Dialectic. 1819 J. RICHARDSON tr. *Kant's Logic* 17 It would become a dialectic, a logic of appearance . . . which arises from a mere abuse of the analytic. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 267 There is therefore a natural and unavoidable dialectic of pure reason . . . which irresistibly adheres to human reason, and even when we have discovered its delusion, still will not cease to play tricks upon reason, and to push it continually into momentary errors. 1856 FERRIER *Inst. Metaph.* iv. xxi. 134 This reduction . . . could not have been effected upon any principle of psychological strategy. It is a manoeuvre competent only to the dialectic of necessary truth. 1874 W. WALLACE *Logic of Hegel* i. 14 That dialectic is the very nature of thought . . . forms one of the main lessons of logic. *Ibid.* vi. 126 By Dialectic is meant an indwelling tendency outwards and beyond. Dialectic is . . . the life and soul of scientific progress, the dynamic which alone gives an immanent connexion and necessity to the subject-matter of Science. 1880 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* viii. 229 An idea which expresses the inner dialectic, the movement or process towards unity, which exists in and constitutes the being of the objects themselves. 1888 WATSON *Philos. Kant* 137 Transcendental Dialectic must . . . be satisfied with bringing to light the illusion in transcendental judgments, and guarding us against its deceptive influence.

**Dialectic** (dɔi'ælektik), a. and sb.<sup>2</sup> [ad. L. *dialekticus*, a. Gr. *διαλεκτικός* of or pertaining to discourse or discussion, f. *δialektos*: see DIALECT. Cf. mod.F. *dialektique*.]

A. adj.

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of logical disputation; argumentative, logical.

1650 B. DISCUTIMINIUM 35 If I should read this Dialectic straine to my Mare. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* i. i. ii. 14 Their several Modes of Philosophizing, both Symbolic, and Dialectic. 1843 GLADSTONE *Glean.* v. lxxix. 68 A more artful and constant resort to dialectic subtleties. 1846 tr. F. Von Schlegel's *Philos. Hist.* 89 This question cannot be settled . . . by mere dialectic strife.

2. Addicted to or practising logical disputation.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v. (1858) 87 Of which dialectic marauder . . . the discomfiture was visibly felt as a benefit. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xii. 138 A metrical vehicle did not so well suit Zeno's dialectic genius. 1844 *Ibid.* VIII. 95 Engaged in a learned conversation with the dialectic philosopher Aristoteles.

3. [f. DIALECT + -IC.] Belonging to or of the nature of a dialect; = DIALECTAL.

1837 W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synonyms* (1856) 51 Is it [*prodesza*] a mere dialectic variation of *prudenza*? 1888 WHATELY *Rhet.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 303/4 An indistinct, hesitating, dialectic, or otherwise faulty, delivery. 1850 H. TORRENS in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 13 Another alphabet, dialectic of the Hebrew. 1852 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* II. iv. i. 185 The close dialectic affinities between Celtic Scotland and Ireland.

B. sb.<sup>2</sup> [The adj. used absolutely.]

A dialectic philosopher, one who pursues the dialectic method; a critical inquirer after truth; a logical disputant.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* Pref. 25 As for Induction, the Dialectics seem scarce ever to have taken it into any serious consideration. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* ii. 97 Thou callest a Dialectic one who considers the reason of every Being: for he that accurately discerneth things is a Dialectic. 1801 MOORE *Nature's Labels* 20 As learned dialectics say, The argument most apt and ample For common use, is the example.

**Dialectical**, a. (sb.) [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. = DIALECTIC a. 1.

1548 GEST *Pr. Masse* 116 Their argumentation is nothing dialectical. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 164 Speech . . . Dialectical, used by such as discourse in short questions and answers. 1657 North's *Plutarch* Add. *Lives* (1676) 39 Instructed in the Rhetorical, Dialectical, and Astrological Arts. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxxvii. VIII. 460 Dialectical skill in no small degree is indispensable. 1876 A. M. FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 132 The dialectical pot in which ecclesiastical dogma had been cooked.

b. Belonging to, or of the nature of, dialectic in its later philosophical developments of meaning.

1788 REID *Aristotle's Log.* v. § 1. 106 When the premises are not certain but probable only, such syllogisms are called dialectical. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 64 Universal Logic, considered as *Organon*, is always a Logic of Appearance, that is, is dialectical. 1874 W. WALLACE *Logic Hegel* vi. 128 The physical elements prove to be Dialectical. The process of meteorological action is the appearance of their Dialectic. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. xviii. 633 The Cosmological argument is a nest of dialectical assumptions. 1888 WATSON *Philos. Kant* 289 Pure reason is always dialectical.

2. = DIALECTIC a. 2.

1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 356, I entertained pleasant recollections from certain experiences at the Dialectical Society.

3. = DIALECTAL.

1750 HODGES *Job* Prel. Disc. (T.) At that time the Hebrew and Arabic language was the same, with a small dialectal variation only. 1847 HALLIWELL *Dict. Pref.* (1878) 7 Separating mere dialectical forms. 1861 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* v. 199 A language, not yet Sanskrit or Greek or German, but containing the dialectical germs of all.

B. sb. = DIALECTIC sb.<sup>1</sup> 1.

a. 1590 SKELTON *Reph.* 96 In your dialectical And principles syllogistical If ye to remembrance call.

**Dialectically**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. By means of dialectic; in dialectic fashion; argumentatively, logically.

a. 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 458 You may argue . . . dialectically or with probability. 1692 SOUTH *Serm.* (1718) IV. 51 He discoursed, or reasoned dialectically. 1847 GROTE *Greece* i. xxxvii. (1862) III. 321 Discussed dialectically, or by reasonings expressed in general language. 1878 HUXLEY in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII. 48 The most reverend prelate might dialectically hear M. Comte in pieces.

2. As regards dialect; = DIALECTALLY.

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 86 A rune may dialectically . . . vary in power, according to locality. 1884 R. S. POOLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 641/1 Two coins, differing dialectically in their inscriptions, were found in the Tigris.

**Dialectician** (dɔi'ælekt'ician), a. [a. F. *dialekticien* (Rabelais, 16th c.), f. L. *dialekticus* DIALECTIC a.: see -ICIAN.]

1. One who is skilled in dialectic; a master of argument or disputation; a logician.

a. 1603 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xix. 155 According to the Dialecticians. a. 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Author. in Relig.* xli. (R.) An art that . . . might help the subtle dialectician to oppose even the man he could not refute. 1791 S. PARR *Seq. to Print. Paper* (R.), The great poetical dialectician (Dryden). 1847 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. iv. 218 The terseness or lucidity which long habits of literary warfare . . . have given to some expert dialecticians. 1851 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* vi. 73 For none but a clever dialectician Can hope to become a great physician. a. 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 287 They were acute dialecticians, and rarely blundered in what is termed the formal part of logic.

2. A professed student of dialects.

1848 CLOUGH *Bothe*, Lindsay the ready of speech, the Piper, the Dialectician. . . Who in three weeks had created a dialect new for the party. 1884 MISS POWLEY in *Trans. Cambd. & Westmtd. Acad. Soc.* VI. 272 However well established [his] opinion among dialecticians may be.

**Dialecticism** (dɔi'ælektisiz'm), [f. DIALECTIC + -ISM.] The characteristic tendency or influence of dialect.

1888 *Academy* 14 Jan. 27 Dialecticism, phoneticism, ellipsis.

**Dialectics**, sb. pl.: see DIALECTIC sb. 1 b.

**Dialectize**, v. rare. [f. DIALECT + -IZE.] trans. To make into a dialect, or make dialectal.

1883 G. STEPHENS S. Bugge's *Stud. N. Mythol.* 23 It has even had time to become dialectized.

**Dialectology** (dɔi'ælekt'ɒlədʒi), [f. Gr. *διάλεκτος* DIALECT + -LOGY.] The study of dialects; that branch of philology which treats of dialects.

1879 *President's Addr. Philol. Soc.* 32 Materials for the dialectology of a single province. 1888 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* Pref. 12 The obscure and tortuous paths of Old English dialectology.

Hence **Dialectologer**, **Dialectologist**, one versed in dialectology; **Dialectological** a., pertaining to dialectology.

1879 *President's Addr. Philol. Soc.* 32 A dialectological introduction. 1881 *Athenaeum* 23 Apr. 554/3 The county [Cornwall] presents to the dialectologist two varieties of an English dialect. 1883 A. M. ELLIOTT in *Amer. Jrnl. Philol.* IV. 490 The dialectologist must be fastidious indeed who would not be satisfied with this extraordinary mass of material.



**Dialector.** rare.  $\alpha$ . [f. DIALECT + -OR.]

1847 CRAIG, *Dialector*, one learned in dialects. Hence in mod. Dicts.

**Dialectual, a. rare.** [irreg. f. DIALECT; cf. effect, effectual.] = DIALECTAL.

1854 R. G. LATHAM *Native Races Russian Emp.* 256 Dialectual varieties increase as we go westwards. 1856 KITTO & ALEXANDER *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* (1863) 188a Dialectual varieties of pronunciation.

**Dialer, Dialing:** see DIALER, DIALLING.

**Dialetike, -yk, obs. forms of DIALECTIC.**

**Dialist** (dialist). [f. DIAL + -IST.] A maker of dials; one skilled in dialling.

1652 T. STIRREUP (*title*), Horometria; or the Complete Diallist. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 246 Helps to a young Dialist for his more orderly and quick making of Dyals. 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* (1801) I. Intro., The architect, the navigator, the dialist.

**Di-alkalamide.** Chem. See DI-<sup>2</sup> and ALKALAMIDE.

1866 E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes Chem. Stud.* 375 Secondary and tertiary monalkalamides, dialkalamides, and trialkalamides, are known.

**Diallage** (diallagē). *Rhet.* [mod.L. diallagē, a. Gr. διαλλαγή interchange, f. διαλλαγή- aorist stem of διαλλάσσειν to interchange, f. διά through, across + ἀλλάσσειν to change, make other than it is, f. ἄλλος other.]

A figure of speech by which arguments, after having been considered from various points of view, are all brought to bear upon one point.

1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1831 Crayons from Commons 44. And when a whole diallage was rear'd, Chagrined he found that no one member cheer'd.

**Diallage** (diallagē). *Min.* [a. F. diallage, f. Gr. διαλλαγή (see prec.), named by Haiiy 1801, from its dissimilar cleavages.] A grass-green variety of pyroxene, of lamellar or foliated structure: formerly applied more widely to similar minerals, such as hypersthene, bronzite, etc.

1805 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* II. 605 Smaragdite, Sausure. Diallage, Haiiy. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrif. I.* 353 Metallic diallage, from Saxony. 1854 L'ESTRANGE *Yachting round W. Eng.* 222 Some Serpentine is permeated by veins of golden diallage. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 121 Some of the so-called diallages belong rather to enstatite than to pyroxene, since the crystallisation is rhombic.

*attrib.* 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 211 Hypersthene... passes into a greyish-green diallage, and, with a greenish felspar, forms the very beautiful diallage rock of those localities [Athenry]. 1855 J. D. FORBES *Tour Mt. Blanc* xi. 237 The boulders here seemed to be gabbro or diallage rock.

Hence **Diallagic** (diallagē), *a.* [F. diallagique], **Diallagoid** (diallagē), *a.*, containing or resembling diallage.

1847 CRAIG, *Diallagic*. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* x. 125 The diallagic augite sections are broad. *Ibid.* x. 132 The diallagoid augite of Borick.

**Dialled** (diallēd), *pp. a.* [f. DIAL sb.<sup>1</sup> or v. + -ED.] Measured or marked by a dial.

1817 T. L. PRACOCKE *Melincourt III.* 50 The careless hours... Still trace upon the dialled brass The shade of their unvarying way. 1891 W. TUCKWELL *Tongues in Trees* 145 Six hours to toil, the rest to leisure give, In them—so say the dialled hours—live.

† **Diallel.** *Obs.*  $\alpha$ . [ad. Gr. διάλληλος through one another.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v., As parallels are lines running one by the other without meeting; so *Diallels* are lines which run one through the other, that is, do cross, intersecate, or cut. (Hence in BAILEY, ASH, etc.)

**Diallelon** (diallēlon). *Logic.* [mod.L. f. Gr. δι' ἀλλήλων through or by means of one another; see prec.] Definition in a circle, i.e. definition by means of a term which is itself defined by the defined word.

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxiv. (1860) II. 17 The ancients called the circular definition by the name of *Diallelon*, as in this case we declare the *definitum* and the *definiens* reciprocally by each other (δι' ἀλλήλων).

† **Diallelus** (diallēlus). *Logic.* [mod.L. f. Gr. (τρόπος) διάλληλος reasoning in a circle; see prec. (In mod.F. diallele.)] Reasoning in a circle; i.e. endeavouring to establish a conclusion by means of a proposition which is itself dependent on the said conclusion.

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xxvi. (1860) II. 51 The proposition which we propose to prove must not be used as a principle for its own proof. The violation of this rule is called the *Orbis vel circulus in demonstrando*,—*diallelus*.

Hence **Diallelous** *a.*, involving reasoning or defining in a circle. In mod. Dicts.

**Dialler, dialor** (diallēor). [f. DIAL sb.<sup>1</sup> + -ER.] One who makes a survey of mines by the aid of a 'dial' or compass.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* Rijj, This Roofing... if done by a skillful Dialler, and by a Dial that he is acquainted with... is certain enough. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 204 In the same manner the Dialler takes his second measurement.

**Dial-less, Dial-like:** see DIAL sb.<sup>1</sup> 8 b.

**Dialling, dialing** (diallēing), *vbl. sb.* [f. DIAL sb.<sup>1</sup> and v. + -ING.]

1. The art of constructing dials. † b. The measurement of time by a dial (*obs.*).

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 37 Horometrie... In English, may

be termed Dialling. 1593 FALE (*title*), The Art of Dialling; teaching an easie and perfect way to make all kinde of Dyals upon any plaine platte, howsoever placed. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 307 These Rules of adjusting the Motion of the Shadow to the Motion of the Sun, may be called Scientifick Dyalling. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dialling*, the art of drawing sun, moon, and star-dials, on any given plane, or on the surface of any given body. 1837 WHREWELL *Hist. Indust. Sc.* (1857) I. 122 Another result of the doctrine of the sphere was Gnomonick or Dialling.

2. The use of a 'dial' or compass in underground surveying.

1670 SIR J. PETTUS *Fodina Regalis* 2 He is directed toward the Shaft by a Needle touch'd with a Loadstone, the using whereof is called Dialling. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 202 Dialling is requisite in almost every shaft.

† 3. *concr.* Apparatus of the nature of dials. *rare.* 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* I. 258 A handsome garden, in which there is a variety of dialling.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as dialling-globe (see quot.); dialling-scale, graduated lines on rulers, the edge of quadrants, etc., to facilitate the construction of dials; dialling-sphere, a variety of dialling-globe.

1666 COLLINS in RIGAUD *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 462 A dialling scheme of Mr. Foster's. 1766 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dialling-Globe*, an Instrument made of Brass or Wood, with a Plane fitted to the Horizon, and an Index particularly contrived to draw all sorts of Dials, and to give a clear demonstration of that Art. 1767 *Phil. Trans.* LVII. 389 A new Method of constructing Sun-Dials... without the Assistance of Dialling Scales.

**Diallogite:** see DIALLOGITE.

**Di-allyl.** Chem. [DI-<sup>2</sup>, *a.* sb. The organic radical allyl in the free state, C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub> = C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>4</sub>. C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>5</sub>; see ALLYL. b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Containing two equivalents of allyl.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 389. 1880 E. CLEMINSHAW tr. *Wurtz' Atomic Th.* 265 Free allyl or diallyl, has doubled its molecule.

**Dialogic** (dialōgikē), *a.* [ad. med.L. dialogicus, a. Gr. διαλογικός, f. διάλογος DIALOGUE: see -IC. In mod.F. dialogic (18th c.)] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dialogue; sharing in dialogue.

1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Mus.* II. 560 The dialogic form had not then become so indispensable with Plato. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. Pref. 44 The iambic or dialogic part of ancient tragedy. 1886 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 642 Several dialogic personages.

**Dialogical** (dialōgikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1601 DEACON & WALKER (*title*), Dialogicall Discourses of Spirits and Devils. 1621-51 BURTON *Anat. Med.* II. ii. iii. (1651) 258 That dialogicall disputation with Zacharias the Christian. 1880 E. OPPERT *Forbid. L.* Pref. 9 For the sake of a more vivid description, especially in the dialogical parts.

Hence **Dialogically**, *adv.*

1666 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* vii. If you are for a cool argument... are you for managing it analogically or dialogically?

**Dialogism** (dialōgiz'm). [ad. L. dialogismus the rhetorical figure (see sense 1), a. Gr. διαλογισμός balancing of accounts, reasoning, conversation, debate, f. διαλογίζεσθαι to DIALOGIZE: see -ISM. In F. dialogisme (1557 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *Rhet.* The discussion of a subject under the form of a dialogue, to the personages of which the author imputes ideas and sentiments.

1580 FULKE *Retentive* 306 (T.) His foolish dialogism is a fighting with his own shadow. (1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III. xix. (Arb.) 243 This manner of speech is by the figure Dialogismus, or the right reasoner.] 1609 R. BERNARD *Faithfull Shepherd* 67 Dialogisme... is, when a question is made, and forthwith readily answered, as if two were talking together. 1659 D. STOKES *Twelve Minor Proph.* Pref. (L.) Enlarging what they would say... by their dialogisms and colloquies.

2. A conversational phrase or speech; a DIALOGUE, spoken or written.

1623 COCKERAM *Eng. Dict.* II. A Talking together... Dialogisme. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxv. 37-9 Not that there shall be then any such dialogism (say divines) at the last day. 1651 *Life Father Sarpi* (1676) 74 Such Dialogisms as these past betwixt them. 1858 BLACKW. *Mag.* XI. 444 Byron will never write a tragedy, though he sent ten dialogisms to the Albemarle-street Press.

3. *Logic.* A term introduced for a form of argument having a single premiss and a disjunctive conclusion.

The kind of argument is as follows: 'A B is an unimaginative man; therefore either he is not a true poet, or true poets may be men without imagination.' The name implies a parallelism to the syllogism.

1880 C. S. PEIRCE *Algebra of Logic in Amer. J. Math.* III. 50 In this way any argument may be resolved into arguments, each of which has one premiss and two alternative conclusions. Such an argument, when completed, may be called a Dialogism.

**Dialogist** (dialōgizist). [ad. L. dialogista, ad. Gr. διαλογιστής, f. διάλογος; see DIALOGUE and -IST: in F. dialogiste (17th c.). See also DIALOGIST.]

1. One who takes part in a dialogue; one of the personages in an imaginary dialogue.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm. Wks.* 1686 II. 114 The like doth Cicero [assert], in the person of his Dialogists. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxxvii, The dialogist affirmeth, That a long nose is not without its domestic conveniences also. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Millon v. Southey* Wks. XII. 176 The two dialogists are introduced walking out after breakfast.

2. A writer of dialogues.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 232 (R.) If we will believe the dialogist's reasonings. 1711 SHAFESB. *Chara.* (1737) III. v. il. 292 The Characters, or Personages, employ'd by our new orthodox Dialogists. 1839 MAGINN in *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 271 The doctor had never read the Greek dialogist.

**Dialogistic** (dialōgistikē), *a.* [ad. Gr. διαλογιστικός of or for discourse: see prec. and -IC.] Having the nature or form of dialogue; taking part in dialogue; argumentative.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iii. 92 In their disputes or Dialogistic ratiocinations. 1882 3 SCHAFER *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1390 The form of the book [Malachi] is dialogistic,—an assertion of the prophet followed by an excuse of the people, which in turn is refuted.

**Dialogistical, a.** [f. prec. + -AL.] = prec.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 185 Two dialogistical conjurers, with their dramatick enchantments, change the scene.

**Dialogistically**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In dialogistic fashion; in manner of a dialogue.

a 1654 J. RICHARDSON *On Old Test.* 449 (T.) In his prophecy he [Malachi] proceeds most dialogistically.

**Dialogite** (dialōgizitē), *Min.* Erron. diall-. [Named by Jasche about 1817 from Gr. διαλογή 'doubt, selection': see -ITE.] A rose-red carbonate of manganese; a synonym of rhodochrosite.

1826 EMMONS *Min.* 215 Dialogite. 1835 SHEPARD *Min.* 134 Dialogite.

**Dialogize** (dialōgizē), *v.* See also DIALOGUIZE. [mod. ad. Gr. διαλογίζεσθαι to converse, debate, f. διάλογος DIALOGUE; in F. dialogiser, 16-17th c.; see -IZE.] *intr.* To converse, discuss, or carry on a dialogue (*with*). Hence **Dia-logizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* To Rdr. 12 This dialogizing manner of dealing. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 402 Plato... brings in Socrates dialogising with young Alcibiades. 1689 Col. *Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 254 He did not think it was their work to dialogize with any man without dores. 1854 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) I. 211 In them also there are dialogizing and monologizing thoughts, but not flesh and blood enough.

**Dialogous** (dialōgōs), *a. rare.* [f. L. dialogus, Gr. διάλογος DIALOGUE + -OUS.] Of or belonging to dialogue; in quot. = dialogue-writing.

1737 FIELDING *Hist. Reg. Ded.*, The iniquitous surmises of a certain anonymous dialogous author.

**Dialogue** (dialōgē), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 dialogue, (4 dialoke, -logg, -log), 5-6 dyalogue, 6- dialogue. [a. F. dialogue (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. dialogue, ad. L. dialogus, Gr. διάλογος conversation, dialogue, f. διαλέγεσθαι to speak alternately, converse: see DIALECT.]

1. A conversation carried on between two or more persons; a colloquy, talk together.

(The tendency is to confine it to two persons, perhaps through associating *din*- with *dī*: cf. monologue.)

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 109 To make with the a dialogue, I holde it bot wast. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Serm. Class* Richmond Wks. (1876) 289 A dyalogue, that is to say a comynycacyon betwxt... Marthia, and our sauour Jhesu. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. I. 31 Fears you not my part of the Dialogue. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. xvii. II. A short dialogue... then passed between them. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* I. ix, Bella had closely attended to this short dialogue.

b. (without *pl.*) Verbal interchange of thought between two or more persons, conversation.

c 1532 DEWESE *Introd. Fr.* in Palsgr. 1052 By way of dyalogue between the lady Mary & her servant Gyles. 1595 SHAKS. *John I.* i. 201 In Dialogue of Complement. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxv. 133 To enter into Dispute, and Dialogue with him. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xv. 532 So passed in pleasing dialogue away The night. 1850 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* 87 That is the great advantage of dialogue on horseback; it can be merged any minute into a trot or canter.

2. A literary work in the form of a conversation between two or more persons.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 76 Pis beoð sein Gregories wordes, in his dialogue. c 1325 E. E. Allit. P. B. 1157 Danyel in his dialokez deuyved sum tyme. 1493 *Dives & Paup.*, Here endith a... dyalogue of Diues & pauper. a 1531 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 35 A Dyalog betwixt the gentylman and the plowman. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 895 Wil you heare the Dialogue that the two Learned men have compiled, in praise of the Owle and the Cuckow? 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 156 ¶ 7 Tragedy was a Monody... improved afterwards into a dialogue by the addition of another speaker. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 275 Plato, in one of his dialogues, introduces Anytus as vehemently offended with Socrates. 1882a *Temperance Mirr.* Mar. 63 Uncle Job's Theory, A Dialogue (between 5 persons).

b. (without *pl.*) Literary composition of this nature; the conversation written for and spoken by actors on the stage; hence, in recent use, style of dramatic conversation or writing.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* I. xi. (Arb.) 41 Others who... by manner of Dialogue, vitered the priuate and familiar talke of... shepheards, heywards and such like. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1702) 174/2 The Writings of Plato are by way of Dialogue. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Smith* Wks. II. 468 The diction... is too luxurious and splendid for dialogue. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 98 Your book is very clever, but it writes dialogue. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 283 The plots are generally interesting; the dialogue lively. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* II. 531/1 (In *Opéra comique*) the dénouement is happy, and the Dialogue spoken.



†3. Such a composition set to music for two or more voices. *Obs.*

1653 J. PLAYFORD (*title*), Select Musical Ayres and Dialogues. 1657 J. GAMBLE (*title*), Ayres and Dialogues to be sung to the Theorbo-Lute or Bass Viol. 1659 — (*title*) (in Grove *Dict. Mus.* I. 580) Ayres and Dialogues for One, Two, and Three Voices.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *dialogue-author*, *-novel*, *-piece*, *-writer*; *dialogue-wise adv.*, in the form of a dialogue.

1561 VERON (*title*), The Hvntynge of Purgatorye to Death, made Dialoguewise. 1612 WOODALL *Swg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 10<sup>9</sup> Explained Dialogue wise, betwixt the Author and a Military Surgeon. 1711 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* (1737) III. 317 The form or manner of our conversation. 1732 FIELDING *Covent Gard. Trag.* Prolegom. A Tragedy is a thing of five acts, written dialoguewise. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. Wks. 1799 II. 280 A kind of circulating library, for the vending of dialogue novels. 1783 *Hist. Miss Baltimore* I. 211, I will write it dialogue fashion. 1861 J. M. NEALE in *Lit. Churchman* VII. 375/1 It is a poem written dialoguewise.

**Dialogue** (dai'alog), *v.* [f. prec. sb.; cf. F. *dialoguer* (1717 in Hatz.-Darm.)] Hence also **Dialogued** *ppl. a.*, **Dialoguing** *vbl. sb.*

1. *intr.* To hold a dialogue or conversation. 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* II. ii. 52 *Var.* How dost Foole? *Ape.* Dost Dialogue with thy shadow? 1685 *Trial of H. Cornish*, etc. 28 You must not stand to Dialogue between one another. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 45 Thus foolishly dialogued I with my Heart. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1882) 286 Those puppet-heroiners for whom the showman contrives to dialogue without any skill in ventriloquism. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. I.* IV. v. 426 Much semi-articulate questioning and dialoguing with Dame de Roucouilles.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* 1628 EARLE *Microcosm. Tobacco-seller* (Arb.) 59 Where men dialogue with their noses, and their communication is smoke. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 18 June 709/4 With oboe obbligato dialoguing now with soprano, now with tenors.

†2. *trans.* To converse with. *Obs.*

1699 F. BUGG *Quakerism Exposed* 9 To dialogue the Bishops, and call them Monsters. *Ibid.* 27 The Quakers dialogu'd the Bishops.

3. To express in the form of a dialogue; to furnish with dialogue.

1597 SHAKS. *Lover's Compl.* 132 And dialogu'd for him what he would say. 1781 MAD. D'ARLAY *Diary* May, Our conference grew very grave. I have not time to dialogue it. 1885 *Academy* 16 May 356 A tale full of human interest, brightly dialogued. 1897 *Contemp. Rev.* May 717 The prodigious skill of his dialogued argumentation.

**Dialoguer** (dai'alogar), *rare.* [f. prec. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who takes part in a dialogue; = **DIALOGIST** I.

1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. xvii. 314 A polished whisperer, a lively dialoguer, one for witty bouts.

**Dialoguist** (dai'alogist), [f. **DIALOGUE** sb. + -IST.] A writer of dialogue; = **DIALOGIST** 2.

1739 ELIZ. CARTERT. *Algarotti on Newton's Philos.* (1742) II. 60 The Azolian Dialoguists. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 11/1 The whimsical dialoguist of the Happy Islands.

**Dialoguize**, *v.* *Obs.*: see **DIALOGIZE**. [f. as prec. + -IZE.] *intr.* To take part in dialogue; to converse. Hence **Dialoguizing** *vbl. sb.*

1599 Broughton's *Lett.* xii. 42 Euripides and Menander, Socrates and Epicurus dialoguising and conferring together. 1603 HARNETT *Pop. Impost.* xxiii. 166 Upon questioning and Dialoguizing with the Devil. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* i. xii. § 3 (1622) 126 These interlocutorie and dialoguising dramas.

**Dial-plate**. [f. **DIAL** sb.<sup>1</sup> + **PLATE**.] The face-plate of a dial; *spec.* (in *Clock-making*) the sheet of metal, glass, etc. on the face of which the hours, etc. are marked; = **DIAL** sb.<sup>1</sup> 4.

1690 *London Gaz.* No. 2603/4 A little Gold Watch with a white Enamel Dial-Plate, made in France. 1781 COWPER *Conversation* 380 The circle formed. . . Like figures drawn upon a dial-plate. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 63 Niches . . . in which different . . . names might be slid . . . in the same way as the ever-changing days of the month are slid into the dial-plates of our clocks. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1858) 263 His characters are like watches with dial-plates of transparent crystal.

*fig.* 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* 59 Every stroke upon the dial-plate of wit was true to the genius of the hour. 1836 EMERSON *Nature, Lang.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 153 The visible world . . . is the dial plate of the invisible.

b. A graduated plate used with a lapidary's dial. 1875 *Use Dict. Arts* III. 42 A needle . . . marks by its points the divisions on the dial-plate.

**Dialuric**, *a. Chem.* [f. **DI-** + **AL(LOXAN)** + **URIC**.] In *dialuric acid*, C<sub>8</sub>N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, an acid obtained by hydrogenizing alloxan, which crystallizes in needles, and forms, with metals, salts called **Dialurates**. Hence **Dialuramide**, the primary amide in which the replacing radical is that of dialuric acid.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* I. 60 On treating alloxan with sulphuretted hydrogen, we obtain . . . dialuric acid. 1856 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Chem.* X. 158 Dialurate of Potash. Deposited on mixing a potash-salt with aqueous dialuric acid. 1868-77 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 958 Dialuric and uric acids may be regarded as tartaron-ureide and tartaron-diureide respectively.

**Dialy-** (dai'ali), *ad. Gr.* *διалу-*, stem (but not regular combining form) of *διалу-ν* to part asunder, separate, used as the first element in many botanical terms, with the sense of 'separated', or

'non-united'. Synonymous terms are usually found in **APOLY-** and **POLY-**. Thus **Dialycarpel** (-kâ'apēl) [see **CARPEL**], 'an ovary or fruit with ununited carpels' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Dialycarpous** (-kâ'ipās), *a.* [Gr. *καρπός* fruit], having the carpels distinct. **Dialypetalous** (-petālos), *a.*, having the petals distinct. **Dialyphyllous** (-fi'lēs), *a.* [Gr. *φύλλον* a leaf], having the leaves distinct. So **Dialysepalous**, **Dialystaminous** *adfs.*, having the sepals, the stamens, distinct.

1849 HENFREY *Rudim. Bot.* (1858) 100 More correctly called dialypetalous, with the petals distinct. 1859 C. DRESSER *Rudim. Bot.* 346 It is said to be apocarpous . . . or dialycarpous. 1866 *Tras. Bot.*, *Dialyphyllous*, the same as *Polypetalous*. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 5. 244 *Dialypetalous* (used by Endlicher) has the same meaning, *polypetalous*. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dialyphyllous*, having separate leaves. *Ibid.*, *Dialysepalous*, having the sepals distinct; same as *Polypetalous*. *Ibid.*, *Dialystaminous*, having separate, distinct stamens.

**Dialysable**, *-zable*, *a.* [f. **DIALYSE** *v.* + -ABLE. So F. *dialysable*.] Capable of separation by dialysis. In mod. Dicts.

**Dialysate** (dai'ælizət), *Chem.* [f. **DIALYSE** + -ATE<sup>1</sup>.] That portion of a mixture that remains after dialysis.

1867 J. ATTFIELD *Chem.* (1885) 811 The portion passing through the septum is termed the dialysate, the portion which does not pass through is termed the dialysate.

**Dialysator**, *Chem. rare.* [f. **DIALYSE**, with L. agent-suffix -ator.] = **DIALYSER**.

1891 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 2/3 It does not belong to the group of so-called toxalbumins, as it can withstand high temperatures, and in the dialysator passes quickly and easily through the membrane.

**Dialyse**, *-ze* (dai'æliz), *v. Chem.* [f. **DIALYSIS**, after *analyse*.] *trans.* To separate the crystalloid part of a mixture from the colloid, in the process of chemical dialysis.

1861 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 186 The mixed fluid to be dialysed is poured into the hoop upon the surface of the parchment-paper. *Ibid.* 205 The solution is the more durable the longer it has been dialysed. 1885 A. W. BLYTH in *Leisure Hour* Jan. 23/1 Salt dialysed through the walls into the distilled water.

Hence **Dialysed** *ppl. a.*, that has undergone the process of dialysis; *dialysed iron*, a soluble ferric hydroxide, prepared by dialysis, used in medicine. **Dialysing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1867 [see **DIALYTIC** 1]. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 96 *Dialysed Iron*. . . is a clear, neutral, nearly tasteless, darkened liquid, prepared by dialyzing a solution of the chloride of iron. 1884 W. G. STEVENSON in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XXIV. 771 Membranes possessing dialyzing power.

**Dialyser**, *-zer* (dai'ælizar), *Chem.* [f. **DIALYSE** + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] An apparatus for effecting dialysis; a vessel formed of parchment or animal membrane floated on water into which the crystalloids pass through the membrane, leaving the colloids behind.

1861 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 186 The vessel described (dialyser) is then floated in a basin containing a considerable quantity of water. 1861 N. & Q. 7 Dec. The Dialyser, invented by Thomas Graham, Esq., F.R.S., Master of the Mint, is an Apparatus for effecting Chemical Analysis by means of Liquid Diffusion. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 316 A sheet of this parchment stretched on a hoop of thin wood or gutta percha forms a very convenient dialyser. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 20 Combined substances between which the affinity is feeble, will separate on the dialyser.

**Dialysis** (dai'ælis), *Pl. dialyses.* [a. Gr. *διάλυσις* separation, dissolution; f. *διалу-ν* to part asunder, f. *δια-* through, asunder + *λύειν* to loose.]

†1. *Rhet. a.* A statement of disjunctive propositions. b. = **ASYNDETON**. *Obs.*

1886 DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 98 *Dialysis*, a separation of one thing from another, both being absorbed by a several reason, in the nature of a Dilemma, as thus. . . If you remember it, I have said enough, if not, my words will not provoke you. 1889 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. XIX. (Arb.) 230 A manner of speech [Dialysis, or the Dismemberer] not so figurative as fit for argumentation, and worketh not unlike the dilemma of the Logicians. 1883 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Dialysis*, (Rhet.) . . . i.e. asyndeton, a figure of speech in which several words are put together without being connected together by a conjunction, as *veni, vidi, vici*.

†2. *Gram.* = **DIERESIS** I. *Obs.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dialysis*, in grammar, a character, consisting of two points placed over two vowels of a word, which would otherwise make a diphthong; but are hereby parted into two syllables. As in *Mosaic*, 1818 E. V. BLOMFIELD tr. *Matthias's Gram.* (1829) p. xlviii, *Ἐλέπτερο* is not a dialysis of *ἤλεπτερο* but comes from *ἐλέπτεμα*.

†3. *Med.* Dissolution of strength. *Obs.*

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Dialysis*, a dissolution of the strength, or a weakness of the limbs. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dialysis*, an old term for weakness of the muscles of the limbs.

4. *Path.* Solution of continuity.

1811 HOOPER *Dict.*, *Dialysis*, a solution of continuity, or a destruction of parts.

5. *Chem.* A name given by Graham to a process of separating the soluble crystalloid substances in a mixture from the colloid by filtration through a parchment membrane floating in water.

1861 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 186 It may perhaps be allowed me to apply the convenient term *dialysis* to the method of separating by diffusion through a septum of gelatinous matter. 1864 *Reader* 22 Oct. 516 (*heading*), On

the Detection of Poisons by Dialysis. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. 194 By dialysis it may be still further purified. *comb.* 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 197 Place the filtered brine in a bladder or vessel of the prepared dialysis-parchment.

**Dialytic** (dai'ali'tik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *διαλυτικός* able to dissolve, f. *διάλυτος* separated, dissolved, f. *διалу-ν*: see **DIALYSIS**.]

1. *Chem.* Of the nature of or pertaining to chemical dialysis.

1861 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 186 The most suitable of all substances for the dialytic septum appears to be the commercial material known as vegetable parchment or parchment paper. 1867 J. ATTFIELD *Chem.* (1885) 813 *Dialysed iron* or dialytic iron. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens. Mus.* § 2546 Experiments on absorption and dialytic separation of gases by colloid septa.

†2. *Med.* 'Relating or pertaining to dialysis (sense 3); relaxing.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883. *Obs.*

3. *Geol. and Min.* (See quot.)

1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* III. § 1. 93 Those derivative rocks, which have been formed not by the mechanical wear and tear of pre-existing rocks, but by the chemical decomposition of their constituents, are sometimes called *Dialytic*.

4. *Math.* Of or pertaining to the differentiation of equations by the process of dissolution described in the quotation.

1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. i. 544 *Dialytic*. If there be a system of functions containing in each term different combinations of the powers of the variables in number equal to the number of the functions, a resultant may be formed from these functions, by, as it were, dissolving the relations which connect together the different combinations of the powers of the variables, and treating them as simple independent quantities linearly involved in the functions. The resultant so formed is called the *Dialytic Resultant* of the functions supposed; and any method by which the elimination between two or more equations can be made to depend on the formation of such a resultant is called a *dialytic method* of elimination.

5. *Dialytic telescope*: a telescope in which achromatism is effected by means of two lenses separated and placed at some distance from each other.

1846 E. WEST tr. *Peschel's Elem. Physics* II. 136 Prof. Littrow of Vienna in 1827 . . . proposed that the telescope should be fitted up with its proper object glass of crown glass; and that a flint glass lens, of much smaller diameter, should be placed at a proper distance behind the former, to counteract the prismatic dispersion of the rays. The name of *dialytic telescopes* was given to these instruments.

**Dialytically**, *adv.* [f. **DIALYTIC** + -AL + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] By way of dialysis; by the dialytic method of elimination in mathematics.

1873 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* 29 The actual elimination of  $\lambda$  is easily performed dialytically.

† **Dia-lyton**. *Rhet. Obs.* [L., a. Gr. *τὸ διάλυτον*, subst. use of *διάλυτος*: see **DIALYTIC**.] = **DIALYSIS** I b.

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 182 *Dia-lyton* . . . is all one with *Asyndeton*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dia-lyton*, a Rhetorical Figure, when several Words are put together without any Conjunction Copulative. 1721 in BAILEY.

**Diamagnet** (dai'amægnət), [f. **DIA-** pref.<sup>1</sup> + **MAGNET**; cf. next.] = **DIAMAGNETIC** sb.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xiii. 380 Each man walking over the earth's surface is a true diamagnet.

**Diamagnetic** (dai'amægne'tik), *a. and sb.* [f. Gr. *δια-* **DIA-** pref.<sup>1</sup> through, across + **MAGNETIC**.]

Introduced by Faraday in 1846, first as sb., and then as adj.]

**A. adj.** 1. Of a body or substance: Exhibiting the phenomena of **DIAMAGNETISM**; the opposite of *magnetic* or *paramagnetic*.

A *diamagnetic* substance in the form of a bar or the like, when suspended freely and exposed to magnetic force, takes an *equatorial* position, i.e. at right angles to the lines of the force; a *paramagnetic* (or *magnetic*) substance takes an *axial* position, i.e. in the direction of those lines.

1846 FARADAY *Exper. Res. in Electr.* in *Phil. Trans.* I. 42 § 2348 The metals which are magnetic retain a portion of their power after the great change has been effected, or in what might be called their *diamagnetic* state. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxxiii. 369 Substances affected after the manner of bismuth [when suspended between the poles of an electro-magnet] are said to be *diamagnetic*. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 777 The same body may appear magnetic or diamagnetic, according to the medium in which it is placed. 1892 *Suppl. to Lightning* 7 Jan. 9 *Diamagnetic* substances are those through which magnetic effects are transmitted less readily than through air.

2. Belonging or relating to *diamagnetic* bodies, or to *diamagnetism*.

1846 FARADAY *Exper. Res. Electr.* in *Phil. Trans.* I. 26 § 2270, As I have called air, glass, water, etc. *diamagnetics* (2149), so I will distinguish these lines by the term *diamagnetic curves*, both in relation to and contradistinction from the lines called *magnetic curves*. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 190 Od-force, which its discoverer now holds to be the same with the *diamagnetic* influence. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. iv. 69 Altering the direction of *diamagnetic* polarity in metals.

**B. sb.** A body or substance exhibiting the phenomena of **DIAMAGNETISM**.

1846 FARADAY *Exper. Res. Electr.* in *Phil. Trans.* I. 2 § 2149 By a *diamagnetic*, I mean a body through which lines of magnetic force are passing, and which by their action does not assume the usual magnetic state of iron or loadstone. *Ibid.* 3 § 2152 A piece of this glass, about two inches square and 0.5 of an inch thick, having flat and



polished edges, was placed as a *diamagnetic* between the poles. 1871 TYNDALL *Pragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xiii. 375 The body used to excite this diamagnetism.

**Diamagnetically**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-AL* + *-LY*.] In the manner of a diamagnetic body, or of diamagnetism. Also *fig.*

1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 88 Their optic axis points diamagnetically or transversely to the lines of magnetic force. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* II. 388 The influence of the divine Sun... still subsists as a mechanical force, acting diamagnetically to adjust the axis of the church and turn the body of the worshipper.

**Diamagnetism** (doi-āmæ-gnētiz'm). [f. DIA-1 + MAGNETISM, after *diamagnetic*.] *a.* The phenomena exhibited by a class of bodies, which, when freely suspended and acted on by magnetism, take up a position transverse to that of the magnetic axis, i.e. lie (approximately) east and west; the force to which these phenomena are attributed; the quality of being diamagnetic. *b.* That branch of the science of magnetism which treats of diamagnetic bodies and phenomena.

1850 W. GREGORY *Lett. Anim. Magnetism* p. xv. He does indeed propose to include under the general term Magnetism two forms of it; viz. Paramagnetism... and Diamagnetism. 1854 J. SCOPFERIN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 273 The beginning of the science of diamagnetism. 1873 WATTS *Foundat. Chem.* (ed. 11) 88 Diamagnetism must be regarded as a force distinct from magnetism. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* (1879) 184 Apparent diamagnetism of cleaved slates under certain conditions.

**Diamagnetize** (doi-āmæ-gnētiz), *v.* [f. DIA-1 + MAGNETIZE, after *diamagnetic*.] *trans.* To render diamagnetic; to cause to exhibit diamagnetism.

1877 MILLER & McLEOD *Elem. Chem.* I. (ed. 6) 677 The bismuth bars... will become diamagnetized.

Hence **Diamagnetization**, the action of diamagnetizing, or condition of being diamagnetized.

**Diamagnetometer**. [f. DIAMAGNETISM + Gr. μέτρον, after *magnetometer*.] An instrument for measuring diamagnetic force.

1886 WORMELL tr. *Von Urbanitzky's Elect. in Serv. Man* (1890) 180 Weber constructed an instrument, the diamagnetometer, by means of which he measured the magnetic moment of bismuth.

**Diamond** (e, -mant, -maund (e), etc., obs. ff. DIAMOND.

**Diamantiferous** (doi-āmænti-fērōs), *a.* [f. after mod. F. *diamantifère*, f. F. *diamant* DIAMOND: see -FEROUS.] Diamond-producing.

1878 in *Academy* 14 Sept. The diamantiferous sands of the valleys. 1880 CLERKE in *Fraser's Mag.* 822 The diamantiferous districts of Brazil.

**Diamantine** (doi-āmæntin), *a.* and *sb.* [a. F. *diamantin* (16th c. in Littré), f. *diamant* DIAMOND: see -INE.] *A. adj.*

1. Consisting of, or of the nature of, diamond; containing or producing diamonds.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I. xii. 49 That he might reduce the more pure and ethereal mercury... into a crystalline and diamantine substance. 1676 Phil. Trans. XI. 755 Iron-hooks, with which they fetch out the Diamantin-ear. 1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* ix. 249 Day after day he pierced the dark abyss... Till he had reach'd its diamantine floor.

2. Hard as diamond, adamantine. *Obs.* 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* i. iv. (1641) 35/2 Destinies hard Diamantine Rock. a 1649 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 29 Doors of eternity, With diamantine bars.

*B. sb.*

1. A preparation of adamantine or crystallized boron, used as a polishing powder for steel work. 1824 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 86 A name may be removed from an enamel dial by gently rubbing it with a little fine diamantine on the point of the finger. 1889 *Ibid.*, Diamantine, a preparation of crystallized boron much esteemed as a polishing powder for steel work.

2. ? A fabric with diamond-shaped pattern.

1832 *East Anglian* 21 Feb. (in *Queen* 19 May 1833), Cor-dereits, diamantines, chiveretts.

† **Diamber**. *Pharm. Obs.* Also *diambre*, *diambra*. [a. F. *diambre*, in med. L. *diambra*: see DIA-2 and AMBER.] An old stomachic and cordial containing ambergris, musk, and other aromatics.

1558-68 WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* 108. He made her also eate the confectiō of Diambre. 1608 MIDDLETON *Mad World* III. ii. Mixed in a stone or glass mortar with the spirit of diamber.

**Diamesogamous** (doi-āmēsō-gāmos), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *δαίμων* the intervening part (f. *δαί* through + *μείω-σ* middle) + *γάμος* marriage + *-OUS*.] Of flowers: Fertilized by the intervention of some external agency, as that of insects or the wind.

1883 D'ARCY THOMPSON tr. *Müller's Fertil. Flowers* 14 Plants which require external aid to bring their reproductive elements together are termed 'Diamesogamæ'.]

**Diametrically**, erroneous f. DIAMETRICALLY.

**Diameter** (doi-āmētrā). Also 4-6 *diameter*. [a. OF. *diā-*, *dyamētrā* (13th c. in Littré; mod. F. *diamètre*), ad. L. *diameterus*, -us, a. Gr. *διαμέτρος* (sc. *γραμμῆ* line) diagonal of a parallelogram, diameter of a circle, f. *δαί* through, across + *μέτρον* measure.]

1. *Geom.* A straight line passing through the centre of a circle (or sphere), and terminated at Vol. III.

each end by its circumference (or surface). Hence extended to a chord of any conic (or of a quadric surface) passing through the centre; and further, to a line passing through the middle points of a system of parallel chords (or through the centres of mean distances of their points of intersection with the curve), in a curve of any order. *b.* The DIAGONAL of a parallelogram. (*obs.*) *c. gen.* A line passing from side to side of any body through the centre.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 71 Pe dyameter (of) a figure (is) be longest even lyne bat is devy'sed berynne, take who bat may. 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Def. And all the lines that bee drawn cross the circle, and goe by the centre, are named diameters. 1551 — *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 18 Every right lyne that passeth from side to syde in a globe, and toucheth the centre, is aptely called a diameter. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. 110 All the Diameters of the moon concurre, and cut one the other in the Center. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. Def. xxxvi. In a parallelogram, when a diameter... (is) drawn. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. iv. 129, I paced the diameter and circumference several times. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s. v., *Diameter*, of any Curve, is a right line which divides two other parallel right lines, in such manner that, in each of them, all the segments or ordinates on one side, between the diameter and different points of the curve, are equal to all those on the other side. This is Newton's sense of a Diameter. But, according to some, a diameter is that line, whether right or curved, which bisects all the parallels drawn from one point to another of a curve. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 35 The Thorax... is measured by means of certain diagonal lines, named its diameters, which pass from the sternum to the vertebral column, or from one side to the other. All the diameters are greater below than above. 1885 LEUBSDORFF *Cremora's Proj. Geom.* 217 If any number of parallel chords of a conic be drawn, the locus of their middle points is a straight line. This straight line is termed the diameter of the chords which it bisects.

† *d. fig.* ? Central line, axis. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDO. *Balade our Ladie* (R.), O stedfast diametre of duracion That fewe feres any time might thou finde For none to him was founden halfe so kinde.

2. The transverse measurement of any geometrical figure or body; the length of a straight line drawn from side to side through the centre, esp. of a circle or body of circular, spherical, or cylindrical form; width; thickness.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 38 Let this pyn be no lengere than a quarter of the diametre of this compas. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* iv. b. A Gonne of six inches diameter in the mouthe. a 1635 CORBET *Poems* 192 The just proportion... Of the diameter and circumference. 1793 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 273 A Chimney, whose Diameter between the Jambs is eight feet. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 106 [A wasp] boring a hole... not much wider than the diameter of its own body. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 312 The power and the weight will balance each other, when the power bears the same proportion to the weight that the diameter of the axis bears to the diameter of the wheel. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* II. (1879) 39 The diameter of the Sun is 853,380 miles.

† *b. ellipt.* with numeral expressions: = of (such a) diameter, or = in diameter (4 a). *Obs.*

1663 GERBIER *Compt.* 69 Balls twelve inches Diameter. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to C. Bras* Bristol 10 Apr. The dome... is said to be one hundred and thirteen feet diameter. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 191 Some... were not more than 34 inches diameter.

3. *Geom.* The length of the diagonal of a parallelogram. (*obs.*) † *d. Arith.* A number that is the square root of the sum of the squares of the two factors of a DIAMETRICAL number (and hence may be represented by the diagonal of a rectangle whose sides are proportional to these factors, the rectangle itself representing the 'diametral number'). *Obs.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* D j, 17 is the diameter to that diametralle number 120 [= 8 x 15]. *Ibid.*, 5 is the diameter of that platte forme.

4. *Arch.* The transverse measurement of a column at its base, taken as a unit of measurement for the proportions of an order.

1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 629 Of Columns the Diameters doth tell. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Diameter of a Column*, is its thickness just above the base. From this the module is taken, which measures all the other parts of the column. *Diameter of the Diminution*, is that taken from the top of the shaft. *Diameter of the Swelling*, is that taken at the height of one-third from the base. 1845-76 GWILT *Archit.* III. 1. § 256 Vitruvius in this order (the Tuscan) forms the columns six diameters high, and makes their diminution one quarter of the diameter. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 54 The columns in the temple of Ephesus were eight diameters high.

5. As a unit of linear measurement of the magnifying power of a lens or microscope. (*Cf.* also quot. 1665 in 4 a.)

1826 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *First Visit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 3 His microscopes, magnifying two thousand diameters.

6. Whole extent from side to side or from end to end.

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. I. 41 [Slander], whose whisper o'er the world's diameter, As level as the cannon to his blank, Transports his poison'd shot. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. xxviii. 261, I have traversed the Diameter of France more than once.

7. The diametrical or direct opposite; contrariety, contradiction. Also *ellipt.* = in diameter 4 b. *Obs.*

1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* A v. What a diameter of religion were it for vs dwelling among Christians, to admit

from our sea, the sons of men in marriage? 1661 GLANVILLE *Vanity of Dogmatizing* 76, I shall not undertake to maintain the Paradox, that stands diameter to this almost Catholic opinion.

4. Phrases. In diameter. *a. lit.* in sense 2 (with numerals, etc.): In measurement across through the centre; in width or thickness. (Formerly also in the diameter.)

1577 DRE *Relat. Spir.* I. (1699) 356 A trunk of fire, which seemeth to be 4 foot over in the Diameter. 1665 PHIL. Trans. I. 60 It would magnifie but 600 times in Diameter. a 1719 ADDISON *Italy* (L.). The bay of Naples... lies in almost a round figure of about thirty miles in the diameter. 1858 HOGG *Fig. Kingd.* 110 The fruit hangs from the tree (baobab) by a stalk two feet long and an inch in diameter.

† *b.* Diametrically, directly (with words denoting opposition or contrariety); in direct opposition. [After Gr. *ἐν διαμέτρῳ ἀντικείμενα* to lie diametrically opposite.] (Usually *fig.*) Also (in lit. sense) by a diameter. *Obs.* (*Cf.* DIAMETRICAL 2, a b.)

1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* VI. i. 181 By flethohomie on the contrary syde by a diameter. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* IV. vii. To come to a publike schoole... it was opposite (in diameter) to my humour. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. xxi. (1851) 122 To hinder... those deep and serious regresses of nature... is in diameter against both nature and institution. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 3 To stand in diameter and swords point with them. *Ibid.* I. § 51 It is not worthy to stand in diameter with Heaven.

† *c.* In a diameter: in a direct line, directly. *Obs.* (*Cf.* DIAMETRICAL 3.)

a 1681 J. LACY *Sir H. Buffon* I. Drain. Wks. (1875) 228 Deriving our pedigree in a diameter from the best blood of Europe.

Hence **Diametered** *a.*, of a (specified) diameter. 1707 SLOANE *Jamaica* I. 57 A two or three inch long diameter'd broad woody pedestal. *Ibid.* 63 A foot diameter'd, large, broad, roundish root.

† **Diameterly**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] = DIAMETRICAL 2 b.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 560 Libertie and idleness... are qualities diametrically contrary to that mysterie. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 518 So diametrically contrary to it.

† **Diameter-wise**, *adv.* *Obs.* = *prec.*

1600 W. VAUGHAN *Direct. Health* (1633) 133 Being diameter-wise repugnant to our Makers commandment.

**Diametral** (doi-āmētrāl), *a.* and *sb.* [a. OF. *dyametral* (14th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*; mod. F. *diamétral*), ad. med. L. *diametrālis*, f. *diameterus* DIAMETER: see -AL.] *A. adj.*

1. Of or relating to a diameter; of the nature of or constituting a diameter.

*Diametral plane*: (a) *Geom.* a plane passing through the centre of a sphere or other solid; (b) *Cryst.* a plane passing through two of the axes of a crystal (see DIAMETRIC 1).

1555 EDEN *Decades* 6 An other Ilande... whose *Diametral* syde extendynge frome the Easte to the weste, they judged to bee a hundreth and fyfytie myle. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLK *Barthol. Anat.* II. iii. 90 The Diametral wideness of the lower Belly. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 46 Through this Circle draw a... Diametral line. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* III. 151 In the orthographic projection, every point of the hemisphere is referred to its diametral plane or base. 1865 W. S. ALDIS *Elem. Solid Geom.* VI. (1886) 85 The locus of the middle points of a system of parallel chords of a surface is called the diametral surface of the system. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Iwo. Anim.* III. 162 The diametral folds of the oral aperture. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 12 A diameter of an ellipsoid and its conjugate diametral plane.

† *b.* Forming, or situated in, a straight line. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. I. xv. (ed. 7) 307 When the Sunne, the Earth, and the Moone be met in one selfe diametral line. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I. i. xlvii. The Sunne and Moone combine, Then they're at ods in site Diametral.

2. *Arith.* *Diametral number*: one that is the product of two factors the sum of whose squares is a square. (*Cf.* DIAMETER 2 d.) *Obs.*

Thus  $3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$ ; then  $3 \times 4 = 12$  is a diametral number. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* C iv b. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 179 Diametral numbers... are produced as Oblongs, by multiplying their proper parts together. *Ibid.* 181 All Diametral Numbers do set forth a Plain Rectangled Triangle, having all 3 Sides known.

† 3. = DIAMETRICAL 2. *Obs.*

1628 DOWNE *Serm.* Ixxii. 726 There is not so direct and Diametral a contrariety between the Nature of any Sinne and God, as between him and Pride. 1642 L. J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 21 Apr. 17, I see the best Lawyers in diametral opposition. 1666 SANCROFT *Lex Ignea* 22 Your own Oppositions direct and Diametral to God. 1768 LIFE *Sir Barth. Saphwill* I. 56 The genius of pleasure is a diametral contradiction to the spirit of trade and commerce.

† *B. sb.* *Obs.*

1. A diametral line, diameter.

1698 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* III. 56 The incension or local motion of animals is made... by decussative diametrals, Quincuncial Lines and angles. 1676 MOXON *Print Lett.* 47 Through the Diameter c, d, draw another Diametral line.

2. A diametral number: see A. 2.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 184 If 540, or 432, etc. be Diametrals, then 54,000 and 43,200 be the like.

**Diametrically**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.]

1. In the way of a diameter; in a line passing through the centre.

1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Her.* Fiv b. The lawiste parte extendys to the lawist parte of the shelde dyametrically[er]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II. (Arb.) 111 Ouertwart and dyametrically from one side of the circle to the other. a 1638 MEDE *View Apoc.* Wks. v. 917 Which Beasts are here said to be 'in the midst of the Throne' and 'round about the 40\*



Throne', that is, diametrically placed round about the Throne. 188a PROCTOR in *Longm. Mag.* Dec. 193 Meteoric streamers extending apparently diametrically from the sun.

† 2. Directly, in a straight line. *Obs.* (Cf. DIAMETRAL 1 b.)

1604 E. G. D'Acosta's *Hist. Indies* i. 6 When as the roundness of the earth opposeth itself diametrically betwixt her [the moon] and the sunne. 1616 MARLOWE *Faust*. iv. 73 Let thy left eye be diametrically [Q. 1604 diametrally] fixed on my right heel.

† 3. a. *lit.* = DIAMETRICALLY 2 a. *Obs.*

1563 FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 376 The center . . of the Raynebow is Diametrically opposite to the center [of the Sun]. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* iii. l. xv. (ed. 7) 307 The Moone [is] said to be diametrically opposite to the Sunne. When a right line drawne from the Center of the Sunne, to the Center of the Moone, passeth throw the Center of the earth. 1652 GAULE *Magistr.* 4a. There are yet in Heaven two Stars Diametrically opposite one to the other.

† b. *fig.* = DIAMETRICALLY 2 b. *Obs.*

1532 DEWES *Introduct. Rv. in Palagr.* 1077 Coldenes and drinnesse . . ben diametrically opposite and contrary to hete and moisture. 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin.* 2 Diametrically repugnant to the anciently established . . Doctrine. 1647 CUNWORTH *Serm. on 1 S. John* ii. 3-4 One that should encourage that . . which is diametrically opposite to God's . . Being.

**Diametric** (daiämë'trik), *a.* [ad. Gr. διαμετρικός, f. διάμετρος DIAMETER: see -IC.]

1. Relating to or of the nature of a diameter; diametral.

1868 DANA *Min.* *Introduct.* (1880) 20 By a diametric plane or section . . is meant a plane passing through any two of the crystallographic axes.

2. Of opposition or the like: = DIAMETRICAL 2.

180a H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* IV. 51 She is . . the diametric reverse of her sister Lady Clavington. 1886 J. A. ALDIS in *Academy* 3 July 2/2 The diametric, the irreconcilable, discord between James Hinton and 'Church teaching'.

**Diametrical** (daiämë'trikäl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a diameter; passing through or along a diameter; diametral.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* Ep. to Rdr. (Arb.) 10 They were . . antipodes, walking feete to feete one agaynste the other, almost as directly as a diametrical lyne. 1615 MARKHAM *Pleas. Princes.* Angling iii. (1635) 16 He should have knowledge in proportions of all sorts, whether Circular, square, or Diametrical. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphitheat.* 291 The diametrical Passage following cross-ways. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 282 A current proceeding in a diametrical direction from the equator to the centre.

2. Of opposition or the like: Direct, entire, complete (like that of two points on a circle at opposite ends of a diameter: cf. DIAMETER 4 b). Usually *fig.*

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. 221 The Diametrical opposition betwixt the spirit of God and the Spirit of the Papacie. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xx. 207 The East and West Indies . . whose names speak them at diametrical opposition. 1753 SMOLLETT *C. Fathom* (1754) 291/x Advice improperly administered generally acts in diametrical opposition to the purpose for which it is supposed to be given. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iv. § 1. 247 The diametrical difference between the Talmud and Christianity.

† b. Directly or completely opposed, either in nature or result. *Obs.*

1647 SALTMARSH *Sparkl. Glory* (1847) 117 When Christians are under several forms and administrations, and these diametrical, or opposite to each other. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. ii. 55 The two profest diametrical Enemies of those virtues. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. ii. § 31 (1740) 46 The Revolution was very quick and diametrical.

† c. quasi-adv. = DIAMETRICALLY 2. *Obs.*

1653 J. CHETWIND *Dead Speaking* 16 Such diametrical opposite effects . . from the same cause.

**Diametrically**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In the manner or direction of a diameter; along the diameter; straight through.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. l. (1723) 137 The Vapour . . cannot penetrate the Stratum diametrically. 1794 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias* III. 95 Its breadth, measured diametrically, may be conjectured to be about four cubits. 1826 SCOTT *Mal. Malagr.* i. 53 This true course cannot always be followed out straight and diametrically. 1889 *Nature* 7 Nov. 13 The molecules, which he represents diametrically.

2. In the way of direct or complete opposition. Usually with *opposite*, *opposed*, *contrary*: Directly, exactly, entirely, completely. (Cf. prec. 2.) *a. lit.* of physical opposition.

1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I. l. xxvii. 44 Two white keen-pointed rocks, that lie under water diametrically opposed. 1726 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 13 This Planet will not always attend the Sun, but sometimes be diametrically opposite to it. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 32 These points are not diametrically opposite each other.

b. *fig.* (The usual sense.)

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* ii. 10 Vice cannot consist with virtue, because it is diametrically opposite. 1672 CLARENDON *Ess. Tracts* (1727) 241 That men of equal learning . . integrity and . . piety, should differ so diametrically from each other. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 397 It is diametrically contrary to the genius of the British constitution. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 118 That the positions of England and Spain toward the papacy would be diametrically changed. 1872 MITCHELL *Eng. Prose Lit.* l. i. 51 Two kinds of emotion . . diametrically antagonistic.

† 3. Directly, in an exact line (*with*); in the way of complete agreement. *Obs. rare.*

1661 Sir H. Vane's *Politics* 6 My Judgement runs diametrically with his.

† **Diamictonic** (daiämiktō'nik), *a.* and *sb.* *Min. Obs.* [f. Gr. διαμικτός, vbl. adj. from διαμικνύναι to mix up (cf. μικτός, f. μικνύναι); after *plutonic*, etc.] Applied by Pinkerton to a 'domain' or division of minerals consisting of various substances intimately combined. *b.* as *sb.* A mineral belonging to this 'domain'.

1811 PINKERTON *Petrol.* I. *Introduct.* The remaining six domains, derived from circumstances or accidents, are . . 8. The Diamictonic, or rocks in which the substances are so completely mingled, that it is difficult . . to pronounce which preponderates. 1814 *Edin. Rev.* XXIII. 73 The gross error which led to the foundation of the eighth Domain, or the Diamictonic as it is entitled. *Ibid.* 74 Forming an essential character in a system of Diamictonics.

**Diamide** (daiämoid). *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + AMIDE.] An amide formed on the type of two molecules of ammonia, the hydrogen of which is replaced partly or wholly by one or more acid radicals.

1866 E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes Chem. Stud.* 374 The diamides may be regarded as derived from two molecules of ammonia.

**Diamido-**. *Chem.* [DI-2 + AMIDO-] Having two atoms of hydrogen replaced by two of the radical Amidogen NH<sub>2</sub>, as *Diamido-benzene* C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

1880 FRISWELL in *Soc. of Arts* 446 We have thus produced diamidobenzene.

**Diamidogen**. *Chem.* See DI-2 and AMIDOGEN.

1887 *Athenum* 9 July 57/2 The preparation of a new compound of nitrogen and hydrogen . . He [Curtius] terms it hydrazine or diamidogen. It has the composition expressed by the formula N<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>.

**Diamine** (daiämoin). *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + AMINE.] An amine, or compound derived from two molecules of ammonia the hydrogen of which is replaced partly or wholly by one or more basic radicals, as *Ethene-diamine*  $\begin{matrix} \text{NH}_2 \\ | \\ \text{C}_2\text{H}_4 \\ | \\ \text{NH}_2 \end{matrix}$ .

1866 E. FRANKLAND *Lect. Notes Chem. Stud.* 367 The diamines are formed by the coupling together two atoms of nitrogen in two molecules of ammonia. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 362 Ethylene diamines are volatile bases obtained by acting with ammonia on ethylene dibromide.

**Diammo-, Diammonio-**. *Chem.* See DI-2 2, AMMO-, AMMONIO-.

1873 WATTS *Foundes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 424 The Diammonio-platinous and Tetrammonio-platinic Compounds. *Ibid.* These tetrammonio-platinous compounds may also be regarded as salts of diammo-platino-diammonium.

**Diamond** (daiämänd, daiämänd), *sb.* *Forms:* *a.* 4-5 dia-, *dyamäwnte*, 4-6 -maunt, 5-6 *dyamant*, 5-7 *diamant*; *B.* 4-5 dia-, *dya-*, -maund(e), -mawnde, -mounde, -mownde, 4-6 -mand(e), 5 *dyamonde*, -mount, -monthe, *deamond*(e), 5-6 *dyamont*(e), *diamonde*, 5-7 *dyamond*, 6 *diamont*, -munde, 6- *diamond*; *γ.* 7 *dimond*, 8 *dimond*. [M.E. *diamant*, -aunt, a. OF. *diamant* (=Pr. *diaman*, Cat. *diamant*, It. *diamanto*, OHG. *demant*), ad. late L. *diamas*, *diamant-em* (med.Gr. διαμάντρε), an alteration of L. *adamas*, -antem, or perh. of its popular variant *adimant-em* (whence Pr. *adiman*, *aziman*, *ayman*, OFr. *aimant*), app. under the influence of the numerous technical words beginning with the prefix DIA-, Gr. δια-.

The differentiation of form in late L. was probably connected with the double signification acquired by *adamas* of 'diamond' and 'loadstone' (see ADAMANT); for, in all the languages, *diamant* with its cognates was at length restricted to the gem, as *aimant* was in F. to the loadstone. In English the *dyamand* and *adamaund* are distinguished from and opposed to each other c. 1400 in Maundeville. ed. 1839, xiv. 161, ed. Roxb. Soc. xvii. 80; but *adamaund* long retained the double sense of late L. *adamas*: thus Sherwood, 1623, has 'An Adamant stone, (F.) *aimant*, *diamant*, *calamite*, *pietre marinere*.' See ADAMANT.

The *a* of the middle syllable has tended to disappear since the 16th c., as shown by the spelling *diamond*, *dimond*. Sheridan and other early orthoepists recognize the dissyllabic pronunciation, but most recent authorities reckon three syllables. In Shakespeare the word is more frequently a trisyllable; but it is very generally dissyllabic in Pope, Thomson, Young, Cowper, Keats, and Tennyson.]

I. 1. A very hard and brilliant precious stone, consisting of pure carbon crystallized in regular octahedrons and allied forms (in the native state usually with convex surfaces), and either colourless or variously tinted. It is the most brilliant and valuable of precious stones, and the hardest substance known.

Diamonds are commonly cut in three forms, called TABLE, ROSE, and BRILLIANT: see these words. *Plate diamond*, *point diamond*, *scratch diamond*: see QUOTS. 1854, 1880, 1883.

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* v. 25 A burde in a bour ase beryl so bryht, Ase diamande the dere in day when he is dyht. c 1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1289 Of fyne Rubyes and of dyamauntz [w. r. dyamauntis, *diamantz*]. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xvii. 79 Men fyndez dyamaundes gude and hard upon be roche of be adamaund in be see. c 1475 Sgr. *love Degre* 844 in Ritson *Romances* III. 180 Wyth dyamondes set and rubyes bryght. 1501 Bury Wills (Camden) 87 A ryng w<sup>t</sup> a dyamond therein. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Neue Ind.* Table (Arb.) 12 Of the Adamant stone, otherwise called the Dia-

mant. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* III. i. 63 My Crowne is in my heart, not on my head: Not deck'd with Diamonds, and Indian stones. 1607 — *Timon* III. vi. 131 One day he giues vs Diamonds, next day stones. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 127 Diamonds and other pretious Stones. 1727-46 THOMSON *Sonnet* 142 The lively diamond drinks thy purest rays. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 10 Deep with diamonds in the flaming mine. 1750 D. JEFFRIES *Diamonds & Pearls* 58 The manufacture of Table and Rose Diamonds. 1833 N. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) II. i. 189 Diamond has nearly the greatest light-bending power of any known substances, and hence comes in part its brilliancy as a jewel. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orri's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 9 The operation of scratching on glass may be conducted . . with a variety of diamond, known as the *scratch diamond*, sold by this name on purpose. 1861 C. W. KING *Ant. Gems* (1866) 71 The diamond . . has the peculiarity of becoming phosphorescent in the dark after long exposure to the rays of the sun. 1880 BIRDWOOD *Indian Arts* II. 30 When the natural crystal is so perfect and clear that it requires only to have its natural facets polished . . jewellers call [it] a point diamond. 1883 M. F. HEDDLE in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 381/2 The cleavage of certain of the African diamonds is so eminent that even the heat of the hand causes some of them to fall in pieces. Such diamonds, generally octahedra, may be recognized by a peculiar watery lustre; they are called plate diamonds.

† b. As a substance of extreme hardness; = ADAMANT. *Obs.*

c 1400 Rom. *Rose* 4385 Herte as hard as dyamaunt, Stedefast, and nought plaunt. 1550 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 4 As rock of Diamond steadfast evermore. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Snet.* ii, Zeal, whose substance is ethereal, arming in complete diamond, ascends his fiery chariot. 1656 HOBBS *Lib. Necess. & Chance* (1841) 304 Laid down upon the hardest body that could be, supposing it an anvil of diamond. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 364 On each wing Uriel and Raphael his vaulting foot, Though huge, and in a Rock of Diamond Armd, Vanquish'd.

c. *Her.* In blazoning by precious stones, the name for the tincture sable or black.

1574 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 55 b. The field is parted per pale Nebule, Carboncle and Diamonde. 1766-87 PORRY *Her.* 19.

2. *transf.* Applied (usually with distinguishing epithet) to other crystalline minerals, resembling the diamond in brilliancy; as *Bristol diamond*, *Cornish diamond* (see BRISTOL, CORNISH), *Matura diamond*, *Quebec diamond* (see QUOTS.).

1591 NASHE in Arber's *Garner* I. 501 If one wear Cornish diamonds on his toes. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 230 St. Vincent's rock so full of Diamonds that a man may find whole strikes or bushels of them. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 79 *Stirpe* of Crystal, or like the small Diamonds I observ'd in certain Flints. 1808 R. BROOKES *Gazetteer* (ed. 12), Piseck . . Bohemian diamonds are found here. 1886 S. M. BURNHAM *Precious Stones* 319 The variety [of zircon] obtained from Matura, Ceylon, where it is called 'Matura diamond', is often sold in the bazaars of India for the genuine diamond. *Ibid.* 350 Rock Crystal . . is recognized by various names, as Bristol, Welsh, Irish, Cornish, and California diamonds. 1890 G. F. KUNZ *Gems N. Amer.* 262 Small, doubly terminated crystals [of rock-crystal] found in the Limestone of the Levis and Hudson River formations, and locally called Quebec diamonds.

3. *fig.* Something very precious; a thing or person of great worth, or (in mod. use) a person of very brilliant attainments. (Cf. 7.)

c 1440 York *Myst.* xxv. 518 Hayll! Dyamaunde with drewry dight. 1525 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 183 The diamonde moost precyous to mankynde, thy swete sone Jesus. 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* III. l. 1043, I will bestowe upon thee the precious stons of my witt, a diamonde of invention. 1651 *Reliq. Wotton.* 20 His second son, Walter Devereux . . was indeed a diamond of the time, and both of an hardy and delicate temper and mixture. 1888 FROUDE *Eng. in W. Ind.* 112 There are many diamonds, and diamonds of the first water, among the Americans as among ourselves.

b. Something that shines like a diamond; a glittering particle or point.

1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* iv. xiii. Each puny wave in diamonds roll'd O'er the calm deep. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugz Crit.* i. 75 The grass is . . covered with minute diamonds of white frost, which sparkle keenly in the winter light.

4. A tool consisting of a small diamond set in a handle, used for cutting glass; called distinctively *glazier's diamond* or *cutting diamond*.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3331/4 [He] took with him a valuable Glazier's Diamond. 1816 Phil. *Trans.* 266 Having procured a common glazier's diamond. 1831 J. MURRAY *Diamond* 37 Points are those minute fragments which are set in what are called glazier's cutting diamonds. 1875 *Use Dict.* Arts II. 28 The irregular octahedrons with round facets are those proper for glaziers' diamonds.

5. A diamond-shaped figure, i.e. a plane figure of the form of a section of an octahedral diamond; a rhomb (or a square) placed with its diagonals vertical and horizontal; a lozenge. (In early use, a solid body of octahedral or rhombohedral form.)

1496 in *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 293 Item for a waw of ime, to be dyamondis for guncast, xxv. s. *Ibid.* 310 Item, giffin to John Smyth, for hedis to xij speris, and dyamondis to xxiiij justing speris xvj s. 1651 T. RUDN *Enclid* 11 Rombus, or a Diamond, is a figure having four equal sides, but is not right angled. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi. (1833) 289 The rows were placed so that the flowers formed what are called diamonds. 1842 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 462 'The Diamond', a term frequently used in the Northern Counties, to indicate an assemblage of buildings which, taken together, are diamond-shaped. 1889 *Kennan in Century Mag.* XXXVIII. 167/2 Convicts in long gray overcoats with yellow diamonds on their backs. *Mod. (Mercantile*



*Letter* 'We send you Bill of Lading of a bales Wool, mark L in a diamond.'

**b. spec.** A figure of this form printed upon a playing-card; a card of the suit marked with such figures.

**1594** *Livy Moth. Romp.* III. iv. My bed-fellow... dreamt that night that the king of diamonds was sick. **1598** *FLORIO Quatri.* squares, those that we call diamonds or pips upon playing cards. **1660** *Cotton Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 340 The ace of diamonds. **1710** *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 71. 2/2 The Nine of Diamonds is... call'd the Curse of Scotland. **1718-19** *For's Rags* *Lock III* 75 Clubs, Diamonds, Hearts, in wild disorder seen. **1800** *PRÆD To Julia* 78 As if eternity were laid upon a diamond, or a spade. **1870** *HARDY & WARE Mod. Hoyle* 150 single Besique is composed of a Knave of Diamonds and a Queen of Spades laid upon the table... together. This scores 40.

**c.** A kind of stitch in fancy needlework.

**1888** *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* 152 *Diamond*, a stitch used in Macramé lace to vary the design... There are three ways of making Diamonds; The Single... The Double... and the Treble.

**d.** The square figure formed by the four bases in the game of base-ball; also, by extension, applied to the whole field. (*U.S.*)

**1894** *Boston (Mass.) Jvnl.* 25 Feb. 3/7 Rulers of the Diamond. The National Base Ball League.

**6. Printing.** The second smallest standard size of roman or italic type, a size smaller than 'pearl', but larger than 'brilliant'. Also *attrib.* [*ad. Du. diamant* : so named by its introducer Voakens.]

This line is a specimen of the type called Diamond.

**1778** *MORIS Dissert. Eng. Typog. Founders* 26 Minion, Nonpareil, Pearl, Ruby and Diamond, so named from their smallness and fancied prettiness. **1808** *C. STOWER Printer's Gram.* 43 Diamond is only pearl face upon a smaller body, and seldom used. **1824** *J. JOHNSON Typogr.* II. v. 83. **1829** *CARLYLE Misc.* (1837) II. 6 The very diamond edition of which might fill whole libraries. **1843** *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 455/6 Diamond... is the smallest type used in this country. *Ibid.* 456 The Dutch were the first in Europe to cut Diamond type. **1866** *Book and its Story* (ed. 9), 206 The value of the type for a Diamond Bible... is several thousand pounds. **1889** *H. FROWDE in Fall Mail* G. 26 Nov. 2/3 We specially call the type for the book (the 'Finger Prayer-Book'), which is printed, you will see, in 'diamond' and 'brilliant'.

**II. 7. Phrases. a. Black diamond:** (a) a diamond of a black or dark brown colour, esp. a rough diamond as used by lapidaries, etc.; (b) *pl.* a name playfully given to coal, as consisting, like the diamond, of carbon. **b. Rough diamond:** a diamond in its natural state, before it is cut and polished; hence *fig.* a person of high intrinsic worth, but rude and unpolished in manners. **c. Diamond cut diamond:** an equal match in sharpness (of wit, cunning, etc.).

**a.** **1763** *W. LEWIS Comm. Philos.-Techn.* 321 A black diamond cut and set in a ring. **1849** *T. MILLER in Gabarni in London* 43 (Farmer) Were he even trusted with the favourite horse and gig to fetch a sack of black diamonds from the wharf. **1860** *EMERSON Cond. Life, Power* (1861) 53 Coal... We may well call it black diamonds. Every basket is power and civilization. **1867** *Jvnl. Soc. Arts* XV. 349 The boring machine... is composed of a steel ring set with black diamonds.

**b.** **1864** *FLETCHER Wife for Month* IV. ii. She is very honest. And will be hard to cut as a rough diamond. **1685** *BOYLE Effects of Mot. Suppl.* 148 Having at the Diamond-Mine purchased... a rough Diamond. **1700** *DRYDEN Pref. Fables* (Globe) 503 Chaucer, I confess, is a rough diamond. **1875** *USE Dict. Arts* II. 24 The value of a cut diamond is esteemed equal to that of a similar rough diamond of double weight. **1890** *T. KEY-WORTH in Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Dec. 49 He was a rough-looking man, and somebody called him a rough diamond.

**c.** **1628** *FORD Lover's Mel.* I. iii. We're caught in our own toils. Diamonds cut diamonds. **1644** *FULLER Holy & Prof.* St. IV. xi. 293 Then Gods diamonds often cut one another. **a. 1700** *B. E. Dict. Cant. Crew.* *Diamond cut Diamond*, bite the Biter. **1863** *READE Hard Cash* xxv. He felt... sure his employer would outwit him if he could; and resolved it should be diamond cut diamond. **1891** *J. WINSON Columbus* xi. 256 In the game of diamond-cut-diamond, it is not always just to single out a single victim for condemnation.

### III. attrib. and Comb.

**8. attrib.** Made or consisting of diamond, as diamond lens, diamond stone (=sense 1).

**1553** *EDEN Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 14 marg. The diamond stone. **1617** *MINSHUE Ductor in Ling.* A Diamond or Picke at Cards, because he is picked and sharpe pointed as the Diamond stone. **1771** *ELIZ. GRIFFITH Lady Burton* III. 270 The diamond eyes of the Indian idol. **1847** *GORING in Q. Jvnl. Sc. & Arts* XXII. 280 note. Diamond lenses I conceive to constitute the ultimatum of the perfection of single microscopes. **1830** *Optics* 39 (Libr. Useful Knowl.) Mr. Pritchard finished the first diamond microscope in 1826. **1831** *J. MURRAY Diamond* 39 If the power of the glass lens be 24, that of the diamond would be 64. **1841** *LONG. Elected Knight* v. A lance that was... sharper than diamond-stone.

**† b.** Hard or indestructible as diamond, adamantine. (*Cf.* 1 b.) *Obs.*

**1580** *NORTH Plutarch* (1656) 800 Those strong diamond chains with which Dionysius the elder made his boast that he left his tyranny chained to his son. **1586 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* 1. 224 Making men his slaves, and chaining them... with diamond chains. **1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* III. x. With such a diamond knot he often souls can binde. **1650** *B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* 101 To trye if luck would turn, and whether Fortune would be always fixed with a Diamant-Nayle.****

**† c.** ? Brilliant, shining. *Obs.*

**1779** *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 81 Delicate pictures... of most beautifull and diamond wenches. **1883** *STUBBS*

*Anat. Abus.* 1. (1879) 63 To heare their dirtie dregs ript vp and cast in their diamond faces.

**9. attrib.** Set or furnished with a diamond or diamonds, as diamond button, clasp, ring, signet.

**1644** *FULLER Holy & Prof.* St. III. xxii. 213 Some hold it unhappy to be married with a diamond ring. **1717** *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cless. of Mar* 1 Apr. This smock... is closed at the neck with a diamond button. **1827** *E. TURRELL in Gill's Techn. Repos.* I. 195 Diamond turning-tools. **1837** *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. viii. Consider that unutterable business of the Diamond Necklace... Astonished Europe rings with the mystery for ten months. **1880** *CLERKE in Fraser's Mag.* 810 The diamond clasp which fastened the imperial mantle of Charlemagne. **1891** *Law Times* XC. 283/1 Two diamond rings which he wished to dispose of.

**10. attrib. or adj. a.** Of the shape of a diamond (see 5); lozenge-shaped, rhombic; forming a design consisting of figures of this shape, as diamond couching, fret, netting, pattern, work; having a head or end of this shape, as diamond dibber, nail.

**1598** *BARRET Theor. Warres* III. ii. 77 The nearest... unto the square of men, is the Diamant battell. **1663** *WOOD Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 481 A large diamond hatchment with Canterbury and Juxon impaled. **1667** *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 160 A Diamond Figure, whose sides are parallel, but not at right Angles. **1840** *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 215 s.v. *Planting.* The diamond-dibber, a pointed plate of steel with a short iron handle. **1840** *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* i. Its windows were old diamond-pane lattices. **1848** *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* *Diamond fret*, a species of checker work in which... a diamond... is interlaced by the prolongations of the diameters of the square. **1874** *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Diamond-nail*, a nail having a rhombal head. *Ibid.* *Diamond-work* (Masonry), reticulated work formed by courses of lozenge-shaped stones, very common in ancient masonry. **1882** *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework* 152 *Diamond couching* [is] one of the Flat Couchings used in Church Work. *Ibid.* 359 *Fancy Diamond Netting* is worked in three different ways.

**b.** Having a surface hewn or cut into facets, formed by low square-based pyramids placed close together.

**1717** *BERKELEY Jvnl. Tour Italy* 27 Jan. Wks. 1871 IV. 551 Church of the Carmelites... in the front a little diamond work. **1870** *A. BEAZELEY Specif. Flamboro' Lightho.* The Gallery-course is to be... cast with a neat diamond pattern as shewn, to give a safe foot-hold.

**11. General combs. a.** attributive. Of or relating to diamonds, as diamond-bort (see BORT), -broker, -carat, -factory, -merchant, -trade; containing or producing diamonds, as diamond-bed, -conglomerate, -deposit, -gravel, -mine. **b.** objective and obj. genitive, as diamond-bearing adj., -digging, -polisher, -producing adj., -seeker, -setter, -splitter. **c.** instrumental, as diamond-paved, -pointed, -tipped adjs. **d.** similitive, as diamond-bright, -distinct adjs.; also diamond-like adj. **e.** parasynthetic, as diamond-headed, -paned, -shaped, -tiled adjs.

**a.** **1618** *SYLVESTER Woodman's Bear* lxxiii. Diamond-headed darts. **1628** in *Archæologia* (1883) XLVII. 392 Diamond board and divers other materials for the Cutting and finishing of our Armes in a Dymond. **1632** *LITGHOW Trav.* III. 85 The goodliest plot, the Diamond sparke, and the Honny spot of all Candy. **1685** *Diamond-mine* (see 7 b). **1704** *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1548 Such a Diamond-like Sand. **1820** *KEATS Hyperion* I. 220 Diamond-paved lustrous long arcades. **1835** *WILLIS Pencillings* I. xiv. 108 The diamond-shaped stones of the roof. **1842** *TENNISON Vision of Sin* ii. Till the fountain spouted, showering wide Sleet of diamond-drift and pearly hail. **1863** *I. WILLIAMS Baptistery* I. vii. (1874) 79 *Writ.* With a diamond-pointed pen, On a plate of adamant. **1871** *M. COLLINS Myr. & Merch.* II. x. 300 Casements diamond-paned. **1876** *J. B. CURREY in Jvnl. Soc. Arts* XXIV. 375 The diamond-bearing soil. *Ibid.* 377 Keen-faced diamond brokers. **1880** *CLERKE in Fraser's Mag.* 818 It is said there were diamond-polishers at Nuremberg in 1373. *Ibid.* 821 The conditions of diamond-digging. **1882** *Archæologia* XLVII. 396 Tavernier, a diamond merchant and jeweller, who visited Persia in... 1664.

**12. Special combs. : diamond-bird**, an Australian shriek of the genus *Pardalotus*, esp. *P. punctatus*, so called from the spots on its plumage; diamond-borer, d. boring machine = diamond-drill (b); diamond boron, an impure form of boron obtained in octahedral crystals nearly as hard and brilliant as the diamond; diamond-breaker = diamond-mortar; diamond-broaching, broached hewn-work done with a diamond-hammer; diamond cement, cement used in setting diamonds; diamond-crossing, a crossing on a railway where two lines of rails intersect obliquely without communicating (see DIAMOND-POINT 2); diamond-drill, (a) a drill armed with one or more diamonds used for boring hard substances; (b) a drill for boring rocks, having a head set with rough diamonds, a diamond-borer; diamond-dust = diamond-powder; diamond-floides, the ice-plant, *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*; diamond-field [*cf.* coal-field], a tract of country yielding diamonds from its surface strata; diamond file, fish (see QUOTS.); diamond-hammer, a mason's hammer having one face furnished with pyramidal pick points for fine-dressing a surface on stone; diamond hitch, a method of fastening ropes in packing heavy loads; diamond-knot (*Naut.*), a kind of

ornamental knot worked with the strands of a rope; diamond-mill (see QUOT.); diamond-mortar, a steel mortar used for crushing diamonds for the purposes of the lapidary; diamond-plaice, a local name (in Sussex) for the common plaice (*Pleuronectes platessa*), from its lozenge-shaped spots; diamond-plough, (a) a diamond-pointed instrument for engraving upon glass; (b) a small plough having a mould-board and share of a diamond or rhomboidal shape (Knight); diamond-powder, the powder produced by grinding or crushing diamonds; diamond rattlesnake, a rattlesnake (*Crotalus adamanteus*) having diamond-shaped markings; diamond-spot, collector's name for a moth (*Botys tetragonalis*); diamond-tool, a metal-turning tool whose cutting edge is formed by facets; diamond wedding [after silver w., golden w.], a fanciful name for the celebration of the 60th (or according to some, the 75th) anniversary of the wedding-day; diamond-weevil = DIAMOND-BEETLE; diamond-wheel, a metal wheel used with diamond-powder and oil in grinding diamonds or other hard gems. See also DIAMOND-BACK, etc.

**1840** *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 179/2 s.v. *Piprina, Pardalotus punctatus*... Mr. Caley states that this species is called 'Diamond Bird' by the settlers, from the spots on its body. **1865** *GOULD Handbk. Birds Austral.* I. 157 No species... is more widely and generally distributed than the spotted Diamond-bird. **1875** *USE Dict. Arts* I. 445 In soft strata it is somewhat difficult to obtain a core by the 'diamond borer'. **1867** *Jvnl. Soc. Arts* XV. 349 'Diamond boring machine'. **1875** *USE Dict. Arts* I. 445 The Diamond Boring Machine... The boring bit is a steel thimble, about 4 inches in length, having two rows of Brazilian black diamonds... in their natural rough state firmly imbedded therein. **1863-72** *WATTS Dict. Chem.* I. 628 *Adamantine* or 'Diamond Boron'... extremely hard, always sufficiently so to scratch corundum with facility, and some crystals are nearly as hard as diamond itself. **1880** *J. C. BRUCE in Archæologia* XLVI. 165, I have most frequently found the 'diamond-broaching' in camps which have been repaired by Severus. **1884** *G. W. COX Cycl. Com. Things* 117 A 'Diamond cement'... is composed of Armenian Jewellers in setting diamonds, is composed of gum mastic and isinglass dissolved in spirits of wine. **1881** *E. MATHESON Aid Bk. Engineer. Enterp.* 252 Where a siding crosses a main road without connecting it, what is known as a 'diamond crossing' is used. **1891** *Morning Post* 20 Feb. 3/4 Major Marindin strongly recommends... that there should be no diamond crossing worse than one to eight. **1827** *E. TURRELL in Gill's Techn. Repos.* I. 129 Pierced by very fine 'diamond drills'. **1881** *E. MATHESON Aid Bk. Engineer. Enterp.* 391 Diamond drills... will pierce the hardest known rocks. **1844-57** *G. BIRD Urvin. Deposits* ed. 51221 A white powder... of a glistening appearance, like 'diamond-dust'. **1767** 'Mawe' [J. AUERCOMBE] *Ev. Man own Gardener* Feb. 50 'Diamond froids, or ice plant'. **1811** *Mrs. M. STARKIE Beauties of C. M. Maggi* 48 The Ice-plant, properly called, the Diamond-Froids. **1876** *J. B. CURREY in Jvnl. Soc. Arts* XXIV. 379 The discovery of the 'diamond-fields'. **1864** *F. J. BRITTON Watch & Clockm.* 88 A 'Diamond file' is formed of a strip of copper with diamond powder hammered into it. **1854** *ADAMS, BAIKIE & BARRON Nat. Hist.* 93 Family. 'Diamond Fishes' (also called Bony-Pikes) *Lepistosteichæ*. **1858 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.* 'Diamond hammer', a tool used by masons in the Isle of Man and in parts of Scotland for 'fine pick dressing' limestone and granite. **1893 *Specif. N. East. Railw.* *Atwick & Cornhill Br. Contr.* No. 2. 5 The face is to be either tooled, or broadened with a diamond hammer. **1769** *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) s.v. *Knot*. There are several sorts, which differ in... form and size: the principal of these are the 'diamond-knot', the rose-knot, the wall-knot. **1867** *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Diamond-knot*, an ornamental knot worked with the strands of a rope, sometimes used for bucket-strops, on the foot-ropes of jib-booms, man-ropes, etc. **1864** *F. J. BRITTON Watch & Clockm.* 87 [In a] 'Diamond Mill'... for cutting and polishing ruby pallets and other hard stones, discs charged with diamond powder and rotated at a high speed are used. **1853** *SOVER Pantroph.* 237 The flounder, the brill, the 'diamond and Dutch plaice'. **1847** *J. LUKENS in Gill's Techn. Repos.* I. 76 On an improved 'Diamond Plough'... for cutting Circular Lines upon Glass. — *E. TURRELL* *ibid.* 195 On Diamond ploughs for Engravers. **1753** *CHAMBERS Cycl. Supp.* s.v. 'Diamond Powder' is of great use for grinding hard substances. **1802** *T. THOMSON Chem.* I. 47 Diamond powder can only be obtained by grinding one diamond against another. **1883** *Times* 26 Mar. 7/6 Of all the snake varieties... the 'diamond rattlesnake'... seems to be the most deadly. **1819** *G. SAMUELLE Entomol. Compend.* 436 The 'diamond spot'. **1874** *Punch* 23 Nov. 210/2 'Diamond Weddings'. **1892** *HAYDN Dict. Dates* 1058 Diamond weddings after a union of 60 years, some apply it to 75 years.****

**Diamond, v.** [*cf.* prec. sb.]

**1. trans.** To furnish or bedeck with diamonds.

**1751** *H. WALPOLE Lett. H. Mann* (1891) II. 242 He plays, dresses, diamonds himself, even to distinct shoe-buckles for a frock.

**2. fig.** To adorn as with diamonds. (*Cf.* *impearl*.) **1839** *BAILEY Festus* xvi. (1852) 211 Wreathed round with flowers and diamonded with dew. **1845** *JAMES A. NEIL* III. xvi. The tears rolled over the long lashes, and diamonded her cheek. **1878** *LOWELL Lett.* (1894) II. 216 Just as we got there, it cleared, and all the thickets... were rainbowed and diamonded by the sun.

**b.** To make glittering like a diamond.

**1839** *BAILEY Festus* xiii. (1852) 157 The first ray Perched on his [a bard's] pen, and diamonded its way.

**3. nonce-use.** To call or name (diamonds).

**1859** *TENNYSON Idylls, Elaine* 523 'Advance and take your prize The diamond'; but he answered, 'diamond me No diamonds! for God's love, a little air'.



Hence **Di'aming** *vbl. sb.*, adornment with or as with diamonds; brilliant ornamentation.

c1818 KEATS *Notes on Milton* in *Ld. Houghton Life* (1848) I. 277 The light and shade, the sort of black brightness, the ebon diamonding .. of the following lines. a1821 *Castle Builder*, Their glassy diamonding on Turkish floor.

**Diamond-back, a. and sb.** [Short for next.]

**A. adj.** = Diamond-backed, having the back marked with one or more lozenge-shaped figures.

**B. sb. a.** The Diamond-back Moth (see *quots.*).

**b.** The Diamond-backed Turtle.

1819 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 436 The testaceous Diamond-back, *Portrix trapesana*. 1891 Miss E. A. ORMEROD in *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* 30 Sept. 599 The pale patterns along these edges form diamond-shaped marks, whence the English name 'diamond-back moth'. *Ibid.* 612 These showed unmistakable signs of diamond-back caterpillar ravage. 1895 *Lippincott's Mag.* Jan., The diamond-back [turtle] is undeniably and unappealingly ugly.

**Diamond-backed, a.** [f. DIAMOND *sb.* + BACKED *i.*] Having the back marked with lozenge-shaped figures.

*Diamond-backed turtle or terrapin*, the fresh-water tortoise of the Atlantic coast of N. America, *Malaclemmys palustris*.

1895 *Daily News* 14 Jan. 5/3 Diamond-backed terrapin are the newest pets of fashionable folk in the States. They are chiefly adopted by artists at present, but are to be found in some boudoirs as well as studios.

**Diamond-beetle.** A South American beetle *Curculio (Entimus) imperialis*, of which the elytra are studded with brilliant sparkling points; also applied to other species of *Curculio*, and (with qualifications) to other beetles with splendid markings.

1806 G. SNAW *Gen. Zool.* VI. i. 55 The most brilliant and beautiful is the *Curculio imperialis* .. commonly known by the name of the Diamond Beetle. 1839 J. O. WESTWOOD *Mod. Classif. Insects* L. 340 The various species of diamond beetles surpassing (in their colours) the majority of Coleopterous insects. 1860 W. S. DALLAS *Anim. Kingd.* 219 Few insects can boast of greater magnificence than the well-known Diamond-beetle of Brazil. 1860 G. BENNETT *Nat. in Austral.* 273 The Diamond beetle of Australia of green and gold tints (*Chrysolophus spectabilis*).

**Diamond-cut, a. and sb.**

**A. adj. 1.** Cut into the shape of a diamond or rhomb.

1627 *Bursar's Bk. Gonville & Caius Coll.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 194 Paving the chappell with stony diamond cut. c1750 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 238 Y<sup>e</sup> windows .. are all diamnd Cut round the Edges.

**2.** Cut with facets like a diamond; cut in relief in the form of a low square-based pyramid, pointed or truncated.

*Diamond-cut glass*, thick glass cut into grooves or channels of V-shaped section crossing one another obliquely so as to leave pyramid-shaped projections; a common style of ornamentation in cut glass.

1703 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3073/4 A Diamond cut Steel-headed Cane. 1717 *BERKELEY Fruit. Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 541 Well-built steeles, all hewn stone, diamond-cut, rustic.

† **B. sb. Obs.**

1691 tr. *Emilianne's Frauds Romish Monks* 27 A magnificent structure, all of hewn Stone of a Diamond-Cut. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 214 If it be very fair and cut Diamond-Cut. The second sort of Ruby is White .. which also is of good esteem, if cut of a Diamond-Cut.

**Diamond-cutter.** A lapidary who cuts and polishes diamonds. So **Di'iamond-cutting sb.**, the art of the diamond-cutter.

1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6100/4 Moses Langley .. Diamond-Cutter. 1827 *Gill's Techn. Repos.* I. 4 The diamond-cutter seats himself in front of his work-board. 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 213 The art of diamond-cutting introduced by Jews driven from Lisbon to Amsterdam.

**Diamonded, a.** [f. DIAMOND *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.]

1. Adorned with or wearing diamonds.

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life. Behaviour* (1861) 111 As when, in Paris, the chief of the police enters a ballroom, so many diamonded pretenders shrink, and make themselves as inconspicuous as they can. 1885 A. J. C. HARE *Russia* iii. 143 Diamonded saddle-cloths and trappings.

**b. fig.** Adorned as with diamonds.

1820 TENNYSON *Poems* 144 The diamonded night. 1831 J. WILSON *Unimore* i. 26 Dew-diamonded daisies. 1860 *Ld. LYTTON Lucile* i. iv. § 6 The scarp'd ravaged mountains .. Were alive with the diamonded shy salamander.

**2.** Marked or furnished with lozenge-shaped figures or parts; having the figure of a diamond.

1644 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St. v.* vi. 382 Break a stone .. or lop a bough .. and one shall behold the grain thereof .. diamonded or streaked in the fashion of a lozenge. 1820 KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxiv. A casement high and triple-arch'd .. And diamonded with panes of quaint device. 1880 *Dorothy* 25 Came through the diamonded panes.

† **3. fig.** Endowed with the characteristics of the diamond; brilliant and keen. *Obs.*

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* II. ii. 138 These pointed and diamonded speeches, which doe indeed leave a sting .. in the mind of the pious Auditor.

**Diamondiferous, a.** [f. DIAMOND + (-I)FEROUS, in imitation of *diamantiferous*, F. *diamantifere*, from med. L. *diamant-em.*] Diamond-producing.

1870 *Echo* 14 Oct., Those who have rushed to the diamondiferous region [of S. Africa]. 1870 *Daily News* 21 Dec., A new diamondiferous track had been discovered. 1877

W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* II. vi. 116 Sufficient diamondiferous country is already known to provide many years' employment for a large population. 1885 *Times* 20 Apr. 4/4 Filled .. with a blue diamondiferous mud.

**Diamondize, v.** [f. DIAMOND *sb.* + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To bedeck with, or as with, diamonds.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iii. iv. Modellizing, or enamelling, or rather diamondizing of your subject. 1863 *QUIDA Held in Bondage* (1870) 52 Diamondized old ladies.

**2.** To convert into diamond.

1893 E. L. REXFORD in *Barrows Parl. Relig.* I. 516 The diamondizing of soot.

**Diamond-point.** [f. DIAMOND *sb.* + POINT *sb.*]

1. A stylus tipped with a fragment of diamond, used in engraving, etc.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 698/1 Wilson Lowry introduced the diamond-point into engraver's ruling-machines. 1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 569 The diamond point .. is used for roughing very small and delicate work that will not bear the gouge.

**2. Railways.** Usually in *pl.* The set of points at a diamond crossing, where two lines of rails intersect obliquely without communicating, forming a diamond or rhombic figure; in *sing.* one of the acute angles formed by two rails at such a crossing.

1881 *Daily News* 15 Sept. 3/2 It [a train] had to pass over a diamond point. 1890 *Morning Post* 24 Oct. 6/7 A North British mineral train, while crossing a set of diamond points, ran off the line. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 July 5/2 On reaching the diamond point the guard's van next the engine jumped the metals.

**3. attrib.**, as *diamond-point chisel*, a chisel having the corners ground off obliquely.

1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Chisel*.

**Diamond-snake.** A name given to various snakes or serpents having diamond-shaped markings, esp. a. a large Australian serpent, *Morelia spilotes*; b. a venomous Tasmanian serpent, *Hoplocephalus superbus*.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 93 A snake of the diamond species was lately killed at St. George's River. New South Wales. 1847 LEICHHARDT *Fruit.* iii. 78 Charley killed a diamond snake, larger than any he had ever seen before. 1850 J. B. CLUTTERBUCK *Port Phillip* iii. 43 The diamond snake is that most dreaded by the natives. 1863 *WOOD Nat. Hist.* 117 It is called the Diamond snake on account of the pattern of its colours .. arranged so as to produce a series of diamonds along its back. 1882 Miss C. C. HOPELY *Snakes* 423 The Diamond snake .. on the mainland is the harmless *Python molurus*, and in Tasmania the venomous *Hoplocephalus superbus*, with very broad scales.

**Diamond-spar.** *Min.* [ad. Ger. *demant-spath* (Klaproth 1786), so called from its extreme hardness.] (See *quot.*)

1804 R. JAMESON *Min.* I. 93. 1807 J. MURRAY *Syst. Chem.* III. 593 The Diamond spar, which has been distinguished from corundum, appears to be a variety of it.

**Diamond-wise, adv.** [see *-WISE.*] In the manner or form of a diamond or lozenge.

1530 PALSGR. 799 Dyamant wyse, lyke or in manner of a dyamant. 1584 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong.* E. Ind. lxxvi. 154 b. Of sundry colours, the which was wrought Diamond wise. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 100/1 Diamond wise .. is .. anything set or hung having one corner of the square set upwards, the other downwards. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India* & P. 158 His Effigies .. upon it Escutcheon, or Diamond-wise.

**Diamond-work:** see DIAMOND 10.

† **Di'amoron.** *Pharm.* Also 5 diameron. [L. *diamorōn*, a. Gr. *διὰ μόρον* 'made from black mulberries.'] A preparation of syrup and mulberry juice, used as a gargle for a sore throat.

c1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 218 þan make him a gargarisme wip a decoccioun .. wip þe which he distemperid þerwip diameron. *Ibid.* 262 þan þou muste make consumynging þingis as diameron & sappia michum. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 20 [It] will be found a farre better *Diamoron* for the Gargarismes this Age wants.

|| **Diamorphosis** (doiāmōr'fōsis, -mōr'fō'sis). *Biol.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *διαμόρφωσις*, n. of action f. *διαμορφόειν* to form, shape, f. *δια-* through, thoroughly, asunder (see DIA-1) + *μορφή* form.]

1. 'The building up of a body to its proper form' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

† **2. erroneously** for DIMORPHISM.

1861 H. C. WOOD in *Quart. J. Nat. Hist.* I. No. 3, 157 (title) On the Diamorphosis of *Lyngbya*, *Schizogonium*, and *Prasiola*.

**Diamyl.** *Chem.* [DI-2.] **A. sb.** The organic radical AMYL in the free state, C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>23</sub> = C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub>.C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>. **B. attrib. and Comb.** Containing two equivalents of amyl, as *diamylaniline*.

1850 *DAUBENY Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 241 Diamylaniline, where 2 atoms [of hydrogen] are replaced by amyle and 1 by aniline. 1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 333 Diamyl .. is obtained by acting on amyl iodide with sodium.

**Diamylene.** *Chem.* See DI-2 and AMYLENE.

† **Dian.** *Obs.* Also 6 diana. [a. F. *diane* (16th c. in *Littre*), Sp. *diana*, a beating of the drum at day-break, It. *diana* 'a kind of march sounded by trumpeters in a morning to their general and captain' (Florio 1598), f. *dia* day. Cf. L. *quoti-dianus*, etc.] A trumpet call or drum-roll at early morn. Also attrib., as *dian-sounding*.

1591 *GARRARD Art Warre* 29 Even until the Diana be sounded through all the Campe. 1652 *URQUHART Jewel*

Wks. (1834) 180, I warn them with the first sound of the trumpet .. but if, after this *Dian-sounding* [etc.]. a1678 *MARVELL Appleton House* 292 Poems 208 The bee through these known allies hums Beating the dian with its drums.

**Diana** (doiā'nā, doi'ā'nā), anglicized 4— **Dian** (doi'an). Also 3-6 Diane, 6 Dyane, Dean. [a. L. *Diana* in F. *diane*, whence Eng. *Diane*, *Dian*, retained as a poetic form.]

1. An ancient Italian female divinity, the moon-goddess, patroness of virginity and of hunting; subsequently regarded as identical with the Greek Artemis, and so with Oriental deities, which were identified with the latter, e.g. the Artemis or Diana of the Ephesians.

c1205 *LAY. 1145* A wifmonnes liche, Diana [c1275 *Diane*] was ihaten. 1382 *WYCLIF Acts* xix. 24 Makinge siluerene housis to Dian. a1400-50 *Alexander* 2099 To Dyanaas temple. 1508 *DUNBAR Golden Targe* 76 Dyane the goddesse chaste of woddis grene. 1590 *SHAKS. Mid. N. i.* 1. 89 Or on Dianes Altar to protest For aie, austerite, and single life. *Ibid.* iv. i. 78 Dianes bud or [=o'er] Cupids flower, Hath such force and blessed power. 1791 *COWPER Odyss.* iv. 153 Dian, goddess of the golden bow.

**b. poet.** The moon personified as a goddess.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xvii. (1495) 328 The moon is callyd Dyana, goddess of wodes and of groues. 1660 *SHIRLEY Andromana* ii. v. Pale-fac'd Dian maketh haste to hide Her borrow'd glory in some neighb'ring cloud. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. xxvii, Meek Dian's crest Floats through the azure air.

† **c.** Alluding to *Acts* xix. 24: Source of gain.

1640 *SOMMER Antig. Canterb.* 237 So loth were they to forgo their Diana. 1681 J. HOUGHTON *Coll. Husb. & Trade* 28 April, No. 353 They .. are prohibiting our wollen manufactures which is our Diana.

**d. attrib. or adj.** Virgin, unsullied.

1870 J. ORTON *Andes & Amazons* ix. (1876) 144 Snow of Dian purity.

**2.** In early Chemistry a name for silver.

(By the astro-chemists also called *Luna*, from the 'silver' light of the moon: cf. the other planetary names of the metals *Sol*, *Mercury*, *Venus*, *Mars*, *Jupiter*, and *Saturn*, i.e. gold, quicksilver, copper, iron, tin, and lead.)

Hence **Tree of Diana**, *Arbor Dianae*: the dendritic amalgam precipitated by mercury from a solution of nitrate of silver.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), Diana's Tree .. whereby a Mixture of Silver, Quick-silver and Spirit of Nitre may be Crystallized in shape of a Tree, with little Balls at the end of its Branches representing Fruit. 1798 G. GREGORY *Econ. Nature* (1804) II. 247 note, Diana's tree, from the whim of the alchemists .. who appropriated silver to the Moon, or Diana. 1849 J. R. JACKSON *Minerals* 287 A pretty metallic vegetation in glass jars: .. called the Tree of Diana.

**3. Diana monkey**, *Cercopithecus Diana*, a large African monkey, so named from a crescent-shaped white marking on its forehead.

1812 *SMELLIE & WOOD Buffon's Nat. Hist.* X. 190 This monkey .. is the same animal that Linnaeus has called Diana. 1860 *WOOD Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I. 49 The most conspicuous feature in the Diana Monkey is the long and sharply pointed beard.

[**Dianatic**, misprint in *Phillips* (ed. Kersey) 1706 for **DIANOETIC**. See *List of Spurious Words*.]

† **Di'ander.** *Bot. Obs.* [ad. F. *diandre*, ad. mod. L. *diandrus*, f. as next.] A plant bearing flowers with two stamens.

1828 in WEBSTER.

|| **Diandria** (doiā'n'driā). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnaeus, 1735), f. Gr. type *\*διάνδρος*, mod. L. *diandrus* δι- twice, + *ἀνδρ-*, stem of *ἀνής*, man, male: see **MONANDRIA**, **POLYANDRIA**.] The second class in the sexual system of Linnaeus, comprising all plants having two stamens.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Diandria* .. of this class of plants are the jessamine, phillirea, olive, rosemary, etc.

Hence **Di'andrian a.**, of or pertaining to the class *Diandria*. 1828 in WEBSTER.

**Diandrous** (doiā'n'drōs), *a.* Also 8 -ious. [f. mod. L. *diandrus* (see *prec.* and **MONANDROUS**).]

1. *Bot.* Belonging to the class *Diandria*; two-stamened.

1770 *GRAY Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 383 Sage-tea .. is a polydynamous plant, take my word; though your Linnaeus would persuade us it is merely diandrous. 1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 38 Bromus .. flor. lanceolate, nerved, furtowed, diandrous. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 229 Irregular diandrous or didynamous stamens.

**2. Zool.** Having two male mates.

1885 C. TROTTER in *Academy* 6 June 395/3 He also records a polyandrous, or rather diandrous, species among the birds.

† **Dianemetic, a.** *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *διανεμτικός* distributive, f. *διανέμειν* to distribute.] = **DISTRIBUTIVE**.

1675 R. BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 72 In Distributive (or as Aristotle calls it, *Dianemetic*) Justice.

**Dianite** (doiā'nait). *Min.* Name given by Von Kobel in 1860 to a variety of **COLUMBITE**, supposed to contain a new metal called by him *Dianium*.

1861 *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. II. XXXI. 360.

**Dianize, v. nonce-wd.** [f. **DIANA** + -IZE.] *intr.* To 'moon' (with an allusion to the myth of Endymion).

1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 49 If our Endymion had been Dianizing, I should not have been surprised.

**Dianodal** (doiā'nō'dāl), *a. Math.* [f. **DIA**-1 + **NODE** + -AL.] Passing through nodes. *Dianodal*



*curve or surface*: one passing through the nodes of a given curve or surface.

1870 CAYLEY in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* III. 199 The ninth node of the Sextic may be any point whatever on the diastodal curve.

**Dianoetic** (daiānoē'tik), *a.* and *sb.* *Metaph.* [ad. Gr. *διανοητικός* of or pertaining to thinking, *f. διανοητός*, vbl. adj. from *διανόω*-*εσθαι* to think, subst. the process of thought, *f. δια*- through, thoroughly + *νόω*-*ειν* to think, suppose.]

**A. adj.** Of or pertaining to thought; employing thought and reasoning; intellectual.

1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iii. 92 Dianoetic Philosophie, which is the ascent to conclusions by discourse from first principles. 1733 BERKELEY *Alciph.* VII. § 34 A Dianoetic Academy, or seminary for free-thinkers. 1809 SIR W. HAMILTON *Dissect.* (1852) 4 The dianoetic or discursive faculty .. the faculty of relations or comparison. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* II. ii. iii. § 1. 518 The theories of the dianoetic moralists.

**B. sb. Metaph.** (See quot.)

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) II. xxxviii. 350, I would employ the word *noetic*, to express all those cognitions that originate in the mind itself, *dianoetic* to denote the operations of the Discursive, Elaborative, or Comparative Faculty.

† **Dianoetical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. adj.

1570 DRE *Math. Prof.* 2 The Mercurial fruite of Dianoetical discourse. 1588 FRAUNCE *Laviers Log.* II. ix. 97 The disposition dianoetical is when one axiome by reason is inferred of another. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanville's Lux O.* 253 As if the one were Noematic, the other Dianoetical.

**Dianoetically**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY.] In a dianoetic manner; by or with the reasoning faculty; intellectually.

1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 365 The Demiurgus .. is said to energize dianoetically, and to reason.

**Dianoiology** (daiānoiō'logi). *Metaph.* [f. Gr. *διανόια* intelligence, understanding, thinking + *-λογία*. The analogically regular form would be *dianoecology*.] Term proposed by Sir W. Hamilton for: That portion of logic which deals with dianoetic or demonstrative propositions. So also **Dianoiological** *a.*

1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Dissect.* in *Reid's Wks.* 770.

**Dianome** (daiānomē). *Math.* [f. Gr. *διανομή* distribution: so called as having nodes of determinate distribution.] A surface, generally a quartic surface, having all its nodes, if in excess of the number which can be arbitrarily assumed, situated on a surface, called dianodal, which is determined by the arbitrary points.

1874 SALMON *Analyt. Geom. of three Dimens.* (ed. 3) 507.

† **Dianthus** (daiānth'pōs). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *Διός* of Jupiter + *άνθος* flower (Linneus).] A genus of caryophyllaceous flowering plants, which includes the pinks and carnations; a flower of this kind. Hence **Dianthine**, name of an aniline dye.

1849 FLORIST 289 The three florists' species of Dianthus, the Carnation, Ficotee, and Pink. 1869 RUSKIN *O. of Air* § 84 Later in the year, the dianthus .. seems to scatter, in multitudinous families, its crimson stars far and wide. 1860 *Sunday Times* 5 Aug. 7/1 Another new colour .. called Dianthine .. extracted from gas tar. The shades range from a deep purple to a brilliant rose.

† **Diantre**, -ter, *int. Obs.* [a. F. *diantre* (16th c. in Littré), euphemism for *diable*.] Devil! 1751 *Female Foundling* I. 151 Diantre! what Strength you have, when you please! *Ibid.* I. 181 Diantre, you have been prudent.

† **Diapalma**. *Pharm.* [med. or mod.L. f. DIA-<sup>2</sup> + L. *palma* palm: in F. *diapalme*.] A desiccating or detensive plaster composed originally of palm oil, litharge, and sulphate of zinc, now of white wax, emplastrum simplex, and sulphate of zinc.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv. iv. 186 We as highly conceive of the practice in Diapalma, that is in the making of that plaister, to stirre it with the stick of a Palme. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 176 We stop the mouth of the Glass with a flat piece of Diapalma, provided for the purpose. 1741 *Compt. Fam. Piece* i. 1. 30 Take of Diapalma melted down very thin, with Oil of Chamomile 1 Ounce. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Diapase**. Anglicized form of DIAPASON, used by the poets.

1501 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 549 Melodious measures, With which I .. make a tunefull Diapase of pleasures. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. ii. xv. From this same universal Diapase Each harmony is fram'd. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* vi. lxxv. On the trembling cords his swift hand strays, And clos'd all with full Diapase. 1880 MRS. WHITNEY *Odd or Even* lxxiv. 255 The ceaseless soft crush of the waterfall kept up its gentle diapase.

**Diapasm** (daiāpaz'm). *Obs.* or *arch.* [ad. L. *diapasma*, a. Gr. *διάσπασμα*, f. *διασπασ-ειν* to sprinkle over. In mod. F. *diapasmie*.] A scented powder for sprinkling over the person.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. There's an excellent diapasm in a chain, too, if you like. 1637 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* xxi Chymistry is larger then to be totally comprehended by the Art of Medicine, for by it are prepared Diapasmies. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diapasma*, a Pomander or Perfume.] 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* I. i. 21 She had an exquisitely neat and quick hand for ..

confecting of diapasmies, pomanders, and other sweet essences.

**Diapason** (daiāpaz'zan), *sb.* Also 4-5 **diapason**), 6 **dio-**, **dyopason**, 7 **diapason**. [a. L. *diapāsōn*, a. Gr. *διαπασών*, or divisim *διὰ πασών* (sc. *χορδών*), more fully *ἡ διὰ πασών χορδών συμφωνία*, the concord through, or at the interval of, all the notes of the scale, *f. διὰ* through + *πασών*, genit. pl. fem. of *πᾶς* all. Cf. *ἡ διὰ τεσσάρων* the interval of a fourth, *ἡ διὰ πέντε* of a fifth, etc. Cf. also F. *diapason* (12th c. in Hatz. Darm.), whence, in 16-17th c., accented by poets *diapason*, but already before 1600 with stress on penult.]

† 1. The interval of an octave; the consonance of the highest and lowest notes of the musical scale.

Spoken of by early musicians as 'a Consonance of eight sounds and seven Internals' (Dowland) in reference to the intermediate notes of the diatonic scale: cf. sense 3.

1598 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxvi. (1495) 926 Musyk hath names of nombres as it faryth in Dyatesseron Dyapante and in Dyapason and in other Consonancis and accords. 1413 [see DIAPENTE 1]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. ii. The lady excellent, Played on base organs expedient, Accordyng well unto dyopason, Dyapenthe, and eke dyateseron. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 183 It discovereth the true Co-incidence of Tones into Diapasons, which is the return of the same Sound. 1787 HAWKINS *Johnson* 376 note, Answering to the unison, the diapente, the diatessaron, and the diapason, the sweetest concords in music.

† b. In ancient music, in names of compound intervals, as *diapason-diapente*, an octave and a fifth, a twelfth; so *diapason-diatessaron*, *diapason-ditone*, etc.; cf. Chambers *Cycl.* (1727-51) s.v.

1694 HOLDER *Treat. Harmony* v. (1731) 84 These are the mean Ratios comprehended in the Ratio of 6 to 2, by which *Diapason cum Diapente*, or a 12th, is divided into the aforesaid Intervals.] 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., The *diapason-diapente* is a symphony made when the voice proceeds from the 1st to the 12th tone. The word is properly a term in the Greek music: we should now call it a twelfth. [1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Diapason cum diapente*, the interval of a 12th. *Diapason cum diatessaron*, the interval of an 11th.]

† c. A part in music that produces such a consonance; an air or bass sounding in exact concord, i.e. in octaves. Chiefly fig. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKES. *Lucr.* 1132 So I at each sad strain will strain a tear, And with deep groans the diapason bear. 1740 DYER *Ruins Rome* 355 While winds and tempests sweep his various lyre How sweet thy diapason. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. i. The diapason of the Deep. 1844 LONGF. *Arsenal at Springfield* vii. I hear .. in tones of thunder the diapason of the cannonade.

† 2. fig. Complete concord, harmony, or agreement. *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Maidens Dreame* xxiii. Her sorrows and her tears did well accord; Their diapason was in self-same cord. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. l. ii. iii. A true correspondence, perfect amity, a diapason of vows and wishes .. as between David and Jonathan. 1630 MILTON *At a Solemn Music* 23 Their great Lord, whose love their motion swayed In perfect diapason. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. lvi. In her there's tun'd a just Diapason. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* (1872) I. 343 Contentment .. tunes the Diapason of our souls.

3. More or less vaguely extended, with the idea of 'all the tones or notes', to: a. The combination of parts or notes in a harmonious whole, properly in concord. b. A melodious succession of notes, a melody, a strain; now esp. a swelling sound, as of a grand burst of harmony: perhaps in this sense also associated with the organ-stop (sense 7). c. The whole range of tones or notes in the scale; the compass of a voice or instrument.

a. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i. xli. Fresche ladyis sang .. Concordis sweet, divers entoned reportis. Diapason of many sinderie sortis. 1580 LVLV *Exphure* (Arb.) 387 In Musike there are many discords, before there can be framed a Diapason. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 1. Thus are composed seven tunes; which harmonie they call Diapason that is to say, the Generalitie, or whole state of consent and concord, which is perfect musike. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Diapason*, a Concord in Musike of all parts. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II. vii. 107 A deep and melodious diapason of musical voices chanting the farewell song.

b. 1599 MARSTON *Sc. Villanie* III. xi. 228 When some pleasing Diapason flies From out the belly of a sweete touched Lute. 1646 CRASHAW *Musick's Duel* Poems 92 A full-mouth'd Diapason swallows all. 1776 SIR J. HAWKINS *Fist. Music* IV. i. x. 148 When all the stops are drawn, and the registers open .. we hear that full and complete harmony .. which .. is what the ancient writers mean to express by the term Diapason. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 66 The organ .. swells into a diapason full. 1860 C. SANGSTER *Into the Silent Land* 130 Tune the lyre To diapasons worthy of the theme. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* II. 263 His voice, is rising in its wonderful diapason clearer and clearer.

c. 1687 DAVEN *St. Cecilia's Day* 15 From Harmony to Harmony Through all the compass of the Notes it ran, The Diapason closing full in Man. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* i. xli. Who up the lofty diapason [of an Aeolian harp] roll such sweet, such sad, such solemn airs divine? c 1800 K. WHITE *To my Lyre* iii. No hand, thy diapason o'er, Well skilled, I throw with sweep sublime. 1866 MOORE *Via. Philos.* 27 To him who traced upon his typic lyre The diapason of man's mingled frame.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A rich, full, deep outburst of sound.

1580 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 82 The Diapason of thy threats. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 115 By your laue

they said vnto him (in a thundring yeoman vthers diapason). 1840 BARMHAM *Infol. Leg.*, St. Nicholas, Full many an Aldermanic nose Rolled its loud diapason after dinner.

b. Entire compass, range, reach, scope.

1851 HILLES *Comp. Solit.* viii. (1874) 141 In marriage the whole diapason of joy and sorrow is sounded. 1880 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 6/4 Those who run up to the topmost note of the diapason of dress. 1893 *Ibid.* 9 June 5/8 Not .. above the diapason of this Protectionist Chamber of Deputies.

5. A rule or scale employed by makers of musical instruments in tuning.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diapason*, among musical instrument-makers, is a kind of rule, or scale, whereby they adjust the pipes of their organs, and cut the holes of their flutes .. There is a particular kind of diapason for trumpets .. there is another for sackbuts and serpents .. The bell-founders have likewise a diapason, or scale. 1808 in WEBSTER.

6. A fixed standard of musical pitch; as in Fr. *diapason normal*. Also fig.

1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* x. v. 392 Tuning his whole mind to the given diapason, as a tuner tunes a piano. 1876 tr. *Blaserna's Theory Sound* iv. 70 An international commission fixed as the normal pitch (usually called the *diapason normal*) a tuning fork giving 435 vibrations per second.

7. The name of the two principal foundation-stops in an organ, the *Open Diapason*, and the *Closed* or *Stopped Diapason*, so called because they extend through the whole compass of the instrument; also the name of other stops, e.g. *Violin Diapason*.

1519 *Organ Specif. Barking in Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 588/1 *Diapason*, containing length of x foot or more. 1613 *Organ Specif. Worcester Cathedral*, 2 open diapasons of metall CC fa ut, a pipe of 10 foot long. 1791 HUDDSFORD *Salmag.* 12 When the vast Organ's breathing frame Echoes the voice of loud acclaim, And the deep diapason's sound Thunders the vaulted files around. 1876 HILLES *Catech. Organ* ix. (1878) 67 *Violin Diapason*, a .. manual stop, with a crisp, pungent tone, very like that of the Gamba. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 597/1 The second Open Diapason had .. stopped pipes and 'helpers'.

8. *attrib.*

1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 37 In accordis of mesure of diapason prolationis. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* i. iv, And lastly, throws His Period in a Diapason Close. 1851 A. A. WATTS *Evening* II, The echoes of its convent bell .. With soft and diapason swell. 1880 E. J. HOPKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 594/2 The larger open diapason pipes.

† **Diapason**, *v. Obs.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. To resound sonorously. (*intr.* and *trans.*)

1608 HEYWOOD *Rape Lucrece* l. i, What diapasons more in Tarquins name than in subjects? 1611 — *Golden Age* III. Wks. 1874 III. 48 Th' amazed sounds Of martial thunder (Diapason d' deep).

2. *intr.* To maintain accord with.

1617 WITHER *Fidelia Juvenilia* (1633) 479 In their chime, Their motions Diapason with the time.

**Diaped** (daiāpēd). *Geom.* [as if ad. Gr. \**διά-πεδον*, f. *διὰ* through + *πῆδ-ιν* *πῆδον* ground, *πῆδον* plain, *ἐπίπεδος* plane.] The line in which any two non-contiguous planes of a polyhedron intersect. In mod. Dicts.

† **Diapedesis** (daiāpidē'sis). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *διαπήδησις*, f. *διαπήδ-ειν* to ooze through, f. *δια-* through + *πῆδ-ειν* to leap, throb. In mod.F. *diapédèse* (Paré 16th c.).] The oozing of blood through the unruptured walls of the blood-vessels. 1605 HART *Anat. Ur.* ii. iv. 68 Such an excretion of blood .. is .. called *Diapedesis*: that is, as much as a streining through. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* ix. l. i (1678) 216 That solution of Continuity .. which is generated by sweating out and transcolation, [is termed] *Diapedesis*. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 27 When the red blood corpuscles are pressed through the unruptured vascular wall, it is denominated hemorrhage by diapedesis. 1885 *Lancet* 26 Sept. 589 It is possible .. that the mercury gains access to the circulation by a sort of diapedesis.

So **Diapedetic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of diapedesis. In mod. Dicts.

† **Diapente** (daiāpēntē). *Obs.* [= OF. *diapente* (Godef.), a. L. *diapente*, Gr. *διὰ πέντε*, in sense 1 short for *ἡ διὰ πέντε χορδών συμφωνία* the harmony through five strings or notes; in sense 2 for *τὸ διὰ πέντε φάρμακον* the medicament composed of five ingredients]: see DIA-<sup>2</sup>.]

1. In ancient and mediæval Music: The consonance or interval of a fifth.

1398 [see DIAPASON 1]. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 72 The fayre dyapente, the swete Dyapason. 1579 TYNNE *Phisicks agst. Fort.* n. xxvii. 290 a. By what tunes of numbers Diapente, or Diapason consisteth .. a deaf man may understand. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microt.* 18 *Diapente*, is a Consonance of five Voyces, and 4. Internals .. Or it is the leaping of one Voyce to another by a fifth, consisting of three Tones, and a semitone. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 70 A Diapente added to a Diatessaron makes a Diapason. 1787 [see DIAPASON 1]. 1876 HILLES *Catech. Organ* ix. (1878) 69.

2. In old Pharmacy: A medicine composed of five ingredients.

Originally, an electuary formed by adding ivory shavings to the Diatessaron.

1610 MARKHAM *Masterly* l. xxvii. 192 This word Diapente is as much as to say, a composition of five simples. 1614 — *Cheap Husb.* i. l. (1668) 7 Give him .. 2 spoonfuls of Diapente .. which is called Horse-Mitridate. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Diapente*, also a Composition consisting of five ingredients, viz. Myrrh, Gentian, Birthwort, Ivory and Bay-berries .. it is given by Farriers to Horses that want purging. 1781-1800 in BAILEY.



**b. transf.** A beverage composed of five ingredients; punch.

[1698] FRYER *Acc. E. India* § P. 157 That enervating Liquor called *Paunch* (which is Indostan for Five) from Five Ingredients; as the Physicians name their Composition *Diapente*.] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *Diapente*, also, a kind of strong Water, made of five several Simples. 1791-1800 in BAILLY. 1741 LINING in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 497 The Punch, or Diapente... is made thus: Take Water 2 Pounds, Sugar 1½ Ounce, recent Juice of Limes 2½ Ounces, Rum 3½ Ounces.

**Diaper** (dai'apər), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *diapre*, *dyapre*, 5 *dyapere*, 6 *dyoper*, *dieper*, *dyoper*, 6-7 *dyaper*, (7 *dipar*, *dibar*), 6- *diaper*. [ME. a. OF. *dyapre*, *diapre*, orig. *diaspre* (Godef.), Pr. *diaspre*, *diaspe*, in med.L. *diaprus* adj., *diaspra*, *diaprum* (c 1023), *sb.* (Du Cange); in Byzantine Gr. *diapros* adj., f. *dia-* (DIA-) + *apros* white.

Early French references mention *diapre* 'que fu fais en Costantinoble' and 'dyaspre d'Antioch', and associate it with other fabrics of Byzantine or Levantine origin. Thus, the *Roman de la Rose* l. 2193 (Meon III. 294) has 'Cendaux, molequins arabais, Indes, vermaux, jaunes et bis, Samis, diopers, camelos'. The word occurs in medieval Greek, c 959, in Constantine Porphyrogenitus *De Ceremoniis Aulae Byzant.* (Bonn 1829-40, p. 528) where the *ιψάριον* or robe used in the investment of a Rector is described as *διάπρος*. On the analogy of *διαλευκος*, *diapros* may mean 'white at intervals, white interspersed with other colour'; though the sense might also be 'thoroughly' or 'pure white'. In OF., *diapre* is often described as *blanc*. (The It., Sp., and Pg. *diapre* 'jasper' appears to be unconnected with F. and Prov. *diapre* 'diaper'. Du Cange has mixed up the two. A gratuitous guess that the name was perhaps derived from Ypres in Flanders has no etymological or historical basis.)

**1.** The name of a textile fabric; now, and since the 15th c., applied to a linen fabric (or an inferior fabric of 'union' or cotton) woven with a small and simple pattern, formed by the different directions of the thread, with the different reflexions of light from its surface, and consisting of lines crossing diamond-wise, with the spaces variously filled up by parallel lines, a central leaf or dot, etc.

In earlier times, esp. in OFr. and med.L., the name was applied to a richer and more costly fabric, apparently of silk, woven or flowered over the surface with gold thread. See Francisque Michel, *Recherches sur les Etoffes de Soie, d'Or et d'Argent* (Paris 1852) I. 236-244.

a 1350 *Syr Degar* 802 In a diapre clothed 3he was. 13. Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS. xlii. 200 Til a Nonnerie bei came; But I know not be name: Per was mone a derworpe dame In Dyapre dere. 1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 364 Paid for xj. Flemyshe styles of fyne dyapere. xxvii. vj. d. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 244 A borde cloth of dyaper, a towell of dyaper. 1513 *Bk. Kerynye in Babes Bk.* 268 Couer thy cupborde and thyn ewery with the towell of dyaper. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* l. 1667 The tables were couered with clothes of Dyaper Rychely enlarged with syluer and with golde. 1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staff.* in *Ann. Litchfield* IV. 50 One vestement of red sylke, one vestement of linnen dyoper. 1591 SPENSER *Muipolimos* 364 Nor anie weauer, which his worke doth boar In diapre, in damaske, or in lyne. 1633 COCKERAM, *Diaper*, a fine kinde of Linnin, not wouen after the common fashion, but in certayne workes. 1644 *Will in Ripon Ch. Acts* 364 One suite of damaske and another of diapre for his table. 1662 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 198 For Dyaper for a Communion table cloth and napkin, 12s. 6d. 1721 *Lond. Gas.* No 6020/4 Diapers, Damaskes, Huckabacks. 1840 *BARHAM Ingol. Leg.*, *Tackel. Rheims*, A napkin. Of the best white diapre fringed with pink. 1888 J. WATSON *Art Weaving* (ed. 3) 101 [This] makes by far the best bird-eye Diaper.

**2.** A towel, napkin, or cloth of this material; a baby's napkin or 'clout'.

1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shrew* i. 57 Let one attend him vvith a siluer Bason Full of Rose-water, and bestrew'd with Flowers, Another beare the Ewer: the third a Diaper. 1837 Ht. MARTINEAU *Soc. Amer.* II. 245 Table and bed-linen, diapers, blankets. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* ix. (ed. 4) 54.

**III. 3.** The geometrical or conventional pattern or design forming the ground of this fabric.

1830 *Edin. Encycl.* VI. 686 A design of that intermediate kind of ornamental work which is called diaper. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.* 97 Some of the diapers are very curious. One of them consists of a series of castles; in each are two men holding hawks; the size of each diaper being about six inches, and the date the fourteenth century.

**4.** A pattern or design of the same kind, or more florid, in colour, gilding, or low relief, used to decorate a flat surface, as a panel, wall, etc.

1851 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* i. vi. 305 There are still some remains of good distemper diaper on the walls. 1863 Sir G. G. SCOTT *Westm. Abbey* (ed. 2) 61 The glass... is decorated on its face with gold diaper. 1866 *Athenaeum* 17 Nov. 645/2 The diaper, composed of a raised pattern, decorating the background. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 5/1 The ground is most beautifully carved in a minute hexagonal diaper.

**b. Heraldry.** A similar style of ornamentation, in painting or low relief, used to cover the surface of a shield and form the ground on which the bearing is charged. See *DIAPRE*.

1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 159 Some charge their Scotchons... with diaper as the French. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her. v.* 81 To represent the Diaper by a slightly darker tint of the same tincture as that on which it is laid.

**c. fig.** Applied to the floral variegation of the surface of the ground.

1600 *Maides Metam.* II. in Bullen *O. Pl.* I. 118 This grassie bed, With summers gawdie dyaper bespred.

**III. 5. attrib.** a. Of or made of diaper (see 1).

(In quot. 1497 perh. for F. *diapré*, diapered.) 1497 *Old City Acc. Bk.* in *Archaeol. Jnrl.* XLIII. Itm a table cloth diaper. 1538 *Bury Wills* (1850) 134 A dyaper towell of vij yarle longe. 1599 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 250 Half a dosen of diaper napkins... one diaper table clothe. 1604 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 140 A poulpit clothe of silke, one owid dipar tablecloth. 1676 *Lond. Gas.* No 1124/4 One Damask and two Diaper Table Cloaths, three dozen of Diaper Napkins. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1821) 130 Diaper Tabling, of the manufacture of the kingdom of the United Netherlands. 1863 MISS BRADDON *Y. Marchmont* I. ii. 30 Her brown-stuff frock and scanty diaper pinafore.

**b. Having a pattern of this kind, diapered; as diaper-work, -pattern, -couching.**

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 131 Table clothes off dyaper work ij. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* (1811) 303 Two moor stones... somewhat curiously hewed, with diaper work. 1769 *De Foë's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 392 Both of them were curiously wrought by Diaper-work Carvings. 1838 *Archaeol.* XXVII. 421 What the older Diaper-work was—a small regular pattern—we may gather from its appearance as borrowed in Heraldry. 1859 TURNER *Dom. Archit.* III. ii. 29 The spandrel of the arch is carved with a sort of diaper pattern. 1874 PARKER *Illustr. Goth. Archit.* I. v. 175 The surface of the wall is often covered with flat foliage, arranged in small squares called diaper-work. 1876 GWILT *Archit.* Gloss. 1231 *Diaper Work*, the face of stone worked into squares or lozenges, with a leaf therein; as over arches and between bands. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 153 *Diaper couching*, a variety of couching used in Church Work. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 335 The diaper pattern of the red and white marbles.

**Diaper** (dai'apər), *v.* [prob. a. F. *diaprer*, OF. *diaprer*, f. *diapre*, *diapre*: see prec. sb.]

**1. trans.** To diversify the surface or ground of (anything) with a small uniform pattern; now *spec.* with one consisting of or based upon a diamond-shaped reticulation.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Eugenia* 711 And cled hyr wele... In clath, dyopert of gold fyne. c 1386 CHAUCE *Knt.'s T.* 1300 Couered in clooth of gold dyapered weel. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 934 And it [the bow] was peynted wel and thwiten. And over-all diapered and writen with ladies and with bachelers. 1c 1475 *Sgr. Iowe Degre* 744 With damaske white, and asure blew, Wel dyapered with lyllyes newe. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 150 Excellent Artists in Diapring Linnen-Cloaths. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* § 302 The practice of diapering the walls, whereof an instance occurs in Westminster Abbey.

**2. transf. and fig.** To adorn with diversely coloured details; to variegate.

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier*, Fragrant floweres that diapred this valley. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xii. (1632) 300 The wheelings... of the celestiall bodies diapred in colours. 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* l. i. The rayes Wherewith the sunne doth diaper the seas. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1679) 380 Such floweres as Nature usually diapred the Earth with. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. ix. 209 Tall chimneys, from whose tops smoke curled and diapred the woodland distance. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. IX. xx. v. 97 Six coffee-cups, very pretty, well diapred, and tricked-out with all the little embellishments which increase their value.

**3. intr.** To do diaper-work; to flourish.

1573 *Art of Limning* 8 How to florise or diaper with a pensel over silver or gould. *Ibid.* (1588) 8 If thou wilt diaper upon silver, take Cerius with a pensill and draw or florish what thou wilt over thy silver. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* i. xiv. 46 If you Diaper upon folds, let your worke be broken.

**Diapered** (dai'apərd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED: = F. *diapré*, OF. *diapré*.]

**1.** Having the surface or ground diversified and adorned with a diaper or fret-work pattern.

1c 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3252 A duchess dere-worthly dyghte in dyaperde wedis. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 233 All clothed in clothes dyapered of red sellk all wrought with gold. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diaperd* or *Diapred*, diversified with flourishes or sundry figures, whence we call Cloth that is so diversified, Diaper. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 50 The backside of a... sweet Bird Leaf, looks diaper'd most excellently with silver. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) II. iii. 211 Bind ye in precious diapered stuffs. 1873 FERGUSON in Tristram *Moab* 371 The same diapered brick-wall that is now seen. 1881 *Every Man his own Mechanic* § 798 A blue, green, or scarlet ground with a fleur-de-lis, or cross, or small diapered pattern.

**b. Heraldry:** see *DIAPER* sb. 4 b.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* i. v. (1660) 31 That Field or bordure is properly said to be diapered, which being fretted all over, hath something quick or dead, appearing within the frets. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xix. 303 The seal of Jasper Tudor also has the field of the seal itself diapered with the *Planta Genista*.

**c. transf. and fig.**

1595 SPENSER *Epithal.* 51 And let the ground... Be strewd with fragrant flowers all along, And diapred lyke the discoloured mead. 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass.* iii. 305, I like this grassie diapered greene earth. 1650 R. MASON in *Bulwer's Anthropol.* Let, to Author, Any vegetable on the diaper'd earth. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 426 Our diapered canopy, the deep of the sky.

**Diapering**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

**1.** The production of a diaper pattern; the covering of a surface with such a pattern.

1606 PEACHAM *Art of Drawing* 34 Diapering... is... a light tracing or running over with your pen your other work when you have quite done (I mean folds shadowing and all); it chiefly serveth to counterfeit cloth of Gold, Silver, Damask-branch, Velvet, Chamlet, &c., with what branch you list. 1882 BECK *Draper's Dict.* 97 The application of diapering to linen cannot definitely be traced. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* 78 Diapering was a device much practised

by the Mediæval armorists... This was usually effected by covering the shield with a number of small squares, or lozenges, and filling them with a variety of simple figures.

**2.** A diaper pattern; diaper-work collectively.

1875 FORTNUM *Majolica* viii. 72 Covered with the most elegant arabesque diapering of foliage and flowers intertwined. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* 81 Diapering being merely a fanciful embellishment, does not... enter into the Blazon of a Coat of Arms.

† **Diapery, di'apry, sb.** Obs. [f. *DIAPER*, after collective nouns in -ERY; in sense 1 perh. ad. OF. *diapré*, *diapré* 'diapered (stuff)'.]

**1.** = *DIAPER* sb. 1.

c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 193 Cover by cuppeborde of thy ewery with the towelle of diapery.

**2.** Diaper-work; fig. variegated face (of the earth). 1633 EARL MANCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 119 The little Bee, so soone as flowers spring, goes abroad, views the gay Diapery.

† **Diapery, di'apry, a. Obs.** [f. *DIAPER* sb. + -Y: cf. *paperly*, *wintry*.] Of the nature of diaper or diaper-work; chequered with various colouring.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. *Handicrafts* 654 The diapry mansions where man-kinde doth trade Were built in six dayes. *Ibid.* II. ii. *Colonies* 428 They lie neerer the diapry verges Of tear-bridge Tigris swallow-swifter surges.

† **Diaphanal, a. and sb.** Obs. rare. [f. mod.L. and Romanic stem *diaphan-* (see *DIAPHANE*) + -AL.]

**A. adj.** = *DIAPHANOUS*.

1607 B. JOHNSON *Entertainment to K. & Q. at Theobalds* (22 May). Divers diaphanal glasses filled with several waters, that shewed like... stones of orient and transparent hues. a 1645 W. BROWNE *Love Poems* Wks. (1859) II. 276 By thy chaster fire will all be so wrought diaphanal.

**B. sb.** A diaphanous or transparent body.

1633 SHIRLEY *Court Secret* l. i. If you find Within that great diaphanal (the Soul) an atom Look black as guilty.

**Diaphane** (dai'afən), *a. and sb.* [a. F. *diaphane* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); cf. Pr. *diafan*, It. Sp., Pg. *diafano*, med. and mod.L. *diaphan-us*; f. Gr. *diaphanēs* transparent, f. *dia-* through + *-phanēs* showing, appearing, from *φαίνω* to show, cause to appear.]

† **A. adj.** = *DIAPHANOUS*, transparent. Obs.

1561 EDEN *Arte of Navig.* l. i. Diaphane or transparent bodies. 1594 CAREW *Huart's Exam. Wits* vi. (1596) 77 Some haue colours, and some are diaphane and transparent. 1824 *Ann. Reg.* 270<sup>a</sup> A new manufacture of stuffs, with transparent figures, which he calls Diaphane Stuffs.

**B. sb.** 1. A transparent body or substance; a transparency.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 296 Frequently both in the Language of the Holy Scripture, and of divers of the ancient Heathen Authors, the whole *Diaphanum* of the Air and *Etheris* is one common appellation called Heaven; which is the denomination here given to this *Expansum*.] 1840 Mrs. BROWNE *Drama of Exile Poems* (1889) I. 100 Through the crystal diaphane.

**2.** A silk stuff: see quot.

1824 [see A.] 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 153 *Diaphane*, a woven silk stuff, having transparent coloured figures.

† **Diaphaned, ppl. a. Obs.** [repr. F. *diaphané*, pa. pple. of *diaphaner* to make transparent (Cotgr.).] Made diaphanous; transparent.

1626 Tr. *Boccalini* 53 (T.) Drinking of much wine hath the virtue to make bodies diaphaned or transparent.

**Diaphaneity** (dai'æ:fə'nəiti). Also 7 -iety. [mod. f. Gr. *διαφανής*, stem *διαφανε-*, transparent, or *διαφάνεια* transparency: see -ITY. Perhaps originating in a med. or mod.L. \**diaphaneitās*. Occurring in F. (*diaphanéité*) in 14th c. (Hatz.-Darm.); in Eng. late in 17th c., an earlier synonym being *DIAPHANITY*. The corresponding form of the adj. is *diaphaneous*.] The quality of being freely pervious to light; transparency.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvii. 311 The Diaphaneity of the Air. 1661 — *Examen* vii. (1682) 83 The difficulty of explaining the Diaphaneity of glass or crystal. 1662 MERRETT Tr. *Neri's Art of Glass* xxxvi. Until the Seagreen lose it's transparence and diaphaneity. 1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3046 The different Diaphaneities of the Humors of the Eye. 1678 HOBBS *Decam.* ix. 121 The Causes of Diaphaneity and Refraction. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 206 The diaphaneity of the material. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 399 The diaphaneity of bodies is very distinct from their power of transmitting heat.

**Diaphaneous**, obs. var. *DIAPHANOUS*.

† **Diaphanic, a. Obs.** [irreg. f. Gr. *διαφανής*, or f. Romanic stem *diaphan-* (see *DIAPHANE*) + -IC.] = *DIAPHANOUS*.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. i. § 6 Vast, open, subtile, diaphanicke, or transparent body.

|| **Diaphanie** (dia'fanə). [mod. F. *diaphanie*, f. *diaphane*: see *DIAPHANE*.] The name given to a process for the imitation of painted or stained glass.

1859 *Ecclesiol.* XX. 122 A French invention called Diaphanie—a transparent coloured paper... intended to be applied to plain glass. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 3 Dec. 289/1, I have... decorated a window in diaphanie. 1874 (*title*), Designs for Windows to be executed in Diaphanie.

† **Diaphanité, Obs.** [ad. obs. F. *diaphanité* (Palissy, 16th c.) = Sp. *diáfamidad*, It. *diáfamità*, f. F. *diaphane*, It. *diafan-o*, med.L. *diaphan-us*: see *DIAPHANE* and -ITY.] = *DIAPHANEITY*.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* iii. in Ashm. (1652) 42 A goodly stone glittering with perspicuity, Being of wonderful and excellent Diaphanité. 1577 DEE *Relat. Spir.* i. (1659) 9 The



Stone was of his natural Diaphanite. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* ii. 1. 55 If it be made hot in a crucible... it will grow dim, and abate its diaphanity. 1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* i. 55 It was like a thin horn something diaphanous... which diaphanity might perchance hinder the appearance both of its cavity and angularity.

**Diaphanometer.** [f. Gr. *διαφανής* transparent, or rather its med. L. and Romanic adaptation *diaphano-* + *-meter*, Gr. *μέτρον* measure.] A measurer of transparency; *spec.* an instrument for measuring the transparency of the atmosphere.

1789 *Tillich's Philos. Mag.* III. 377 (Article) Description of M. de Saussure's Diaphanometer. The diaphanometer is... designed to show the greatness of the evaporation existing in any limited part of the atmosphere which surrounds us. The measure of transparency... is founded on the proportion of the distances at which determined objects cease to be visible. 1807 T. Young *Lect. Nat. Phil. & Mech. Arts* II. 74. 1857 J. P. Nichol *Cycl. Phys. Sc.*

**Diaphanous** (dai-ə-fā-nəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *-σκον-ος* observing.]

†1. A contrivance for viewing transparent positive photographs. *Obs.*

1868 Chambers' *Encycl.* III. 538/1 *Diaphanoscope*, a dark box constructed for exhibiting transparent photographs.

2. An instrument used in obstetrical surgery for the examination of internal organs through the translucent walls of the abdomen when internally illuminated by electricity. Hence **Diaphanoscopy**, the clinical use of the diaphanoscope.

1883 *Q. Rev.* July 82 The long promised but never perfected diaphanoscope. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Diaphanoscopy*, a term applied by Lazarewitch to the exploration of the genital organs by means of an electric light introduced into the vagina in a glass tube.

**Diaphanous** (dai-ə-fā-nəs), *a.* Also 7 diaphanous. [f. med. L. *diaphanus* (see DIAPHANE) + *-ous*. The form *diaphaneus* more closely represented the Gr.: cf. DIAPHANEITY.] Permitting the free passage of light and vision; perfectly transparent; pellucid.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. 1. § 7 Aristotle calleth light a quality inherent, or cleaving to a Diaphanous body. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* ii. 4 In hell there shall be nothing diaphanous, perspicuous, clear. c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. 1. xxix, To transmute Dust and Sand to such a diaphanous pellucid dainty body as you see a Crystal-Glasse is. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 10 The diaphanous texture of the particles in the vitrioline solution. 1680 BOYLE *Scept. Chem.* v. 326 The one substance is Opaque, and the other somewhat Diaphanous. 1794 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xxxii. 500 The fructifications are in a diaphanous membrane. 1833 PENNY *Cycl.* I. 450/a The crystals of the amethyst vary from diaphanous to translucent. 1868 DUNCAN *Insect World* ii. 59 The wings are whitish, not diaphanous. 1895 *The Lady* 31 Jan. 133 With this was worn a diaphanous white picture hat caught up with... white ribbons.

Hence **Diaphanously** *adv.*, in a diaphanous manner, transparently; **Diaphanousness**, diaphanous quality, transparency.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Epist. Portage's Mystic Div.*, Most Diaphanously, perspicuously, no less clearly... than the Sun Beams upon a Wall of Crystal. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 220 As here order'd 'twill be diaphanously clear. 1737 BAILEY vol. II, *Diaphaneity*, *Diaphanousness*, the property of a diaphanous Body.

**Diaphanometric** (dai-ə-fim-ē-trik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *δια-* apart (DIA-) + *αφή* touch + *-METRIC*.] Relating to the measurement of the comparative tactile sensibility of parts.

*Diaphanometric compasses*, 'an instrument, consisting of a pair of compasses with a graduated scale, used for the same purpose as the *Æsthesiometer*.' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

181. in DENGELSON.

**Diaphonic** (dai-ə-fō-nik), *a.* [f. as DIAPHON-Y + *-ic*.] Also **Diaphonical**.

1. Of or pertaining to diaphony: see DIAPHONY 2. 1822 *New Monthly Mag.* VI. 202 To give a concert with a full orchestra upon the diaphonic principle.

2. = DIACUSTIC.

1775 Ash, *Diaphonic*. 1846 WORCESTER, *Diaphonic*, *Diaphonical*.

**Diaphonics**. ? *Obs.* [f. as pl. of prec.: see *-ics*.] = DIACUSTICS.

1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 473 Three parts of our Doctrine of Acoustics; which are yet nameless, unless we call them Acousticks, Diacousticks, and Catacousticks, or (in another sense, but to as good purpose) Phonicks, Diaphonicks, and Cataphonicks. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Diacousticks*, or *Diaphonicks*, is the consideration of the properties of Refracted sound, as it passes through different mediums.

† **Diaphonist**. *Obs. rare* —. [f. next + *-ist*.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diaphonist*, he that makes divers sounds.

**Diaphony** (dai-ə-fō-ni), *Mus.* [ad. late L. *diaphonia* dissonance, discord, *a.* Gr. *διαφωνία* discord, f. *διαφώνος* dissonant, f. *δια-* apart + *φώνη* to sound. Cf. F. *diaphonie*, 18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.]

†1. In etymol. sense: Discord. *Obs.* —

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diaphony*, a divers sound, a discord.

2. In mediæval music (as usually understood): The most primitive form of harmony, in which the parts proceeded by parallel motion in fourths, fifths, and octaves: the same as ORGANUM.

But some suppose it to have meant a system in which the parts were sung *responsively* at these intervals.

1834 A. MERRICK *Albrechtsberger's Theoret. Wks.* 154 note. 1871 *Q. Rev.* No. 261. 158 We might add no harmony, for

the diaphony employed... is to our ears most terrible discord. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 391 The supposed first form of harmony, which was called Diaphony, or Organum. 1881 MACFARREN *Counterp.* i. 1 Diaphony... may have meant alternation or response... the parts... were sung in succession and not together.

|| **Diaphoresis** (dai-ə-fō-rē-sis), *Med.* [L. *diaphoresis*, *a.* Gr. *διαφώρεσις* a sweat, perspiration, f. *διαφώρεω* to carry off, *spec.* to throw off by perspiration, f. *δια-* through + *φωρεῖν* to carry.] Perspiration; especially, that produced by artificial means.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Diaphoresis*, evaporation, as by sweating. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 101 This sort of Cure by a Diaphoresis is not always certain. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 93 In the Height of Fevers... it is very effectual... to forward a Diaphoresis. 1876 BARTHOLOMEW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 53 When active diaphoresis is the object to be accomplished, the patient must be well enveloped in blankets.

**Diaphoretic** (dai-ə-fō-rē-tik), *a.* and *sb.* *Med.* [ad. L. *diaphoreticus*, *a.* Gr. *διαφωρητικός* promoting perspiration, f. *διαφώρεω* as prec. So F. *diaphoretique*, in 14th c. *diaphoretique* in Hatz.-Darm.]

**A.** *adj.* Having the property of inducing or promoting perspiration; sudorific.

1653 T. GALE *Antidot.* I. iv. 3 The simples Diaphoretic are these. 1651 H. SHIRLEY *Mart. Souldier* III. iv. in *Bullen O. Pl.* I. 210 Diaphoretic Medicines to expell ill vapours from the noble parts by sweats. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Rect.* (1685) 253 Baths and Hot Springs that are very Diaphoretic. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Antimony*, To prepare Diaphoretic Antimony. 1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 44/1 It is diuretic but not diaphoretic.

**B.** *sb.* A medicinal agent having this property.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 19 Then diaphoreticks at first, and colder diureticks. 1672 *Phil. Trans.* VII. 4029 He commends Spirit of Hartshorn, as an excellent Diaphoretick. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 273 Diaphoreticks or Promoters of Perspiration. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 35 The only diaphoretic that is of much practical value is some form of bath which promotes perspiration.

† **Diaphoretical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + *-AL*.] = DIAPHORETIC *a.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 341 The ashes of a goats horn incorporate into an vnguent with oile of myrtles, keeps those from diaphoretical sweats who are anointed therewith. 1605 TIMME *Querist.* II. vii. 141 Why it should be diaphoretical, that is to say, apt to prouoke sweates. 1657 W. COLES *Adam in Eden* 329 By its dryness and diaphoretical quality.

**Diaphoric** (dai-ə-fō-rik), *a.* *Math.* [f. Gr. *διαφωρος* different + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to difference; in *diaphoric function*, a function of the differences of variables.

1883 CAYLEY in *Camb. Phil. Trans.* XIII. 12 The function... is a function of the differences of the variables... Any such function is said to be 'diaphoric': and it is easy to see that taking for the variables any inverts whatever, a diaphoric function is always curvate. 1893 LLOYD TANNER in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* XXIV. 204.

**Diaphorite** (dai-ə-fō-rīt), *Min.* [f. Gr. *διαφωρος* different, *διαφορά* difference, distinction + *-ITE*.] † **a.** A name formerly used for an altered rhodonite related to allagite. **b.** A name given by Zepharovich to the orthorhombic form of Freieslebenite.

1868 DANA *Min. Index*, Diaphorite, *v.* Allagite. 1871 *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. III. I. 381 He retains the original name for the monoclinic species, and gives the name *diaphorite* to the orthorhombic.

**Diaphragm** (dai-ə-fā-rəm), *sb.* Also 7- *agmo*. [ad. L. *diaphragma*, *a.* Gr. *διάφραγμα*, the midriff, primarily 'partition-wall, barrier', f. *δια-* through, apart + *φράγμα* fence, f. *φράσσειν* to fence in, hedge round. Long used in L. form. Cf. F. *diaphragme*, in 13-14th c. *diaphragme* (Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. *I. Anat.* The septum or partition, partly muscular, partly tendinous, which in mammals divides the thoracic from the abdominal cavity; the midriff.

Its action is important in respiration, and it is also concerned in laughter, sneezing, and hiccough; hence to move the diaphragm, to excite laughter.

1398 IRENSA *Barth. De P. R.* VII. iv. (1495) 269 Diaphragma is a symple that departeth and is sette betwene the bowels and the spirytual members. c1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 161 P. B. *La Primand. Fr. Acad.* II. 220 There is a partition called diaphragma by the Grecians, which separateth the instruments of the vital partes, from the nourishing parts. 1656 BACON *Sylva* § 607 It is true that they [*Insecta*] have (some of them) Diaphragm and an Intestine. 1659 GAYLE *Holy Madn.* 293 It still mouses my Diaphragme, what once mov'd the Spleene of Cyrus. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 266 Divers of the Solid Parts, as the Heart and Lung, the Diaphragma. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 359 The Diaphragm is a muscle of the greatest importance in respiration. 1872 DARWIN *Emotions* viii. 202 The sound of laughter is produced by a deep inspiration, followed by short, interrupted spasmodic contractions of the chest, and especially of the diaphragm. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 1 Inspiration is performed chiefly by the aid of the diaphragm.

II. Transferred uses.

2. *generally.* Applied to anything natural or artificial which in its nature or function resembles the diaphragm of the animal body, or similarly serves as a partition.

1660 BOYLE *New. Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxiv. 192 Certain Diaphragms, consisting of the coats of the bubbles. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 27 That this fiery bottom was only a

roof or diaphragm, of no great thickness, the upper and solidified portion of the incandescent matter of the volcano. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Aug. 12 A real advance in cartography was made when Dicaearch of Messena 390-290 B.C. introduced the parallel of Rhodes. This 'diaphragm' was intersected at right angles by parallel lines representing meridians.

3. *a. Zool.* A septum or partition separating the successive chambers of certain shells. Also applied to the operculum of a gastropod.

1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 121 These shells which are thus spirallised and separated with Diaphragmes, were some kind of Nautili. 1728 WOODWARD *Fossils* (J.), Parted into numerous cells by means of diaphragms. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* v. 68 The same thin diaphragms... marked the successive stages of the animal's growth. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* v. 76 Some... which close the mouth of the shell with a diaphragm of secreted mucus.

**b. Bot. A septum or partition consisting of one or more layers of cells, occurring in the tissues of plants; a transverse partition in a stem or leaf.**

1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* 125 Not to consist of abundance of long pores separated with Diaphragms, as Cork does. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 35 The mouth being for some time closed by a veil, or diaphragm, which ultimately disappears. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 217 The air-passages in the internodes, petioles, and leaves of most Monocotyledons... the internodes and petioles or conical leaves of the Marsiliaceæ, the leaves of the Isotetæ, etc., are partitioned by diaphragms. *Ibid.* 219 The one-layered diaphragms... in the leaf of Pistia.

4. *Mech.* A thin lamina or plate serving as a partition, or for some specific purpose; sometimes transferred to other appliances by which such purpose is effected: e.g.

**a.** A thin plate or disk used as a partition, especially in a tube or pipe; in optical instruments, an opaque plate or disk pierced with a circular hole to cut off marginal beams of light.

1665 HOOKER *Microgr.* Pref., The Ray... passes also perpendicularly through the Glass diaphragme. 1669 BOYLE *Contn. New Exp.* II. (1682) 19 A Diaphragma or Midriff of Tin whose edges are so polished on both sides that [etc.]. 1682 *Weekly Mem. Ingen.* 250 Two tin pipes, with a diaphragm pierced in the middle, and stopped with a sucker. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 203 Several diaphragms of paste-board... to be applied to the object-glass externally. 1800 *Ibid.* XC. 557 A diaphragm, whose aperture was  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch, was then put over the object-glass of the transit telescope. 1850 CHUBB *Locks & Keys* 35 In a line with the plane of the plate, or diaphragm of the lock. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys. ix.* 229 To have what is termed a diaphragm (that is an opaque plate with a hole in the centre) in the path of the rays.

*transf.* 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxvii. 207 The clouds... had, during the night, thrown vast diaphragms across the sky. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Prominc.* I. iii. 161 The lips which form a variable diaphragm. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii. 397 The iris serving as a diaphragm.

**b.** The porous cup of a voltaic cell. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 126 Taking 14. for diaphragm or porous cell. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 234 The hydrogen  $H_2$  does not as in that case remain free. It passes through the diaphragm and displaces an equivalent of copper in the sulphate of copper.

**c.** A membrane stretched in or on a frame; a vibrating membrane or disk in an acoustic instrument; the vibrating disk of a telephone.

1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* I. (1856) 483 The kayak itself is a mere diaphragm of skin, stretched on a wooden frame. 1866 *Reader* 15 Sept. 796 An ear-trumpet, across the mouth of which was stretched a diaphragm of Indian rubber. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* p. iii. In 1861 Reiss discovered that a vibrating diaphragm could be actuated by the human voice. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 155/1 When the sound vibrations impinge upon the mica diaphragm the needle-point will indent the tinfoil.

**d.** The assemblage of lines of reference in the focus of a telescope, whether ruled upon glass, or formed of spider webs stretched in a frame.

1829 W. PEARSON *Pract. Astron.* II. 133 The first reticulated diaphragm that was used in making astronomical observations was by the Parisian astronomer Cassini. 1844 SMYTH *Cycle Celest. Objects* (1860) 215 Reticulated diaphragms... useful in mapping stars, and differentiating them. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 76 Fine spider lines tightly stretched across a metal plate or diaphragm.

5. *attrib.*, as *diaphragm current*, *eyepiece*, *nerve*, *plate*, etc.

1667 R. LOWER in *Phil. Trans.* II. 546 A dog, whose Diaphragme-nerves are cut. 1850 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 89 One inch in length for diaphragm shells. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diaphragm currents*, electric currents caused by forcing a liquid through a porous diaphragm.

Hence || **Diaphragmatia**, **Diaphragmata**, **Igia** [Gr. *ἄλγος*, *-αλγία* pain], pain in the diaphragm; || **Diaphragmatitis**, *-itis*, inflammation of the diaphragm; **Diaphragmatocoele**, hernia of the diaphragm (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

1835-6 Todd *Cycl. Anat.* II. 6/a The diaphragm is subject to attacks of inflammation... termed diaphragmatitis. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, Diaphragmatia, Diaphragmatocoele. 1857 DENGELSON *Med. Lex.* 293 Diaphragmatia, Diaphragmatitis. *Ibid.*, The essential symptoms of diaphragmatitis.

**Diaphragm**, *v.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To fit or act upon with a diaphragm. To diaphragm down, in *Optics*: to reduce the field of vision of (a lens, etc.) by means of an opaque diaphragm with a central aperture (see prec. sb. 4 a).

1879 H. GRUBB in *Proc. R. Publ. Soc.* 181 Even after shutting one eye and diaphragming the other down. 1894 *Brit. J. Nat. Photogr.* XLI. 1 If both [lenses] are diaphragmed down to the same aperture.



**Diaphragmal**, *a.* [f. DIAPHRAGM + -AL.] Of the nature of a diaphragm; diaphragmatic.

1890 *Darwin's Expt. Emotions* (ed. 2) iii. 85 note, The diaphragmal respiration.

**Diaphragmatic** (dai'æfrægmæt'ik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. διαφραγμα-, stem of διαφραγμα DIAPHRAGM; see -IO. Cf. F. *diaphragmatique* (Paré 16th c.)] Of or pertaining to the diaphragm; of the nature of a diaphragm.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s.v. *Vein*, *Diaphragmatic veins*, the midriff veins. 1755 SPRY in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 478 The diaphragmatic upper mouth of the stomach. 1836 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXIX. 167 The diaphragmatic convulsion, which, in the expressive language of our nation, is called a guffaw. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. ii. § 1.259 That movement in the lower part of the chest and abdomen so characteristic of male breathing, which is called diaphragmatic. 1881 MIVART *Cat* 462 A complete diaphragmatic partition.

**Diaphragmatically**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -AL + -LY.] In a diaphragmatic manner; by means of the diaphragm.

1888 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* Dec. 14/1 The important point in breathing is to do so diaphragmatically and not claviculantly.

**Diaphragmed**, *pph.* *a.* [f. DIAPHRAGM *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.] Furnished with a diaphragm or diaphragms.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 114 The pores... were they diaphragm'd, like those of Cork, would afford us... ten times as many little cells.

**Diaphysis** (dai'æfis'is). [ad. Gr. διάφωσις a growing through, also a point of separation, f. δια- through, apart + φύνω to produce, bring forth.]

1. *Anat.* 'The shaft of a long bone, as distinct from the extremities' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 11 Their extremities are enlarged, and their middle part, which is named body or diaphysis, is contracted. 1890 W. J. WALSHAM *Surgery* (ed. 3) III. 184 Twenty-one years of age, the period at which nearly all the epiphyses have united with their diaphyses. 1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct. 768 When amputation is done in the diaphysis the bone keeps on growing from its upper epiphysis.

2. *Bot.* 'A preternatural extension of the centre of the flower, or of an inflorescence' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866).

Hence **Diaphysial**, *a.*, of or pertaining to the diaphysis. In mod. Dicts.

|| **Diaplasia** (dai'æplási's). *Surg.* [mod. L., a. Gr. διάπλασις a putting into shape, setting of a limb, f. διαπλάσσειν to form, mould.] (See quotes.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Diaplasia*, is the setting of a Limb which was out of joint. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 232 In French surgery... Diaplasia and Anaplasia mean also, restoration to the original form—as in fractures, etc. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Diaplastic**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [f. same etymon as prec.: see PLASTIC.]

1721 BAILEY, *Diaplastics* (in *Pharmacy*), medicines which are good for a Limb out of joint. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Diapnoe**. *Med.* *Obs.* [mod. L., a. Gr. διαπνοή in Galen, perspiration.] An insensible perspiration, or gentle moisture on the skin.

1681 tr. Willis' *Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Diapnoe*, a breathing forth. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Diaphoresis* or *Diapnoe*.

Hence **Diapnoegenous**, **Diapnoic** *adjs.*, producing a moderate perspiration.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 699 The perspiratory fluid is secreted by an appropriate glandular apparatus termed by Breschet, *diapnoegenous*.

**Diapophysis** (dai'æpph'is'is). *Anat. Pl.* -physes. [f. Gr. δια through, apart + ἀποφύσις offshoot, ΑΠΟΦΥΣΙΣ.] A term applied by Owen to a pair of exogenous segments of the typical vertebra, forming lateral processes of the neural arch.

In the cervical vertebrae of man and other mammals it is represented by the posterior part of the ring enclosing the vertebral artery; in the dorsal vertebrae by the transverse process; in the lumbar and sacral vertebrae by short processes of the centrum (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1854 OWEN *Skeleton in Circ. Sc. Organ. Nat. I.* 168 The neural arch... also sometimes includes a pair of bones, called 'diapophyses'. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* vi. (1873) 220 We may thus distinguish two series of paraxial parts on each side, one made up of tubercular processes (or diapophyses) and ribs, and the other made up of caputular processes (or parapophyses) and ribs.

Hence **Diapophysial**, *a.*, of or belonging to a diapophysis.

1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc. Organ. Nat. I.* 206 The bones... manifest more of their diapophysial character than their homotopes do in the occipital segment.

|| **Diaporesis** (dai'æpor'is'is). *Rhet.* [mod. L., a. Gr. διαπόρεσις a being at a loss, doubting.] A rhetorical figure, in which the speaker professes to be at a loss, which of two or more courses, statements, etc., to adopt.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Diaporesis*, a doubting, a Rhetorical figure, in which there seems to be a doubt proposed to the audience before whom the Oration is made. [So in later Dicts.] 1844 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* (1857) 215 *Aporia*, called also *diaporesis*. The Latin term is *addubitatio*.

† **Diaporous**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. δια- through + -πορος passing through, f. πορος passage, pore; cf. εύπορος easy to pass through.] Having the quality of penetrating or passing through.

1682 EVELYN *Mem.* 24 Mar., A discourse of... the difficulty of finding any red colour effectual to penetrate glass... that the most diaporous, as blue, yellow, &c., did not enter into the substance of what was ordinarily painted, more than very shallow... other reds and whites not at all beyond the superficies.

**Diapositive** (dai'æpoz'itiv). *Photogr.* [f. Gr. δια- through + POSITIVE.] A transparent positive photographic picture, such as those used as lantern slides.

1893 *Voice* (N. Y.) 30 Nov., An ordinary negative... is first made, then placed in contact with another sensitive (dry) plate and a diapositive made from it.

† **Diapre**, *a.* *Her. Obs.* [a. F. *diapré* diapered.] = DIAPERED *i. b.*

1564 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 93 The field Geules, a Frette engraved Ermine. If this Fret be of mo peeces then ye here see, then altereth it from the same name, & is blazed dyapre. 1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentrie* 1. 190 A coat-armour Diapre may be charged with any thing, either quick or dead; but plants, fruits, leaves, or flowers, be aptest to occupy such coats. 1727-31 CHAMBERS *Cyclop.*, *Diapre* or *Diapered*, in heraldry, a dividing of a field into planes, or compartments, in the manner of fret-work; and filling the same with variety of figures.

† **Diaprise**, *v.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. F. *diaprer* to DIAPER + -IZE.] = DIAPER *v.*

1666 LISLE *Du Barlas*, *Noc* 116 The diaprired ridges [margers diapries] And faire ended banks of Tegil bursting bridges. [Cf. DIAPERY *a.*, second quot.]

† **Diaprun**, *ne.* *Obs.* Also **diaprunum**. [ad. med. L. *diaprunum*, f. DIA- + L. *prunum* plum. In F. *diaprun* (1700 in Hatz.-Darm.) formerly *diaprunum*.] 'An electuary made of damask prunes and divers other simples, good to cool the body in hot burning fevers' (*Physical Dict.* 1657).

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II. i. 55 They had purged him... with Diaprunum. 1639 J. W. tr. *Guibert's Char. Physic* I. 23 Mixe with it two drammes of diaprunes.

**Diapry**, *sb.* and *a.*: see DIAPERY.

† **Diapsalm**. *Obs.* In 4 diasalm, 8 diapsalma. [a. L. *diapsalma* (Jerome), a. Gr. διάψαλμα, used by the LXX in the Psalms for the Heb. *Selah*.] (See quotes.)

1382 WYCLIF *Ps. Prol.* iii, The deuyseoun of salmys that ben clepid diasalms ben in noubre de seuenti and fwe. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diapsalma*, a Pause or change of Note in Singing. [1877 JENNINGS & LOWE *Ps. Introd.* 28 *Διάψαλμα* then means probably a musical interlude, perhaps of a forte character.]

|| **Diapyesis**. *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. διαπύσις, f. διαπύειν to suppurate.] Suppuration. Hence **Diapyesitic** *a.* and *sb.*, **Diapyesical** *a.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 699 Both of them [greater and lesser Basilicum] are Diapyesical. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diapyesitics*, Medicines that cause Swellings to suppurate or run with Matter, or that ripen and break Sores. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diapyesis*.

**Diapylon**, *obs.* form of DIACHYLON.

**Diarch** (dai'ærk), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. δι- twice + ἀρχή beginning, origin.] Proceeding from two distinct points of origin: said of the primary xylem (or wood) of the root.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 362 Its xylem is in the great majority of cases... diametrically diarch. *Ibid.* 363 Triarch and tetrarch bundles sometimes occur in thick roots of species, which are usually diarch. 1887 HILLHOUSE *Strasburger's Pract. Bot.* 188 The roots of... ferns are generally diarch.

**Diarchy** (dai'ærki). [f. Gr. δι- twice + ἀρχία rule: cf. μοναρχία rule of one; f. ἀρχός chief.] A government by two rulers.

1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. viii. 318 A diarchy, though less usual than a monarchy, was not a very rare form of government.

**Diaria**, *obs.* form of DIARRHŒA.

**Diarial** (dai'ærriäl), *a.* [f. L. *diari-um* DIARY *sb.* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, a diary.

1845 W. L. ALEXANDER *Mem. J. Watson* Pref. 6 A series of detached notes and diarial jottings. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. i. a The diarial record. 1888 A. G. DRAPER in *Amer. Ann. Deaf* Apr. 124 Letters and diarial extracts.

**Diarian** (dai'ærriän), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -AN.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to a diary or journal; † journalistic (*obs.*).

1774 (*title*) The Diarian Repository or Mathematical Register, containing a complete collection of all the Mathematical Questions, published in the Ladies' Diary, from 1704 to 1760. 1785 CRABBE *Newspaper Wks.* 1834 II. 137 Diarian sages greet their brother sage. 1794 WOLCOTT (*P. Pindar*) *Rowl. for Oliver Wks.* II. 392 His strength in fields diarian dares he try?

*B. sb.* The author or writer of a diary; † a journalist. *rare.*

1800 *Morn. Her. in Spirit Publ. Jnals.* (1801) IV. 148 A Diarian [an article is so signed].

**Diariness**, *nonce-wd.* [f. DIARY *sb.* + -NESS.] The quality characteristic of a diary.

1891 *Murray's Mag.* Sept. 464 The 'diariness' of his writing makes us regret that... he should have sought publication.

**Diarist** (dai'ærist). [f. DIARY *sb.* + -IST.] One who keeps a diary; the author of a diary.

1818 in TODD. 1826 SCOTT *Rev. Pepys's Mem.* (1849) 107 The characters of the two diarists were essentially different. 1854 LOWELL *Jnrl. in Italy* Prose Wks. 1890 I. 121 The English language... can show but one sincere diarist, Pepys.

1895 *Sat. Rev.* II. 36/2 In these volumes, he [T. Moore] is only a remarkably dull diarist.

**Diaristic** (dai'æristik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC.] Of the style of a diarist; of the nature of a diary.

1884 *March. Even. News* 2 Apr., Lady Brassey's diaristic account of her visit to Egypt after the war. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Oct. 616 His letters and diaristic fragments.

**Diariæ** (dai'æriz), *v.* [f. DIARY *sb.* + -IZE.] *intr.* To write a record of events in a diary. Hence **Diariæing** *vbl. sb.* and *pph. a.*

1827 MOORE *Diary* 6-31 Mar. V. 161 [I] have not had time to diariæ, so must record by wholesale what I remember. 1853 LOCKHART in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. xxviii. 295, I had to spare Tories about as often as Whigs the castigation of diariæing Malagrowther. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIX. 443 Where is the man who, when he diariæes frankly and fairly, does not write himself vain?

**Diarrhœa** (dai'ærri-ä). Also 4-5 diaria, 6-diarrhœa. [a. L. *diarrhœa*, a. Gr. διάρροια a flowing through, diarrhœa, f. διαρρέειν to flow through.]

1. A disorder consisting in the too frequent evacuation of too fluid feces, sometimes attended with griping pains.

In 17th c. usually with *the*, in 18th with *a*, now (in literary and educated use) without article.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De F. R. VII.* II. (1495) 265 Diaria is a symple flyxe of the wombe. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1545) H viij b, The sayde fluxe is named diarrhœa. 1564 SIR W. CECIL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. II. 291 The Queenes Majesty fell perillously sick on Saturday last, the accident came to that which they call diarrhœa. 1569 R. ANDROSE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* IV. 1. 12 To remedie the diseases called Dissenteria and Diarrhœa. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. 1. *Furries*, The diarrhœa and the burning-fever In Sommer-season doo their fell endeavour. 1658 ROWLAND *Mowbray's Theat.* Ins. 1104 They stay also the Dyarrhœa... kill and drive out all Belly-worms. 1733 *Pork Let. to Gay* (1735) I. 333 To wait for the next cold Day to throw her into a Diarrhœa. 1734 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 269 A cholera Morbus, or incurable Diarrhœa. 1800 *Med. Jnrl.* IV. 60 These medicines caused diarrhœa. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 240 Celebrated in Ireland as a remedy in diarrhœa. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 525 The term diarrhœa is used to denote morbid frequency of intestinal dejections which are, also, liquid or morbidly soft, and often otherwise altered in character.

*attrib.* 1890 B. A. WHITELEGGE *Hygiene & Public Health* xii, The diarrhœa death-rate... Density of buildings upon an area increases the tendency to diarrhœa mortality.

2. *transf.* An excessive flow (of words, etc.).

1698 F. B. *Modest Censure* 15 This sort of Medicaments hath cured his Pen of the Diarrhœa. A 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. III.* (1845) II. ii. 47 He... was troubled with a diarrhœa of words. 1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 937 We allude... to the diarrhœa of emendations.

**Diarrhœal** (dai'ærriäl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to diarrhœa.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 248 The diarrhœal porraceous flux. 1871 *Daily News* 16 Aug., Diarrhœal infection. 1883 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* xviii. (ed. 6) 479 Diarrhœal and dysenteric evacuations. 1890 B. A. WHITELEGGE *Hygiene* xii. 303 High temperature of the air has long been observed to be associated with high diarrhœal mortality.

**Diarrhœic** (dai'ærri-ik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of diarrhœa.

1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* (ed. 6) 86. 1894 *Daily News* 25 July 5/4 It is in diarrhœic complaints that the increase was most marked.

**Diarrhœotic**, -rhetic (dai'ærri-ik, -r'etik), *a.* [f. DIARRHŒA, in loose imitation of Gr. verbal adjectives in -τικός. (The actual verbal adj. from διαρρέειν is διαρρῶς-ος, which would have given diarrrhythic.) = DIARRHŒIC.

Also confused with *diuretic*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diarrhœotic*, that hath a Lask or looseness in the belly without inflammation. A 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), Millet is diarrhœtic, cleansing, and useful in diseases of the kidneys. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diarrhœtic*, *Diarrhœic*, same as *Diarrhœic*.

**Diarthrodial** (dai'ærriōdiäl), *a.* *Anat.* [f. DI- pref. 3 (Gr. δια-) + ARTHRODIAL.] Pertaining to or characterized by arthrosis.

*Diarthrodial cartilages*: the cartilages which cover the joint-ends of bones' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 285 The diarthrodial cartilages... have disappeared. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 88 The bones entering into the composition of diarthrodial joints. 1876 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) I. 132 Certain forms of diarthrodial joint have received special names.

**Diarthrosis** (dai'ærriōsis). *Anat.* [f. DI- pref. 3 (Gr. δια-) + ἀρθρωσις ARTHROSIS, articulation.] The general term for all forms of articulation which admit of the motion of one bone upon another; free arthrosis.

1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* 3 b, Not vnder the kynde of Diarthrosis, but Synarthrosis: for as much as the moving of these bones is most obscure. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parry's Chirurg.* xvi. xxxv. (1678) 365 The wrist... consisting of a composure of eight bones knit to the whole cubit by Diarthrosis. 1668 Sir T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrrus* iii. 59 The Diarthrosis or motive Articulation. 1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 283 The rotatory diarthrosis... is that which allows only motions of rotation. 1844 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 92 Diarthrosis is the movable articulation which constitutes by far the greater number of the joints of the body.

**Diary** (dai'ærri), *sb.* [ad. L. *diari-um* daily allowance, also (later) a journal, diary, f. *die*-s day: in form, a subst. use of the neuter of *diarius* adj. (see next), which, however, is not recorded in ancient L. See -ARIUM, -ARY <sup>1</sup> B. 2.]



1. A daily record of events or transactions, a journal; specifically, a daily record of matters affecting the writer personally, or which come under his personal observation.

1581 Wm. FLEETWOOD in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 288 Thus most humbly I send unto you good Lo. this last weeks Diarye. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. ii. § 11. 14 It is... an use well received in enterprises memorable... to keepe Diaries of that which passeth continually. 1648 *Answ. to Printed Bk.* 14 A diary... of the Parliament held 1 Hen. 4. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* Intro. (1674) 17/2 A Diary or Journal, as the name imports, containing the Actions of each day. 1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* 228 Diaries of wind and weather, and of the various qualifications of the air. 1684 PETER (title), A Relation or Diary of the Siege of Vienna. 1765 J. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. ii. 213 Goffe kept a Journal of diary. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Chr. Lit., Diaries*, We converse with the absent by letters, and with ourselves by diaries. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. 305 As I kept no diary during the prevalence of the influenza, I send what I can recollect. 1889 *Jessore Coming of Friars* iii. 130 In the thirteenth century men never kept diaries or journals... but monasteries did. *Mod.* The entries of a private diary. attrib. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Apr. 9/3 The plaintiff gave peculiar diary accounts of about fifty meetings with the defendant.

2. A book prepared for keeping a daily record, or having spaces with printed dates for daily memoranda and jottings; also, applied to calendars containing daily memoranda on matters of importance to people generally, or to members of a particular profession, occupation, or pursuit.

A diary in this sense may vary in size from a folio volume, large enough to hold a detailed daily record in sense 1, to a small pocket-book with daily spaces only for the briefest notes, or merely with printed memoranda for daily reference. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv. 1, This is my diary, wherein I note my actions of the day. 1648 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 30 He must always have a Diary about him... to set down what... His eyes meet with most remarkable. 1662 J. NEWTON (title), A Perpetual Diary; or, Almanac. 1800 W. ROBSON (title), The Persian Diary; or, Reflections of Oriental Gift of Daily Counsel. 1879 *Print. Trades Jnl.* xxvii. 7 The left hand pages form a perpetual poetical diary. *Ibid.* xxix. 6 The diary before us... is a stout quarto. 1883 *Whitaker's Alm.* 456 The English Citizen's Diary... showing the days when certain Official Duties are to be performed; also the days when Inland Revenue Licences expire and must be renewed.

3. Short for *diary fever*: see DIARY a. 1. Obs. 1639 HORN & ROSE *Gate Lang. Unl.* xxiv. § 310 A diary is of one daies continuance, and runs not beyond that time. 1657 G. STARKY *Helmont's Vind.* 164 The disease at the first taking in hand was but a plain Diary. 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* vi. 155 Hippocrates... thought that all Fevers, Diaries excepted, have their rise from choler.

Diary (dai'ri), a. [ad. med. L. *diari-us* daily, f. *dies* day: cf. F. *diàire* ('fevre ephemere ou diàire')] 16th c. in Hatz-Darm.]

1. Lasting for one day; ephemeral.

1610 BARROUGH *Math. Physic* iv. ii. (1639) 218 All Diarie feavers be ingendred of an outward Cause. 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1629) 188 Those *diari-epoi*, diary dewy Christians, whose goodness is dissipate as soone as ever the Sunne beholdeth it. 1658 ROWLAND *Moffet's Theat. Ins.* 948 These diary creatures break forth out of certain husks of putrefied grapes. 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 660 A Diary Period... may be hence expected. 1707 FLOYER *Ph. sic. Pulse-Watch* 122 Obstructions produce a diary Fever if small, but if great a continence Fever. 1834 J. M. GOOD *Study Med. recd.* 41. 596 There are few persons who have not felt this species of diary fever at times. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diary-fever*, a fever lasting one day; also called *Ephemera*.

2. Daily. Obs.

1594 UNTON *Corr.* Roxb. 322, I doe kepe a diary memorie of all the places of our marche and incamping. 1603 Sir C. HEYDON *Jud. Astral.* v. 147 Almanack-writers foretelling the diarie state of the weather. 1693 COCKERAM, *Diary*, daily.

Diaseuast, var. of DIASKEUAST.

DIASCHISMA (dai'skiz'mä), Mus. Also in 8 in anglicized form diaschism. [a. Gr. *διασχισμα*, f. *διασχι-ειν* to cleave asunder, split.]

a. In ancient Greek music, a small interval equal to about half a DIESIS. b. In modern music, an interval equal to the difference of the common comma (80:81) and the enharmonic diesis (125:128), or to 10 schismas.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., The octave contains 61 Diaschisms nearly. 1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Diaschisma* (Gk.), an approximate half of a limma.

DIASCORDIUM, Pharm. Obs. Usually in L. form diascordium. [medical L. *diascordium* (also mod. F.), for *diascordion*, from Gr. *δια σκορδιον* (a preparation) of *σκορδιον* scordium, a strong-smelling plant mentioned by Dioscorides, 'perhaps water-germander *Teucrium Scordium*': see DIA-2.] A medicine made of the dried leaves of *Teucrium Scordium*, and many other herbs.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x. § 8 (1873) 140 Except it be treacle... diascordium... and a few more. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 121 What think you Sir of your what-sha' come Water and Diacord, sure it could not be amisse. 1797 J. DOWNING *Disorders Horned Cattle* 50 The diascordium has its share in accomplishing the cure. 1820 Scott *Abbot* xxvi, With their sirups, and their julpas, and diascordium, and mithridate, and my Lady What-shall-call-um's powder.

DIASENNA, Pharm. Obs. Also 6-7 diassene. [medical L., f. DIA-2 + SENNA. Also a. F. *diassene*, *diassenne* (Paré, 16th c.).] A purgative electuary of Vol. III.

which senna formed the base; the confection of senna.

1566 TURNER *Baths* 10 Let the patient be purged with electuary lenitivo or diassene. 1621 BUXTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. 1. iv. (1621) 388 Polypody, Sene, Diassene, Hamech, Cassia. 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Diassena*, a purging electuary, good against quartan agues.

DIASKEUAST (dai'skeu-äst), Also diaseuast, -seuast. [ad. Gr. *διασκευαστης* reviser of a poem, interpolator, f. *διασκευάζειν*, f. *διά* through + *σκευάζειν* to make ready.] A reviser; used esp. in reference to old recensions of Greek writings.

1822 CAMPBELL in *New Monthly Mag.* IV. 195 They gave the word materials which were capable of being moulded by future diaseuasts into grand and interesting poems. 1871 tr. *Lang's Comm. Jer.* 244 The oversight of a diaseuast who added this verse of the prophecy against Elam as a postscript. 1886 *Athenium* 30 Jan. 162/3 He has taken upon himself... the part of a diaseuast, stringing together a number of 'older lays'.

So || DIASKEUASTIS [Gr. *διασκευαστις*], revision (of a literary work), recension.

1886 EGGELING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 281 The authorship of this work (Mahābhārata) is aptly attributed to Vyāsa, 'the arranger', the personification of Indian diaseuasts.

DIASPER, Obs. Also 6-7 diaspric. [ad. med. L. *diaprum*, It., Sp., Pg. *diapros* jasper.] = JASPER. 1582 HESTER *Secr. Phioraz.* l. xv. 28 The other stone was of Diasper, but bright and through shinning with certain white veins. 1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 53 b, Not of Marble, but of rare and hard Diasper of the East. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 108 Agats, Cornelians, Diaspers, Calcedons.

DIASPIRA (dai'spi-rä), [a. Gr. *διασπρά* dispersion, f. *διασπείρειν* to disperse, f. *διά* through + *σπείρειν* to sow, scatter.]

The Dispersion; i.e. (among the Hellenistic Jews) the whole body of Jews living dispersed among the Gentiles after the Captivity (John vii. 35); (among the early Jewish Christians) the body of Jewish Christians outside of Palestine (Jas. i. 1, 1 Pet. i. 1). Hence *transf.*: see *quots.*

(Originating in Deut. xxviii. 25 (Septuagint), *ἐν διασπορά ἐν πάσις βασιλείαις τῆς γῆς*, thou shalt be a diaspora (or dispersion) in all kingdoms of the earth.)

1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 153 [The Moravian body's] extensive diaspora work (as it is termed) of evangelizing among the National Protestant Churches on the continent. 1881 tr. *Wellhausen in Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 420/1 s.v. *Israel*, As a consequence of the revolutionary changes which had taken place in the conditions of the whole East, the Jewish dispersion (diaspora) began vigorously to spread. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 760 s.v. *Phil.* The development of Judaism in the diaspora differed in important points from that in Palestine. 1889 *Edin. Rev.* No. 345. 66 The mental horizon of the Jews of the Diaspora was being enlarged.

DIASPORE (dai'spōrē), Min. [mod. f. Gr. *διασπορά* scattering, dispersion: see *prec.* So called by Häuy, 1801, from its strong decrepitation when heated.] Native hydrate of aluminium, an orthorhombic, massive, or sometimes stalactitic mineral, varying in colour from white to violet, commonly associated with corundum in crystalline rocks.

1805 DAVY in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 161 The diasporē... is supposed to be a compound of alumine and water. 1873 *Fowkes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 371 The monohydrate is found native, as diasporē.

DIASPOROMETER (dai'spōrō-mē'ter), [mod. f. Gr. *διασπορά* dispersion (see above) + (-ō)METER.] An instrument for measuring the dispersion of rays of light.

1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat. Phil.* II. 282 His (Rochon's) diasporometer is a compound prism.

DIASPRIC, var. DIASPER, Obs., jasper.

DIASTALTIC (dai'stæ'tik), a. [f. Gr. *διασταλτικός* serving to distinguish, in Music 'able to expand or exalt the mind', f. *διαστέλλειν* to separate, put asunder, f. *διά* apart + *στέλλειν* to set, place, dispatch, send. Cf. F. *diastaltique*.]

1. In ancient Greek music: a. Dilated, extended: applied to certain intervals. b. Applied to a style of melody fitted to expand or exalt the mind.

1774 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. v. 61 Melopœia was divided into three kinds... the second, Diastaltic or that which was capable of exhilarating.

2. Phys. A term applied by Marshall Hall to the actions termed reflex, inasmuch as they take place through the spinal cord' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

Diastaltic nervous system, term for the spinal nervous system.

[Diastaltic appears to be here taken as = transmission.] 1822 M. HALL (title), Synopsis of the Diastaltic Nervous System. 1825 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 238 A reduction and final abolition of the diastaltic function of the spinal cord. 1879 *Corrh. Mag.* June 700 Is there anything in your essay about our diastaltic nerves?

DIASTASE (dai'stāsē), Chem. [a. mod. F. *diastase*, ad. Gr. *διαστασις* separation: see next.]

1833 PAYEN et PERROZ *Ann. Chim. et Phys.* LIII. 76 Cette singulière propriété de séparation nous a déterminés à donner à la substance qui la possède le nom de *diastase* qui exprime précisément ce fait.]

A nitrogenous ferment formed in a seed or bud (e.g. in barley and potatoes) during germination, and having the property of converting starch into sugar.

It is obtained as a white amorphous substance, of unknown analysis (Watts *Dict. Chem.*). It is found throughout the vegetable kingdom, in the infusoria, and in various secretions, etc., in the higher animals (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 666 Diastase... is a name given by MM. Payen and Perroz, to a substance which they extracted from malted barley. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Præst. Agric.* (ed. 4) 1. 19 During the germination, some of the elements... in the grain form a fresh compound, which acts as a ferment. This compound is called... diastase, the effect of which is... to turn all the starch... first, into gum, and then into sugar. 1853-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 319 Neither potatoes nor cereals contain diastase before germination. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1045 An extremely active poison, delicate, resembling the diastases or venoms.

Hence DIASTASIS, a. = DIASTATIC.

1886 W. JACO *Chem. Wheat* 128 The bacteria cause more or less change in albuminoids, but exert no diastatic action.

DIASTASIS (dai'stāsīs), Path. [mod. L., a. Gr. *διαστασις* separation, f. *διά* apart + *στέλλειν* placing, setting, f. root *στα-* stand.] Separation of bones without fracture, slight dislocation; also, separation of the fractured ends of a bone.

1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 30 A Diastasis, or other violent Separation of such disjoined Pieces of a Bone. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

DIASTATIC (dai'stæt'ik), a. [ad. Gr. *διαστατικός* separative, f. *διά* apart + *στέλλειν* causing to stand, f. root *στα-* stand.] Pertaining to or of the nature of diastase.

1881 ATKINSON in *Nature* No. 622. 510 The opinion that the diastatic property is connected with the degree of solubility of the albuminoid matter. 1883 *Athenium* 10 Nov. 606/3 Lacquer contains... a peculiar diastatic body containing nitrogen.

Hence DIASTATICALLY adv., after the manner of diastase.

1883 tr. *Thausing's Beer* 291 (Cent. Dict.) The diastatically acting albuminous substances.

DIASTATICAL, a. Obs. rare-1. [f. as *prec.* + -AL.] Characterized by transplantation.

1656 S. BOULTON (title), *Medicina Magica*, tamen Physica: Magical, but Natural Physick; or, a Methodical Treatise of Diastatical Physick; containing the general Cures of all Infirmitates, by way of Transplantation.

DIASTATITE (dai'stæt'it), Min. [mod. f. Gr. *διαστατίτης* divided, separated + -ITE.] A black variety of Hornblende, so called (by Breithaupt 1832) as differing in the form of its crystals.

1850 DANA *Min.* 273.

DIATEM (dai'stem), [ad. Gr. *διάστημα*: see next. Cf. F. *diastème* (1732 Trévoux).] In ancient Greek music, an interval; esp. an interval forming a single degree of the scale.

1694 HOLDER *Treat. Harmony* vi. 110 Diastem signifies an Interval or Space; System, a Conjunction or Composition of Intervals. So that, generally speaking, an Octave, or any other System, might be truly call'd a Diastem... The... strictly, by a Diastem they understood only an Incomposit Degree. 1727 51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *D. astem*, *Diastema*, in music, a name the ancients gave to a simple interval; in contradistinction to a compound interval, which they called a system.

DIATEMA (dai'stē'mā), Pl. diastemata. [L. *diastēma*, a. Gr. *διάστημα* space between, interval.]

1. Mus. = *prec.*

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxxxii. (1495) 941 Dyastema is countable space of two voyces other of moo accordyng. 1727 51 (see *prec.*).

2. Zool. and Anat. An interval or space between two consecutive teeth, or two kinds of teeth, occurring in most mammals except man.

1854 OWEN in *Ort's Circ. Sc. Organ. Nat.* I. 235 A long diastema is not... peculiar to the horse. *Ibid.* 298 In all the apes and monkeys of the Old World... the same number and kinds of teeth are present as in man; the first deviation being the disproportionate size of the canines and the concomitant break or 'diastema' in the dental series for the reception of their crowns when the mouth is shut. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xix. 324 Canine teeth which project above the others, with traces of a diastema or open space for the reception of the opposite canines.

DIATEMATIC (dai'stēmæt'ik), a. rare. ? Obs. [ad. Gr. *διαστηματικός* separated by intervals: see *prec.* and -IC.] Characterized by intervals.

1798 HORSLEY in *Monthly Rev.* XXVI. 288 Ask Aristoxenus [etc.] in what the difference consists between speaking and singing; they tell you... That the one is a continuous motion; the other diastematic. That the continuous is the motion of the voice in discourse; the diastematic, in singing.

DIASTER (dai'stēr), Biol. Also dy-. [mod. f. Gr. *δια-* Di-2 twice + *στέρη* star.] The double star of chromatin filaments which forms the penultimate stage in the division of a single cell-nucleus into two.

1882 J. T. CUNNINGHAM in *Jnl. Microsc. Soc.* Jan. 43 The threads travel towards the poles, forming a dyaster (note). This term I take from Klein in his *Atlas of Histology*, 1880. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 833 A polar star is seen at each end of the nucleus-spindle, and is not to be confused with the diaster.

Hence DIASTRAL a.

1894 *Athenium* 24 Nov. 719/3 As to the spindle fibres... during the diastal stage of the division they [etc.].

DIASTIMETER. [irreg. f. Gr. *διαστασις* interval, distance + -METER.] An instrument for measuring distances.

1851 *Official Catal. Exhib.* III. 1115 Improved diastimeter for the use of the army.



|| **Diastole** (dai,æ'stoli). [med.L., a. Gr. διαστολή a putting asunder, separation, expansion, dilatation, f. διαστῆλναι, f. διά asunder (DIA-1) + στέλλειν to put, place, send, etc. Cf. F. *diastole* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. **Phys.** The dilatation or relaxation of the heart or an artery (or other pulsating organ in some lower animals), rhythmically alternating with the *systole* or contraction, the two together constituting the *pulse*. (Formerly sometimes applied also to the dilatation of the lungs in inspiration.)

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vii. 93 Diastole [is] when the hart in his dilatation receiveth in of spirit. 1615 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* Poet. Wks. (1717) 187 The Systole and Dyastole of your Pulse Do shew your Passions most hysterical. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 350 The Systole and Diastole of the Heart and Lungs, being very far from Synchronical. 1711 KEN *Hymnothero* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 79 His Heart a sudden gentle opening feels; It seem'd no more by Systole compress'd, But in a fix Diastole at rest. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. v. 174 Nutrition seems carried on by a kind of systole and diastole, the sea water being alternately absorbed and rejected by the tubes composing the substance of the sponge. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* ii. 74 When the systole is over the diastole follows.

fig. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii. As in longdrawn Systole and longdrawn Diastole, must the period of Faith alternate with the period of Denial. 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail-coach* Wks. 1862 IV. 298 The great respirations, ebb and flood, systole and diastole, of the national intercourse. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxiii. There must be a systole and diastole in all inquiry.

2. **Gr. and Lat. Prosody.** The lengthening of a syllable naturally short.

1580 SPENSER *To Master G. H. Wks.* (Globe) App. ii. 709/1 Heaven being used shorter as one syllable, when it is in verse stretched out with a Diastole, is like a lame dogge that holds up one legge. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 177. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Diastole* .. 'tis also the making long a Syllable which is naturally short.

3. **Gr. Gram.** A mark (originally semicircular) used to indicate separation of words; still occasionally used, in the form of a comma, to distinguish  $\delta\tau\iota$ ,  $\delta\tau\epsilon$ , neut. of  $\delta\sigma\tau\iota$ ,  $\delta\sigma\tau\epsilon$ , from  $\delta\tau\iota$  (that),  $\delta\tau\epsilon$  (when).

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1833 E. ROBINSON tr. *Buttman's Grk. Gram.* 45 From the comma must be distinguished the Diastole or Hypodiastole—which serves more clearly to separate some short words connected with enclitics, in order that they may not be confounded with other similar words.

**Diastolic** (daiæst'olik), *a. Phys. and Med.* [f. prec. + -ic.] Of or pertaining to diastole.

a. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. iv. By its [the heart's] agitation of Diastolic and Systolic motions. 1861 T. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 365 A second or diastolic sound, synchronous with the diastole of the heart. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* ii. 77 This systolic and diastolic movement usually occurs at a fixed point in the protoplasm.

**Diastal**: see DIASTER.

**Diastrophism** (daiæst'rofizm). *Geol.* [f. Gr. διαστρόφῃ distortion, dislocation, διάστροφος twisted, distorted, f. διαστρέφειν to turn differently ways, twist about, f. διά (DIA-1) + στρέφειν to turn: see -ISM, and cf. *catastrophism*.]

A general term for the action of the forces which have disturbed and dislocated the earth's crust, and produced the greater inequalities of its surface. Hence **Diastrophic** (daiæst'rofik), of or pertaining to diastrophism. (Also, otherwise employed in quot. 1881.)

1881 J. MILNE in *Nature* XXV. 126 Other [earthquake shocks] again are compounded of direct and transverse motions, and might therefore be called diastrophic. 1890 G. K. GILBERT *Lake Bonneville* i. 3 note (Funk) It is convenient also to divide diastrophism into orogeny, and epeirogeny. 1895 J. W. POWELL *Physiogr. Processes*, in *Nat. Geogr. Monogr.* I. 1. 23 Regions sink and regions rise and the upheaval and subsidence may be called *diastrophism*, and we have *diastrophic* processes.

**Diastyle** (dai-äst'il), *a. and sb.* *Archit.* Also 6-8 in L. and Gr. form *diastylōs*. [mod. ad. L. *diastylōs*, Gr. διάστυλος 'having a space between the columns'; also ad. Gr. διαστύλιον the inter-columnar space; f. διά through + στυλος pillar.]

**A. adj.** Of a colonnade or building: Having the intervals between the columns each of three (or four) diameters (in the Doric order, of 2½). **B. sb.** Such a colonnade or building, or such an interval between columns.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* F. ja, Diastylōs, whose .. distance between the 2. pillars ought to be .3. Diameters or .4. at y<sup>e</sup> furdest. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Diastyle*, is a sort of Edifice, where the Pillars stand at such a distance one from another, that three Diameters of their thickness are allow'd for Intercolumniation. 1735 HENLEY tr. *Montfaucon's Antig. Italy* (ed. 2) 18 The ancient Colonnade .. is a Diastylōs of sixteen fixed Columns. 1842-76 GWILT *Archit.* § 2605 The ancient names .. of the different intercolumniations .. are—the *pseudostyle*, the *style*, the *eustyle*, the *diastyle* .. and the *astyle*. 1856 M. LAFFREY *Archit. Instr.* 358 A colonnade .. is designated .. as .. pseudostyle when the space between the columns is a diameter and a half of the column, systyle when it is two diameters .. diastyle when three.

**Diasyrm** (dai-æsim). *Rhet.* [ad. Gr. διασυρμός, Latinized *diasyrmus*, disparagement, ridicule,

the rhetorical figure expressing this, f. διασύρειν to disparage, ridicule, f. διά through, apart + σύρειν to drag.] A figure of rhetoric expressing disparagement or ridicule.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Diasyrmus* (Grk.), a figure in Rhetoric, in which we elevate any person or thing by way of derision. 1757 W. DODD *Beauties Shaks.* I. 97 (Jod.) We have a beautiful passage in Richard the Third (act i. sc. i) on this topic in that fine diasym he speaks on himself.

**Diat(e, obs. form of DIET.**

† **Diatæctic**, *a. Obs.* [ad. Gr. διατακτικός distinguishing, distinctive, f. διατάσσειν to dispose severally, appoint, ordain, f. διά apart + τάσσειν to set in order.] Of or pertaining to order or arrangement, *spec.* as exercised by the Church; ordaining. Also † **Diatætical** *a.* in same sense.

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 284 The Diatactick power. *Ibid.*, The several branches laid down by Holy and learned men, viz. Dogmatical, Diatactical and Critical. The first hath relation to Doctrine; the second to Order; the third to Censure. 1673 T. FORRESTER in *Wodrow Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1829) II. ii. ix. 253 All power or jurisdiction in its assemblies either diatactic, critic, or dogmatic. 1688 RENWICK *Serm.*, etc. (1776) 538 The diatactick power, whereby the courts of Christ are to discern the circumstances of the worship of God as to time, place, etc.

|| **Diatessaron** (daiæte-sār'ŋ). Also 5-6 *dya-*, 5-7 *diatesseron*, 6 *diathessaron*. [a. OF. *diatessaron* (Godfr.), a. L. *diatessaron*, Gr. διὰ τεσσαρόν through or composed of four.]

† 1. In Greek and mediæval music: The interval of a fourth. (Cf. *DIAPASON*, *DIAPENTE*.) *Obs.*

1398 [see *DIAPASON* 1]. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. i. (1859) 72 Ofte amanges one, the lusty Dyatesseron felle in they songs. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 37 Myny smal birdis .. singand .. in accordis of mesure of diatessaron prolatiōns, tripla ande dyatesseron. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 107 The Concorde in Musick .. the fourth which they call Diatesseron. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 70 A Diapente added to a Diatessaron makes a Diapason. 1857 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* III. v. § 27. 183 The circle .. the diatessaron in music, and the like are certain stable forms.

† 2. In old *Pharmacy*, a medicine composed of four ingredients: see quot. 1883. *Obs.* [DIA-2.]

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 264 He shal holde in his moup tyriacum diatesseron. 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful Neyes* (1580) 119 a (Stanf.) The triacle Diathessaron. 1698 *Freyer Acc. E. India & P.* 157 That enervating Liquor called *Paunch* .. from Five Ingredients; as the Physicians name their Composition *Diapente*; or from Four things, *Diatesseron*. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diatessaron*, old name for a medicine of gentian and *Aristolochia rotunda* roots, laurel berries, and myrrh, made into a confection with honey and extract of juniper; anciently used as alexipharmic.

3. A harmony of the four Gospels.

From the title of the earliest work of the kind, the 2nd century *Εὐαγγέλιον διὰ τεσσαρόν*, i.e. 'gospel made up of four', of Tatian.

1803 T. THIRLWALL (title), *Diatessaron*; or the History of our Lord Jesus. 1805 R. WARNER (title), *The English Diatessaron*; or the History of Christ, from the compounded Texts of the Four Evangelists. 1831 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Boiswell's Johnson* (1854) 174/2 Who would lose, in the confusion of a Diatessaron, the peculiar charm which belongs to the narrative of the disciple whom Jesus loved? 1887 *Dict. Chr. Biog.* IV. s.v. *Tatianus*, Tatian's Diatessaron found acceptance in the West as well as in the East.

Hence † **Diatessarial** *a. Obs.*, belonging to a diatessaron (sense 1).

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hen.* I. xli. Proportionis fine with sound celestiall, Duplat, triplat, diatessariall.

**Diathermacy**. [ad. F. *diathermasie* (Melloni, 1841), ad. Gr. διαθερμασία a warming through, f. διά through + θερμασία heat. This Eng. form, which would regularly have been *diathermasy*, is conformed to words in -ACY.] The quality of being diathermic; = DIATHERMANCY 2.

1867 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* i. (ed. 4) 296 Scarcely superior to pure water in diathermacy. 1870 MATT. WILLIAMS *Fuel of Sun* § 113 Any degree of diathermacy permitting radiation to take place .. across the flame. 1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 61 (see DIATHERMIC).

† **Diathermal** (daiæp's'imāl), *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. διά through (DIA-1) + THERMAL (Gr. θερμ-ός warm, θερμ-η, θερμ-όν heat): rendering F. *diathermale*; see next.] = DIATHERMIC, DIATHERMANOUS.

1835 FARADAY tr. Melloni in *L. & E. Phil. Mag.* VII. 475 (title), On the Immediate transmission of Calorific Rays through Diathermal Bodies.

**Diathermancy** (daiæp's'imānsi). *Physics*. [ad. F. *diathermansie*, formed by Melloni, 1833, from Gr. διά through + θερμανσις heating, f. θερμαίνειν to heat. The French ending follows the analogy of *paralysis* for Gr. παράλυσις. The Eng. ending simulates the -ncy of transparency, buoyancy.]

Melloni's original term was *diathermanité*, from *diathermane* adj. (*Ann. Chim. et Phys.* 1833, LIII. 59, LV. 396, *Phil. Mag.* 1835 VII. 476); the latter was, according to him, 'f. διά + θερμαίνω, in imitation of *diaphane*, f. διά + φαίνω to show.' But the analogy was not exact: *diaphane* is not derived from *διά* and *φαίνω*, only from the same root; and in *θερμαίνω*, -αίνω does not belong to the root, but is a verbal suffix, the stem being *θερμ-*. *Diathermane* was first rendered in Eng. *diathermal*, but after 1837 generally *diathermanous*. To express the notion of 'coloration ou teinte calorifique', Melloni introduced *diathermanité*, f. Gr. διά + θερμανσις heating (*Ann. Chim. et Phys.* LV. 377). But the distinction between *diathermanité* and *diathermansie* appears not to have been generally appreciated; in the Eng.

translation of Melloni's paper in Taylor's *Scientific Memoirs*, 1837, I. 72, *diathermancy* is used for both F. words, and English writers generally have used it in the sense of Melloni's *diathermanité*. For these and other reasons, Melloni afterwards (*Comptes Rendus*, 1841, XIII. 815) abandoned his original terms, and gave a new nomenclature: viz. *diathermique* adj., instead of *diathermane*; *diathermasie* (ad. Gr. διαθερμασία) in place of *diathermanité*; and *thermo-chrose* for *diathermansie* 'coloring or tint of heat', with corresponding adj. *thermo-chroïque*. But, though some English writers have thence used *diathermic* and *diathermacy*, most have continued to employ *diathermanous* and *diathermancy*, the latter in the sense not of Melloni's *diathermansie*, but of his *diathermanité* or *diathermasie*.]

† 1. *orig.* The property, possessed by radiant heat, of being composed of rays of different refrangibilities, varying in rate or degree of transmission through diathermic substances; THERMOCHROSY; also called *heat-colour*. *Obs.*

1833 MELLONI in *Ann. Chim. et Phys.* LV. 377 Les rayons calorifiques .. possèdent, pour ainsi dire, la diathermanité propre à chaque substance qu'ils ont traversée. (Note) Je prends *diathermansie* comme l'équivalent de *coloration ou teinte calorifique*. 1837 transl. in Taylor's *Scientific Mem.* I. 61 The calorific rays .. possess (if we may use the term) the *diathermancy* peculiar to each of the substances through which they have passed. (Note) I employ the word *diathermancy* as the equivalent of *calorific coloration* or *calorific tint*. — *Ibid.* 69 They diminish the quantity of heat transmitted by the glass without altering its diathermancy [*diathermansie*].

2. Now: The property of being diathermic or diathermanous; perviousness to radiant heat; = DIATHERMANEITY.

1833 MELLONI in *Ann. Chim. et Phys.* LV. 396 Les couleurs introduites dans un milieu diaphane diminuent toujours plus ou moins sa diathermanité. 1837 transl. in Taylor's *Scientific Mem.* I. 72 The colours introduced into a diaphanous medium always diminish its diathermancy in a greater or less degree. 1843 A. SMEE *Sources Phys. Sc.* 194 The extent to which interposed bodies allow radiation is called the extent of diathermancy. 1859 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (ed. 3) II. 399 Their power of transmitting heat, which has been called diathermancy. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ix. 296 Diathermancy bears the same relation to radiant heat that transparency does to light. 1893 *Brit. Med. J.* 1 Apr. 684/1 Perhaps the diathermancy is the most striking feature of mountain climates, as it affords an explanation of the great solar temperatures which prevail during the day .. and of the great nocturnal radiation.

**Diathermanéity**, *rare*. [ad. F. *diathermanité*, f. *diathermane*, with the ending of *diaphanéité* DIAPHANEITY.] The quality of being diathermanous; = prec. 2, and DIATHERMACY.

1835 FARADAY tr. Melloni in *L. & E. Phil. Mag.* VII. 476 According to the diathermanéity [*diathermanité*] of the substance of which the plate consists. 1837 tr. Melloni in Taylor's *Scient. Mem.* 69 Variations produced in the diathermanéity [*diathermanité*] of white glass. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 276 The transmissibility of heat (diathermanéity) of various laminæ. 1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 61 (see DIATHERMIC).

† **Diathermanism**. *Obs.* [a. F. *diathermanisme* (Larousse), f. *diathermane*.] = DIATHERMANCY.

1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Nat. Phil.* 372 (Title of section).

**Diathermanous** (daiæp's'imānəs), *a.* [f. F. *diathermane* (Melloni 1833) + -OUS. For history of the Fr. word see DIATHERMANCY.]

Having the property of freely transmitting radiant heat; pervious to heat-rays; = DIATHERMIC. (Corresp. to *transparent* or *diaphanous* in relation to light.)

1834 E. TURNER *Elem. Chem.* 107 Melloni has .. introduced a distinct name *diathermanous*, to denote free permeability to heat. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 103 We have translucent and non-translucent substances—otherwise called diathermanous and a-diathermanous. 1858 LARDNER *Hand-bk. Hydrol.*, etc. 371 The only substance found to be perfectly diathermanous was rock salt. Plates of this crystal transmit nearly all the heat which enters them .. Certain media which are nearly opaque are highly diathermanous, while others which are highly transparent are nearly athermanous. 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial V.* vi. 75 The great diathermanous power of dry air. 1881 O. J. LODGE in *Nature* XXIII. 265 The ice, being less diathermanous than the vapour, will get heated first.

† **Diathermant**, *a. Obs.* [f. DIATHERMANCY, after *transparent*, *buoyant*, etc.] = prec.

1871 J. C. WARD *Nat. Phil.* 179 Rock-salt .. may be said to be transparent to heat, or as it is called diathermant.

**Diathermic** (daiæp's'imik), *a.* [ad. F. *diathermique* (f. Gr. διά through + θερμ-η, θερμ-όν heat: see -IC), substituted by Melloni for his earlier term *diathermane*: see DIATHERMANCY.] = DIATHERMANOUS.

1840 T. THOMSON *Heat & Electr.* (ed. 2) 132 To bodies which transmit heat well, Melloni has given the name of diathermic or transcaloric bodies. 1867 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 4) I. 296 A solution of alum is equally diathermic with a solution of rock salt. 1865 MRS. SONNEVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. 1. ii. 37 Bi-sulphide of carbon .. of all liquids is the most diathermic. 1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 61 Bodies which .. afford a more or less free passage to rays of heat, are called by Melloni *diathermic*; while those which .. entirely obstruct the passage of radiant heat, are called *adiathermic*; the corresponding properties .. being called *diathermacy* and *adiathermacy*, sometimes also *diathermanéity* and *adiathermanéity*.

**Diathermometer**. [f. Gr. διά through + θερμ-όν heat + μέτρον measure.] (See quot.)



1833 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diathermometer*, an instrument designed to measure the thermal resistance of a body by registering the amount of transmitted heat.

**Diathermous**, *a.* [f. Gr. *διά* through + stem of *θερμός* hot + *-ους*.] = DIATHERMIC.

1843 A. SKEE *Source Phys. Sc.* 194 As a specimen of a diathermous body, air is a capital example. 1885 McGEE in *Amer. J. Sci.* 3d Ser. XXIX. 390 The solar accession of the east half of the assumed ice-stream will be freely dissipated through the diathermous forenoon atmosphere.

**Diathesic**, *a. rare.* [f. DIATHESIS + *-ic*.] = DIATHETIC.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1884 L. BRACHET *Aix-les-bains* 1. 60 Their retrograde action on diathesic affections.

|| **Diathesis** (daiæ'thesis). Pl. *diatheses* (-iz). [mod. L., a. Gr. *διάθεσις* disposition, state, condition, f. *διατίθεω* to arrange, dispose.]

*Med.* A permanent (hereditary or acquired) condition of the body which renders it liable to certain special diseases or affections; a constitutional predisposition or tendency.

1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Diathesis*, the affection or disposition. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diathesis*, a term used by some writers in the same sense with constitution. 1799 A. CRAWFORD in *Med. Commun.* II. 340 The barytes is calculated to correct the scrophulous diathesis. 1879 FARRAS *St. Paul* I. 490 The epileptic diathesis which was the qualification of the Pythonesses of Delphi. 1885 F. WARNER *Phys. Expression* xvi. 275 The tendencies in the development of a child or adult may be studied by determining the diathesis, as it is called.

*b. fig.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 7 236 An exotick Diathesis of corruption. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* ix. (1876) 340 Enormous influence on the intellectual diathesis of the modern world. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 90 Practically, there is no surer test of a man's moral diathesis than the capacity of prayer. 1877 F. HALL *Eng. Adj.* in *able* 173 Helpless slaves of what a metaphysical might call the sequacious diathesis.

Hence **Diathesisation**, 'the rendering general or systemic of an originally local disease; as the development into pyæmia of a simple abscess'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

**Diathetic** (daiæ'tetik), *a.* [f. DIATHESIS, on Greek analogies: cf. *antithesis*, *antithetic*: see *-THETIC*.] Of, pertaining to, or arising from diathesis; constitutional.

1866 FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 92 Diseases .. involving a constitutional predisposition, or diathesis, are sometimes distinguished as diathetic diseases. 1880 J. EDMUNDS in *Med. Temp. J. July* 184 Diathetic conditions need .. appropriate medical treatment.

Hence **Diathetically adv.**, in a diathetic manner, constitutionally.

1883 E. C. MANN *Psychol. Med.* 346 They are related to each other nutritionally and diathetically.

**Diatom** (dai'atəm). [ad. mod. L. *Diatoma*, f. Gr. *διάτρυς* cut through, cut in half, f. *διάρυειν* to cut through.] A member of the genus *Diatoma*, or, in a wider sense, of the *Diatomaceæ*, an order of microscopic unicellular Algae, with silicified cell-walls, and the power of locomotion, on which account they were formerly placed by many naturalists in the Animal kingdom. They exist in immense numbers at the bottom of the sea, as well as in fresh water; and their siliceous remains form extensive fossil deposits in many localities.

The genus *Diatoma* is distinguished by having the frustules, or individual cells, connected by their alternate angles so as to form a kind of zig-zag chain: hence the name.

1845 GRAY *Lett.* (1893) 332 Then the low, minute forms and Conserve come .. ending with diatoms, transitions to corallines through sponge, etc. 1853 W. SMITH *British Diatomaceæ* 25 During the healthy life of the Diatom the process of self-division is being continually repeated. 1858 C. P. SMYTH *Astron. Exper. Tenerife* 6 The countless millions of diatoms that go to make a feast for the medusæ. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* § 74 Microscopic siliceous shields of the infusoria called diatoms, which are now regarded as plants. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 158 The name *Diatoma* .. has reference to the readiness with which the strings or chains in which most of the forms are aggregated may be separated. 1882 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 260 The movements of Diatoms are not altogether dissimilar to those of Desmids, and even the silicification of the cell-wall .. is found, though to a smaller extent, in *Closterium* and other Desmids.

*attrib.* 1880 CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 605 Their exquisitely sculptured cases, accumulating on the bottom, form a siliceous 'Diatom-ooze', which takes the place in higher latitudes of the white calcareous mud resulting from the disintegration of foraminiferal shells. 1893 A. H. S. LANDOR *Hairy Aims* 74 Beds of lignite, coal of inferior quality, and diatom earth.

**Diatomaceous** (dai'atəm'jəs), *a.* [f. mod. L. *Diatomaceæ* (f. *Diatoma*) + *-ous*: see *prec.* and *-ACEOUS*.] *a.* Of or pertaining to the order *Diatomaceæ*, containing the Diatoms and their allies.

*b. Geol.* Consisting of or formed of the fossil remains of diatoms, as in *diatomaceous earth*, *deposits*, etc.

1847 J. D. HOOKER in *Brit. Assoc. Rept.* II. 83 (*Paper*) On the Diatomaceous Vegetation of the Antarctic Ocean. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xlviii. (1856) 455 Filled with slimy diatomaceous life. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvii. 292 In diatomaceous deposits the individual diatoms run into a sort of opal. 1883 Cassell's *Fam. Mag.* 509/1 The best diatomaceous earth is the 'Kieselguhr' of Hanover, which serves for the preparation of dynamite.

So **Diatomacean**, a member of the *Diatomaceæ*; = next. In mod. Dicts.

**Diatomean**. [f. mod. L. *Diatomeæ* (f. *Diatoma*) + *-AN*.] A diatomaceous plant, a diatom.

1853 HENFREY *Ray Society's Bot. & Physiol. Mem.* 360 Every Diatomean is formed by a siliceous shield and a soft substance therein contained.

**Diatomic** (dai'atəm'ik), *a. Chem.* [f. DI-<sup>2</sup> twice + *άτομος* ATOM + *-ic*.] Consisting of, or having, two atoms; specifically applied to compounds containing two replaceable atoms of hydrogen; sometimes used as = divalent.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxxiv. heading, Diatomic acids, resulting from the oxidation of the glycols. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 12 Nov. 198/3 Elements .. classified as .. diatomic or bivalent, having two attractions, as sulphur. 1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurts' Atom.* Th. 119 note, The term diatomic molecules clearly and correctly expresses molecules formed of two atoms.

**Diatomiferous**, *a.* [f. mod. L. *Diatoma* DIATOM + *-ferous*.] Producing or yielding diatoms. In mod. Dicts.

**Diatomin** (dai'atəm'in). [f. as *prec.* + *-IN*.] The yellowish-brown or buff-coloured pigment, which colours diatoms and the brown algae.

1882 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 260 [In Diatoms] the green colouring matter is concealed, as in the chlorophyll-granules of the Fucaceæ, by a buff-coloured substance, Diatomin or Phycocanthin.

**Diatomist** (dai'atəm'ist). [f. as *prec.* + *-IST*.] One who studies diatoms.

1881 *J. Nat. Quekett Microsc. Club* No. 46. 191, I should like the attention of Diatomists to be drawn .. towards the elucidation of the true sexual generation in these plants.

**Diatomite** (dai'atəm'it). [f. as *prec.* + *-ITE*.] Diatomaceous or infusorial earth.

1877 *Sci. Amer.* 12 Mar. 161/1 The fossil meal, diatomite, or infusorial earth of the English.

**Diatomous** (dai'atəm'əs), *a. Min.* [f. Gr. *διάτρυς* cut through (see DIATOM) + *-ous*.] 'Having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage'. 1847 in CRAIG; and in later Dicts.

**Diatonic** (dai'atən'ik), *a.* [a. F. *diatonique* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *diatonicus*, a. Gr. *διατονικός*, f. *διάτονος*, f. *διά* through, at the interval of + *τόνος* tone.]

1. The name of that genus or scale of ancient Greek music (the others being CHROMATIC and ENHARMONIC) in which the interval of a tone was used, the tetrachord being divided into two whole tones and a semitone (as in each half of the modern diatonic scale).

1693 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1252 Before his time, all Musicks was either Diatonic or Chromatic. 1694 HOLDER *Treat. Harm.* (1731) 102 The Diatonic had two Colours; it was Molle and Syntonic. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 64 In the ancient Diatonic Scale .. one Semitone and two whole Tones are ordained to succeed each other invariably.

2. In modern music, denoting the scale which in any key proceeds by the notes proper to that key without chromatic alteration; hence, applied to melodies and harmonies constructed from such a scale.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Annot.*, *Diatonicum* is that which is now in use. 1694 HOLDER *Treat. Harm.* (1731) 114 In Diatonic Music there is but one sort of Hemitone .. whose Ratio is 16 to 15. 1746 SWIFT *It cannot rain but it pours*, He sings .. with equal facility in the chromatic, inharmonic, and diatonic stile. 1774 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* (ed. 2) I. ii. 23 In modern music the Genera are but two: Diatonic and Chromatic. 1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Piano* 91 *Diatonic*, the natural scale; ascending by notes, containing five tones and two semitones. 1856 COMSTOCK & HOLBYN *Nat. Philos.* (ed. 6) 234 What is called the gamut, or diatonic scale. 1876 MACFARREN *Harmony* (ed. 2) ii. 39 The word *Diatonic*, rendered through the tones by etymologists .. must have been intended to signify through the uninflected notes. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxi. (1889) 198 Crossjays' voice ran up and down a diatonic scale.

*b. fig.* Of a normal or natural sort; free from fancies or crotchets. 1891 *Contemp. Rev.* XVI. 649 The healthy diatonic nature of Mr. Hutton's chief preferences in literature. Hence † **Diatonically** *a. Obs.* = DIATONIC; **Diatonically adv.**, in a diatonic manner.

1897 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Annot.*, This division is false in the diatonic kind of music. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Diapente*, The diapente is a simple concord; yet, if considered diatonically, it contains four terms. 1774 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* I. iv. 57 Taking .. two or more perfect chords of the same kind diatonically.

**Diatory**, obs. form of DIETARY.

**Diatribic** (dai'atrib'ik), *sb.* Formerly also in L. form *diatriba*. [a. F. *diatribe* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *diatriba* a learned discussion, a school, a Gr. *διatribή* a wearing away (of time), employment, study, and (in Plato) discourse, f. *διὰτριβειν* to rub through or away. The senses in F. and Eng. exactly correspond.]

1. A discourse, disquisition, critical dissertation.

*arch.* 1881 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Oser.* 246 b, I hear the sound of an Argument from the Popish Diatriba. 1643 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & J. nls.* (1841) II. 65 Some parrhetick Diatribes of that matter. 1879 *Mede's Wks.* Gen. Pref. A, That excellent Diatriba upon S. Mark I. 15. 1683 *Land. Gas.* No. 1820/4 The constant Communicant; a Diatriber,

proving that Constancy in receiving the Lords Supper is the indispensable Duty of every Christian. 1793 J. QUICK *Doc. Wylle's Sister Lett.*, Possibly this poor Diatriber may contribute something thereunto. 1816 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* (1828) II. xxiv. 397, I shall conclude this diatribe upon the noises of insects. 1875 LOWELL *Spenser Prose Wks.* 1890 IV. 273 A diatribe on the subject of descriptive poetry.

2. In modern use: A dissertation or discourse directed against some person or work; a bitter and violent criticism; an invective.

1804 SCOTT *Lett. Ellis* in *Lockhart Life* xlii, One must always regret so very serious a consequence of a diatribe. 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint.* II. 132 On the appearance of this bitter diatribe in 1797. 1890 KINGSLAY *Alt. Locke* xxviii, A rambling, bitter diatribe on the wrongs and sufferings of the labourers. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 293 Breaking out into fierce diatribes. 1877 MORLEY *Carlyle* Crit. Misc. Ser. I. (1878) 201 The famous diatribe against Jesuitism in the Latter-Day Pamphlets.

Hence **Diatribe v. intr.**, to utter a diatribe; to inveigh bitterly.

1893 *National Observer* 6 May 630/1 Why diatribe against the tradesmen of Liskeard?

**Diatribist**, [f. *prec.* + *-IST*.] One who writes or utters a diatribe; † the writer of a critical dissertation.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. iv. 134 (R.) The same I desire may introduce my address to this diatribist. 1878 CUNWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. 190 Against a modern Diatribist.

**Diatrion**; see DIA-<sup>2</sup>.

|| **Diatyposis**, *Rhet.* [L., a. Gr. *διτύπωσις* vivid description, f. *διτυπώειν* to form or represent perfectly.] (See *quot.*)

1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 251 *Diatyposis*. A figure when a thing is so described by mere words, that it may seem to be set .. before our eyes. 1706 in PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

**Diaulic** (dai'jlik), *a.* [f. Gr. *διαυλός* (see next) + *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of, the diaulos or double course.

1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* I. 225 Come they thus arm'd to the diaulic course.

|| **Diaulos** (dai'jlos). *Græc. Antig.* [Gr. *διαυλος* double pipe, channel, or course, f. *δι-* (DI-<sup>2</sup>) + *αυλός* pipe.]

1. A double course, in which the racers turned round a goal and returned to the starting point.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diaulos*, a kind of Race among the Ancients, two furlongs in length, at the end of which they return'd back along the same Course. a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Post. Wks.* (1891) I. 165 Eight days for the diaulos of the journey. 1884 R. C. JESS in *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 766 (*Olympia*) Beside the foot-race in which the course was traversed once only, there were now the diaulos or double course and the long foot-race.

2. An ancient Greek musical instrument; the double flute.

**Diaxial**, *a. rare.* [f. Gr. *δι-* (DI-<sup>2</sup>) twice + *AXIAL*.] Having two (optic) axes; = BIAXIAL.

1843 J. PEREIRA *Lect. Polarized Light* 69 Another kind .. is called by mineralogists prismatic, or diaxial mica.

|| **Diaxon** (dai'æksən), *a. Zool.* [mod. f. Gr. *δι-* (DI-<sup>2</sup>) + *ἄξων* axis.] Of sponge spicules: Having two axes.

1886 VON LENDENFELD in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1886) 560 When one of the rays of this tri-act spicule becomes rudimentary, *Diaxon* can theoretically be produced. It is, however, advantageous to consider the diaxon spicules as part of the *Triaxon*.

**Diazeutic** (dai'ziut'ik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *διαζευκτικός* disjunctive, f. *διαζευγνύω* to disjoin, f. *διά* apart + *ζευγνύω* (stem *ζυγ-*) to join.] Disjunctive; applied, in ancient Greek Music, to the interval of a tone separating disjunct tetrachords; also to the tetrachords (= DISJUNCT). So || **Diazeuxis** [Gr. *διάζευξις*], the separation of two tetrachords by a tone.

1698 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 250 The Difference of which, is *La mi*. Which is, what the Greeks call, the *Diazeutick Tone*; which doth Disjoin two Fourths. and, being added to either of them, doth make a Fifth. 1760 *Ibid.* LI. 799 The position of the diazeutic tone. 1874 CHAPPELL *Hist. Music* I. 129 At the base of each Octave was a 'diazeutic', or Major tone. 1880 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Diazeuxis*.

**Diazingiber**, -zingiber: see DIA-<sup>2</sup>.

**Diazo-** (dai'æzo). *Chem.* [f. DI-<sup>2</sup> + *Azo-*.] A formative of the names of compounds derived from the aromatic hydrocarbons, which contain two atoms of nitrogen combined in a peculiar way with phenyl (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>), as *diazo-benzene*, *diazo-naphthalene*, *diazo-amido-benzene*, etc. Also used attributively, as in *diazo compounds*, *derivatives*, *reaction*.

1873 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 11) 797 Whereby they were converted into diazo-toluenes. 1878 *Law Reports* 29 Ch. Div. 367 Naphthylamine is converted into its diazo compound by the action of nitrous acid. 1880 FRISWILL in *Soc. Arts J. nls.* 446 The diazobenzene formed at once attacks the free aniline salt. 1880 *Athenæum* 13 Nov. 645/2 Action of Diazonaphthalin on Salicylic Acid. 1890 *Lancet* 23 Aug. 413/1 The so-called diazo reaction of urine. A bright or carmine red colouration denotes the diazo action.

Hence **Diazo-type**.

1891 *Art J. nls.* Feb. 54 The Diazotype process, a method of photographic dyeing and printing.

|| **Diazoma** (dai'æzō'mā). [L. *diazōma* space between the seats in a theatre, a. Gr. *διάζωμα* girdle, partition, or diaphragm, lobby in a theatre, f. *διά*



through, over + *(ᾠμα* that which is girded, f. *(ᾠννῖνα* to gird round.)

1. In the ancient Greek theatre: A semicircular passage through the auditorium, parallel to its outer border, and cutting the radial flights of steps at right angles at a point about half way up.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diazoma*, a Girdle or Waste-belt; also a broad Footstep on the Stairs of an Amphitheater. 1800 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* i. xi. 335 (Stanf.) It is of small dimensions, containing only one diazoma or corridor.

† 2. Anat. The diaphragm or midriff. Obs.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diazoma*.. in Anatomy the same with the Diaphragm or Midriff. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diazoma*, an old name.. for the diaphragm.

|| **Diazoster.** [a. Gr. *διασώρη* the twelfth vertebra in the back, f. *διά* through, over + *(σώρη* girdle, belt, f. *(σώννῖνα* to gird.)] (See quotes.)

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Diazoster*, a name of the twelfth vertebra of the back. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diazoster*, old name for the twelfth vertebra of the spinal column; because a belt girding the body is usually placed over it (Goræus).

**Diazotize** (*daiz'otàiz*), v. Chem. [f. *Di-* + *Azote* + *-ize*: cf. *azotise*.] trans. To convert into a diazo compound. Hence *Diazotized ppl. a.*

1889 M'GOWAN tr. *Bernthsen's Org. Chem.* 361 The conversion of amido- into diazo-compounds is termed diazotizing. 1892 *Nature* 28 July. The number of amidogen groups which have been diazotized can be determined. 1890 THORPE *Dict. Appl. Chem.* i. 247 *Flavophenin*.. prepared by the action of diazotized benzidine (one molecule) on two molecules of salicylic acid in alkaline solution.

**Dib, sb. dial.** [A variant of *DIP sb.*: cf. *DIB v.1*] A dip; a small hollow in the ground.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dib*, a valley. North. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Dib*, a dip. 1876 F. K. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dib*, a slight concavity on the ground's surface.

2. **Comb.** *Dibboard*, the dip or inclination of a seam of coal. *Northumbld. Gloss.* 1892.

**Dib, sb.2** Generally in *pl. dibs*. [*Dibs*, found in the 18th c., was prob. a familiar shortening of *dibstones*, mentioned by Locke. Prob. a deriv. of *DIB v.2*: cf. the names *DABBERS*, and (*dial.*) *dabs*, applied to a similar game, f. *DAB v.*]

1. *pl.* A game played by children with pebbles or the knuckle-bones of sheep; also the name of the pebbles or bones so used; see *ASTRAGAL*, *CHECKSTONES*, *COCKAL*.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Dibs*, a play among children. 1810 E. D. CLARKE *Trav.* i. 177 This game is called 'Dibs' by the English. 1867 H. KINGSLEY *Silcocke of S.* xiii. His dibbs and agate taws. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Dibs*, a game played with the small knuckle bones taken from legs of mutton; these bones are themselves called *dibs*. 1890 J. D. ROBERTSON *Gloucestersh. Gloss.*, *Dibs*, pebbles.

2. A counter used in playing at cards, etc. as a substitute for money.

3. *pl.* A slang term for money.

1812 H. & J. SMITH *Ref. Addr.*, G. Barnwell, Make nunky surrender his dibs. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dibs*, a galley term for ready money. 1868 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* III. ix, 'You are the individual what comes down with the dibbs.' 1883 BESANT *Garden Fair* II. iii. To make other beggars do the work and to pocket the dibs yourself.

4. = *DIBBLE*. (In various Eng. dialects.)

1891 *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Dib*, *Dibber* or *Dibble*, a pointed instrument often made of a broken spade-handle, for making holes for seeds.

**Dib, sb.3** A local Sc. var. of *DUB*, a puddle.

1821 GALT *Ann. of Parish* 312 (Jam.) The dibs were full, the roads foul. 1821 — *Ayrsh. Legates* 100 (Jam.) He kens the loan from the crown of the causeway, as well as the duck does the midden from the adle dib.

**Dib, v.1** Obs. exc. *dial.* [App. an onomatopœic modification of *DIP v.*, expressing the duller sound caused by broader contact. Cf. *DIB sb.1*] trans. = *DIP v.*

c. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 121 Jesus.. bad thaim dib thair cuppes alle. And ber tillie ber best in halle. c. 1370 *Durham Deposit.* (Surtees) 100 Dib the shirt in the water, and so hang it upon a hedge all that night. 1580 BARET *Adv.* D 653 To Dibble or dippe. 1617 MINSHEY *Ductor*, To Dibble, vi. to Dippe. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Dib*, To dip.

**Dib, v.2** [A derivative form from *DAB v.1*, expressing an action of the same kind but weaker or lighter: cf. the forms *sip*, *snip*, *tip*, and the reduplicating element in *bibble-babble*, *tittle-tattle*, *pit-pat*, *zig-zag*, which expresses a weakened phase of the notion expressed by the radical.

Sense 3 is also expressed by *DAP*, another derived form from *dab*, in which the consonant is lightened; also by *DOR*. Here there may also be association with *Dir*.]

1. trans. To dab lightly or finely: cf. *DAB v.1* 2. 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hunt.* i. i. in Bullen O. P. L. IV, Mistris that face wants a fresh Glosse. Prethee, dib it in well, Bos.

2. *intr.* To tap or pat lightly: cf. *DAB v.1* 1 d. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* x, It is a fine sight to behold.. the way that they dib with their bills.

3. *intr.* To fish by letting the bait (usually a natural insect) dip and bob lightly on the water; = *DAP v.1*, *DIBBLE v.2* 2.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* iv. § 8 (1689) 37 Put one on the point of a Dub-fly Hook, and dib with it, or dib with the Ash-fly. 1827 *Mirror* II. 118/1 It is customary to dib for them, or to use a fly. 1880 *Boy's own Bk.* 265 House-crickets are also good, to dib with, for chub. 1847-77 The hawthorn-fly.. is used to dib in a river for Trout.

4. To dabble.

Known in actual use only in mod. dial., but implied in *DIBBER*, *DIBBING-STICK*: see also *DIBBLE*.

1891 EVANS *Leicestersh. Gloss.*, *Dib* and *Dibble vb.*, to use a 'dibble'. Dibble is the commonest form, both of the *sb.* and *v.*

Hence **Dibbing** *vbl. sb.*; **Dibbing-stick**, a dibble.

1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* xxxiii. § 1 (1689) 174 Angling with a natural Fly (called dibbing, daping or dibbling). *Ibid.* § 2. 174 Dibbing is always performed on the very surface.. or permitting the Bait to sink for 2 inches.

1833 BOWLER *Angling* 27 The natural flies best adapted for dibbing or bobbing at the bush. 1863 H. C. PENNELL *Angler Nat.* 154 A natural caterpillar, cockchafer, or grasshopper, used with a short line by dibbing over the bushes.

1886 *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Dibbin-stick*, a stick used for planting cabbages, etc. or making holes for sowing seed.

**Dibar**, obs. form of *DIAPER*.

**Dibasic** (*daibē'sik*), a. Chem. [f. *Di-* + *BASE sb.1* + *-ic*.] Having two bases, or two atoms of a base. *Dibasic acid*: one which contains two atoms of displaceable hydrogen. See *HIBASIC*.

1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* X. 462/2 When an acid admits of the displacement of two atoms of hydrogen, it is termed dibasic. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) 365 The acids.. of the second series are dibasic. 1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 204 Oxygen and sulphur, the 'dibasic' character of which was demonstrated by Kekulé.

Hence **Dibasicity**, dibasic quality.

1880 CLEMENSHAW *Wurtz' Atom. The.* 179 The dibasicity of tartaric acid.

**Dibb**, var. of *DIB*.

**Dibber** (*di'bær*). [f. *DIB v.2* (sense 4) + *-ER* 1.]

1. An instrument for dibbling; a dibble; especially, an implement having a series of dibbles or teeth for making a number of holes at once.

1736 PEGGE *Kentishisms*, *Dibble*, I think they call it *dibber* in Kent. 1783 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* I. 112, I.. ploughed the land very deep, dressed the ground down, and planted with hand-dibbers. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 48 A man.. with a dibber of iron, the handle about three feet long, in each hand, strikes two rows of holes. 1847 RAYNBIRD in *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. 1. 215 By using a drop-drill, or a larger dibber for making the holes. 1848 *Ibid.* IX. 11. 548 Five cut sets [of hops] should be planted to make a hill, which should be put in with a dibber around the stick.

2. Mining. The pointed end of an iron bar used for making holes. *U.S.*

1871 W. MORGANS *Man. Mining Tools* 158 The pointed ends of bars are often slightly bent, to facilitate getting a pinch and levering in certain positions. The end is called a 'dibber', for making holes.

**Dibbin, dibben.** Obs. or *dial.*

† 1. In the leather trade: Part of a hide; perh. the shank. Obs.

1603-4 *Act 1 Gas. I.* c. 22 § 35 The Neckes, Wombes, and Dibbins, or other peeces of Offall cut of from the saide Backes or Butts of Leather.

2. *dial.* (See quot.)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dibben*, a fillet of veal. *Devon.*

**Dibble** (*di'b'l*), sb. Forms: 5 *debylle*, 6 *dybbil*, 6-7 *dible*, 6- *dibble*. [In form belonging app. to *DIB v.2* (sense 4), -LE being instrumental as in *beetle*, or diminutive: cf. *dibber*, *dibbing-stick* in same sense. *Dibble* is however evidenced much earlier than *DIB v.2*, which leaves the nature of their relation doubtful.]

An instrument used to make holes in the ground for seeds, bulbs, or young plants. In its simplest form, a stout pointed cylindrical stick with or without a handle; but it may also have a cross bar or projection for the foot (*foot-dibble*), or be forked at the point, or furnished with several points to make a number of holes at once.

c. 1450 *Nominalis* in Wr.-Wülcker 713 *Hoc subterrarium*, a debylle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 92 A Debylle, *pastinacum*, *subterratorium*. 1563 *Hvll Art Garden*, 158 With your forked dibble, put vnder the head, loose it so in the earth, that [etc.]. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 124/2 A dybbil. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 101 Through cunning with dible, rake, mattock, and spade, By line and by leauell, trim garden is made. 1611 SHAKES. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 100 Ile not put The Dible in earth, to set one slip of them. 1674 RAY *S. & E. C. Words* 64 A Dibble, an instrument to make holes in the ground with for setting beans, pease or the like. 1727 *Bradley Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Dibble*, There is a Dibble of a modern Invention with several Teeth, the Body of it is made of a light Wood, and the Teeth of a Wood that is somewhat harder. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 153 In sowing-time ne'er would I dibble take, Or drop me seed. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Jrnl. Geog. Soc.* XXXIX. 397 The people use a msaha or dibble, a chisel-shaped bit of iron, with a socket to receive a wooden handle. 1861 DILAMER *Fl. Gard.* 48 To plant them with the trowel or dibble.

† b. ? A moustache. Obs. slang.

1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* II. iii, Neuer tuske, nor twirle your dibble, good Iordane.

**Dibble** (*di'b'l*), v.1 [f. *DIBBLE sb.*]

1. trans. To make a hole in (the soil) with or as with a dibble; to sow or plant by this means. *To dibble in (into)*: to put in or plant by dibbling.

1583 STANHYURST *Eneis* iv. (Arb.) 110 So far is yt cramped with roote deepe dibled at helgats. 1791 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 26 A skipping deer, With pointed hook dibbling the glebe. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 47 One farmer near Dunwich.. dibbled 258 acres. 1799 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 39a A woman employed.. dibbling beans. 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr.* ix. (1857) 145 The clayey soil around

it was dibbled thick.. by the tiny hoofs of sheep. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Balder Dead* III. 312 The soft strew snow Under the trees is dibbled thick with holes. 1872 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* iv. 54 The seeds of the dhurra are dibbled in about three feet apart.

trans. 1883 SIR E. BECKETT in *Knowl.* 31 Aug. 140'2 The printer's passion for dibbling in a comma between every two adjectives.

2. *intr.* To use or work with a dibble; to bore holes in the soil.

Mod. He was dibbling in his garden.

Hence **Dibbled** *ppl. a.*; **Dibbling** *vbl. sb.*; also in *Comb.*, as *dibbling-machine*.

1795 *Hull Advertiser* 10 Oct. 3/3 If Dibbling, instead of Broadcast, was wholly practised, it would produce a saving. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 38 Depositing the seed in holes.. at regular intervals.. is called drilling, or dibbling. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* II. 210 It appears.. that drilling with the hoe is much preferable to dibbling. *Ibid.* There was.. one quarter more of produce from the drilled crop than from the dibbled. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dibbling-machine*, one used for making holes in rows for potato sets, for beans, or other things which are planted isolated in rows.

**Dibble** (*di'b'l*), v.2 [Perhaps a derived form from *DABBLE* with lighter vowel: but cf. *DIB v.2* 3.]

1. *intr.* = *DABBLE v.2*.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxv. (1748) 366 And near to them you see the lesser dibbling teale.

2. = *DIB v.2* 3, *DAP v.1*.

1668 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 60 Dibble lightly on the surface of the water. 1676 COTTON *Angler* (F.), This stone-fly.. we dape or dible with, as with the drake. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-m.* vii. § 2 (1688) 75 When you angle at ground in a clear Water, or dible with natural Flies. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 54 He.. bobs and dibles till he hooks his prey.

Hence **Dibbling** *vbl. sb.*

1676 COTTON *Angler* II. v. 295 This way of fishing we call *Daping* or *Dabbing*, or *Dibling* wherein you are always to have your Line flying before you up or down the River as the Wind serves. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 569/2 Dibbling for trout he considers a high achievement.

**Dibble-dabble.** *collog.* or *dial.* [Reduplication of *DABBLE*, the form expressing repetition with alternation of intensity, as in *bibble-babble*, *tittle-tattle*, *zig-zag*, etc.] *lit.* An irregular course of dabbling or splashing; *fig.* rubbish; also, uproar with violence.

c. 1550 BAILE K. *Johan* (Camden) 7 They are but dyble dable I marvel ye can abyd such byble balle. 1767 CRESS. COWPER in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* Ser. II. (1862) I. 99 It turned out such a dabble-dabble.. We have had March weather before March came. 1825 JAMIESON, *Dibble-dabble*, uproar, accompanied with violence. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dibble-dabble*, rubbish. *North.*

**Dibbler** (*di'b'lær*). [f. *DIBBLE v.1* + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who dibles.

1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1804) II. 356 One dibbler generally undertakes the business of one gang. 1797 A. YOUNG *Agric. Suffolk* 49 note, A one-horse roll to level the flag, or furrow, for the dibles.

2. An agricultural implement used in dibbling; a machine dibble.

1847 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 July 58/1 For the best horse seed-dibbler, £15. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 699/1 Dibblers (figured). 1884 *Athenæum* 6 Dec. 736/2 Drills, seed planters and dibles.

3. A species of opossum: see quot.

1850 A. WHITE *Pop. Hist. Mammalia* 166 The *Antechinus apicalis* of Mr. Gray, which is called the 'Dibbler' at King George's Sound.

**Dibbler**, *dial.* f. *DOUBLER*, large plate.

**Dibchick**: see *DABCHICK* β.

**Dibe-zo-**. Chem. See *Di-* 2 and *BENZO-*.

**Dibe-zoyl**. Chem. A synonym of *BENZILE* C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, as having the formula of two molecules of the radical *BENZOYL*. Also in *Comb.*

**Dibe-nayl**. Chem. [f. *Di-* + *BENZYL*.] An aromatic hydrocarbon crystallizing in large colourless prisms, having the formula of two molecules of the radical *benzyl*. Also in *Comb.* and *attrib.*, as *dibenzyl-methane*, *dibenzyl ketone*.

1873 *Fownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 763.

**Dib-hole**. Mining. [app. f. *dib*, variant of *DUB* + *HOLE*.] The hole at the bottom of the shaft, which receives the drainage of a mine, in order to its being pumped to the surface; also called *SUMP*.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Oct. 8/2 As the cage was being brought up the rope broke.. The cage was precipitated into the dib-hole and the scaffolding smashed. 1894 *Daily News* 11 Jan. 3/6 Examining the dib hole at the bottom of the pit shaft.

**Diblastula** (*daiblä'stirä*). *Embryol.* [f. *Di-* + *mod.L. blastula* *BLASTULE*.] That stage of the embryo of multicellular animals at which it consists of a vesicle inclosed by a double layer of cells; = *GASTRULA*.

1890 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Science* 348 The term 'diblastula' has more recently been adopted in England for the 'gastrula' of Haeckel.

**Dibrach** (*dai'bræk*). *rare*. [ad. L. *dibrachys*, ad. Gr. *δίβραχος* of two short syllables, f. *δι-* two + *βραχός* short.] In Gr. and L. prosody: A foot consisting of two short syllables; a pyrrhic.

In mod. Dicts.



**Dibranch** (dai-brænk). *Zool.* [ad. F. *dibranche*, f. Gr. *di-* (DI-2) + *βράχια* gills of fishes.] A dibranchiate cephalopod; see next.

1877 LE CORTE *Elev. Zool.* II. (1899) 305 If we divide all known Cephalopods into Dibranchs (two-gilled) and Tetrabranchs (four-gilled). The naked or Dibranchs are decidedly higher in organization.

**Dibranchiate** (dai-brænk'i-āt), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *dibranchiata*, f. as prec.: see -ATE<sup>2</sup>.]

*A. adj.* Belonging to the *Dibranchiata*, an order of cephalopods having two branchiæ or gills. *B. sb.* A cephalopod belonging to this order.

1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* I. 520/1 The Dibranchiate Order of Cephalopoda. *Ibid.* 528/2 The suckers with which the arms of the Dibranchiæ are provided. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 244 In the dibranchiate Cephalopoda, the animal is swimming.

So **Dibranchious**, *a.*, 'having two branchiæ or gills.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

**Dibromide** (dai-brō-mīd, -mid). *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + BROMIDE.] A compound of two atoms of bromine with a dyad element or a radical, as *ethine dibromide* C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>2</sub>Br<sub>2</sub>.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 362 Ethylene diamines... obtained by acting with ammonia on ethylene dibromide. 1873 FOWLES *Chem.* (ed. 11) 560 Ethine unites with bromine, forming a dibromide.

**Dibromo-**, before a vowel **dibrom-**. *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + BROMO-] A combining element, expressing the presence in a compound of two atoms of bromine, which have replaced two of hydrogen, as *dibromaldehyde* CHBr<sub>2</sub>·CHO.

1873 KAYNES *Chem.* (ed. 11) 680 Dibromacetic acid is obtained by the further action of bromine upon bromoacetic acid. *Ibid.* 759 Dibromobenzene exhibits two modifications. 1880 CLEMENS *Wurtz' Atom. Th.* 285 Dibromopropyl alcohol... which is the result of the direct action of bromine upon allyl alcohol.

**Dibs** (plural): see **DIB sb.<sup>2</sup>**

**Dibstones**, *sb. pl.* [See **DIB sb.<sup>2</sup>**] The names of a children's game: the same as *dibs* or *dab-stones*.

1698 LOCKE *Educ.* § 158, I have seen little Girls exercise whole Hours together and take abundance of Pains to be expert at Dibstones as they call it. 1775 ASH, *Dibstone*, a play among children, a little stone to be thrown at another stone. *Addison*.

**Dibutyl, Dibutyro-**. *Chem.* See **DI-2** and **BUTYL**.

† **Dica-cious**, *a.* *Obs.* -o [f. L. *dicāx*, *dicāci-* talking sharply + -OUS.] Pert of speech, saucy.

1830 MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl.*, *Dicacious*, talkative, pert. Hence † **Dica-ciousness**.

1757 BAILEY vol. II, *Dicaciousness*, talkativeness.

**Dicacity** (dikā-si-ti). *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. L. *dicāx*, *dicāci-*em, sarcastic [f. *dic-* stem of *dicere* to say, speak] + -ITY.] A jesting or mocking habit of speech; raillery, banter; pertness. (Sometimes after L. *dicere*: Talkativeness, babbling.)

1598 BACON *Confer. Pleasure* (1870) 8 Vespasian, a man exceedingly given to the humor of dicacity and iesting. 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial.* iv. Wks. 1874 VI. 185 His quicke dicacitie Would evermore be taunting my voracity. 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 133 Lucilius, a centurion, in Tacitus Annal. lib. I, had a scornful name given him by the military dicacity of his own company. 1751 BYRON *Enthusiasm Poems* 1773 II. 23 To remit the freedom of inquiry... for their dicacity. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 55 Between human eloquence, and the dicacity of the parrot... there is all the difference in the world.

† **Dicæarch**. *Obs.* rare -o. In 7 dice-. [f. Gr. *dikæ-os* just + -αρχος ruler.] (See quot.) So also † **Dicæarchy**.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dicæarchy* (*dicæarchia*), just government. *Dicæarch* (*dicæarchus*), a just Prince. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Dicæarch*.

**Dicæology** (dai-si-lōdgi). Also 7 dice-. [ad. L. *dicæologia*, a. Gr. *δικαιολογία* a plea in defence, f. *δικαιο-*s righteous, just + *λογία* account, speech.]

† 1. A description or account of jurisdiction. *Obs.* 1664 J. ETON (*title*), The Maritime Dicæologie, or Sea-jurisdiction of England.

2. *Rhet.* Justification.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 237 *Dichologia*, or the Figure of excuse. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dicology*... justification by, or in talk. 1830 MAUNDER *Treas. Knowl.*, *Dicology*, self-justification.

**Dicage, Dicar-**: see **DIKAGE, DICKER**.

**Dicalcic** (dai-kælsik), *a.* *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + CALCIC.] Containing two equivalents of calcium.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 719 Dicalcic phosphide. 1884 F. J. LLOYD *Science Agric.*

**Dicarbo-**, before a vowel **dioarbo-**. *Chem.* [See **DI-2** and **CARBO-**.] In composition: Containing two atoms or equivalents of carbon.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 243 The acid... was probably identical with dicarboxydipic acid.

**Dicarbon** (dai-kā-rbōn), *a.* *Chem.* [DI-2.] Containing or derived from two atoms of carbon, as the *dicarbon* series of hydrocarbons.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxx, Dicarbo- or Ethyl series. The starting point of this important series is common alcohol or spirits of wine C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>O.

**Dicarbonate** (dai-kā-rbōn't), *Chem.* See **DI-2** and **CARBONATE**.

**Dicarpellary**, *a.* *Bot.* [f. DI-2 + CARPELLARY.] Having or consisting of two carpels.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 507 Distinguished by a dicarpellary fruit.

**Dicast** (di-kæst). *Gr. Antiq.* Also *dika-st*. [ad. Gr. *δικαστής* judge, jurymen, agent-noun f. *δικά-ειν* to judge, pass judgement on, f. *δικη* right, justice, judgement, trial.] One of the 6000 citizens chosen annually in ancient Athens to try cases in the several law-courts, where their functions combined those of the modern judge and jury.

1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* v. xi. (1737) 46 The Statues of their *Dicastes*. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. cxlv, Nearly one-third of the population of Athens were, in part, supported by their attendance upon the courts of law in the quality of dicasts, an office something between the judge and jurymen of modern times. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* Ser. I. i. (1877) 30 The whole Athenian nation as *dikasts* and ecclesiasts, were interested in Rhetoric. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* vii. 215 The contemptible old dicast in the *Wasps*. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 215 This art acts upon dicasts and ecclesiasts and bodies of men.

**Dicastery** (dikæ-stē-ri). Also *dikastery*. [ad. Gr. *δικαστήριον* a court of justice.]

One of the courts of justice in which the dicasts sat; the court or body of dicasts.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* 147 (Jod.) The dicasterion... in Athens... the comitia of that commonwealth. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* II. 179 The very essence of the Athenian democracy... was centered in its Dicasteria, or courts of justice. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xii. I. 304 It was unlawful to put to death any person, even under formal sentence by the dicastery. 1856 FELTON *Ant. & Mod. Gr.* II. vi. 99 The people in the country... were as likely to be drawn into the senate and dicasteries, as the people... of the town.

**Dicastic** (dikæ-stik), *a.* Also *dikastio*. [ad. Gr. *δικαστικ-ός* of or for law or trials: see **DICAST**.] Of or belonging to a dicast or dicasts.

1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xlv. V. 484 The archon... retained only the power of... presiding over the dicastic assembly by whom peremptory verdict was pronounced. 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* vi. 176 The wrangling and dicastic habit of his countrymen. 1884 Q. Rev. Oct. 348 Citizens each furnished with his dicastic badge and staff.

**Dicatalctic** (dai-kætæktik), *a.* *Pros.* [ad. Gr. *δικαταλκτικ-ός*: see **DI-2** and **CATALECTIC**.] Of a verse: Doubly catalectic; wanting a syllable both in the middle and at the end, as e.g. the dactylic pentameter. In mod. Dicts.

† **Dication**. *Obs.* rare -o. [ad. L. *dication-em* formal declaration, n. of action f. *dicāre* to proclaim.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dication*, a vowing, submitting, promising, or dedicating.

**Dicayue**, *obs.* form of **DECEIVE**.

**Dice** (dais), *sb.*, plural of **DIE sb.**, q.v.

In reference to gaming, *dice* is of much more frequent occurrence than the singular *die*; it also enters largely into combination: as

*Dice-cogging*, -*gospeller*, -*maker*; *dice-board*, a board upon which dice are thrown; *dice-coal* (see quot.); *dice-headed*, *a.*, having a cubical boss or stud (of nails used for strengthening doors, etc.); *dice holes* (see quot.); *dice-man*, a sharper who cheats with dice; *dice-shot* = *die-shot* (see **DIE**); *dice-top*, a top of polygonal form with numbers marked on its faces, a teetotum. Also **DICE-BOX**, -**PLAY**, etc.

1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 453 Mummius... had as little eye for them as any of his men, who made "dice-boards of the finest master-pieces of painting. 1844 BRANDE, \**Dice-coal*, a species of coal easily splitting into cubical fragments. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* I. xiii, I played a "dice-cogging scoundrel in Alsatia for his ears. 1850 LATIMER *Serm. at Stamford* Wks. I. 269 Among so great a number of gospellers, some are card-gospellers, some are "dice-gospellers, some are pot-gospellers; all are not good. 1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 357 V<sup>e</sup> get nalis \*dis hedit to Dunbar. 1593 in Willis & Clark *Cointreille* (1886) I. 74, 100 diceheaded nailes pro ostio. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 153 "Dice Holes... a stitch... used in Honiton... lace. 1530 PALSGR. 213/2 "Dice maker, *dessier*. 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 81 Card and dice-makers... are the immediate ministers to a legion of vices. 1871 *Echo* 14 Mar., "Dice-men and thimble-rigs were scattered here and there, making a fine harvest. 1883 LUCAR *Colloq. Arle Shooting* App. 57 Chain shot... "dice shot. 1668 J. WHITE *Rich Cab.* (ed. 4) 124 Square pieces of iron, called dice-shot. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* 257 That well-known device, the "dice-top" or "teetotum".

**Dice** (dais), *v.* [f. **DICE sb.** pl.]

1. *intr.* To play or gamble with dice.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 121 Dycyn, or play wythe dycys, also. 1519 *Presentment. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 32 Latt no manservantes dysse nor carde in ther howsses. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 The hauke, the hunt, thei card, thei dycce. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* III. iii. 18, I was... vertuous enough, swore little, did'nt not about seven times a weeke. 1647 R. STAPFYLTON *Javelin* 253 If th' old man dice, th' heire in long coats will doe the like. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 97 The Dick Talbot who had dived and revelled with Grammont.

*b. trans.* To lose or throw away by dicing; to gamble away. Also *fig.*

1549 [see **DICING-HOUSE**]. 1628 N. FIELD *Amends for Ladies* I. i. in Hazl. *Dandely* XI. 94 Have I to dice my patrimony away? 1871 TOM TAYLOR *Yeanna Darc* II. i, How cheerily a king and kingdom may be diced, danced, and fiddled to the dogs! 1881 BLACKIE *Lay Serm.* I. 79

The conscript boy, torn from his father... to dice away his sweet young life in a cause with which he has no concern.

*c. trans.* To bring by dice-play (*into, out of, etc.*).

1843 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Addition* (1889) 721 When he dived himself into a spunging house.

2. To cut into dice or cubes: *esp.* in cookery.

1c 1390 *Forme of Cury* in *Warner's Culini. Antiq.* 5 Take Funges [mushrooms], and pare hem clete, and dycce hem. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 121 Dycyn, as men do brede, or other lyke, *quadro*. 1769 MRS. KAYE *Eng. Househ.* (1778) 95 Make a ragoo of oysters and sweetbreads diced.

3. To mark or ornament with a pattern of cubes or squares; to chequer; *spec. a.* *Needlework*. (See quot. 1808-80.) *b. Bookbinding*. To ornament (leather) with a pattern consisting of squares or diamonds: see **DICED ppl. a.**

1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 126 The young Ones [snakes] have no Rattles... but they may be known... being very regularly diced or checker'd, black and gray on the backs. 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Dice*, 1. Properly, to sew a kind of waved pattern near the border of a garment... 2. To weave in figures resembling dice.

† 4. To mark with spots or pips, like dice. *Obs.*

1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* I. 8 The Butter Fly. The eye is large and globular, dived or bespeck'd here and there with black spots.

**Dice**, *obs.* Sc. f. **DAIS**, pew or seat in a church.

**Dice**, *adv.* *Naut.*: see **DYCE**.

**Dice-box**. The box from which dice are thrown in gaming, usually of the form of a double truncated cone.

1552 HULOT, *Dice boxe, finum, fritillum*. 1617 MINSHU *Ductor*, A Dice box... a saucer, porringer, or some other such like dish, out of which they cast the dice. 1713 *ADDISON Guardian* No. 120 ¶ 1 Thumping the table with a dice-box. 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 221 What was an hourglass once, Becomes a dicebox. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* II. 47 Charles and the Duke of Ormond were rattling the dice-box. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 50 Welcome at the palace when the bottle or the dicebox was going round.

*b.* Used typically for dice-play, dicing, gaming.

1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* xi. 179 The only resources left for either are the dice-box and the bottle. 1859 MACAULAY *Life Pitt*, Fox, a man of pleasure, ruined by the dice-box and the turf.

*c. attrib.* Of the form of a dice-box. *Dice-box insulator*, a hollow porcelain insulator of this shape for supporting a telegraph wire, which passes through the axis.

1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* I. 206 A smaller lake... backed by a range of rocks and a rude dice-box tower. 1895 W. PREECE (*in letter*), The 'dice-box' insulator was invented by the late Mr. C. P. Walker; it was used on the South-Eastern Railway.

**Diced** (dai-st), *ppl. a.* [f. **DICE v.** + -ED<sup>1</sup>.]

1. Formed or cut into dice or cubes; see **DICE v.** 2.

1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* xvii. 246, I have by me very many sorts of these squared or diced golden Marchasites. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* I. ii. (ed. 3) 147 Make Sauce with some of the Liquor, Mushrooms, diced Lemon, etc.

2. Marked or ornamented with figures of cubes or squares; chequered; see **DICE v.** 3.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentl. Sheph.* I. ii, He kaims his hair... And spreads his garters diced beneath his knee. 1880 W. SMITH *Catal.* No. 6, 4 vols, royal 8vo, diced calf. 1893 W. F. CLAY *Catal.* 16, 4to, diced russia, neatly rebacked.

**Dicellate** (dai-sel't), *a.* [f. Gr. *δικελλα*, a two-pronged hoe + -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] Two-pronged: said *spec.* of sponge-spicules.

|| **Dicentra** (dai-sen-trā). *Bot.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *δίκεντρος*, f. *δι-* two + *κέντρον* sharp point, spur.] A genus of plants (N.O. *Fumariaceæ*) having drooping heart-shaped flowers; the species are natives of North America and Eastern and Central Asia, and several are in cultivation in the flower-garden, *esp. D. spectabilis* (also called *Dielytra*).

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 726/2 The beautifully divided leaves of the dicentra. 1884 E. P. ROZ in *Harper's Mag.* May 93/1 Clumps of bloodroot, hepaticas, dicentras, dog-tooth violets, and lilies of the valley.

**Dicephalous** (dai-sē-fā-lōs), *a.* [f. Gr. *δίκηφαλος* (f. *δι-*, DI-2 + *κεφαλή* head) + -OUS. In mod. F. *dicéphale*.] Having two heads, two-headed.

1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII. 487 A dicephalous monster.

**Dice-play**. [f. **DICE sb. pl.**] The action or practice of playing with dice; the game of dice.

1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 120 Dyce play, *alcatura*. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mori's Utop.* (Arb.) 84 Dice-play, and such other foliose and pernicious games they know not. 1577 NORTHBROOK *Dicing* Introd. 2 If a man can dice-play. 1580 LUYTON *Stipula* 94 To get greedie gain by duellish and detestable Diceplay. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton*. 60 For giving himselfe much to dice play.

† *b. fig.* Trickery, deceit, sleight. *Obs.*

1623 ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* I. 159 Not easily carried away by each Doctrine and dice-play of men (cf. *Eph.* iv. 14 *ἐν τῇ κεραιᾷ τῶν ἀνθρώπων*).

So **Dice-playing**.  
1490 *Prompt. Parv.* (MS. K.) 120 Dicepleying, *alcatura*. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mori's Utop.* (Arb.) 19 The Poete likeneth... the life of man to a dicepleying or a game at the tables. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton*. 70 The rumour that ran of his dice-playing.

**Dice-player**. [See prec.] One who plays or gambles with dice; a dicer.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. vi. 73 Iakke be iogeloure... And dancel be dys-player. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 183 We dos vitterly forbid all bishops... to keepe companie



with dice players. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubil.* II. 471 (L.) A common gamester or dice-player may call himself Christian, but indeed he is not.

**Dicer** (dai'sai). Forms: 5-6 *dyser*, *dysar*, 6 *dysour*, *disar*, *dyoer*, *dicear*, *desard*, 6- *dicer*. [f. DICE v. (or sh.) + -ER.] The suffix was sometimes changed to AFR. -OUB, and -AR.] One who plays or gambles with dice; a person addicted to dicing. 1408 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 62 Rogerus Mokynnton est communis hospitator, contra Assisat, scilicet, [hospitat] dysers. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 242 These dysars and these hullars, These cockers and these bollars. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiv. 71 Ane dysour said. The Devill mot stik him with a knyfe, Bot he kest vp fair syssis thre. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxvi. Suche a reproche, to be sayde that they had made alliance with dysars. 1602 *Shaks. Ham.* III. iv. 45 Such an Act, That. Makes marriage vows As false as Dicers Oathes. 1654 *GATAKER Disc. Apol.* 3 The better Dicer, the worse man. 1837 *De QUINCEY Revolt of the Wicks* 1862 IV. 130 Upon the hazard of a dicer's throw. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xix. A deep drinker, and a dicer.

**Dicerate** (dai'sér't), a. [f. Gr. *dikepas*, *dikepat*-double horn.] 'Having two horns'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

**Dicerous** (dai'sér's), a. *Entom. rare.* [irreg. (for *dicerote*) f. Gr. *dikepas* two-horned, f. *di*-two + *képas* horn.] Having two 'horns', antennæ, or tentacles.

1826 KIRBY & SPENCE *Introd. Entom.* IV. 316 *Dicerous*, insects that have two antennæ.

**Dicesse, dicesse**, obs. forms of **DECEASE**.

**Dicetyl** (dai'si'til). *Chem.* [See DI-2.] The free form of the hydrocarbon radical CETYL, q.v. + **Dich.** *Obs. rare.* A corrupt or erroneous word, having apparently the sense do it:

1607 *Shaks. Timon* I. ii. 73 Much good dich thy good heart. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commw.* 87 So much God dich you with your sustentance sauce. [Cf. 1542 UDALL tr. *Erasm. Apoph.* (1877) 112 Bidding much good do it him.]

**Dich**, obs. form of **DITCH**.

**Dichasial** (dai'kə'si'al), a. *Bot.* [f. next + -AL.] Belonging to or of the nature of a dichasium.

1876 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 124/1 In the natural order *Caryophyllaceæ*, the dichasial cymose form of inflorescence is very general.

|| **Dichasium** (dai'kə'si-əm). *Bot.* Pl. -ia. [mod. L., f. Gr. *di-chasios* division.] A form of cymose inflorescence, apparently but not really dichotomous, in which the main axis produces a pair of lateral axes, each of which similarly produces a pair, and so on; a biparous cyme.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 158 False dichotomies of this kind, which occur abundantly in the inflorescences of Phanerogams, are termed by Schimper Dichasia. *Ibid.* 521 The dichasium easily passes, in the first or a succeeding order of lateral axes, into a symphydial mode of development. 1876 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 124/1 In some members of the tribe *Caryophyllaceæ* the inflorescence has the form of a contracted dichasium.

|| **Dichastasis** (dai'kə'stā'sis). [mod. f. Gr. *di-cha* asunder, apart + *stasis* standing.] 'Spontaneous subdivision' (Webster 1864).

a 1864 WEBSTER cites DANA. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Dichastic** (dai'kə'stik), a. [mod. f. Gr. *\*di-chāstos* divided, f. *di-chāst-* to divide; see -IC.] 'Capable of subdividing spontaneously' (Webster 1864). a 1864 WEBSTER cites DANA. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Dichastic**, capable of undergoing dichastasis.

**Diche** (n, obs. forms of **DITCH**.

**Dichlamydeous** (dai'klā'mi-dē-as), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. Bot. L. *dichlamydeus*, f. Gr. *di*-two + *χλαμύς*, *χλαμύδ*-cloak; see -EOUS.] Having both the floral envelopes (calyx and corolla); having a double perianth. Also said of a plant bearing such flowers.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* *Introd.* 26 If the corolla is present, a plant is said to be dichlamydeous. 1882 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 17 Aug. 373 Our English species have no true petals; but some exotic forms are truly dichlamydeous.

**Dichlor-, dichloro-**. *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + CHLOR(o)-.] A formative element in names of compounds formed by the substitution of two atoms of chlorine for hydrogen atoms, as *dichloroacetic acid*, *dichlorhydrin*: see CHLOR- and CHLORO-.

1873 *Foumès' Chem.* (ed. 11) 627 Dichlorhydrin is treated with potash, it gives up a molecule of hydrochloric acid. *Ibid.* 679 Dichloroacetic acid is produced by the action of chlorine and iodine on boiling acetic acid. *Ibid.* 759 Of dichlorobenzene, two modifications are known. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 346 Allyl-chloroform is unstable, and breaks up into hydrochloric acid and dichloroallene.

**Dichloride** (dai'klō'rīd, -rid). *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + CHLORIDE.] A compound of two atoms of chlorine with an element or radical, as mercury dichloride HgCl<sub>2</sub>.

† Formerly, a compound of chlorine with two atoms of another body: see DI-2 a p.

1825 T. THOMSON *First Princ. Chem.* II. 44 Dichloride of antimony. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 75. 1854 J. SCOFFER in *Or's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 508 Dichloride of gold remains. c 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc. I.* 120/1 A solution of dichloride of copper. 1873 *Foumès' Chem.* (ed. 11) 437 The dichloride is produced, together with the trichloride.

**Dicho-**, a. Gr. *di-cho-*, combining form of adv. *di-cha* in two, asunder, apart, as in *dichotomia* cutting

in two. A first element in several scientific words, with the meaning, 'asunder, separately, in two parts or halves'.

(The *i* is short in Greek, so that the usual English pronunciation is not etymologically.)

**Dichogamic**, a. *Bot.* = **DICHOGAMOUS**.

In mod. Dicts.

**Dichogamous** (dai'kə'gā-mas), a. *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. type *\*di-cho-gamos* (f. *di-cho-*, *DICHO-*, asunder, separately + *-gamos* wedded, married, *gā-mos* wedding) + -OUS.] Said of those hermaphrodite plants in which the stamens and pistils (or analogous organs) become mature at different times, so that self-fertilization is impossible.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 78 These so-named dichogamous plants have in fact separated sexes, and must habitually be crossed. 1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 906 Insects are the main agents in the conveyance of the pollen to the stigma of other flowers of dichogamous Phanerogams. Whether the *Algae* named above and some *Muscinæ* are dichogamous is doubtful. 1894 DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* vi. 303 The subtle alliance with Space in Dicoicous flowers; with Time in Dichogamous species.

**Dichogamy** (dai'kə'gā-mi). *Bot.* [mod. f. Gr. type *\*di-cho-gamia*, n. of state from *\*di-cho-gamos*: see prec. and -Y: in mod. Ger. and F. *dichogamie*.] The condition of being dichogamous, i.e. in which the stamens and pistils (or analogous organs) of a hermaphrodite plant mature at different times.

1862 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 303 What old C. K. Sprengel called dichogamy and which is so frequent in truly hermaphrodite groups. 1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 906 One of the simplest and commonest means for ensuring cross-fertilisation is *Dichogamy*, i.e. the arrangement by which the two kinds of reproductive organs, when contiguous, are mature at different times.

**Dichopterous**, a. *Entom.* [f. *DICHO-* + Gr. *πτερόν* wing + -OUS.] 'Having cut or emarginate wings' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

**Dichord** (dai'kərd). [ad. Gr. *di-chor-dos* two-stringed, f. *di*-two + *χορδή* string (of a lyre), chord.] a. An instrument having two strings. b. An instrument having two strings to each note. (Stainer & Barrett *Dict. Mus. Terms.*)

1819 *Pantology*, *Dichord*, in music, the name given to the two-stringed lyre, said to have been invented by the Egyptian Mercury.

**Dichoree** (dai'kə-rē). *Pros.* [a. F. *dichoree* (1736 in *Hatz-Darm.*), ad. L. *dichorē-us*, a. Gr. *di-cho-rei-os*, f. *di-*, DI-2 + *χορεῖος*: see CHOREE.] A metrical foot consisting of two chorees or trochees.

1801 D. IRVING *Elem. Composition* x. (1828) 109 Its music consisted in the dichoree with which it is terminated. 1885 R. C. JEBB *Cædipus Tyrannus* p. lxxxi. When the ionic - - - - is interchanged with the dichoree - - - -

**Dichostasy** (dai'kə'stā-si). *nonce-vd.* [ad. Gr. *di-chōstasia* a standing apart, dissension, f. *di-cho-*, *DICHO-* + *στάσις* standing.] A standing separate. c 1859 BR. SHORT *Sp. in Academy* 30 July (1892) 86 His orders are irregular... and his Church system—he would not say schism—but dichostasy.

**Dichotomal**, a. [f. as **DICHOTOMOUS** + -AL.] Of or pertaining to dichotomy.

In mod. Dicts.

**Dichotomic** (dai'kə'tə-mik), a. [mod. f. as **DICHOTOMOUS** + -IC: in F. *dichotomique*.] Relating to or involving dichotomy; dichotomous.

1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* Jan. 301 The Scriptural representation is as often dichotomic as it is trichotomic. The dichotomic must be radically and essentially wrong. 1881 LINCOLN tr. *Trousseau & Pidoux, Treat. Therapeutics* I. 278 The followers of Brown and Broussais, after a long struggle with the arguments which were ruining their dichotomic doctrine, were at last forced to recognise special diseases. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 223 A decidedly dichotomic expression, as 1 Pet. ii. 11, where the soul is regarded simply according to her spiritual determination as the bearer of the divine life-principle.

**Dichotomically**, adv. [f. prec. + -AL + -LY2.] = **DICHOTOMOUSLY**.

1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 40 Branched rays are dichotomically split.

**Dichotomist** (dai'kə'tə-mist). [f. **DICHOTOMY** + -IST.] One who dichotomizes, or classifies by dichotomy.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* I. viii. He that will be a flat dichotomist. Is in your judgment thought a learned man. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Pref.* The booke, although... not such as may in every point satisfie the curiositie of Dichotomistes. c 1630 JACKSON *Creed* iv. i. Curious dichotomists never allotting more than two branches to one stock. 1882 W. OGLE tr. *Aristotle's Parts Anim.* 13 Privative terms... which are not available to the dichotomist.

Hence **Dichotomistic** a., pertaining to a dichotomist, or to dichotomy.

1847 BUCK tr. *Hagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* II. 248 Most writers adopted the dichotomistic principle, according to which man consists of body and soul.

**Dichotomization** (dai'kə'tə-mī-zā'shən). [f. **DICHOTOMIZE** + -ATION.] The action of dichotomizing, or condition of being dichotomized: in quot. of the moon (see **DICHOTOMIZED** 2).

1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* I. v. 68 A discrepancy... between the first, or last, appearance of the dichotomisation.

**Dichotomize** (dai'kə'tə-mī-z), v. [f. Gr. *di-cho-tomō-s* (see **DICHOTOMOUS**) + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To divide into two parts or sections; esp. in reference to classification: cf. **DICHOTOMY** 1 a.

1608-11 BP. HALL *Epist.* I. v. That great citie might well be dichotomized into cloysters and hospitals. 1630 FULLER *Holy War* IV. l. (1647) 166 Not a city of note... which was not dichotomized into the sect of the Guelphs... and Gibelines. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iii. 139 The Four forementioned Forms of Atheism may be again dichotomized... into such as [etc.]. 1866 *St. James's Mag.* Oct. 367 So far as they were concerned the University was dichotomized in 'Christ Church men' and 'squibs'.

† b. *loosely*. To divide (into several parts). *Obs.* (In first quot. humorously as a blunder.)

1621 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 144 Then dicotomize the whole portion of his wife into several shares. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* 56 They againe dichotomize... the influence spirit into the natural, vitall, and animall. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* ix. ¶ 10 When they came to be dichotomiz'd, and canton'd out into curious aerial notions.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To divide or become divided into two continuously; *spec.* used of the branching of a stem, root, leaf-vein, etc.: see **DICHOTOMOUS** 2, **DICHOTOMY** 3.

1835 [see **DICHOTOMIZING** below]. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 652 Stem dichotomizing and bearing... nearly simple erect branchlets. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* II. iv. 406 The roots of *Lycopodiaceæ* are... the only ones known to dichotomize. 1884 M. BOOLE in *Fryn. Educ.* I. Sept. 342 Elements which... tend to dichotomize into pairs of evils.

Hence **Dicho-tomizing** *abl. sb.* and *pp. a.*; **Dicho-tomizer**, one who dichotomizes.

1606 BRETTON *Sidney's Ourania*. He has no fine Dichotomizing Wit. 1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 393 These two great Dichotomisers, being at odds with all others, and with themselves. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xv. (1647) 255 The Turks, who in the dichotomizing of the world fall under the Northern part. 1825 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiii. 11 Surrounded by dichotomizing articulated organs. 1881 G. BUSK in *Fryn. Microsc. Soc.* Jan. 5 Numerous, long, sparsely dichotomising, biserial branches.

**Dichotomized**, *pp. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Divided into two branches: see prec.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 61 Stellate hairs... with 3-4 rays once or twice dichotomized. 1892 CLERKE *Stud. Homer* iv. 87 Beyond the rising-places of the sun, where one branch of his dichotomised Ethiopians dwelt.

2. *Astron.* Said of the moon in the phase at which exactly half her disk appears illuminated (the 'half-moon').

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Dichotomy*. She appears dichotomized at least for the space of a whole hour: in which time any moment may be taken for the true point of the dichotomy, as well as any other. 1834 *Nat. Philos., Hist. Astron.* vi. 24/1 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The difficulty of determining exactly the instant at which the moon is dichotomized. 1866 AIRY *Pop. Astron.* v. (1868) 167 Observation of the place of the moon when it is 'dichotomized'.

**Dichotomous** (dai'kə'tə-mas), a. [f. L. *dichotomos*, -mus, a. Gr. *di-cho-tomos* cut in half, equally divided: see **DICHO-** and -OUS. Cf. F. *dichotome* (1752 in *Hatz-Darm.*)] Divided or dividing into two; characterized by dichotomy.

† 1. *Astron.* = **DICHOTOMIZED** 2; of the form of a half-moon. *Obs.*

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 448 Mercury... in its greatest digression from the Sun... appears Dichotomous.

2. *Bot.*, etc. Dividing into two equal branches; esp. so branched that each successive axis divides into two; relating to, or of the nature of, such branching.

1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 23 (Jod.) The short, dichotomous, horned monoculus. 1753 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 116 These stretch out into many regular dichotomous branches. 1794 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xvii. 266 The Lesser Centaury... is distinguished by its dichotomous stalks. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* 262 The division of arteries is usually dichotomous. 1871 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 185 Common Mistletoe... a dichotomous parasitical shrub, with opposite leathery leaves. 1882 *VINES Sachs' Bot.* 170 Dichotomous branching is very common among Thallophees, especially *Algae* and the lower Hepaticæ.

3. *Logic*, etc. Of classification: Involving division (of a class or group) into two (lower groups); proceeding by dichotomy; dichotomic.

1828 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xiv. (1866) II. 30 The division may be not only dichotomous but polytomous, as for example,—angles are right, or acute, or obtuse. 1864 *Reader* 3 Sept. 304/2 The unities or molecules... are either isovolumentous or in what I have called dichotomous ratio.

**Dichotomously**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY2.] In a dichotomous manner; by division into twos or pairs: see prec.

1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* § 102 Stem herbaceous, dichotomously panicled. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 530 Branches... dichotomously subdivided. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 160 A bronchus, after it enters a lobule... divides dichotomously once or twice and terminates in the alveolar passages. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* vii. 143 The dichotomously-veined leaves, representing the cryptogamia.

**Dichotomy** (dai'kə'tə-mi). [ad. Gr. *di-cho-tomia* a cutting in two, f. *di-cho-tomō-s* (see **DICHOTOMOUS**): cf. F. *dichotomie* (1754 in *Hatz-Darm.*)]

1. Division of a whole into two parts. a. *spec.* in *Logic*, etc.: Division of a class or genus into two lower mutually exclusive classes or genera; binary classification.



1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 303 This Trichotomy .. doth not contradict the other Dichotomy that includeth all in action and contemplation. 1735 WATTS *Logic* i. vi. § 8 Some .. have disturbed the Order of Nature .. by an Affection of Dichotomies, Trichotomies, Sevens, Twelves, &c. Let the Nature of the Subject, considered together with the Design which you have in view, always determine the Number of Parts into which you divide it. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 97 Convenience often requires what Logicians call division by dichotomy, in which a Genus is divided into two Species having Contradictory Marks. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. vi. 302 The whole sphere of reality may be divided in relation to any predicate .. in what is called dichotomy by contradiction, e.g. that 'everything must either be red or not red'.

b. *gen.* Division into two.

1636 FRATLEY *Clavis Myst.* xxi. 277 Whose day after a ramistical dichotomy being divided into forenoon and afternoon. 1658 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. vii. § 3. 190 The way of Dichotomy or Bipartition being the most natural and easy kind of Division. 1858 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 598 Popular theology is rather founded on the dichotomy of man into body and soul, than on the Christian trichotomy of body, soul, and spirit.

2. *Astron.* That phase of the moon (or of an inferior planet) at which exactly half the disk appears illuminated; the 'half-moon'.

1685 Goad *Celest. Bodies* i. xv. 81 This Quadrant or Quarter in its Dichotomy, as the Greeks call it. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 419/x Aristarchus .. gave a method of determining the distance of the sun by the moon's dichotomy. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* 551 Dichotomy, the aspect of a planet when half illuminated.

3. *Bot., Zool., etc.* A form of branching in which each successive axis divides into two; repeated bifurcation: see *DICHOTOMOUS* 2.

1707 SLOANE *Jamaica I.* 264 From the middle of the leaves rise one or two stalks .. always divided into two, or observing a Dichotomy. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiii. 13 The last [Encrinurus] seems to differ .. in the dichotomies and length of the arms. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3. 47 note, *Dichotomy or forking*, the division of an apex into two. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 169 Dichotomy .. never produces structures .. dissimilar to the producing structure; the divisions of a root produced by dichotomy are both roots, those of a leaf-bearing shoot both leaf-bearing shoots .. dichotomy hence always falls under the conception of branching in the .. narrower sense. *Ibid.* 464.

**Dichotriene** (dīkō'trī-ēn). *Zool.* [f. *DICHO-* + Gr. *τρία* *trīa*: trident: see *TRIENE*.] A dichotomous triene; a three-forked sponge spicule, having each fork dividing into two.

1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 417/x The arms of a triene may bifurcate (*dichotriene*) once, twice, or oftener, or they may trifurcate.

**Dichro-** [f. Gr. *δίχρο-* *di-chro*: see next.] In combination = *DICHOIROIC*.

1889 I. REMSEN *Inorg. Chem.* 709 Co(NH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>5</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub> + H<sub>2</sub>O which is known as dichro-cobaltic chloride.

**Dichroic** (dīk'rō-ik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *δίχρους*, *-ous* two-coloured (f. *δί-* *di-* + *χρῶς* *chrōs*, colour, complexion) + *-ic*.] Having or showing two colours; *spec.* applied to doubly-refracting crystals that exhibit different colours when viewed in different directions; or to solutions that show essentially different colours in different degrees of concentration.

1864 DANA cited in WEBSTER. 1876 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 112 Tourmaline is strongly dichroic. 1879 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 67 This mineral .. being dichroic.

Dichroscope: see *DICROSCOPE*.

**Dichroism** (dīk'rō-iz-m). [mod. f. Gr. *δίχρους*, *-ous* two-coloured (see *DICHOIROIC*) + *-ism*. In F. *dichroïsme*.] The quality of being dichroic; *spec.* as exhibited by certain crystals and solutions: see *prec.*

1819 BREWSTER in *Phil. Trans.* 17 This dichroism, as it may be called .. so far as I know, has never been observed in any other minerals than iolite and mica. 1843 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 14 The dichroism of a solution of stramonium in ether. 1884 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 15 Nov. 731/2 This stone [sapphire] possesses the singular property known as dichroism—that is, it shines with two colours, blue and red.

Hence **Dichroistic**, *a.* = *DICHOIROIC*.

In mod. Dicts.

**Dichroite** (dīk'rō-it). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *δίχρους* (see *DICHOIROIC*) + *-ite*. In F. *dichroïte* (1809 Cordier).] A synonym of *IOHITE*, from its often exhibiting dichroism.

1810 NICHOLSON'S *Jnrl.* XXVII. 231 Description of the Dichroït, a new Species of Mineral. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxx. § 148. 249 M. Cordier observed the same change of colour in a mineral called iolite, to which Haiüy gave the name of *dichroïte*. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Apr. 518/x The great ball of dichroïte which seems crystal white when looked at from one point of view, rich blue from another, and straw-colour from another, is perhaps the most entertaining object.

b. *Comb.*

1875 DAWSON *Dawn of Life* vi. 145 The gneiss .. is chiefly grey and very silicious, containing dichroite, and .. known as dichroite-gneiss.

**Dichroitic** (dīk'rō-it-ik), *a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ic*.] Of, or of the nature of dichroite; characterized by dichroism; dichroic.

1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. viii. 190 The relation of the colours of dichroitic crystals to their axes of double refraction. 1855 J. D. FORBES *Tour. Mt. Blanc* xi. 248 By transmitted light it is dichroitic—brown orange in one direction and bright green in another. 1881 TYNDALL *Floating Matter of Air* 95 The dichroitic action which produces the colours of the sky.

**Dichromate** (dīk'rō-māt). *Chem.* [f. *DI-* + *-chromate*.] A double *CHROMATE* (q.v.), as *potassium dichromate* K<sub>2</sub> · CrO<sub>4</sub> · CrO<sub>3</sub>. (Also *bichromate*.)

1864 in WEBSTER. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 71 Potassic dichromate. 1883 *Athenæum* 27 Oct. 538/x [He] recommends potassium dichromate as an exceedingly useful disinfecting agent.

Hence **Dichromated** *ppl. a.*, treated with a dichromate.

1890 ABNEY *Treat. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 178 The insolubility of dichromated gelatine.

**Dichromatic** (dīk'rō-mæt-ik), *a.* [f. Gr. *δί-* *di-* + *χρωματικός* *chrōmatikos* of or relating to colour, f. *χρῶμα* *chrōma* colour.] Having or showing two colours; *spec.* of animals: Presenting, in different individuals, two different colours or systems of coloration.

1847 CRAIG, *Dichromatic*. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1884 COUES *Key to N. A. Birds* (ed. 2) 504 Plumage dichromatic in some cases; i.e. some individuals of the same species normally mottled gray, while others are reddish. 1889 G. A. BERRY *Dis. Eye* xl. 340 Why in the case of the partially colour-blind the absence of the perception of two complementary hues should leave the individual only a dichromatic spectrum.

So **Dichromatism**, the quality or fact of being dichromatic.

1884 COUES *Key to N. A. Birds* (ed. 2) 656 Remarkable differences of plumage in many cases, constituting dichromatism, or permanent normal difference in color.

**Dichromic** (dīk'rō-mik), *a.* [f. Gr. *δίχρωμος* *di-chrōmos* two-coloured (see *DICHOIROIC*) + *-ic*.]

1. Relating to or including (only) two colours; applied, in connexion with the theory of three primary colour-sensations, to the vision of colour-blind persons including only two of these.

1854 FRASER'S *Mag. L.* 359 Such Dichromic visionaries must lose a great deal. The harmonies of colour cannot touch them. 1881 LE CONTE *Monoc. Vision* 63 Herschel regarded normal vision as trichromatic, but the vision of Dalton as dichromic, the red being wanting.

2. Exhibiting in different positions or circumstances two different colours; *DICHOIROIC*.

1877 MILLER & McLEOD *Elem. Chem.* i. (ed. 6) 179 In dichromic media, or solutions which, under certain circumstances, appear to the unaided eye to transmit light of one tint, and, under certain other circumstances, to transmit light of a different tint.

**Dichronous** (dīk'rō-nōs), *a.* [f. late L. *dichronus*, *a.* Gr. *δίχρονος* *di-chronos* of two prosodic quantities, either long or short (f. *δί-*, *DI-* + *χρόνος* *chrōnos* time) + *-ous*.]

1. Gr. and Lat. *Prosody*. Having two times or quantities; sometimes short and sometimes long. In mod. Dicts.

2. *Bot.* 'Having two periods of growth in the year'. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

**Dichroous** (dīk'rō-ōs), *a.* [f. Gr. *δίχρους* *di-chrōs* two-coloured + *-ous*.] Of two colours; dichromatic; dichroic.

1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

**Dichroscope** (dīk'rō-skōp), *a.* Also *dichroiscope*, *dichroōscope*. [f. Gr. *δίχρους* *di-chrōs* two-coloured + *-σκόπος* *-skōpos* observing.]

(The etymologically regular form is *dichroōscope*, but *dichroscope* is more convenient.)

An instrument for observing or testing the dichroism of crystals, etc. Hence **Dichroscopic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a dichroscope.

1857 NICHOL *Cycl. Phys. Sc.* (1860) 582 Dichroscopic lens, or dichroscope. 1876 *Catal. Sci. Appar. S. Kens.* § 3469 Dichroscope. 1879 *Rope Chromatics* x. 137 A .. piece of apparatus contrived by Dove, for mixing the coloured light furnished by stained glass, and called by him a dichroscope. 1888 *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* May 273 The ruby .. when examined by the dichroscope, exhibited two tints. 1890 M. D. ROTHSCHILD *Handbk. Prec. Stones* 15 When a stone is examined by means of the dichroscope, it will show two images of the same hue, or of different hues.

**Dichrotal**, *-tism*, *etion.* ff. *DICROTAL*, *-TISM*.

**Dicht**, etc., *Sc.* forms of *DIGHT*, etc.

+ **Dicible**, *sb.* *Philos. Obs.* [ad. med. L. *dicibilis* (Du Cange), f. *dicere* to say: see *-BLE*.] That which is capable of being said; a notion or idea expressible in words.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* viii. xviii. 40 *Dicible* is that which consisteth according to rational phantasy. *Ibid.*, *Dicibles* are notions, that is, *νοήματα*, but not merely and simply notions .. being ready for expression, they are called dicibles, and pertain to the enunciative faculty of the soul.

**Dicing** (dī-sin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *DICE* *v.* + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action or practice of playing or gambling with dice; dice-play.

1456 *How wise man taught Son* 60 in Hazl. *E. P. P.* I. 171 Dying I the forbode. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 25 Any open .. place for common bowling, dicing, carding, clothe, tenys, or other unlawful games. 1550 CROWLEY *Eggr.* 669 Diceynge hath brought many wealthy menne to care. 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 79 The exercises I wholly condemn, are dicing and carding. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bessie Body* ii. l. These young fellows think old men get estates for nothing but them to squander away in dicing. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 47 Severer penalties awaited drunkenness, dissipation, or dicing.

2. *Book-binding.* A method of ornamenting leather in squares or diamonds: see *DICE* *v.* 3 b.

Done originally by ruling with a blunt awl or edging-tool; the effect is imitated by pressure or stamping with a block.

3. *attrib. and Comb.* (in sense 1), as *dicing-board*, *-box*, *-chamber*, *-money*, *-table*.

1571 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 366 A round dys-senge table. 1586 I. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* i. 128 [Thou] dost set down as it were on a dicing board in the hazard of one hour, both thy kingdom and life. 1836 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* n. (1825) 44 It was in an Inn .. in a dicing Chamber. 1634 RANDOLPH *Muse's Looking-Gl.* i. iv, A niggard churl Hoarding up dicing-moneys for his son. 1653 MRO. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 90 A most dexterous Dicing Box .. that with a knock .. the four good Dice are fastened, and it loosethen four false Dice.

**Dicing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* 2.] Playing with dice.

1884 H. D. TRAILL *Coleridge* iii. 54 The skeleton ship, with the dicing demons on its deck [*Enc. Mar.* iii. xii].

+ **Dicing-house**, *Obs.* [f. *DICING* *vbl. sb.*] A house for dice-play; a gambling-house.

1549 LATIMER *6th Serm. bef. Edu.* VI (Arb.) 161 Dysynge howses also .. where yong Gentlemenne dysse away their thirfte. 1555 *Act 2-3 Phil. & M. c. 9* Every Licence .. for the having .. of any Bowling-Allies, Dicing-houses, or other unlawful Games. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* iii. (1851) 357 The spawn and shippack of Taverns and Dicing Houses. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* ii. 470 (L.) The public peace cannot be kept where public dicing-houses are permitted.

**Dicion**, var. *DITION*, *Obs.*, dominion.

**Dick** (dik), *sb.* 1 [A playful alteration of *Ric*, contraction of Norman Fr. and Anglo-Norman *Ricard*, L. *Ricardus* = *Richard*.]

1. A familiar pet-form of the common Christian name *Richard*. Hence generically (like *Jack*) = fellow, lad, man, especially with alliterating adjectives, as *desperate*, *dainty*, *dapper*, *dirty*. *Tom, Dick, and Harry*: any three (or more) representatives of the populace taken at random.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 192 Desperate Dicks borowes now and then against the owners will all that ever he hath. 1581 STURLEY *Agamemnon* i. Whom with the dint of glittering sword Achilles durst not harme, Although his rash and desperat dikes the froward Knight did arme. 1888 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 464 Some Dick That smiles his cheek in years, and knows the trick To make my Lady laugh. 1589 *Marprel. Epit. E.* The desperat Dicks, which you .. affirm to be good bishops. 1594 GREENE *Upst. Courtier* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 227 A braue dapper Dicke, quaintly attired in velvet and sattin. 1822 GALT *Str. A. Wyllie* II. viii. 75 He's a gone dick, a dead man. 1864 *Standard* 13 Dec. *Review Slang Dict.* (Farmer), [He] replied, 'Oh yes, in the reign of queen dick', which, on inquiry we found to be synonymous with 'Never', or 'Tib's eve'. 1891 *Daily News* 17 Nov. 2/4 The only bears still extant are the Tom, Dick, and Harry of the Bourses.

b. Rarely applied to a female.

1814 *Watch-house* II. i. It's all over wi' you, madam; ye're a gone dick: ye hear he's confessing.

2. *dial. or local.* (See *quots.*)

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dick*, a kind of hard cheese. *Suffolk*. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss.*, *Dick*, plain pudding. If with treacle sauce, *treacle dick*. *Mod.* 'Spotted dick', currant or raisin pudding.

3. *slang.* A riding whip.

1873 *Slang Dict.*, *Dick*, a riding whip; gold-headed dick, one so ornamented. 1891 *Farmer Slang*, *Dick*, 2. (coachman's) a riding whip.

4. *Phr. and Comb.* (*dial. or local.*) *Dick-a-dil-ver*, the periwinkle. *Dick-a-Tuesday*, a will-o'-the-wisp. *Dick-ass*, a jack-ass. *Dick-dunnoch*, a local name of the hedge-sparrow. *Long-tailed Dick*, the long-tailed titmouse.

1636 SAMPTON *Vow Breaker* (N.), Ghosts, hobgoblins, Will-with-wisp, or Dick-a-Tuesday. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dick-a-dil-ver*, the herb periwinkle. It is so called from its rooting (*delving*) at every joint, and spreading itself far and wide. 1832 COL. P. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 47 Found in the garden the nest of a 'long-tailed Dick', with 3 eggs. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dickass*, a jack-ass. *North.* *Ibid.*, *Dick-a-tuesday*, the ignis fatuus.

**Dick**, *sb.* 2 *dial.* [Perh., like *prec.*, merely an arbitrary application of the proper name *Dick*; but a possible connexion with *Du. dek* 'covering, cover, horse-cloth' has been suggested. Cf. *DICKY sb.* III.] A leather apron.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dick*, a leather apron and bib, worn by poor children in the North. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss.*, *Dick*, a kind of apron such as worn by shoemakers, especially a leather one, which was called a 'leather dick'. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Dick*, a leather apron for children.

**Dick**, *sb.* 3 *dial.* [Cf. *DIKE* and *DITCH*.] *a.* A ditch.

b. The bank of a ditch; a dike. 1736 PEGGE *Kentisms*, *Dick*, a ditch. 1797 MARSHALL *E. Norfolk Gloss.*, *Dick*, the mound or bank of a ditch. 1875 *Sussex Gloss.*, *Dick*, a ditch. 1893 *Field* 25 Feb. 295/1 Most fences should be on banks with 'dicks' where the ground requires them.

**Dick**, *sb.* 4 *slang.* Abbreviation of *dictionary*; hence, 'Fine language, long words' (*Slang Dict.*).

1860 HALIBURTON (Sam Slick) *Season Ticket* xii. (Farmer), Ah, now you are talking 'dic', exclaimed Peabody, and I can't follow you. 1873 *Slang Dict.* s.v., A man who uses fine words without much judgment is said to have 'swallowed the dick'.

**Dick**, *sb.* 5 *slang.* [Short for *declaration*: cf. *DAVE* for *affidavit*.] In *phr.* *To take one's dick* = to take one's declaration.

1861 D. COOK *P. Foster's Daw.* xxvi. (Farmer), I'd take my dying dick he hasn't got a writ in his pocket. 1878



**YATES** *Wrecked in Port I.* I'll take my dick I heard old Osborne say so!

¶ To this (in the commercial sense of 'declaration' as to the value of goods) is perhaps to be referred the vulgar phrase *Up to dick*: as *adj.* up to the proper standard, excellent, 'proper'; as *adv.* properly, suitably, fittingly.

(It has however been referred by some to Dick sb.)  
1871 *Daily News* 7 Sept. The capital of the West is up to dick in the matter of lunches. 1877 J. GREENWOOD *Blue Blanket* (Farmer), 'Ain't that up to dick, my biffin?' 1877 *Punch* 10 Sept. 111/1.

† **Dicken.** *Obs. or dial.* Some water-bird.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv.* Bodie & Soule i. xiv. 26 Snipe, Godwite, Dicken, Poppel, Bitter, Hearn white and gray.

**Dickens** (dick'enz), *slang or colloq.* Also 7-8 dickins, 8-9 dickons, 9 dickings.

[App. substituted for 'devil', as having the same initial sound. It has been suggested to be worn down from *devilkin* or *deilkin*, but no evidence of this has been found. *Dickin* or *Dickon*, dim. of *Dick* (cf. *Wilkin*, *Watkin*, *Jankin* or *Yenkin*, *Sinkin*) was in use long before the earliest known instance of this, and *Dickens* as a surname was probably also already in existence.]

The deuce, the devil. **a.** *The dickens!* (formerly also *a dickens!*) an interjectional exclamation expressing astonishment, impatience, irritation, etc.; usually with interrogative words, as *what, where, how, why*, etc. (Cf. **DEUCE**, **DEVIL**.)

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iii. 19, I cannot tell what (the dickens) his name is. 1600 HEYWOOD *x* *Edw. IV.* iii. Wks. 1874 I. 40 What the dickens? it is I love that makes ye prate to me so fondly? 1676 D'URFEY *Mad. Fickle* ii. i. Oh have I found you at last? I wonder where the Dickins you ramble! 1689 CONGREVE *Old Back* ii. i. What, a dickens, does he mean by a trivial sum? 1728 VANBR. & CIB. *Pron. Husb.* iv. 72 The dickens! has the Rogue of a Count play'd us another Trick then? 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 308 Then what a dickens can I do or say? 1824 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 402 Why the dickens don't you let us serve them all out at once?

**b.** in imprecations, as *the dickens take you!*; also in phr. *to go to the dickens*, to go to ruin or perdition; *to play the dickens*, to cause mischief or havoc.

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. Prol., Harken joltheads... or dickens take ye. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Dickins*, a corruption of Devilkins, i. little Devils; as tis usually said, the Dickens take you. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* 3 June ¶ 4 He [the lion] would roar, and tear, and play the dickens. 1831 MOORE *Summer Fête* 822 Like those Goths who played the dickens With Rome and all her sacred chickens. 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* xiii. 199 They played the very dickens with Doctor Pantologos. 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xlii. 336 Business went to the dickens.

**c.** as a strong negative (= **DEVIL** 21).

1824 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xiii. The dickings a mind he minded the market. 1824 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christm. No. 19/3 'The dickens you are', thought Fred.

**Dickensian** (dike'nzi'an), *a.* Of or pertaining to the English novelist Charles Dickens (died 1870), or his style. **Dickensesque** (**Dickensque**), **Dickensish**, **Dickensy** (**Dickeny**), *adjs.* (All more or less nonce-wds.)

1856 *Sat. Rev.* II. 196/1 A Dickensque description of an execution. 1880 *Athenaeum* 25 Sept. 399/2 The Dickensque portion... is poor beside its prototype. 1881 *Ibid.* 19 Mar. 390/3 He [Bret Harte] has a touch of Dickens in his style... he observes with a Dickensian eye. 1885 *Ibid.* 17 Oct. 503 His is a Dickensque manner, but he has not the local knowledge nor humour of his master. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 937 My ideas of London were... preeminently Dickensy. 1890 *Spectator* 30 Aug. 281 Disraeli never descended even into Dickensish depths of human nature. 1892 *Ibid.* 16 Jan. 93 2 The quiet old city has, of course, personal as well as literary Dickensian associations. 1892 KATE D. WIGGIN in *Atlantic Monthly* May 616 It would be so delightful and Dickensy to talk... with a licensed victualler by the name of Martha Huggins.

**icker** (di'k'ii), *sb.* **Forms:** **a.** 4-5 dyker, 5-6 dyoker, 6 deker, diker, -ar, diokar, dikkar, 7 dioar, 6- diokor, **β.** 6- daoro, daker, (6 daiker, dakir, 8 dakkor). [The form *dicker*, ME. *dyker*, etc., with the latinized forms *dicora*, *dikera*, *dicra*, point to an OE. \**dīcor*, corresponding to MLG. *dēker*, MHG. *decher*, *techer*, mod.G. *decher*, LG. *dēker* (Westphal.), *dēker* (Pomerania), Icel. *dekr*, Da. *deger*, Sw. *däcker*; all evidently from a WGer. \**decura*, \**decora*, ad. L. *decuria*, a company or parcel of ten: cf. OE. *sicor* for L. *securis*. This WGer. form must be the source of the med.L. *decora*, *decara*, *dicara*, *dacora* (Du Cange), and of the OF. *dacre*, *dakere*, and corresp. med.L. *dacra*, *dacrum*, whence the Sc. and northern forms in **β.**

The word has been used from ancient times in the reckoning of skins or hides; a letter of the Roman Emperor Valerian (A.D. 253-260) preserved by Trebellius Pollio, directs Zozimion, procurator of Syria, to furnish to Claudius, among other supplies, 'pellium tentorium decurias triginta', i. e. 30 dickers of skins for tents. Kluge points out that the early adoption of the Latin word by the Germans is explained by the tribute of skins which the latter had to pay to the Romans (Tacitus *Ann.* iv. 72), as well as by the fact that skins formed a leading item in the frontier trade between the Romans and the northern barbarians, as they have in the traffic between white men and the Indians in North America in modern times (see **DICKER** v.).

The number of ten; half a score; being the customary unit of exchange in dealing in certain articles,

*esp.* hides or skins; hence a package or lot of (ten) hides.

Its use in the skin trade appears to be the only one in continental languages; in English it has been extended to some other goods; the dicker (*dicra* or *dacra*) of iron in Domesday is generally held to have been ten rods, each sufficient to make two horse-shoes.

**a.** [1886 Domesday I. ff. 16a. r. T. R. E. reddebat civitas de Gloucestre... xxxvi. d. icos ferri. 1275 *Placita in Curia Magna*, Anglie, Per iij dicker de cornu bovinis.] 1266-1307 *Assisa de Fond.* et *Mensur.* (Stat. Realm I. 205), Item Last Coriorum ex xx Dykeres, et quodlibet Dacre constat ex x coreis. Item Dacre Cirotecarum ex x paribus. ¶ Dacre vero ferorum equorum [viginti] feris. *Transl. ex Lib. Horn.* Lond. ff. 123 A Last of Leather doth consist of Twenty Diker, and every Diker consisteth of Ten Skins. And a Diker of Gloves consisteth of Ten Pair of Gloves. Item a Diker of Horse-shoes doth consist of [Ten v. r. twenty] Shoes. 1428 *Will of Tanner* (Somerset Ho.), j dyker de Rigges et neckes. 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 384 Payinge for the custome of every dyker j d. 1526 *Tolls* in *Dillon Calais & Pole* (1892) 81 A dyker of hydes tanned, ten hydes a dyker. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 24 § 1 Two persons... nombre all suche lether by the hide, accomptinge ten hides to the deker. 1553 *Trinity Coll. Accts.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 610 It to John Barbour for a dikkar of knives. 1579 in *Wadley Bristol Wills* (1886) 227 Fowler diker of Rawe leather. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* 33 A Dicar of Iron contained ten Barns. 1692 *Lond. Gas. No.* 2661/4 Also 16 Dickers of Butts in the Fatts near Tanned. 1799 S. FREEMAN *Town Off.* 146 The sealer of leather's fee shall be 6d. per dicker. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 51 Bracelets, or necklaces, of Glass. The Gross to contain 12 Bundles or Dickers, and each Bundle or Dicker being 10 Necklaces. 1835 P. KELLY *Universal Cambist* II. Index, Dicker, or dacre of leather, 10 hides; of necklaces, 10 bundles, each bundle ten necklaces.

**β.** [1826 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* II. 458/3 (Iron & Steel). c. 1300 *Pleta* II. xii. § 4 (Jam.) Item lastum coriorum consistit ex decim dakris, et quodlibet dactum ex decim coriis... Dactum vero ferorum equorum ex viginti feris.] 1531 *Aberdeen Burgh Rec.* xiii. 248 The dakir of hidis. 1548 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) 230, ij daker off lether off daker wayre iijl. vi. s. viijl. 1588 *Will of Williston* (Somerset Ho.), Dacre of leather. 1609 SKYNE *Reg. Maj. Stat.* of Gild 147 In half an daker of hydes. 1732 in *Cramond Ann. Banff* (1891) I. 206 For each daker of leather freemen shall pay 3s. 4d. 1835 (see **a.**) Dacre.

**γ.** *transf.* A considerable number; a 'lot', a 'heap'. *Obs.*

1520 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 393 Behold, said Pas, a whole dicker of wit. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 2 Such a huge dicker of Dickes in a heape altogether. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 686 On my love kisses I heape a dicker. 1641 BRATHWAT *Engl. Intelligencer* i. Newes, Althea, I have a whole dicker of newes for thee. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* 33 But if the Dean foresee that 'tis a very vendible Book, he... sends up for a whole Dicker of 'em to retail.

**Dicker** (di'k'ar), *sb.* **U.S.** [f. **DICKER** v.] The action or practice of dickering; barter; petty bargaining.

1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xiv. (1869) 61/1 You have sold your betterments. Was it cash or dicker? 1856 WHITTIER *Panorama* 270 Selfish thrift and party held the scales For peddling dicker, not for honest sales. 1888 *A. Y. Weekly Times* 28 Mar. (Farmer *Amer.*) Considering the advisability of making a dicker with his old political opponents.

**Dicker**, *v.* **U.S.** [f. **DICKER** *sb.*]

Quotation 1848 refers to the barter traffic on the Indian frontier in N. America. As skins have always formed a chief item in that trade, it has been suggested with much probability that the verb arose, in the sense 'to deal by the dicker, to deal in skins', among the traders with the Indians, and has hence extended in U. S. to trade by barter generally. If this be the fact, it is interesting that a word which passed from Latin into Germanic in special connexion with dealing in skins, and which has ever since in Europe been associated with this trade (see **DICKER** *sb.*), should, in America, through similar dealings between a civilized and uncivilized race, have received another development of use.]

*intr.* To trade by barter or exchange; to truck; to bargain in a petty way, to haggle. **b.** *trans.* To barter, exchange. Hence **Dickering** *vbl. sb.*; also **Dickerer**, one who dickers.

1845 J. T. HEADLEY *Lett. fr. Italy* xxi. 99, I had acquired quite a reputation in dickering with the thieving Italian landlords and vetturini. 1848 J. F. COOPER *Oak Openings* (Bartlett), The white men who penetrated to the semi-wilds [of the West] were always ready to dicker and to swap. 1864 SALA in *Daily Tel.* 7 July, The required needle was dickered for the egg, and the Yankee was going away. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* II. iii. lxiii. 457 By a process of dickering (i. e. bargaining by way of barter)... a list is settled on which the high contracting parties agree. 1891 GOLDW. SMITH *Canadian Question*, Government, in the persons of the Parliamentary heads of departments, is on the stump, or dickering for votes. 1891 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 2 Apr., Bargains that would do credit to London East End dickers.

**Dickinsonite** (di'k'insonait), *Min.* [Named 1878 after the Rev. J. Dickinson: see **ITE**.] A hydrous phosphate of manganese, calcium, and sodium, usually micaceous in structure and green in colour. 1878 *Amer. J. Sci.* Ser. III. XVI. 215 Distinct crystals of dickinsonite are not often found.

**Dicky**, **dickie** (di'ki), *sb. colloq., slang, and dial.* Also **dickie**. [The senses here included may belong to two or more words of distinct origin. Some of them are evidently applications of *Dicky*, dim. of *Dick* (cf. *Tommy*, *Willy*, *Bobby*, etc.); another group is probably closely related to **DICK** *sb.*; of others the relationship is obscure.

Many other applications of 'dicky' may be found in the dialect and slang dictionaries.]

**I.** As applied to persons.

**1.** *Naut.* (See **quot.**)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dickey*, an officer acting in commission.

**II.** As a name applied to animals.

**2.** A donkey; properly, a he-ass.

First noted in East Anglia and Essex, now widely known. 1793 *Gentl. Mag.* II. 1083 A Donkey, or a Dicky. An ass. Essex and Suffolk. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam.* *Paris* II. 25 When gravely sitting Upon my dickey. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dicky-ass*, a male ass; the female being usually called a Jenny ass, or a Betty ass. 1876 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 388 About Sancho's stolen Dickey.

*attrib.* 1801 BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.*, Richard & Kate (1802) 8 Time to begin the Dicky Races, More fam'd for laughter than for speed. 1883 JESSOP in *19th Cent.* Oct. 602 Ridin' in a dickey cart's enow for him and me.

**3.** A small bird (also **DICKY-BIRD**). **a.** A tame (caged) bird. **b.** *dial.* The hedge-sparrow.

1851 *Florist Nov.*, There was... dicky's cage on its old nail. 1868 *Daily Tel.* 29 May, We should not like to trust a canary bird near the picture, Mr. Radford's monk would surely spring from the canvas... and crunch the dickey to splinters. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* *Dickey*, the hedge-sparrow. *Accentor modularis*. 1881 *Black Beautiful Wretch* xviii. (Farmer), 'The dicky-lagers are after them too.' 'The what?' 'The bird-catchers, Miss.' 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 29 Hedge Sparrow - 'Dickie (Lancashire). Blue dickey (Renfrew). 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Dicky-hedge-poker*, a hedge-sparrow. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Dicky-duncock*, the hedge-sparrow.

**III.** As a name of articles of clothing: cf.

**DICK** *sb.*

† **4.** An under petticoat. *Obs.*

1753 *Song's Costume* (Percy Soc.) 231 With fringes of knotting your Dickey cabod [i. cabod], On slippers of velvet, set gold & la daube. 1787 *Minor I.* 92 Of all her splendid apparel not a wreck remained, save her flannel dickey. 1800 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ld. Auckland's Tri.* Wks. 1812 IV. 311 The hips ashamed forsooth to wear a dicky. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dicky*, a woman's under-petticoat.

† **5.** A worn-out shirt. (*Obs. slang.*)

1781 G. PARKER *View of Society* I. 82 note (Farmer), Dickey, cant for a worn-out shirt.

**6.** A detached shirt-front.

1811 *Lex. Balatronicum*, *Dickey*, a sham shirt. 1843 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXXIII. 29 If not a shirt-collar at least a false collar, or by possibility a dicky. 1848 — *Bk. Snobs* xxvii, Wretched Beaux... who sport a lace dickey. 1886 BARING-GOULD *Court Royal* I. vi. 87 Paper collars, cuffs, and dickies. 1889 J. M. BARRIE *Window in Thrums* iii, 'Come aye doon... an' put on a clean dickey'.

**7.** A shirt collar. (*New England.*)

1858 HOLLAND *Tilcom's Lett.* iii. 36 A beautiful cravat, sustaining a faultless dickey. 1864 LOWELL *Bigelow P.* Poems 1890 II. 283. 1864 THOREAU *Cape Cod* vi. (1894) 130 Cockles... looking... like a flaring dickey made of sand-paper. 1887 M. E. WILKINS *Humble Romance*, etc. (1891) 50 David Emmens, arrayed in his best clothes, with his stiff white dickey.

**8.** A covering worn to protect the dress or upper part of it during work, etc.; variously applied (according to time and place) to: **a.** A leather apron or pinafore. **b.** A child's bib. **c.** A 'slop' or loose over-jacket of coarse linen coming down to the waist, worn by workmen in the north. **d.** An oil-skin suit.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dicky*, a common leather apron 1879 *Cumbld. Gloss.* Suppl., *Dicky*, a short upper garment of coarse linen till lately worn by working men. 1883 MRS C. GARNETT in *Sunday Mag.* Dec. 751/2 To the office... we walked to be arrayed in our dickies.

**IV.** In other applications.

**9.** The seat in a carriage on which the driver sits. (Also **dicky-box**.) **b.** A seat at the back of a carriage for servants, etc., or of a mail-coach for the guard.

1801 GABRIELLI *Myst. Husb.* IV. 260 The farmer... came down upon the dicky in front of the chaise, to save a horse. 1803 *Times* 17 Jan., Hammer-cloths, except on state occasions, are quite out of date, and the dickey-box is following their example. 1803 *Lit. J. Fr.* in *Spirit. Publ. J. Fr.* 1804 VII. 5 The style which has changed a tub into a chariot, and a coach-box into a dicky. 1806 *Scurr. Writ.* in *Lond.* (ed. 3) II. 210 She... ventured to introduce a plain black leather chair for the driver, which was called a dicky. 1812 *Ann. Reg.* 131 The guard travelled by the side of the coachman on the box, and on returning to the dickey he discovered the robbery. 1837 BYRON *Juan* XIII. xlvii, The valet mounts the dickey. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xlii, A hackney cabriolet... three people were squeezed into it besides the driver, who sat... in his own particular little dickey at the side. 1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. iv. 72 He had seen him... in the dickey of a phaeton. 1886 RUSKIN *Praterita* I. vi. 185 We carried our courier behind us in the dickey with Anne.

**10.** *Comb.* **dicky-box** (see **9**); **dicky-daisy** (*local*), a nursery name for the common daisy (*Bellis perennis*), also applied to other wild flowers; **dicky dilver**, a local name of the periwinkle (Britten & Holl.) = *dick-a-dilver* (**DICK** *sb.*); **Dicky Sam** [understood to be a corruption of *Dick o' Sam's*, an example of the Lancashire form of patronymic], a nickname for a Liverpool man.

1870 *Athenaeum* 10 Sept., We cannot even guess why a Liverpool man is called a Dickey Sam. - 1884 *Book Lore* Dec. 27 (Farmer), The natives of Liverpool call themselves, or are called by others, Dicky Sams.

**Dicky, dickey**, *a. slang or colloq.* [Etymol. not ascertained.] Of inferior quality, sorry, poor; in bad condition, unsound, shaky, 'queer'.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Diet.*, *Dicky*, very bad or paltry; any thing of an inferior quality, is said to be a dicky concern. a 1845 HOOD *Conveyancing* iv, At last to find Your



dinner is all dicky. 1883 *Standard* 8 Jan. 2/4 Without doubt Iroquois has been very 'dicky' on his pins. 1889 D. C. MURRAY *Danger, Catspaw* 24. The very honest tradesman... must run the risk of meeting very dicky people now and then. 1894 SIR J. D. ASTLEY *My Life* I. 312 Poor 'Curly' was uncommon dicky for several days from concussion of the brain.

b. *All dicky with*: 'all up' or 'all over' with. 1810 *Morning Post* 26 June in *Spirit Pub. Trnls.* (1811) XIV. 278 At one time he thought it was all dicky with Sir Francis. 1845 BARRHAM *Inglol. Leg., Bros. Birchington* xl. 'Tis all dicky with poor Father Dick—he's no more! 1880 Mrs. PARR *Adam & Eve* xxxv. 490 'Ah, poor old Zebedee!... 'tis all dicky with he'.

c. *Comb., as dicky-legged.* 1894 SIR J. D. ASTLEY *My Life* II. 2 The trainer of some dicky-legged racer.

**Dicky-bird, dicky-bird.** *colloq.* [DICKY 3.] In nursery and familiar speech: A little bird, such as a sparrow, robin, or canary-bird.

a. 1845 BARRHAM *Inglol. Leg., Knight & Lady*. On tree-top and spray The dear little dicky-birds carol away. 1852 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* lcv. Others take guns and pop at all the little dicky-birds that come in their way. 1866 KINGSLEY in *Life* (1870) II. 41 Gladly would I throw up history, to think of nothing but dicky-birds. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* 121 We do not sigh over dead dicky-birds with the bailiffs in the house.

b. *Applied dial.* to particular birds: see *quots.*, and cf. *DICKY* sb. 3.

1879 *Cumblid. Gloss. Suppl.*, *Dicky-bird*, a general name for a canary. 1885 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Birds* 188 Oyster Catcher (*Hamatopus ostrilegus*). Dicky-bird (Norfolk).

|| **Diclesium** (daiklizi'm). *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. δῖ- twice (Dr-2) + κλῆσις a shutting up, closing.] A dry indehiscent fruit consisting of an achene enclosed within the indurated base of the adherent perianth.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* i. ii. 140 The Diclesium only differs from the utricle in having the indurated perianth adherent to the carpel, and forming part of the shell (*Mirabilis, Salsola*).

**Diclinic** (daiklin'ik), *a. Cryst.* [f. Gr. δῖ- two + κλιν-ew to incline + -ic.] Having the lateral axes at right angles to each other, but both oblique to the vertical axis: applied to a hypothetical system of crystals. Also *Di'cline* *a.*

1864 WEBSTER cites DANA.

**Diclinism** (daikliniz'm). *Bot.* [mod. f. as next + -ISM = in f. *diclinisme*.] The condition of being DICLINOUS.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 920 The arrangements... manifested in polygamy, diclinism, dichogamy, dimorphism... are different means for promoting the cross-fertilisation of individuals belonging to the same species.

**Diclinous** (daiklinəs), *a. Bot.* [f. F. *dicline* (1793 in *Hatz.-Darm.*) or *Bot. L. Diclines* pl. (Jussieu 1779), f. Gr. δῖ- twice, double (Dr-2) + κλινη bed, couch: see -OUS.

(A. L. de Jussieu gave the name *Diclines irregulares* to the 15th class of his arrangement of the Natural Orders.)

Having the stamens and pistils on separate flowers, either on the same plant (*monocious*), or on separate plants (*diocious*). Also said of the flowers (= unisexual).

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Intro. 27 Even Ranunculaceae contain hermaphrodite and diclinous genera. 1876 DARWIN *Cross-Fertil.* x. 499 All plants which have not since been greatly modified, would tend still to be both diclinous and anemophilous. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 7. 270 The flowers in all Gymnosperms are diclinous, either diocious or monocious.

**Dicococcus** (daikok'kəs), *a. Bot.* [f. Dr-2 + Gr. κόκκος grain + -OUS.] 'Splitting into two cocci' (*Treas. Bot.*): see COCCUS 2.

1819 *Pantologia* s. v. Dicococcus, or two-grained capsule. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* (ed. 2) 298 The fruit is described as dicococcus. 1878 MASTERS *Henfrey's Bot.* 266 Bruniaceae differ in their dicococcus fruit.

**Dicoelious** (daisei'liəs), *a.* [f. Dr-2 + Gr. κοιλ-α a hollow + -OUS.] Having two cavities.

1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 631/2 The dicoelious heart of Hunter... exists at a very early period of the development of the Mammiferous embryo.

**Dicolous** (daisei'liəs), *a.* [f. Dr-2 + Gr. κοιλ-ος hollow, κοιλη a hollow + -OUS.] = prec.; *spec.* Of a vertebra: Cupped or hollowed at each end.

1864 WEBSTER cites OWEN.

**Dicolio** (daikou'lik), *a. Gr. Rhet. and Pros.* [f. Gr. δῖ- twice + κολον limb, clause] + -IO.] Consisting of two cola: see COLON 2 I.

1885 F. D. GODDELL in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Ass.* XVI. 85 The first two lines... resemble the two cola of a Greek dicolio line.

**Dicondylial** (daikondil'lian), *a. Zool.* [f. Gr. δῖ- twice + κονδύλιος double-knuckled (cf. CONDYLE) + -IAN.] Of a skull: Having two occipital condyles.

1883 W. H. FLOWER in *Enceyl. Brit.* XV. 370/2 The Amphibia are the only air-breathing Vertebrata which, like mammals, have a dicondylial skull.

**Dicotyledon** (daikotil'edən), *Bot.* [f. mod. *Bot. L. dicotyledones* (plural), f. Gr. δῖ- twice + κοτυληδών cup-shaped hollow or cavity: see COTYLEDON.

(The term *Dicotyledones* was employed by Ray, but its practical introduction into botanical classification dates from Jussieu 1770.)

A flowering plant having two cotyledons or seedlobes: the *Dicotyledones* (in *Bot. Lat. Dicotyledones*) constitute one of the great classes of flowering plants, characterized by an exogenous mode of growth (hence also called *EXOGENES*), and usually by having the parts of the flower in fives or fours, and the veins of the leaves reticulated.

1703 RAY *Methodus Plant.* (ed. 2) i. Floriferas dividemus in *Dicotyledones*, quarum semina sata binis foliis anomalia, *Seminalibus* dictis, quae *Cotyledonum* usum prestant, & terra exeunt.] 1707 BAILLY vol. II, *Dicotyledon* (with Botanists), a Term used of Plants, which spring with two Seed Leaves opposite to each other, as the generality of Plants have. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Intro. 13 Two great divisions... *Monocotyledons* and *Dicotyledons*. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 157 In his 'Genera Plantarum' Jussieu divided the vegetable kingdom into classes, subclasses, orders, and genera... hence his classes *Acotyledons*, *Monocotyledons*, and *Dicotyledons*. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* II. v. 564 In the great majority of *Dicotyledons* the parts of the flower are arranged in whorls... the whorls are usually pentamerous, less often tetramerous.

**Dicotyledonary** (daikotil'edonari), *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -ARY 2.] = next.

1870 in *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 620/2 The seeds have... four or more cotyledons instead of the usual dicotyledonary structure.

**Dicotyledonous** (daikotil'edonəs), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Having two cotyledons; belonging to the class of *Dicotyledons*.

1794 MARTYIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii. 131 The body of the seed does not split into two lobes, but continues entire. Such plants are called *monocotyledonous*, the others *dicotyledonous*. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1858) i. 19 If the embryo has two cotyledons it is called *dicotyledonous*, as in the Bean. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl.* I. 13 *Dicotyledonous* plants have a distinct deposition of pith, cellular tissue, spiral vessels, wood, and bark. 1872 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* iii. 87 Its *dicotyledonous* seed expands in germinating into two lobes. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* i. iv. 46 The Buttercup is *dicotyledonous*... the character expressed by this term (the possession of a pair of cotyledons, or, more strictly, the simple fact that the first leaves of the plant are opposite).

b. Of or belonging to a dicotyledonous plant.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 39 In the inner bark or liber of *Dicotyledonous* stems. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* ix. 185 The reticulated venation of a *dicotyledonous* leaf.

**Dierces**, obs. Sc. form of DECREASE.

**Dicrotal** (daikrotāl), *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] = next.

1867 J. MARSHALL *Phys.* II. 237 A subsidiary wave occurs after the principal one, producing the phenomena named *dicrotism* or the *dicrotal* pulse.

**Dicrotic** (daikrotik), *a. Phys. and Path.* [f. Gr. δῖ- twice + κρότος rattling noise, beat] + -ic: in mod. F. *dicrote*, med. or mod. L. *dicrotus*.]

Of the pulse (or a sphygmographic tracing of its motion): Exhibiting a double beat or wave for each beat of the heart; applied *esp.* to a pathological pulse in which the secondary wave which follows the primary is more marked than usual.

(Etymologically 'dicrotic' might be applied to any double-beating pulse, whether the secondary wave occurs in the rise or in the fall of the main wave; it is, in use, restricted to the latter case, the former being called *ANACROTIC*.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dicrotus*, a Pulse that beats twice. (So in BAILEY; in ASH *Dicrotus*.) 1741 JAS. NICHILL *Crises of the Pulse* i. The *Pulsus Dicrotus* of the Ancients, which in English may be properly called the Rebounding Pulse.] 1811 HOOVER *Med. Dict.*, *Dicrotic*, a term given to a pulse in which the artery rebounds after striking, so as to convey the sensation of a double pulsation. 1822 GOOD *Stud. Med.* II. 26 When... we come to a distinction between the free and dilated pulse... the quick and the frequent... the dicrotic, coturnising, and incinduous... proposed by Solano, as mere subvarieties of the rebounding, or redoubling. 1827 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* 772 *Pulsus, dicrotic*... that in which the finger is struck twice at each pulsation, once lightly, the other time more strongly. 1865 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* Med. 11 On the other hand, increase in the heart's force... makes the pulse dicrotic. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 140 Some of his sphygmographic tracings are markedly dicrotic.

b. Of or pertaining to a dicrotic pulse or tracing, as a *dicrotic notch*, or *wave*.

1869 *New Syd. Soc. Retrospect Med.* 149 The correspondence between the depth of the dicrotic notch and the severity of the pyrexia. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* i. iv. § 3. 137 The dicrotic wave occurring towards the end of the descent. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dicrotic wave*, a secondary wave which follows more or less quickly the primary wave of the pulse in sphygmographic tracings.

**Dicrotism** (daikrotiz'm), [f. as prec. + -ISM.] The condition of being dicrotic.

1864 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 121 Ducheck... contends that dicrotism of the pulse is in no way dependent on the heart or great vessels. 1867 J. MARSHALL *Phys.* II. 236 When the pulse is very accurately examined, a subsidiary wave occurs after the principal one, producing the phenomena named *dicrotism*. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 139 Decided therapeutic doses of digitalis... produce great reduction and sometimes dicrotism of the pulse.

**Dicrotous** (daikrotəs), *a.* [f. F. *dicrote*, Gr. δῖ- twice + κρότος rattling noise] + -OUS.] = DICTOTIC.

1867 *New Syd. Soc. Retrospect Med.* 165 At the one extreme... lies the paralytic pulse, at the other the fully developed dicrotous pulse. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) II. 21 The aortic wave prominent, the pulse is called dicrotous.

**Dict** (dikt), *sb. Obs. or arch.* [ad. L. *dictum*, a saying, a word, f. *dicere* to say: cf. also OF. *dict*,

var. spelling of *dit*. (OE. had *dih* from same source.)] A saying or maxim.

1388 WYCLIF *Prolog.* x. 34 Grostede declarith wel this in his dict. 1460 CARRERE *Chron.* 153 Robert Grostede... made eke a noble book thei clepe his Dictes. 1477 FARR *Rivers* (Caxton) *Dictes* 2 The saynges or dictis of the philosophers. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 112/1 He had in his dictes grete obscurete and profoundnes. a. 1536 *Calisto & Mith.* in *Harl. Dodley* I. 53 According to their dictis rehearsed. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* xxxvi. The old dict was true after all.

**Dict**, v. *Obs. or arch.* [f. L. *dictare* to DICTATE.] *trans.* To put into words; to dictate.

a. 1606 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Pref. (1636) 4 The concordance between the lawes penn'd, and as it were dicted verbatim. 1642 R. BAILLIE *lett.* 796, I have dicted already my primel lesson... I hope to dict before June a little compend of the chief controversies. 1860 READE *Cloister & H.* lxii. Dict to me just what you would say to him.

**Dicta**, pl. of DICTUM.

**Dictam**, -amen, -amne, obs. ff. DITTANY.

**Dictamen**. ? *Obs.* [a. late and med. L. *dictāmen*, pl. *dictāmina*, saying, precept, decree, f. *dicere* to prescribe, dictate.] Dictate, pronouncement.

1626 C. MORE *Life Sir T. More* (1828) 131 The true dictamen of his conscience. 1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig. Prot.* i. Answ. Pref. § 27 All Protestants according to the *Dictamen* of their Religion should doe so. 1654 UROUHAUT *Seven* Wks. (1824) 276 He will regulate his conscience by the... true dictamen of reason. 1787 HAWKINS *Johnson* 67 All the world knows that the Essay of Man was composed from the dictamen of Lord Bolingbroke. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 223 The business of the echo... to repeat the dictamina of his master.

† **Dictament**. *Obs.* [ad. assumed L. \**dictāmentum*, f. *dicere* to pronounce, DICTATE: see prec. and -MENT.] a. Diction. b. A dictate.

a. 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 8 We translate according to the barbarousness of their Latine and dictament. 1644 DIGNY *Nat. Bodies* i. lxviii. 1645 198 Sense is not easily quieted with such Metaphysical contemplations, that seem to repugne against her dictaments. 1652 tr. *Cassandra* ii. 95 To follow the Dictaments of an Inclination that already began to be powerful.

**Dictate** (dik'tāt), *sb.* [ad. L. *dictātum* 'thing dictated', subst. use of neuter pa. pp. of *dicere* to dictate (see next); in Lat. usually in pl. *dictata* things dictated, lessons, rules, precepts, dictates.]

† 1. That which is orally expressed or uttered in order to be written down; a dictated utterance.

1617 MINSHU *Ductor in Ling.*, Dictates or lessons which the master enditeth for his scholars to write. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel. Democr.* to Rdr. (1651) 12 Six or seven Amanuenses to write out his dictates. 1691 tr. *Emilienne's Obs. Journ.* Naples 21 They are not made to Write, that is, to take Dictates. 1807 CRABBE *Library* 74 Skill and power to send, The heart's warm dictates to the distant friend. 1826 (title), Dictates, or Selections in Prose and Verse for dictating as exercises in Orthography.

† 2. The action of dictating; DICTATION. *Obs.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episcopacy* xxiii. 132 Many were actually there long after S. Pauls dictate of the Epistle. 1678 *Lively Orac.* ii. § 41 Said to have wrote by dictat from him, as Mark did from Saint Peter.

† 3. An authoritative utterance or pronouncement; a DICTUM. *Obs.*

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxii. 41 It was the Philosophers dictate. 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Reliq.* i. 164 According to the late Roman dictates. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 19 This gives a beginning to Oracles in Greece: and by their dictates the Worship of the Dead is every where introduced.

† 4. A saying commonly received; a current saying, a maxim. *Obs.*

1650 HOBBS *De Corp. Pol.* 37 This Rule is very well known and expressed in this Old Dictate, *Quod tibi fieri non vis, alteri ne feceris*. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Cir. Mor.* iii. § 11 If, according to old dictates, no man can be said to be happy before death [etc.].

5. An authoritative direction delivered in words; an order given by one in authority.

1618 DONNE *Serm.* cxxxiii. V. 387 A faithful executing of his commission and speaking according to his Dictate. 1645 WITHER *Vox Pacif.* 3 By Gods immediate dictates, I indite. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 42 Themselves give us but their Magisterial Dictates. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 95 § 9, I could not receive such dictates without horror. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* i. 12 They speak at the dictate of a higher power, whose word is law.

b. Often applied to the authoritative words or monitions of a written law, of scripture or revelation, and to those attributed to or derived from inspiration, conscience, reason, nature, experience, self-interest, and other ruling or actuating principles.

1594 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* i. vii. (1597) 60 The lawes of well doing are the dictates of right reason. 1644 BULWER *Chiron.* 137 He might have followed the dictate of his owne Genius. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie.* i. 56 Contrary to the dictate of his conscience. 1662 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* Serm. ix. 315 He should constantly adhere to the dictates of Reason and Nature. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xlv. 659 Every man will obey the dictates of his interest. 1798 MALTHEUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 19 Pursuing the dictate of nature in an early attachment to one woman. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. vi. § 1 (1879) 238 He seems to have followed the dictates of his artistic feelings.

**Dictate** (dik'tāt, dik'tēt), v. [f. L. *dictāt*- ppl. stem of *dicere* to say often, pronounce, prescribe, dictate, freq. of *dicere* to say, tell.

The pronunciation *dik'tāt* is now usual in England, though unrecognized by the dictionaries, with the exception of



Cassell's *Encyclopaedia*, 1884. The poets from G. Herbert to Byron and Shelley have only *dictate*.

**1. trans.** To put into words which are to be written down; to utter, pronounce, or read aloud to a person (something which he is to write).

1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 151 You are to dictate, or deliver unto them word by word, the English of the sentence. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* vi. 130 A book... not penned, but dictated by such as know right well the most secret Cabales, and Intrigues of the Conclave. a 1783 MRS. WILLIAMS in *Boswell's Johnson* (1831) I. 240 He dictated them while Bathurst wrote. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. ii. v. 262 He [Cicero] used to dictate his thoughts to his scribes. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* I. iv. 126 During his last illness... he dictated an account of some scientific observations.

**b. absol.** (the object being left out) To practise or use dictation.

1592 DEE *Comp. Rehears.* (Chetham Soc.) 7, I did also dictate upon every proposition before the first exposition. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Poet.* ii. Whether I sing, Or say, or dictate, this is my delight. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 23 My Celestial Patroness who... dictates to me slumbering. 1744 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 91 My custom is... to dictate to a prentice, who can write in a feigned hand. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faunt* (1875) I. iv. 78 Yet in thy writing as unwearied be, As did the Holy Ghost dictate to thee.

**2. trans.** To prescribe (a course or object of action); to lay down authoritatively; to order, or command in express terms: **a.** of persons.

Not now used of prescribing medicine, as in quot. 1637. 1637 SHIRLEY *Gamster* III. i. You learned physician dictates ambergrease. 1660 C. HOPKINS *Crit. Prosp.* i. 14 He meditates, and dictates Europe's Fate. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. v. 6 God can dictate nothing but what is worthy of himself. 1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 196 ¶ 6 He will... dictate axioms to posterity. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xxiv. 264 They dictated the conditions of peace. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xlv. 355 Thus both were decreed... on the terms dictated by Philip. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/2 The Socialist no longer thinks of dictating to society what it ought to be.

**b.** of things that have acknowledged authority, or that determine action.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. i. ii. (1676) 394/1 Our own conscience doth dictate so much unto us. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxx. 185 The same Law, that dictateth to men... what they ought to do. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxxi. I find his present prosecution dictated by tyranny, cowardice, and revenge. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 513 Of all that Wisdom dictates, this the drift. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 304 Wisdom and religion dictate that we should follow events. 1795 S. ROGERS *Words by Mrs. Siddons* 47 Her prudence dictates what her pride disdained. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. ii. 96 Which your suspicions dictate to this slave. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* Pref. It appeared to me to be plainly dictated by common sense.

**3. intr.** To use or practise dictation; to lay down the law, give orders.

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* vii. § 8. 125 We have seen how Subjects, nature dictating, have oblig'd themselves... to obey the Supreme Power. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* II. 377 To cavi, censure, dictate, right or wrong. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* III. Wks. 1757 IV. 176 Did this poor, pallid, scarce-animated mass dictate in the cabinet of pleasure? 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 55 He is the oracle of the family, dictates to his sisters on every occasion. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* ix. A woman dictates before marriage in order that she may have an appetite for submission afterwards.

**† 4. trans.** To express, indicate. *Obs. rare.* 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 95 A letter... dictating nothing save hypocrisy and submission. *Ibid.* 182 Left them with a frowne, dictating their base carriage and my impatience.

Hence *Dictated ppl. a.*, *Dictating vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 CORCR., *Dict.* dictated, indicted. 1631 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 5 Sir Arthur denied the dictating of the letter. 1709 STEELE & SWIFT *Tatler* No. 71 ¶ 9 You rival your Correspondent Lewis le Grand, and his dictating Academy. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxix. He'll write to my dictating three nights in the week without sleep. 1830 WESTM. *Rev.* XII. 3 Under the controlling and dictating power of truth and nature. 1874 TYRWHITT *Sketching Club* 47, I have worked very hard, and by strict dictated method.

**Dictation** (dikt'at-jən). [*ad. late L. dictatōnem*, n. of action from *dictāre* to DICTATE.] The action of dictating.

**1.** The pronouncing of words in order to their being written down.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dictation*, a pronouncing or dictating of any thing to another Man to be written by him. 1784 JOHNSON *Dec.* in *Boswell*, Dictation... would be performed as speedily as an amanuensis could write. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* (1842) I. 8 Sketches, either actually written by himself or at his dictation. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 273 Some evident slip of dictation or copying. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 12, I will write out the charm from your dictation.

*attrib.* 1870 DICKENS *E. Drood* iv. My style became traceable in the dictation-exercises of Miss Brobity's pupils. 1894 WESTM. *Gaz.* 23 Feb. 6/3 A dictation cylinder will contain from 1,000 to 1,200 words.

**2.** Authoritative utterance or prescription. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Rem.* 148 (T.) Heresies... maintained to the death under the pretence of the dictation and warrant of God's spirit! a 1805 PALEY (Webster, 1828), It affords security against the dictation of laws. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. i. The terms were at his own dictation.

**b.** Arbitrary command: the exercise of dictatorship.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 188 It would have probably been unsafe for the crown to attempt dictation or repression. 1858 *Ibid.* III. xiii. 88 The proud English nobles had now for

the first time to... submit to the dictation of a lay peer. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) II. x. 220 No sooner has the dictation of any journal... become too pronounced, than [etc.].

**3.** Something dictated. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 32. 116 Had they been the very dictations of the Almighty.

**Dictational, a. rare.** [*f. prec. + -AL.*] Of or belonging to dictation.

1885 G. W. CABLE in *Century Mag.* XXIX. 409 The popular mind... has retreated from its uncomfortable dictational attitude.

**Dictative** (dikt'ativ, dikt'ativ), *a.* [*f. DICTATE v. + -IVE.*] Of the nature of dictation; characterized by dictating or saying what must be done.

1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) II. 684 Not striving to force attention with a dictative authority. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xxiii. Such other dictative mandates as were necessary.

**Dictator** (dikt'at-ər), [*a. L. dictātor*, agent-n. from *dictāre* to DICTATE. Cf. *F. dictateur.*]

**1.** A ruler or governor whose word is law an absolute ruler of a state. **a. orig.** The appellation of a chief magistrate invested with absolute authority, elected in seasons of emergency by the Romans, and by other Italian states.

1387 TREVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) II. 273 After consuls, tribunes plebis and dictators ruled the comounte. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur v. i.* The Emperor Lucius which was called at that tyme Dictatour or procurour of the publyke wele of Rome. 1592 GREENE *Upst. Courtier*, Was he not called to be dictator from the plough? 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 93 Our then Dictator... saw him fight. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. iii. iv. As in old Rome, when the Dictator was created, all inferior magistracies ceased. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 164 A Dictator was a Tyrant for six Months. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 11 Our people... have long ago superseded the barbarous device of dictator and Caesar by the manly arts of self-government.

**b.** A person exercising similar authority in a mediæval or modern state; *esp.* one who attains to such a position in a republic. Also *transf.*

c 1592 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. vi. Guise, wear our crown... And, as dictator, make or war or peace. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* I. 113 To him their great Dictator, whose attempt At first against mankind so well had thriv'd. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVII. 227 After some changes in the government, Doctor Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia became dictator [of Paraguay]. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 235 Numbers in France... would have been heartily glad to see the Republic crushed by some able dictator.

**2.** A person exercising absolute authority of any kind or in any sphere; one who authoritatively prescribes a course of action or dictates what is to be done.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv. § 12 The overmuch credit that hath been given unto authors in sciences, in making them dictators. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* III. ii. Say that you were the emperor of pleasures, The great dictator of fashions, for all Europe. a 1654 SELDEN *Table-t.* (Arb.) 4 He... was usually styled the great dictator of learning of the English nation. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 893 Arbitrators, who are sometimes called *Assessors*, sometimes *Dictators* of *Amends*. 1720 SWIFT *Mod. Educ.* Wks. 1755 II. 11. 34 The dictators of behaviour, dress, and politeness. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 525 The mediæval church of England stood before the self-willed dictator [Henry VIII]. 1892 F. LAWLEY *Pref. to Racing Life* Ld. G. C. Bentinck 7, I inquired who was now the Dictator of the Turf.

**3.** One who dictates to a writer.

1617 MINSHEU, *Ductor in Ling.*, A Dictator, or inditer. 1721 BAILEY, *Dictator*, he that tells another what to write. 1873 J. RAINE *Lett. fr. N. Registers* Pref. 28 Marks of interest which delineate to a certain extent both the dictator and his amanuensis. 1883 *Athenæum* 16 June 759/1 Reminiscences... dictated to a scribe and checked here and there by reference to documents in the dictator's possession.

**4. attrib.** 1825 J. WILSON *Noct. Ambr.* Wks. 1855 I. 22 Certainly these are not dictator times.

**Dictatorate.** [*f. DICTATOR + -ATE*.] The office of a dictator.

1866 CARLYLE *Inaug. Addr.* 179 Oliver Cromwell's Protectorate, or Dictatorate if you will let me name it so. 1868 GOLDW. SMITH in *Macm. Mag.* Apr. 531/1 Cicero accepted and... served under the dictatorship of Cæsar.

**Dictatorial** (dikt'at-ō-ri-əl), *a.* [*f. L. dictā-tō-ri-us* of or belonging to a dictator + *-AL.* So *mod. F. dictatorial* (adm. by Academy 1835).]

**1.** Of, pertaining, or proper to a dictator.

1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* vii. 118 The whole Dictatorial Power within the City. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. vii. 129 He [Cæsar] was created Dictator... and by his Dictatorial power declared himself Consul. 1795 *Ann. Reg.* Pref. The late metamorphosis of the [French] Republic into a dictatorial or military government. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lxxxiv. Thou didst lay down with an atoning smile... The dictatorial wreath. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 542 A captain who has been entrusted with dictatorial power.

**2.** Pertaining to or characteristic of dictation; inclined to dictate or prescribe the actions of others; imperious; overbearing in tone.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. Persius* Wks. 1730 I. 53 A dictatorial youth does envy draw. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1841 II. 26 By violent measures, and a dictatorial behaviour. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI. 107 Sally was laying out the law, and prating away in her usual dictatorial manner. 1818 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 36 He is... very learned, very dictatorial, very knock-me-down. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xxiv. 389 The dictatorial enunciation of his opinions.

**Dictatorialism.** [*f. prec. + -ISM.*] A dictatorial practice, mode of action, or system.

1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* I. v. 99 Under the sheltering dictatorialism of a paternal government. 1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* II. 60 The ostentatious moralising and sententious dictatorialism of Jaques.

**Dictatorially, adv.** [*f. as prec. + -LY*.] In a dictatorial manner; imperiously; with the tone or manner of authority.

a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Memo. Geo. II* (1847) II. viii. 277 Lord Hardwicke still took the lead very dictatorially. 1832 *Examiner* 58/1 Why should the state dictatorially step in and forbid the transaction? 1880 MRS. FORRESTER *Roy. & V. L.* 13 'You will come to-morrow', repeats Netta dictatorially.

**Dictatorialness.** [*f. as prec. + -NESS.*] Dictatorial quality or manner; imperiousness.

1876 GEO. ELIOT *Let.* 29 Oct. in *Cross Life* III. 294 A spirit of arrogance and contemptuous dictatorialness is observable. 1880 MRS. FETHERSTONHAUGH *A. Dering* I. i. 18 'You never spoke to any one else!'... adds Mary, with sisterly dictatorialness. 1888 *Times* 25 Dec. 3/2 The Cabinet crisis in Bulgaria has been brought about through the dictatorialness of M. Stambouloff.

**† Dictatorian, a. Obs.** [*f. L. dictatō-ri-us* of or belonging to a dictator + *-AN.*] Of, proper to, or characteristic of, a dictator.

c 1642 *Contra-Replicant's Compl.* 19 A kind of a dictatorial power is to be allowed to her. 1659 J. HARRINGTON *Lawgiving* II. iii. (1700) 415 Samuel, distinguishing to perfection between Dictatorial and Royal Power. 1709 L. MILBOURNE *Melius Inq.* 6 Took all the power into his own hand, govern'd in the dictatorial way. 1711 DENNIS *Reflect.* on 'Ess. Criticism' 2 While this little Author struts and affects the Dictatorial Air.

**Dictatorily** (dikt'at-ō-ri-lī), *adv.* [*f. DICTATORY a. + -LY*.] = DICTATORIALLY.

1788 BURNS *Let. to Clarinda* Sunday Noon (Globe) c. 383 They must also be so very dictatorily wise. 1867 *Har's Guesses* 226 An academy will lay down laws dictatorily. 1890 J. C. JEFFERY *J. Vraile* II. viii. 203 Ordering his 'daddie' about so dictatorily.

**† Dictatoring, vbl. sb. Obs. rare.** [*f. DICTATOR + -ING*.] cf. *tailoring, soldiering.* Acting as dictator.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Danger Fighting agst. God* 48 Diametrically bent against all dictating, and law-giving by men.

**Dictator-like, a. and adv.**

**A. adj.** Like or befitting a dictator. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* 34 If they only took a Dictatorial power. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Danger Fighting agst. God* 47 Any ambitions or Dictator-like designs. 1680 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 261 A Style and Language more Magisterial, Dictator-like.

**B. adv.** Like or after the manner of a dictator.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xlv. (1887) 293, I do not herein take upon me dictatorlike to pronounce preposterously. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr. Avja, Nor have wee Dictator-like obtruded our conceptions.

**Dictatorship** (dikt'at-ō-ship). [*See -SHIP.*]

**1.** The office or dignity of a dictator.

1286 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* 176 Because he would not have the dictatorship, and the other the consulship. 1536 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc.* Livy I. 129 If any one were made Dictatour, he got most honour by it, that layd downe his Dictatourship soonest. 1665 MANLEY *Crolius' Lou C. Warres* 167 They advised him [Leicester] also to a too hasty... hope of the Dictatorship, after the Example of the Prince of Aurange. 1706 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 331 Attilius-Regulus, who was called from the plough to the Dictatorship. 1835 ALISON *Hist. Europe* III. xv. § 59. 323 A dictatorship is the last step in the despair of nations. 1838 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* I. 446 A dictatorship is the most natural government for seasons of extraordinary peril, when there appears a man fit to wield it.

**2.** Absolute authority in any sphere.

16... DRYDEN (J.), This is that perpetual dictatorship which is exercised by Lucretius, though often in the wrong. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* I. v. § 9 Where an author... assumes an air of sovereignty and dictatorship. 1865 *Daily News* 22 Dec. The whole movement was an attempt to set up an illegal dictatorship in the Church. 1892 LOUNDSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* III. vii. 100 His [Dryden's] literary dictatorship... remained unshaken.

*attrib.* 1839 *Times* 4 July, The House... rejected the first, or dictatorship clause of the bill.

**† Dictatory, sb. Obs. rare.** In 6-sourey. [*a. OF. dictatorie, -urie* (Bersuire's transl. of Livy, 14th c. in Godef.), *f. L. dictatō-ri.*] Dictatorship.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 151 The Faderis... thoct expedient to gif the empire and dictatory to a man of maior soft ingne.

**Dictatory** (dikt'at-ō-ri), *a.* [*ad. L. dictatō-ri-us*, *f. dictatō-ri-em* DICTATOR. Cf. *OF. dictatōrie*, Sp. *dictatorio*.] = DICTATORIAL.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 40 Our English... will not easily finde servile letters anow to spell such a dictatorie presumption. 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 52/2 The three dictatory nations, to whom Europe must bow. 1853 M. LEMON *Wait for End* xviii. (1866) 223 A solemn dictatory letter. 1872 DE MORGAN *Budget of Paradoxes* 378 When he obtrudes his office in a dictatory manner.

**Dictatress** (dikt'at-ō-ri-s). [*f. DICTATOR + -ESS.* Cf. next.] A female dictator. *lit. and fig.*

1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. i. Vanity was the universal dictatress. 1809 BYRON *Bards & Rev.* II. Earth's chief dictatress, ocean's lovely queen. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* lxxvi. Paris... the dictatress... of taste... to Europe. 1874 HELPS *Jean De Biron* v. vi. 290 She was a dictatress in all matters that related to the dress, scenery, and general arrangements.







statement in Maure v. Harrison that he is so entitled is a dictum only, and cannot be supported.

c. A thing that is generally said; a current saying; a maxim or saw.

1826 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1852) II. 110/2 Of all false and foolish dicta, the most trite and the most absurd is that which asserts that the Judge is counsel for the prisoner. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* v. xi. § 5 The popular dictum, that people understand their own interests better than government does, or can be expected to do. 1859 — *Liberty* ii. 52 The dictum that truth always triumphs. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* i. 36 The famous dictum that 'the natural state of man is a war of all men against all men.'

† d. In old Logic, the statement in a modal proposition.

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logick* 1. xxviii. 113 Modal Enunciation consists of a Dictum and Mood: The Dictum of which is as it were the Subject, and the Mood the Predicate. 'It is necessary that God be good': that is, *Deum esse bonum*; the Dictum is, that God be good: the Mode, Necessary.

e. In some historical and other phrases:

*Dictum of Kenilworth*, an award made in 1266 between King Henry III and the barons who had taken arms against him. *Dictum of Aristotle*, *dictum de omni* (i.e. *de nullo*) i.e. 'concerning every and none', the name given by the Schoolmen to the canon of direct syllogism, given by Aristotle (*ἀόριον δὲ τὸ κατὰ πάντας κατηγορησέσθαι*... καὶ τὸ κατὰ μηδὲ ὅ, *An. Pr.* i. 1); see *quots.* *Obit dictum*: see *OBITER*. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., *Dictum de Kenilworth* was an Edict or Award between Henry III and all those Barons... who had been in Arms against him. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logick* ii. viii. 33 If the Dictum of All and None be Paraphrastically propounded. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1763) I. 233 Knights and esquires, says the dictum of Kenilworth, who were robbers, if they have no land, shall pay the half of their goods. 1837 WHATELY *Logic* 38 The object of Aristotle's dictum is precisely analogous. 1843 MILL *Logic* i. v. § 3 These views... are the basis of the celebrated dictum of omni et nullo. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 187 The famous Dictum of Aristotle, usually called the *Dictum de omni et nullo*, that whatever is predicated (affirmed or denied) universally of any Class (i.e. of any whole), may be also predicated of any part of that Class.

**Dictyogen** (dik'tiō'dzen, dik'tai'ō'dzen). *Bot.* [f. Gr. *dictyo*-v net + -γενῆς born, produced: see -GEN<sup>1</sup>. Formed to match *Endogen*, *Exogen*, and other terms of the same classification.]

The name applied by Lindley to those plants which have a monocotyledonous embryo, and reticulated leaf-veins (in the latter respect resembling the Dicotyledons).

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingdom* 4 The separation by me of Endogens into 1. Endogens proper, and 2. Dictyogens. 1855 — in *Circ. Sc.*, *Botany* 184 Dictyogens are Endogens, but with the peculiarity that the root is exactly like Exogens without concentric circles, and the leaves fall off the stem by a clean fracture, just as in that class. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog.* Bot. § 39. 52 Dictyogens are supposed to approach Exogens in their leaves and in the arrangement of their tissues, but their embryo and the development of their wood are distinctly monocotyledonous. 1860 J. DARBY *Bot. Southern States* 600 Dictyogens, monocotyledonous plants, with net-veined leaves, as smilax and trillium.

Hence **Dictyogenous** a., belonging to this group of plants.

**Dicyan-**, **dicyano-**. *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + CYAN(O-)] Combined with two equivalents of the radical cyanogen, CN, replacing two of hydrogen, chlorine, etc. (See CYAN- 2.)

**Dicyanide** (dōisai'ânoid). *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + CYANIDE.] A compound containing two equivalents of cyanogen (CN) united to an element or dyad radical, as *mercuric dicyanide* Hg(CN)<sub>2</sub>.

1865-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 221 Dicyanide and tricyanide of iron have not yet been obtained in very definite form.

**Dicyanogen**. *Chem.* See DI-2 and CYANOGEN. Cyanogen in the free form.

**Dicycle** (dōisik'l). [f. DI-2 + Gr. *kúklos* wheel, CYCLE. (A more regularly formed word than the hybrid *bicycle*.)] The name given to a form of velocipede in which the two wheels are parallel to each other, instead of being in the same line as in a bicycle.

[1870 *Belgravia* Feb. 441 Bicycle should be either dicycle... or *birota*.] 1887 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Jan. 14/1 They will exhibit... a new tricycle, a new bicycle, and a dicycle on the lines of the 'Otto'. 1892 *Cycl. Tour. Club Handbk.* 49 'Otto' and other Dicycles, same rate as Tricycles.

Hence **Dicyclist**, one who rides a dicycle.

1887 *Bicycling News* 11 June 145/1.

**Dicynodont** (dōisai'nōdnt), *sb.* and *a.* *Paleont.* [mod. f. Gr. *di*-two + *κυν*-dog + *δοντι*-tooth.] A fossil reptile characterized by the absence of all teeth except two long canines in the upper jaw.

b. *adj.* Having this character.

The typical genus is *Dicynodon*, order *Dicynodontia*. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 97/2, I have called them 'Dicynodonts', from their dentition being reduced to one long and large canine tooth on each side of the upper jaw. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* xvi. 202 The Dicynodont reptiles from the red sandstones of South Africa.

Hence **Dicynodontian** a.

1873 HUXLEY *Critiques & Addresses* ix. 213 The supposition that the Dinosaurian, Crocodilian, Dicynodontian, and Plesiosaurian types were suddenly created at the end of the Permian epoch may be dismissed. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 162 The evidences of this most singular dicynodontian family of reptiles have hitherto been found only in South Africa.

**Did**, past tense of *Do* v., q. v.

|| **Didache** (didākē). English form of Gr. *διδάχη* teaching, first word of the title *Διδαχὴ τῶν δώδεκα ἀποστόλων* Teaching of the twelve apostles, the name of a Christian treatise of the beginning of the second century. Hence **Didachist**, **Didachographer**, the writer or compiler of the *Didache*.

1885 SCHAFF in *Jrnl. Soc. Bibl. Lit.* June & Dec. 3 The great interest and significance of the *Didache* consists in filling the gap between the Apostolic age and the Church of the second century. *Ibid.* 6 The *Didachographer* seems also to have some slight acquaintance with Luke and Acts and some epistles of Paul. 1888 *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 141 This would give about A.D. 120, as the latest date at which the *Didache* could have been published. 1891 F. H. CHASE *Lord's Prayer in Early Church*, Against this correction either of the text of the *Didachē* or of the *Didachist's* report of his original.

**Didactic** (didā'ktik), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. ad. Gr. *διδάκτικ*-ōs apt at teaching, f. *διδάσκειν* to teach. Cf. F. *didactique* (1554 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

**A. adj.** Having the character or manner of a teacher or instructor; characterized by giving instruction; having the giving of instruction as its aim or object; instructive, preceptive.

1658 R. FRANCK *North. Mem.* (1821) 54 Must I be didactic to initiate this art? 1661 WORTHINGTON *To Harlib* xvi. (T.), Finding in himself a great promptness in such didactic work. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* (1782) I. iii. 101 A poem of that species, for which our author's genius was particularly turned, the didactic and the moral. 1824 DIBDIN *Libr. Comp.* 682 The dullest of all possible didactic and moral poetry. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 59 A permanent foundation of his [Hobbes'] fame remains in his admirable style, which seems to be the very perfection of didactic language. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 130 Polybius... is too didactic—seldom adorning a tale but always ready to point a moral. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach.* viii. (ed. 2) 226, I do not mean that sermons addressed to Christian people should be simply didactic.

*absol.* 1754 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 90 ¶ 6 Both [Eloquence and Poetry]... have occasionally strengthened themselves with Insertions of the Didactic.

**B. sb.** †1. A didactic author or treatise. *Obs.* 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/2 To search what many modern Januas and Didactics... have projected, my inclination leads me not. 1835 SOUTHEY *Doctor III.* 162 Acknowledged in the oldest didactics upon this subject.

2. *pl.* **Didactics** [see -ICS]: The science or art of teaching.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Biblical Repos.* 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* i. Poems 1890 VI. 38 Didactics, driven Against the heels of what the master said. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 412 Life is rather a subject of wonder, than of didactics. 1881 J. G. FITCH *Lect. Teach.* ii. 36 The art of teaching, or Didactics as we may for convenience call it, falls under two heads.

**Didactical**, *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of instructive nature or tendency; = DIDACTIC.

1604 R. CAWDEY *Table Alph.*, *Didactical*, full of doctrine or instruction. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 38 Amongst the Didactical or Doctrinall Books. 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 255 Never any man labour'd more at the didactical Art, or the Art of teaching than he did.

Hence **Didacticality**, didactic quality.

1837 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) I. 230 For a like reason of didacticality... Wieland could affect me nothing.

**Didactically** (didā'ktikālī), *adv.* [f. DIDACTICAL + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a didactic manner; in the form or with the purpose of giving instruction.

a. 1636 BP. ANDREWES *Ans. Cdl. Perron* 50 (L.) Books of the Fathers, written dogmatically or didactically. 1822-56 DE QUINCEY *Confess.* (1862) 226, I will give it not didactically but wrapped up. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* xi. (1870) 436 He might have done this didactically, or by way of narrative.

**Didactician** (didāktī'ān). [f. DIDACTIC + -IAN: cf. *tactician*, etc.] One who follows a didactic method, a didactic writer; one who writes with the aim of instructing.

1875 STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* (1887) 100 He [M. Arnold] thus becomes a better prose-writer than a mere didactician ever could be.

**Didacticism** (didāktisiz'm). [f. DIDACTIC a. + -ISM.] The practice or quality of being didactic or aiming at the conveyance of instruction.

1841 CARLYLE in Froude *Life in Lond.* (1884) I. viii. 223 Harriet Martineau full of didacticism. a. 1849 POS *Long-fellow* Wks. 1864 III. 365 Didacticism is the prevalent tone of his song. 1888 *Spectator* 28 July 1036/1 The hardly veiled didacticism of novels like those of Miss Edgeworth.

**Didacticity** (didāktisī'ti), *rare* -1. [f. DIDACTIC a. + -ITY.] Didactic quality.

1827-48 HARE *Guesses* Ser. II. (1874) 356 The German professors, of whose uninterrupted didacticity their literature bears too many marks.

**Didactive** (didāktiv), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. *διδάκτ*-ōs taught, or that can be taught + -IVE: after words from L. like *act-ive*.] = DIDACTIC.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 258 The way of form and method, the didactive or preceptive manner. 1768 *Misc.* in *Ann. Reg.* 168/2 Either drily didactive... or triflingly volatile. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 330 So enchanted was the didactive muse with the verses. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1 *Old & New Schm.* He is under the restraint of a formal or didactive hypocrisy in company, as a clergyman is under a moral one.

**Didactyl**, -yle (dōidākt'il), *a. Zool.* [f. DI-2 + Gr. *δάκτυλ*-ōs finger: cf. Gr. *διδάκνυ*-ōs of two fingers.] Having two fingers, toes, or claws.

1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 157 Didactyl-claws. 1866 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) III. xxxv. 676 The

generality of insects have a didactyle or tridactyle hand or foot. 1852 DANA *Crust.* 1. 600 This last pair [of legs] being didactyle. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 74/2 The toes in the didactyle ostrich have respectively four and five phalanges. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks in Geol. Field* 256 The bovine foot... its didactyl structure.

**Didactylous** (dōidāktīlōs), *a. Zool.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] = prec.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Introd. 51 The foot is reduced to the didactylous condition. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 297 The palps are large, terminated by a didactylous hand, or chela.

**Didal**(l), *obs.* ff. DIDDLE.

**Didapper** (dōidāpər). Forms: 5 dydoppar, 6-7 dydopper, 7 didopper, dydapper, dy-dapper, 6-9 diedapper, 6- didapper. [A reduced form of DIVE-DAPPER, in same sense.]

1. A small diving water-fowl; = DASCHICK.

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 121/1 Dydoppar, waty byrde. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Colimbris*, the birde called a Douker, or Didapper. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Somorigio*, ducking, diuing, a diedapper. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. v. 775 The nimble Teal, the Mallard strong in flight, The Di-dapper, the Plover and the Snight. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. li. ii. i. (1651) 67 All fenny Fowl... as Ducks. Didappers, Waterhens. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Colloq. Erasmi* (1711) 11 One while up, and another while down, like a Didapper. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristophanes* II. 142 Daws, chickens, coots, wrens, ducks and didappers. 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Birds* 216 From its diving propensities this bird [little grebe] is called Diver (Renfrew); Diedapper (Dorset, Hants, Norfolk); Divedapper, or Divedod (Lincolnshire); Dwy duck (Norfolk); Dive an' dop (Norfolk).

2. Applied ludicrously to a person.

1589 *Paphe v. Hatchet* 3 Such dydoppers must be taken vp, els thelle not stick to check the king. 1622 R. CARPENTER *Soules Sent.* 20 Thou art a Didapper peering vp and downe in a moment. 1727 FORD, etc. *Art Sinking* 83 The didappers are authors, that keep themselves long out of sight, under water, and come up now and then, where you least expected them. 1851 COLTON *Lacon* I. 163 Wilkes was one of those didappers, whom, if you had stripped naked, and thrown over Westminster bridge, you might have met on the very next day, with... a laced coat upon his back, and money in his pocket.

**Didascalie** (didāskā'lik), *a.* [ad. L. *didascalie*-us, a. Gr. *διδασκαλικός* fit for teaching, instructive, f. *διδάσκαλος* teacher, f. *διδάσκω* to teach.] Of the nature of a teacher or of instruction; didactic; pertaining to a teacher. Hence **Didascalie** *sb.* *pl.*: = DIDACTICS.

1609 R. BARNARD *Faith's Sheph.* 42 This of some is called the Didascalie or Doctrinall part of a Sermon. 1638 A. SYMONSON in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxxiii. II. 94 This is a Didascalie Psalm, wherein David teacheth sinners to repent by his doctrine. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* Pref. Under what specious it may be comprehended, whether didascalie or heroic, I leave to the judgment of the critics. 1813 T. BUSBY (*title*), *Lucretius*, Nature of Things, a Didascalie Poem. 1833 LYTTON *England & Eng.* iv. iv, They have no toleration for the didascalie affectations in which academicians delight. 1866 *Elgin & Cathedral Guide* 1. 110 The didascalie power of the drama.

So **Didascalare** a., of or pertaining to a teacher, didactic; *nonce-wd.*

a. 1846 WORCESTER cites BULWER for *Didascalare*. a. 1873 LYTTON *Ken. Chillingly* iv, Give off chaffing... said Bob, lowering the didascalie intonations of his voice.

**Didascaly**. *Gr. Antiq.* [mod. ad. Gr. *διδασκαλία* instruction, teaching; in *pl.* as in *quot.* So mod. F. *didascalie*.] In *pl.* The Catalogues of the ancient Greek Dramas, with their writers, dates, etc., such as were compiled by Aristotle and others.

1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* vi. (1887) 79 Did not they give to melopoeia, choreography, and the sundry forms of didascalies [printed -ics], the precedence of all other matters, civil and military? 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxvii. (1862) VI. 26 The first, second and third (tetralogies) are specified in the *Didaskalies* or Theatrical Records.

**Didder** (did'd), *v.* Now only *dial.* Forms: 4 diddir, 5 diddir, dyder, dedir, -ur, 6 dydder, 7- didder. See also DITHER. [Found in the 14th c. related to DADDER and DODDER; the form in all being frequentative as in *totter*, *flutter*, etc.]

It is not certain whether they belong to an ablaunt stem *did*, *dad*, *dod* (*dud*), or whether they are entirely onomatopoeic, *didder* e.g. being a natural imitation of tremulous motion, and *dadder*, *dydder*, *dodder*, variations expressing clumsy or heavier forms of it. *Didder* is chiefly northern; *Dither*, which appears later, is also midl. and southern, the *ther* arising out of *-der* as in *father*, *mother*, *hither*, etc.] *intr.* To tremble, quake, shake, shiver.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints*, *Johannes* 264 *Cald* [frigus]... þat makis wrechis full chel to diddir. c. 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxv, Dyntus gerut him to dedur. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxviii. a My fleshe dyderis & daris for doute of my dede. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 28, I dase and I dedir For ferd of that taylle. c. 1550 *Hye Way to Seyttill Houe* 118 in Hazl. E. P. P. IV. 28 Boyes, gyrls, and luskys strong knaves, Dydderyng and dadderyng, leaning on their stautes. a. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. x. 167 Diddering and shivering his Chaps, as Apes use to do. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morell) 1, To didder (shiver with cold), *algeo*. 1790 MRS. WHEELER *Westmid. Dial.* (1822) 34, I quite didderd for fear. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Didder*, to shiver, to tremble.

Hence **Diddering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 121/1 Dydderyng for colde, *frigitus*. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com.* Hist. i. 18 By his extraordinary chattering and diddering, one half of his Teeth drop out. 1785 HUTTON *Bran New Work* (E. D. S.) 347 Her-knocking knees, and diddering teeth melted my heart. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Didderin*-girse, quaking grass.



**Diddest**, rare f. *didst*, and sing. pa. t. of *Do v.*

**Diddle** (di'dl), *v.* <sup>1</sup> *collog.* or *dial.* [app. a parallel form to **DIDDER**, the formative suffixes *-LE* and *-ER* being somewhat akin in their force, though the former is more strictly diminutive. Cf. **DADDLE**, **DAIDLE**; there are evident analogies both of form and sense between *didder*, *daddler*, *diddle*, *daddle*.] + *1. intr.* To walk unsteadily, as a child; to toddle: = **DADDLE**. *Obs.*

1634 QUARLES *Div. Fantasi* l. iv. (1660) 3 And when his forward strength began to bloom, To see him diddle up and down the Room!

2. *intr.* To move from side to side by jerks; to shake, quiver.

1786 BURNS *Ep. to Major Logan* iii. Hale be your heart, hale be your fiddle; Lang may your elbow jink and diddle. a 1810 TANNABILL *Poems* (1846) 60 You... w! your claxon, flute, an' fiddle, Will gar their southern heart-strings diddle. 1835 D. WENSTER in *Harp Northern*, Ser. II. (1873) 154 W! fiddling and diddling and dancing The house was in perfect uproar.

3. *trans.* To jerk from side to side.

1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* 173 A fiddler diddling his elbow at the chimney side.

**Diddle**, *v.* <sup>2</sup> [app. onomatopoeic, representing the effect of singing, without uttering connected words. Dialectally *deedle* and *doodle* are used in a similar sense.] *trans.* To sing without distinct utterance of words.

1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. vi. 3 So all sung diff'rent Tunes and Graces, Such as they us'd to lull and diddle To froward Infants in the Cradle.

**Diddle** (di'dl), *v.* <sup>3</sup> *collog.* [A recent word, of obscure origin.

It is possible that sense 1 was transferred from **DIDDLE** *v.* <sup>1</sup>, and was the source of the name **DIDDLER**, and that sense 2 was a back-formation from that word. Sense 3 might however, as far as form and meaning go, be related to OE. *didrian*, *dydrian* to deceive, delude (cf. what is said of the suffixes *-er* and *-le*, under **DIDDLE** *v.* <sup>1</sup>); but there is an interval of eight or nine centuries between the known occurrences of the words. It is worthy of note also that *doodle* occurs in the sense 'to befool', and that *doodle* sb. 'simpleton, noodle' goes back to c 1600.]

1. 'To waste time in the merest trifling' (Forby a 1825). Hence *To diddle away*: to trifle away (time), to waste in a trifling manner.

1866 SCOTT *Jrnl.* (1890) I. 259 A day diddled away, and nothing to show for it! 1889 *Ibid.* 17 Feb., I was at the Court, where there was little to do, but it diddled away my time till two.

2. *trans.* a. To cheat or swindle; to victimize; to 'do'. b. To do for, undo, ruin; to kill.

1806 SURR *Winter in Lond.* II. 127 That flashy captain... may lay all London under contribution... but he can't diddle me. 1809 *European Mag.* LX. 90 We shall soon find ourselves completely diddled and undone. 1810 W. B. RHODES *Bomb. Fur.* iv. (1822) 22 O Fusbos, Fusbos, I am diddled quite (He dies). 1817 LADY GRANVILLE *Letters* (1894) I. 211 He... exclaimed, 'Then you are diddled!' Think of the effect of this slang upon incoherent ears! 1833 BYRON *Juan* xii. xvii, Poor Tom was... Full flash, all fancy, until fairly diddled. 1839 MARRIAT *F. Midway* xvii, I suppose we diddled at least a hundred men. 1859 SALA *Two round Clock* (1861) 145 The labourer... invariably finds himself at the end of the week victimized, or, to use a more expressive, though not so genteel a term, diddled, to a heart-rending extent. 1879 *Public Opinion* 12 July 42 He may diddle his tradesmen.

b. To diddle out of: to do out of, swindle out of. 1859 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 27 Mar., I am diddled out of a day all the same. 1833 LAMB *Letts.* (1888) II. 285 What a cheap book is the last Hogarth you sent me! I am pleased now that that Hunt diddled me out of the old one. 1886 A. GRIFFITHS *Panper Peer* i, You were robbed, euchred, diddled out of fifty thousand pounds.

Hence *Diddling* *vbl.* sb. and *ppl.* a.

a 1849 FOR. *Diddling* Wks. 1864 IV. 66 Diddling, rightly considered, is a compound, of which the ingredients are minuteness, interest, perseverance, ingenuity, audacity, nonchalance, originality, impertinence and grin. 1864 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 May 2/3 No Interference with the Diddling of the Public.

**Diddle**, sb. *slang* and *vulgar*. [Three different words: cf. prec. vbs.]

1. The sound of the fiddle; cf. next.

1806 J. TRAIN *Poet. Reveries* (Jam.), In their ears it is a diddle like the sounding of a fiddle.

2. A swindle, a deception.

1885 *Punch* 5 Sept. 110 (Farmer) And something whispered me—in diction chaste—It's all a diddle!

3. A slang name for gin, and in U.S. for liquor generally. Hence *diddle-cove* (*slang*), a keeper of a gin or spirit shop.

a 1700 *Street Robberies Consider'd*, Diddle, Geneva. 1725 *New Cant Dict.*, Diddle, the Cant Word for Geneva. MAYHEW *Paved with Gold* iii. i. 252 (Farmer) And there's a first-rate 'diddle-cove' keeps a gin-shop there.

**Diddle** in comb. [Connected with **DIDDLE** *v.* <sup>1</sup>, *v.* <sup>3</sup>] Diddle-daddle, 'stuff and nonsense', 'fiddle-faddle': cf. *titlle-tattle*. Diddle-dee, a name for the shrub *Empetrum rubrum* in the Falkland Islands. Diddle-diddle, used to denote the sound of a fiddle, or the action of playing it. Diddledum (in 6 -dome), used contemptuously for, or in reference to, something trifling.

1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurel* 741 What blunderer is yonder, that playth diddill diddill He fyndith fals mensuris out of his fonde fiddill. 1599 BRETON *Dramme Strange Effects* 17

When thou findest a foole for thy diet, feede him with a Dish of Diddledomes, for I have done with thee. c 1670 (*title of song*), 'Diddle-diddle, or the kind country lovers.' 1778 MAD. D'ARLAY *Diary Sept.*, Mrs. Thrale. Come, let us have done now with all this diddle-diddle. 1797 CANNING, etc. in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 5, 29 Reason, philosophy, 'diddle-diddle-diddle'. 18... *Nursery Rhyme*, Hey! diddle diddle! The cat and the fiddle. 1847 Sir J. C. Ross *Voy. S. Seas* II. 249 A roaring fire of 'diddle-dee' ready to cook our supper. 1893 *Times* 27 May 14 5 The open country [Falkland Islands] is clothed with short scrub called diddle-dee (*Empetrum rubrum*).

**Diddler** (di'dlɔr). [Of obscure origin.

Found first in the name of 'Jeremy Diddler', the chief character in Kenney's farce, 'Raising the Wind', brought out in 1803. The name was of course intended to be contemptuous and ludicrous, and it seems probable that it was formed on **DIDDLE** *v.* <sup>3</sup> sense 1, or on the first element of the earlier *diddle-diddle*, *diddle-dum* (see **DIDDLE**); it is also probable that Jeremy Diddler's characteristic methods of 'raising the wind', by continually borrowing small sums which he does not pay back, and otherwise sponging upon people, gave rise to the current sense of the verb (**DIDDLE** *v.* <sup>3</sup> sense 2), of which 'diddler' is now naturally viewed as the agent-noun.]

A mean swindler or cheat; one who diddles people out of what belongs to them.

1803 J. KENNEY *Raising Wind* I. i, in Inchbald's *Coll. Farces* (1815) I. 113 Oh, it's Mr. Diddler trying to joke himself into credit at the bar. *Ibid.* 114, I wasn't born two hundred miles north of Lunnun, to be done by Mr. Diddler, I know. *Ibid.* 116 (*Diddler loquutur*) This it is to carry on trade without a capital. Once I paid my way... but thou art now, Jerry Diddler, little better than a vagabond. a 1849 FOR. *Diddling* Wks. 1864 IV. 268 Your diddler is guided by self-interest. 1863 HOLLAND *Letts. Joneses* iii. 48, I think you are a diddler and a make-believe.

**Dide**, obs. f. **DEED**, *died* (see **DIE** *v.*), *did* (see **DO** *v.*).

+ **Di-decahed'al**, a. *Crystal. Obs.* [f. F. *didécàdre* (Hauy) + *-AL*: see **DI-** *pref.* <sup>2</sup> 1.]

Having the form of a ten-sided prism with five-sided bases, making twenty faces in all.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 204 Di-decahedral felspar.

**Didelphian** (daide'liàn), a. *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Didelphia* (F. *Didelphis*, Cuvier 1795), f. Gr. *di-*, *DI-* <sup>2</sup> twice + *δελφός* womb: see *-AN*.] Belonging to the subclass *Didelphia* of the class *Mammalia*, characterized by a double uterus and vagina, and comprising the single order of Marsupials. So **Didelphic**, **Didelphine**, **Didelphous** *adjs.*, in same sense; **Didelph**, **Didelphid**, an animal of the subclass *Didelphia*, or of the family *Didelphidae* (opossums); **Didelphoid** a., double, as the uterus in the *Didelphia*.

1847 ANSTED *Am. World* ix. 197 Insectivorous didelphine animals like the opossum. 1847 CRAIG, *Didelphoid*. [1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 314 The didelphia have special bones, called Marsupial, for supporting the pouch.] 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 17 Didelphous mammals.

**Didimist**: see **DIDYMIST**.

**Didine** (daide'in), a. *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *didus* the dodo + *-INE*.] Belonging to the family *Dididae* of birds, akin to the dodo.

1895 C. F. HOLDER *Martins Anim. Life* 158 On the island of Rodriguez lived a didine bird, the *Pezophaps solitarius* of Leguat.

**Di-diurnal**, a. [f. *DI-* <sup>2</sup> twice + **DIURNAL**.] Occurring twice a day.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* (1856) 32 Some water-breathers require only... a di-diurnal visit from the tide.

**Diddle** (di'dl), sb. *local*. Also 5-8 *didal* (l. 9 *dydle*). [Derivation unascertained: see the vb.] A sharp triangular spade, used for clearing out ditches and water-courses; also a metal scoop or dredge fixed to the end of a long pole, used for a similar purpose. Hence *Diddle-man*, a didler.

1490 Chamberl. *Acc.* in Kirkpatrick *Relig. Orders* Norwich (1845) 316 Paid to the didalmen and other labourers, for carrying the muck out of the said ditch [of Norwich Castle]. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 38 A didall and crome for draining of ditches. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 244/1 A Didall and Crome to drain Ditches. 1710 HILMAN *Tusser Redivivus*, *Didal*, a triangular spade, as sharp as a knife, excellent to bank ditches, where the earth is light and pestered with a sedge weed. 1787 in GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broadways* xx. (1884) 148 We have ice 'dydles'. They are large nets made of wire, at the end of a pole, with which we can scoop the broken pieces of ice up.

**Didle** (di'dl), *v.* *local*. Also *dydle*. [Cf. prec. A suggestion is that *didle* is worn down from *dike-delve*.]

a. *trans.* To clean out the bed of (a river or ditch). b. *intr.* To work with a didle or didling scoop. Hence *Diddling* *vbl.* sb., **Didler**.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Robbers Mem.* I. 471 The older theology of the reformers is so gone by... that I should despair of the patience to didle in their mud for pearl-muscles. a 1825 FORBY *Voy. F. Anglia*, *Didle*, to clean the bottom of a river. 1835 *Municip. Corp.* 1st Rept. App. iv. 2465 The Surveyor of Didders [of Norwich] superintends the persons employed in cleansing the river. 1842 *Ann. Reg.* 195 MESSRS. Culley and Cossey lately built a didling boat. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric. Gloss.*, *Didle* (Norf., Suff.), to clean the bottom of a river with a didling scoop. 1865 W. WHITE *East. Eng.* I. 81, I... saw only a man who appeared to be hoeing the river bottom. He... was the dydler. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broadways* xv. (1884) 112 The dykes are kept clear, and the channel of the river deepened, by 'dydling'.

.. At the end of a long pole is a metal scoop, in the shape of a ring, with a network... attached. This is plunged into the river, and scraped along the bottom to the side, where it is lifted out and the semi-liquid mud poured on to the road. *Ibid.* xvii. 124 The reach had been dydled out.

+ **Di-do**, *Obs.* [Skeat suggests 'a tale of Dido', an old story.] ? An old story, a thrice-told tale.

1377 LANGLE *P. Pl.* B. xiii. 179 'It is but a dido', quod his doctour, 'a dyoursour tale'. [C. has the *v.rr.* a dydo, a dico, a dede, abido.]

**Dido** <sup>2</sup> (doi'do). *U.S. slang*. [Origin uncertain.] A prank, a caper; a disturbance, 'row', 'shindy'; esp. in phr. to cut (up) *didoes*.

1843-4 HALIBURTON *Sam Slick in Eng.* (Bartlett), Them Italian singers recitin' their jabber... and cuttin' *didoes* at a private concert. 1851 *New York Tribune* 10 Apr. (Farmer *Amer.*), We should have had just the same *didoes* cut up by the chivalry. 1859 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* 106 They will be a consultin' together, and cuttin' up *didoes*. 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delectable Duck* 271 What a dido he do kick up, to be sure.

+ **Di-do-decahed'al**, a. *Crystal. Obs.* [f. F. *didécàdre* (Hauy) + *-AL*: see **DI-** *pref.* <sup>2</sup> 1.] Having the form of a twelve-sided prism, with six planes in each base, or twenty-four faces in all.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 204 Di-dodecahed'al asparagus-stone... is a six-sided prism, truncated on the lateral edges, and acuminate on the extremities with six planes.

**Didonia** (daide'niä). *Math.* [From the story of Dido, who bargained for as much land as could be covered with a hide, and cut the hide into a long narrow strip so as to inclose a large space.] (See quot.) Hence **Didonian** a.

1873 TAIT *Quaternions* (ed. 2) 191 If we give the name of 'Didonia' to the curve... which, on a given surface and with a given perimeter, contains the greatest area, then for such a Didonian curve [etc.].

**Didopper**, obs. form of **DIDAPPER**, dabchick.

**Didrachm** (da'idræm). Also 6 *didragme*, *didramme*, 6-7 *didrachme*, *didram*. [ad. L. *didrachma* or *didrachmon*, Gr. *δίδραχμον* a double drachma; f. *di-*, *DI-* <sup>2</sup> twice + *δραχμή* DRACHMA. Cf. mod. F. *didrachme*.] An ancient Greek silver coin, of the value of two drachmæ: see DRACHMA.

1548 UDALL, etc., *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xvii. 24 Doth your master (quoth they) pay a Didram for trybut. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Matt.* xvii. 24 Your maister doth he not pay the didrachmes? 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* iii. xiv. 45 A Sicile or didrachme the fourth part of an ounce of Silver. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Didram*... an ancient coin... of our money, it values 15d. 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol. Græcæ* v. xxvii. 559, 2 didrachme or didrachm = 15. 34d. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 8 A didrachm of Velia in Lucania presents on the reverse a lion destroying a stag.

**Didrachmal** (da'idræ'knæl), a. [f. prec. + *-AL*.] Of the weight of two drachmæ: applied to the stater, a gold coin.

1771 RAPER in *Phil. Trans.* LXI. 466 The didrachmal gold of Philip and Alexander is about 4 grains heavier than our guinea.

**Didst**, 2nd sing. pa. t. of *Do v.*

+ **Diduce**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *diducere* to pull asunder or apart, pull in two, f. *DI-* <sup>1</sup>, *DIS-* + *ducere* to lead, draw. Used in 16-17th c., and sometimes confused in form with **DEDUCE**.]

1. *trans.* To pull or draw away or apart.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* l. 26 By this y<sup>e</sup> arme is distraunt, and deduced from the ribbes. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 118 It is moved and diduced outward and forward. a 1666 CUNNINGHAM *Euclid* (1705) 8 The extremities of any crooked line may... be further and further diduced, till the crooked line be stretched to a straight line.

2. To dilate, expand, enlarge.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 11. 124 The exposition is diduced into large commentaries. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 307 Its seed brayed and drunk in passum... diduces its passages.

**Diduce**, *ment.* obs. (erron.) ff. **DEDUCE**, *-MENT*.

+ **Diduct**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *diduct-* *ppl.* stem of *diducere*: see prec.] = **DIDUCE** 1.

1676 GREW *Anat. Leaves* I. iv. (1682) 155 The lesser Threds, being so far diducted, as sometimes to stand at Right-Angles with the greater.

+ **Diduction**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *diduction-em*, n. of action f. *diducere*: see **DIDUCE** and *-TION*.]

1. Drawing or pulling apart, separation.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* xi. v, By whose diduction or rent a place was opened for this future edifice to be erected in Him. 1649 BULWER *Pathomypol.* II. ii. 107 This Diduction of the Lips. 1661 BOYLE *Spirit of Air* III. iv. (1682) 70 The strings... must draw as forcibly as those within the bladder so as to hinder the diduction of the sides.

2. Dilatation, expansion.

1634 JACKSON *Creed* VII. xxv, By a gentle diduction or dilatation, of that sense which was included in the Apostles' Creed. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inig.* 214 The 1260 days being but the Diduction of the hundred larger measures of three times and a half or of forty two months in more numerous parts.

**Diductively**, obs. (erron.) f. **DEDUCTIVELY**.

**Didymate** (di'dimät), a. *Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. mod.L. *didymus*, a. Gr. *δίδυμος* twin + *-ATE*.]

Paired, twinned; = **DIDYMOS**. So **Di'dymated** a. 1843 HUMPHREYS *Brit. Moths* I. 70 Near the apex is a faint didymated brown spot. 1876 HARLEY *Nat. Med.* (ed. 6) 365 The stems are sometimes 1 inch in length, and the spherical heads  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch in diameter and didymate.



|| **Didymis**. *Anat. Obs.* Pl. -ss. [f. Gr. *διδυμοί* testicles, orig. 'twins'.] = EPIDIDYMIS.

[1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 169 Porus his didymi goip arterijs and veynes to be ballokias.] 1543 *TRAHERON Vago's Chirurg.* 10 The didymes ben thin skynnes, which compasse the stones, and holde them hangyng. 1547 *Boorde Brev. Health* cccxii. 104 Of this Sipach the two didymes be ingendered the which doth descend to the Stones. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Didymis*, a synonym of *Epididymis*.

† **Didymist**. *Obs.* In 7 *Didimist*. [f. *Didymus*, Gr. *Διδυμος* twin, surname of the apostle Thomas, + -IST: cf. *John* xx. 24-27.] A doubter, sceptic.

1607 R. C. tr. *Estienne's World of Wonders* Ep. Ded., Those Didymists, who will beleue nothing except their senses say Amen. 1631 R. H. *Arraignun. Whole Creature* x. § 3. 87 If any bee a doubtfull Didimist in this point, or a disputefull Scepticke. *Ibid.* xii. § 4. 134 Didimists, Scepticks, or Athists.

**Didymite** <sup>1</sup> (di'dimait). = prec.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 465 His Lordship is a Dydimite in politics and religion... he must put forth his finger to touch, ere he be convinced.

**Didymite** <sup>2</sup>. *Min.* Also *erron. didrimite*. [Named 1843 from Gr. *διδυμοί* twin, being thought to be one of two minerals containing calcium carbonate in combination with silica.] A micaceous schist found in the Tyrol, nearly allied to Muscovite.

1863-72 *Watts Dict. Chem.* II. 321 *Didrimite* or *Didymite*. 1868 *DANA Min.* 311.

**Didymium** (di'dimium). *Chem.* [mod. f. Gr. *διδυμοί* twin, with ending -IUM used with new metals. The name referred to its close association ('twin-brotherhood') with *lanthanum* previously discovered, both metals being found associated with cerium.] A rare metal, discovered by Mosander in 1841; found only in association with cerium and lanthanum. Symbol Di.

1842 *Chemical Gas.* I. 4 Mosander, the discoverer of lanthanum, has found that these metals are always mixed with a third new element (didymium), from which at present it is impossible to separate them. 1867 W. A. MILLER *Elem. Chem.* 1. (ed. 4) 166 Small quantities of didymium in solutions of lanthanum and cerium. 1892 *Daily News* 11 Feb. 3/6 A method of separating cerium from didymium.

**Didymous** (di'dimous), *a. Bot. and Zool.* [f. mod. L. *didymus*, a. Gr. *διδυμος* twin + -OUS. In mod. F. *didyme*.] Growing in pairs, paired, twin.

1794 *MARTIN Rousseau's Bot.* xxxi. 483 The outer ones (necaries) being... didymous or twinned. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 171 *Araliaceæ*... anthers didymous.

|| **Didynamia** (di'dinā'miā). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnaeus, 1735) f. Gr. *δι-*, *Di-* twice, two + *δύναμις* power, strength; fancifully referring to the superior length of two of the stamens.] The fourteenth class in the Linnaean Sexual System of plants, containing those with four stamens in pairs of unequal length, and comprehending the Natural Orders *Labiatae*, *Scrophulariaceæ*, and other smaller groups.

Hence **Di'dynam**, a plant of this class; **Didynamian** *a.*, **Didynamic** *a.*, of or pertaining to the class Didynamia; **didynamous**.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Didynamia*... of this class of plants are thyme, lavender, basil, etc. 1794 *MARTIN Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 91 The fourteenth class, didynamia, signifying that two of the stamens are stronger than the others. 1828 *WEBSTER, Didynam*... *Didynamian*. 1882 *OGILVIE, Didynamic*.

**Didynamous** (di'dinā'mous, did-), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Of stamens: Arranged in two pairs of unequal length. Also of a flower or plant: Having four stamens thus arranged; belonging to the Linnaean class *Didynamia*.

1794 *MARTIN Rousseau's Bot.* xxii. 314 The corolla... personate with four didynamous stamens. 1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 202 *Globulariaceæ*, stamens 4... somewhat didynamous. 1857 *HENFREY Bot.* 355 *Orobanchaceæ*... Flowers monopetalous, didynamous. *Ibid.* 357 A general resemblance exists between the... other didynamous monopetalous Orders.

**Didynamy** (di'dinā'mi, did-). *Bot.* [f. prec. + -Y: cf. *autonomous*, *autonomy*.] Didynamous condition or structure.

1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 234 The didynamy of *Acanthaceæ* is frequently different from that of *Scrophulariaceæ* in the posterior pair of stamens being the longest.

**Die** (dai), *sb.* 1 Pl. *dice* (dais), *dies* (doiz). Forms: 4-5 *dee*, 6-8 *dye*, *dy*, 6- *die*. *Plur.* 4 *des*, 4-5 *dees*, *deys*, *dys*, 4-6 *dysse*, *dyoes*, 5-6 *dis* (e, *dysse*, 6 *dysse*), 5- *dioe*; also 5-6 *dyses*, 5- *dies*. Also *Sing.* 4-5 *dye*, 5-6 *dyoe*, 5-7 *dioe*; *Plur.* 4-5 *dyses*, 5 *dyses*, *dioes*, *dycys*. [Early ME. *dē*, *dee*, pl. *dēs*, *dees*, a. OF. *de* (nom. sing. and obl. pl. 12-14th c. *dez*), mod. F. *dé*, pl. *dés* = Pr. *dat*, *datz*, Cat. *dau*, Sp. *It. dado*; in form: -L. *datum*, subst. use of *datus*, -um 'given', pa. pple. of *dare* to give. It is inferred that in late pop. L., *datum* was taken in the sense 'that which is given or decreed (sc. by lot or fortune)', and was so applied to the dice by which this was determined. Latinized mediæval forms from It. and Fr. were *datus*, *decins*.

In late OF. the form *doy* occurs in 14th c.; and *dez* was sometimes used in sing. down to 17th c.: cf. the 14-17th c. Eng. use of *dice* as sing. The remarkable point in the history of the Eng. word is the change of *dē*, *dēs*, to *dys*, *dysse*, *dysce*, (dice), in the ME. period. The oldest Chaucer MSS., Harl., Ellesm., Hengwrt, have *des*, which also survived as late as 1484 in Caxton, but *dys* occurs in the other Chaucer MSS., and in rime in the Bodleian MS. of *Kyng Alisaunder*, part of which is in the Auchinleck MS., attributed to the middle of the 14th c. Before 1500, *dys*, *dysse* seem to have completely passed from the 2 into the 1 class, the fortunes of which they have since shared. As in *hence*, the plural retains its original breath sound, probably because these words were not felt as ordinary plurals, but as collective words; cf. the orig. plural *truce*, where the collective sense has now passed into a singular. This pronunciation is indicated in later spelling by -ce: cf. the umlaut plurals *lice*, *mice*, the inflexional forms *hence*, *once*, *twice*, *since*, and the words *ice*, *nice*, *advice*, *devise*, *defence*, in all which -ce represents a phonetic and original -s. In the newer senses where the plural is not collective, a form (doiz) of the ordinary type has arisen; cf. the non-collective later plural *pennies*.]

1. With plural *dice*.

A small cube of ivory, bone, or other material, having its faces marked with spots numbering from one to six, used in games of chance by being thrown from a box or the hand, the chance being decided by the number on the face of the die that turns uppermost. *b. pl.* The game played with these; *esp.* in phr. at (the) *dice*.

*a. singular.* *dee*, *dye*, *dy*, *die*.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* II. 209 The chance is cast upon a dee, But yett full of a man may bee [etc.]. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* 1. cv. (1869) 56 Nouth so gret as a in a dee. 1570 *LEVINUS Manip.* 96/41 A dye, *alea*. 1589 *Paphe v. Hatchet* (1844) 23 Hee'le cogge the die. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. ii.* I, you shall no more deale with the hollow die, Or the fraile card. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* viii. 85 So to cast the dy that it may chance right. 1680 *COTTON Gamester* in *Singer Hist. Cards* 336 He puts one dye into the box. 1705 *MRS. CENTLIVRE Gamester* 1. i, To teach you the management of the die. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Butler Wks.* II. 191 To throw a dye, or play at cards. 1822 *HAZLITT Table-t.* II. vii. 156 Dependent on the turn of a die, on the tossing up of a halfpenny. 1838 *DE MORGAN Ess. Probab.* 74 The real probability that 6000 throws with a die shall give exactly 1000 aces. 1872 F. HALL *Exempl. False Philol.* 68 The cast of a die is absolutely impossible of prediction.

*b. plural.* *des*, *dees*, *deys*, *dys*, *dyse*, *dyoes*, *dies*, *dice*.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) II. 1392 Somme pleide wyb des and tables. 1340 *Ayenb.* 45 Pe gemenes of des, and of tables. 13... K. *Alis*. (MS. Laud Misc. 622) 3297 Pe rybaude pleieb at pe dys [ed. *Weber*, deys] Swipe selde pe sole is wys. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Pard. T.* 5 They daunce and playen at dees [so Harl., Heng.; *Camb.* deis, *Petw.* dys, *Corp. dysse*, *Lansd.* (Rolls) bothe day and nyght. 1387 *TREvisa Higden* (Rolls) VII. 75 Playenge wyb dees of gold. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1622 (MS. A.1500) The draghtes, the dyse, and oter dregh gaumes. 1474 *CAXTON Chess* 127 In his lift hand thre dye. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 109 His maistre played gladly atise dye. 1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 422 The towne clerke to fynde theyre Dice. 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 327 For a balm of dysse. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Avian* (1889) 21 Whichoe doo no thyng but playe with dees and cardes. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 5 The Tenys, Closche, Dise, Cardes, Bowles. 1536 R. BEERLEY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 35 Sume at cardes and sune at dysses. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 73 Wyche play wyth kynge Henry the viii<sup>th</sup> at dysse. 1576 *FLEMING Panopt. Epist.* 340 In casting a paire of dyce. 1580 *BARET Ato.* D 566 The life of a man is like a game at the dice. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Rom. Quest.* (1892) 57 Playing at dice with cokall bones. 1607 *DRYDEN Æneid* ix. 452 From Dice and Wine the Youth retir'd to Rest. 1784 R. BAGE *Barham Downs* II. 54 Lord Winterbottom is ruined by the dice. 1821 *BYRON Mar. Fod.* iv. ii, They have won with false dice. 1871 T. TAYLOR *Jeanne Darc* III. i, Rough soldiers left their oaths, and dice, and lewdness.

*γ. singular dice, plural dices*: cf. obs. F. sing. *des*. 1388 *Act 12 Rich. II.* c. 6 § 1 Les... jeues appelez coytes dyces, gettre de pere. c. 1425 *Pov.* in *Wr.* Wülcker 666 *Hic talus*, *dysce*. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121/1 Dycyn, or play wythe dyces, *aleo*. c. 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 228 in *Babees Bk.* 306 Ne at the dyces with him to play. 1474 *CAXTON Chess* 132 He caste thre dye and on eche dye was a sime. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 99/1 A Dice, *taxillus*, *alea*. 1552 *HULOET*, Dice or die, *alea*, *talus*, *theserra*. 1677 *GALE Crf. Gentiles* III. 100 Amongst the Grecians *κubeta* signifies a Dice... the cast of a Dice was most casual and incertain. 1751 *MRS. E. HEYWOOD Hist. Betsy Thoughtless* IV. 202 Protesting never to touch a card or throw a dice again.

2. In figurative and allusive use; thus sometimes = Hazard, chance, luck.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. V* 56 b, When kynge Henry perceived that the dice ranne not to his purpose, he abstained from the assault. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* l. ii. 36 His harder fortune was to fall under my speare; is this the dye of warre. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* v. iv. 10, I have set my life vpon a cast, And I will stand the hazard of the Dye. 1676 *D'URFEY Mad. Fickle* iv. i, The uncertain Dice of Fate thus far runs well. 1693 *DENNIS Imp. Crit.* ii. 8 If that was his design, the Author has turn'd the Dice upon him, I gad. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* vi. 37 When... th' important dye Of life and death spun doubtful, ere it fell, And turn'd up life. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* vi. vi, The immensity of the stake which he was hazarding on a most uncertain die. 1871 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 169 France and Austria were both playing with cogg'd dice.

*b. Phrases.* † (a) *To make dice of* (a person's) bones: see quot. 1646. † (b) *To set (put) the dice upon* (any one): see quot. 1598. (c) *The die is cast*: the decisive step is taken; the course of

action is irrevocably decided. (d) *Upon a or the die*: depending upon a chance or contingency, in a critical position, at stake; so *to set upon the die*. (e) *In the dice*: liable to turn up, as a contingent possibility (cf. *on the cards*, *CARD sb.* 2 e). (f) In comparisons: *as smooth, true, straight as a die*.

a. 1591 R. TURNBULL *Exp. St. James* 103 They wil make dice of their bones, but they will take the extremite of them. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* iii. i. iii. iii. (1676) 268/1 We will not relent... till we have confounded him and his, made dice of his bones, as they say, see him rot in prison. 1646 J. COOKE *Vind. Law* 22 We say proverbially 'make dice of his bones', the meaning whereof is, that if a prisoner die in execution, after the Crowne has viewed his body, the creditor hath dice delivered him at the Crowne Office as having all that he is likely to have.

b. 1598 FLORIO, *Stancheggiare*, to set the dice vpon one, to tyrannize over one. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xii. § 6. 94 Thou... takest this opportunity to set the dice upon him. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal. Introd.* 2 He will put the Dice upon his Readers, as often as he can.

c. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav. Aijib*, Is the die cast, must At this one throw all thou hast gaind be lost? 1750 *OZELL Vertot's Rom. Rep.* II. xiii. 287 Cæsar... throws himself into the River... saying... It is done: The Die is thrown. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xxvii. (1889) 262 The die is cast—I cannot go back.

d. 1659 D. FELL *Impr. Sea* 230 To recover her young when they are Imp'r. *Ibid.* 393 Ah poor soul... It will not now be granted thee, when thou art upon thy dye. 1821 *BYRON Sardan.* II. l. 139 But here is more upon the die—a kingdom. 1832 *SOUTHEY Hist. Pentus. War* III. 859 When Kochejaquelein... set life and fortune thus upon the die.

e. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Greece under Rom.* Wks. VIII. 317 It is hardly 'in the dice' that any downright novelty of fact should remain in reversion for this nineteenth century.

f. 1530 *PALSGR.* 629 Make this borde as smoth as a dyce, comme vng dez. 1606 *HAKLUYT Voy.* (1810) II. 256 Goodly fields... as plaine and smoth as any die. c. 1770 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 151 Y<sup>e</sup> tide was out all upon the sands at Least a mile, wch was as smoth as a Die. a. 1732 *GAY Songs & Ball.*, *New Song on New Similes*, You'll know me truer than a die. 1877 *SPRY Cruise Challenger* xli. (ed. 7) 226 Arums climbing fifty feet up large trees as straight as a die.

3. A small cubical segment formed by cutting anything down. † Also, a small cubical bullet (cf. *die-shot*).

c. 1390 *Form of Cury* in *Warner Antig. Culin.* 6 Take the noubles of a calf, swyne, or of shepe, parboile hem, and skerne [?kerue] hem to dyce. 1496 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scotl.* I. 295 For cutting of vij<sup>th</sup> and ix dis of irne to the pellocks. 1549 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 350 Dyce of yron. ij<sup>m</sup> 1; shott of stone, vs. a. 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 139 Wounded... with a square die out of a field-piece. 1769 *MRS. RAFFALD Eng. House-kepr.* (1778) 141 Dish them up... with turnips and carrots cut in dice. 1889 B. WHITEY *Awakening M.* Fenwick II. 166 She hacked her buttered toast into dice.

*γ. with dice in singular.*

14... *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 466 Take freshe braune of a bore sothen, and cut hit in grete dices. c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 Square as dices pou shalt hit make. 1557 *RECORDE Wheelst.* R ij, I haue a dice of Brasse of .64 vnces of Troye weighte.

† *b. With negative: never a dyse* = not a bit, not in the least. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 808 *pai*... shall... neuer dere hym a dyse.

II. With plural *dies*.

4. A cubical block; in *Arch.* a cubical or square block of stone forming part of a building; *spec.* the cubical portion of a pedestal, between the base and cornice; = DADO 1. † *b. A square tablet.*

1664 *EVELYN tr. Freart's Archit.* 123 The Italians call it the Zoccolo, Pillow or Die (because of its Cubique and solid figure). 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* I. 13/1 A kind of little Wall, which we shall call the Plinth, others perhaps may call it the Dye. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 240 Some Plinths, or rather Dyes, seen upon the second Cornish. *Ibid.* 265 Marble, cut thin in small square Dyes. a. 1748 *WATTS* (J.), *Von creatures have learned spelling of words by having them pasted upon little flat tablets or dies*. 1832 *GRIFF Pompeiana* I. vi. 109 These figures stand... upon little square plinths or dies. 1854 E. DE WARREN *tr. De Saulcy's Dead Sea* II. 224 The coping... is composed, first, of a cube, or die, measuring nearly six yards on each side.

5. An engraved stamp used for impressing a design or figure upon some softer material, as in coinage money, striking a medal, embossing paper, etc.

Often used in pairs, which may be dissimilar, for impressing unlike designs on opposite sides of the thing stamped (as in coining), or corresponding, one in relief and one counter-sunk (as in an embossing stamp).

1699 in *M. Smith Mem. Secret Service* App. 19 To bring or send to him some Dyes, to coin some Mill'd Money. c. 1724 *SWIFT Consid. Wood's* Coinage Wks. 1761 III. 164 There have been such variety of dyes made use of by Mr. Wood in stamping his money. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1890) II. 123 The workman... brought me... the medal in gold, twenty-three in copper, and the dye. 1822 T. MORRALL *Needle-making* 16 Making sail and packing needles... by means of dies fixed in a stamp, after the manner of making buttons. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 1 The portrait is reduced... to the size it is to occupy on the die. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 263/1 The die... is a block of steel welded in a larger block of iron, the impression of the intended work cut in its face.

6. The name of various mechanical appliances:

*spec.* a. One of two or more pieces (fitted in a stock) to form a segment of a hollow screw for cutting the thread of a screw or bolt. *b.* The bed-piece serving as a support for metal from which a piece is to be punched, and having an opening through which the piece is driven. *c.* Forging



A device consisting of two parts which act together to give to the piece swaged between them the desired form. *d. Brick-making.* A mouth-piece or opening through which the clay is forced, serving to mould it into the required form. *e. A part of the apparatus used in crushing ore: see quot. 1887. f. Shoe-making, etc.* A shaped knife for cutting out blanks of any required shape and size: cf. *DIE v.*

**1812-6 J. SMITH** *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 39 The best outside screws are . . . cut with what are called stocks or dies. **1833 HOLLAND** *Mann's Metal* II. 197 The interstices are then filled by the insertion of the hardened steel dies. **1856 Farmer's Mag.** Nov. 406 (*Brick-making*) The mouthpiece or die is about half-an-inch deeper and half an inch broader than the stream of clay after it passes through the moulding rollers to the cutting apparatus. **1875 CHAMBERLAIN** in *Ure Dict. Arts* I. 529 As soon as it has . . . forced the clay of one box through the die . . . the plunger returns and empties [the other] box of clay through a die on the opposite side. **1881 RAYMOND** *Mining Gloss.*, *Die*, a piece of hard iron, placed in a mortar to receive the blow of a stamp, or in a pan to receive the friction of the muller. Between the die and the stamp or muller the ore is crushed. **1885 Harper's Mag.** LXXIX. 282 By means of 'dies', or sole-shaped knives, in a die-machine, required shapes, sizes, and widths are cut out. Before the use of dies, soles were 'rounded out' by hand. . . Steam-power and revolving die-block [were] applied in 1857.

**7. Sc.** 'A toy, a gewgaw' (Jamieson).

(Also in nursery language *die-die*. Identity with this word is doubtful.)

**1808 JAMIESON**, *Die*, a toy, a gewgaw, *Loth.* **1816 SCOTT** *Antiq.* xxi. 'The bits o' weans wad up . . . and toddle to the door, to pa' in the auld Blue-Gown that mends a' their bonny dies.' **1816** — *Old Mort.* x. 'Ye have seen the last o' me, and o' this bonny die too', said Jenny, holding between her finger and thumb a splendid silver dollar.

**8. attrib. and Comb.**, as *die-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; *die-block*, *-machine* (see 6 f); *die-bone*, the cuboid bone of the tarsus; *die-shot*, shot of cubical form, *die-shot*; *die-sinker*, an engraver of dies for stamping (see 5); *so die-sinking*; *die-stake*: see quot. 1874; *die-stock*, the stock or handle for holding the dies used in cutting screws (see 6 a); *die-wise* *a.* and *adv.*, in the manner of a die, in a cubical form. See also the compounds of *DICE*.

**1634 T. JOHNSON** *Parey's Chirurg.* 234 It is knit by Synarthrosis to the 'die-bone'. **1875 Ure Dict. Arts II. 29 This must . . . be left to the experience of the 'die-forging'. **1888 R. HOLMES** *Armoury* iii. 378/1 A . . . 'Die-like figure four square every way; a square solid. **1875 Ure Dict. Arts II. 29 The very cross-grained, or highly crystalline steel, acquires fissures under the 'die-press'. **1878 HUXLEY** *Physiogr.* 148 A huge 'die-shaped mass of stone. **1881 STWARD** *Mart. Discipl.* ii. 143 Such as have 'die shot' . . . contrarie to the Cannons & lawes of the field. **1815 Chron. in *Ann. Reg.* 317/2 Employed by . . . 'die sinkers and ornamental engravings. **1893 Daily News 3 July 27 Medallists and die-sinkers have been very busy . . . in view of the Royal wedding. **1874 KNIGHT** *Dict. Mech.* I. 592 s. v. *Coining-press*. The lower die is on what is termed the 'die-stake', and gives the reverse impression. **1863 SMILES** *Indust. Biogr.* 238 He . . . seems to have directed his attention to screw-making . . . and [made] a pair of very satisfactory 'die-stocks'. **1874 N. FAIRFAX** *Bulk & Seto.* 128 In 'die wise or cubically. **1702 THORSEY** in *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1864 The heads not Die-wise, as the large Nails now are, but perfectly flat.********

**Die**, *sb.* slang. [*DIE v.*] Only in phr. *To make a die (of it)* = to die.

**1611 COTGR.**, *Foutr aux taptes*, to turne vp the heeles; goe feede wormes, make a dy. **1810** *Tirer les chaussettes*, to kicke vp the heeles; to make a dy. **1810** *Metropolis* I. 58 I thought he was going to make a die of it! Why, he's as old as the Hills. **1883 Century Mag. XXVI. 238/2, 'I believe you're trying to make a die of it', said the doctor.**

**Die** (*dei*), *v.* *1.* Pa. t. and pp. died (*deid*); pr. pp. dying (*doiing*). Forms: *a.* 2-4 *de3-en*, *dei-e(n)*, 3 *de3-en*, *deai3-e*, 4 *day-e*, 4-5 *deghe*, 4-6 *dei(e)*, *dey(e)*, (5 *deyn*), 4-6 (*north*). *d*, 4-*dee*. *B.* 4-5 *di3-en*, *dy3-en*, *digh-e*, *dygh-e*, *dy-en*, *di-en*, 4-7 *diy*, (5 *dyi*), 4-8 *dye*, 4-*die*. Pa. t. *a.* 3 *de3ede*, *dæide*, *deai3e*, 3-5 *deid(e)*, 4 *daide*, *dayed*, *de3ed*, *deided(e)*; *north*. *deyt*, *ded*, 4-5 *deyd(e)*, *deyed*, 5 *deghit*, *-et*, *-t*, 5-*north*. *deed*, *deit*, *deet*. *β.* 4 *dyede*, 4-5 *dyde*, 4-6 *dide*, (5 *dyet*), 4-8 *dyed*, 4-*died*. [Early ME. *de3en*, *deghen*, corresp. to ON. *de3ja* (orig. *dýja*, OSw. and ODa. *dōia*, Dan. *dōe*, Sw. *dō*). OFris. *deia*, *deja*, OS. *dōian*, OHG. *tōiwan*, MHG. *tōiwen*; these represent an OTeut. strong verb of the 6th ablaut class \**daw-j-an*, pa. t. *dōw*, pa. pp. *daw-an*, the strong inflexions being retained in ON. (*dō* : \**dōw*, *dōiwn* : \**dawans*). In the other langs. and in Eng. a regular weak verb. No instance of the word is known in OE. literature (its sense being expressed by *steorfan*, *sweltan*, or the periphrastic *wesan deað*, pa. t. *wæs deað*: see *DEAD* 1 d) hence it is generally held to have been early lost in OE. (as in Gothic, and as subsequently in all the continental WGer. langs.), and re-adopted in late OE. or early ME. from Norse; but some think that the facts point rather to the preservation of an OE. *dlegan*, *degan*, in some dialect; the word appears to have been in general use from the 12th c., even in the s.w. dialects (see Napier in *Hist. Holy Rood*, E.E.T.S., 1894). The ME. *de3en*, *deghen* came regularly down to 1500 as *dye*, which

was retained in the North as *dēy*, *dē*, *dēe* (still current from Lancashire to Scotland); but in standard English *dēge* was in 14th c. (in conformity with the common phonetic history of OE. *eh*, *cah*, *coh*, as in *dye*, *eye*, *fly*, *high*, *lie*, *nigh*, *thigh*, etc.) narrowed to *dige*, *dighe*, whence the later *dye*, *die*.

The oldest text of Cursor M. (Cotton) has only *dēy*; in the later texts this is frequently altered to *dighe*, *dye*, when not in rime, in the late Trinity MS. sometimes even in rime, with change of text. Chaucer uses both *dēy* and *dye*, the C. T. (Ellesm. MS.) contains in the rimes 22 examples of *dēy* and 30 of *dye*. Both forms are also used in the Wycliffite version, and both occur in Caxton's works.

The stem *daw-* appears also in Gothic in the ppl. *a. dawps*, OE. *deap* (= *dauð*), *DEAD*, and the sb. *daupus*, OE. *deap*, *DEATH*; also in *afdōjan* (= *afdōjan*), pa. pp. *afdōnid* (= *afdōnid*) vexed, worried. (The relationship of Gothic *diwand*, *undiwand*, etc. is uncertain.) The simple verb has shown a notable tendency to die out, and leave its place to be taken by derivatives: thus in Gothic *daupnan* to die.]

**I. Of man and sentient beings.** \*literally.

**1. intr.** To lose life, cease to live, suffer death; to expire.

The proper word for this, and more especially for the cessation of life by disease or natural decay (to which it is often restricted dialectally), but also used of all modes of death, as 'to die in battle', 'at the stake', 'at the hands of justice'.

**a. Forms** *de3-e(n)*, *dēy-e(n)*, *dei3-e(n)*, *dei-e(n)*, *day*, *de*, *dee*. (After 1500, north. Eng. and Sc.)

**c. 1135 Holy Rood** (1894) 14 Forþan þe ic nu de3en seal. **c. 1205 LAY.** 28893 þe aldre king de3ede. **1816** 31796 Al folc gon to de3en. **a. 1225 Ancr.** R. 108 Me schal er deien. **1810** 110 þe polede sundri þin. & de3iede. **c. 1290 S. Eng. Leg.** I. 62/31 He deide þanc þridde day. **a. 1300 Cursor M.** 24139 (Edin.) Latte vs deien samin [*Coll. die*, *Fairf.* *dēye*]. **13..** **1816** 16764 & 119 (Cott.) Him was not geue . . . plas, War-on he mi3t de3e layre . . . but de3e here in þe air. **13..** **1816** 11323 (Gott.) Þat heo dede suld neuer die, Til he suld se crist self wit ei [*Trin. MS.* *dēye*, *c3e*]. **13..** *Sir Beues* 3135 þat emperur ne3 daide, His wif confortede him & saide. **1375 BARBOUR** *Bruce* I. 430 Hys fadyr . . . deyt þarfor in þe presoun. **c. 1380 Sir Feremb.** 5738 Ech man schal ryse on crist aray As he dayeþ ynne. **c. 1380 WYCLIF Wks.** (1880) 296 Crist deyede to destric þis heresy & alle his martyrs afir deyeden. **1382** — *Rom.* xiv. 8 Where we deien, we deien to the Lord. **c. 1386 CHAUCER** *Priores* T. 82 And ek hire for to preye To be en help and socour when we deye. **c. 1400 Destr.** *Troy* 921 All dropet the dule as he degh wold. **1816** 9551 The buerne deghet. **a. 1420 Sir Amadace** (Camden) lxlii, Thenne sone afur the kinge deet. **1440 Promp.** Parv. 117 Deyyn, morior. **c. 1450 Towneley Myst.** (Surtees) 40 It gars me quake for ferd to de3e. **1470 HENRY** *Wallace* II. 127 Than wist he nocht of no help, bot to de. **1483 CAXTON** *Gold. Leg.* 142/4 Hys fader and moder deyden. **c. 1489** — *Sonnes of Aymon* iii. 79 Noble knyghtes deyeng ful myserably vpon the erthe. **a. 1500 Nutbrown Maid** xxiv. in *Arnolds's Chron.* (1811) 202, I [shall] dye sone after ye be gone. **1554 LYNDESAY** *Monarchie* 6114 Neuer to de agane. **a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE** *Sonn.* lix. 5 To see Sa many lovers, but redemption, de. **a. 1800 W. DOUGLAS** *Song*, For bonnie Annie Lawrie, I'd lay me down and de3e. **1861 E. WAUGH** *Birtle Carter's Tale* 11 Yo desaveren a comfortable settlement i'th top shop when yo de3en.

**β. Forms** *di3-e(n)*, *dy-e(n)*, *di-e(n)*, *dye*, *dy*, *die*.

**c. 1330 R. BRUNNE** *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1436 He was so wounded, he most dye. **13..** *Cursor M.* 7959-60 (Gott.) For þu sal wit þat i sal noght lye þe son of barsabe he sal die [*Cott.* *lei*, *dei*, *Fairf.* *legh*, *degh*, *Trin.* *lye*, *die*]. **13..** *Guy Warr.* (A.) 630 Felice said to Gij, þou dost folie þatow wilt for mi loue dye. **13..** *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 306 Þat3 fortune dyd dyr fesch to dy3e. **13..** *Song of Yesterday* 87 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 135 A mon þat nou parteb and dis [*prime verses*]. **1382 WYCLIF Wks.** xiv. 13 Blesid the dede men, that dien in the Lord. **c. 1386 CHAUCER** *Miller's T.* 627 And for the smert he wende for to dye, As he were wood for wo he gan to crye. **a. 1400-50 Alexander 1260 (Ashm. MS.) To do as drithen wald deme & dyi [*MS. D.* *dye*] all togedre. **1477 Sir J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 806 III. 207 Yf I dyghe by the Cyte of London. **1483 Cath.** *Angl.* 99 To Die, morit. **1523 LD. BERNERS *Froise.* I. cccxv. 485 To dye in prison. **1553 T. WILSON** *Rhet.* (1567) 19 b, Undoubtedly, the lawier neuer dieth a begger. **1556 Chron. Gr. *Friars* (Camden) 3 Thys were this kyngs Henry the thirde dye. **1633 EARL** *MANCH.* *Al Mondo* (1636) 142 He that will live when he dyes, must dye while he lyes. **1635 A. STAFFORD** *Fem. Glory* (1869) 147 Her armes express the Crosse whereon He dide. **1651 HOBBS** *Leviath.* II. xix. 99 Not onely Monarchs, but also whole Assemblies dy. **1667 MILTON** P. L. vii. 544 In the day thou eat'st, thou di'st. **1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* (1793) 28 The Shell-fish . . . live and dye there. **1718 Pope *Spect.* No. 48 P. 6 Little Spirits that are born and die with us. **1727-38 GAY *Fables* I. xxvii. 50 So groaned and dy'd. **1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 37 Some of these Archons might dye before the end of the ten years. **1760 JOHNSON in *Boswell Life* (1847) 211 It matters not how a man dies, but how he lyes. **1807 WORDSW. *White Doe* vii. 315 At length, thus faintly, faintly died To earth, She was set free, and died. **1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vi *Song* 4 She must weep or she will die.**********************

**b. Const.** To die of a malady, hunger, old age, or the like; by violence, the sword, his own hand; from a wound, inattention, etc.; through neglect; on or upon the cross, the scaffold, at the stake, in battle; for a cause, object, reason, or purpose, for the sake of one; formerly also with a disease, the sword, etc.; on his enemies (i.e. falling dead above them). In earlier use the prepositions were employed less strictly.

**c. 1200 ORMIN** 8656 Sibþenne shule wit anan Off hunngerr de3enn bape. **c. 1330 R. BRUNNE** *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 850 Of his burþe his moder deide. **c. 1340 Cursor M.** App. ii. 887 (B. M. Add. MS.) No woman . . . dien ne schal of hure child. **c. 1400 Destr.** *Troy* 6528 All þat met hym . . . dyet of his dyntes.

**1483 CAXTON** *G. de la Tour* D v. Yf they ete of that fruyte they shold deye of it. **1580 BARET** *Adv.* D 643 To die of the plague. **1590 SHAKS. *Midw.* N. II. i. 130 She being mortall, of that boy did die. **1597** — *2 Hen. IV* Epil. 31 Falstaffe shall dye of a Sweat. **1658-9 E. BOWLER in *Hutton Corr.* (1878) 17 Like to die of the small pox. **1716 ADDISON** *Drummer v. i.* The wound of which he dy'd. **1796 BURNS *Lett. Mr. Cunningham* 7 July, If I die not of disease, I must perish with hunger. **1802 DU MAURIER *Peter Ibbetson* 247 I thought I must die of sheer grief.********

**1382 WYCLIF** *Book.* v. 12 The thridde part of thes shal die bi pestilence. **a. 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 10 We can dye by it, if not lye by love. **1643 DENHAM *Cooper's H.* 315 Disdains to dye By common hand. **1683 Col. Rec. *Pennsylv.* I. 95 A Calfe that Dyed, as they thought by Witchcraft.******

**c. 1340 Cursor M.** 26847 (Fairf.) Oft man deys þorou [*Cott.* off an wounde. **1382 WYCLIF *Nam.* xvi. 29 If thurs v3id deeth of men thi dien. **1816** xxiii. 10 Dye my soule thurs the deeth of r3igtwise men. *Mod.* If the child had died through neglect.**

**13..** *Cursor M.* 17153 (Cott.) I haf . . . ded on þis rode tre. **1816** 9039 (Gott.) God þat dide apon þe rode. **c. 1400 Destr. *Troy* 427 When Criste on the crosse for our care deghit. **1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 90 He that died on the crosse was long a-dying. **1820 T. KELLY *Hymn*, We sing the praise . . . Of him who died upon the crosse.******

**a. 1300 Cursor M.** 16762 & 89 (Cott.) When þou deed for drede. **c. 1300 Havelok** 840, I wene that we deye mone For hunger. **c. 1380 WYCLIF Wks.** (1880) 8 Redy to dye for cristin menhus soules. **c. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* vii. 27 heading, The whiche deyde for sorowe. **1552 HULOET**, Dye for the lone of a womanne, *Perire feminau.* **1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 177, I can not chappe these textes in Scripture, if I should die for it. **1580 BARET** *Adv.* D 643 Willing to die for ones safetie. **1581 PIERRE *Guaucou's Civ. Com.* III. (1586) 129, I should die for verie shame. **1599 HAKLUYT** *Voy.* II. ii. 73 Shortly after they all die for hunger and cold. **1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* IV. i. 108 Men haue died from time to time, and wormes haue eaten them, but not for love. **1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 121 Though he dye for it, he cannot think of it. **1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* I. Ded. (1658) 15 My God! thou that didst dye for me. **1713 STERLE** *Guardian* No. 17 P. 7 But child . . . can you see your mother die for hunger. **1832 TENNYSON *May Queen* 21 They say he's dying all for love. *Mod.* To die for one's opinions.**************

**1382 WYCLIF** *Jer.* xvi. 4 With dethes of siknyngus thei shul die. **c. 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 711 The place in which he schulde dye With boydekyns. **c. 1400 Destr. *Troy* 8273 Thow dowles shall dye with dynt of my hond. **a. 1612 DONNE *Batambros* (1644) 52 Annibal . . . dyed with poyson which he alwaies carryed in a ring. **a. 1672 WOOD *Life* (1848) 8 His grandmother Penelope . . . died with grief. **1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus* *Mor.* xvi, To dye with Thirst and Hunger.**********

**1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* II. iv. 114 He die on him that saies so but your selfe. **1712-14 POPE *Kate Lock* v. 78 Nor fear'd the Chief th' unequal fight to try, Who sought no more than on his foe to die.****

**c.** To die in a state or condition.

**a. 1300 Cursor M.** 25850 (Cott.) Qua þat dees in dedli sin sal duell in bale. **1382 WYCLIF** *Jer.* xxxi. 30 Eche in his wickednesse shal die. **1549 Compl. Sh. III. 25 Cleopatra was lyke to de3e in melancolie. **1552 HULOET**, Dye in great debte, *Relinquere debitum.* **1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) Lett. II. 3 To die in the Romish Communion. **1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 150 Would die at last in comfort, peace, and joy. *Mod.* He died in poverty and neglect.******

**d.** To die poor, a beggar, a martyr, a millionaire, etc.

**a. 1225 Ancr. R. 108 Heo ouh for to deien martir in hire mescise. **1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 55 Lo, thus she deide a wofull maide. **1553** [see 1 b]. **1671 MILTON P. R. III. 422 But so dy'd Impenitent. **1683 SALMON *Doron Med.* I. 17 They dye as it were laughing. **1781 COWPER *Retirement* 14 Having lived a trifler, died a man. **1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* iv. 144 Yet we will not die forlorn. **1883 Century Mag. XXV. 765/1 Her old friend had died a bankrupt. **1894 WOLSELEY** *Marlborough* I. 246 He was every inch a sailor, and died an Admiral.**************

**2. To die a (specified) death**: to die by or suffer a particular death.

*Death* prob. represents the OE. *deape* instrumental, in *deape sweltan*, *L. morie mori*: it was in ME. also preceded by various prepositions, *on*, *in*, *a*, *of*, *by*, *with*; but is now generally treated as a cognate object. In *die a death*, a was prob. originally the preposition = *on*, (see quot. c. 1200, c. 1386) but came to be treated as the infinitive article.

**a.** with instrumental case, or equivalent preposition. [*c. 900. R. Fred's Laws* 14. 15 in Thorpe I. 48 (Bosw.) He sceal deape sweltan. **a. 1175 Cott.** *Hom.* 221 þu scealt deaðe sweltan. **c. 1200 Trin. *Coll. Hom.* 181 þu shalt a dede swelte. **13..** *Cursor M.* 660 (Cott.) O [*Fairf.* Wit. *Gott.* Of. *Trin.* On] duble ded þan sal 3ee ded. **1382 WYCLIF** *Gen.* ii. 17 In what euer day sotheli thou etist there of, with deth thou shalt die. **1388** Thou shalt die by deth [*Vulg.* *morte morieris*]. — *Judg.* xiii. 22 Bi deeth die we [*Vulg.* *morte moriemur*], for we han seen the Lord. — *Ezek.* xxviii. 10 In deeth of vncircumcidid men, thou shalt die. **c. 1386 CHAUCER** *Melib.* P. 666 Bettre it is to dye of [so 5 MSS.; *Harl.* on, *Petr.* a] bitter deth. **c. 1450 Merlin 52, I knowe not what deth this folc shall on dye. **c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 42 If I dye not of bodily deth I shal dye of spiriutal deth. **1483** — *G. de la Tour* G v. Your sone deyed this nyght of a good dethe. **c. 1500 Melusine 247 To deye of an euyl deth. **1625-6 PURCHAS *Pilgrims* II. 1041 He died of his natural death.**********

**b.** without preposition. **13..** *Sir Beues* 341, I ne reche, what deþ he dige, Sibþe he be cold. **13..** *Cursor M.* 952 (Gott.) And sipen dobil dede to dei [*Cott.*, *Fairf.* wit. *Trin.* on double deþ]. **1816** 1097 (Gott.) He þat first na dede miht die [*Cott.* na ded moght dre]. **c. 1460 Towneley Myst. (Surtees) 6 Thou shalle dye a duffulle dede. **a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* cxxx. 453 He wolde cause the emperour to dye an yll dethe. **1535 COVERDALE *Nam.* xxiii. 10 My soule die y<sup>e</sup> death of y<sup>e</sup> righteous, and my ende be as the ende of these. **1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. ii. 158 He shall dye a Fleas death. **1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* IX. xlv. (1612) 232 But twentie two a natural death did**********



die. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. 1. 72, I would faine dye a dry death. 1611 BIBLE *Johu* xviii. 32 Signifying what death he should die. 1687 *SETTLE Refl.* Dryden 85 I le die a thousand deaths before I le do so or so. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's Dau.* xii. Love dispell'd the fear That I should die an early death.

3. To die the death: to suffer death, to be put to death.

Dr. Johnson (*Shaks.* (1765) I. 311) says "die the death" seems to be a solemn phrase for death inflicted by law.

1535 COVERDALE *Judg.* xiii. 22 We must dye the death, because we have sene God [WYCLIF Bi deeth die wel]. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* ii. vii. (1588) 269 If one do burne a dwelling house maliciously, he shall die the death for it. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. 1. 65 Either to dye the death, or to abjure For euer the society of men. 1611 — *Cymb.* iv. ii. 97 Dye the death: When I have slaine thee with my proper hand, Ile follow those that euen now fled hence. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* ix. xxxix. And in that wild and desperate agony Sure Maimuna had died the utter death. 1859 TENNYSON *Lancelot & Elaine* 866 [He] had died the death In any knighly fashion for her sake.

3. In various phrases, describing the manner or condition of death. (Sometimes fig.: cf. 10.)

To die game, to maintain a bold and defiant bearing to the last, i. e. like a gamecock; whence by contrast to die dunge-hill; to die hard, i. e. with difficulty, reluctantly, not without a struggle; to die in one's bed, i. e. of illness or other natural cause, the opposite of which is to die in one's shoes; to die in harness, i. e. in full work; to die in the last ditch, i. e. in defending the last ditch of an entrenchment, to fight to the last extremity; and in other similar phrases.

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. lxxiv. 107 We shall not forsake you to dye in the quarrell. *Ibid.* i. cvi. 243 Tyll he had made an ende of his warr, or els to dye in the payne. 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* ii. ix. (1881) 384 It cannot stand with his honour to die in the burrows. 1663 *Flagellum*, or O. Cromwell Pref. (1672) 3 He had the fortune . . . to dye in his bed. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* Die like a Dog, to be hang'd. Die on a Fish-day, or in his shoes, the same. Die like a Rat, to be poisoned. 1712 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 341 He dy'd in his Shoes; his Domes-ticks say of an Apoplexie. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 457 There was a sure way never to see it lost, and that was to die in the last ditch. 1805 *Ann. Reg.* 370 Declaring, in cant terms, that they would 'die game'. 1811 SVD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 203 Nothing dies so hard . . . as intoler-ance. 1825 *On Bull-baiting* II. (*Houlston Tracts* I. xxviii. 5), I don't intend to die dunghill. 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* ii. xi. (1876) 204 Reform is slow, and abuses die hard. 1867 *Homeward Mail* 16 Nov. 951/2 Mr. P. A. Dyke has died in harness at his post as Government agent. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* v. 129 Learning in Oxford died hard and yielded up its breath not without many a struggle. 1870 *SPURGEON Treas. Dav.* Ps. x. 15 Very few great persecutors have ever died in their beds. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 42 Men who . . . had actually died in arms against him. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 544 Like most medieval workers they all died in harness.

b. Never say die; never consent or resign oneself to death; never give in.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii. Never say die—down upon your luck. 1880 *PAYN Confid. Agent* III. 161 Never say die while there's a shot in the locker.

4. To suffer the pains or dangers of death; to face death.

1382a WYCLIF I *Cor.* xv. 31 Ech day I deie for 3oure glorie, britheren. 1526-34 TINDALE *ibid.*, By oure reioysing which I have in Iesu crist oure Lorde, I dye dayly. 1633 [see 18].

5. Theol. To suffer spiritual death; 'To perish everlastingly' (J.): cf. DEATH 5.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 8159 Pai salue ay deghand lyf, and lyfand dyghe, And ever-mere payns of ded þus dryghe. 1382 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xviii. 4 The soule that shal synne, the ilk shal die. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Burial of Dead, And whosoever liveth, and believeth in him, shall not die eternally. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 512 So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned die.

6. To die unto: to cease to be under the power or influence of; to become dead unto: cf. Rom. vi. 2. 1648 *Westm. Assembly's Shorter Catech.* Q. 35 Sanctification . . . whereby we . . . are enabled more and more to die unto sin, and live unto righteousness.

7. To suffer pains identified with those of death; (often hyperbolic) to languish, pine away with passion; to be consumed with longing desire; to die for, to desire keenly or excessively.

1591 LVLV *Endym.* i. iv. The lady that he delights in, and does on every day, and dies for ten thousand times a day. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* 33 a. He saw him swallow downe a bitte that he dyde for. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* iii. ii. 69 And in despite of all, dies for him. 1610 — *Temp.* iii. i. 79 And much lesse take what I shall die to want. a 1631 *DONNE Poems* (1650) 14 Deare, I die As often as from thee I goe. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 86 ¶ 2 Nothing is more common than for lovers to . . . languish, despair, and dye in dumb show. 1832 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 141-8, I die with my delight . . . I would be dying evermore, So dying ever, Eleanore. *Mod. colloq.* I am dying for a drink.

b. To be dying to do (something): to long greatly. 1709 *Prior Celia to Damon* 8 That durst not tell me, what I dy'd to hear. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 254 ¶ 3 She dies to see what demure and serious Airs Wedlock has given you. 1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, Mrs. Bowdler has long been dying to come to the point. 1786 *Ibid.* 17 July, Miss P—, who was . . . dying with impatience to know . . . everything about me. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esch.* (1850) 83 The secret was dying to escape him. 1893 G. ALLEN *Scallywag* I. 20 The pretty American's dying to see you.

c. To die with or of laughing: to be exhausted by laughing.

1596 SHAKS. *Tem.* iii. ii. 243 Went they not quickly, I should die with laughing. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 176 At this sport Sir Valour dies; cries . . . give me ribs of Steele, I shall split all In pleasure of my Spleene. 1778 MAD.

D'ARBLAY *Diary* 23 Aug., An account he gave us . . . would have made you die with laughing. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Pride & Prej.* vi. (1813) 194, I was ready to die of laughter.

II. Of non-sentient objects, substances, qualities, actions.

8. Of plants, flowers, or organized matter: To lose vegetative life; to cease to be subject to vital forces; to pass into a state of mortification or decomposition.

1382a WYCLIF I *Cor.* xv. 36 That thing that thou sowist, is not quykenyd, no but it deie first. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iii. 642 That wol multiple Treas as all other treen and herbes deie. 1513 DOUGLAS *Ensis* ix. vii. 149 Lyke as the purpore flour . . . dwynys away as it doith fald or de. 1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* (1878) 85 Good quickset bie, Old gathred will die. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* v. ii. 42 Her Vine . . . Yn-pruned, dyes. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 477 The same part of his tail which is beneath the knot will die after such binding, and never have any sense in it again. 1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 62 The Plant, grown dry and withered . . . must dy. c 1820 SHELLEY *Autumn* 2 The pale flowers are dying. 1855 TENNYSON *Maud* vi. l. 6 The shining daffodils die. 1869 HUXLEY *Phys.* i. (ed. 3) 22 Individual cells of the epidermis and of the epithelium are incessantly dying and being cast off.

b. Said of the heart: To cease to beat; to sink as in swooning.

1611 BIBLE I *Sam.* xxv. 37 His heart died within him, and he became as a stone. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. 26 June ¶ 18 My heart seemed to die within me. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* i. 290 It might be seen . . . by the deadly paleness which ensued, How her heart died within her.

9. fig. Of substances: To lose force, strength, or active qualities, to become 'dead', flat, vapid, or inactive.

1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* iv. i. Best wine, Dying, makes strongest vinegar. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 390 Plaster is said to die when it loses its strength.

10. Of actions, institutions, states, or qualities: To come to an end, pass out of existence; to go out, as a candle or fire; to pass out of memory, to be utterly forgotten.

a 1240 *Lofsong in Cott. Hom.* 211 Pine pinen buruwen me . . . from hene dead ðet neuer ne deieð. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) I. 7 (Mätzl.) Dedes þat wolde deie, stoyre keepen hem euermore. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 600 As cornes that wol under growe her eye, That but thou lete hem oute, the sight wol die. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw.* IV. 240 In whose person died the very surname of Plantagenet. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 110 The coles that are made of the Pine tree . . . die not so fast as the other. 1580 BARET *Alv.* D 643 Loue vterly dieth, or decateith. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. vi. 1 Heere burnes my Candle out; I, heere it dies. 1599 — *Much Ado* v. l. 301 So dies my reuenge. 1710 PARDEAUX *Orig. Tithes* v. 237 But by dying the same year he published them [Laws], they also died with him. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 26 ¶ 5 When I look upon the Tombs of the great, every Emotion of Envy dies in me. 1820 SHELLEY *Ode Liberty* ix. 13 Art, which cannot die. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iii. 189 Speak, and let the topic die. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 7 A fragile and secondary good which the world is very willing to let die. 1892 DU MAURIER *Peter Ibbotson* 247 It is good that my secret must die with me.

b. Sometimes more directly fig. from I.

1594 HOOKER *Ecc.* Pol. i. xvi. (1611) 50 All these controuersies might have dyed, the very day they were first brought forth. 1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV.* i. iii. 74 What euer Harry Percie then had said . . . May reasonably dye, and neuer rise To do him wrong. 1601 — *Twel. N.* i. i. 3 The appetite may sicken, and so dye. 1610 — *Temp.* ii. i. 216 Thou let'st thy fortune sleepe: it die rather.

11. To pass gradually away (esp. out of hearing or sight) by becoming fainter and fainter; to fade away.

[1581] PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conu.* ii. (1586) 58 b, The fault of some, who suffer the last letters to die betweene their teeth. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 266, I hear sweet music die along the grove. 1715-20 — *Iliad* ii. 126 Fainter murmurs dy'd upon the ear. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. xii. The words died on Vivian's lips. 1832 TENNYSON *Miller's D.* 74, I watch'd the little circles die. 1859 — *Elaine* 323 The living smile Died from his lips.

12. To pass by dying (into something else); to change (into something) at death or termination.

1633 EARL MARCH *Al Mondo* (1636) 27 The brightest dayes dye into dark nights, but rise againe a mornings. 1645 Br. HALL *Remedy Discontents* 20 The day dyes into night. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 697 The world of matter, with its various forms, All dies into new life. 1755 — *Centaur* ii. 87 He that lives in the kingdom of Sense shall die into the kingdom of Sorrow. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 96 The rivers die into offensive pools. 1824 TENNYSON *Day-Dream* 188 The twilight died into the dark.

b. *Archit.* To merge into, lose itself by passing into; to terminate gradually in or against. Cf. 13 c.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 88 A Parapet . . . is let into, or made to die against the Columns. 1859 JEPSON *Brittany xviii.* 201 The mouldings of the arches die into the pillars. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf.* 116 There is a staircase turret which dies into the tower.

III. With adverbs, forming compound verbs.

13. Die away. a. To pass away from life gradually; to faint or swoon away.

1707 *Curios. in Husb. & Gard.* 62 We see several Plants grow dry, and dy away. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 3 ¶ 7 She fainted and died away at the sight. 1713 — *Cato* iv. 4, I die away with horror at the thought. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xiv. 401 Oh! had he . . . in his friend's embraces dy'd away! 1812 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* ii. ii. 21 Droops dying away On its mate's music-painting bosom. 1853 R. W. BROWNE *Grk. Classical Lit.* (1859) 138 My feeble pulse forgot to play, I fainted, sank, and died away.

b. To diminish gradually in force or activity and so come to an end; to fade away, cease or disappear gradually.

1680 HACKE *Collect. Voy.* (1699) II. 15 The wind in the mean time dying away, I was becalmed. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* ix. 172 The Voices . . . seem to die away. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 427 ¶ 2 Thus groundless Stories die away. 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas. Mem.* ii. 97 At his feet the thunder dies away. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* iii. vii. The day died away, and still he was wanting. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxv. 81 The breeze died away at night. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxiv. 175 The direct shock of each avalanche had died away.

c. *Archit.* and *Carpentry.* To pass or merge gradually into the adjacent structure. Cf. 12 b.

1869 SIR E. J. REED *Ship-build.* v. 76 To be 2 feet deep amidships and to extend across until they die away with rise of floor. 1873 FERGUSON in Tristram *Land of Moab* 373 The arch must have died away against the towers.

† d. *trans.* To cause to die or come to an end. rare = 1.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 33 By little and little, in such a gradual sensible death . . . God dies away in us, as I may say, all human satisfaction, in order to subdue his poor creatures to himself.

14. Die back. Said of the recent shoot of a plant: To die from the apex back to the woody or perennial part.

Cf. die down; herbaceous plants die down to the ground, tender shoots die back to the old wood.

1850 *Beck's Florist* Nov. 265 The shrub . . . will in a manner prune itself, or at least those shoots that require removing will die back, and there will be only the dead wood to cut away.

15. Die down. a. To subside gradually into a dead or inactive state; to die away.

1834 KEBLE in *Lyra Apost.* (1849) 58 The deep knell dying down. 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 179 Laughter dying down as the great knight Approach'd them. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 1. 267 The war died down into mere massacre and brigandage. 1894 *Antiquary* May 222 The tin trade of Cornwall died down. *Mod.* The fire was left to die down of itself.

b. Of plants: To die down to the ground, while the underground stem and roots survive.

1895 *Home Garden* 40 To secure perfect blooms [of Crocus], the foliage must be left to die down of its own accord. *Mod.* This Polygonum attains a height of ten feet, and yet dies down entirely in the winter.

16. Die off. a. To go off, be removed or carried off, one after another, by death.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 113 It is usual with sick men coming from the Sea Air to dye off as soon as euer they come within the view of the Land. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1742) III. 202 A Gentleman's Friends may die off. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esprilli's Lett.* III. 100 The Russian soldiers . . . sickened and died off like rotten sheep. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* vii. Accustomed to wish with great emphasis that the whole race of women could but die off. 1857 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. xi. 649 That generation having died off. *Mod.* If the cattle and other stock are not sold off, they will die off. The cuttings in the frames damped off, the plants in the greenhouse died off.

b. *transf.* Of sounds, etc.: To die away, to pass away.

1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1884) 10 This Rumour died off again. 1805 FLINDERS in *Phil. Trans.* XCVI. 245 On the wind dying off . . . it descended quickly to 30 inches. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 45 If the harsh throes of the prelude die not off into the swell. 1886 SIR F. H. DOYLE *Reminiscences* 175 So the debate died off.

17. Die out. a. Of a family or race (of animals or plants): To be (gradually) extinguished by death; to become extinct.

1865 SEELEY *Esce Homo* iv. (1866) 38 His house soon dies out. 1866 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 306 So sad that one's family should die out. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 163 Barbarous nations when they are introduced by Europeans to vice die out. 1887 F. B. ZINCKE *Hist. Wherstead* 173 They never bore any more fruit, and gradually died out.

b. To go out, or come to an end (gradually); to pass away or become extinct by degrees.

1833 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxvii. (1836) 219 The lard-lamp died out in the course of the night. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xii. § 21. 232 In England villainage was on the whole dying out. 1883 *Truth* 11 June 936/2 Public interest had flagged and gradually died out. 1887 *Athenaeum* 7 May 603/3 To tell how the religions of Greece and Rome died out. 1892 DU MAURIER *Peter Ibbotson* 43 The last red streak dies out of the wet west.

† 18. Die up. To die off entirely, to perish. *Obs.* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4703 (Cott.) Pan died be bestes vp biden, Thoru þe hunger þat was sa kene. c 1340 *Ibid.* 4831 (Trin.) Þe folke deþeþ vp al by dene. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (1860) 42 His people died up by gret mortalite of pestilence. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 761/1 Most part of the husbandmen . . . died up with the famine and pestilence.

Die, v. 2 [f. *Die sb.*] *trans.* To furnish with a die; to mould or shape with a die.

1703 T. N. CITY & C. *Purchaser* 213 The Sheathing-nail ought not to go through the Plank, and the Head must be well clasped, or died, so as it may sink into the Wood. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* LXX. 282 Every machine-made shoe also has an 'inner sole' died out or moulded, to correspond in shape with the 'outer sole'.

Die, obs. form of DYE v. and sb.

Die-away, a. [from the verbal phr. to die away; see DIE v. 13.] That dies away or has the air of dying away; languishing.

1802 MARIAN MOORE *Lascelles* II. 106 If I thought you liked that die-away Miss. 1832 *Examiner* 229/2 He sang a die-away love-ditty. 1840-1 S. WARREN 100/2 A Year I. 124 The die-away manner in which she moved her head.



1871 G. MEREDITH *H. Richmond* xxv. (1889) 227 The Margrave groaned impatiently at talk of such a die-away sort.  
**Dieb** (dīb). *Zool.* [a. Arab. ذيب *ḏīb*, 'wolf', also in some districts 'jackal', = Heb. דָּב *ḏab* 'wolf'.] A species of Wild Dog or Jackal (*Canis anthus*) found in Northern Africa.

1850 FISCHER *Synopsis Mammal.* 181 'Dieb' of the Arabs.  
 1859 GRAY *Cat. Carnivora in Brit. Mus.* 189.

**Die-back**, *sb.* [from the phrase *to die back*: see *DIE* v. 1.] The fact of dying back; the term for a disease affecting orange-trees in Florida, etc., in which the tree dies from the top downward.

1886 in S. FALLOWS *Suppl. Diet.*  
**Diecious**, etc., var. **DIECIOUS**, etc.

**Diectasis** (dai'ektāsī). *Pros.* [a. Gr. διέκτασις *diéktasis* a stretching: see *DI-3* and *ECTASIS*.] Lengthening by the interpolation of a syllable.

1894 *Athenaeum* 29 Dec. 884/1 From the scientific point of view there is not a word to be said in favour of such grammatical monsters as *ἐγὼ* and *ἐγώσθε*. But it is perfectly easy to see how they arose from a misunderstanding of the 'Epic diectasis.'

**Diedapper**, *obs. f.* **DIDAPPER**, dabchick.

**Diedral**, var. **DIHEDRAL**.

**Diegematical**, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. διηγηματικός *diēghēmatikós* descriptive + *-AL*.] Of the nature of a narrative or description; descriptive.

1844 BR. MOUNTAGU *Invocation Saints* 184 That which he (Nazianzen) hath is diegematically, not by way of conclusion, or of approbation.

**Diegesis** (dai'dʒɪsɪs). [a. Gr. διήγησις *diēghēsis* narration, narrative; in a speech, the statement of the case, f. διηγέομαι *diēgēomai* to describe, narrate.] A narrative; a statement of the case.

1899 R. TAYLOR (*title*). The Diegesis, being a Discovery of the Origin, Evidences, and Early History of Christianity.

**Diego** (dy'go). *Obs.* [Sp. *Diego*, the Christian name James, being that of the patron saint of Spain: see also *Don Diego* s. v. *DON*.]

1. A name for a Spaniard: cf. *DAGO*. (Also attrib.)  
 1611 J. TAYLOR (*Water P.*) *Laugh & be Fat*, Wks. (1630) 72/1 Next follows one, whose lines alight doe raise Don Coriat, chief Diego of our dales. To praise thy booke, or thee, he knows not whether. It makes him study to praise both, or neither.

1659 DAVENANT *Play-House to Let* iii. Dram. Wks. 1873 IV. 55 The Diegos will board to rummage their holds. 1667 DRYDEN *Sir Martin Mar-all* ii. ii. This hungry Diego rogue. 1687 M. CLIFFORD *Notes Dryden* (N.). That were as Diego said of the poor of his parish, All the parish.

2. A Spanish sword, or one of the same sort.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 p. 40 Insulted by a Bully with a long Diego. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Diego*, a very strong and heavy sword.

3. Name of a variety of pear.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1799) 21 Pears .. Bing's Pear, Bishop's Pear (baking), Diego [etc.].

**Die-hard**, *sb. and a.* [from the phrase *to die hard*: see *DIE* v. 1.]

**A. adj.** That dies hard, resisting to the last.  
**B. sb.** One that dies hard; *spec.* an appellation of the 57th Regiment of Foot in the British Army.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* x. (1855) 100 The Die-hards (57th regiment). 1856 J. W. COLE *Brit. Gen. Penins. War* I. v. 300 note. 1871 *Standard* 28 Jan., Ducrot, who is a good die-hard general of brigade. 1871 *Daily News* 2 Feb., Some 20,000 die-hards are determined to get up into that keep and hold out for a spell longer. 1899 W. R. LLEWELLYN in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XXIX. 8/1 At Albuera the 57th occupied a position as important as it was deadly. 'Die hard' 57th, said Inglis, 'die hard!' They obeyed, and the regiment is known as the 'Die-hards' to this day.

**Dieidism** (dai'idiz'm). *Biol.* [f. Gr. δι- two + *-ID-OS* form + *-ISM*.] The condition of having two different forms at different stages of life.

1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* iv. 80 Those cases in which animals or plants pass through a succession of different forms might be distinguished by the name of dieidism or polyidism.

**Dielectric** (dai'lekt'rik), *sb. and a.* [f. *DI-* pref. + Gr. δι-, *dia-* through + *ELECTRIC*.]

**A. sb.** A substance or medium through or across which electric force acts without conduction; a non-conductor; an insulating medium.

1837 FARADAY in *Phil. Trans.* (1838) I. 35 The particular action described occurs in the shell-lac .. as well as in the dielectric used within the apparatus. 1838 — *Exp. Res.* (1839) 364 My view that electric induction is an action of the contiguous particles of the insulating medium or dielectric. *Notes.* I use the word dielectric to express that substance through or across which the electric forces are acting. (Dec. 1838.) 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 462 The resistance of the greater number of dielectrics diminishes as the temperature rises. 1895 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 184 The dielectric, in Faraday's language, has *inductive capacity*. It is less for air and the permanent gases than for any solid dielectrics, and rather less for vacuum than for air.

**B. adj.**

1. Having the property of transmitting electric effects without conduction; non-conducting.

1871 *Athenaeum* 10 June 73 He supposes .. that the sheaths of the muscular fibres are dielectric. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 77 Such a medium, considered as transmitting these electrical effects without conduction, is called a *Dielectric medium*, and the action which takes place through it is called *Induction*.

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2. Relating to a dielectric medium, or to the transmission of electricity without conduction.

1863 ATKINSON tr. *Gaol's Physics* (1886) 685 The action is .. analogous to that of the pole of a magnet on a piece of soft iron; and Faraday called it *dielectric polarization*. 1883 MACFARLANE in *Nature* No. 620. 465 By the dielectric strength of a substance I mean the ratio of the difference of potential required to pass a spark through air under the same conditions. 1883 *Athenaeum* 5 Feb. 203/2 [A paper on] 'Dielectric Capacity of Liquids', by Dr. Hopkinson.

**Dielectrically**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-AL* + *-LY* 2.] In a dielectric manner; by dielectric action.

1881 *Athenaeum* 16 Apr. 520/2 On the Internal Forces of Magnetized and Dielectrically Polarized Bodies.

**Diem** [L. = day], in *phr. per diem*: see *PBE*.

**Dienecephalon** (dai'ensefal'n). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. Gr. δι-, *dia-* through (DI-3) + ἐγκεφαλον *ēkēphalon* brain: see *ENCEPHALON*. Representing *Ger. schwachenhirn*.] The middle brain; that division of the brain between the mesencephalon and prosencephalon; also called *Dienecephalon* or *Thalamencephalon*. Hence *Dienecephalic a.*, pertaining to the dienecephalon.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dienecephalon*.

**Dieng**, *obs. form of dying*: see *DIE* v.

**Diennial**, *a. Obs.* rare = BIENNIAL.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diennial*, of or pertaining to two years.

**Diep** (ə, *obs. form of DEEP*.

**Dier** (dai'ər). *rare.* Also 6 *dyer*. [f. *DIE* v. 1 + *-ER* 1.] One who dies; one who suffers, or is liable to, death.

1570 *Pithketh Note to Papists* (1862), Many sundry deaths doo bring the dyers endles shame. 1638 SUCKLING *Brennall* i. 1, Dead, as I live; Well, goe thy wayes, for a quiet drinker and dier. 1887 JESSOP in 19th *Cent.* Dec. 839 'I suppose I am a dier', she said. 'I used to think I should never die'.

**Dier**, *obs. form of DEAR, DEER, DYER*.

**Dieresis**, *dieretic*, var. **DIERESIS**, -ETIC.

**Dies** (dai'iz). The Latin word for 'day'; used in certain phrases.

**a. Dies iræ**, 'day of wrath', the first words, and hence the name, of a Latin hymn on the Last Judgement ascribed to Thomas of Celano (c. 1250).

**b. Dies non** (short for *dies non juridicus*), in *Law*, a day on which no legal business is transacted, or which is not reckoned in counting days for some particular purpose. Also in other legal phrases: see *quot.* 1848.

1607-72 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Dies*. A legal day, and that is of two sorts, 1. *Dies juridicus*, and 2. *Dies non juridicus*. *Dies juridici* are all dayes, given in Term to the Parties in Court. *Dies non juridici* are all Sundayes in the year, besides, in the several Terms particular dayes. 1805 SCOTT *Last Ministr.* vi. xxx, And far the echoing aisles prolong The awful burthen of the song,—Dies iræ, dies illa, Solvet sæculum in favilla. 1835 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 156 A Sunday .. is a *dies non*, or no day in law. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.*, *Dies amoris* (the day of love), the appearance day of the Term on the fourth day, or *quarto die post*. It was the day given by the favour and indulgence of the court to the defendant for his appearance, when all parties appeared in court, and had their appearance recorded by the proper officer. *Dies datus*, the day of respite given to a defendant. *Dies juridicus*, a court day. *Dies non juridicus*, not a court day. 1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* (1863) 196 The idea (*dies iræ*) of discovery must haunt many a man. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 213 Men have been curiously judging themselves by always calling the day they expected, 'Dies iræ', instead of 'Dies Amoris'.

**Diesis** (dai'esis). *Pl. diesses* (-iz). [a. L. *diesis*, Gr. *dieus* a quarter-tone, lit. a sending through or apart, f. διέβαιναι *diēbainai* to send through, f. *dia* through + *laiva* to send.]

1. *Mus. a.* In ancient Greek music, a name given to several different intervals smaller than a tone; *esp.* the Pythagorean semitone, equal to the difference between two major tones and a perfect fourth (ratio 243:256). **b.** In modern music, the interval equal to the difference between three major thirds and an octave, or between the chromatic and diatonic semitones (ratio 125:128); usually called *enharmonic diesis*.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cccxi. (1495) 941 Diesis is the space and doynge of melodye and chaungynge out of one sowne in to a nother. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot., Diesis is the halfe of the lesse halfe note. 1694 HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 121 The Ditone, made by these two Degrees, is too much by a Diesis (128 to 125). 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1866) II. 210 He makes great ado about dividing tones major, tones minor, diesses and commas. 1867 MACFARLANE *Harmony* i. 8 The effect of the Enharmonic diesis is employed by no means rarely in .. musical performances.

2. *Printing.* The sign †, usually called 'double dagger'.

[Formerly used to denote a diesis in Music: cf. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., 'The chromatic, or double diesis, denoted by a double cross.' In French, the sign of the 'sharp' is called *diesis*.]

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diesis* .. among Printers it is taken for a Mark, otherwise call'd a *Double-dagger* †. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 701/1 *Diesis* (*Printing*), the double dagger (†), a reference-mark.

**Diet** (dai'et), *sb.* 1. Forms: 3-6 *diete*, (5 *diat*, *dyette*, 5-6 *dyete*, *dietle*), 5-8 *dyet*, (6 *diet*, *dyot*, *dyat*, *dieat*, *dyoat*), 5-12 *diat*. [a. OF. *diete* (13th c. in *Hatz.*-Darm.), = Sp., Pg., and It. *dieta*, ad. L. *dieta* (in med. L. *diēta*), a. Gr. *diæta* 'mode

of life'. (Supposed to be connected with *daiet* to live: see *Meyer Gr. Gram.* § 261.)]

† 1. Course of life; way of living or thinking.

Of the same diet, of a different diet, both of a diet, i.e. sort or kind.

c. 1400 *Beryn* 1431 Ech day our diete Shall be mery & solase, & this shall be for-ete. 1567 *Triall Treas.* 1180/31 Behold howe a lie can please some folkes diet! 1612-3 H. HALL *Contempt.*, O. T. z. ii, Either this was the Sonne himselfe, or else one .. of the same diet. *Ibid.* xiv. vi, Worldly mindes think no man can bee of any other then their owne dyet. 1618 — *Serm.* v. 104 Francis of Assise and he were both of a diet. a. 1656 — *Rem. Wha.* (1660) 255 The minds of men may be of a different diet.

2. *esp.* Customary course of living as to food: way of feeding.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Parl. T.* 188 He wolde been the moore mesurable Of his diete attynge at his table. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE iv. 333 Off dyet fayr Wallace tuk neuer kepe; Bot as it come, welcum was meit and sleip. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xiii, He wyll .. enquire what skyl he hath in feedynge, called diete, and keepyn of his hauke from all sickenes. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* ii. xvi. 259 Scarcity inuities the mountaine dwellers to a more sparing and wholesome diet. 1779 J. BAYANT *Mythol.* II. 261 He brought mankind from their foul and savage way of feeding to a more mild and rational diet. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd.* 4 Is. (1846) II. v. 360 He maintained the same abstemious diet amidst all the luxuries of his table. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jour.* 23 Dec. (1873) I. vii. 16a A meat diet is far from satisfying.

3. Prescribed course of food, restricted in kind or limited in quantity, *esp.* for medical or penal reasons; regimen. Hence *to put to a diet* (F. *mettre à la diète*), *to keep or take diet* (F. *observer une diète*).

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 18 No deynyte morsel passed thurgh hir throte .. Attempter diete was al hir pith. c. 1400 *Langland's Cirurg.* 72 Pe friste tretis is of gouernance & diete of men þat ben woundid. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xix. 334 (Add. MS.), There was a man-sleer taken, and put into prison, and put to his diete. 1495 *Act. Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 1 He to be sette .. in Stokkis by the space of vij daies with like diete as is before rehersed. a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) M vij b, The ydeotte kepeth diete from bookes and resteth on his meate. 1591 SHAKES. *Two Gent.* II. i. 25 To fast, like one that takes diet. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* II. i. 116 Past cure of the thing you wot of, vnlesse they kept very good diet. 1655 MOUET & BENNET *Health's Improvem.* (1746) 68, I define Diet .. to be an orderly and due Course observed in the Use of bodily Nourishments. a. 1735 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull Postscr.* Swift's Wks. 1751 VI. 166 He .. by Diet, Purging, Vomiting, and Bleeding, tried to bring them to equal Bulk. 1741 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Morin*, To preach diet and abstinence to his patients. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 455 They rely most on diet and regimen, and next, on external applications.

4. Food; the provisions or victuals in daily use, viewed as a collective whole, especially in relation to their quality and effects.

a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 Vnderstondeð, hwuc was his diete þet dei, iðen ilke blodtelunge! So baluhful & so bitter! 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. lv. (1495) 268 In chylidren the vyne is thicke by cause of gleymy diete. c. 1420 *Antours of Arth.* xv, With alle daynteris on dese, thi diets are diste. c. 1555 HARNFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (1878) 202 Kept in prison with coarse and thin diet. 1579 LYLE *Euphues* (Arb.) 129 That the babe be .. not fedde with counterfete dyet. a. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1884) 17 The Athletick Diet was of Pulse. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Cress* Bristol (1887) I. 241 Herbs or roots (without oil) and plain dry bread. That is their lenten diet. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* II. xiv. 144 The dogs were too much distended by their abundant diet to move. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jour. Mundu* v. (1870) 128 Nay, even a change of diet confronts us .. the ox ceases to be used as food.

b. *fig.* 1579 GOSSEN *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 41 Yet are they [plays] not fit for euery mans dyet. 1823 LAMB *Elia Ser.* ii. *Some Sonnets of Sydney*, A thin diet of dainty words.

† 5. An allowance or provision of food. *Obs.*

1533 *Ord. Hen. VIII* in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* i. II. 30 We .. commaunde you to allowe daily from hensforth unto .. the Lady Lucy .. the dyat and fare hereafter ensuyng. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* lii. 34 And for his diet, there was a continual diet (COVERED. Iyuyngel) giuen him .. euery day a portion (COV. a certayne thinge allowed him). 1663 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Aug., It was said it should be the last of the public diets or tables at Court. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 370 The young Lords or Nobility had a constant Table or dyet in the Court.

† b. *Board. Obs. exc. Hist.*

1455 *Rolls of Parl.* 293 The said Prince shall sojorne and be at dietter with the Kyng. 1596 SHAKES. *1 Hen. IV.* iii. 84 You owe Money here besides, Sir John, for your Dyet. 1608 — *Ham.* i. i. 99 Young Fortinbras .. Hath .. Sharked'd vp a List of Lawlesse Resolutes, For Food and Diet. 1621-31 BURTON *Anat. Med.* i. ii. 311 xv, He shall have .. ten pound per annum, and his diet. 1645 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 204 Here many of the merchants .. have their lodging and diet as in a College. 1792 CHIFMAN *Amer. Law Rep.* (1871) 27 The bond was taken for the prisoner's .. diet and to secure the gaoler's fees. 1828 SMITHSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 74 The king .. gave him 3,000 ducats more, besides the daily expenses of his lodging and diet.

† 6. Allowance for the expenses of living. *Obs.*

a. 1483 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* 24 This must cause her comyn diete to be the more for the high estate of her proper person. 1535 *Act. Hen. VIII.* c. 27 Suche like diettes, rewardes, profites and commodities .. for their attendance vpon the said Chancellour. c. 1540 BR. BONNER in *Wyatt's Poems* Pref. (1854) 41 If he were a good husband, the diets of iijj marks would find his house. .. after a far other sort than it is kept. 1551 SIR R. MORRISON *Lett. to Cecil* Jan. 30 (Recd. Off.) Is my land so increast sins my cummyng out .. that men do thynke I may serue the Kyng without my dyettes? 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxiv. 256 Common-



wealths can endure no diet; seeing their expense is not limited by their own appetite, but by external accidents. [1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* (1893) III. xix. 338 The allowances of the ambassador, or, as they were called, his diets, were ever unpaid.]

7. *Comb.*, as *diet-bag*, *-list*, *-money*; also *diet-bread*, special bread prepared for invalids or persons under dietetic regimen; *diet-kitchen* (see quot.); *+ diet-pot*, a pot by which to measure diet-drink; *+ diet-wood* (see quot.). Also DIET-BOOK, -DRINK.

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 162 Heaps of plants by some physicians are ordered to stuff *\*diet-bags* withal. 1677 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. ix. 357 To feede them with such diet for *\*diet-bread*. 1844 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I. (1863) 223 Drinking her green tea, eating her diet-bread, begging her gowns. 1880 WEBSTER *Suppl. \*Diet-kitchen*, a charitable establishment which provides proper food for the helpless poor. 1886 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. i. 19 A very moderate supply of liquors, made up of *\*diet-list*. 1519 SIR T. BOLEYN in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. i. 161 Send me such *\*dyett-money* as shall best please your Grace. 1551 SIR R. MORISON *Lett. to Cecil* Jan. 7, I mervayl my *\*diet* money cummish not. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. B. Ind.* I. vii. 74 Allow them as much Diet money as their own Soldiers receive. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 23 The *\*Dyett Pot* is not alone to be used in cases of dyett drink. 1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 34 Guaiacum. Some call it the *\*Diet* woode because they that kepe a diet for the French poxe . . . most commonly drinke the broth of this woode.

**Diet** (doi'et), *sb.* [ad. med.L. *dieta* in same senses, or a F. *diète* in sense 5 (Cotgr. 1611): cf. also It. *dieta* 'a parliament or general assembly of estates' (Florio, 1598), Sp. *dieta* the (Germanic) diet.

Med.L. *dieta* had the various senses 'day's journey', 'day's work', 'day's wage', 'space of a day', as well as that of 'assembly, meeting of councillors, diet of the empire'. The same senses, more or less, are (or have been) expressed by Ger. *tag*, and F. *journee* day. *Dieta* has therefore been viewed as a simple derivative of L. *diēs* day, distinct from *diata*, Gr. *diata*, *Diet sb.* 1. But it seems more likely that one or other of the senses developed from *dieta* was associated with *diēs*, and led to the application of the word to other uses arising directly from *diēs*. One of the senses given by Du Cange is 'the ordinary course of the church': this seems naturally transferred from *diata*, *diata*, in the sense 'ordinary or prescribed course of life', which might be understood to mean 'daily office', and so lead to the use of *dieta* for other daily courses, duties, or occasions.]

†1. A day's journey; 'an excursion, a journey' (Jamieson). *Obs.* chiefly Sc. (So F. *journee*.)

[c. 1290 *Fleta* IV. xxviii. § 13 (Du Cange) *Omnis rationabilis diata constat ex 20 miliaribus*.] c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xix. 67 (Harl. MS.) Also how many daies journeys. . . This terme or this dyet, is not ellis but the terme of this lyfe. c. 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1814) 212 (Jam.) Sum of the conspiratoris, who hard tell of the kingis dyett, followed fast to Leith eftir him. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 143 Twa or thrie gude men of the Glilde sall travell with him for twa dyetts. a. 1657 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1678) 248 (Jam.) The king. prayeth him to waken up all men to attend his coming. . . for his diet would be sooner perhaps than was looked for.

†2. A day's work. *Sc. Obs.* (So F. *journee*.) 1494 *Ld. Treas. Accts. Scot.* I. 246 Item, to Thome Red and Jhone of Schipe, for vij diet at the wod, vjs.

3. *Sc.* A day fixed for a particular meeting or assembly; an appointed date or time. *b. spec.* The day on which a party in a civil or criminal process is cited to appear in court. More fully *Diet of appearance, compareance*. (So OF. *journee*.)

1568 SATIR. *Poems Reform.* xlvii. 80 Gif he cumis nocht thair, I wald we tuke, To keip our dyet, Maister David Makgill. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 93 To compeir befor the said Committee of Estates. . . and that to anie day or diet the said Commissaires or Collectores shall pleis to charge thame to. 1694 WILL. III. *Instr. to Sir T. Livingston* 16 Jan. (*Highland Pa.*, Maitl. Cl. 1845) Those who have not taken the benefit of our indemnity within the diet prefix by our proclamation. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gl. Brit.* II. vi. (1743) 391 Having obtained a Dyett, i.e. a set day for his publick trial. 1752 LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 219) All the Diets of Court are peremptory. 1810 *Act 50 Geo. III.*, c. 112 § 27 In actions at present requiring two diets of appearance against persons within Scotland, there shall be only one diet of twenty-seven days. 1823 SYMSON *Descr. Galloway* 26 (Jam.) A market for good fat kine [is] kept on the Friday. . . this market being ruled by the dyets of the nolt-market of Wigton.

†c. Date, day of date. *Obs.* 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* 9 To raise [=erase] the diet off an instrumente.

4. *Sc.* A session or sitting of a court or other body on an appointed day; a single session of any assembly occupying a day or part of one.

1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1590) § 82 called. . . before the justice or his deputies at iustice aires, or particular diettes. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. i. 13 At the diets of weekly and ordinary preaching. 1643 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) p. xxi, I attendit many dayes and dyetts, and in end . . . a decreit was gifne thereupon. 1854 *Phemie Millar* II. 21 He's put on his Sabbath day claes. . . and sat out the hail diet. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* III. (1857) 48, I began to dole out to them by the hour and the diet, long extempore biographies. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* II. iv. 147 In the week preceding, the classes shall be tried at two different diets by examiners appointed by the town Council. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 25 Who met stately for their diets of worship at Springholm.

b. To call the diet: to call the parties to an action in court on the appointed day. To desert the diet: see DESERT v. 4.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Sept. 469/1 The diet was deserted as to Cameron. 1850 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I. 217 Herald, proclaim the diet, and command The people to attention. 1893 *Daily News* 28 Dec. 5/4 Outlawry is a sentence pronounced in the Supreme Criminal Court of Scotland in the absence of the accused at the calling of the diet, that is, the day on which he is summoned to appear and stand his trial.

5. A meeting by formal appointment for conference or transaction of national or international business; a conference, congress, convention. (In later use generally influenced by b.) (So OF. *journee*.)

c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 280 Thai counsell the Pape to writ in this wyss To the Athile Emprour. . . To address to that dyet, to deme his awyss. 1471 in *Kymer State Papers* 717 It is Appointed. . . that the Twenty fourth Day of September next comeyng, at the Towne of Alnewyke, shall be kept a Dyett, by the grete Commissioners of both Landes, for Reforming of the said Wrongs and Injuries. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* VII. 453 A daye of dyet was atwene the two kynges [of England and France] appoyntyd. *Ibid.* 611 After Easter was a daye of diet holden bytwene Graeynyng and Calays, for the mayters touchyng the kyng and the duke of Burgoyne. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 156 There was demanded in the first dyet or conuention holden at Dordract, a recompense at the handes of the sayd English ambassadors. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXXV. xxv. 902 The Achazans. . . published a Diet and generall Counsell at Sicione. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* XIV. 209 A diet of chiefs was held under Cesar's presidency.

b. *spec.* Applied to the regular meeting of the estates of a realm or confederation; hence also collectively to the estates or representatives so meeting (cf. CONGRESS). The English name (from end of the 16th c.) of the former *Reichstag* of the (German) Roman Empire, and of the federal or national assemblies of Switzerland, Poland, Hungary, etc.; later of the *Bundestag* of the Germanic Confederation (1815-66); applied also to the existing *Reichstag* or Imperial Parliament of the Austro-Hungarian and German Empires, and the *Landtag* or local parliament of their constituent states, and sometimes to the parliamentary assemblies of other states of Eastern Europe, of Japan, etc.

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 140 a, They haue had diets and assemblies in Germany by the force and procurement of the Catholike Emperours. 1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* 632 In Switzerland. . . if any greute matter fall out, that is common to all the leagues, they hold their generall counsell, called a Journey, or a Diet. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. vii. § 48 At an assembly or dyet, where the greatest Princes and States of the Empire were in person. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diet* (*dieta*) in Germany it is the same thing as a Parliament in England, a great Assembly or Council of the States and Princes of the Empire. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & Panther* II. 407 Thus would your Polish Diet disagree, And end, as it began, in anarchy. 1698 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3371/2 Several Deputies from the Palatinates in Lithuania. . . seem very desirous of a Dyett on Horseback. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 21 § 12 To assist at the Diet of the States of Hungary. 1756-7 *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 422 Possibly a few of the most powerful princes might find their account in the dissolution of the diet. 1814 *tr. Klaproth's Trav.* 66 The Poles assembled at the diet held in 1757 for the election of a new sovereign. 1838 *Penny Cyc.* XI. 102 a The three colleges formed the diet of the empire, whose ordinary meetings were formerly summoned by the emperors twice a year. *Ibid.* 191/1 The central point and organ of the present Germanic Confederation is the Federative Diet, which sits at Frankfurt on the Main. 1838 MURRAY's *Handbk. N. Germ.* 446 The Diet meets to deliberate. . . in the building, formerly the palace of the Prince of Thurn and Taxis. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 261 The meeting at Oxford resembled rather that of a Polish diet than that of an English parliament. 1891 *Outl. Mod. Geog.* 68 Frankfurt-on-the-Main, formerly a free city and seat of the Germanic Diet. 1895 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 29 Mar. 1/4 The Japanese Diet was closed on Wednesday. *Ibid.* 2/4 The Lower House of the Prussian Diet. . . authorized its President to convey its congratulations to Prince Bismarck. *Ibid.* There is. . . no intention of dissolving the Imperial Diet.

6. The metal scraped or cut from gold and silver plate assayed day by day at the Mint, and retained for the purpose of trial.

1700-1 *Act 12-13 Will. III.*, c. 4 § 4 It shall. . . be lawfull to detain Eight Grains only from every Pound Troy of Silver he shall assay, Four Grains whereof shall be put into the Box of Dyett. *Ibid.* § 5 That the Box or Boxes wherein the Diet of all such Plate as shall be tryed by the Assayers aforesaid shall be locked up with Three different Locks. . . And the said Diet therein contained shall be tryed as the Pix of the Coin of this Kingdom is tryed. 1772-3 *Act 13 Geo. III.*, c. 58 § 6. 1883 ROBERTS & HILL in *Engycl. Brit.* (ed. 9) XVI. 491 a Another operation. . . performed in the mint is the assay of the 'diet' or metal scraped from the gold and silver plate manufactured at Sheffield and Birmingham. 1889 10th *Rep. Deputy-Master of Mint* 53 These diets, consisting of scrapings from gold and silver wares which have been hall-marked at the Assay offices.

b. *attrib.* as *diet-box*. 1835 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* I. (ed. 2) 219 The cuttings and scrapings of the articles assayed. . . are kept in what is called the Diet-box, in order to be melted into a mass and proved like the Pix, before the proper officers.

**Diet, v.** Forms: 4 *diēto*, 5 *diēto*, *dyatt*, 5-7 *dyet*, 6 *diate*, 7 *dyat*, *diet*, *diet*, 5- *diet*. [a. OF. *diēto* to feed, order the diet of (Godef.), f. *diēto* DIET sb. 1: cf. med.L. *diētāre* to live according to a certain plan (a. 1087 in Du Cange), f. *dieta*.]

I. *trans.*

1. To feed, esp. in a particular way, or with specified kinds of food; to put (a person) to a specified diet.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. VII. 255 And jif þou diēte þe bus I dar legge þoþyn Eres, þat Fisyk schal his forred hoide, for his foodde sulle. c. 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 68 Voide him a litil and diete him with colde metis and stipit. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 99 To Diet, *diētare*. 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclesi.* xxxvii. 34 He that dyeteth him self temperatly prolongeth his liēd. 1583 STANVHURST *Æschyl.* III. (Arb.) 91 My self I liēd with sloas. 1655 MOUET & BENNETT *Health's Improv.* (1746) 69 He that taught Abel how to diet Sheep. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 803 Dieted by thee I grow mature In knowledge as the Gods who all things know. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andreyus* II. xvii. He diets them with all the dainty food of holiness. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Consid.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 425 It makes no difference, in looking back five years, how you have been dieted and dressed.

†b. (predicated of the food). *Obs.* 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 17 Dead Whales, Seales, Penguins, grease or raw Puddings diet them.

c. *fig.* 1604 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 375 Only his golden thoughts would not be worsed Dieted than with a Diademe. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iv. 183 Thou art all the comfort The Gods will diet me with. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 6 You diet him with nothing but with rules and exceptions. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* 327 That vast company. . . whose heads and hearts are dieted at the two public ordinaries of literature, the circulating libraries, and the periodical press.

2. To fix, prescribe, or regulate the food of (a person, etc.) in nature or quantity, for a purpose. a. *spec.* as a regimen of health.

c. 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 213, I dietide him as a man þat hadde a fever agū. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* V. (1822) 400 Eftir that the sick man has sufferit himself to be diet fra metis and drinkis. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* V. i. 99, I will attend my husband, be his nurse, Diet his sickness. 1641 MILTON *Animado*. (1851) 188 You are not dieted, nor your loynes girt for spiritual valour. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. Wks. 1799 II. 275 Full power. . . to pill. . . diet. . . and poultice all persons. 1849 R. A. VAUGHAN in *Brit. Q. Rev.* May 31 Goethe. . . having dieted himself for hard work, was busy at Weimar with his 'Faust'. *fig.* 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. I. lxxi. (1739) 188 These must be purged by dieting the State. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* II. iv. 44 The Archbishopric of York and. . . the Bishopric of Ely (being both of them thought needlessly gross) . . . were dieted, some say, pinch'd and impaired too much.

b. as a punishment, etc. 1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 348 After they had dieted and tormented him. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 440 ¶ 6 The President immediately ordered him to be. . . dieted with Water-gruel, till such time as he should be sufficiently weakened for Conversation. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 12 The simple privilege of locking him up, dieting him [etc.].

†3. *fig.* To order, regulate. *Obs. rare.* 1576 WOOLTON *Chr. Manual* (Parker Soc.) 125 In dieting all our words and works to his honour and glory.

4. To provide with daily meals; to board. 1635 J. SADLER in *Verney Papers* (1853) 160 His men maye. . . be taken of his hande and dyated for theyr worke for the first year. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 364 Tower prisoners were not dieted on their own, but on the king's charges. a. 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1714) 235, I. . . was dieted in the House of a Friendly Man. 1732 *Acc. Workhouses* 111 We have 20 men and women. . . lodg'd and dieted here. 1778 *Eng. Gasette* (ed. 2) s. v. *Thingdon*, A charity-school for 20 girls, who are clothed, lodged, and dieted.

II. *intr.* 5. To take one's ordinary food, or meals; to feed (on).

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* III. Div. Haste thou a frende that dyets harde? 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* I. 23 Where the Canons live together, they go each man to diet at his owne house. 1647 FULLER *Good Th.* in *Worse Th.* (1841) 118 At what ordinary, or rather extraordinary do they diet? a. 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 192 He kept no house in town, but ordinarily dieted in the Temple. 1791 COWPER *Illad* xxiv. 522 Neither worm, which diets on the brave In battle fall'n, hath eaten him, or taint Invaded. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xv. (1845) 150 Those four-and-twenty young bloods dieted all that day with the Lord Abbott.

b. To board (with a person, at, in a house, etc.).

1581 L. ALDERSEY in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) *fin.* I. III. i. 205 They were to diet at the Carriers charge. 1656 J. HAMMOND *Leak & R.* (1844) 15 To dyet and quarter in another mans house. 1703 THORNTON *Diary* I. 411 We lodged and dieted with him at Mr. Lamplugh's. 1802 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 370/2 A young man. . . who dieted and lodged in the house, has been apprehended on suspicion.

6. To regulate oneself as to diet; to eat according to prescribed rules, i.e. as to the kind of food, the quantity and time of eating, and the like.

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1701) 248/2 He first taught Wrestlers. . . to diet with flesh. 1749 WESLEY *Acct. School* 5 They diet thus: Breakfast, Milk-porridge and Water-gruel, by Turns. 1893 *Strand Mag.* VI. 215/1 She dieted as carefully as if she had been a dyspeptic in ruins.

Hence *Dieted ppl.* a., subjected to a regimen of diet.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. II. § 3 There will bee seldome vse of. . . Phisicke in a sound or well dieted bodie. 1655 MOUET & BENNETT *Health's Improv.* (1746) 75 Idle Heads have made these addle Proverbs; 1. Dieted Bodies are but Bridges to Physicians Minds.

**Dietal** (doi'täl), a. [f. med.L. *diēta* DIET sb. 2 + -AL.] Of or belonging to a diet.

1885 LOWE *Bismarck* II. App. B. 568 Until the putting in execution of the consequent Dietal decree, this port [is] to be made use of by the ships of war of both Powers.



**Dietarian** (dai'et-ri-ān), *a.* and *sb.* *rare*—*o.* [f. as next + -AN.] (See quot.)

1880 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Dietarian*, one who lives in accordance with prescribed rules for diet; dieter.

**Dietary** dai'et-ri, *sb.* and *a.* Also 5 *diatorie*. [ad. *L. dietari-us*, in *med.L. dietari-us* adj. and *sb.*, also *diētārium* *sb.*, in various applications, f. *L. dieta, diēta*: see *DIET sb.1* and *2*, and -ARY.]

**A. sb.**  
1. A course of diet prescribed or marked out; a book or treatise prescribing such a course.

1430 *A Dietorie in Babes Bk.* (1868) 54. To be ruled bi his diatorie do bi diligence. For it techip good diete & good gouernance. 1542 BOORNE (*title*). A Compendious Regyment or a Dietary of Helth. — (1870) 231. Here foloweth the dyetary or the regyment of helth. 1570 LEVINS *Manih.* 104, 1. A Dietarie, *diētārium*. 1860-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 52. Careful observation of the sick is the only clue to the best dietary.

1870 G. MEREDITH *Fogist* iv. (1889) 26. Patience... is composing but a lean Dietary.

**2.** An allowance and regulation of food, as for the inmates of a hospital, workhouse, or prison.

1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* ii. Do I understand that he asked for more, after he had eaten the supper allotted by the dietary? 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 202. It is clear, then, that the prevalent sea-dietary is a degrading dietary; it is deficient in the albumen, the soluble phosphates... necessary to sustain vigorous life. 1884 *Daily News* 19 Dec. 3/3. The introduction of fish dinners into the workhouse dietaries appears... to have been eminently successful.

**B. adj.** Of or pertaining to diet, of the nature of a diet. **b.** Of or belonging to a dietary.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 19. There are dietary times and hours. 1655 MOUFET & BENNETT *Health's Improv.* (1746) 71. Albeit there lived no dietary Physicians before the Flood. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* III. iii. Lord Henry would not listen to statistics, dietary tables. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 208. The ancient fishings-ponds... of vast dietary importance to the family. 1889 J. BARRIE *Times* 9 Mar. 16/1. Dietary punishment... inflicted for breaches of prison discipline.

**Diet-book.** [f. *DIET sb.1* and *2*.]

†1. A journal or diary. *Obs.*

1644 *Epistle Christian Brother* 25 (Jam.). It is a diet-book, wherein the sinnes of everie day are written.

**2.** A book in which a course of diet is laid down. 1651 WITTIE *tr. Primrose's Pop. Err.* III. 139. Lessius... in his Eloquent Diet-booke, hath so endeavored to mete out every mans course of Diet, that he would have twelve ounces to be a sufficient quantitie of meat for any man.

**Diet-drink.** [f. *DIET sb.1* + *DRINK*.] A drink prescribed and prepared for medicinal purposes.

1600 ROWLANDS *Lat. Humours Blood* vi. 76. We gaue the Brewers Diet-drinke a wipe. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 317. As for the diet drink made of cow milke... I have written already in my treatise of herbs. 1693 OLIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 909. A pleasant... soft Water... which the Country People use in Fevers as their ordinary Diet-drink. 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 9. The leaves and tender tops of pine and fir are... used for diet drinks. 1844-57 G. BIRD *Urin. Deposits* 455. The host of apozems, diuretic decoctions, and diet-drinks, in which renal stimulants abound. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Diet. Med. Terminol.* 214. Diet Drink, a decoction of sarsaparilla and mezerion. The Lisbon diet drink, or compound decoction of sarsaparilla, which it resembles, is the most celebrated.

**Dieter.** [f. *DIET v.* + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] *now rare.* *a.* One who regulates the diet of himself or others. †*b.* A feeder. *Obs.*

1577 B. GOUGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 122. The best dyeter of horses, that ever I knewe in England. 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertue's Commonw.* (1878) 147. He that feedeth but of one dish, liueth longer... then those accidental dieters... that glutte themselves with euerie kinde artificially compounded. 1611 SHAKES. *Cymb.* IV. ii. 51. As Iuno had bin sicke, And he her Dieter. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* III. 25. In his days of rest... let him be his own dieter.

**Dietetic** (dai'et-ik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 *dia-*, 7-8 *diē-*. [ad. *L. dietetic-us*, a. Gr. *διαητητικός* of or for diet, f. *diatra* *DIET sb.1*; in *F. diététique*.]

**A. adj.** Of or pertaining to diet, or to the regulation of the kind and quantity of food to be eaten, especially as a branch of medical science.

1579 J. JONES *Preserv. Bodie & Soule* i. xxxiii. 64. Tutors ought to haue the knowledge of the Dietetike part of Phisicke. 1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compt.* xvi. 562. A dietetick regiment extends to diuers things. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* II. 282. Not so salutary and dietetic is the command which enjoins abstinence from all manner of food. 1866 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 180. The dietetic treatment of disease is destined to be the great work of the future. 1874 MCCARTHY *Lintley Rockford* ix. (1878) 90. I think... I would rather dine with a gourmand than with a dietetic reformer.

**B. sb.** [In sense 1, repr. *L. dieteticus*, the adj. used abs.; in 2 repr. Gr. *διαητητής* (sc. *τέχνη*) the dietetic art, in *mod.L. dietética*, *F. diététique* (Paré 16th c.): see -ICS.]

1. One who studies dietetics.

1759 B. STILLINGFEE, tr. *Linnaeus on Travelling Misc. Tracts* (1762) 23. The curious dietetic, whose business it is to inquire into the various ways of living.

**2.** Dietetics, less usually dietetic: The part of medicine which relates to the regulation of diet.

1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Tetrab.* 2 A j b. The parties of the art of Medecyne (y<sup>e</sup> is to wyt dyetetyke, pharmacuteyke, and cyrurgery)... can not be separated one fro the other. 1720 POPE *Iliad* III. 208. Celsus says expressly that the dietetic was long after invented. 1799 *European Mag.*

247. Dietetics... comprise the doctrine of health. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 283. He must go through a course of dietetics. 1881 *Med. Temp. Trnl.* XLIX. 23. The former is a question of dietetics, the latter of therapeutics.

† **Dietetical**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to dietetics; = *DIETETIC a.*

1600 VENNER *In Recta* (1650) 295. Diuers necessary Dietetical observations. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. x. 41. Caracalla... received no other counsell then to refrain cold drinks, which was but a dietetical caution. 1802 T. BEDDOES *Hygieia* I. 48. Many generally received maxims, medical and dietetical. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser.* 1. Chimney-Sweepers, Palates... not uninstructed in dietetical elegancies.

**Dietetically**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In the way of diet or dietetics.

1846 N. Amer. Rev. cited in WORCESTER. 1852 *Frazee's Mag.* XLVI. 96. Fish were formerly much used in medicine as well as dietetically.

**Dietetion**, *sb. pl.*: see *DIETETIC sb.*

**Dietetist**, *rare*—*o.* [f. *DIETET-IO* + -IST.] 'A term applied to one who treats disease by a systematic course of diet.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

1846 in DUNGLISON (Worc.).

**Diethene-** (dai'e-pēn). *Chem.* [See *DI-*.] Combined with two equivalents of Ethene (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>), as *diethene-diamine*. Hence **Dietheno-** *a.*, as in *diethenic alcohol* (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub> H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.

1873 *Fownes's Chem.* (ed. 11) 621. The first products of this reaction are diethenic alcohol... and water. 1877 WATTS *Ibid.* (ed. 12) II. 172, 224.

**Diethyl** (dai'e-pil). *Chem.* [f. *DI-* + *ETHYL*.] 1. as *sb.* A name for the group C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub> (butyl hydride or butane), considered as a double molecule of the radical ethyl.

1877 WATTS *Fownes's Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 47. Normal Butane, Diethyl, or Methyl-propyl, occurs in natural petroleum, and in the distillation-products of Cannel and Boghead coal.

**2.** in *Comb.* Denoting two equivalents of the monad radical ethyl (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>), replacing two atoms of hydrogen in a compound, as *diethylamine* NH(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, *diethyl carbinol* COH.H.(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* viii. (ed. 2) 241. Diethylamine, in which 2 atoms of hydrogen are replaced by 2 of ethyle.

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1874) 330. A hydrocarbon called diethyl or butyl hydride. *Ibid.* 350. Acetal is isomeric with diethyl glycol. 1877 WATTS *Fownes's Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 218. Diethylamine behaves with cyanic acid like ammonia and ethylamine, giving rise to diethyl-urea, CH<sub>2</sub>(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub> N<sub>2</sub>O.

1880 *Boston Trnl. Chem.* Dec. 137/2. The monethyl and diethyl phosphines have been prepared.

**Dietic** (dai'et-ik), *a.* and *sb.* [f. *DIET sb.1* + -IC: cf. *med.L. dieticus* keeping a daily course.]

**A. adj.** Of or pertaining to diet; = *DIETETIC a.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Diss. Physick* 39. Whence came the Dietick and Gymnastick Physick. *Ibid.* 52. This regular Dietick Branch of the most natural kind of Physick. 1775 Sir E. BARRY *Observ. Wines* 356. The best dietick rules for preserving health. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dietic diseases*, diseases caused by inattention to wholesome rules of diet.

† **B. sb.** A dietetic article or application. *Obs.*

1659 GAUDEN *Tears Church* 397. If it be not drawn away by... gentle dieticks or healing applications. — *Slight Healers of Public Hurts* (1660) 28.

**Dietical**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

†1. = *DIETETIC*, *DIETICAL*. *Obs.*

1634 R. H. SALERNS *Regim. Pref.* 3. Some violent Disease, which they might happily have prevented by Dietical Observations. 1640 FERRAND *Love Melancholy* 237 (T.). The three fountains of physick, namely, dietical, chirurgial, and pharmaceutical. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* Ep. to Rdr., I... oppose your Dietical prescriptions.

†2. [after *med.L.*: see *DIETIC*.] *Obs.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dietical* (*dieticus*), keeping from day to day, regular.

**3.** [f. *DIET sb.1*.] Pertaining to the Germanic Diet.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 451. The Lichtenstein, sovereign and subject at once; octopartite possessor of a vote dietical.

**Dietie**, *obs.* form of *DIETY*.

**Dietine** (dai'et-in). [*a. F. dietine* lit. 'little diet', spec. the Polish provincial diet, f. *diète* *DIET sb.2*: see -INE.] A subordinate diet; in Polish Hist., a provincial diet which elected deputies for the national diet; called in Polish *sejmik*.

1669 *London Gaz.* No. 413/1. The King has given Power to the Dietine [printed -ive] of Cracovie to Assemble themselves within 4 Leagues of this place. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Jan. 3/1. The nuncios of a general diet of Poland were chosen in August last, when disputes ran very high in some dietines. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* XLIII. 245. The dietine of Lenczy was still more unruly, for there more than thirty of the Members were cut to pieces. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VIII. 599. This order is governed by a descending oligarchy, the over-ruling synod or diet deputing assessors to the subordinate synods or dietines. 1889 *Lecky Eng.* in *18th C. V.* xx. 545. All the Dietines ratified the new Constitution.

**Dieting** (dai'et-in), *vbl. sb.* [f. *DIET v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb *DIET*. *a.* Subjection to a diet or regimen. *b.* Taking of daily food, feeding (*rare*). †*c.* *concer.* Food (*obs.*).

1400 *Laufman's Cirurg.* 61. Norrische hym with dyetyng bat fattyth hym. *Ibid.* 72. Of dyetyng of men bat ben wounded. 1599 T. M[O]URER *Silkwormes* 74. The dieting of these my spinning bands. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. 1. Those maiden dietings and set prescriptions of baths and odours. 1819 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* II. 256. How delicate the imagination becomes by dieting with antiquity day after day.

**Dietist** (dai'et-ist). [f. *DIET sb.1* + -IST.] One who professes or practises dietetics or some theory of diet.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 16. Reasonable appetite, the Cynosura of the wiser dietist. 1655 MOUFET & BENNETT *Health's Improv.* (1746) 237. Not lately devised by our Country Pudding-wrights, or curious Sauce-makers, as... foolish Dietists have imagined. 1842 F. PAGET *Mif. Maf.* 181. Mr. Clemmalive... an inexorable dietist on the water-gruel system at the Union work-house.

**Dietitian**, *rare*. [prop. *dietician*, f. *DIET sb.1*, after *physician*, *politician*, etc.] = *prec.*

1846 WORCESTER, *Dietitian*, one skilled in diet; a dietist. *Qu. Rev.*

**Dietrichite** (dī'trik-ait). *Min.* [Named 1878 after Dietrich, a German chemist.] A fibrous alum containing zinc and other bases.

1882 *Dana Min.* App. iii. 38.

**Dietry**, *obs.* form of *DEITY*.

† **Dieugard(e)**. *Obs.* Also 5 *dugarde*, 5-6 *Sc. dewgar* (d, 7 *due gard*. [French (in full *Dieu vous garde*, in OF. *dieu vous gard*), 'God keep (you)!'. The salutation 'God preserve you!'; a polite or formal salutation; a spoken salutation or word of recognition, as contrasted with a mere 'beck' or nod.

1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 149. Ne wij beclus ne wij dugardes as yporicis usen. 1470 HENRY Wallace vi. 132. He salust thaim, as it war bot in scorn; 'Dewgar, gud day, bone Senhour, and gud morn!' 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 172. In the end you conclude, A becke is as good as a Dieugard. 1568 H. CHARTERIS *Pref. to Lyndesay's Warkis* i. b. He cummis to the King, and efter greit dewgard & salutationis, he makis him as thoct he war [etc.]. 1598 FLORIO *Epist. Ded.*, So in your studies to attend, as your least becke may be his dieugarde. 1600 J. MELVILL *Diary* (1842) 263. The cheif commanders mak sic dewgard and curtessie. 1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools Plays* 1873 l. 168. Thir winckes, their beckes, due gard, their trends a the toe. a 1656 Br. HALL *Wks.* IX. 278 (D). His master Harding could not produce... any vow anciently required or undertaken, whether by beck or Dieugard.

**Dieve**, *obs.* (7 dial.) form of *DRIVE v.*

**Dieve**, *obs.* form of *DEAVE v.* to deafen.

**Diew**, *obs.* form of *DUE*.

**Die-wise**, -work: see *DIÉ sb.1*

**Dif-**, prefix of *L.* origin, being the assimilated form of *dis-* before *f*, as in *dis-ferre*, *dis-fuso*. In Romanic it became *def-*, which in OF. was subsequently reduced to *de-*; this occasionally appears in Eng., as *defer* from *L. differre*, OF. *defferer*, mod.F. *déferer*, *defy* from *L. type diffidare*, It. *diffidare*, *disfidare*, OF. *desf-*, *deff-*, *defer*, mod.F. *défer*. Usually, however, the Latin form of the prefix is used in Eng.: cf. *differ*, *difficult*, *diffidence*, *diffuse*. For its force, see *DIS-*: it is not, like the latter, a living suffix.

**Difalt**, **Difame**, **Difence**: see *DEF-*.

**Difame**, -**famation**, etc., etymol. form of *DEFAME*, -**FAMATION**, etc., generally obsolete, but still occasionally used.

1894 R. BRIDGES *Feast of Bacchus* iv. 1263. Difame my own daughter.

**Diffarreation** (diferi'et-i-ōn). *Rom. Antiq.* [ad. *L. diffaretiō-em*, f. *DIF-* + *farreum* a spelt-cake: see *CONFARRATION*.] An ancient Roman mode of dissolution of marriage, the undoing of the ceremony of confarration.

1623 COCKERAM, *Diffarreation*, a sacrifice done betwixt a man and his wife at a diuorcement. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Diffarreation was properly the dissolving of marriages contracted by confarration, which were those of the pontifices. Festus says it was performed with a wheaten cake.

**Diffaute**, **Diffature**, **Diffence**, -**ens** (e, dif-fend(e), etc.): see *DEF-*.

**Differ** (di'fai), *v.* Also 6 *dyffer* (*defer*), 6-7 *differre*. [*a. F. differre* (in Froissart 14th c.), ad. *L. differ-re* to carry or bear apart, spread abroad, distract, protract, delay, defer; also *intr.* to tend apart or diversely in nature or character, to differ. The verb was used with both senses in *F.* in 14th c., and has continued to be so used till the present day. In English, it was taken first in the transitive sense, with stress *differ* (cf. *confer*, *refer*, *prefer*), which led at length to the transitive senses being written *defer*: see *DEFER v.1*; the intrans. use, being closely related in sense to *different*, *diffidence*, apparently followed these words in stressing the first syllable. (*Offer*, *suffer*, which have the same stress, have a distinct form in French and Romanic.) And one transitive use, closely associated with the intrans., and with *different*, *diffidence*, has gone with these. In this way *L. differre*, *F. differre*, *ME. differre*, has been split into the two verbs *defer* to put off, and *differ* to make or be unlike. The pr. pple. *differing* occurs in Chaucer's *Boethius*; but instances of the verb in the form *differ* are rare before 1500.]

[1. The earlier form of *DEFER v.1* in all senses.]

**2. trans.** To put apart or separate from each other in qualities; to make unlike, dissimilar, 43\*-2



different, or distinct; to cause to vary; to distinguish, differentiate. Now unusual.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4233 Your manars fra all othre mens So mekill ere deferrid. 1562 LEIGH *Armorie* (1597) 32 b, This is not unlike the other Crosse. The pyke which it hath to pitch into the ground, onely differeth it. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Jud. Astrol.* v. 158 Homo, and Brutum .. differ the whole kind. 1633 EARL MARCH. *Al Mondo* (1636) 120 Why is the winter harder to the Grashopper than to the Ant? Prudence in one, and imprudence in the other differs them. 1656 R. ROBINSON *Christ all* 44 Garments .. differ one sex from another. 1713 J. PETIVER in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 213 Its glaucous Leaves and pale Flowers, differ it from the yellow Split. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 510 That differed it from the cases wherein the Court had gone some lengths. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* 36 All which differs the landscape in beauty from mere wild forest.

† b. *Her.* To distinguish by the addition of a DIFFERENCE. *Obs.*

1886 FERNÉ *Blas. Gentrie* 98 Til then it was permissive for eche brother to differ his coat after his fancy.

3. *intr.* To have contrary or diverse bearings, tendencies, or qualities; to be not the same; to be unlike, distinct, or various, in nature, form, or qualities, or in some specified respect: two (or more) things are said to differ (absolutely, or from each other), one thing differs from another.

1374 [see DIFFERING *pl.* a. 1]. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4617 Bot we pat .. has a fire will differis as in oure franchises fere fra your kynde. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 234 This differeth from that other, as .. the rose differeth from the budde. 1526-34 TINDALE *1 Cor.* xv. 41 One starre differth from another in glory. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* II. (Arb.) 139 These differre one from an other. 1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 77 [20] To Defer, differre, discrepare. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. 1. 10 Call you that keeping for a gentleman of my birth, that differs not from the stalling of an Oxe? 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xv. 79 The same man, in divers times, differs from himselfe. 1689-90 TEMPLE *Misc.*, *Pop. Discontents* Wks. 1720 I. 270 'Tis hard to find any point wherein they differ. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 324 It [the fox] .. differs still more from the dog in its strong offensive smell. 1823 H. J. BROOKS *Introd. Crystallogr.* 98 Which individual forms .. will be found to differ from each other in the measurement of some of their angles. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* (1851) I. 28 Even the leaves of the same tree are said to differ, each one from all the rest. 1859-74 TENNYSON *Martin & Vivien* 812 Men at most differ as Heaven and earth, But women, worst and best, as Heaven and Hell. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 32 Man is not man in that he resembles [brutes], but in that he differs from them.

4. *intr.* To be at variance; to hold different opinions concerning any matter; to disagree. *Const. with*; also *from* (esp. when followed by *in*, as in quot. 1843).

1563 WINSET *Four Scior Thre Quest.* Wks. 1888 I. 135 Sen 3e .. differis fra ws .. tweching the said day of the month. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1843) 79/1 A latitude that honest and wise men may safely and profitably differ [in]. 1653 WALTON *Angler* II. 42 The question has been debated among many great Clerks, and they seem to differ about it. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* (J.), To irritate those who differ with in their sentiments. 1735-8 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* 81 To think they [the Tories] .. had only differ'd with the Whigs about the Degree of Oppression .. in order to sanctify Resistance. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. v. Many people differed from Square and Thwackum, in judging [etc.]. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 351, I can never for a moment differ from you and your brother in sentiment. 1809 W. GIFFORD in *Smiles Mem.* John Murray I. 158, I differ with him totally. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 466 To unite with those who differ with us. 1843 *Ibid.* II. 430 She may .. differ from me in opinion. 1869 SIR J. T. COLERIDGE *Mem. Keble* (ed. 2) 186, I differed with him in the conclusion he drew. 1885 *Law Rep.* 10 App. Cases 379 The appellant and respondents differ as to when the gate was erected.

† b. To express or give vent to disagreement or difference of opinion; to dispute; to have a difference, to quarrel (*with*). *Obs.*

1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Unity in Relig.* (Arb.) 429 A man .. shall sometimes heare Ignorant Men differ, and know well .. that those which so differ, meane one thing. 1709 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 245 As they went out of Town they happen'd to differ. a 1718 ROWE (J.), Here uncontroll'd you may in judgment sit; We'll never differ by a crowded pit. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 118 As to his Size, I would have him full Fifteen Hands, nay, I would not differ for his being Sixteen, provided he was strong in proportion.

c. *trans.* To cause disagreement between; to set at variance. *Sc.*

1814 *Saxon & Gael* I. 79 (Jam.) If Maister Angis and her mak it up, I se ne'er be the man to differ them.

**Differ**, sb. *Sc.* and *dial.* [f. DIFFER *v.*] = DIFFERENCE *sb.*

1627 P. FORBES *Eubulus* 94 (Jam.) No such material points are in differ betwixt vs. 1639 *Declar. Tumults* Sc. 340 The generall assembly .. would remove any doubt and differ which might arise. 1786 BURNS *Addr. to Unco Guid* III, Cast a moment's fair regard, What makes the mighty differ. 1848 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* ix, But I'll pay you the differ out of my wage. 1873 LOWELL *Lett.* (1894) II. 94 So far as I understood your 'differ' with your electors I thought you were right. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 94 Either come to an agreement, or come to a differ.

**Differ**, obs. form of DEFER *v.* 1 and 2.

**Difference** (dif'frens), sb. Also 4 difference, 4-6 differences, differencee, 5 difference, 5-6 dyffERENCE, -ens, 6 difference, difference, difference. [a. F. *difference*, OF. also -ance (12th c. in *Hatz.*

*Darm.*), ad. L. *differentia*, abstr. sb. f. *different-em*: see DIFFERENT and -ENCE.]

1. The condition, quality, or fact of being different, or not the same in quality or in essence; dissimilarity, distinction, diversity; the relation of non-agreement or non-identity between two or more things, disagreement.

1340 *Ayenb.* 210 Zuyche difference is betu[e]ne be rearde of be bene and be deuocioun of be herte. c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* IV. 7 The changing cours quihik makis gret deference. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* xiv. 11 Lorde, it is no difference with y<sup>e</sup>, to helpe by fewe or by many. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. i. 4 You shall see .. great difference betwixt our Bohemia, and your Sicilia. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* xxv. (1700) 266 In all this Diversity there is no real difference. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* IV. 56 All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace. 1739 HUME *Human Nat.* I. v. (1874) I. 323 Difference is of two kinds as oppos'd either to identity or resemblance. 1824 MACAULAY *Athenian Orators* Misc. Writ. 1860 I. 135 If he miss the mark, it makes no difference whether he have taken aim too high or too low. 1844 EMERSON *Lect. Yng. Amer. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 298 Difference of opinion is the one crime which kings never forgive. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* VII. 162 Not like to like, but like in difference. 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. Pref. to ed. 2. 15 Not so much by the resemblance of his works to what has been done before, as by their difference from it.

† Various obs. and archaic constructions.

1526 TINDALE *Doctr. Treat.* (1848) 389 Note the difference of the law and of the gospel. 1557 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* 150 a/2 There is a greete difference to teache the chyl dren of Prynces, and to teache the chyl dren of the people. *Ibid.* 210 b/1 There is greete difference from the cares and sorowes of women, to that of men. 1671 H. M. tr. *Collog. Erasmus* 354 There is also another difference of divine and humane laws. 1778 MISS BURNBY *Evelina* III, Let me observe the difference of his behaviour .. to that of Sir Clement Willoughby. 1792 *Elvina* I. 6 The difference with us is most striking. 1820 WHEWELL in *Life* (1881) 61 Some idea of the difference of French and English manners.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A particular instance of unlikeness; a point in which things differ.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 20 There is non evidence, Whereof to knowe a difference Betwene the drunken and the wode. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 23 (Mätz.) A difference betwix day and night. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 787 There is not betwene a Marchant and his mayde so great a difference as betwene a king and his subject. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* 47 It seems his Power is absolute, but, not arbitrary, which is, like a Dear-Joy's Witticism, a distinction without a difference. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v. 173 You clash them all in one, That have as many differences as we. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. I. 15 While the differences of social degree were enormous, the differences in habits of life were comparatively slight. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 243 There is a great difference between reasoning and disputation.

2. *Math.* The quantity by which one quantity differs from another; the remainder left after subtracting one quantity from another. b. *spec.* The increment produced in a function of a variable by increasing the variable by unity.

ASCENSIONAL DESCENSIONAL difference: see these words. c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 43 The differe[n]ce betw-en 1 and 2 .. is 1. 1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 103 Subtract the lesser time, from oute of the greater, and the difference turn into degrees, and mi. of the Equinoctial. 1593 FALE *Dialling* 19 Which you shall find least subtract that from the greater, and that which remaineth kept, (for it shall be called the difference kept). 1719 DE FOX *Cruise* I. xvi. (1858) 204 The difference of that price was by no means worth saving. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* III. 13 The greater the Difference of Latitude of the two Places is. 1807 J. BRINKLEY (*title*), An Investigation of the General Term of an important Series in the Inverse Method of Finite Differences. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS in C. DAVIES *Metr. Syst.* III. (1871) 115 The difference between them was but of about half an ounce. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 12 note, If the difference of two numbers be added to the less, it must manifestly make up a sum equal to the greater. 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* VIII. 487 s. v. *Difference*, It is a very wide branch of pure mathematics which must be considered under this term, namely, the method or calculus of differences. *Ibid.* 488 The symbol [Δ<sup>n</sup>] is called the *n*<sup>th</sup> difference of *a*.

c. *spec.* The amount of increase or decrease in the price of stocks or shares between certain dates; in phrase to pay (etc.) the difference.

1717 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Bold Stroke for Wife* IV. i, Hark ye, Gabriel, you'll pay the difference of that stock we transacted for t'other day. 1814 *Stock Exchange Laid Open* 11 Every man must either take, deliver, or pay his difference. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Mar. 8/2 He had paid all his 'differences' previous to his departure. 1887 *Daily News* 12 Oct. 2/2 The differences to be met and liquidated are enormous.

d. *phr.* To split the difference: to divide the difference equally between the two parties so that they meet half-way; to come to a compromise by equal mutual concession.

a 1778 PITT *Sp.* (1806) I. 85 The common course, when parties disagreed, was what the vulgar phrase called 'to split the difference'. 1787 *Generous Attachment* I. 213 My Aunt, coming in, began to split the difference, by seriously advising me to think of neither. 1846 WHATELY *Rhet. Addit.* (ed. 7) 23 The result will usually be, after much debate, something of what is popularly called 'splitting the difference'. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 9 June 3/2 A Cabinet of Compromise is of necessity a Cabinet of Split the Difference.

3. A diversity or disagreement of opinion, sentiment or purpose; hence, a dispute or quarrel caused by such disagreement: used in various shades of intensity from a simple estrangement or dispute to open hostility. † *In difference*, in dispute (*obs.*).

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 423 (Mätz.) Touching be cause perof is no differens bytwene us. 1484 CAXTON *Asop* II. xviii, The ape .. made they difference to be accorded. 1556 *Arrello & Isab.* (1608) A v, We cast lottes betwene us, by the which our difference shall finishe. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* IV. i. 171 Are you acquainted with the difference That holds this present question in the Court? 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. Iustine* 40 b, They encountered in battell, in which difference, they were overcome. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. I. 41 Who was the chiefe .. remains in some difference. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 1 In the year 1508, there began certain slight differences, which concluded in a notable .. war. 1774 GOLDSM. *Grecian Hist.* I. 253 With full power to concert all matters in difference. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) IV. 229 In the course of this year there was a difference between him and his friend Mr. Strahan. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 143 He had never, he said, in his life, had any difference with Tyrconnel, and he trusted that no difference would now arise. 1893 *Leeds Mercury* 17 May 5/1 The speedy .. settlement of trade differences.

† b. *phr.* To be (etc.) at difference: to have a controversy, be at variance; to quarrel.

1525 LD. BERNERS *Frois.* (1812) II. 349 The duke of Bre-tayne was in great difference with the realm of France. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor. V.* III. 201 Thou hast set thy mercy, & thy Honor At difference. 1641 J. SUETE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 170 We .. are at such deadly differences amongst our selves. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 391 He is doubtles his own best Friend, that is oft at difference with himselfe, for his mis-ferriages. 1677 VARNANTON *Eng. Improv.* 53, I fear their neighbouring Gentlemen will fall at Difference. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Hist.* I. xi. § 1 The great men were mightily at difference one with another.

4. A mark, device, or characteristic feature, which distinguishes one thing or set of things from another. Now *rare* or *Obs.* exc. as in b and c.

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. xiii. 94 Pictagoras .. by his grete entendement doude the poyntes and the difference of musyque. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* x. vii. 81 Markyt you swa with sic rude differens, That by his keyll 3e may be knaw fra them. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* V. ii. 112 An absolute gentleman, full of most excellent differences. 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 149 The four Deacons, for a difference from the Priests, carried a round wreath of white cloth. 1823 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 41 Will one beam be less intense, When thy peculiar difference Is cancell'd in the world of sense?

b. *Her.* An alteration of or addition to a coat of arms, to distinguish a junior member or branch of a family from the chief line.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 600 He bure the said Dowglass armys with a differens. 1480 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* IV. xv. 275 The hed of the lordship bereth the playne armes without differens and thoo that are of his lineage they putte therunto dyuerse differences. 1564-78 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1888) 96 Mynax is Mendax, a yonger brother linnally descended of an auncient house. We giue three Whetstones in Gules with no difference. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 183 Thers Rew for you, and here's some for me. Oh you must wear your Rew with a difference. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* I. vi. (1611) 22 The sonne of an Emperour cannot beare a difference of higher esteeme during the life of his father. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist.* 4 *Pop.* xiv. 137 When the Her succeeds, he inherits the Arms of his Father without any Difference. 1882 CUSSENS *Handbk. Heraldry* x. (ed. 2) 150 Devices called Marks of Difference .. In the early days of Heraldry, Differences were effected by a variety of arbitrary arrangements—such as changing the tinctures of the Coat.

c. *Logic.* A quality, mark, or characteristic, that distinguishes a thing from all others in the same class; the attribute by which a species is distinguished from other species of the same genus; more fully *specific difference*: = DIFFERENTIA.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 39 a, When the proprietie or difference is granted, then the kinde straight followeth. 1656 HOBBS *Lib. Necess.* Wks. 1841 V. 371 He requires in a definition so exactly the genus and the difference. 1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 387 Not by the old beaten way of Genus and Difference. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v., The difference of a Body is impenetrable Extension, and the difference of a Spirit is Cogitation or Thought. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* I. 208 The Predicables are the five steps which the gradations of generality and particularity introduce;—genus, species, difference, individual, accident. 1860 ABP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 69. 112 The difference, or that mark or marks by which the species is distinguished from the rest of its genus.

† d. *transf.* A division, class, or kind. *Obs.*

c 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 920 There ben two difference of perspectives. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Teraph.* 2 A iv, The flowyng of humours is dyuyded in two differences. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 34 (D.) There bee of times three differences: the first from the creation of man to the Flood or Deluge .. the second from the Flood to the first Olympias. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 441 The several Species are to be learned, belonging to each Difference. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 36 The Sycamore .. is properly but one kind or difference of Acer.

5. A discrimination or distinction viewed as conceived by the subject rather than as existing in the objects. Now only in *phr.* to make a difference: to distinguish, discriminate, act or treat differently.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Esdras* iv. 39 To taken perones and differences is not anent it [truth]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 10 In making of comparison There may no difference be Between a drunken man and me. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427/1 He vssayed the seek folke without difference. 1508 SHAKS. *Merry W.* II. i. 57 I shall thinke the worse of fat men, as long as I have an eye to make difference of mens liking. 1611 BIBLE *Lev.* xi. 47 To make a difference betwene the vncleane and the cleane. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* II. ii. § 2 To make them more capable of putting a difference between truth and falsehood. 1726 ADDISON *Freeholder* (J.), Our constitution does not only



make a difference between the guilty and the innocent, but, even among the guilty, between such as are more or less criminal. 1819 SHELLEY *Cent.* v. iv. 82 No difference has been made by God or man. 'Twixt good or evil, as regarded me.

**6. attrib. and Comb., as difference-engine, a machine for calculating arithmetical differences; difference-equation, one expressing a relation between functions and their differences (sense 2 b); difference-tone, see TONE sb.**

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* § 83 The mode in which the Difference Engine calculates tables is, by the continual repetition of the simultaneous addition of several columns of figures to other columns, in the manner more particularly described below, and printing the result.

**Difference, v.** [f. DIFFERENCE sb.: cf. F. *différencier*, in Cotgr. 1611.]

† 1. *intr.* To be different, to differ. *Obs. rare.*

c.1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 306 So differences ere weidly fro thilk purgatorie. 1474 *Caxton Chesse* 72 The ryght lawe of nature differenceth oth tymes fro custom. 1483—*Gold. Leg.* 347 b/2 The difference as moche as is bitwene not to synne and to do well.

† 2. *trans.* To make (something) different from what it was (or from what it is in another case); to change, alter, vary. *Obs. rare.*

1481 *Caxton Myrr.* ii. xxi. 111 In the londe of Samarye is a wel that chaungeth and differenceth his colour four tymes in the yere. 1572 *Boswell Armoris* 8, I wil not here speake how well thys Lyon is differenced. 1593 *Nashe Christ's T.* 72 b, God shall reply. Thou hast so differenced and diuorced thy selfe from thy creation, that I know thee not for my creature. 1675 *Evelyn Terra* (1729) 11 How far Principles might be.. differenced by Alteration and Condensation.

b. *Her.* To make an alteration in or addition to (a coat of arms) for the purpose of distinguishing members or branches of the same family.

1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. G. Brit.* ii. v. (1743) 379 The king at arms.. has power to give and difference arms. c.1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 96 Like Mulletts that they have in an Eschuteon to difference the third son from the first and second in a family. 1884 *Cussans Handbk. Heraldry* x. (ed. 3) 150 The third son differences his paternal coat with a Mullet. The Arms of the sixth son are differenced by a Fleur-de-lis. *Ibid.* 153 All the members of the Royal Family—the Sovereign excepted—difference their Arms with a silver Label of three points, charged with some distinguishing mark, specially assigned to them by the crown.

3. To make different, cause or constitute a difference in, differentiate, distinguish (from something else). Usually predicated of a quality or attribute: frequently in *passive*.

1598 *Barrett Theor. Warres* v. l. 124 The artillery is deuised and differenced into greatnesse or Sizes royall, and into lesser sizes. 1627-77 *Feltham Resolves* i. xxv. 45 This differenceth a wise man and a fool. 1628 *PRYNNE Love-Lockes* 17 A desire of singulartie, or differencing our selues from others. c.1698 *Locke Cond. Underst.* § 31 Every individual has something that differences it from another. c.1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 223 They have Little or noe wood and noe Coale wth differences it from Darbyshire. 1851 *TRENCH Study of Words* vi. (1896) 221 Synonyms.. differenced not by etymology.. but only by usage. 1871 *TYLOR Prim. Cult.* ii. 300 That theologic change which differences the Jew of the Rabbinical books from the Jew of the Pentateuch. 1888 M. BURROWS *Cinqe Ports* vi. 162 The.. corporation.. was differenced off from all others by its military service, its special functions, etc.

4. To perceive or mark the difference in or between; to make a distinction between, discriminate, distinguish (in the mind, or in speech). *Const. from.* (Now *rare*.)

1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb. Kent* (1826) 131 One called it Dorobrina, differencing it from Canterbury (which he termed Doroborn). c.1621 *CHAPMAN Iliad* v. 130 From thy knowing mind.. I have remov'd those erring mists.. That thou may'st difference Gods from men. 1646 *FULLER Wounded Consc.* (1841) 291 Thus these two kinds of repentance may be differenced and distinguished. 1755 S. WALKER *Serm.* viii. He is known and differenced from never-so-many, who presume, without Title, to be of equal Birth with him. 1878 *GLADSTONE Prim. Homer* 149 The Nestor of the Odyssey is carefully differenced from the Nestor of the Iliad, yet in just proportion to the altered circumstances.

† b. *intr. or absol.* To perceive or mark the difference, distinguish (between). *Obs.*

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 166 You cannot difference between false and true. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* xix. 20 Aristotle.. differencing between age and youth, makes it a property of young men to think they know all things. 1685 *Case of Doubting Conscience* 65 St. Paul saith, that he that doubteth or differenceth, is damned or condemned, if he eat.

5. *Math. a.* To take or calculate the difference of. † b. To take the differential of; = DIFFERENTIATE v. 4 (*obs.*).

1670 *Newton in Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 307 I thank you for your intimation about the limits of equations and differencing their homogenous terms. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl., Differential calculus*.. is a method of differencing quantities; that is, of finding a differential, or infinitely small quantity, which, taken an infinite number of times, is equal to a given quantity. 1788 *HOWARD Cycl.* i. 424 To difference quantities that mutually divide each other.

Hence **Differenced** *pp. a.*; † **Differencer**, one who or that which differences or distinguishes.

1638-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* ii. 252 Shall looke at Glorie.. with a differenced Light To those, who living saith that flame more bright. 1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* i. 81 Circumcision.. to be the Differencer of all other Nations from the Jewes.

† **Difference, a. Obs.,** representing L. *deferens*: see DEFERENT B. 2.

1398 *TRENVA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xi. (1495) 317 The cerle that hyghte Difference is the cerle of a planete and highte Difference.. for it beryth the cerle Epiciclis.

**Differencing** (di-fér-én-sin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *prec. vb.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb to DIFFERENCE (in various senses).

1610 *GUILLIM Heraldry* i. l. (1660) 4 Names were instituted for differencing of each person from other severally. 1659 *FULLER App. Inj. Innoc.* (1840) 617 Writers of civil dissensions are sometimes necessitated, for differencing of parties, to use those terms they do not approve. 1809-10 *COLERIDGE Friend* (1866) 340 The mechanism of the understanding, the whole functions of which consist in individualization, in outlines and differencings by quantity, quality, and relation. 1865 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 339 Differencing is.. a far more important part of Scottish than of English heraldry.

**Differencing, ppl. a.** [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That differences or makes a difference; distinguishing, differentiating; discriminating: see the verb.

1629 J. PAINSON *Vind. Free Grace* 24 Differencing grace. 1637 *BAXTER Aind. Pres. Th.* 5 Augustine who rose up against Pelagius.. in defence of differencing free grace. 1660 W. SACKER *Nomouch Prof.* 16 Differencing mercy calls for differencing duty. 1768 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 499 There is in each [Chinese] character a distinctive or differencing *Pou.* 1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 398 The differencing conditions which qualify the rule.

Hence **Differencingly** *adv.*

a. 1640 W. FENNER *Christ's Alarm* (1650) 28 To preach differencingly, to distinguish between the precious and the vile.

† **Differency.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *differentia* DIFFERENCE: see -ENCY.] = DIFFERENCE sb.

1607 *SHAKS. Cor. v. iv.* 11 There is differencey between a Grub & a Butterfly; yet your Butterfy was a Grub. 1640 SIA E. DERING *Proper Sacrifice* (1644) 21 The differencie of Editions. 1707 *Long. Cas. No.* 4323/1 All Jealousies and Differences being removed. 1811 *HENRY Camp. agst. Quebec* 3 Many differences of style corrected.

**Different** (di-fér-én-t), *a. (sb., adv.)* [a. F. *différent* (14th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), ad. L. *different-em* differing, different, pr. ppl. of *differ-re* *trans.* to bear or carry asunder, etc., *intr.* to tend asunder, have opposite bearings, DIFFER.]

**A. adj.**

1. Having characters or qualities which diverge from one another; having unlike or distinguishing attributes; not of the same kind; not alike; of other nature, form, or quality.

c.1400 *Laufrauc's Chirurg.* 90 To heele bope þe ulcus and þe festre wþ medicyns different þat longen to þem bope. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* i. Largely and in many different maners. c.1500 *S. Poem Her.* 431 in *Q. Elis. Acad.*, etc. 95 The fader the hole, the eldest son differ(e)nt, quiche a labele; a cressent the second. 1521 *PETTIE Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 21 b, Persons different in state and condition. 1607 *SHAKS. Lear* iv. iii. 37 Mate and mate could not beget Such different issues. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. xv. 79 Appetite, and Aversions.. in different tempers.. are different. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 114 p. 4 Their Manners are very widely different. 1802 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Moral T.* (1816) i. viii. 50 With what different eyes different people behold the same objects. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. xxii. 154 Different positions of the limb require different molecular arrangements. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) iv. 29 Principles as widely different as benevolence and self-love. 1897 *RUSKIN Præterita* II. 248 We both enjoyed the same scenes, though in different ways.

b. *Const. from;* also to, than († against, † with).

The usual construction is now with *from*; that with *to* (after *unlike*, *dissimilar* to) is found in writers of all ages, and is frequent colloquially, but is by many considered incorrect. The construction with *than* (after *other than*), is found in Fuller, Addison, Steele, De Foe, Richardson, Goldsmith, Miss Burney, Coleridge, Southey, De Quincey, Carlyle, Thackeray, Newman, Trench, and Dasent, among others: see F. Hall *Mod. English* iii. 82.

1526 *Pilgr. Pers.* (W. de W. 1531) 125 b, His lyght is moche different and vnylike to the lyght of the holy goost. 1588 R. PARKE tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 257 If.. they could write any other language that were different unto theirs. [*Ibid.* 271, 291.] 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. i. 46 This weeke he hath bene.. much different from the man he was. 1603 *DEKKER, &c. Grissil* (1841) 72 Oh, my dear Grissil, how much different Art thou to this curs'd spirit here! 1644 *HEYWOOD Gunaik.* i. 15 Humane wisdom, different against the divine will, is vaine and contemptible. 1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* ii. (1645) 45 We make use of them in a quite different manner then we did in the beginning. 1649 *EARL MONM. tr. Senault's Passions* (1671) 245 She [hated] hath this of different with love, that she is much more sensible. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 159 p. 2 Tunes.. different from anything I had ever heard. 1737 *FIELDING Hist. Reg.* ii. Wks. (1882) X. 218 It's quite a different thing within to what it is without. 1769 *GOLDSM. Rom. Hist.* (1786) I. 105 The consuls.. had been elected for very different merits than those of skill in war. 1790 *COLEBROOKE in Life* (1873) 38 The different prosperity of the country which they conquered.. with that of the countries under English rule. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 306 It has possessed me in a different way than ever before. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* ii. ii. (1865) 169 The party of prisoners lived.. with comforts very different to those which were awarded to the poor wretches there. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1889) i. 44 Warehouses and wharves no way different from those on either side of them.

2. In a weaker sense, used as a synonym for *other*, as denying identity, but without any implication of dissimilarity; not the same, not identical, distinct. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xxvi. 138 Civill, and Naturall Law are not different kinds, but different parts of Law.

1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 35 p. 3 At different times he appears as serious as a Judge, and as jocular as a Merry-Andrew. 1802 *PALEY Nat. Theol.* v. § 2 (1819) 52 To different persons, and in different stages of science. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. l. 3 Some.. may be split with different facility in different directions. 1867 *FRIEDMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) i. App. 717 Eadwig King of the Churlis is quite a different person from Eadwig the Atheling. 1868 *LOCKYER Elem. Astron.* iii. (1879) 145 The daily motion of the Earth is very different in different parts. *Mod.* I suspect this is a different coin from the other, though, being both new sovereigns of this year, they are quite indistinguishable.

3. *Comb., as different-minded, -coloured.*

1680 *ALLEN Peace & Unity* 13 If this.. will not reconcile the different-minded to our judgement. 1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1859) II. 455 We may have different heights.. or wear different-coloured clothes. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* x. 91 The different-coloured spaces of the spectrum.

**B. sb.**

† 1. A disagreement, dispute; = DIFFERENCE sb. 3. *Obs. rare.* [OF. *different*, written by the Academy *différend*.]

1483 *CAXTON Cato Cijib.* The whych deuyll myght not fynde the manere for to.. bryngne them to dysencion and dyfferente. 1484—*Fables of Esop* iv. vi. When a lygnage or kyndred is in dyfferent or in dyuysyon. *Ibid.* v. x. We praye the that thou vouchsauf to accomde our dyfferent so that pees be made betwene vs. 1666 G. WOODCOCK tr. *Hist. Justine* li ija, Whereupon arose cruell differents betwene the Genoiese and the Venetians.

2. That which is different; a contrary or opposite. *rare.*

1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren.* iv. Epil. (1602) 589 To shew things by their contraries and differents. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Philos. & Theol.* iii. 49 The fairest harmony results from differents.

C. as *adv.* = DIFFERENTLY. Now only in uneducated use.

1744 *SARAH FIELDING David Simple* i. 253, I spent my Infancy.. very different from what most Children do. 1775 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Early Diary* (1889) II. 131 He pronounces English quite different from the other foreigners. 1803 tr. *Lebrun's Mons. Botte* iii. 9 They had.. acted perfectly different from those parties who [etc.]. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water Bab.* viii. 374 'Oh dear, if I was but a little chap in Vendale again.. how different I would go on!'

**Different, obs. form of DIFFERENT.**

|| **Differentia** (dif-er-én-shä), Pl. -iæ (-i-j). *Logic.* [L. = difference, diversity; a species.] The attribute by which a species is distinguished from all other species of the same genus; a distinguishing mark or characteristic; = DIFFERENCE sb. 4 c.

1827 *WHATELY Logic* ii. l. § 4 (ed. 2) 62 Either the material part [of their essence] which is called the Genus, or the formal and distinguishing part, which is called Differentia, or in common discourse, characteristic. 1850 *KINGSLEY Tennyson Misc.* i. 218 This deep, simple faith in the divineness of Nature.. which, in our eyes, is Mr. Tennyson's differentia. 1851 *MANSSEL Proleg. Logica* i. (1860) 54 The concept whiteness, as a species of colour, is capable of definition by its optical differentia. 1889 A. LANG *Introd. Romilly's Verandah* N. G. 17 To be inconsistent and incoherent and self-contradictory is the very differentia and characteristic of myth. 1890 R. L. OTTLEY in *Lux Mundi* (1890) xii. 476 To arrive at the true differentia of Christian morals.

**Differentiable** (dif-er-én-shä'b'l), *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *differentiā-re* differentiate: see -BLE.] Capable of being differentiated.

1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 219 So as to produce a new differential material from the crash of ancient integrations. 1867 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* II. vii. § 206. 309 Undeniable proof that they (the tissues) are easily differentiable. *Mod. (Math.)* All functions of a variable are differentiable, but not all are integrable.

**Differential** (dif-er-én-shäl), *a. and sb.* [ad. med. or mod.L. *differentiā-s*, f. *differentia* DIFFERENCE: see -AL. Cf. mod.F. *différentiel* (Dict. Trev. 1732).] **A. adj.**

1. Of or relating to difference or diversity; exhibiting or depending on a difference or distinction; esp. in *Comm.* used of duties or charges which differ according to circumstances.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. II. xii. This be understood Of differential profunditie. 1841 *MVERS Cath. Th.* iii. xxiv. 90 This testimony does not decide.. the differential amount of sacredness between Substantial Divinity and Literal Infallibility. 1845 M. CULLOCK *Taxation* ii. v. (1852) 222 To reduce the present differential or prohibitory duties on the sugar of foreign countries. 1868 *ROGERS Pol. Econ.* xix. (1876) 5 Differential duties in favour of colonial timber. 1894 *JESSOFF Rand. Rom.* ii. 60 They compounded for murder according to a differential tariff.

2. Constituting a specific difference or differentia; distinguishing, distinctive, special.

1652 *GAULE Magastrom.* 77 Any quality of sympathy or antipathy (which) doe follow naturally the specifick or differential forms. 1733 *CHEYNE Eng. Malady* ii. xi. § 1 (1734) 227 The great differential Marks of the Distemper will appear. 1851 DE QUINCEY *Carliste on Pope* Wks. XIII. 24 Every case in the law courts.. presents some one differential feature peculiar to itself. 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LVII. 449/3 One of the differential peculiarities of a highly important division of the Hindus of olden times.

b. Relating to specific differences. **Differential diagnosis:** the distinguishing between two similar species of disease, or of animals or plants.

1875 B. MEADOWS *Clin. Observ.* 29 Any system of specific treatment governed by differential diagnosis. 1877 *ROBERTS Handbk. Med.* i. 29 In others the diagnosis has to be more or less differential. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*



3. *Math.* Relating to infinitesimal differences (see B. 1).

*Differential calculus*: a method of calculation invented by Leibnitz in 1677, which treats of the infinitesimal differences between consecutive values of continuously varying quantities, and of their rates of change as measured by such differences. (Newton's method of Fluxions was another way of treating the same subject.) *Differential coefficient*: a function expressing the rate of change, or the relation between consecutive values, of a varying quantity: see COEFFICIENT B. 2 c. *Differential equation*: an equation involving differentials (see B. 1).

1702a RALPHSON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Fluxions*. A different way . . . passes . . . in France under the Name of Leibnitz's Differential Calculus, or Calculus of Differences. 1706 H. DITTON *Inst. Fluxions* 17 The Fundamental Principles [of Fluxions] . . . appear to be more accurate, clear, and convincing than those of the Differential Calculus. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Mr. Leibnitz . . . calls it *differential calculus*, as considering the infinitely small quantities . . . as the differences of the quantities; and, accordingly, expressing them by the letter *d* prefixed; as the differential of *x* by *dx*. 1763 W. EMERSON *Math. Increments* 75 A differential equation. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 256 The general methods of integrating the differential equations above mentioned. 1816 tr. Lacroix's *Diff. & Int. Calculus* 4 The limit of the ratio of the increments, or the differential coefficient, will be obtained. 1819 G. PEACOCK (*title*). Comparative view of the fluxional and differential Calculus. 1835 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Macintosh's Hist. Rev.* (1854) 321/1 We submit that a wooden spoon of our day would not be justified in calling Galileo and Napier blockheads, because they never heard of the differential calculus.

4. *Physics and Mech.* Relating to, depending on, or exhibiting the difference of two (or more) motions, pressures, temperatures, or other measurable physical qualities: a. of physical actions or effects. *Differential tone* (in *Acoustics*) = *difference-tone*: see TONE sb.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1859) I. 406 Weight is made by the differential, not the absolute pressure of ether. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* 318 As the Sun's distance is so great compared with the diameter of the Earth, the differential effect of the Sun's action is small. 1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Energy* iv. § 136. 97 Wherever in the universe there is a differential motion, that is to say, a motion of one part of it towards or from another. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* 1. (1879) 55 The centre of the glacier moved faster than the margins. This differential motion is the capital discovery in relation to the motion of glaciers. 1880 E. J. PAYNE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 726 Two notes . . . sounded together . . . generate a third . . . tone, whose vibrational number equals the difference of their several vibrational numbers . . . These tones Helmholtz calls differential tones.

b. of instruments or mechanical contrivances: c. g.

*Differential gear, gearing*: a combination of toothed wheels communicating a motion depending on the difference of their diameters or of the number of their teeth. *Differential pulley*: a pulley having a block with two rigidly connected wheels or sheaves of different diameters, the chain or rope unwinding from one as it winds on the other. *Differential screw*: a screw having two threads of different pitch, one of which unwinds as the other winds. *Differential thermometer*: a thermometer consisting of two air-bulbs connected by a bent tube partly filled with a liquid, the position of the column of liquid indicating the difference of temperature between the two bulbs. *Differential winding*: the method of winding two insulated wires side by side in an electric coil, through which currents pass in opposite directions.

1804 J. LESLIE *Heat* 9 The instrument most essential in this research . . . was the differential thermometer. 1834 *Mech. Mag.* XXI. 3 Saxton's differential pulley. *Ibid.* 6 The 'locomotive differential pulley' can never be made to answer the expectations of the inventor. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 433 The differential galvanometer, an instrument in which there are two coils, the currents in which are independent of each other. 1884 MINCHIN *Statics* (ed. 3) I. 188 A Differential Wheel and Axle is sometimes employed. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 559 In 1877 Mr. James Starley, it is believed without any knowledge of the gear used by Fowler for traction engines, re-invented the same differential gear for tricycles.

B. sb.

1. *Math.* a. (In the differential and integral calculus) The infinitesimal difference between consecutive values of a continuously varying quantity (corresponding to a MOMENT or FLUXION in Newton's method); or either of the two quantities (usually considered to be infinitesimal) whose ratio constitutes a differential coefficient.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s.v. *Fluxion*. This Method is much . . . shorter than . . . the French one with the Differential *d* multiplied into the Flowing Quantity, to denote the Fluxion. 1730-6 BAILEY (*folio*). *Differential* of any quantity, is the fluxion of that quantity. 1788 HOWARD *Cycl.* I. 424 Multiply the differential of [each] factor into the other factor, the sum of the two [products] is the differential sought. 1819 G. PEACOCK *View Fluxional & Diff. Calc.* 25 The Differential is but the measure of the rate of increase. 1880 BUCKINGHAM *Elem. Diff. & Int. Calc.* (ed. 2) 42 The function which Leibnitz terms 'differential' and which Newton designates as a 'fluxion' is the concrete symbol which represents the rate of change in the variable.

† b. A logarithmic tangent. *Obs.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Differential*, in the doctrine of logarithms. Kepler calls the logarithms of tangents, *differentials*; which we usually call artificial tangents. 1845 CAYLEY *Wks.* I. 145 Logarithmic differential.

2. *Biol.* A distinction or distinctive characteristic of structure: opp. to *equivalent*. 1883 A. HYATT in *Proc. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* XXXII. 358 During their subsequent history, characteristics are

divisible into two categories: those which become morphological equivalents and are essentially similar in distinct series, and those which are essentially different in distinct series and may be classed as morphological differentials.

3. *Comm.* A differential charge: see A. 1.

1890 *Spectator* 20 Sept. 383 The morality of American Railway Companies as regards . . . differentials and commissions.

*Differentialize*, v. [f. prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* To make differential; to differentiate.

1862a *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 603/1 Words . . . more or less modified or, as some philosophers would say, differentialized in meaning.

*Differentially* (dif'ren'siālī), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a differential manner.

1. Distinctively, specially, by way of difference: see DIFFERENTIAL A. 2.

1644 J. STRICKLAND in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. xlv. 7 God is said to be in heaven differentially, so as he is not anywhere else. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. xxviii. (R.) When biting serpents are mentioned in the Scripture they are not differentially set down from such as mischief by stings. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Antigone of Sophocles* Wks. XIV. 207 These persons will . . . wish to know . . . what there is differentially interesting in a Grecian tragedy, as contrasted with one of Shakspeare's or of Schiller's. 1880 STUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* ix. (1886) 210, I will . . . state next what sorts of rights, forces, and ideas I consider, mark differentially the three periods at which I have been looking.

2. In relation to the difference of two measurable quantities; in two different directions: see DIFFERENTIAL A. 4.

1862a H. SPENCER *First Princ.* x. (L.). Whether . . . everything is explicable on the hypothesis of universal pressure, whence what we call tension results differentially from inequalities of pressure in opposite directions. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 275 The magnets . . . being in both these patterns of lamp wound differentially. 1892a *Gloss. Electrical Terms* in *Lightning* 7 Jan. (Suppl.). Differentially-wound dynamo machine, a compound-wound machine in which currents flow in opposite directions in the coils on the field magnets.

*Differentiant* (dif'ren'siānt). *Math.* Also *differentioant*. [f. pr. ppl. stem of med.L. *differentiā-re* or *F. differentiier*: see next and -ANT 1.] A rational integral function of elements *a, b, c, . . .* which elements multiplied by binomial coefficients are the coefficients in a binary quantic, which remains unchanged when for them are substituted the elements of the new quantic obtained by putting *x + hy* for *x* in the original quantic (Sylvester).

1878 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Mag.* March, I propose to give a systematic development of the Calculus of Invariants, taking a differentiant as the primordial germ or unit.

*Differentiate* (dif'ren'si'et), v. [f. ppl. stem of med.L. *differentiare*, f. *differentia* DIFFERENCE: cf. *F. differentier*, -encier.]

1. *trans.* To make or render different; to constitute the difference in or between; to distinguish.

1853 DE QUINCEY *Autobiog. Sk. Wks.* I. 199 note, Genius differentiates a man from all other men. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 22 The use of fire . . . constitutes one of the great distinctions by which man is differentiated from the lower animals. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Libr.* (1892) II. ii. 48 His language . . . is sufficiently differentiated from prose by the mould into which it is run.

2. *Biol.*, etc. To make different in the process of growth or development; to make unlike by modification, esp. for a special function or purpose; to specialize. (Chiefly used in *passive*.)

1858 HUXLEY *Oceanic Hydrozoa* (Ray Soc.) 22 The substance of the spermarium . . . becomes differentiated into minute, clear, spherical vesicles. 1869 SEELEY *Lect. & Ess.* i. 15 We have heard . . . of the power which all organisms possess of differentiating special organs to meet special needs. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xx. 365 The power of sexual selection in differentiating the tribes. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* iii. § 1. 127 The office of priest . . . is ultimately differentiated from that of the prophet and the prince. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. ii. § 43 'Protoplasm' or living jelly, which is not yet differentiated into 'organs'. 1885 J. BALL in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XXII. 26 A very long period of . . . isolation during which a large number of separate species, and not a few genera, have been differentiated. 1893 F. HALL in *Nation* (N. Y.) LVII. 229/2 As being distinctly differentiated from *practitioner*, it [*practitioner*] has . . . unquestionable utility.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become differentiated or specialized.

1874 LEWIS in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 692 Nebulae which differentiate into a solar system. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 155 Their walls become thickened as they differentiate from the meristem.

3. *trans.* To observe, note, or ascertain the difference in or between; to discriminate between, distinguish.

1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 915 *Differentiate*, to fix the position of one celestial object by comparing it with another. 1878 MISS BRADDOCK *Open Verd.* xxxv. 239 Typhus and typhoid, which two fatal diseases . . . Jenner was just then seeking to differentiate. 1880 R. C. DRYSDALE in *Med. Temp. Jrnl.* Oct. 3, I have known some difficulty in differentiating such attacks from those of epilepsy.

b. *intr.* To recognize the difference.

1891 J. JASTROW in *Educator. Rev.* I. 258 One important use of child study is to differentiate between functions that in the adult have become merged.

4. *Math.* To obtain the differential or the differential coefficient of.

1816 tr. Lacroix's *Diff. & Int. Calculus* 28 The differential coefficient being a new function . . . may itself be differen-

tiated. 1882a MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 229 Differentiate this equation first with respect to *x* and then with respect to *y*.

Hence *Differentiated* ppl. a., *Differentiating* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also *Differentiator*, he who or that which differentiates.

1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn. Page Nat.* 203 In the fungi, however, there is little or nothing of this specializing or differentiating process. Their entire structure is uniform. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illust. Univ. Progr.* 3 Each of these differentiated divisions . . . begins itself to exhibit some contrast of parts. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xx. 490 The differentiating influence of 'environment' on two minds of similar natural cast. 1888 R. F. LITTLEDALE in *Academy* 7 July 6/1 No impression of conscious imitation . . . but only that of differentiated heredity. *Mod. (Math.)* The result can be obtained by differentiating.

*Differentiation* (dif'ren'si'et[ən]). [n. of action f. DIFFERENTIATE; so in mod.F.]

1. The action of differentiating, or condition of being differentiated (see prec. 1, 2); any change by which like things become unlike, or something homogeneous becomes heterogeneous; *spec.* in *Biol.*, etc., the process, or the result of the process, by which in the course of growth or development a part, organ, etc. is modified into a special form, or for a special function; specialization; also the gradual production of differences between the descendants of the same ancestral types.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. i. iii. 49 In the rudimentary nervous system, there is no such structural differentiation. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 217 The differentiation of a diffused material substance into the opposite forms of suns and planets. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 213 The lower the rank of an organism . . . the less of differentiation we find, the less of speciality in the assignment of function to organ. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. ii. 61 He [the naturalist] justly considers the differentiation and specialisation of organs as the test of perfection. 1874 SWEET *Eng. Sounds* 23 The Roman alphabet has been further enriched by the differentiation of various forms of the same letter, of which the present distinction between *u* and *v*, *i* and *j*, are instances. 1875 LYLLE *Princ. Geol.* II. III. xliii. 480 We cannot so easily account for the differentiation of the Papuan and the Malay races. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 278 Long continued isolation would often lead to the differentiation of species.

2. The action of noting or ascertaining a difference (see prec. 3); discrimination, distinction.

a 1866 WHEWELL in *Macm. Mag.* XLV. 142 Men rush . . . to differentiation on the slightest provocation. 1875 G. H. LEWES *Prob. of Life & Mind* Ser. 1. II. vi. iv. 504 The logical distinctions represent real differentials, but not distinct existents. 1876 BARTHOLOM *Mat. Med.* (1879) 114 A careful differentiation of the causes.

3. *Math.* The operation of obtaining a differential or differential coefficient.

1802a WOODHOUSE in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 123 note, Processes of evolution, differentiation, integration, &c. are much more easily performed with the former expression. 1816 tr. Lacroix's *Diff. & Int. Calculus* 21 The principles of differentiation having been deduced. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 31 Performing the differentiations and substituting, we get [etc.]

† *Differentio-differential*, a. *Math.* *Obs.*

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Differentio-differential Calculus* is a method of differencing differential quantities . . . the same, in effect, with the *differential*.

*Differently* (dif'ren'tli), *adv.* [f. DIFFERENT a. + -LY 2.] In a different manner, or to a different degree; diversely.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* II. viii. (1495) 35 Not alle lyke but differently. c 1400 Lanfranc's *Cirurg.* 124 Wounded in be heed differently. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* Our Ladye 292 To the sonne ys sayde, Christeleyson dyfferently from them, for he ys not only god wyth them, but also man. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* iv. viii. 305 And now his Navie wafted up and down . . . O how differently from his Father! hee rooted out the Cilicians, but this man stirred Pyrats to take his part. a 1622 R. HAWKINS *Hawkins' Voyages* (1878) 124 Those . . . have recounted this mysterie differently to that which is written. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. iv. 17 When we conceive the same things differently, we can hardly avoyd dyfferent naming of them. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing* 182 Reason acts much differently now then formerly. 1713 BERKELEY *Guardian* No. 70 ¶ 5 Philosophers judge of most things very differently from the vulgar. 1770 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* to Jan. (1889) I. 64 How very differently do I begin this year to what I did the last! 1844 C. C. SOUTHEY *Andrew Bell* III. 135 He seems to have spent his time somewhat differently than was usual with him. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vi. 45 Two surfaces, differently illuminated. 1865 RUSKIN *Seasame* 25 He will think differently from you in many respects.

*Differntness*, rare. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being different; difference.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Differntness*, difference. 1862a F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 95 In the twenty-four qualities, they include differntness, contact, separation, remoteness.

*Differing*, vbl. sb. [f. DIFFER v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb DIFFER, q.v.; difference.

1822 MRS. E. NATHAN *Langreath* I. 151 You must excuse so material a differing in our opinions.

† 2. *Her.* = DIFFERENCE sb. 4 b. *Obs.*

1592 WYKLEY *Armorie* 7 Another matter . . . to be reformed, is the maner of differings.

† 3. A disagreement; = DIFFERENCE sb. 3.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 266 [To] decide our differings in Church and State. 1590 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo Lat.* 220 Hence grow great differings [magna discordia]. 1709 CHANDLER *Eff. agst. Bigotry* 16 Their little Differings should not occasion the abating of their mutual Love.



**Differing**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That differs: see the verb.

1. In gen. sense: = DIFFERENT *a.* Very common in 17th and early 18th c.; now *rare* or *Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. Pr. v. 131 Dyuerse and differing substances. 1598 MANNWOOD *Laws Forest* x. § 7 (1615) 79/1 An especial manner of proceeding... which is differing from the proceeding [etc.]. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iv. § 2 (1873) 28 Whose writings were in a differing style and form. c1645 J. HOWELL *Lett.* II. xii, which makes me to be of a differing opinion to that Gentleman. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, Very differing from that pure whiteness to be observ'd in the neighbouring Snow lately fallen. 1703 POPE *Sappho* 43 Turtles and doves of diff'ring hues unite. 1719 DR FOR *Crusoe* II. xii. (1858) 547 A differing name from that which our Portuguese pilot gave it. 1763 SIR W. JONES *Caisa* Poems (1777) 128 A polish'd board, with differing colours grac'd. 1808 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenross* II. 126, I was so changed by dress... as to appear... essentially differing to what I had ever been.

2. Disagreeing in opinion or statement; discrepant, discordant.

1581 SNEYR *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 31 Having much a-doe to accord differing Writers. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 68 There are differing accounts about the manner of his taking and by whom. 1858 MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 280 The differing voices of the intellect and the soul.

3. At variance, disputing, quarrelling. *Obs.*  
c1651 CHAPMAN *Iliad* ix. 543 Then sent they the chief priests of Gods with offer'd gifts t' atone His differing fury. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc.* Ded. to Duchess Ormond 152 O daughter of the Rose, whose cheeks unite The differing titles of the Red and White.

4. Differingly, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a differing manner, differently.

1608 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* (1612) 364 More differing and doubtfully than of the other sixe. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 27 Each organ of Sense... may be itself differing affected by external Objects. 1688— *Final Causes Nat. Things* ii. 58 Organs of sight that are very differing framed and placed. a 1691— *Hist. Air* xix. (1692) 163 These differing colour'd sorts of Vitriol.

5. Difference. *Obs.* [f. *differ*, *obs.* form of DEFER v.1 + -ENCE.] The action of deferring or putting off, delay.

1559 CROSCAGUELL *Lett. Willock* in Keith *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* App. 108 The hail water may se that it is bot difference that ye desyre, and not to haif the mater at ane perfyte tryall.

**Diffet**, *obs.* var. **DIVOT**, a sod.

6. Diffibulate, *v.* *Obs.* *rare* -o. [f. *ppl.* stem of *L. diffibulāre*, f. *diff-*, *Dis-* + *fibula* clasp, buckle, FIBULA.] To unclasp, unbuckle.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diffibulate*, to unbutton, open or unbind.

7. Difficacity. *Obs.* *rare* -o. [ad. med. *L. difficācitas*, f. *difficāx* difficult (Catholicon).] Difficulty.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Difficacity*, hardness or difficulty.

8. Difficile, -il (dif'sil, di-fisil), *a.* *Obs.* (exc. as *Fr.*) [a. late OF. *difficile* (15th c. in Littré), ad. *L. difficilis*, f. *diff-*, *Dis-* + *facilis* able to be done, easy. Cf. *Pr. difficil*, *Sp. difcil*, *It. difficile*.] The opposite of *facile*.

9. 1. Not easy, hard to do or accomplish, troublesome; = DIFFICULT *a.* 1 a, b (q.v. for constructions). *Obs.*

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 143 It is a difficile thing to a man to be long in health. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. x. 99 Al thinges seme dyffycile to the dysciple. 1500-25 *Dumbar's Poems* (1893) 309 Thocht luvre be grene in gud curage, And be diffcil till asswage. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 205 The Romanis... finalie wan the difficillist and maist strate parte of the said montane. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* l. 45 b, To adventure anye hard and diffcile exploit. 1573 *New Custom* II. ii. in Hazl. *Doddley* III. 30 No matter so diffcile for man to find out. 1601 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. i. iv. 302 They... make it most dangerous and diffcile to be cured. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. l. 53 That Latine was no more diffcile Than to a Blackbird 'tis to whistle. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1679) 88 Hope oft fancies that to be facile in the attainment, which reason in the event shews diffcile.

2. Hard to understand; = DIFFICULT *a.* 1 c.

c1546 JOYE in Gardiner *Declar. Art. Joye* (1546) p. xv, Isai prophesied of Christ that... he shoulde not be darke and dyffycile or harde in his doctrine. 1558 ASP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 46 Ane exposition of diffcil & obscure placis. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 196 If the matter be doubtfull and diffcile.

3. Of persons: Hard to persuade or satisfy; unaccommodating, making difficulties; awkward, troublesome to deal with; = DIFFICULT *a.* 3.

In modern use as nonce-wd. from French (*difficil*). 1536 in Strye *Ecol. Mem.* I. App. lxxvi. 183 The Kings highness... wold not shew himself very diffcile. 1628 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. (Bohn) 448 This cardinal... finding the pope diffcile in granting thereof. 1633 J. DONE *Hist. Septuagint* 146 Some race of Women are desfile and troublesome. 1855 CAROLINE FOX *Mem. Old Friends* (1882) 301 The most diffcile and bizarre body in Christendom. 1881 MALLOCK *Romance 19th Cent.* I. 248 No jealousy... made her in the least cool or diffcile.

4. Difficely, -illy, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. DIFFICIL 8 + -LY 2.] In a difficult manner; with difficulty.

1613 SHERLEY *Trav. Persia* 99 Princes diffcilly speak of peace while they feele themselves able to make warres.

5. Difficleness (dif'silnēs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being 'difficile'; see above. (In modern use from DIFFICILE 3.)

1607-18 BACON *Ess.*, *Goodness* (Arb.) 204 A Crones, or frowardnes, or aptnes to oppose, or diffcilenes. 1632 LITH-

gow *Trav.* VIII. 373 Doubting of his passage, and the diffcilenes of the Countrey. 1886 R. A. KING *Shadowed Life* III. iii. 58 In love... with her person, her pleasantness, her fortune... and last, though not least, her diffcilenes.

**Difficillitate**, *v. rare* or *Obs.* [f. *L. difficilis* difficult: cf. DIFFICULTATE.] *trans.* To render difficult: the opposite of *facilitate*.

1611 COTGR., *Difficilliter*, to diffcillitate, or diffcillitate; to make diffcile. 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* I. lxxviii, The boldnesse of their resolution will disadvantage the assayntais, and diffcillitate their design. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. xv. § 4 (R.) The inordinateness of our love diffcillitateh this duty.

6. Difficul, *a.* *Obs.* Also 5 *diffykyl*, 6 *diffoull*. [? a. Old Lat. *difficul* (cited by Nonius from Varro): the Eng. word may however have been deduced from *difficul-ty*, or pronounced after the latter, instead of with sibilant *c* as in *difficile*.] = next. Hence 4 *Difficul* *adv.* *Obs.*

c1400 *Laufraunc's Cirurg.* 99 Olde woundys which bat bep diffykyl to be consowdyde. 1554 HULOET, *Difficul* reason, *obscuratio*, *obscurum argumentum*. Diffuse or difficult, *obscurus*. *Ibid.*, *Difficulye*, *difficile*. c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 112 Certain... words... accounted the difficul in all the whole Castilian language.

7. Difficult (di-fikŭlti), *a.* Also 5 *dyffculte*, 5-6 *difficute*. Comp. *difficulter*, sup. *difficultest* (now *rare*). [An English formation, of which the ending -*ult* is not etymologically regular: cf. *L. difficilis*, *F. difficile*. It has been regarded as deduced from the sb. *difficul-ty*; and it may have arisen under the joint influence of *difficul* (see prec.) and *difficuly*. It appeared earlier than the adoption of *difficile* from French, which it has also outlived.]

1. Not easy; requiring effort or labour; occasioning or attended with trouble; troublesome, hard. *a.* of actions, etc.: Hard to do, perform, carry out, or practise. Often with *inf.* subject.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.* I. (1594) 42 Good beginnings in all great matters are alwaies the diffcile part of them. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 212 (R.) Things diffcile [they] haue made facile. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 149 Necromancers... their arte is exceeding diffcile. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 10 b, How diffcile a thing it is, to love, and to be wise, and both at once. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, The greatest and diffcilest Changes. 1676-7 MARVELL *Corr.* cclxxv. (1872-5) II. 504 It is much diffculter for you to have obtained an injunction, than to retain it. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 172 ¶ 14 Virtue is sufficiently diffcile with any circumstances. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 10 [Their] diffcile solubility in water. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. i. 1 It is diffcile to imagine a more universal disaster. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* ix. (1877) 195 Generosity to an equal is more diffcile than generosity to an inferior.

2. b. of the object of an action. Const. *inf.* (now usually *act.*, less freq. *pass.*), or with *of* or *in* before a noun expressing the action; also with the action contextually implied (= hard to pass, reach, produce, construct, or otherwise deal with.)

c1400 *Laufraunc's Cirurg.* 99 To consowde olde woundes whiche bat ben diffcile (MS. B. *diffykyl*) to be consowde. *Ibid.* 105 Pe cheke be constrayned and diffcile of mevyng. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* x. iv, If apparence Of the cause... Be hard and diffcile in the utterance. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxxvii. 233 The thing... is strange, and the natural cause diffcile to imagine. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VII. xvii. vii. 203 A river very diffcile, as well in regard to its banks as to the marshes on the sides of it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VII. vi, The real sentiments of ladies were very diffcile to be understood. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Ded. 4 A plain and simple building, that has nevertheless been acknowledged to be, in itself, curious, diffcile, and usefull. 1814 WORDSWORTH *Excursion* v. 492 Knowledge... is diffcile to gain. 1850 MC-COSH *Div. Govt.* I. ii. (1874) 29 This is a diffcile question to answer. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. viii. 58 In some places I found the crevasses diffcile. 1870 VEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 89 Markets are so diffcile of access.

3. Hard to understand; perplexing, puzzling, obscure.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) G vj, If youre diffcile speakinge overcome me. 1618 BRINSLEY *Lyd. Lit.* 46 The diffcilest things in their Authours. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1668) 53 Leaving out all such diffcile matters. 1858 BUCKLEY *Civilis.* (1869) II. v. 217 Butler, one of the most diffcile of our poets. 1885 BIBLE (R.V.) *Jer.* xxxiii. 3 Great things, and diffcile, which thou knowest not.

2. Of persons. *arch.* *a.* Hard to please or satisfy; not easy to get on with; unaccommodating, exacting, fastidious.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* I. xii. (Arb.) 44 To make him ambitious of honour, ieaious and diffcile in his worshipps. 1663 HEATH *Flagellum or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 7 Being in his own nature of a diffcile disposition... and one that would have due distances observed towards him. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) III. 32 Children were early accustomed not to be nice or diffcile in their eating. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Comp.* I. i, I'll... look out for some less diffcile admirer. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomes* II. 87 My temper is diffcile. 1880 LOWELL *Walton Lit. Ess.* (1891) 81 He [Cotton] also wrote verses which the diffcile Wordsworth could praise.

3. b. Hard to induce or persuade; unwilling, reluctant, obstinate, stubborn.

a 1502 in Arnold *Chron.* (1811) 81 That such persones which were diffcile [printed *difficilite*] ageynst the sayd ordre be callid afore my Lorde Mayr and Aldirmen to be reformed by their wise exortacions. c1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I. vi. 8, I attended him also with the Note of your Extra-

ordinaries, wherein I find him something diffcile and dilatory yet. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. 1701 56 In particular I am diffcile to believe, that [etc.]. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XIV. ii. Lady Bellaston will be as diffcile to believe any thing against one who [etc.]. 1891 L. KEITH *The Halletts* I. xiii. 248 Sir Robert had been rather a diffcile husband—that is to say, he had occasionally taken his own way.

4. Difficult, *sb.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. DIFFICULT *a.*] Difficulty.

1709 tr. Sir J. Spielmann's *Alfred* G. 95 What Difficul *Alfred* had to recover the Land. *Ibid.* 138 *bit*, 120.

5. Difficult, *v.* Now *local*. [a. *obs.* *F. difficulter* to make diffcile, f. med. *L. difficiltāre*, f. *difficiltās* difficulty: see DIFFICULTATE, DIFFICULTITY.]

1. *trans.* To render diffcile, impede (an action, etc.). The opposite of *to facilitate*. *Obs.*

a 1608 [see DIFFICULTING below]. 1678 TEMPLE *Lett. to Ld. Treasurer* Wks. 1731 II. 506 Those which intended to diffcile or delay the Ratification with France. a 1698 *Ibid.* II. 484 (L.), Having desisted from their pretensions, which had diffcilted the peace. 1818 TODD s.v. *Difficiltate*, The late lord chancellor Thurlow was fond of using the verb *difficilt*; as, he diffcilted the matter; but he was pronounced unjustifiable in this usage.

2. To put in a difficulty, bring into difficulties, perplex, embarrass (a person). Usually *pass.* (*Sc.* and *U.S.*)

1686 [see DIFFICULTING below]. 1713 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) I. 464, I would be diffcilted to read the King of France 'the most Christian king' to my people. 1718 *Ibid.* II. 410 How far the alterations... may straiten and diffcile some ministers who have formerly sworn the oath. 1782 J. BROWN *Address to Students* (1858) 62 If you be diffcilted how to act. 1813 J. BALLANTYNE in Lockhart *Ballantyne-humbug Handled* (1839) 29 This business has always been... diffcilted by all its capital... being lent the printing-office. 1845 BUSH *Resurrection* 51 (Bartlett) We are not diffcilted at all on the score of the relation which the new plant bears to the old. 1861 W. E. ARTHUR N. Sinclair I. 155 The poor lads might be diffcilted to find meal for their porridge.

Hence *Difficulating* *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

a 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 119 Let... [this] might give the enemy an alarm, to the diffcilitating of the enterprise. 1686 RENWICK *Serm.* xviii. (1776) 212 There is not a case that can put Him to a non-plus or diffcilitating extremity.

6. Difficulate, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. *ppl.* stem of med. *L. difficiltāre* to render diffcile, f. *difficiltās* difficulty.] *trans.* To make diffcile: = prec. 1.

1611 COTGR., *Difficulter*, to diffciltate or diffciltate. 1829 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) IV. 161 The circumstances which facilitated or diffciltated if I may make such a word for the nonce) the introduction of Christianity.

7. Difficully (di-fikŭlti), *adv.* [f. DIFFICULT *a.* + -LY 2.] Formerly very frequent in literary use; now rather avoided, and in speech rarely used; in sense 1, 'with difficulty' is usually substituted.]

1. In a difficult manner, not easily, hardly; with difficulty.

1558 in Strye *Ann. Ref.* I. App. iv. 4 Ireland... will be very diffcilly stayed in their obedience. 1624 SCOTT *Vox Coeli* 6 Our posterity will diffcilly beleue it. 1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm.* Err. 47 Castles, and forts, and strong holds, they are hardly conquered, diffcilly overcome. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I. (1655) I He... was none of the gracefullist of Orators, for his words came diffcilly from him. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 5 A possession of trifles... diffcilly acquired and easily lost. 1685 BOYLE *Effects of Met.* vi. 66 The Mountain Carpathus... said to be much more steep and diffcilly accessible than any of the Alps. 1718 PRIEUAUX *Connect.* O. & N. T. II. iv. 219 Gorgias diffcilly escaping fled to Marisa. 1784 J. KEIR *Dict. Chem.* 97 The vapours... are very elastic, and diffcilly condensable. a 1843 SOUTHEY *Doctor* ccxii. (1862) 594 Diseases... diffcilly distinguishable by their symptoms. 1875 RUSKIN *For. Clavig.* V. 37 No. 50 The diffcilly reconcilable merits of old times and new things. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 87 Labradorite fuses readily... anorthite is more diffcilly fusible.

2. In a way hard to understand; obscurely.

1581 PETTIE *Gnawo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 62 It is a thing as blame worthe to speake dissolutele, as to speake diffciltlie. 1875 A. J. SWINBOURNE *Picture Logic* ix. 58 Things seem to me to be put so diffcilly in books.

3. To a difficult degree; so as to be diffcile of access, passage, etc.

1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* iv. 88 We found the ice-angle diffcilly steep; but made our way successfully along its edge.

4. In a difficult position; in a condition of embarrassment. (Cf. DIFFICULTY 2 c.)

1886 P. O. HUTCHINSON *Diary T. Hutchinson* II. 430 These unfortunate people were very diffcilly placed.

5. 2. Unwillingly, reluctantly. *Obs.*

1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 99, I knowe howe diffciltlie and hardelye I meselfe would have beleued. 1614 LODGE *Seneca* 2 Hath... either... denied, or promised but diffcilly... with strained and reproachful words. 1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* II. i, How easily a miser swallows a load, and how diffcilly he disgorges a grain.

6. Difficuteness. *Obs.* *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being diffcile; difficulty.

1560 P. WHITERORNE tr. *Machiavelli's Arte of Warre* (1573) 70 b Such diffciteness is necessary. 1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Yron & Steele* 170 It take away the diffciteness of the swallowing downe. 1644 DIGBY *Two Treatises* (1645) II. 77 The diffciteness of this subject... would not allow us that liberty.

7. Difficully (di-fikŭlti). Also 4-6 *dyff-*, -to, 5-6 -tee, -tye, 6-7 -tie. [ad. *L. difficiltās*, -tātem (f. *diff-*, *Dis-* + *facultas* FACULTY), perh. immed. through OF. or AF. *difficully*.]



In OF. the word is as yet recorded only of 15th c.; it may have been in earlier use in Anglo-Fr.; but the English word, which was common before 1400, may have been formed directly from L., on the type of the many existing words in -*te* corresponding to L. words in -*tas*, e.g. *poverté*, *pureté*.]

1. The quality, fact, or condition of being difficult; the character of an action that requires labour or effort; hardness to be accomplished; the opposite of *ease* or *facility*.

1382a WYCLIF *Nun.* xx. 19 No difficulte shal be in the prijs. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xii. ii. (1495) 409 Yf . . the Egle hath thre byrdes, she throwyth oute one of her neste for dyfficulte of fedynge. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7969 His sonn with grete difficulte Gart his fader monke to be. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 786 He speedily without any difficulte . . brought the matter to a good conclusion. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 449 If aught . . in the shape Of difficulty or danger could deterre Me. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. viii. 139, I had no great difficulty to cut it down. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* I. II. 134 Nor was this reconciliation a matter of difficulty. 1770 JUNIUS *Lett.* xii. 208, I have been deterred by the difficulty of the task. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italiani* i. She walked with difficulty. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. x. 283 The difficulty of this directing a chain over crevasses and ridges. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 261 Socrates has no difficulty in showing that virtue is a good.

b. Said of the object of an action (the nature of which is contextually implied: cf. DIFFICULT a. 1 b).

1747 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 103 The Length and Difficulty of the Bay. *Mod.* The steepness and difficulty of the direct path. A route of considerable difficulty.

c. The quality of being hard to understand; perplexing character, obscurity.

1520 MORE *Supplic. Sonijs* Wks. 321/1 Because that of the difficultie of his [St. Paul's] writing they catch sometime some matter of contention. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 100/1 If the language be difficult, it is not a difficulty above their years. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* i. 21 The difficulty and obscurity of the phrase.

2. with *a* and *pl.* A particular instance of this quality; that which is difficult. a. A thing hard to do or overcome; a hindrance to action.

a 1619 DANIEL *Funeral Poem* (R.), Nor how by mastering difficulties so . . He bravely came to disappoint his foe. a 1716 SOUTH (J.), They mistake difficulties for impossibilities. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 53, I see, indeed, many, many difficulties in the way. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 130 As difficulties gathered round him, he encountered them with the increasing magnificence of his schemes. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* iv. 232 A difficulty may sometimes be felt in understanding how [etc.]. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Feb. 1/2 To parade difficulties is the delight of the pedant; to grapple with them is the task of the statesman. *Mod.* The children, I admit, are a difficulty.

b. Something hard to understand; a perplexing or obscure point or question.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* Prolog. 8 Ye han her touchid . . In scale matier gret difficulte. a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (1892) 118 Discussing this difficulty. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 29 There is no cause for any man by reason of a few difficulties, to dispaire to attaine to the true understanding of the Scriptures. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* No. 494 (1708) I. 540 When People have been Beating their Brains about a Difficulty, and find they can make Nothing out. 1770 BEATTIE *Ess. Truth* II. i. § 1 (R.), Let us see, then, whether . . we can make any discovery preparatory to the solution of this difficulty. a 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon*, *Chr. Myst.* (1868) I. 211 Difficulties in revelation are especially given to prove the reality of our faith.

c. An embarrassment of affairs; a condition in which action, co-operation, or progress is difficult; a trouble; often *spec.* a pecuniary embarrassment. (Usually in *pl.*)

1705 ADDISON *Italy* (J.), They lie under some difficulties, by reason of the emperor's displeasure, who has forbidden their manufactures. a 1715 BURNET *Own Times* I. 346 The king was under no difficulties by anything they had done. 1831 FR. A. KEMBLE *Jrnl.* in *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 68 Mr Brunton . . is in 'difficulties' (civilized plural for debt). 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II. 142 A serious difficulty occurred between him and his wife on this very point, which ended in a separation. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 173/a In Dec. 1867 the company fell into difficulties. 1886 *Tip Cat* xix. 254 Come to me if you . . are in any difficulty or trouble.

3. Reluctance, unwillingness (see DIFFICULT a. 2 b); demur, objection. *Obs.* exc. in phr. to make a difficulty or difficulties, now associated with 2 a; formerly † to make difficulty, i.e. to show reluctance.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 795 The Protector made great difficulty to come to them. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 70 b, To obeye us without opposition, contradiction or difficulte. c 1608 SIR F. VERE *Comm.* 119 Her Majesty . . with some difficulty (as her manner was) granted the men to be believed. 1687 T. SMITH in *Magd. Coll.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 18 Hee making several difficulties. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* II. v. 95 This she granted with some difficulty. 1769 GOLDSMITH *Rom. Hist.* (1786) II. 35 Apollonius . . made no difficulty of coming from Greece to Rome. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moss* xiii. 239 They . . never made any difficulties or demands.

**Diffidation** (difidē-ʃən). *Hist. Instit.* [ad. med.L. *diffidation-em* (Du Cange), n. of action from med.L. *diffidare* to distrust, f. *diff.*, DIS- + \*-fidare to trust, keep faith: see DEFY v. 1.] The undoing of relations of faith, allegiance, or amity; declaration of hostilities; = DEFIANCE 1.

1731 CHANDLER *tr. Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* II. 24 Diffidation declares Hereticks to be enemies of their Country and the Empire . . When any one is declared an Heretick by

the Sentence of the Judge, any Man . . may seize, plunder, and kill him. 1807 COKE *Hist. Ho. Austria* (Bohn) I. xxx. 454 They sent a . . letter of diffidation, in which they renounced their allegiance. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) II. 58 The ceremony of diffidation, or solemn defiance of an enemy. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 81, The evils attendant on the right of diffidation or private warfare (*Fehderecht*). 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. i. 27 According to modern principles, the Subject's allegiance is indefeasible . . but the primeval legislation of the Teutons permitted to the vassal . . the right of diffidation—he might undo his faith.

**Diffide** (difidē), v. Now rare. [f. L. *diffidēre* to distrust, be distrustful, f. *diff.*, DIS- + *fidere* to trust. Cf. DEFY v. 1 sense 7.] *intr.* To want faith or confidence; to have or feel distrust; to diffide in († of), to distrust. (The opposite of *confide*.)

1532 BONNER *Lett.* in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* II. 180, I diffided in the justness of the matter. c 1565 LINDSAY (Pittcott) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 55 Never diffiding of good fortune. 1606 J. HYND *Eliosto Libidinoso* 30, I . . wish thee not to diffide. 1624 FISHER in F. White *Repl. Fisher* 115 Not to seeme to diffide . . of your Majesties judgement. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xi. 636 If in your arms thus early you diffide. a 1806 C. J. FOX *Reign James II.* (1808) 32 With regard to facts remote . . wise men generally diffide in their own judgment. 1829 J. DONOVAN *Catech. Council of Trent* (1855) 517 And diffiding entirely in ourselves, we shall seek refuge . . in the mercy of God. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* I. 7 We speak not now of certain affidament calculations. We diffide in them.

† b. with *clause*. *Obs.*

1649 H. MORE *Cupid's Conflict* lxxvii, To . . diffide Whether our reasons eye be clear enough. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1885) 257 Which of us can now diffide That God will us defend?

† c. *trans.* To distrust, doubt. *Obs.*

1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* ii. § 14, 62 So would I not have any reject or diffide the Certainty of that Unerring Spirit. 1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 770 Always fluctuating about them [Incorporeals] and diffiding them. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif. Jesus* xxiii. 658 How basely hast thou diffided this providence!

Hence *Diffiding vbl. sb.*, distrusting.

1659 G. STARKIE *Helmont's Vind.* 149 It is a great diffiding in God's mercy.

† **Diffidelity**. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. *diff.*, DIS- + *fidelity*, after *infidelity*.] Disbelief, unbelief. 1659 FULLER *App. Inj. Innoc.* i. 61 Parcel-Diffidelity in matters of such nature, I am sure is no sin.

**Diffidence** (difidēns). [ad. L. *diffidentia* want of confidence, mistrust, distrust, f. *diffidentem*, pr. pple. of *diffidēre* to distrust: see DIFFIDE and -ENCE. Cf. obs. F. *diffidence*, -ance, 16-17th c. in Godef.] (The opposite of CONFIDENCE.)

1. Want of confidence or faith; mistrust, distrust, misgiving, doubt. Now rare or *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 94 Bycause we put diffidence or mistrust in God. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Educ.* IV, 208 b, King Edward beyng . . in diffidence of reysing any army . . departed. 1595 SHAKS. *John I.* i. 65 Thou dost shame thy mother, And wound her honor with this diffidence. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 684 Away with these weak diffidences. 1614 T. JACKSON *Comment. Creeds* II. 251 Distrust or diffidence to Gods promises. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 33 Diffidence in the promise of God. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* xii. (1851) 436 Hee had brought the Parliament into so just a diffidence of him, as that they durst not leave the Public Armes at his disposal. 1712 POPE *Lett. to Steele* 15 July, Sickness . . teaches us a diffidence in our earthly state. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1742) IV. 271 Since that Time, I have always had some Diffidences about her. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 549 A diffidence . . of his judgment or his virtue. 1833 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 65 His former refusal . . proceeded . . from diffidence in the sincerity of his ally. 1838 EMERSON *Addr.*, *Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 206 The diffidence of mankind in the soul has crept over the American mind.

2. Distrust of oneself; want of confidence in one's own ability, worth, or fitness; modesty, shyness of disposition.

1631 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. vi. 25 Constant Despayre, Diffidence of our selves. a 1683 SIDNEY *Disc. Govt.* iii. § 40 (1704) 394 Every one ought to enter into a just diffidence of himself. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 567 Speak, tho' sure, with seeming diffidence. 1798 FERRIAR *Illustr. Sterne* i. 12 The diffidence of Erasmus prevented him from assuming that title. 1841 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *W. Hastings* (1854) 646/1 With great diffidence, we give it as our opinion. 1862 TROLLOPE *Orley F.* xxxii. (ed. 4) 229 She had aid aside whatever diffidence may have afflicted her earlier years, and now was able to speak out her mind.

† **Diffidency**. *Obs.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = DIFFIDENCE; distrust, mistrust.

1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 6 So doth diffidence wait vpon indirect and perfidious designments. 1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* i. i, He has the courage of men in despair, yet the diffidence and caution of Cowards. 1694 F. BRADGE *Disc. Parables* xiii. 450 He . . prays with great diffidence, and distrust of prevailing. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. i. 3 All diffidences, like night-fogs before the sun, disperse at her approach.

**Diffident** (difidēt), a. [ad. L. *diffident-em*, pr. pple. of *diffidēre* to mistrust; see DIFFIDE, and -ENT. (The opposite of CONFIDENT.)]

1. Wanting confidence or trust (in); distrustful, mistrustful (of).

1598 FLORIO, *Diffidente*, mistrustful, diffident. a 1618 RALEIGH *Mahomet* (1637) 207 In the constancy of his people he was somewhat diffident. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xii. 114 A fainting and a diffident Spirit. 1667 MILTON *P. L.*

viii. 562 Be not diffident Of Wisdom, she deserts thee not, if thou Dismiss her not, when most thou needest her nigh. 1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 159, I am somewhat diffident of the truth of those Stories. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* (1789) 131 A feeble man and diffident had need to pray daily, Lord, lead us not into temptation. 1802 H. MARTIN *Helen of Glenros* III. 330 Had I been more diffident in its effects, I had not trusted . . to it. 1873 SYMONDS *Gri. Poets* v. 141 The English are not musicians, and are diffident in general of the artist class.

2. Wanting in self-confidence; distrustful of oneself; not confident in disposition; timid, shy, modest, bashful. (The usual current sense.)

1648 *Eikon Bas.* xi. (1824) 88, I am not so diffident of My selfe, as brutishly to submit to any men's dictates. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* II. i, Let us appear nor rash nor diffident. 1785 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Lett.* 3 Jan., He [Dr. Johnson] never attacked the unassuming, nor meant to terrify the diffident. 1835 W. IRVING *Newstead Abbey* Crayon Misc. (1863) 362 She was shy and diffident. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. ii. 42 She little knew that the apparently diffident young man was the life and soul of his mess.

**Diffidently** (difidēntli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a diffident manner, with distrust or self-distrust.

(1) 1613 *State Trials, Cress of Essex* (1816) II. 83: He found it to be uncertainly and diffidently set down. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Diffidently*, distrustfully, suspiciously. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1742) III. 169, I looked, I suppose, a little diffidently. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Trails*, *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 Don't creep about diffidently; make up your mind.

† **Diffidentness**. *Obs.* rare-0. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = DIFFIDENCE.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1775 in ASH.

**Diffie**, obs. form of DEFY.

† **Diffind**, v. *Obs.* rare-0. [ad. L. *diffind-ere* to cleave asunder, f. *diff.*, DIS- + *findere* to cleave.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, To Diffind, to cut or cleave asunder. 1775 in ASH.

**Diffine**, -ition, etc., obs. ff. DEFINE, etc.

† **Diffinish**, -isse, v. *Obs.*: see DEFINISH.

† **Diffission**. *Obs.* rare-0. [ad. L. *diffission-em*, n. of action f. *diffindere* to cleave asunder.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Diffission*, a cleaving asunder.

† **Diffixed**, pa. pple. *Obs.* rare-0. [f. *diff.*, DIS- + L. *fixus*, FIXED.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Diffixed*, loosened, unfastened.

† **Diffilate**, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *diffilāt*-ppl. stem of *diffilāre* to blow apart, disperse by blowing, f. *diff.*, DIS- + *filāre* to blow.] *trans.* To blow apart or away.

1620 VENNIR *Via Recta* (1650) 311 Thereby . . vaporous and rheumatic superfluities are discussed and diffilated.

† **Diffilation**. *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *diffilāre*, *diffilāt*: see prec. Cf. obs. F. *diffilation* Cotgr.] Blowing asunder, or dispersing by blowing.

1568 SKYNE *The Pest* (1860) 18 Purgation is perfitit . . be . . fasting, and diffilation. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 76 Convenient refrigeration and diffilation of vapours. 1620 VENNIR *Via Recta* (1650) 301 Hindering the diffilation and dissipation of vaporous fumes.

b. In early Chemistry: see quot. 1706.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 247 A substance scarce capable of diffation or blowing away. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *Diffilation* . . A Term us'd by some Chymists, when Spirits raised by heat, are blown with a kind of Bellows, into the opposite Camera or Arch of the Furnace, and there found congealed. 1763 W. LEWIS *Commenc. Phil. Techn.* 211 Diffilation of the antimonial metal.

**Diffloorysh**, var. of DEFOURISH v. *Obs.*

**Diffuan** (difluēn). Also *diffuan*. *Chem.* [mod.L. *diffuere* to flow away, dissolve + -AN I. 2.] A chemical compound, obtained, as a loose white very soluble powder of bitter saline taste, by the action of heat on a solution of alloxanic acid.

1847 TURNER's *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) 787 *Diffuan*, this compound is found in the liquid which has deposited the leucocratic acid. 1863-74 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I. 138 s.v. *Alloxanic Acid*, An aqueous solution of alloxanic acid is decomposed by boiling, carbonic anhydride being abundantly evolved, and two new bodies formed, one of which . . diffuan, remains in solution, but may be precipitated by alcohol. *Ibid.* II. 322 *Diffuan*.

**Diffuence** (difluēns). [f. DIFFLUENT, or its L. source: see -ENCE. Cf. mod.F. *diffuence*.]

1. The action or fact of flowing apart or abroad; dispersion by flowing. Also *fig.*

1633 FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* viii. xvi, Their violence Fore danger spent with lavish diffuence, Was none, or weak in time of greatest exigence. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diffuence*, a looseness, a flowing forth or abroad. 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagam Idol.* I. 292 Such a confluence and diffuence make, he supposes, the four heads mentioned by Moses. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* x. 128 The loose, lawless diffuence of motion that goes by that name [dancing].

2. Dissolution into a liquid state; deliquescence; *spec.* in *Biol.* the peculiar mode of dissolution or disintegration of Infusoria, called by Dujardin 'molecular effusion'.

1847-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 712/1 Softening may vary from simple flabbiness to a state approaching diffuence. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 52 Such ameboid particles occasionally become detached by the method denominated 'diffuence'.

† **Diffuency**. *Obs.* rare-1. [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] Diffident condition; quality of flowing out in all directions, fluidity.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 50 Ice is only water congealed by the frigidity of the ayre, whereby it acquirith no new forme, but rather a consistence, or determination of its diffuency.



**Diffluent** (dif-flu-ent), *a.* [ad. L. *diffluent-em*, pr. pple. of *diffuere* to flow apart or away, *f. dif-*, *Dis-* 1 + *fluere* to flow. Cf. mod.F. *diffluent*.] Characterized by flowing apart or abroad; fluid; deliquescent. Also *fig.*

1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 626 Yet over-moist [Brain], againe Makes it (Memory) so laxe, so diffluent and thin, That nothing can be firmly fixt there-in. 1644 ANNE BRADSTREET *Poems* (1678) 33 What's diffluent I do consolidate. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Luke* xvii. 8 A loose, disinct, and diffluent mind is unfit to serve God. 1811 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXV. 228 Speech is confluent, rather than diffluent. 1851-9 OWEN in *Man. Sc. Eng.* 365 Their soft organic substance is commonly diffluent. 1880 GRAY in *Nat. Sc. & Relig.* 14 A formless, apparently diffluent and structureless mass.

† **Diffusous**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -<sup>o</sup>. [f. L. *diffusus* flowing asunder, overflowing (f. *diffuere*: see DIFFLUENT) + *-ous*.] = DIFFUSE.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Diffusous*, flowing forth, abroad or several ways.

† **Diffusive**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -<sup>1</sup>. [f. L. *diffusus* ppl. stem of *diffuere* (see DIFFLUENT) + *-ive*.] That flows in different or all directions.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* iii. ix. (1712) 166 What the Wind, join'd with no statick power but loose and diffusive, can do in shaking houses.

† **Diffode**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. med.L. *diffodere* (Joannes de Janua *Cathol.*) to dig out, f. L. *dif-*, *Dis-* 1 + *fovere* to dig. (Thence OF. *desfourir*, *desfourir* to dig out.) *trans.* To dig out, excavate.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 91 When a ditch is diffoded in the earth. 1657 *Physical Dict.* *Diffoded*, digged, as a hole or ditch is digged in the earth.

† **Difform** (dif-fōrm), *a.* *Obs.* Also 6 *dyfforme*. [ad. med. or mod.L. *difformis* is dissimilar in form, f. *dif-*, *Dis-* 4 + *forma* shape.]

1. Of diverse forms; differing in form.

1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* 14 b. The dyfforme facyon of the urinal. 1548 — *Urin. Physick* ix. (1651) 68 Other difform contents there be also. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvi. 300 The diff-form consistence . . of the Air at several distances from us. 1672 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5087 A confused Mixture of difform qualities. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iv. 38 The pleasures of the multitude are difforme and repugnant to each other.

2. Without symmetry or regularity of parts; not uniform; of irregular form.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* i. xvii. (1658) 193 What a difform net with a strange variety of meshes woud this be? 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 929 A difform or Papilionaceous Flower. 1707 S. CLARKE *3rd & 4th Defence* (1712) 7 If the Parts be dissimilar, then the Substance is difform or Heterogeneous. 1845 *Whitehall* iv. 19 A huge difform mass of steel and adamant.

† **Difform**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. Also 5 *defforme*. [a. OF. *difformer* (16th c. in Godef.), or ad. med.L. *difformare*, f. med.L. *difformis*; see prec.] *trans.* To bring out of conformity or agreement: the opposite of CONFORM *v.* 2.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks.* II. 150 Hereinne shulde ech man sue Crist . . and sij he be contrarie herto, he synneþ, difformed [i.e. defformyd] fro Cristis wille.

**Difform** (*a.* -*ourme*, etc., obs. f. DEFORM, etc. † **Difformed**, ppl. *a.* *Obs. rare*. [f. as DIFFORM *a.* + *-ED*.] Diversely or irregularly shaped.

1665 WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 145 Tumuli were . . set about . . with petty and difformed Blocks of broken Craggis.

† **Difformity** (dif-fōrm-iti), *Obs.* [a. f. *Difformitē* 1520 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. med.L. *difformitās*, f. *difformis* differing in form: see DIFFORM *a.*]

1. Difference or diversity of form; want of uniformity between things.

1330 PALSGR. *Introd.* 18 To avoyde all maner difformyte. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* Absurditē, difformities, vilkenness. c 1630 JACKSON *Cried* iv. ll. v. Wks. III. 273 This difformity was most apparent in their works . . for destitute of all good works most of them were not, but only of uniformity in working. 1646 JER. TAYLOR *Extens. Prayer* (T.), There must [thus] needs be infinite difformity in the publick worship. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. 1. 17 The Difformity of Texture. 1857 WEBB *Intellectualism* Locke vii. 126 Locke . . resolves all knowledge into a perception of the 'conformity' or 'difformity' of Ideas.

2. Divergence in form from, want of conformity with or to (a standard).

1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 138 b (T.), In respect of uniformity with the primitive church, as of difformity. 1640 P. DU MOULIN *Lett. Fr. Prot. to Scotchm. Conf.* 4 Among all the reformed Churches . . there is neither difformity nor difformity in that point. 1641 MAISTERTON *Serm.* 7 To judge of their conformity or difformity thereunto. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. xi. 48 They . . doe tacitly desire in them a difformity from the primitive rule. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iv. 45 In their conformity to . . or difformity from . . the perfect measure of morals.

† **Difformness**, *Obs. rare*. [f. DIFFORM *a.* + *-NESS*.] = prec.

1548 RECORDE *Urin. Physick* xi. 70/1 The difformenes [ed. 1651 difforments] and disagreing of the partes of it together.

**Difforse**, obs. f. DEFORSE *v.* (sense 4).

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints, Theodora* 565 Theodorus . . Our childe difforsit & it [be barne] gat.

**Diffoule**, [diffowl], var. DEFOUL *Obs.*

**Diffound**, obs. form of DIFFUND.

**Diffra'ct**, *a.* *Bot.* [ad. L. *diffra'ct-us* broken in pieces: see next.] 'Broken into areolæ with distinct interspaces.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

**Diffract** (dif-frækt'), *v.* [f. L. *diffra'ct-*, ppl. stem of *diffringere* to break in pieces, shatter, f. *dif-*, *Dis-* 1 + *frangere* to break.] *trans.* To break in pieces, break up; in *Optics*, To deflect and break up (a beam of light) at the edge of an opaque body or through a narrow aperture or slit; to affect with DIFFRACTION. Also *fig.*

1803 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 2 These fringes were the joint effects of the portions of light passing on each side of the slip of card, and infected, or rather diffracted, into the shadow. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* i. (1838) 7 It is . . for some obscure distorted image of right that he contends; an obscure image diffracted, exaggerated, in the wonder-fullest way.

Hence **Diffra'cted**, **Diffra'cting** ppl. adjs. 1849 H. ROGERS *Est.* (1866) III. 222 The diffracted appearance of various parts. 1873 TYNDALL *Lect. Light* ii. 92 The diffracting particles were becoming smaller. 1876 J. MARTINEAU *Hours Th.* (1877) 292 The devout [mind] ascends beyond all diffracted or intercepted rays to the primal light that flings them.

**Diffraction** (dif-fræk-shən), [ad. mod.L. *diffraction-em* (Grimaldi 1665), n. of action from *diffringere*: see prec. So F. *diffraction* 1666 in Hatz.-Darm.]

1. *Optics*. The breaking up of a beam of light (in the case of monochromatic light) into a series of light and dark spaces or bands, or (in that of white or other composite light) of coloured spectra, due to interference of the rays when deflected from their straight course at the edge of an opaque body or through a narrow aperture or slit.

(These phenomena were formerly denoted by the name INFLEXION; cf. also DEFLEXION.)

1671 *Phil. Trans.* VI. 3068 Light is propagated . . also by diffraction . . when the parts of Light, separated by a manifold dissection, do in the same medium proceed in different ways. 1803 YOUNG *Ibid.* XCIV. 13 The observations on the effects of diffraction and interference. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* iii. ii. (1838) 252 The diffraction or inflection of light, discovered by Grimaldi, a Jesuit of Bologna. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psych.* (1872) II. vi. xi. 138 Only on the theory of undulations can . . diffraction be accounted for. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxii. 154 All the hues produced by diffraction were exhibited in the utmost splendour. 1878 J. D. STEELE *Physics* 126 If we hold a small needle close to one eye and look toward the sun we see several needles. This is caused by diffraction.

b. *Acoustics*. An analogous phenomenon occurring in the case of sound-waves passing round the corner of a large body, as a house.

2. In etymol. sense: Breaking in pieces, breakage. *nonce-use*.

1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 286 There being . . no facts in proof of the contrary, that would not prove equally well the cessation of the eye on the removal or diffraction of the eye-glass.

3. *attrib.* (in sense 1), as *diffraction band*, *fringe*, *spectrum*, etc.; *diffraction grating*, a plate of glass or polished metal ruled with very close equidistant parallel lines, producing a spectrum by diffraction of the transmitted or reflected light.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 608 Barton's buttons, which are metallic buttons having very fine lines engraved on their surfaces . . exhibit magnificent diffraction spectra. 1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* x. iii. (1877) 847 A diffraction grating. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemini's Heavens* (ed. 3) 496 Observing the image of a large star out of focus. (If . . the diffraction rings are not circular, the screws of the cell should be carefully loosened [etc.]) 1873 TYNDALL *Lect. Light* ii. 91 The street-lamps . . looked at through the meshes of a handkerchief, show diffraction phenomena. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem. Astron.* vi. § 193 The essential part of the apparatus (spectroscope) is either a prism or train of prisms, or else a diffraction 'grating'.

**Diffractive** (dif-fræktiv), *a.* [f. L. *diffra'ct-*, ppl. stem (see DIFFRACT *v.*) + *-ive*. In mod.F. *diffra'ctif*, -*ive*.] Tending to diffract.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc. Voltaire* (1872) II. 120 Through whatever dim, besmoked and strangely diffractive media it may shine.

Hence **Diffra'ctively** *adv.*, in a diffractive manner; by diffraction.

1883 W. B. CARPENTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 268/2 s.v. *Microscope*, A marked distinction between . . objectives of low or moderate power . . worked dioptrically, and those of high power . . worked diffractionally.

[**Diffra'ctise**, -*ment*, *erron. f.* DISFRANCHISE, -*MENT*. See *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Diffrangible** (dif-frænzib'l), *a.* *rare* -<sup>o</sup>. [f. L. *diffringere*, changed to *diffra'ngere* + *-BLE*.] Capable of being diffracted. Hence **Diffra'ngi-bility**, capacity of being diffracted.

1882 C. A. YOUNG *Sun* iii. 98 The refrangibility of a ray and its diffrangibility, if we may coin the word, both depend upon the number of pulsations per second with which it reaches the diffracting or refracting surface.

† **Diffude**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [irreg. f. L. *diffundere* (perf. *diffudi*) to pour forth: see DIFFUSE.]

1. *trans.* To pour away.

1599 A. M. tr. Gabelkover's *Bk. Physicke* 61/2 Diffude . . that wyne & take other.

2. *trans. and intr.* = DIFFUSE *v.* 1.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 125 The clouds . . sometimes beake, and . . diffuse to some purpose. *Ibid.* 343 The benevolent heaven daily diffuses a gentle shower.

3. *trans.* To dissolve, liquefy.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 74 Fatness, marrow . . which with little heat [are] diffused.

**Diffugient** (dif-fu-zi-ent), ppl. *a.* *rare* -<sup>1</sup>. [ad. L. *diffugient-em*, pr. pple. of *diffugere* to flee in different directions, disperse, f. *dif-*, *Dis-* 1 + *fugere* to flee.] Fleeing away, dispersing.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers* 161/1 102 To-morrow the diffugient snows will give place to Spring.

† **Diffugous**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -<sup>o</sup>. [f. L. *diff-*, *dis-* + *fug-us* fleeing (in *refugus*, etc.): cf. prec.]

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Diffugous*, that fleeth divers ways.

† **Diffund**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5-6 *diffound* (e. [a. OF. *diffond-re*, -*fundre* (15th c. in Godef.) to shed, pour out, diffuse, ad. L. *diffundere*, f. *dif-*, *Dis-* 1 + *fundere* to pour.) *trans.* To pour out or abroad, to diffuse.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 257 For the kynde of lyht ys . . That . . It dyffoundyth the self wyth owte inqunacyoun. 1533 BELLENDEN *129* II. (1822) 156 It diffoundis the blude be quihik we lief . . throw all the vanis. 1574 J. JONES *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 8 It is the mouinge of the harte diffounded or sprede by the arteries.

Diffusable: see DIFFUSIBLE.

**Diffusate** (dif-fu-zet), *Chem.* [f. DIFFUSE *v.* + *-ATE*.] The amount of salt diffused in a solution; the crystalloid portion of a mixture which passes through the membrane in the process of chemical dialysis.

1850 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* CXL. 806 The diffusate or quantity of acid diffused was determined by precipitating the liquid. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 706 The amount of salt diffused, called the diffusion-product, or diffusate, is ascertained [etc.]. 1867 J. ATTFIELD *Chem.* (1885) 811 The portion passing through the septum is termed the diffusate, the portion which does not pass through is termed the dialysate.

**Diffuse** (dif-fu-z), *a.* Also 5-6 *dyf*, 5-7 *de-*. [ad. L. *diffusus*, pa. pple. of *diffundere*: see DIFFUND. Cf. F. *diffus*, -*use* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) perh. the immediate source; also It. *diffuso*.]

1. †1. Confused, distracted, perplexed; indistinct, vague, obscure, doubtful, uncertain. *Obs.*

(This sense (as if 'poured forth in divers contrary directions'), is not recorded in ancient L., but is found in all the Romanic langs.: thus, It. *diffuso*, defused, confused, scattered (Florio), Sp. *diffuso*, defused, out of order (Minshew), obs. F. *diffuse*, dyffuse, hard to be understande (Palsgr.), *diffusment*, disorderedly (Cotgr.).)

a 1400 *Cov. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 93 This matere is dyffuse and obscure. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. xiv. (1859) 82 I haue nat translated worde for word . . because of some thynges that were diffuse and in some place ouer derk. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* 213 When he had longe whylle lyen at the siege of a castel . . and sawe it was defuse to wyne by strength. *Ibid.* vii. ccxviii. 257 The pope gaue such a defuse sentence in this mater yf he lyfte y<sup>e</sup> stryfe vndermynd. a 1550 SKELTON *P. Sparrow* 806 It is dyffuse to fynde The sentence of his mynde. c 1560 *Dial. Secretary & Jealousy* iii. (Collier), A mater to me doubtfull and diffuse. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 55 The hounde . . hath mind of diffuse and longe waies: so that if they loose their masters, they goe by furre place of Lands . . to their masters houses againe. 1584 R. SCOT *Diuine Witcher.* xv. xliii. 393 Their strange names, their diffuse phrases. 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Wits* xi. (1597) 159 Men . . of . . feeble memory . . retaine a certaine diffuse notice of things. 1602 — *Cornwall* 74 b. The hurling to the Countrey, is more diffuse and confuse, as bound to few of these orders.

II. 2. Spread out in space; spread through or over a wide area; widespread, scattered, dispersed: the reverse of *confined* or *concentrated*.

a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 319 Our Empire o're the Universe diffuse. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus Hist.* iii. x. § 7 (The water is) cooler than one would expect in so diffuse a place as this. 1759 JOHNSON in *Boswell's Life* note, The pomp of wide margin and diffuse typography. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xiv. 119 Diffuse masses of nebulous light. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1870) I. v. 131 Floating matter . . invisible in diffuse daylight. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* viii. 188 They are not only diffuse, but they are subjective sensations.

† b. *fig.* Having a wide range, extensive. *Obs.*

1643 MILTON *Divorce* To Parl. Eng., Men . . of eminent spirit and breeding, joined with a diffuse and various knowledge of diuine and human things.

c. *Bot.* 'Applied to panicles and stems which spread and branch indifferently, but chiefly horizontally' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

1775 H. ROSE *Elem. Bot.* 71 A panicle is said to be diffuse when the partial footstalks diverge. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower*, Pl. IV. 132 Diffuse Toad-flax. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 18 Fumaria officinalis . . diffuse.

d. *Path.* Applied to diseases which widely affect the body or organ, in contradistinction to those which are circumscribed.

1807-66 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 57 To some cases . . the name of diffuse inflammation in the cellular membrane has been lately applied. 1874 ROOSA *Dis. Ear* (ed. 2) 150 Diffuse inflammation of the external auditory canal. 1877 ERICHSEN *Surg.* I. 14 Tendency to erysipelas, pyæmia, and low and diffuse inflammations generally.

e. *Embryol.* Applied to a form of non-deciduate placenta in which the villi are scattered.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 367 The non-deciduate placenta is either diffuse, when the villi are scattered . . or cotyledonary, when they are aggregated into patches.

3. Of a style of writing or speech: Using many words to convey the sense; extended, wordy, verbose: the opposite of *concise* or *condensed*.



1744 GRAY *Let. Poems* (1775) 146 [This] is no commendation of the English tongue, which is too diffuse, and daily grows more and more enervate. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* II. 194 Some parts of them will appear prolix and diffuse. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* i. vii. Too strong and concise, not diffuse enough for a woman. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introd. Burke's Wks.* 47 His style is always full. . . and in many places even diffuse. 1868 Pref. to *Digby's Voy. Medit.* 22 Digby, who as a writer is always diffuse, dwells upon the wonder.

**Diffuse** (difū'z), *v.* Also 6-7 **defuse**. [*f. L. diffus-*, ppl. stem of *diffundere* to pour out or away: see **DIFFUND**. Cf. *F. diffuser* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

**1. +1. trans.** To pour out as a fluid with wide dispersion of its molecules; to shed. *Obs.*

1598 FLORIO, *Diffundere*, to defuse, to shed. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 79 Who, with thy saffron wings, upon my flowers Diffusest honey drops, refreshing showers. 1634 W. TIRWHITT *Tr. Balsac's Lett.* 400 A place whereon Heaven diffused all its Graces. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 4 [This] diffuses great light over the history of those nations.

**2.** To pour or send forth as from a centre of dispersion; to spread abroad over a surface, or through a space or region; to spread widely, shed abroad, disperse, disseminate. **a.** (material things, or physical forces or qualities).

1590 SPENSER *F. Q. II.* ii. 4 The . . . veneme . . . Their blood . . . infected hath, Being diffused through the senseless tronck. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 312 The vital virtue in them . . . is . . . spread and diffused throughout the whole body. 1627 MAY *Lucan* ix. (1631) 606 Those trees no shadow can diffuse. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 95 The Head diffused nerves to the several members. 1660 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. i. v. 27 The Phenicians . . . began to diffuse themselves throughout the whole of the Midland Sea. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 308 From pole to pole the winds diffuse the sound. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 190 ¶ 6 Diffuse thy riches among thy friends. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. iii. ii. 142 Hot water in which cow's dung has been diffused. 1815 SHELLEY *Demon World* 227 Ten thousand spheres diffused their lustre through its adamant gates. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. vii. 260 The colours of the sky are due to minute particles diffused through the atmosphere.

**b.** (immaterial or abstract things).

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 31 The charite of God is diffused & spred in our hertes. 1656 BRAMHALL *Replie* vi. 270 The true Catholic Church, diffused over the World. 1689 SHADWELL *Bury F.* II, His fame is diffus'd throughout the town. 1814 D'ISRAËL *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 363 Diffusing a more general taste for the science of botany. 1839 JAMES *Louis XIV.* III. 114 A general rumour began to diffuse itself through the court. 1852 MASSON *Ess. L.* (1856) 32 A heartless man does not diffuse geniality and kindness around him, as Goethe did.

**c.** *fig.* The reverse of *collect* or *concentrate*; to dissipate.

1608-11 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Vows* i. § 79 The one gathers the powers of the soule together . . . the other diffuses them. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 190 ¶ 9 Determined to avoid a close union . . . and to diffuse himself in a larger circle. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 274 He diffused himself in serene scholarship till too late.

**3.** To extend or spread out (the body or limbs) freely; in *pa. pple.*, Extended or spread out. *arch.* and *poetic.*

1671 MILTON *Samson* 118 See how he lies at random, carelessly diffused. 1706 WATTS *Horæ Lyr.* (1779) 284 Beneath your sacred shade diffused we lay. 1806-7 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) II. xxxiii. After having . . . diffused yourself on the sofa. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 636 His limbs did rest, Diffused and motionless, on the smooth brink Of that obscurest chasm.

**4. intr.** (*for refl.*) To be or become diffused, to spread abroad (*lit.* and *fig.*).

a 1653 [see **DIFFUSING** below]. 1700 S. PARKER *Six Philos. Ess.* 52 It [the Chemist's Fire] does not merely sustain it self, but propagates too, and diffuses upon the ruins of its neighbours. a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Poet. Wks. 1721 II. 12 Love . . . Will all diffuse in Extacy. 1785 *Eugenius* II. 192 In several other parts . . . the same benevolent spirit and moral improvement are diffusing. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxi. The silver cloud diffusing slowly past.

**5. Physics. a. trans.** To cause (gases or liquids) to intermingle by diffusion; to disperse by diffusion. **b. intr.** Said of fluids: To intermingle or interpenetrate each other by diffusion; to pass by diffusion. See **DIFFUSION** 5.

**a.** 1808 DALTON *New Syst. Chem. Philos.* I. 150 Gases always intermingle and diffuse themselves amongst each other, if exposed ever so carefully. *Ibid.* 191 When two equal measures of different gases are thus diffused. 1831 T. GRAHAM in *L. & E. Phil. Mag.* (1833) II. 179 The ascent of the water in the tube, when hydrogen is diffused, forms a striking experiment. 1849 — in *Phil. Trans.* (1850) 5 The phial was filled up with the solution to be diffused.

**b.** 1831 GRAHAM in *L. & E. Phil. Mag.* (1833) II. 189 The air does not diffuse out against so strong a pressure. 1849 — in *Phil. Trans.* (1850) 4 The carbonic acid found in the upper bottle, and which had diffused into it from the lower. 1854 *Ibid.* 178 Water appears to diffuse four times more rapidly than alcohol. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 127 Every gas diffuses at a certain rate.

**II. +6. trans.** To distract, perplex, disorder, render confused or indistinct. *Obs.* (Cf. **DIFFUSE** a. 1; and see **DIFFUSED** I.)

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* i. iv. a If but as well [1st Folio will] I other accents borrow, That can my speech defuse.

Hence **Diffusing** *ppl. a.*

a 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* I. 9 The Spirit is as Oyl, of a diffusing nature. 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 286 She had told her, with diffusing circles of surprise.

**Diffused** (difū'zd, *poet.* -ēd), *ppl. a.* Also 6-7 **defused**. [*f. DIFFUSE* *v.* + **ED** I.]

**I. +1. Confused, distracted, disordered, obscure.** [Cf. **DIFFUSE** a. 1, **DIFFUSE** *v.* 6.]

1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxxiii. 19 So diffused a language, that it maye not be vnderstonde. 1591 GREENE *Pareus*. *Folly* Cij b, I have seene an English gentleman so defused in his sties, his doublet being for the weare of Castile, his hose for Venice, his hat for France. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. i. ii. 78 Defus'd infection of man. 1599 — *Hen. V.* v. ii. 61 Sterne Lookes, defus'd Attyre, And every thing that seemes vnaturall. 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn.* (1842) 6 The whole lumpe of this defused chaos. 1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 845 There is no diuine word (as Tertullian speaketh :) so dissolute and defused, that onely the words may be defended, and not the true meaning of the wordes set downe.

**II. 2. Spread abroad, widespread; dispersed over a large area; + covering a wide range of subjects (obs.).**

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* xvi. ii. (1620) 541 Christ . . . in those houses, that is, in those Churches, the diffused Nations shall inhabit. For Iaphet is diffused. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) II. 123 Able to exempt themselves from defused powers. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal. Introd.* 15 Galen, with all his vast and diffused Learning. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 81 He had a most diffused love to all mankind. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xxxvii. 413 The diffused light of myriads of stars. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 748 Within two hours in direct sunlight, within six hours in diffused daylight.

**+3. = DIFFUSE** a. 3. *Obs.*

1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 64 In pleadinge [there ought to be] . . . a diffucile enteraunce, and a defused [1636 diffused] determination.

**Diffusedly** (difū'zēdli), *adv.* [*f. prec.* + **LY** 2.] In a diffused manner.

**I. +1. Confusedly, obscurely; disorderly. Obs.** [See **DIFFUSE** a. 1.]

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 16 In this stone is . . . seene . . . the verie form of a Tode, with bespotted and coloured feete, but those vglye and defusedly. 1588 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 395 Whose memorie doth remain vnto this day amongst the . . . people, although diffusedly. a 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. iii. Goe not so diffusedly.

**II. 2. With diffusion or spreading abroad; dispersedly; with interpenetration.**

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Diffusamente*, diffusedly. 1611 COTGR., *Ca & la*, diffusedly, scattering. a 1711 KEN *Hymnology* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 303 Till from thy powerful Word to rude dull Mass, Life energetick should diffus'dly pass. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* iv. 101 Each, widely scattered, and diffusedly, flies. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Sept. 5/1 The heavy metals . . . are present, though far more diffusedly.

**+b.** In the broad or extended sense. *Obs.*

a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 100 Taking Iudah either restrainedly, for the Tribe . . . or diffusedly, for the nation.

**+3. Diffusely; with much fullness or prolixity of language; at large. Obs.**

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* Cont. (ed. 7) A iiv, As Monte Regio wrote diffusely, and at large, so Copernicus wrote of the same briefly. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v. iv. 218 Of this more diffusely in my third booke. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 193 Those who have diffusely wrote on Amphitheatres. 1805 *Ann. Reg.* 1054 [They] have also diffusely written on Brasil. 1817 J. LAWRENCE in *Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 38 Many . . . will descant most ably, diffusely, and elegantly upon the superstructure.

**Diffusedness.** [*f. as prec.* + **-NESS**.] The condition or quality of being diffused.

**+1. Confusedness, perplexity, obscurity. Obs.**

1611 COTGR., *Obscurité*, obscurité, diffusednesse.

**2. The quality of being widely dispersed.**

a 1636 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm.* (1856) I. 378 Willing to reduce the diffuseness of our repentance at large to the certainty of some one set time. 1681-2 BOYLE *New Exp. Icy Noctiluca* 46 A conjecture I had made about the great diffuseness of the Noctilucal Matter. 1747 EDWARDS *Canons Crit.* xxii. (1765) 211 It is the diffuseness, or extent of her infection which is here described.

**Diffusely** (difū'sli), *adv.* [*f. DIFFUSE* a. + **LY** 2.] In a diffuse manner.

**+1. Confusedly, obscurely. Obs.**

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* II. (1570) Biv b, Diffusely thou speakest to vnderstande.

**2. In a diffused or widespread manner; with wide dispersion.**

1552 HULOET, *Diffuselye, diffuse*. 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* vi. 936 (Seager), Pleas'd that her magic fame diffusely flies. c 1839 LANDOR *Wks.* (1846) I. 464 The sun colours the sky most deeply and most diffusely when he hath sunk below the horizon. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 189 Centaurea calcitrapa, diffusely branched. 1874 LOMMEL'S *Light* 12 The light is diffusely reflected from their surface.

**3. In many words, verbosely, copiously; fully, at large: the opposite of concisely.**

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* cxvii. Sel. Wks. I. 391 It sufficeth to Mathew to telle . . . bigynnyng at Abraham. But Luk . . . tellib more diffusely how man stieb up to God, from Adam to be Trinite. 1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* xi. (R.), These places have been more diffusely urged in a late discourse to this purpose. 1783 H. BLAIR *Lect.* xviii. (R.), A sentiment, which, expressed diffusely, will barely be admitted to be just, expressed concisely, will be admired as spirited. 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iv. iii. 126 That great branch of ethics, has been so diffusely handled by the casuists . . . that Grotius deserves . . . credit for the brevity with which he has laid down the simple principles.

**Diffuseness** (difū'snēs), [*f. as prec.* + **-NESS**.] The quality of being diffuse; *esp.* in speech or literary style, the opposite of *conciseness*.

1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 46 He . . . spreads out his conceptions with tedious diffuseness. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 283 People dreaded their violence and their diffuseness. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 23 The apology for delay and diffuseness which occurs not unfrequently in the Republic. 1892 *Speaker* 22 Oct. 505/2 Notes. . . written with intolerable diffuseness, dullness, and obscurity.

**Diffuser** (difū'zai), [*f. DIFFUSE* *v.* + **ER** 1.]

**1. One who or that which diffuses or spreads abroad.**

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* V. i. 19 (R.) The Holy Ghost . . . being the author and diffuser of them into our hearts. 1681 MANNINGHAM *Disc. conc. Truth* 3a (T.) Diffusers of secular learning. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 545 The diffusers, not the inventors, of their unprincipled principles. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperilla's Lett.* III. 96 Women . . . become the most useful diffusers of their own faith. 1893 *Arena* (Boston) Nov. 707 Promoter of purity, diffuser of sweetness and light.

**2. spec.** A contrivance for diffusing air, light, heat, etc.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 114/1 Patent Inlets and Air Diffusers for Buildings. 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1242/1 The burners were shaded with the new bead ray diffusers. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* July 216/2 Patents have been granted for 'diffusers', whereby the lightning is to be distributed over a larger area than, presumably, it could find unassisted.

**Diffusibility** (difū'zib'li), [*f. DIFFUSIBLE* + **-ITY**.] Capacity of being diffused; *esp.* in *Physics*, as a measurable quality of gases or fluids.

1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 489 On account of their greater diffusibility in the atmosphere. 1849 [see **DIFFUSIBLE**]. 1861 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* 183 Low diffusibility is not the only property which the bodies . . . possess in common. 1883 *Forin. Rev.* 1 Oct. 598 Influenza . . . is remarkable for its amazing diffusibility.

**Diffusible** (difū'zib'l), *a.* Also **-able**. [*f. L. diffus-*, ppl. stem of *diffundere* to pour out, **DIFFUSE** + **-IBLE**: so in *mod.F.*] Capable of being diffused; *spec.* in *Physics*, having the capacity, as a fluid, of spreading itself between the molecules of a contiguous fluid.

1782 CLARK in *Med. Commun.* I. 64 note, The infection . . . being of an exceedingly diffusible nature. 1794 J. HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 151 The moveable or diffusible heat in bodies, by which we are made to feel. 1812 PINKERTON *Petrar.* II. 425 It is not diffusible in cold water. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 65 The volatile oil of Cajaputi is . . . a highly diffusible stimulant. 1849 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* (1850) 4 A diffusibility like that of gases, if it exists in liquids, should afford means for the separation and decomposition even of unequally diffusible substances. 1864 H. SPENCER *Biol.* I. 19 Hydrochloric acid is seven times as diffusible as sulphate of magnesia.

Hence **Diffusibleness** = **DIFFUSIBILITY**.

1847 CRAIG, *Diffusibleness*, diffusibility.

**+ Diffusile, a. Obs. rare** -°. [*ad. L. diffusil-is* diffusive, *f. diffus-*, ppl. stem of *diffundere* to **DIFFUSE**.] = **DIFFUSIBLE**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Diffusile*, spreading.

**Diffusimeter** = next.

**Diffusio-meter.** [*f. L. diffusio* diffusion + **-METER**.] An apparatus for measuring the rate of diffusion of gases.

1866 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* CLVI. 399 The diffusio-meter, consisting of a plain glass tube . . . closed at the upper end by a thin plate of stucco, and open below. 1879 *Nature* XXI. 191 The diffusio-meter which I have constructed.

**Diffusion** (difū'zən), Also 6 **defusion**. [*ad. L. diffusio-nem*, n. of action from *diffundere* to pour out; see **DIFFUND**. Also in *mod.F.* (1610 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

**+1. The action of pouring or shedding forth; outpouring, effusion. Obs.**

c 1374 [see 4]. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 268 The Diffusion of Species Visible. a 1631 *Donne in Select.* (1840) 49 Diffusion of y<sup>e</sup> Holy Ghost.

**2. The action of spreading abroad; the condition of being widely spread; dispersion through a space or over a surface; wide and general distribution.**

1591 DRAYTON *Harmonie of Church, Song of Faithfull*, He stood aloft and compassed the land, and of the nations doth defusion make. [Cf. *Habakkuk* iii. 6.] 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 46 The blood gathering up by an unequal diffusion into the upper parts. 1655 *Phil. Trans.* I. 50 A Medium . . . much less disposed to assist the diffusion of Cold. 1797-1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 166 A stream spread into listless diffusion. 1821 CRAIG *Lect. Drawing* iii. 168 To the painter . . . the diffusion of light . . . is of high importance. 1842 BISCHOFF *Woollen Manuf.* II. 261 The propagation and diffusion of that breed of sheep.

**b. The condition of branching out on all sides.**

a 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 34 This diffusion and spreading of its Branches. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 414 ¶ 5 A Tree in all its Luxuriancy and Diffusion of Boughs.

**c. quasi-concr.** That which is extended, a diffused extension or extent. *rare.*

a 1566 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 2 Space is an Infinite, and Unmoveable Diffusion every way. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 36 ¶ 11 The Sea is . . . an immense diffusion of waters.

**+d. In diffusion; in distribution among the members of a body generally; = DIFFUSIVELY** b; cf. **DIFFUSIVE** 3. *Obs.*

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (R.), And therefore the determination of councils pertains to all, and is handled by all, not in diffusion but in representation.

**3. fig.** Spreading abroad, dispersion, dissemination (of abstract things, as knowledge).



1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 101 ¶ 2 The writer... receives little advantage from the diffusion of his name. 1758 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 224 The universal diffusion of learning among a people. 1834 J. BOWRING *Minor Morals, Story Perseverance* 146 This diffusion of enjoyment. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II. i. 14 The effect which the general diffusion of knowledge produces on society. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 461 The rapid diffusion of the new doctrines in France. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. xiv. 133 There is a wider diffusion of taste among the many.

4. Of speech or writing: Diffuseness; prolixity, copiousness of language.

In quot. 1374 (which stands quite alone in point of date) the sense is rather 'use of diffuseness, copious outpouring of speech.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 247 (ap6) Nere it that I wilne as now tabegge Diffusion of speche, I coude almost A thousand olde stories thee allegge. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Akenide*. The reader wanders through the gay diffusion, sometimes amazed, and sometimes delighted. 1785 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. xlv. 244 Attributing to the former [Demosthenes] conciseness, and to the latter [Tully] diffusion. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1772 (1816) II. 184. I love his knowledge, his genius, his diffusion, and affluence of conversation. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 278 The power of diffusion without being diffuse would seem to be the highest merit of narration.

5. *Physics*. The permeation of a gas or liquid between the molecules of another fluid placed in contact with it; the spontaneous molecular mixing or interpenetration of two fluids without chemical combination.

1808 DALTON *New Syst. Chem. Philos.* I. 191 The diffusion of gases through each other is effected by means of the repulsion belonging to the homogeneous particles. 1831 T. GRAHAM *L. & E. Phil. Mag.* (1833) II. 175 (On the Law of the Diffusion of Gases.) The diffusion or spontaneous intermixture of two gases in contact is effected by an interchange in position of indefinitely minute volumes of the gases... These replacing volumes of the gases may be named *equivalent volumes of diffusion*. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 323 *Diffusion*... takes place both when the fluids are in immediate contact, and when they are separated by porous membranes or other partitions. 1878 A. H. GREEN *Coal* i. 11 A portion of the carbonic acid is dissipated by diffusion. 1885 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 718 The sugar is the migratory product which takes part in the diffusion; the starch-grains are the temporarily stationary product.

6. *attib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly sense 5), as *diffusion-apparatus*, *-bulb*, *-cell*, *-circle*, *-coefficient*, *-instrument*, *-phial*, *-tube*, *-volume*.

1831 GRAHAM in *L. & E. Phil. Mag.* (1833) II. 178 A simple instrument which I shall call a Diffusion-tube was constructed. *Ibid.* 179 When such a diffusion-tube... was filled with hydrogen over mercury, the diffusion or exchange of air for hydrogen instantly commenced, through the minute pores of the stucco. *Ibid.* 186 The first time a diffusion-bulb is tried, it generally gives the diffusion volume of hydrogen below the truth. 1849—in *Phil. Trans.* (1850) 5 The saline solution in the diffusion cell or phial thus communicated freely with about 5 times its volume of pure water. 1858—*Elem. Chem.* II. 612 Another method of determining the diffusion-coefficient of a salt has been devised by Jolly. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Diffusion-apparatus*, a mode of extracting the sugar from cane or beet-root by dissolving it out with water. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* III. ii. 399 If the object be... removed farther away from the lens, the rays... will be brought to a focus in front of the screen, and, subsequently diverging, will fall upon the screen as a circular patch composed of a series of circles, the so-called diffusion circles. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diffusion apparatus*, a cell divided into two parts by a porous septum or diaphragm.

**Diffusionist.** [*f.* DIFFUSION + -IST.] One who adheres to a theory of diffusion; and also *attrib.* 1893 *Athenaeum* 25 Nov. 736/3 The most strenuous advocate of the diffusionist theory [of folk-tales].

**Diffusive** (*diffū'siv*), *a.* Also 7 *defusive*. [*f.* *L. diffūs*-ppl. stem of *diffundere* to DIFFUSE + -IVE. Cf. *F. diffusif*, -ive, found 15-16th c., but app. unused in 17-18th c. (Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. Having the quality of diffusing (*trans.*); dispensing or shedding widely or bountifully.

1614 T. ADAMS in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxxxiii. 2 Christ's grace is so diffusive of itself, that it conveys holiness to us. 1641 MILTON *Ck. Govt.* II. (1851) 104 So diffusive of knowledge and charity. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiii. (1700) 77 It is his [the sun's] Nature to be diffusive of his Light. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Ded., Diffusive of the goods which they enjoy'd. 1714 BERKELEY *Serm.* I. Tim. i. 2 Wks. 1871 IV. 613 The most ardent and diffusive charity. 1748 R. BLAIR *Grave* 611 The big-swoln inundation, Of mischief more diffusive. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 149 *note*, Matters diffusive of such an extent of moral good.

2. Having the quality of diffusing itself or of being diffused; tending to be widely dispersed or distributed; characterized by diffusion. *a. lit.* of material things, or physical qualities, etc.; *spec.* in *Physics* (cf. DIFFUSION 5).

1632 DONNE in *Select.* (1840) 89 So are these spices, and incense, and spikenard, of a diffusive and spreading nature, and breathe even over the walls of the garden. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Rev. Wks.* (1660) 187 Leaven bath... a diffusive faculty. 1683 *Land. Gas.* No. 1856/5 Cherished... by the diffusive beams of the Sun. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 26 All fluid bodies are diffusive. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 412 ¶ 1 Our Sight... may be considered as a more delicate and diffusive kind of Touch. 1727 THOMSON *Britannia* 144 Far as the sun rolls the diffusive day. c 1750 SHENSTONE *Ruin'd Abbey* 107 His less'ning flock In snowy groups diffusive scud the vale. 1851 GRAHAM in *Phil. Trans.* CXLI. 483 The diffusive relation of the two bases. 1860 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 31 This important property is called the diffusive power of gases.

*b. fig.* of immaterial or abstract things.

1634 HABBINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 100 A common courtier... hath his love so diffusive among the beauties, that man is not considerable. 1677 GALT *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 190 Democracy hath a diffusive faculty, as it takes in the concerns and interests of each individual. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* III. 43 The diffusive circle of his benevolence was circumscribed only by the limits of the human race. 1832 TENNYSON 'You ask me why' iv. The strength of some diffusive thought Hath time and space to work and spread. 1871 SMILER *Charac.* III. (1876) 71 The good character is diffusive in its influence.

† 3. Of a body of people: As consisting of members in their individual capacity. The 'diffusive body' is contrasted, by the notion of individually diffused or distributed action, with the 'collective body', and, by that of universal participation, with a 'representative body'. The action of the 'diffusive body' is that in which every member of the body shares directly. (Common in 17th c.) *Obs.*

1642 *Answer to Printed Bk.* 11 The election of the diffusive, not of any representative body. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* ix. 161 The incompetency of the Church in its diffusive Capacity to be Judge of Controversies. 1647 DIGGES *Unlawf. Taking Arms* III. 66 If actions of this nature were unwarrantable in the diffusive body, they are so in the representative. 1660 FULLER *Mist Contempl.* I. (1841) 259 The diffusive nature was never more careful in their elections. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. lxxviii, His Majesty and all his People, both representative and diffusive. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (1743) I. 259 They are not agreed... where this infallibility is seated; whether in the pope... or a council... or in the diffusive body of Christians. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Ketticwell* III. x. 212 That the Supreme Power was Fundamentally in the whole Body Diffusive of the People.

4. Prolix in diction or speech; = DIFFUSE *a.* 3. (Sometimes in good sense: Copious, full.)

1699 BURNET 39 *Art. Pref.* (1700) 2 The heaviness... of Stile, and the diffusive length of them, disgusted me. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) VIII. xviii. vii. 57 Polybius... generally is diffusive enough. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* V. 257, I have... been unavoidably, and I am afraid tiresomely, diffusive. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Lib.* (1892) I. i. 34 He is less diffusive and more pointed than usual.

† 5. *Bot.* = DIFFUSE *a.* 2 c. *Obs.*

1756 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 815 The rigid leaved Bell-flowers, with a diffusive panicle and patulous flowers.

† 6. Difficult to understand, obscure: = DIFFUSE *a.* 1. *Obs.*

1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xxii. 266 Whereas Turcopolier was so diffusive a name as not worthy the pains of pronouncing.

**Diffusively** (*diffū'sivli*), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.]

In a diffusive manner or condition; see the *adj.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 54 It is diffusively good, in as much as it is fit... to bestow good upon others. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 198 Whether the primitive... Animals... were diffusively created over the habitable or dry Ground as Vegetables were. 1710 *Managers' Pro & Con* 67 May the Influence of good Examples... be... diffusively prevailing. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm.* St. Mary's Oxford 18 So diffusively hath this doctrine descended to posterity. 1787 HAWKINS *Johnson* 129 Rhapsodically and diffusively eloquent. 1816 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 543 It branches more diffusively. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mandi* iii. (1869) 75 Probably Thracians existed diffusively, like Pelasgians, among the Greeks. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* I. iii. 110 The particles of the crystals unite diffusively with the water.

† 7. In, or with respect to, the individual members; individually, severally; cf. DIFFUSIVE 3. *Obs.*

1644 *Narr. Beginnings & Causes War* 19 The Subjects of the Kingdom of England diffusively considered cannot take up Arms against the King, and how then can their Representatives assembled in Parliament? 1644 Bp. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* II. 25 The people all and every one, diffusively, collectively, representatively. 1710 BENTLEY *Phil. Lips.* § 35 (T.) *Εκκλησία*... means diffusively the whole community of the Christian name.

**Diffusiveness** (*diffū'sivness*). [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being diffusive.

1630 DONNE *Serm.* lxvii. 726 The extent and Diffusiveness of this Sinne. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiii. (1700) 19 Those... Excellences, which the Diffusiveness of his Goodness, makes him pleased to communicate. 1700 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* III. 154 The first fault, that I shall find with a modern legend, is its diffusiveness. 1831 GRAHAM in *L. & E. Phil. Mag.* (1833) II. 356 A certain proportion of each of the mixed gases... corresponding to its individual diffusiveness. 1848 HALLAM *Med. Ages* viii. *note* xi, An Essay, written with remarkable perspicuity and freedom from diffusiveness. 1854 W. H. RIEDEL in *Harper's Mag.* June 68/1 The natural buoyancy and diffusiveness of smoke.

**Diffusivity** (*diffū'siviti*). *Physics*. [*f.* DIFFUSIVE + -ITY. Cf. *activity*, *conductivity*.] Diffusive quality; capacity of diffusion (as a measurable quality of liquids, gases, heat, etc.); = DIFFUSIBILITY.

1876 TAIT *Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* xi. 280 We may speak of the diffusivity of one substance in solution in another. 1881 EVERETT *Deschanel's Nat. Philos.* xxxv. 413 'Diffusivity' (to use the name recently coined by Sir Wm. Thomson) measures the tendency to equalization of temperature. 1882 *Nature* XXVI. 567 'Diffusivity', that is... conductivity divided by thermal capacity of unit volume.

**Diffusor**, var. of DIFFUSER.

**Diffusan**: see DIFFLUAN.

**Diffoil** (*doi'foil*), *a. nonce-wd.* [*f.* DI-2, after *trefoil*, etc.] (See *quat.*)

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. iii. 90 The elementary structure of all important trees may, I think... be resolved

into three principal forms: three-leaved... four-leaved... and five-leaved... Or, in well-known terms, *trefoil*, *quatrefoil*, *cinqufoil*. The simplest arrangement... in which the buds are nearly opposite in position... cannot, I believe, constitute a separate class... If it did, it might be called *diffoil*.

**Dify** (*a*, *obs.* form of *DEIFY*).

**Dig** (*dig*), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *dygge* (n, 4-7 *digge*, (5 *degge*), 6-*dig*. Pa. t. and ppl. *digged* (4-*ide*, 5 *dygged*, *deggyd*, *deghit*); also *dug* (pa. t. 8-, pa. ppl. 6-; in 7 *dugg*). [Found since 14th c.; prob. a. *F. diguer*, according to Darmesteter properly 'creuser la terre', to dig or hollow out the ground, by extension = 'piquer' to prick or prod, as now used in Normandy; also, in the Manège, *diguer un cheval* to dig the spur into a horse; related to *F. digue* dike, also to *F. digon*, *digot*, iron prongs for catching fish and shell-fish, *digonner* 'to dig, or prick' (Norm.) Cotgr. Cf. also *Da. dige* dike, ditch, trench, *vib.* to raise a dike.

*Dig* cannot be derived from, or in any way directly related to, OE. *dic* dike, ditch, and *dician* to dike, embank, from which it differs both in vowel and final consonant; but if the French derivation be correct, it goes back through *F.* to the same Teutonic root. It is properly a weak verb, pa. t. and ppl. *digged*, but in 16th c. received a strong pa. ppl. *dug*, analogous to *stuck*, which since 18th c. has also been used as pa. t.]

**I. intr.**

1. 'To work in making holes or turning the ground' (J.); to make an excavation; to work with a spade or other tool similarly employed.

Locally the word was, and in some cases still is, the technical term for working with a mattock as distinguished from a spade, the latter being 'graving' or 'delving'. Cf. *quots.* 1530, 1691; also 1611, 1888 in sense 4.

c 1330 *Orfeo* 239 in *Ritson Met. Rom.* II. 258 Now he most bothe digge and wrote, Er he have his file of rote. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 99 Digge about þe vyne rotis. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* Rollis III. 139 (Matz.) Þey founde a mannys heed in þat place while þey digged. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvi. 267 Thei schullen dyggen and mynen so strongly. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 121/1 *Dyggen*, supra in delvyn. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* III. 7 (Harl. MS.) He toke a shoville, and dygged in the erthe. c 1500 *Ballad on Money* in *Halliwell*. *Nugae Poet.* 48 The plowman hymselfe dothe dyge and delve In storme, snowe, frost and rayne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 120 b, They that dygge for water. 1530 PALSGR. 516/1, I dygge in the grounde with a mattocke. 1607 DEKKER *Wk. of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II. 107 When mines are to be blowne vp men dig low. 1611 BIBLE *Exod.* vii. 24 The Egyptians digged round about the river. 1691 BROCKESBY in *Ray N.C. Words*, s.v. *Dig*, In Yorkshire, they distinguish between digging and graving; to dig is with a Mattock; to grave, with a Spade. 1755 JOHNSON *Review Blackwell's Mem. Crt. Augustus* Wks. X. 185 Mr. Blackwell has neither digged in the ruins of any demolished city, nor [etc.]. 1836 EMERSON *Nat., Spirit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 168 If labourers are digging in the field hard by. 1873 C. ROBINSON *N.S. Wales* 35 He went so far as to recommend the unemployed miners of Cornwall to come out here and dig for it [gold].

*b.* Said of animals: to excavate the ground with snout or claws.

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* xxvii. 15 There an irchoun hadde dichis... and diggide aboute [1382 *dist.* deluded]. 1535 COVERDALE *Ibid.*, There shall the hedgehogge buyde, digge... and bringe forth his yonge ones. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 122 They [ants] dug deeper and deeper to deposit their eggs.

*c. fig.* with allusion to the general sense; also *spec.* to study hard and closely at a subject (U.S.).

1789 *Trifler* No. 43. 549 Youths who never digged for the rich ore of knowledge thro' the pages of the *Rambler*. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* IV. xv. 'Tis a well of living waters, Whose inexhaustible bounties all might drink, But few dig deep enough. 1827-8 *Harvard Reg.* 303 Here the sunken eye and sallow countenance bespoke the man who dug sixteen hours per diem. 1865 LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Little Women* II. xii. 165 Laurie 'dug' to some purpose that year.

2. With various prepositional constructions: To penetrate or make one's way into or through something by digging; to make an excavation or loosen the soil under anything.

1535 COVERDALE *Esai.* viii. 8 Thou sonne off man, dygge thorow the wall. 1580 BARET *Act. D.* 697 To digge vnder an hill, *suffodere montem*. 1611 BIBLE *Joh* xxiv. 16 In the darke they digge through houses. 1628 HOBES *Thucyd.* (1822) 76 They united themselves by digging through the common walls between house and house. 1795 ADDISON *Trav.* (J.), The Italians have often dug into lands described in old authors, as the places where statues or obelisks stood, and seldom failed of success. 1823 *Examiner* 799/4 He seemed to dig into his subject. 1865 GOSSE *Land & Sea* (1874) 5 The little boat ploughed and dug through the green and foaming waves. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Dig into*, to set about a job of work in earnest and with energy.

**II. trans.**

3. To penetrate and excavate or turn up (the ground, or any surface) with a spade or similar tool.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 6747 (Trin.) Peof hous breking or diggyng ground If mon him smyte [etc.]. 1382 WYCLIF *Esai.* viii. 8 Sone of man, dig the wal; and whanne Y hadde thur diggide the wal, o dore aperide. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* I. iv. 5 Who digs hills because they do aspire. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* VI. (R.) A rav'nous vulture... still for the growing liver digg'd his breast.

*b.* Said of an animal penetrating and turning up (the ground) with its snout, etc.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. cil. (1495) 847 The molle hathe a snowte... and dyggeth therwith the erthe and castyth vpp that he dyggyth. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* 44\*-2



11. 398 The bristled Boar .. New grinds his arming Tusks, and digs the Ground.

4. *spec.* To break up and turn over (the soil) with a mattock, spade, or the like, as an operation of tillage. (See sense 1 as to technical use in quot. 1888.)

1388 WYCLIF *Isa.* v. 6 It [a vineyard] schal not be kit, and it schal not be diggid, and beris and thornes schulen growe vp on it. 1554 [see DIGGING *vb.* 1]. 1580 BARET *Adv.* D. 697 That the ground should be dug three fote deepe. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* vii. 25 And on all hillies that shalbe digged with the mattocke. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Improv.* 174 Suppos'd to have been digg'd four Inches deep. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* Dig, v.t., to work ground with a mattock. Ground is never said to be dug with a spade. 1889 H. H. ROMILLY *Verandah in N. Guinea* 200 The first moon is spent in digging the ground.

† b. To till (a plant) by this operation. *Obs.* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 54 We.. sholde not onely dygge our vyne wele by compunccony. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* II. (1586) 83 The plants of a yeere.. must be discretely digged and dounded. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 622 The Vines.. are.. so much digged and dressed, that their Sap spendeth into the Grapes.

† c. To dig together. *Obs.* 1398 TREVISA *Barth.* de P. R. xiii. xxix. (Tollem. MS.), On his rigge powder and erpe is gaderid, and so digged to gederes, bat herbes and smale tren and busches growep beron, so bat pe gret fische semep an ylonde.

5. To make (a hole, hollow place, mine, etc.) by the use of a mattock, spade, or the like; to form by digging; to hollow out; to excavate.

1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 159 (Mätz.) Some diggep caues and dennes. 1388 WYCLIF *Num.* xxi. 18 The pit which the princes diggiden [1388a deluded, doluten]. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11563 *Min. Poems* 113 (Mätz.) To here his dyrgge do, and se his pet deggyd. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxi. 30, I have dygged this well. 1590-98 NORTH *Plutarch*, *Lucullus* 569 (Wright *Bible Word-bk.*) So did Xerxes.. cause.. a channell to be digged there to passe his shippes through. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* iv. v. 111 Then get thee gone, and digge my graue thy selfe. 1606 *Proc. agst. Late Traitors* 7 To digge a certain mine under the sayd House of Parliament. 1653 HOLCROFT *Protoph.* II. ix. 49 Anciently there was no passage through, but in time a way was dig'd through it. 1697 W. DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 85 In working their Canoes hollow, they cannot dig them so neat and thin [with stone hatchets]. — *Ibid.* 215 Making a Canoa.. Then again they turn her, and dig the inside. 1706 H. HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 2 The child, who, with a shell, had dug a hole in the sand, to hold the water of the Ocean. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 17 Torrents.. dig for themselves beds approaching to that form. 1864 H. AINSWORTH *John Law* II. iv. (1881) 91 He.. is ever digging mines under our feet.

6. To obtain or extract by excavation; to exhume, unearth; = dig out or up (13, 14). Const. *from*, *out of*.

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2243 Bat werken foton worche ne womne bidere sone, Stify with strong tol ston stify to digge. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 271 (Mätz.) In Gallia bep many good quarers and noble for to digge stoon. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Argiletum*, a place where clay is digged. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii. xvii. (Wright *Bible Word-bk.*) This same toad must be digged out of the ground againe. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. ii. 172, I with my long nayles will digge thee pig-nuts. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Wales* (R.), Metalls elsewhere are digged.. out of the bowells of the land. 1663 GERRIER *Counsel* D iv a, Chalk.. is daily digged here at home. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 681 To declare out of what Quarry the Stones were dugg. 1682 R. BURTON *Curios.* (1684) 30 Rocks out of which the Tinn is digged. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* I. 31 We are.. not to make our Bricks of Earth fresh dug, but to dig it in the Autum. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 221 The Indians.. come to it in the summer time to dig the camash root. *Mod.* The cottagers were busy digging their potatoes.

b. To dig a badger. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Dig a Badger* (in the Hunter's Language) is to raise or dislodge him. 1721-1800 in BAILEY. 1869 LONSDALE *Gloss.*, Dig, to start a badger.

† 7. To put and cover up (in the ground, etc.) by digging or delving; to bury. Cf. *dig in*, 11 b. 1530 PALSGR. 516/1, I will dygge this dogge in to the grounde somwhere for feare of stynkyng. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 797 All the Winter time they dig themselves into the earth. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* v. 15 Such idle servants as.. dig their talents into the earth.

8. To thrust, plunge, or force (something) in or into. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 107 As though a sworde were ofte digged and thrust twice or thrise in one place of the bodie. 1832 L. HUNT *Sir R. Esler* (1850) 258 Delighting, as he went over the noble Lord, to dig his knuckles in his back. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xl. 77 We.. dug our feet firmly into the snow. 1883 F. M. PEARD *Contrad.* I. He dug his hands into his pockets, and lounged off. 1893 SELOUS *Trav.* S. E. Africa 37, I dug my spurs into my horse's ribs.

9. To spur (a horse) vigorously [= *F. diguer un cheval*]; to thrust, stab, prod; to give (any one) a sharp thrust or nudge (in the ribs, etc.).

1530 PALSGR. 516/1, I dygge my horse in the sydes with my spores. 1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* (Arb.) 102 You shoulde haue sene children.. digge and upse and pushe their mothers under the sides. 1875 TENNYSON *O. Mary* II. iii, Gamble thyself at once out of my sight, Or I will dig thee with my dagger. 1881 Mrs. P. O'DONOGHUE *Ladies on Horseback* 68, I dug him with my spur, and sent him at it. 1889 FARMER *Americanisms*, *To dig a man in the ribs*, is to give him a thrust or blow in the side.

III. In comb. with adverbs.

10. Dig down. a. *trans.* To bring down or cause to fall by digging.

1506-34 TINDALE *Rom.* xi. 3 Lorde, they haue.. dygged doun [so 1611 and 1888 R.V.] thy n alters. 1580 BARET *Adv.*

D. 688 To digge downe, *defodio*. a. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. vii. § 4 (1622) 268 Wicked Citizens.. doe overthrow their owne Cities, and digge downe their Walls.

b. To lower or remove by digging or excavating. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 46 Mount Athos.. was digged doun. 1778 Bp. LOWTH *Transl. Isa.* (ed. 12) Notes 313 She ordered the precipices to be digged down.

11. Dig in. † a. *trans.* To pierce, stab, penetrate. *Obs.* (Cf. 9.) b. To put in and cover up by digging. (Cf. *dig into* in 7.)

1530 PALSGR. 516/1, He hath dygged hym in nat withstanding his almayne ryvettes. 1839 PENNY *Cycl.* XIV. 402/2 The dung.. may be dug in without fermentation for most kitchen-garden crops.

c. To cause to penetrate, to drive in deeply. (Cf. 8.)

1885 *Sat. Rev.* 6 June 765/2 [Demons].. laughing with glee if he.. rider cursed or dug in the spurs.

12. Dig off. *trans.* To cut off by digging. *rare.* 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 46/1 He attempted to dig the Isthmus off from the Continent.

13. Dig out. a. *trans.* To take out, thrust out, extract or remove by excavation. (Cf. 6.)

1388 WYCLIF *Job* iii. 21 As men diggyng.. out [1388a deluende out] tressour. 1526 TINDALE *Gal.* iv. 15 Ye wolde haue digged [1534 plucked] out youre awne eyes, and haue given them to me. 1580 BARET *Adv.* D. 697 To digge out ones eyes, *elidere allenuos*. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 690 Soon had his.. crew Op'nd into the Hill a spacious wound And dig'd out ribs of Gold. 1772 HUTTON *Bridges* 94 The sand having been previously digged out for that purpose. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dig out*, to unearth the badger.

fig. 1864 R. B. KIMBALL *Was he successful?* II. xi. 259 It was their habit to go over their lessons together, after Chellis had 'dug out' his.

b. To excavate, to form by excavation. Cf. *Dug-out* (canoe).

1748 *Relat. Earthq. Lima* Pref. 9 These usually were Caves, or Hollows dug-out in the Mountains.

c. *intr.* To depart, elope. (U. S. *collog.*)

1884 S. L. CLEMENS (Mark Twain) *Adv. Hucklebury Finn* (Farmer *Amer.*), Then I jumped in a canoe, and dug out for our place.. as hard as I could go. 1888 *Detroit Free Press* 21 July (Farmer *Amer.*), She dug out last night with a teamster.

14. Dig up. a. *trans.* To take or get out of the ground, etc., by digging or excavating; to exhume, disinter, unearth. To dig up the hatchet, to renew strife: see HATCHET. (Cf. 6.)

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ix. 107 He [John the Baptist] was.. buried at Samarie. And there let Julianus Apostata dyggen him vp. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1126, I se a gras of grete solas, Were hyt dyggyd uppe by the rote, Of many thyngs hit myght be bote. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* iii. 21 Those that dygge vp treasure. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* v. I. 135 Off haue I digg'd vp dead men from their graues. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 81 There are dig'd up Trees.. in some Northern Islands, in which there are at this Day growing no Trees at all. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. vii. 160 Huge bones and skulls, casually dug up in several parts of the kingdom. 1808 GLENNY *Gard. Every-day* Bk. 267/1 *Iferusalem Artichokes*, Dig them up if it be not done already. 1889 FARMER *Amer.*, To dig up the hatchet, a phrase decidedly Indian in origin.. This [the hatchet] was buried to signify the putting away of strife; and digging up the hatchet, meant a renewal of warfare.

fig. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xvi. 27 An vngodly man diggeth vp euill; and in his lips there is a burning fire. 1861 BRIGHT *S. India* 19 Mar., A Committee to dig up all the particulars of our supposed perils.

b. To excavate, break up or open by digging.

1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 73 Kyng Utopus.. caused.. xv. myles space of vplandyse grounde.. to be cut and dygged vp and so brought the sea rounde aboute the land. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* I. iii. 27 If I digg'd vp thy forefathers GRAVES, And hung their rotten Coffins vp in Chaynes. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 132 The English government would be unable to equip a fleet without digging up the cellars of London in order to collect the nitrous particles from the walls.

c. To break up and loosen the soil of, by digging; said esp. of a place not previously or recently dug.

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. vi. 109 Dikeres & delueres digged vp pe balkes. a. 1608 TEMPLE (J.), You cannot dig up your garden too often. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 247 He directs the moss to be delved or dug up with spades. 1889 BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Arms* (1890) 7 He dug up a little garden in front.

Hence Digged (digd), Digging *ppl. adjs.*

c. 1304 P. Pl. *Crede* 504 Pat was be dyggyng deuel bat drechepp men ofte. 1552 HULOET, Dygged, *fossitus*. 1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 302 In a well-busbanded and digd ground. 1617 JANUUA *Ling.* 170 Soldiers.. lie in digged trenches.

Dig, *sb.* 1 Also 9 (*Sc.*) *deg.* [f. *prec.* vb.]

1. An act of digging; the plunging or thrusting (of a spade, or the like) into the ground.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 11/1 The price which is obtained for the excavated sand.. just meets the expense of the dig out. 1894 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 66 At each 'dig' four sets of forks are thrust into the ground.

2. A definite depth or quantity to be dug out.

1890 *Daily News* 4 Sept. 6/4 For every 'dig' 30s. is to be paid to the gang. The 'dig' is to be 9 ft. measured from where the crane plumbs in the hatchway.

3. A tool for digging; a mattock, pick-axe, etc.

1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words*, Dig, a Mattock. 1877 *Holder-ness Gloss.*, Dig, a mattock; a navy's pick. 1877 *N. W. Ling. Gloss.*, Dig, an instrument used for stubbing up-roots, more commonly called a stub-dig. 'As straight as a dig' is a common proverbial expression.

4. A thrust, a sharp poke, as with the elbow, fist, or other part of the body.

1819 MOORE *Tom Crib's Mem.* 51 While *ribbers* rung from each resounding frame, And divers *digs*, and many a ponderous *pelt*. 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaize* I. 127 (Jam.) Winterton, when he lay down, gave him a dig with his elbow, and swore at him to be quiet. 1843 J. T. HEWLETT *College Life* xxxi. (Stratm.) Brunt gave him a hard dig in the ribs. 1855 BROWNING *Holy Cross Day* v, Somebody deal him a dig in the paunch. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xvi. 117 A vigorous dig of leg and hatchet into the snow was sufficient to check the motion.

b. *fig.* (Cf. *hit sb.*)

1840 HOOD *Miss Kilmansegg, Her Fancy Ball* iii, Thus Tories like to worry the Whigs.. Giving them lashes, thrashes and digs. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Mar. 1/2 The Opposition.. caring absolutely for nothing except how to get a dig at the fellows who are in. 1887 E. J. GOODMAN *Too Curious* ix, This, of course, was a sly dig at Frank.

5. A diligent or plodding student. (U. S. *Students' slang.*)

1849 *Let. to Yng. Man* 14 The treadmill.. might be a useful appendage to a college, not as a punishment, but as a recreation for digs. 1851 *N. Y. Lit. World* 11 Oct. (Bartlett) There goes the dig.. How like a parson he eyes his book! 1894 *N. Y. Weekly Witness* 12 Dec. 2/2 The student who earnestly pursues his scholastic studies is held to be a scrub, or grind, or dig.

Dig, *sb.* 2 *Obs. exc. dial.* A duck.

c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 9 Pandon for wyldie digges, swannus, and piggus. 1500 *Chester Pl.*, *Deluge* 189 Heare are doves, digges, drakes, Redshanks, running through the lakes. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Anette*, a Duck, or Dig. 1616 *Inventory in Earwaker Poultry*, &c., *Sandbach* (1890) 135 Three Digs and a Drake. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, Dig, a duck.

b. Comb., as dig-bird, Lancash., a young duck (Halliwell); dig-meat, duckweed (*Chesh. Gloss.*).

Digallic (daig'ə-lik), a. *Chem.* [f. *Di-* 2 + *GALLIC*.] In *Digallic acid*, which has the composition of two molecules of gallic acid, minus one equivalent of water.

1877 WATTS *Foumed Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 547 Gallotannic Acid, Digallic Acid or Tannin.. occurs in large quantity in nut-galls.. and many other plants.

Digamist (dig'amist). [f. as DIGAMY + *-IST*.] A man or woman who has married a second time.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Digamist*,.. one that marries after his first wives death. a. 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* I. 597 (R.) The digamist, or he that hath had two wives successively, one after another. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 9 Nov., I can say no more of this Bp. than y<sup>t</sup> in compliance with y<sup>e</sup> Fashion of y<sup>e</sup> Age he is a digamist. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* (1877) II. 327 'Digamists', according to Origen, are saved in the name of Christ, but are by no means crowned by him.

† b. = BIGAMIST. *Obs.* (So *F. digame*, *Cotgr.*). 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Digamist*, one that hath had two Wives together.

† Digamite. *Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ITE*.] = *prec.* 1616 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1655) 238 Persons marrying after such divorcements, were reputed digamites, that is, to have two husbands or two wives. 1674-81 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Digamist* or *Digamite*.

Digamma (daig'e-mā). [a. L. *digamma*, Gr. *διγαμμα* the digamma, f. *di-* twice + *γάμμα* the letter gamma: so called by the grammarians of the first century, from its shape F or Γ, resembling two gammas (Γ) set one above the other.]

The sixth letter of the original Greek alphabet, corresponding to the Semitic *waw* or *vau*, which was afterwards disused, the sound expressed by it having been gradually lost from the literary language.

It was a consonant, probably equivalent to English *w*; in the Italian alphabets derived from Greek, it appears to have passed through the power of consonantal *v*, to that of *f*, its value in the Roman alphabet: see *F*. It was lost in Ionic and Attic before the date of the earliest known monuments, but it occurs in inscriptions in all the other dialects down to late times, and it was also retained in the literary remains of *Æolic*, whence the appellation *Æolic digamma* or *letter*. Though not written in classical Greek, it can be restored on linguistic and metrical grounds in the Homeric and other ancient forms of Greek words, as *ῥέπων*, work, *Διφ* dative of *Zeus*, etc.

1552 HULOET, F letter among the latines is called *Di-gamma*. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Digamma*, the letter F. Cicero useth it for his manner of Forum beginning with F. 1698 M. LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 50 (Stanford) His new invented Letter the Digamma, which he instituted or borrowed from the *Eolique* to express V Consonant. 1787-81 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., This letter F is derived to us from the Romans, who borrowed it from the *Æolians*; among whom it is called digamma, or double gamma, as resembling two Γ's, one over the other. 1742 POPE *Dunci.* IV. 218 Tow'ring o'er your Alphabet, like Saul, Stands our Hermes Scyth. I. IV. 41 It has been thought that the *Æolic digamma* approached nearly to the sound of W. 1845 STODDARD in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1847) I. 94/1 The *Æolic digamma* is described by Dionysius of Halicarnassus, in the 1st book of his *Antiquities*. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 17 The use of the digamma.. is continued on Doric vases both of this [the second year of the 94th Olympiad] and even of a later age.

Digammate (daig'e-māt), a. [ad. mod. L. *digammāt-us*, f. *digamma*: see *-ATE* 2.] = next.

1864 in WEBSTER.

Digammated (daig'e-mā-tēd), *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ATE* 3 + *-ED*.]

1. Spelt with or having the digamma.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* July 315 The conjunction *idē*, and.. is a digammated word. 1805 VALRY *Grh. Gram.* (1818) 151 A



short Syllable is often made long when the next word begins with a digammated vowel. 1893 J. HADLEY *Ess.* (1873) IV. 56 It is more than forty years since Richard Payne Knight published in 1800 his famous digammated *Iliad*. 1882 R. C. JESS *Life Bentley* 152 The number of digammated roots in Homer is between thirty and forty.

2. Formed with a figure like the digamma, as the digammated cross, a phallic symbol.

+ **Digammic**, *a. Obs.* [f. DIGAMMA + IC.] Of or belonging to a digamma.

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Diss.* (1845) I. 134 The Anakim or (with the digammic prefix) Fanakim.

**Digamous** (di'gāmōs), *a.* [f. L. *digam-us*, *a.* Gr. *διγάμος* that has been married twice (f. *δι-*, *DI-* 2 twice + *γάμος* marriage) + *-OUS*.]

1. Married a second time; that contracts a second marriage after the death of the first spouse; of the nature of digamy.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xi. 309 A digamous Bishop could hardly be more odious to Elizabeth.

2. *Bot.* = ANDROGYNOUS.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Digamous*, having both sexes on the same flower-cluster.

**Digamy** (di'gāmi). [ad. L. *digamia*, *a.* Gr. *διγάμια* a marrying twice, f. *διγάμ-* *os*: see DIGAMOUS and *-y*.]

1. Digamous condition or state; second marriage; re-marriage after the death of the first spouse.

1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* App. 17 The ordinary Priests marry once, Digamy is forbidden them. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Ckr.* II. v. (1673) 83 Three sorts of Digamy or Second Marriages. 1672-3 COMBER *Comp. Temple* (1702) 220 Digamy, as well as Marrying after a Divorce while the former Wife lives, are forbid under the Gospel. 1755 JOHNSON, *Digamy*, second marriage; marriage to a second wife after the death of the first: as *digamy*, having two wives at once. 1869 LUCKY *Europ. Mor.* II. v. 346 Digamy, or second marriage, is described by Athanasius as 'a decent adultery'.

+ 2. = BIGAMY 1; having two wives at the same time. *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 39 The Antick Romans, who... so hated Digamy (both in enjoying two wives at one time, and being twice married). 1761-66 BAILEY, *Digamy*, a being married to two Wives at the same time.

**Digastric** (di'gāstrīk), *a. and sb. Anat.* [ad. mod. L. *digastric-us*, f. Gr. *δι-*, *DI-* 2 + *γάστρον*, *gastro-* belly: cf. GASTRIC. In F. *digastrique* 'having two bellies' Cotgr. 1611.]

*A. adj.*

1. Having two parts swelling like bellies; *spec.* applied to muscles having two fleshy bellies with an intervening tendinous part, as that of the lower jaw; see B.

1721 BAILEY, *Digastric*, that has a double belly. 1734 MONRO *Anat. Bones* 102 Where the digastric Muscle of the lower Jaw has its Origin. 1872 HUXLEY *Phys.* vii. 175 There are muscles which are fleshy at each end and have a tendon in the middle. Such muscles are called digastric or two-bellied.

2. Of or pertaining to the digastric muscle of the lower jaw: see B.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 53 On the inside of, and behind, the mastoid process, is a longitudinal depression named the Digastric Groove, on account of its giving attachment to the muscle of that name. 1840 J. ELLIS *Anat.* 82 The digastric nerve, the largest of the three branches of the portio dura... is distributed by many filaments to the under surface of the posterior belly of the digastric. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 49 Upon the inner side of the root of the mastoid process is the digastric fossa.

*B. sb.* (Also in L. form *digastricus*.) A muscle of the lower jaw, thick and fleshy at its extremities, thin and tendinous at its middle.

It arises from the back part of the skull, and is inserted into the mandible. Its action is to depress the lower jaw, or to raise the hyoid bone and carry it backwards or forwards as in deglutition. (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*)

1695 PHILLIPS, *Digastric*, a double-bellied Muscle, which... ending in... the Chin, draws it downward. 1746 J. PARSONS *Hum. Physiology* i. 30 It serves... to assist the Digastric in opening the Jaws. 1872 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* 286 The digastric is a muscle with two fleshy bellies, with a median tendon. 1881 *Athenaeum* 9 Apr. 496/1 On the Tendinous Intersection of the Digastric.

**Digenous** (di'jēnōs), *a.* [f. Gr. *διγενής* of double or doubtful sex (f. *δι-*, *DI-* 2 + *γένος*, *gene-* kind, race, sex) + *-OUS*.]

1. Of two sexes, bisexual. *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

2. Of or pertaining to the *Digenae*, a division of the trematode worms or flukes.

**Digenesis** (di'jēnēsis). *Biol.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *δι-*, *DI-* 2 + *γενεσις* generation.] Successive generation by two different processes, as sexual and asexual.

1876 Beneden's *Anim. Parasites* 102 This phenomenon has been known by the name of alternate generation; we have called it digenesis. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Digenetic** (di'jēnetīk), *a.* [f. as prec. + Gr. *-γενετικός*, f. *γενεσις*.] Relating to or characterized by digenesis.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Digenetic worms*, parasitic worms which at different periods of life have different forms. 1890 E. R. LANKESTER *Adv. Science* 265 Whether the female... belonged to a parthenogenetic or digenetic brood. *Ibid.* 266 In *Artemia salina* parthenogenetic alternate with digenetic broods.

**Digenite** (di'djēnīt). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *διγενής* of doubtful sex or kind + *-ITE*.] A variety of CHALCOITE or copper-glance.

1850 *DANA Min.* 509. 1863 72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 323.

**Digenous** (di'djēnos), *a.* [irreg. f. Gr. *δι-* two + *γένος* kind, race + *-OUS*.] Of two sexes, bisexual. 1884 SEDGWICK *Tr. Claus. Zool.* I. 97 The digenous or sexual reproduction depends upon the production of two kinds of germinal cells, the combined action of which is necessary for the development of a new organism.

Hence **Digeny**, digenous reproduction.

1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

+ **Diger**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *diger-er* (14th c. in Hatzl.-Darm.), ad. L. *diger-ere* to DIGEST.]

*trans.* = DIGEST *v.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, A pyt wherein the nourysshynge blode comyng fro the lyver is dygered.

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 103 Such things as have the virtue to discusse, diger, and dry lightly, and not humect.

+ **Digerate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + *-ATE*.]

*trans.* To digest. Hence **Digerating** *ppl. a.*

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parcy's Chirurg.* XVIII. XVII. (1678) 426 They must be strengthened with hot and digerating things.

+ **Digerent**, *a. and sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *digerent-em*, pres. ppl. of *diger-ere* to DIGEST.]

*A. adj.* Digesting.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Arch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 But our cheefe Digestive [printed -ure] for our intent, Is virtual heate of the matter digerent. 1755 JOHNSON, *Digerent*, adj., that which has the power of digesting, or causing digestion.

*B. sb.* A medicine or agent that promotes digestion or supuration.

1731 BAILEY, *Digerents* (with Physicians) Medicines which digest or ripen. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 215 *Digerents*... medicines which promote the secretion of proper pus in wounds and ulcers.

**Digest** (di'djēst), *sb.* Also *dy-*, *dis-*. [ad. L. *digesta* 'matters digested', a name given to various collections of writings arranged and distributed under heads; n. pl. of *digest-us*, pa. ppl. of *diger-ere*: see DIGEST *v.* The appearance of the senses in English, does not correspond in order to the original development.]

1. A digested collection of statements or information; a methodically arranged compendium or summary of literary, historical, legal, scientific, or other written matter.

1555 BRAHAM *Address to Reader in Lydgate's Chron. Troy*, The very trouble therof is not to be had in their dygestes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xv. § 1. 58 The Disposition... of that Knowledge... consisteth in a good Digest of Common Places. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) III. 14 This is a very elegant digest of whatever is known of the Greeks. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1854) I. 2/1 His digest of scriptural texts. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 313 Those popular digests of geological science which are now so common.

2. *Law.* An abstract, or collection in condensed form, of same body of law, systematically arranged.

a. 1636 BACON (title) An Offer to King James, of a Digest to be made of the Laws of England. 1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 38 The Digests of the Jewish Law. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 471 Digests, gathered out of the 37 civilians. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Reliq.* 14 A Digest or System of Laws for the Government of the Church. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 66 Out of these three laws... king Edward the confessor extracted one uniform law or digest of laws. 1792 J. WILSON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 388 A digest of the laws of the United States. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 126 Lord Chief Baron Comyn, in his Digest, states the case in Dyer as having decided that [etc.]. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 357 The Code of the Twelve Tables... was a most valuable digest of the early Roman law.

*b. spec.* The body of Roman laws compiled from the earlier jurists by order of the Emperor Justinian. (The earliest use in English.)

1387 TREVISIA *Higden. Rolls* III. 255 Iustinianus... made and restored be lawes of digest. 1530 PALSGR. 213 2 Digest, a boke in lawe, digeste. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 427 The lawes and constitutions of princes... founde either in the Code, in the booke of Digestes, or Pandectes. 1660 BURNES *Képo. Δόγων* (1661) 115 All they read in the Pandects, Digests and Codes in the Statute and common Law-books. 1845 GRAVES *Roman Law in Encycl. Metrop.* 764/1 Notes on the laws of the Twelve Tables according to the order of the Institutes and the first part of the Digest. 1882 STUBBS *Med. & Mod. Hist.* XIII. (1886) 306 If you take any well-drawn case of litigation in the middle ages... you will find that its citations from the Code and Digest are at least as numerous as from the Decretum.

+ 3. = DIGESTION. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. II. (MS. Bodl. 3738) Yf a plante shall be durable: it nedeth that it have humour w<sup>th</sup> good dygest and fatty. So plantes y<sup>e</sup> have humour w<sup>th</sup>out good digestion wydre sone in grete colde. 1602 CARREW *Cornwall* 29 b. Some giue meate, but leaue it no digest. Some tickle him, but are from pleasing farre.

+ **Digest**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 6 *Sc. do.* [ad. L. *digest-us*, pa. ppl. of *diger-ere* to DIGEST.]

1. as *pa. ppl.* and *adj.* Digested.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* XVII. LXIV. (1495) 648 Grene frute and rawe and not dygest grete bodies and make them swell. 1430 LYDE. *Min. Poems* (1840) 195 (Matz.) Whan Phebus enrith in the Ariete, Digest humours upward don hem dresse. 1460-70 *Bk. Quinescence* 6 Take be beste horse dounge þat may be had þat is weel digest.

2. *adj.* Composed, settled, grave. *Sc.*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* x. 30 Sing In haly kirk, with mynd digest. *Ibid.* xxiv. 3 Quhair no thing ferme is nor digest.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. l. 45 Kyng Latyn tho with end and degest mynd To hym answers. 1585 JAS. I *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 67 With gracia graue, and gesture maist digest. a. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* I. at Sa grave, sa gracious, and digest.

**Digest** (di'djēst, dai-), *v.* Forms: *a.* 5-6 *de-gest* (e, 5-*digest*, (6 *dejest*, *dygest*, *Sc. degoist*). *B.* 5 *degest* (e, 6-7) *dial.* *disgest*, 7 *disjest*. [f. L. *digest-*, ppl. stem of *diger-ere* to carry asunder, separate, divide, distribute, dissolve, digest, f. *di-* = *dis-* (DI- 1) apart, asunder + *ger-ere* to carry. Cf. OF. *digester* (15th c. in Godef.). A parallel form with the prefix as *dis-* was frequent in the 16th and 17th c. (and is still dial.); in earlier times, the French modifications *des-*, *de-*, are found.]

+ 1. *trans.* To divide and dispose, to distribute.

a. 1576 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 71 Two Nerues... are digested into the botome of the ventricle. 1610 *Mirr. Mag.* 703 (T.), I did digest my bands in battell-ray. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xvi. 187 All these digested thus in fit place by the mighty son of royal Peleus. 1650 FULLER *Pilgrak* III. xl. 341 That Jerusalem was digested and methodized into several streets is most certain. 1675 tr. *Machiavelli's Prince* xii. (Ritgd. 1883) 84 They changed their militia into horse, which, being digested into troops [etc.].

*B.* 1579 FENSTON *Guicciard.* III. (1599) 116 Afore this nauie could be digested into order and point.

+ 2. To disperse, dissipate. *Obs.*

a. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* I. 1264 Some of his louers... Gaue hym theyr counseyl... unto melody all thoughtes to degest. a. 1547 HENRY VIII in *Laneham's Let. Pref.* (1871) 149 Company me thyntes then best, All thoughtes & fancies to deiest. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Prol.* 9 The quhilkis humours nocht beand degeistit, mycht be occasione to dul their spreit. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Bath*, It does by insensible transpiration digest and dissipate superfluous humours.

*B.* 1565 *Satir. Poems Reform.* I. 25 Some meane that may thie greves digest. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Poemans* v. ii. 166 Musicke... [to] rectifie the blood and spirits, and consequently digest melancholy.

2. To dispose methodically or according to a system; to reduce into a systematic form, usually with condensation; to classify.

a. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 128 He told thees thynges the whiche here after be digested and wreten. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 4 § 1 The Substance of... the said Laws... shall be digested and reduced into one sole Law and Statute. 1668 HALE *Pref. to Rolle's Abridgm.* 8 The Civil Law is digested into general Heads. 1704 SWIFT *Mech. Operat. Spirit* Misc. (1711) 275, I have had no manner of Time to digest it into Order, or correct the Stile. 1792 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1738, The debates in Parliament, which were brought home and digested by Guthrie. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 1. 301 Every government is bound to digest the whole law into a code. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* II. xiii. (1876) 152 To digest these testimonies into definite forms.

*B.* 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele Gl.* (Arb.) 68 A strange deuse, and sure my Lord will laugh To see it so digested in degrees. 1676 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 358 Purposely to digest some notes for the press.

3. To settle and arrange methodically in the mind; to consider, think or ponder over.

a. c. 1450 HENRYSON *Test. Cress.* (R.), Than thus proceeded Saturne & the Mone When they the mater ripeley did degest. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE VIII. 1430 Wer or per, quhat so yow likis best, Lat your hye witt and gud counsaill degest. 1548 HALL *Chron.* 20 When the kyng had long digested and studied on this matter. 1614 Br. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 934 When he had somewhat digested his thoughts, and considered. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 130 I digested a plan for the keeping our accounts and correspondence. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. II. xi. 261 The regent was busy in digesting the plan of compromise.

*B.* 1494 FARVAY *Chron.* VI. ccvii. 221 Whanne kynge Henry had well degested in his mynde the wrongfull trouble that he... hadde put the duke vnto. 1637 HEYWOOD *Royal King* I. Wks. 1874 VI. 11 Come to horse, And, as we ride, our farther plots digest.

4. To prepare (food) in the stomach and intestines for assimilation by the system; see DIGESTION 1.

a. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 99/2 To Digeste, digerere. 1536 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 192, XII baskets of breades that they coude not eate and digest. 1580 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 468, I digested the Pill which had almost choakt me. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., The skinnie... even of roasted pigge... can hardly be well digested of a strong stomach. 1769 Mrs. PROZET *Journ. France* I. 7 The cattle... cannot digest tobacco. 1842 A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 363 To diminish the food to such a quantity as the system requires and the stomach can digest.

*B.* a. 1536 TINDALE *Wks.* 234 (R.) That thy stomacke shall digest the meate that thou puttest into it. 1592 NASHE *P. Peniless* (ed. 2) 102, It is... a hard matter to digest salt meates at Sea. 1600 ROWLANDS *Let. Humours* Blood vi. 75 Blowne drinke is odious, what man can disiest it? 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrascol. Gen.* (1693) 482 To Digest or digest what one eats. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, Digest, to digest. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Digest.

*b. absol.*

1530 PALSGR. 516/1 He maye boldly eate well, for he dygesteth well. c. 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr. in Palgr.* 1054 A body... may nat degeste without holding that mete. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 422 Every lower facultie... whereby they hear, see, smell... digest, assimilate. 1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulsar-Watch* 85 Fishes and Birds want a Diaphragm, and yet Digest well. 1840 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* II. 39 Each has to eat for himself, digest for himself.

6. Applied to the action of insectivorous plants.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xiii. 31 Mrs. Treat... informs me that several leaves caught successively three insects each, but most of them were not able to digest the third fly. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 100 The power...



of digesting animal substance and absorbing it as nourishment. known in the case of the peculiarly-formed leaves of *Drosera*.

**d. intr.** (for *refl.*) Of the food: To undergo digestion.

**1574** HYLL *Conject.* Weather iv. Weathers over olde are to be refused in eating in that they . . . smally nourish and hardly digest. **1586** MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* iv. iv. Fall to, and never may your meat digest. **1677** HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 30 My Blood circulates, my Meat digests . . . without any intention of mind to assist their actings. **1854-6** PATMORE *Angel in H.* i. ix. Prol. iii. The best [fare], Wanting this natural condiment . . . will not digest.

**e. trans.** To cause or promote the digestion of (food).

**1607** MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* ii. iii. It comes like cheese after a great feast, to digest the rest. **c1645** HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 76 French wines may be said to pickle meat in the stomach; but this is the wine that digests. **1795** POPE *Odys.* ix. 409 Drain this goblet, potent to digest.

**f. To digest the stomach:** to promote the action of the stomach in digestion. Cf. **DEFY** v. 2 b. **c1460** J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 947 Yourse souerayne after meketh his stomak to digest yet he will take a slepe hym self bere for to rest. **1596** SIR J. SMYTHE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 91 Drynckinge wyntes dyvers tymes to digest and comforte my stomacke.

**g. fig. and transf.** (from the digestion of food).

**1576** FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 341 He maketh suche to love learning . . . as before coule by no means digest it. **1601** SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 305 This Rudeness is a Sawce to his good Wit Which giues men stomacke to digest his words. **1614** BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 994 The fire digests the rawnesse of the night. **1691** RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 61 This Opinion, I say, I can hardly digest. **1835** I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* v. 221 The Church . . . had made great progress in digesting those arrogant principles. **1889** *Spectator* 9 Nov. 621/2 The Hapsburgs . . . have not digested Bosnia completely yet. **intr.** **1614** BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 440 Passions must have leasure to digest.

**h. To bear without resistance; to brook, endure, put up with; to 'swallow, stomach'.**

**a. 1553** T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 175 Beeyng greeved with a matter, we saie commonly we cannot digest it. **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. ii. 289 It can neuer be. They will digest this harsh indignitie. **a1625** ROWLANDS *Terrible Battell* 33 Can you so ill digest to heare your crimes? **1651** N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xxxix. (1739) 173 The publick danger was such, as might well have digested an extraordinary undertaking. **1798** H. WALPOLE *Remin.* in *Lett.* (1857) I. ix. p. cxi. He . . . could not digest total dependence on a capricious . . . grandmother. **1809** W. IRVING *Knickerb.* v. v. (1849) 283 This wanton attack . . . is too much even for me to digest! **[1837]** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. ii. vi. (1848) 119 The forty thousand . . . have to . . . digest their spleen, or reabsorb it into the blood. **b. 1594** WYRLEY *Armorie* 48 Too great abuse, which he not digested. **1603** KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 247 Mahomet could not wel digest the losse he had so lately received. **a1661** FULLER *Worthies* i. (1662) 179 His quick and strong Appetite, could digest any thing but an Injury.

**b. To get over the effects of. arch.**

**1576** M. HAMMER in *Anc. Eccles. Hist.* (1585) 156 Of the physicians, some not able to digest that wonderfull noysome stinche were slaine. **1580** LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 251 In this sort they refreshed themselves 3 or 4 daies, vntil they had digested y<sup>e</sup> seas, and recovered again their healths. **1598** BARKLEY *Felic. Man.* (1631) 377 When hee hath digested so many evils, and come to bee seven yeeres old. **1647** CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vii. (1703) II. 317 He had not yet digested his late deposal from the Lieutenantcy of Ireland. **1834** COLERIDGE *Tablet* 12 Jan., I never can digest the loss of most of Origen's works.

**7. To comprehend and assimilate mentally; to obtain mental nourishment from.**

**a. 1548-9** (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Collect 2nd. Sund. Advent. Read, make, learne, and inwardly digeste them. **a1592** H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 81 Record when you are gone, and you shall see the great power of God, what he is able to do for you by one sentence of this book, if ye digest it well. **1651** HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxvii. 147 Memory to retain, digest and apply. **1732** BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 14 This new philosophy seems difficult to digest. **1858** HAWTHORNE *Fr. & L.* *Frnts.* i. 265 Having had as many pictures as I could digest. **1866** R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. I. 149 He likes to digest what he reads. **1879** FROUDE *Cesar* ix. 94 It might be that they would digest their lesson after all. **b. 1583** GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* vi. 33 Mee thinks this is harde, and as for that, I cannot digest it. **1597** J. PAYNE *Royal Exch.* 43 Hartill wishinge married folkes no less to mark and digest, then to reade the words of the Apostle. **1647** DIGGES *Unlawf. Taking Arms* § 1. 8 By these generalls thoroughly digested, and rightly applied, we shall be able to rule particular decisions.

**† 8. To mature, or bring to a state of perfection, especially by the action of heat. Also fig. Obs.**

**1607** SCHOL. *Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. iv. 176 There wanteth the heate of the Nurse that doth digest and concoct the milke to make it sweet. **1626** BACON *Sylva* § 327 They are ever Temperate Heats that Digest and Mature. **a1652** J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* i. 12 An inward beauty . . . which cannot be known but only then when it is digested into life and practice. **1665** SIR T. ROE's *Voy. E. Ind.* 360 They [musk-melons] are better digested there by the heat of the Sun, than these with us. **1700** H. WAXLEY in *Pepys's Diary* VI. 233 A love and respect for his person which time . . . does digest into a habit. **a1708** BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* i. (1730) 52 God . . . having digested the Conditions to be performed by us, into Promises to be fulfilled by Himself.

**b. intr.** (for *refl.*).

**1756** LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 31 We are . . . not to make our Bricks of Earth fresh dug, but to dig it in the Autumn, and leave it to digest all Winter.

**† 9. trans.** To mature (a tumour), to cause to suppurate; also *absol.* to promote healthy suppurative. *Obs.*

**1551** TURNER *Herbal* i. (1568) B vij a, Marrysh mallowe soden in wyne . . . maketh rype or digesteth. **1563** T. GALE *Antidot.* II. 43 It doeth digest and mature tumours. **1610** MARKHAM *Masterp.* II. clxxiii. 498 The garden rue digesteth, and mightily comforteth all inflammations. **1612** WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 366 The which Medicine doth speedily digest and suppurate a Bubo. **1769** GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 159 The contused parts in a wound must separate and be digested off.

**† b. intr.** (for *refl.*) To suppurate. *Obs.*

**1713** CHESELDEN *Anat.* IV. i. (1726) 292, I . . . tied the artery alone . . . and it digested off in a week's time. **1737** BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1756) I. 185 Try such Things as will bring the Matter to suppurate or digest. **1754-64** SMELLIE *Midwif.* III. 295 The swelling subsided, the lacerated parts digested.

**10. trans.** To prepare by boiling or application of heat; to dissolve by the aid of heat and moisture.

**1616** SURREL & MARKH. *Country Farme* 334 After it hath bene the second time digged and dunged, or marled, you must let it rest and digest his dung and marle. **1737** POPE's *Art of Sinking* 80 Th' almighty chemist . . . digests his lightening, and distills his rain. **1791** HAMILTON *Berriholle's Dyeing* II. II. II. i. 48 Powdered indigo digested in alcohol gave a yellow tincture. **1805** C. HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 218 Some deal saw-dust was digested with the nitric acid until it was completely dissolved. **1838** T. THOMSON *Chem. Org.* Bodies 94 Digest the bark in alcohol, evaporate the alcoholic solution to dryness.

**b. intr.** (for *refl.*) To dissolve in gentle heat.

**1578** LYTE *Doddens* III. lvi. 397 Putting the Scammonie to boyle, or digest in a Quince. **1599** A. M. T. *Gabelkorn's Bk. Physick* 206/1 Put then this oyle in a glasse . . . Close the glasse verye well, and let it ther digeste, as long as pleaseth you. **1652** CULPEPPER *Eng. Phys.* (1809) 382 Let them stand to digest twelve or fourteen daies. **1799** G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 133 Afterwards set it in bal. marie to digest for a fortnight. **1895** *Manchester Weekly Times* 26 April *Suppl.* 7/4 Put your orange extract . . . in some equally warm place, and let it 'digest' for at least six months.

**Digestant** (didj'gestánt). [*f.* DIGEST v. + -ANT 1.] A thing taken to promote digestion.

**1875** H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 607 *Digestants*. In this class are put a few remedies which are used to aid the stomach in dissolving the various articles of food. **1883** *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Digestants*. . . such are pepsin, hydrochloric acid, and lactic acid.

**† Digestation**, rare -o. [*f.* DIGEST v.: see -ATION.] = DIGESTION.

**1727** BAILEY, vol. II, *Digestation*, a digesting, ordering or disposing.

**† Digestative**, a. rare. [*f.* DIGEST: see -IVE.] Having the power to digest; = DIGESTIVE.

**1659** TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 92 Made milde and tractable by a digestive heat.

**Digested** (didj'estéd, dai-), *ppl. a.* [*f.* DIGEST v. + -ED.]

**1. Disposed in or reduced to order.**

**1598** FLORIO, *Digesto*, digested, digested . . . disposed . . . ordred. **1622** SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* (1661) 36 David's Psalms which are digested forms of Prayers. **1708** J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. III. x. (1743) 438 The college has . . . a well digested library. **1790** BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* I. 381 A most absurd, ill-digested scheme. **1836** EMERSON *Nat., Prospects* Wks. (Bohn) II. 170 We learn to prefer imperfect theories . . . which contain glimpses of truth, to digested systems which have no valuable suggestion.

**2. Disposed, conditioned.**

**1607** TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* in *Dodsley O. Pl.* IV. 309 Conjurmg me . . . To seek some strange digested fellow forth Of ill contented nature. **1672** SIR T. BROWNE *Lett. Friend* § 27 To live at the rate of the old world . . . may afford no better digested death than a more moderate period.

**3. Of food:** That has undergone the process of DIGESTION. Usually in comb. as *well-digested*, *half-digested*, etc.

**1611** COTGER, *Digeré*, digested, concocted, digested. **1878** MCNAIS *Bot. iv.* (1883) 95 The digested matter is . . . absorbed.

**4. Matured, ripe.**

**1657** JER. TAYLOR *Disc. Friendship* (Trench), Splendid fires, aromatic spices, rich wines, and well-digested fruits. **a1734** WODROW *Analecta* II. 305 The most digested and distinct Master of the Scriptures that ever I met with. **1812** CHALMERS *Lett. in Life* (1851) I. 302 A more complete and digested acquaintance with the objects of my study. **1861** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Old Age* Wks. (Bohn) III. 135 What to the youth is only a guess or a hope, is in the veteran a digested statute.

**† 5. Concocted, condensed. Obs.**

**1669** WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 292 From which coagulated or digested moisture winds are usually generated

**Digestedly** (didj'estédli), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.] In a digested or well-arranged manner.

**1608** BR. HALL *Epist.* Ep. Ded., We doe . . . expresse our selues no whit less easily, somewhat more digestedly. **1672** *Mede's Wks.* App. Author's Life 69 (R.) Studiedly and digestedly to give the people the true nature of it. **1687** H. MORE *Ans. Psychop.* (1689) 158, I having writ . . . so digestedly and coherently . . . touching this subject.

**Digester** (didj'estar, dai-). Also 7-or. [*f.* DIGEST v. + -ER.] He who or that which digests.

**† 1. That which distributes, disperses, or dissipates** (humours). *Obs.*

**1578** LYTE *Doddens* i. lxxiii. 109 All the Scabiouses are . . . digesters and diuiders of grosse humors.

**2. One who analyses, arranges, and reduces to order, a mass of information; the maker of a digest.**

**1677** CARY *Chronol.* i. II. i. viii. 66 Varro a learned Digester of Antiquities. **1794** MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 432, I would recommend to . . . the new Digester of our Laws, not to be too subtle in the process. **1862** MAURICE *Alor. & Met.*

*Philos.* IV. iv. § 44. 130 To come into direct contact with facts, instead of receiving them at second hand through digesters and generalizers. **1885** G. W. HEMMING in *Law Q. Rev.* 297 The Digester should . . . revise every catch-word in the Reports.

**3. That which digests or promotes the digestion of food; a digestive agent or organ.**

**1614** W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 83 Galingale . . . is a Digester of meats. **a1668** TEMPLE (J.), Rice is . . . a great restorer of health, and a great digester. **1731-7** MILLER *Gard. Dict.* (ed. 3) s.v. *Viscum*, The Stomachs of these Birds are too powerful Digesters to suffer any Seeds to pass intire through the Intestines. **1744** BERKELEY *Siris* § 97 Its great virtues as a digester and deobstruent.

**b. A person or animal that digests its food** (well or ill); *fig.* one who digests mentally.

**1713** STEELE *Guardian* No. 60 ¶ 1 The generality of readers must . . . be allowed to be notable digesters. *Ibid.* No. 142 ¶ 3 As great princes keep their taster, so I perceive you keep your digester. **c1732** ARBUTHNOT (J.), People that are bilious and fat . . . are great eaters and ill digesters.

**4. A strong close vessel in which bones or other substances may be subjected to the action of water or other liquid at a temperature and pressure above those of the boiling point, so as to be dissolved.**

In its original form called from its inventor, *Papin's Digester*.

**1681** D. PAPIN (*title*), A New Digester, or Engine for softening Bones. **1682** EVELYN *Diary* 12 Apr., I went . . . to a supper which was all dressed, both fish and flesh, in Monsieur Papin's digestors, by which the hardest bones of beef itself, and mutton, were made as soft as cheese. **1708** J. KEILL *Anim. Secretion* 122 The Jelly extracted by Papin's Digester out of dry and solid Bones. **1783** PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 415 A cast-iron vessel, which I could close at one end, like a digester. **1794-6** E. DARWIN *Zoon.* (1801) II. 412 A close vessel, which is called Papin's digester; in which it is said water may be made red hot. **1885** *Lall Mall G.* 4 May 10/2 The vessel which contained the explosive used at the Admiralty Offices . . . was what is known as a digester or stock pot, such as is used in kitchens.

**b. An apparatus in which the carcasses of beasts unfit for food are by the action of heat dissolved into their proximate elements, tallow, gelatine, earthy phosphates, etc.**

**1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 702/2. **1892** *Daily News* 26 Oct. 3/5 Animals and carcasses should be removed in . . . enclosed vans, the animals at once slaughtered . . . and the carcasses destroyed in a digester.

**c. An apparatus whereby substances are dissolved by chemical action instead of by heat and pressure.**

**Digestibility** (didj'estibi-liti). [*f.* DIGESTIBLE + -ITY. Cf. *F. digestibilité.*] The quality of being digestible.

**1740** CHEYNE *Regimen* II. (R.), The digestibility and easy dissolution of [the meat] is obstructed. **1851** *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 269 Certain fish were held in repute for their digestibility. **1876** FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. (1879) 277 The digestibility of any food is determined chiefly by mechanical conditions.

**Digestible** (didj'estib'l, dai-). Also 5-9-able. [*a. F. digestible* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. *L. digestibilis*, *f. digest-*, *ppl. stem of digerere* to DIGEST.]

**1. Capable of being digested or assimilated.**

**c1386** CHAUCER *Prolog.* 437 His diete . . . was of no superfluite But of greet norissyng and digestible. **1599** H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* i. Of a lash and yet grosse substance, not very digestible. **1614** W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 30 It is found more . . . digestable. **1826** *Blackw. Mag.* XIX. 660 They can digest anything digestable. **1824** A. COMBE *Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 300 Albuminous aliments . . . easily digestible and very nourishing.

*fig.* **1651** HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xix. 101 The Romans . . . to make their Government digestible, were wont [etc.].

**† b. Able to be concocted or matured by heat.**

**c1470** HENRY WALLACE III. 2 In joyous Julii, quhen the flouris suete, Degestable, engendered throu the heat, Bath erbe and froyte.

**† 2. That causes or promotes digestion (of food).**

**1651** BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 205 By the vigour of the digestible, esurine, and deapcent ferment.

**† 3. To be digested or prepared by the action of heat. Obs.**

**1477** NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 Nethles heate of the digestible thinge, Helpeth digestion and her working.

Hence **Digestibleness**, quality of being digestible; **Digestibly** *adv.* in a digestible form.

**1662** H. SRUBBE *Ind. Nectar* III. 30 Its dissolving by the least fire . . . argues its facile digestibleness. **1879** G. MEREDITH *Egoist* I. Prel. 3 To give us those interminable milepost piles of matter in essence, in chosen samples, digestibly.

**† Digestic**, a. *Obs. rare.* [*irreg. f.* DIGEST v. + -IC.] = DIGESTIVE.

**1797** GODWIN *Enquirer* II. vi. 244 A wise man . . . would exercise his digestic powers. **1799** E. DU BOIS *Piece of Family Biog.* II. 99 In search of one who made more use of his 'digestic powers'.

**Digesting**, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* DIGEST v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DIGEST in various senses.

**1540** ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 72 b, The concoctyng and distygnyng of that, which the bodie receiveth. **1662** STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* I. v. § 5 Scaliger . . . hath taken so much pains in digesting of them. **1805** W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 359, I tried to redissolve this substance . . . by long boiling and digesting. **1823** LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Relation*, After the digesting of this affront.

**b. attrib.**

**1581** MURCASTER *Positions* xxxii. (1887) 116 Exercise . . . maketh the natural heat strong against digesting time.



**Digesting**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That digests.

1605 TIMME *Quersit*. i. vii. 32 The flower of salt . . is of a sharpe qualitie and much digesting. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 371 Give a digesting fire for three days. 1809 GREGOR in *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 108 The process of solution is . . accelerated by a digesting heat.

Hence **Digestingly** adv.

1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* III. ii. 48 They rose from table at ten . . digestingly refreshed.

**Digestion** (didge'styən, dai-). Also a. 4-5 digestioun, 5 degestyon, 5 dy-. β. 6-7 (9 dial.) digestion. [a. F. *digestion* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *digestiō-em*, digestion, arrangement, n. of action f. *digerere* (pa. pple. *digest-*) to DIGEST.]

1. The physiological process whereby the nutritive part of the food consumed is, in the stomach and intestines, rendered fit to be assimilated by the system.

c1386 CHAUCER *Sqr.'s T.* 339 The Norice of digestioun the sleepe. c1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 169 Pat be mete myste abide in the stomak for to make digestion. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 37 Heaviness and care hinder digestion. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ix. 31 The Kitchen Clerke, that hight Digestion, Did order all the Achates in seemely wise. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II* i. iii. 236 Thyns sweet to tast, proue in digestion sowre. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 4 His sleep was Aerie light, from pure digestion bred. 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 156 I don't believe Digestion is perform'd by Putrefaction. 1834 M. MURRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 279 Insects vary infinitely as to the form of the organs of the mouth, and those of digestion. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life*, *Fate Wks.* (Bohn) II. 373 In certain men, digestion and sex absorb the vital force. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* xliii. Who can wonder? In all health, digestion, Pure and vigorous. 1878 *Masque Poets* 47 Is it trouble of conscience or morbid digestion?

b. The analogous process in insectivorous plants. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* vi. 85 It becomes an interesting inquiry, whether they [Drosera] . . have the power of digestion. 1898 McNAB *Bot.* iv. (1893) 96 The insects . . are . . covered with a secretion containing an acid, and a substance closely resembling pepsine, and a true process of digestion goes on similar to the digestion in the stomach of an animal.

†c. In old Physiology. *First, second, and third digestion*: see CONCOCTION 1 b. Also fig. Obs.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxxix. (1495) 154 The lyuer drawyth in to his holowes the woos of the fyrst degestyon. 1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. a) 22 The act digestively is finished in the third digestion. 1614 BP. *Hall Recoll. Treat.* 440 To choose the season for counsell . . and that season is, after the first digestion of sorrow. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 207 If there be an error . . of the first digestion, it is incurable.

d. fig.

c1599 MARLOWE *Massacre Paris* II. vi. (version in Dyce), Hote enough to worke Thy first degestione with extreame shame. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* v. ii. § 3. 589 If no other state gave the Romans something to trouble their digestion.

e. *Slow, easy, hard of digestion*: slow, easy, hard to be digested. *So of hard (etc.) digestion*: cf. 4. Also fig.

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* II. xlii. (1539) 31 b, It is slowe of digestion. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* M viij b, Oyster . . somewhat hard of digestion. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* II. 64 Their laws hard of digestion, and their commands intolerable. 1699 BURNET 39 *Art.* ix. (1700) 116 A Doctrine that seems to be of hard digestion to a great many. a1715 — *Own Time* (1766) I. 448 These conditions were not of an easy digestion. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 252 Flesh roasted, not so easy of Digestion as boild. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxi. 200 These points were of hard digestion with the princess. 1838 PENNY *Cycl.* X. 343 Mucus . . is deemed both nutritious and of easy digestion. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 327 Raw flesh is generally regarded as more difficult of digestion than boiled or roast meat.

2. The power or faculty of digesting food.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xlii. (1495) 163 In wynter is grete appetyte and stronge degestyon. c1430 *A Distorie in Babes Bk.* (1868) 54 Cleer eir & walking makip good digestioun. 1531 ELYOT *Gov. III.* xlii. A man hauing due concoction and digestion as is expedient. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 34 Our digestion would be better, if our dishes were fewer. a1710 SOUTH in *Tatler* No. 205 ¶ 5 Every Morsel to a satisfied Hunger, is only a new Labour to a tired Digestion. 1846 G. E. DAY *Tr. Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 41 Indications of a morbid digestion. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* II. 27 Weakness of digestion depends upon habits.

3. fig. The action of digesting, or obtaining mental nourishment from (books, etc.).

a1610 HEALEY *Epictetus' Man* lxix. (1636) 90 Effectes following the due digestion of verbal precepts. a1661 FULLER *Worthies* III. 205 He had a great appetite to learning, and a quick digestion. 1830-40 W. IRVING *Wolfer's R.* (1855) 57 Glencoe supplied me with books, and I devoured them with appetite, if not digestion.

4. The action of putting up with or bearing without resistance; brooking, endurance. 1 Obs.

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 9 Having received so bold an answer . . found it very rude, and hard of digestion. 1760 STERNE *Serm.* (1784) III. 6 The silent digestion of one wrong provokes a second.

5. Chem. †a. The operation of maturing or preparing a substance by the action of gentle heat; concoction, maturation, condensation, coagulation; also susceptibility to this operation, and *concr.* the condition resulting from it. Obs.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 61 Then of divers degrees and of divers digestion, Colours will arise

towards perfection. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 67 Brasse, Latine, and such like . . differ in digestion: the Copper being purest, is of best digestion. *Ibid.* 68 Iron . . also being of too extreme digestion, passing all other metals in hardness. 1594 PIAT *Jewellike* I. 32 It [clay] should seeme to differ only in digestion from marle. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 327 We conceive . . that a perfect good Concoction, or Digestion, or Maturation of some Metals, will produce Gold. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* i. (1651) 10 Digestion, is a concocting, or maturation of crude things by an easie, and gentle heat. 1669 WOKLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 293 Their digestion or coagulation is more in some than in others. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. ii. 307 The latter [Minerals] seem to be Concretions and Digestions in the Bowels of the Earth.

b. The operation of exposing a substance to the action of a liquid with the aid of heat, for the purpose of extracting the soluble constituents.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. iii. [I put the ingredients] in a Bolt's-head nipp'd to digestion. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxii. 164 In our Digestions and Distillations. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* I. v. (1760) 32 A Vessel for Digestion, called by chemists a pelican or circulatory Vessel. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 366 The digestion was continued till the solution was complete. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 19 When a solid substance . . is left for a certain time in a fluid, and the mixture is kept exposed to a slow degree of heat, the process is called digestion. 1868 ROYLE, etc. *Man. Materia Medica* (ed. 5) 10 Digestion is similar to Maceration, but the action is promoted by a heat from 90° to 100°.

†c. *Surg.* The process of maturing an ulcer or wound; disposition to healthy suppuration. Obs.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg.* *Treat.* III. I shewed him that by Digestion the remaining fleshy body . . would come away. 1689 MOYLE *Sea Chirurg.* II. iv. 34 Prepare your fomentation to help on digestion. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Man* I. ii. 126 Lacerations are never cured without coming to Digestion. 1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) 374 By the digestion of a wound or ulcer, the old Surgeons meant bringing it into a state, in which it formed healthy pus.

†7. fig. The process of maturing (plans) by careful consideration and deliberation. Obs.

1671 TEMPLE *Ess.* *Constit. of Empire* Wks. 1731 I. 86 The Digestion of their Counsels is made in a Senate consisting of Forty Counsellors.

†8. The action of methodizing and reducing to order. Obs.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 106 Digestion is an ordely playcing of thynges, partying every matter severally.

†b. The result of this process, a digested condition; a methodical arrangement; a DIGEST. Obs.

1613 CHAPMAN *Revenge Bussy D'Ambois* v. The chaos of eternal night (To which the whole digestion of the world is now returning). 1668 HALE *Pref. to Rolle's Abridg.* 7 Every Student . . may easily Form unto himself a general Digestion of the Law. 1754 FARRO (title), Royal Universal British Grammar and Vocabulary, being a digestion of the entire English Language into its proper parts of speech.

**Digestive** (didge'stiv, dai-), a. and sb. Also 6-7 diss-. [a. F. *digestif*, -ive (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *digestivus*, f. *digest-* ppl. stem of *digerere* to DIGEST: see -IVE.] A. adj.

1. Having the function of digesting food; engaged in or pertaining to digestion.

c1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1053 The sayd vegetable [the soul] hath in her four vertues . . the attractyve or appetitive, the retentive, the digestive, and expulsive. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* I. vi. 16 The vertue digestive whereby it concocteth and digesteth. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* 253 To . . raise the digestive Powers to their natural Standard. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 33 Resting on a couch, until the digestive organs have recovered the fatigue. 1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 109 The digestive cavity . . is exceedingly short.

b. in reference to plants.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* xlii. 301 Experiments . . on the digestive power of Drosera. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 100 According to this digestive function these organs may be termed *Digestive glands*.

2. Promoting or aiding digestion; digestible.

1528 PAYNEL *Salerne's Regim.* Qij, Through the digestive heat of the night. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* ci. Digestive cheese, and fruit there sure will be. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *May blossom*, As to the medicinal Vertues of this Plant; it . . is digestive. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ullon's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 99 These waters are very light and digestive, and . . good to create an appetite. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 327 *Digestive salts*, Syn. with Chloride of Potassium. 1881 *Times* 18 May 6/1 The most digestive and nutritious bread.

3. Pertaining to or promoting chemical digestion.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 287 Wanting its digestive ferment. a1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 210 We removed the . . receiver, and put it on the digestive furnace. 1799 DE CRELLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 63 Applying only a digestive warmth. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 131 To submit their contents to a digestive heat.

4. Promoting healthy suppuration in a wound or ulcer; as *digestive ointment*: see B 2.

†5. Characterized by bearing without resistance or in silence. Obs.

1608 HEYWOOD *Sallust's Jugurth* iii. Adherbal was . . no souldier, of a frolicke disposition, digestive of injuries.

†6. That tends to methodize and reduce to order. 1662 DRYDEN *Astraea Redux* 89 To business ripened by digestive thought, His future rule is into method brought.

B. sb.

1. A medicine or substance promoting digestion of food.

c1386 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. T.* 141 A Day or two ye schul have digestives Of wormes, or ye take your laxatives. 1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 14 And so I seie of medicyns comforta-

tyues, digestyues, laxatyues, restriktyues, and alle ohere. 1612 *Emphyr. Med.* 97 Wee leave our digestives . . and proceede to other medicines. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Cock & Fox* 189 These digestives prepare you for your purge. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lect.*, *Digestives*.

2. A substance which promotes healthy suppuration in a wound or ulcer; digestive ointment (*Un-guentum terebinthine compositum*).

1543 TRAHERON *L'igo's Chirurg.* (1586) 436 In Chirurgie a digestive is taken for that that preparer the matter to mundification. 1582 HASTER *Serv. Rhinor.* II. xi. 91 You shall dresse it with a digestive untill it be mundified. 1643 J. STEER tr. *Exp. Chyrurg.* xv. 62, I applied this following digestive with soft pleges upon the incisions. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Infr.* (1757) II. 240 The Wound requires a strong Digestive. 1767 *Gooden Treat. Wounds* I. 136 Linen cloth, spread with the common Digestive. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Digestives*, in Surgery, substances which, when applied to a wound or ulcer, promote suppuration.

†3. An agent of chemical digestion. Obs. rare.

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 62 But our cheefe Digestive [printed -ure] for our intent, Is virtual heate of the matter digenter.

**Digestively**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY.] In a digestive manner; in a way that promotes digestion; with regard to digestion.

1614 W. B. *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. a) 22 The act digestively is finished in the third digestion. 1857 W. COLLINS *Dead Secret* (1861) 34 Digestively considered . . even the fairest and youngest of us is an Apparatus. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 6 May 4/2 Round the garden, groups pose themselves digestively.

**Digestiveness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being digestive or of aiding digestion.

1787 BAILEY vol. II, *Digestiveness*, digestive Faculty. 1876 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Mar. 362 May not this superiority . . be due . . to the extreme digestiveness of the St. Moritz air?

†**Digestly**, adv. Sc. Obs. Also de-. [f. DIGEST a. + -LY.] Maturely, deliberately, composedly.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* IX. v. 48 Alethes . . onto thir wordis digestly maid ansueris. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 49 Quhen thir oratorius had sene and degestlie considerit this region. 1544 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 449 (Jam.), My . . lordis of parliament suld advise degestlie quhat is to be done herein. 1606 *Sc. Acts Jns.* I. 1-1814) 312 (Jam.) For sindrie vtheris sene and profitabill causis degestlie considerit.

†**Digestment**, Obs. rare-1. [f. DIGEST v. + -MENT.] The action or process of digesting; methodical disposition or arrangement.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iv. Concl. 88 Compose in computable digestment all the Tenants with their Tenements and Rents in particular.

**Digestor**, var. form of DIGESTER.

†**Digestory**, a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. *digestōri-us*, f. *digest-* ppl. stem of *digerere* to DIGEST: see -ORY.]

A. adj. = DIGESTIVE.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 270 Digestion is simple maturation, whereby things uncocted in artificial digestory heat, is digested.

B. sb. A vessel or organ of digestion.

1675 EVELYN *Terra* (1729) 43 Of all Waters, that which descends from Heaven we find to be the richest . . as having been already meteorized, and circulated in that great Digestory. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 475 The whole human body, together with all its viscera, yea, chylipoietic digestories.

†**Digesture**, Obs. Also 6-7 diss-. [f. L. *digest-* ppl. stem (see prec.) + -URE: cf. *gesture*.] The process or faculty of digesting.

1. = DIGESTION 1, 2.

1565 J. HALL *Hist. Exposit.* 21 A sanguine man is he that hath a good digesture. 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fir.* xxxi. lviii. (1634) 254 To make him drink beyond all good digesture. 1615 LATHAM *Falconry* (1633) 41 At that time of the yeere, old food is more drie and hard of digesture. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 128 Having contracted a Disease through catching Cold and want of Digesture. a1700 G. HARVEY (J.), *Meals* of easy digesture.

2. The putting up with or brooking of anything unpleasant; = DIGESTION 4.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas* II. 146 b, The lords . . will thincke it straunge, and receyve the same with ill digesture. 1606 J. RAYNOLDS *Dolarny's Prim.* (1880) 92 He already can The calme lines with faire digesture brooke.

**Diggable** (dig'gəbl), a. [f. DIG v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being digged.

1552 HULOET, *Diggable* or which may be digged, *fossilis*. 1847 CRAIG, *Diggable*, that may be digged.

**Digger** (dig'gə), [f. DIG v. + -ER.] One who or that which digs.

1. One who excavates or turns up the earth with a mattock, spade, or other tool; also an animal that turns up the earth. With adverb, as *digger-up*.

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 118/1 Deluar or dyggar, *fossor*. 1585 J. B. tr. *Virel's Sc. Beastes* B vj, The Conies . . are such continuall diggers and scrapers, that they . . cleave a sunder and make hollow the stones and rocks. 1608 CAPT. J. SMITH *Lt. in Virginia* (1624) III. 72 Send . . gardeners, fisher men, blacksmiths . . and diggers vp of trees, roots, well provided. 1650 R. STAPFOLTON *Strada's Low C. Warrs* x. 2 Prince Alexander . . sometimes visiting the Diggers, sometimes the Miners. 1793 *London Gaz.* No. 6188/B. P. Gardiner, Digger, and Builder. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 154 ¶ 11 Treasures are thrown up by the ploughman and the digger. 1895 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 623 The digger-up of primeval bones.



2. *spec. a.* A miner, especially one who works surface or shallow deposits.

1531-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII. c. 8 § 1 That no person or persons . . . shall labour, dig, or wash any tin in any of the said tin works, called Streme works, vntlesse the saide digger, owner or wassher, shall make . . . sufficient hatches and ties in the ende of their buidells and cordes [etc.]. 1570 DEE Math. Pref. 36 For . . . Miners, Diggers for Mettalls . . . any man may easily perceiue . . . the great aide of Geometrie. a 1661 FULLER Worthies, Wales (R.), Fresh aire . . . whereby the candle in the mine is daily kept burning, and the diggers recruited constantly with a sufficiency of breath. 1661 BOYLE Style of Script. Ep. Ded. (1675) 6 As a homely digger may shew a man a rich mine.

b. *esp.* One who digs or searches for gold in a gold-field.

1853 VALIANT Let. in McCombie Hist. Victoria xvi. (1858) 248 I caused the diggers . . . to pause in their headlong career. 1856 EMERSON Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks. (Bohn) II. 113 Like diggers in California 'prospecting for a placer' that will pay. 1869 R. B. SMYTH Goldfields Victoria 609 Digger . . . applied formerly to all persons who searched for gold; and now generally restricted to those who seek for gold in the shallow alluviums. 1875 Spectator (Melbourne) 19 June 79/2 The rough digger of the primitive era.

c. One of a tribe or class of N. American Indians who subsist chiefly on roots dug from the ground.

1837 W. IRVING Capt. Bonneville II. 209 Sometimes the Diggers aspire to nobler game, and succeed in entrapping the antelope. 1848 Blackw. Mag. LXIV. 134 They came upon a band of miserable Indians, who, from the fact of their subsisting chiefly on roots, are called the Diggers. 1883 B. HARTE Carquines Woods vii. 154 note, Diggers, a local name for a peaceful tribe of Indians inhabiting Northern California, who live on roots and herbs.

attrib. 1865 TYLER Early Hist. Man. vii. 185 The miserable 'Digger Indians', of North America. 1875 F. PARKMAN in N. Amer. Rev. CXX. 43 The abject 'Digger' hordes of Nevada. 1882 B. HARTE Flieg v. Ye might do it to please that digger squaw.

d. Eng. Hist. A section of the Levellers in 1649, who adopted communistic principles as to the land, in accordance with which they began to dig and plant the commons.

1649 (Information, dated 16 April, in Clarke Pa. (Camd. Soc. 1894) II. 211 One Everard and two more . . . all living att Cobham, came to St. George's Hill in Surrey, and began to digge on that side the Hill next to Campe Chase, and sowed the ground with parsenips, and carrets, and beans. Ibid. 215 (Dec.) To his Excellency the Lord Fairfax . . . the Brotherly Request of those that are called Diggers, sheweth, That whereas we have begun to digg upon the Commons for a livelihood, first, for the righteous law of Creation that gives the earth freely to one as well as another. Ibid. 221 [The Digger's Song] You noble Diggers all, stand up now, stand up now . . . The wast land to maintain, seeing Cavaliers by name, Your digging does disdain, and persons all defame. Stand up now, Diggers all. 1650 NEEDHAM Case Commun. 79 There is a new Faction started up out of ours [Levellers], known by the name of Diggers; who . . . have framed a new plea for a Returne of all men ad Yaguria, that like the old Parthians, and other wild Barbarians, we might renounce Townes and Cities, live as Rovers, and enjoy all in common. a 1676 WHITELOCKE Memorials (1853) III. 17. 1804 C. H. FIRTH in Clarke Pa. II. 222 note, Three of the Diggers . . . were brought before the Court at Kingston for trespass in digging upon St. George's Hill, and infringing the rights of Mr. Drake, the Lord of the Manor.

3. An instrument for digging, a digging tool; also the digging part of a machine. Also in various combs. as *hop-digger*, *potato-digger*, etc.

1686 Plot Staffordsh. 353 They weed their Wheat . . . with an Iron digger. 1819 G. SAMOUELLE Entomol. Compend. 508 The digger is best with an arrow-headed point. 1839 GRAY Lett. (1893) 144 He presented me with a beautiful botanical digger of fine polished steel, with a leathern sheath. 1861 S. THOMSON Wild Fl. III. (ed. 4) 155 A short 'digger' or hand 'spud'. 1861 Times 11 July, As the engine travels slowly forward, the digger cuts and throws up the soil behind.

4. A division of Hymenopterous insects, also called *Digger-wasps*.

1847 CARPENTER Zool. § 693 The *Crabronidae*, *Labridae*, *Bembecidae*, *Sphegidae*, *Sciotidae*, *Mutillidae*, may be termed from their peculiar habits. *Fossorers* or *Diggers*; and they are commonly known as *Sand* and *Wood-Wasps*. 1871 E. F. STAVELEY Brit. Insects 203 The second division of the predacious stinging Hymenoptera, known as *Fossorers*, or *diggers*, consists of the *Sand-wasps* and *Wood-wasps*.

5. *slang. a.* A spur. *b.* A finger-nail. *c.* A card of the spade suit; *big-digger*, the ace of spades (Farmer Slang).

1789 G. PARKER Life's Painter 173 s.v. (Farmer). 1811 Lex Balatronicum s.v. (Farmer). 1859 MATSELL Vocabulary s.v. (Farmer). 1881 N. Y. Slang Dict. (Farmer), 'I will fix my diggers in your dial-plate and turn it up with red.'

6. *Comb., as digger-pine*, a N. American species of pine, *Pinus sabiniana*; *digger-wasp* (see sense 4).

1880 Libr. Univ. Knowl. IX. 123 The digger-wasps . . . catch locusts . . . and bury them in their nests for their newly hatched young.

**Diggeress** (dî-gèr-ès). [*f.* DIGGER + *ESS.*] A female digger; a digger's wife.

1864 ROGERS New Rush II. 36 I'm tired of being a diggeress.

**Digging** (dî-gîng), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* DIG *v.* + *-ING* 1.]

1. The action of the verb to DIG, in various senses; an instance of this.

1554 HULOT, Dyginge and deluinge of a ground to bring it eftsones in temper, *reparatio*. 1651 JER. TAYLOR Holy Dying i. § 2 (L.) Let us not project long designs, crafty plots, and diggings so deep that the intrigues of a design shall never be unfolded. 1663 GERBIER Counsel 25 In the

digging of the foundations. 1725 BRADLEY Fam. Dict. s.v. *Yew Tree*, This first digging is to be done always in March. 1738 LARSEN Short Acc. Piers Westm. Br. 27 After the digging the Pit . . . was finished. 1891 Law Times XCII. 100/2 He was only paid for his digging.

b. with an adverb. 1573 BARET Adv. D. 687 A digging vnder, an undermining, *sufojio*. 1817 COBBETT Addr. Bristol Wks. XXXII. 47 A digging and rooting up of all corruptions. 1890 Daily News 4 Sept. 6/4 All digging down work should be paid for at the rate of 1s. per hour extra.

2. *fig.* The action of studying hard. U.S. 1827-8 Harvard Reg. 312, I find my eyes in doleful case, By digging until midnight. 1873 W. MATHEWS Getting on xv. 244 Men of genius have seldom revealed to us how much of their fame was due to hard digging.

3. *concr.* The materials dug out. 1559 in Boys Sandwiche (1792) 137, iij laborers may carry his diggings away. a 1665 BACON Impeachm. Waste (L.), He shall have the seasonable loppings; so he shall have seasonable diggings of an open mine.

4. A place where digging is carried on, an excavation; in *pl.* (sometimes treated as a *sing.*) applied to mines, and especially to the gold-fields of California and Australia. Also with prefixed word, as *gold-diggings*, *river-diggings*, *surface-diggings*, etc. *Dry- or wet-diggings* (see quot. 1889).

1538 LELAND Itin. I. 12 On the South side of Welledend . . . ys a goodly quarre of Stone, wher appere great Diggyns. 1653 BOGAN Mirth Chr. Life 122 The earth . . . yields a small wholesome to the digger in the diggings. 1712 J. JAMES Tr. Le Blond's Gardening 206 The Wall . . . of one Foot thick, from the Bottom of the Digging, to the Level of the Ground above. 1769 De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit. I. 39 At Norton, near Wulpit, King Henry VIII. was induced to dig for Gold. He was disappointed, but the Diggings are visible at this Day. 1825 C. F. HOFFMAN Winter in Far West xxv. (Bartlett) Mr. . . . has lately struck a lead. 'We are now, you observe, among his diggings. 1839 MARYAT Diary Amer. Ser. I. II. 62 The diggings as they term the places where the lead is found . . . were about sixteen miles distant. 1849 Illustr. Lond. News 17 Nov. 325/1 Letter from the Gold Diggings. 1854 EARL Gold Col. Australia 138 The diggings are on a creek called Araluen Creek. 1857 BORTHWICK California 120 (Bartlett) The principal diggings near Haughton were surface diggings, but, with the exception of river diggings, every kind of mining was seen in full force. 1889 FARMER Americanisms, Wet-diggings and Dry-diggings are terms in gold districts, for mines near rivers or on the higher lands as the case may be. 1890 BOLDREWOOD Miner's Right vii. 71 It was a goldfield and a diggings in far-away Australia.

5. *colloq.* in *pl.* Lodgings, quarters.

1838 J. C. NEAL Charcoal Sketches II. 119 (Farmer), I reckon it's about time we should go to our diggings. 1844 DICKENS Mart. Chuz. xxi. She won't be taken with a cold chill when she realises what is being done in these diggings? 1882 Chamb. Jnl. 87, I returned to my diggings. 1889 J. K. JEROME Three men in Boat 187 We took out the hamper, and started off to look for diggings.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *digging-machine*, *spade*, *-spur*, *-stick*; *digging-life*, life at the gold-diggings.

1719 DE FOE Crusoe (1840) II. vi. 125 A digging spade. 1859 CORNWALLIS New World I. 120 Shafts were sunk, windlasses erected, and the whole paraphernalia of digging life called into requisition. 1865 LUBBOCK Preh. Times 358 The digging-sticks are made of a young mangrove tree. 1874 KNIGHT Dict. Mech. I. 702/2 A Digging machine (Agric.), a spading-machine for loosening and turning the soil. 1875 A. SMITH New Hist. Aberdeensh. II. 1120 The next experiment was with the 'digger' . . . formed by taking the mould-board off the plough and putting on the digging breasts.

† **Dighel**, *a.* Forms: 1 *dîezel*, *dîezol*, *dîezel*, 3 *dîezel*. [*OE.* *dîezel*, *-ol* (: *-OTE*, *\*daugilo-*), found beside *dægol* (: *-daugolo-*), = *OHG.* *tangal*, *tougal* (*daugal*, *dougal*) dark, secret: cf. *tougan*, *dougan* concealed, secret.] Secret, obscure.

Brownliff 2719 Hie dygel lond warigead. a 1000 Be Domes Daye (1876) 40 þæt hit ne sy dæguc þæt þæt dihle was. Ibid. 135 Dîge gæpanas. a 1250 Owl & Night. 2 Ich was . . . In one swiþe dîgele hale. c 1275 Lay. 26935 Hii comen in one wode . . . in one dale deope, dîgele bi-halues [c 1205 dîghen bi-halues].

Hence **Dîghelliche**, **dîgheliche** (also **dihlice**, **dîgheliche**, **dîeliche**) *adv.*, secretly; **Dîghelness** (**dîghelness**, **dîhelness**), *secrecy*; also **Dîghenlich** *a.* [cf. *OHG.* *tougan*], secret; **Dîghenliche** *adv.*, secretly.

c 803 ÆLFRED Oros. II. i. § 5 Þurh Godes dîgelnessa. Ibid. VI. xxi. He wearð dîgellicse cristen. c 961 ÆTHELWOLD Rule St. Benet's 1885 134 Swa dîghlice wuniende. c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xiii. 35 Ic bodige dîgelnessa. a 1200 Winterey Rule St. Benet xxvii. (1888) 67 Hîz scullan oft dîhlice ealde witan . . . sendan. c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 191 He secheð forte þæt he open fint, and dîgheliche smuþð þer inne. c 1200 ORMIN 5501 Full wel tunnderstannend Off all þe boc in Godeshus þe deope dîghelness. c 1205 LAY. 415 Assaricus hit redde mid dîgheliche runen. Ibid. 13539 Forð riht faren we him to, dîgheliche & stille. a 1225 St. Markar. 16 To understonden so derne þing ant so derf, of godes dîghelness. c 1275 LAY. 6659 Dîgheliche [1203 dîgheliche] hine bi-witte, and his name deorne.

**Dighere**, *obs.* form of DYER.

**Dight** (dait), *v.* Now *arch.* and *dial.* Forms: 1 *dîht-an*, 2-3 *dîht-en*, 3-4 *dîz(e)-n*, (4 *dyghte*, *dîzt*, *dîzht*, 4-5 *dyht*, *dîzht*), 4-6 *dîghte* (5 *dyte*, *dyth*, 5-7 *dîte*, 6 *dyht*), 4- *dîght* (6- *Sc. dîcht*, 8-9 *north. dial. deeght*, *deet*). *Pa. t.* 1 *dîhte*, *dîhtode*, 2-4 *dîhte*, *dîzht*, 4 *dîzhted*, -*id*, 4-5 *dîzt*, *dyzt*, 4- *dîght* (6- *Sc. dîchtit*).

*Pa. pple.* 1 (3e) *dîht*, *dîhted*, 3-4 (1) *dîht*, 3-*dîght*, (7 *dyghted*, 6- *Sc. dîchtit*). [*OE.* *dîhtan*, *ad. L. dictare* to dictate, compose in language, appoint, prescribe, order, in *med. L.* to write, compose a speech, letter, etc.: see *DICTATE* *v.* Parallel forms are *OHG.* *dîhtōn*, *tîhtōn*, *tîcōn*, *tîcōn* to write, compose, *MHG.* *tîhten*, *dîchten*, to write, compose, invent, contrive, *mod. G.* *dîchten* to compose verses or poetry, *MLG.* *dîchten* to compose, institute, contrive, set (oneself), *L.G.* *dîchten*, *dîgten* to versify, invent, contrive, think out, *MDu.* *dîchten* to compose (in writing), contrive, institute, prepare, *mod. Du.* *dîchten* to invent, compose, versify; also *Icel.* *dîkta* to compose or write in Latin, to write a romance, to romance, lie, *Sw.* *dîkta* to feign, fable, *Da.* *dîgte* to make poems (from *Ger.*). The mutual relations of the *OE.*, *OHG.*, and Norse words are not quite clear; but the difference of formation between *OE.* *dîhtan* : *\*dîhtjan*, and *OHG.* *tîhtōn* *v.* : *\*dîhtōjan*, indicates that they are independent adoptions of the Latin, although the change of *d* to *t* shows that the word is old in German. The Norse word must be of later adoption: if it were old, the expected form would be *\*dētta*.

From the senses of literary dictation and composition in which it was originally used, this verb received in *ME.* an extraordinary sense-development, so as to be one of the most widely used words in the language. Special representatives of these *ME.* senses, survive dialectally, *esp.* in the north; the modern literary language knows the *pa. pple.* *dîght*, which after being nearly obsolete in the 18th c., has been largely taken up again by poets and romantic writers of the 19th c. in senses 10, 14. (In *MHG.* *dîchten* had also a much greater development of meaning than in *mod. German*.)

1. To dictate, appoint, ordain, order, dispose of, deal with, treat.

† 1. *trans.* To dictate, give directions to, direct. *Obs.* (Only in *OE.*)

c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt. xxviii. 16 Ða ferdon þa endlufun leorning-cnihtas on þone mæt, þær se hælynd heom dîhte. c 1000 ÆLFRED Gen. xvi. 3 Abram þa dyde swa swa him dyhte Sarai. Ibid. xxxix. 23 Drihten þær . . . dîhte him hwæt he don sceolde. c 1000 — On O. Test. (in Sweet A. S. Reader 60) Moyses awrat . . . swa swa him God silf dîhte on heora sundersprece.

† 2. To appoint, ordain. *Obs.*

c 1000 Ags. Gosp. Luke xxii. 29 Ic eow dîhte swa min fæder me rice dîhte. a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1506 Þe deore drihtin hæweð idîht ow þa be blisful crune of his icorene. c 1300 Cursor M. 9369 (Cott.) How þe fader of heuen dîght his dere sun to send. c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron. (1810) 127 Þat Steuen to dede was dîht. 1340 Aenb. 7 He made þe wordle an ordayneð [i.e. dîhte]. 1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Consc. 7795 Þe ioyes sere þat God has ordayneð bare and dîght. c 1374 CHAUCER Troilus IV. 1160 (1188) Ther as þe dom of Myrnos wolde it dyghte. a 1400 Pistill of Susan 267, I am deoffolich dampned; and to deþ dîht. c 1400 Apol. Loll. 60 A iuge is seid for he dîht riȝt to þe pepel. 14. — E. E. Misc. (Warton Club) 12 A dredefule payne is for me dyhte. 1558 Will of Wyllyng (Somerset Ho.), Consydering y<sup>e</sup> death to euery man is dîght. 1808 SCOTT Marm. I. vi. The golden legend bore ariȝt, 'Who checks at me, to death is dîght.'

† 3. To order, keep in order, manage, govern, rule. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 6848 Wel was þisse londe idîht. Ibid. 7220 He makede þane kalender þe dîhteð þane moned & þe 3er. Ibid. 12021 Þa setten heo biſcops þan folken to dîhten. c 1230 Hali Meid. 7 Deð hire in to drechunge to dîhten hus & hinen. 1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 424 Kyng Henry & hys wyf . . . So wel dyȝte Engeland, þat yt was wyde wyȝt. c 1400 St. Alexius (Laud 622) 28 Religious þat her lijf willen dîght. a 1500 Chester Pl. Balaam & Balak 397 A Childe . . . in Bethlem shall be borne, That shall be Duke to dîght and deale, and rule the folke of Israell. 1522 World & Child in Hazl. Dodsley I. 274 Christ rose upon the third day . . . That all shall deem and dîght.

† 4. To deal with, treat, handle, use (in some manner); often to maltreat, abuse. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY. 11020 Hu he mihte dîhten Ælene his dohter. c 1275 Ibid. 25907 Þus he vs dîht to-day a souenht. a 1300 Cursor M. 21447 (Gott.) Sai me hu þu wile him dîght, If þat he be dempt to be wid riȝt. 1303 R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne 742 What mercy mayst þou aske . . . When þou þus my sone hast dyȝte? c 1400 Lanfranc's Ctrure. 320 Þouȝ þe fyngre ne be wit a littil lyme ȝitt þou muste have good kunyng and good witt for to dîte it wel. c 1450 Mirour Saluacion 1758 Two stronge ȝonge men . . . Dîght Helyodoules with thaire whippes til he als dede thare laye. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis vi. viii. 51 How euir we ony suffrit the so to dyȝht? 1563 B. GOOGE Eglogs (Akb.) 115 Acteon wofull wyȝt, In what a manner, all to torne, his cruell Dogs him dyȝht. 1650 B. DISCOLLIMINIUM 52, I feare also at length some or other will come and dîght us to purpose.

† b. *spec.* To have to do with sexually. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER Wife's ProL 398 Al my walkyngte out by nyghte Was for trespys wenches þat he dîghte. Ibid. 767 Lete hir lechour dîghte hire al the nyȝt. c 1385 — Manciple's T. 208. 1393 LANGL. P. PL. C. II. 27 In þus dronkenesse a day has doutres he [Loȝ] dîghte And lay by hem boȝe.

† 5. To dispose, place, put, remove. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 148 Cufelþ now ȝoure myȝte, How ȝe mow þis stones best to be schip dyȝte. a 1300 Cursor M.



17312 (Cott.) Quoy Blame ye me . . for I am in graf dight. In a tounb pat was myn awen? 1340 *Ayeb.* 210 Alle portes ulesliche and wordeliche me sel dighte uram hant herte bet wyle god bidde. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 270 When he was to bedde dight. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6612 On þe pavement þai it dyght. *Ibid.* 7138 Þe thrid in tughall þai þaim dyght. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 524 The deid corpis in the flang; And syne kest on the muldis on the clay, The grene erd syne, and dycht the laif away.

† b. fig. To put into a specified state or condition; esp. in to dight to death, to put to death, kill, slay (see also a). *Obs.*

13. E. E. Allit. P. B. 1266 Dighten dekenes to depe, dungen doun clerkkes. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 18043 (Trin.) Þat dede from deb to lif he dight. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 145 Ha, to what peine she is dight. 1415 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 125 Thorow hem many on to deþe were dyght. 1460 *Lybeaus* *Disc.* 1719 To deþe they wyl dyghte. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE *iv.* 68 Your self some syne to dede that think to dyght. 1570-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 13 Bold Theseus to cruel deþe him dight. 1586 J. Hooker *Girald. Irel.* in *Holinshead* II. 779/2 The earle would haue . . dighted the lord gouernour and all the garisons to greater troubles. 1664 *Glodden F.* viii. 78 For unto deþe till we be dight I promise here to take thy part. 1817 SCOTT *Harold the Dunsin* vi. vi. Still in the posture as to deþe when dight.

† c. With inverted construction: To cause, bring about, inflict (death). *Obs.*

1307 *Elegy* *Edw. I.* i. A stounde herkneth to my song, Of deth that Deth hath diht us newe. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 151 Hire deth was neig dight. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9558 Myche dote is vs dight to-day. c. 1450 *Con. Myst.* 265 On of þou is bezy my dethe here to dyth. c. 1475 *Parthenay* 3444 Yf atwixt his handis he hym haue myght, He wold make hym ende, And shameous deth dight!

II. To compose, construct, make, do.

† b. To compose (with words); to set down in writing. *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Ælfric Life Oswald* in Sweet A. S. Reader (1879) 102 Nu cwæp se halga Beda, ðe ðas boc zedihthe. c. 1205 *LAV.* 3150 He letten writen a writ & wel hit lette dihten. c. 1275 *Ibid.* 20566 Nis hit in none boke diht þat euer he were soch fith. c. 1285 *Hampole's Psalter* *Met.* Pref. 48 Whos wol it write, I rede hym ryght, wryte on warly le byne, And make no more þen here is dyghth. c. 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 153 A lettre has he dyght.

† 7. To compose, put together, frame, construct, make. *Obs.*

c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 233 He alle 3esceop, and all dihte wið-ute swines. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Ure fader in heuene feide þe lemes to ure licame . . and swo digheliche hit al dihte, þat on elche feinge is hem onsen. c. 1205 *LAV.* 23532 Walles heo gunnen rihten, þa zæten heo gunnen dihten. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1665 (Cott.) A schippe be-houes þe to dight. *Ibid.* 12388 (Cott.) Plough and haru cuth he dight. c. 1340 *Ibid.* 23216 (Trin.) No more . . þen peynted fire . . þat on a wal bi mon were dight. c. 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) vi. 70 The places . . is fulle wel dyghte of Marble. c. 1450 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 509 Nygh tū bestes dight A fire in colde. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. ii. 72 Hee dight himselfe a triple crowne.

† b. To perform, do. *Obs.*

c. 1205 *LAV.* 15113 Fulle þreo nihten heore craftes heo dihten. c. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 849 Alas y<sup>e</sup> euer thus dede was dyght. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 18 Curst the hand which diht that vengeance on him dight.

III. To put in order, array, dress, direct, prepare, make ready, or proper.

† 8. To put or place in order, to set in array, to array; to arrange. *Obs.*

c. 1205 *LAV.* 20563 Howel sculde dihten britti þusend cnihten. *Ibid.* 27337 þa þas ferde was al diht, þa was hit dai-liht. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) a. A hede, þat vs to werre can dight. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ii. 565 His men in hye gert be dycht. 1500 *Melville* 1784 in *Furniv. Percy Folio* I. 477 All they can on ryde, & digheten them without fayle to giue Sir Vortiger battayle. [1821] JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg.* Wallace lxi. Were with their leader dight.

9. To equip, fit out, furnish (with what is needed).

In later use blending with sense 10; which see as to the modern use of the p.p. in romantic language. c. 1205 *LAV.* 15104 Ælic scip he dihte mid þreo hundred cnihten. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24807 (Edin.) Wit tresori his schip was diht. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 617 Do dight a schip wið sail & ore Ryght as þou a marchant wore. 1460 *CARGRAVE Chron.* 33 Nyne hundred cartis dith with hokis of yron. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xv. He entrid in to a chambry that was merueilously wel dygte and ryche. 1555 *ASP. PARKER Ps.* li. 149 Wyth sacrifice of calfe and cow, they shall thynne aulters dyght. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 6 The hall . . With rich array and costly arras dight. 1805 SCOTT *Lanc. Wills* II. vi. Why do these steeds stand ready dight? *Ibid.* v. xxvii. In Sir William's armour dight, Stolen by his Page, while slept the knight.

† b. With inverse constr.: To fit (some equipment) to or upon. (Cf. 10 b.) *Obs.* or *arch.*

c. 1475 *Rauf Coltyear* 677 With Dousours to the duris dight. 1871 P. H. WADDELL *Ps.* xlv. 3 Dicht yer sword ontill yer thie.

10. To clothe, dress, array, deck, adorn (*lit.* and *fig.*). † To dight naked, to undress, strip.

In this sense the p.p. *dight* is used by Sir Walter Scott, and in later poetic and romantic language: it appears to be often taken as an archaic form of *deked*.

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 87. Censed of fule sinnes, and diht mid lolesnesse. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24552 (Edin.) Pan nicodem . . Wit Iosep nam þat cors to diht. c. 1330 *King of Tars* 848 The undan dihte him naked anon. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 22449 (Fairf.) þai dight him in þat dide wið hors skynnyas and camel hide. 1388 *Wyclif* *Isa.* xl. 19 A worchere in siluer schal dighte it with platis of siluer. c. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 66 The thinge that she diht se þe self with. 1530 *Palsou.* 516/1 A foule woman ryche dyght semeth fayre by candell lyght. 1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 22 Thy somer proude with Daffadillies dight. 1596 — *F. Q.* VOL. III.

rv. x. 38 Damsels in soft linnen dight. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. vi. 48 Dight (decoratus) in our roiall ensignes and ornaments. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 62 The clouds in thousand liveries dight. 1632 — *Penelope* 159 Storied windows richly dight Casting a dim religious light. 1633 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* iv. i. To see a young, fair, handsome beauty unhandsumely dighted and incongruously accoutred. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 928 Just so the proud insulting Lass Array'd, and dighted Hudibras. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* vi. Introd. iii. But, O! what maskers richly dight. 1817 WORDSW. *Vernal Ode* i. All the fields with freshest green were dight. c. 1845 BARRHAM *Ingol. Leg.* *Wedding-day*. There stand the village maids dight in white. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* iii. 517 Orion, in golden panoply dight.

b. With inverse constr.: To put on (armour, apparel, etc.). (A Spenserian use.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 8 Ere he could his armour on him dight. 1590 — *Muioptimos* 91 His shinin wings . . he did about him dight. 1591 — M. Hubbard 1579 Tho on his head his dreadful hat he dight. 1654 GATTON *Pleas.* Notes II. vi. 59 She straightaway dight her robes.

† c. To dress (a wound); to attend to as a surgeon or 'leech'. *Obs.*

c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 14064 (Fairf.) Ho hir oymement me bozt & diht þar-wiþ my fote & shank. 1464 Mann & Househ. *Exp.* 246 To Watkyn the Kyngys horseleche, for dytyngne my masterys horsess iij. d. 1467 *Ibid.* 423 My wyffe payd to a schorgon, fore dyteng of heme wane he was horte, xij. d. c. 1500 *Spir. Remedies* in Halliwell *Nugae Poet.* 64 My . . woundys . . bene . . depe . . Her smertyng wylle nat suffice me to slepe, Tylle a leche with dewte haue theme dyght. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. (1822) 136 He decessit some efitr that his wound was dight.

d. ironically. To dirty, befoul, dial.

1623 MARMION *Holland's Leaguer* i. ii. Straight we shall fall into a lake that will foully dight us. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 14 To Dight: Cheshire to foule or dirty one. 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss.* *Deet*, to dirty. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.* a.v. Thy han's is strange an' dighted up w' dirt.

† II. To make ready, get ready (a person): chiefly *refl.* to make oneself ready, prepare, set, or address oneself (to do something). *Obs.*

c. 1205 *LAV.* 12430 Seodðe heo heom dihten to bi-witen þa diht mid cnihten. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 11179 (Cott.) Ioseph dight him for to ga to Bethlehem. 1375 *Cantic. de Creatione* in *Anglia* I. 303 etc. Eue dighte here to chylidng. c. 1400 *Destr.* 7836 The dethe of þat Duke he dight hym to venge. c. 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 289 Lat dyght messengers zære Aftir hym to fare. c. 1550 *Christis Kirke* Gr. ii. To dans thir danyssels thame dight. 1591 C'TESS PEMBREKE *Dolefull Lay* *Clorinda* 105 in Spenser *Astroph.* Full many other moe . . Gan dight themselves t' express their inward woe With doleful lays. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. ii. 18 He . . straight bids him dight Himself to yeeld his love.

† 12. *refl.* To direct oneself or one's way; to make one's way, repair, go. *Obs.*

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10551 (Gött.) Quen þis angel away was diht, Tua men þer cam were clad in quith. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 113 Sijen [he] dight him to Scotland. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's Prol.* 26 And out at dore anon I moot me dighte. 1430 *LYDG. Chron.* *Troy* iv. xxix. To-wardes Troye your way was not dyght. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 788 You be currok þai þaim dyght. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. i. 16 They both uprose and to their waies them dight. *Ibid.* v. iv. 43 She fiercely towards him her self gan dight.

† 13. *trans.* To direct, address, proffer, offer. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13990 (Cott.) Ful fair seruis symon him dight, Als was to suik a lauerding right. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 173 Godes . . To whom ful great honour they digheten. 1568 T. HOWELL *Arb. Amittie* (1879) 46 Hir wylling helpe she dighetes.

14. To prepare, make ready for use or for a purpose; a. in general sense. (Revived in poetic and romantic use.)

c. 1325 *Prose Psalter* Song of Simeon, For myn egen sezen þyn helpe, þe which þou dighte to fore þe face of alle folkes. c. 1340 *Cursor M.* 13767 (Fairf.) Per-in was angels wont to list and þat ilk water dight. c. 1400 *Rom. Rom.* 4240 A nyght His instrumentis wolde he dight, For to blowe & make sowne. c. 1450 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 1123 Grounden shelles dight With flour of lyme. c. 1460 *Promp. Parv.* 123/2 Dyhtyn', *para. preparo.* 1476 *Thumpton* *Corr.* 36 As for the cloth of my ladies, Hen. Cloughe putt it to a sherman to dight. 1580 *Lanc. Wills* II. xi. My yarne y<sup>e</sup> is sponne, to dyght it and make in cloth. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. xi. 2 Alma . . to her guesstes doth bounteous banquet dight. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 94 That dight. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 127 And gif they dight, or prepar the flesh not well, they sall restore the skait to the awner of the beast. 1613 BEAUM. & FL. *Coxcomb* iv. iii. Have a care you dight things handsomely. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg.* *Elder* *Triv.* *Favst* (1875) II. v. i. 272 Haste and let the meal be dight 'Neath the garden's blooming trees. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* rv. 768 This Queen of the many woers dights the wedding for us then.

In specific senses: † b. To prepare, make ready (food, a meal); to cook; to prepare or mix (a potion or medicine). *Obs.*

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24398 (Cott.) þai did him dight a bitter drink . . of gall of assil graid. c. 1320 R. BRUNNE *Modit.* 49 þe soper was dygt as y herd seye. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv. 64 For þai bafe lytill wode, þai dight baire mete with dung of bester dried at þe sonne. 14. Noble *Bk. Cookry* (Napier 1882) 96 To dight a pik in sauce. 1459 *Corpus Christi Coll. Contract* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 259 His mete to be dyght in the kechn at there costis. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 68/1 She slewe a piske lamb . . and dighted and sette it to fore hym. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xlv. 20 And Jacob dight a meace of meate. — 1 *Edras* i. 12 As for the thank offerings & the other, they

dight them in kettels & pottes. 1561 HOLYBUSH *Hon. Apol.* 20 Chap it smal and dight it lyke a thycke potage. c. 1569 KINGSMYLL *Godly Advice* (1580) 2 The fine cooke men dight the rude morsell with some conceite of their cunning. 1721 KELLY *Sc. Prov.* 12 (Jam.) A friend's dinner is soon dight.

c. To repair, put to rights, put in order (what is out of order). Now *dial.*

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17955 (Cott.) 'Rise', he said, 'þi bedd þou dight'. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2570 With in three days all hale dyght. 1580 *Vesivry Bks.* (Surtees) 121 Item paid to Thomas Sim for dighting the leads, iij d. 1877 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.* *Dight* up, to repair, put in order. 'I mun hev these yates an' stowps dighted up afore th' steward comes'.

d. To polish or burnish up so as to fit for use; to cleanse from rust, or the like. *Obs.* or *dial.*

c. 1400 CHAUCER *Rom. Rom.* 921 Arowis . . shaven wel and dight. c. 1500 *Debate Carp. Tools.* Halliwell *Nugae Poet.* 15, I schalle rub, with all my myght, My mayster tolys for to dyght. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. vii. 133 Ane part polyst, burnyst well and dycht. 1532-33 *Christ's Coll. Audit. Bk.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 206 Item paid . . for dychting the eagle and candylstyckes. 1535 COVERDALE *Baruch* vi. 22 Excepte some body dight off their rust, they wil geue no shyne. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. Froheme p. xii. And dois the saule fra all corruption dight. c. 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xl. 34 All curageous knichtis Agains the day dichts the breist plate that bright is To feight with thair fone. 1674-91 RAY *N. C. Words* 140 To Deeght, *Extergere, mundare.* c. 1774 FERGUSON *Poems* (1780) II. 69 (Jam.) Wi mason's chissel dighted nece. 1825-80 JAMIESON s. v. The act of smoothing a piece of wood by means of a plane is called 'dighting a deal'.

e. To winnow, so as to separate the clean corn from the chaff and other refuse. *Sc.* and *north dial.*

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 498 And as, in sacred floors of barns, upon corn-winnowers flies The chaff, driven with an opposite wind, when yellow Ceres dices. 1618 — *Hesiod* ii. 343 To dight the sacred gift of Ceres' hand, In some place windy, on a well-plan'd floor. 1619 *Naworth Househ. Bks.* 91 For threshing and dighting v bushells and a peck of wheat. 1786 BURNS *Addr. Unco Guid*, heading, The cleanest corn that e'er was dight may kae some pyles o' caff in. 1801 Jo. HOGG *Poems* 104 (Jam.) That it was lawful, just, an' right Wi' windasses, folk's corn to dight. 1808 R. ANDERSON *Cumberl. Ball.* 79 I'll ax his wark, a muck the byres, Or deet, an' thresh the cwm. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii. A new-fangled machine for dighting the corn frae the chaff. 1876 *Cumbld. Gloss. Deet*, dight, to winnow or dress corn. *Mod. Sc.* (Roxb.) Dichtin' in the barn wi' the windasses is a dusty job.

f. To wipe clean or dry. *Sc.* and *north Eng. dial.*

1681 COLVIL *Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 120 With his hankerchief he dights off Tears from his eyes. 1724 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 8 He dighted his gab, and he pri'd her mou'. 1728 — *Anacreontic on Love* 21, I . . Dighted his face, his handies thow'd. c. 1803 Douglas *Trag.* vii. in Child *Bal-lads* (1882) l. 101/1 She's taen out her handkerchief, . . And aye she dighted her father's bloody wounds. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xi. Morton . . underwent a rebuke for not 'dighting his shune'. 1830 GALT *Lawrie* T. vii. iii. (1849) 327 She may dight her neb and flee up. 1876 *Cumbld. Gloss. Deet*, dight, to wipe or make clean. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss. Mod. Sc.* Dicht the table before you set anything on it. Take a cloth and dight it up.

† 15. To 'dress' in husbandry (vines, land, etc.); to cultivate, till, or attend to (plants, crops, etc.).

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxii. 103 þe which telez þe land and dighter vyne. c. 1450 *Pallad. on Husb.* ii. 81 Yf the vyne is dight with mannes hond. 1496 *Dries & Faup.* (W. de W.) iii. xiv. 149/2 Yf corn or grasse be in the felde & sholde be lorne but it were dyght & gadred, it is lefull in the holy dayes to saue it. 1532 HERVET *Xenophon's Househ.* (1768) 78 The ground that is well tyllid and dyght, wyl coste moche more money. 1567 MAPLE *Gr. Forest* 46 It groweth in waterie places and those softlye dighted and banked about.

† 16. To lift, raise. (An erroneous use by Spenser.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. viii. 18 With which his hideous club aloft he dights.

Hence † *Dight, dighted, ppl. a.* *Obs.*

1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* 165 Put þer ynne of þe forsyad dightyd hony þre Rotes. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxvii. 21 To be geuen him a cake of bred, and els no dighte meate. 1569 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1835) 310 Eight dight calfe skines w.

*Dight, sb. Dial.* In *Sc. dialect*. [f. DIGHT v.] A wipe, a rub in order to clean or dry: see DIGHT v.

1887 in DONALDSON *Suppl. Jamieson.* 1889 J. M. BARRIE *Window in Thrums* iii. 'For mercy's sake, mother', said Leebie, 'gie yer face a dight, an' put on a clean match'.

b. (See quot.)

1890 *Glouc. Gloss.* *Dight*, 'a dight of a body', a proud thing: of a woman.

† *Dight, adv. Obs. rare.* Properly, fitly.

c. 1800 *Lord Randal* 66 (Child *Ballads* 1864 II. 25) The birdie sat on the crap o' a tree, And I wat it sang fu' dight.

*Dighter* (dai'tar). *Obs. exc. dial.* [OE. *dichtere*, f. *dichtan* to dictate, etc.: see DIGHT. Corresp. to MHG. *tihters*, *tihter*, writer, poet, Ger. *dichter* poet.] One who dights, in various senses of the verb: a. A composer, author, director, ruler, preparer; a winnower. b. A winnowing machine.

c. 1000 *St. Guthlac* *Prol.* (Goodw.) 4 Ic write swa me ða dihteras sædon & his lif . . cucion. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gloss.* in Wr. Wölcker 140/2 *Commentator*, *expozitor*, dihtere. 1340 *Ayeb.* 100 Efterward zæppe þet he ys uader, he is distere and gouernour and porueyur to his mayne. c. 1537 *Therystes* in Hazl. *Dodley* I. 422 David Doughty, dighter of dates. 45\*



1598 FLORIO, *Prestatore*, a prouider, a dichter, a vsurer.  
 c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 499 The chaff. Which all the  
 dicers' feet, legs, arms, their heads and shoulders whites.  
 1805 A. SCOTT *Poems*, *Dighting of Barley* 69 (Jam.) The  
 floating atoms did appear, To dab the dighters over. 1892  
*Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Dichter*, a winnower of corn. Also a  
 winnowing machine.

**Dighting** (daitin), *vbl. sb.* [f. DIGHT *v.*]

1. The action of the verb DIGHT, in various  
 senses: putting in order, arraying, dressing, pre-  
 paring, repairing; winnowing (of corn); wiping.

1340 *Ayenb.* 24 *pe* ditinge of his house. *Ibid.* 47 Levedi  
 of uaire ditinge. c1410 *Love Bonavent. Mirr.* xv. (Gibbs  
 MS.) 38 *Pere* is no bodily mete so lykynge to me as bat is  
 of hyre dyghtynge. 1450 *Churchw. Acc. Walberswick, Suf-*  
*folk* (Nichols 1797) 188 For dityng of the belles. 1458  
*Churchw. Acc. St. Andrew's, East Cheap in Brit. Mag.*  
 XXXI. 249 Item, paid to a laborer for dighting of the  
 Churchawe, iij*d.* 1464 *Mann. & Housch. Exp. Eng.* 274  
 To Wylliam Hore for dityng of a gowne of my ladyis,  
 xxiiij*d.* 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxi. 11 He hath put his  
 swearde to y<sup>e</sup> dighting. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* Introd.,  
 Things.. of Natures tempering and dighting. 1611 FLORIO,  
*Accónio*, a dighting, a making fit or readie. a 1774 FER-  
 GUSSON *Farmer's Ingle Poems* (1845) 35 When.. lusty lassies  
 at the dightin tire.

2. *concr. (pl.)* + a. That with which something  
 is dighted; fittings. Obs. b. The winnowings or  
 siftings of corn; refuse in general. *dial.*

1598 FLORIO, *Corrédi*, ornaments, equipage..furnitures, or  
 dightings. 1768 *Ross Helenore* 35 Had my father sought  
 the world round, Till hee the very dightings o'd had found.  
 1808 JAMIESON *s.v.*, 1. Refuse, of whatever kind. 2. The  
 refuse of corn, after sifting, given to horses or cattle.

† **Dightly**, *adv.* Obs. [f. DIGHT *pp.* a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]  
 In a well-equipped manner, fitly.

c1633 T. ADAMS *Pract. Wks.* (1861) I. 27 (D.) Grounds full  
 stocked, houses dightly furnished, purses richly stuffed.

**Digit** (dídít), *sb.* [ad. L. *digit-us* finger.]

1. One of the five terminal divisions of the hand  
 or foot; a finger or toe. a. In ordinary language,  
 a finger. Now only *humorous* or *affected*.

1644 BULWER *Chirol.* A iij*b.* Where every Digit dictates  
 and doth reach Unto our sense a mouth-excelling speech.  
 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* Postcr. 10 They had dis-  
 membered one hand of all its digits. 1864 SALA in *Daily*  
*Tel.* 21 Nov. Why should they spoil their pretty digits with  
 thimble and housewife?

b. *Zool.* and *Comp. Anat.* (The proper term.)

1802 *Med. Jnrl.* VIII. 283 We find among reptiles, all the  
 combinations of digits, from five to one, taken between two  
 pairs of hands or claws. 1854 OWEN *Skeleton in Circ. Sc.*,  
*Organ. Nat.* I. 279 In the marine chelonian the digits of both  
 limbs are elongated. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 17 In  
 the foot the fifth or outer digit is never present. 1881  
 MIYART *Cat* 285 The special organ of touch is the skin,  
 above all the skin of the muzzle, tongue, and digits.

2. The breadth of a finger used as a measure;  
 a finger's breadth, three-quarters of an inch. Some-  
 times used as = an inch.

The Roman *digitus* was  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the foot (*pes*) = 0.728 of an  
 inch, or 18.5 millimeters.

a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 108 The Inch (or digit.) the  
 Palme, the Foote.. are (all) Measures, which wee carry in  
 our Bodie. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* l. viii. 195 A cubit  
 contains, according to Heron, a Foot and halfe, or 24 Digits.  
 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* ccliv, 'Tis.. farre beyond  
 our Skill To measure out by Digits, Harrie's fame. 1669  
 BOYLE *Contn. New. Exp.* II. (1682) 5 When.. the Mercury  
 in the Tube.. descends to the height of 29 Digits (I take  
 Digits for Inches throughout all this Tract). 1807 ROBINSON  
*Archæol.* *Græc.* III. xx. 321 A certain round plate three or  
 four inches (or between two and three inches) thick. 1864  
 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 161 The Egyptian cubit  
 .. was divided into digits, which were finger-breadths.

3. *Arith.* Each of the numerals below ten (ori-  
 ginally counted on the fingers), expressed in the  
 Arabic notation by one figure; any of the nine, or  
 (including the cipher, 0) ten Arabic figures.

[1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P.* R. XIX. cxxiii. (1495) 923 Eche  
 symple nombre byneth ten is Digitus; and ten is the fyrst  
 Articulus.] c1445 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 3 *Pere* ben  
 tres spices of nombur. Oone is a digit, Another is an Articul,  
 & be tober a Composyt. 1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 53  
 A Digit is any number vnder 10. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE  
*Pseud. Ep.* IV. iv. 186 On the left [hand] they accounted their  
 digits and articulate numbers unto an hundred, on the right  
 hand hundreds & thousands. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 5  
 Integers are.. divided into Digits, Articles, and mixt num-  
 bers. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* v. xxvi. 264 The nine  
 digits in Arithmetic. 1827 HUTTON *Comp. Math.* I. 4 The  
 Numbers in Arithmetic are expressed by the.. ten digits, or  
 Arabic numeral figures. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 56  
 The seven.. may be in error by one or even two digits.

attrib. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* l. 91 Three from four, or  
 one digit number from the next vnto it.

4. *Astron.* The twelfth part of the diameter of  
 the sun or moon; used in expressing the magnitude  
 of an eclipse.

1591 NASH *Prognostication*, Whereas the Sun is darkned  
 but by digits, and that vpon y<sup>e</sup> south points. 1687 DRYDEN  
*Hind & P.* II. 609 We.. Can calculate how long th' eclipse  
 endur'd, Who interpos'd, what digits were obscur'd. 1706  
 HEARNE *Collect.* 2 May, Ye Sun.. was darkned 20 digits &  
 1854 MOSELEY *Astron.* xlv. (ed. 4) 147 The usual method..  
 is to divide the whole diameter of the disc into twelve equal  
 parts called digits. 1879 PROCTOR *Rough Ways* (1880) 9  
 The ring was about a digit in breadth.

† 5. *Geom.* A degree of a circle, or of angular  
 measure. Obs. rare.

1633 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 35 By their Calculation  
 it was but eleven digits, and one digit, which I conceiv to  
 be fifteen minutes.. a digit consisting of sixty minutes.

† **Digit**, *v.* Obs. rare. [f. prec. sb.: cf. L.  
*digito monstrare* to point out with the finger.]  
*trans.* To point at with the finger; to point out,  
 indicate.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxviii. 48, I shall never care  
 to be digit-ed, with a That is he. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 107.  
 2/2 A most Pathetic Emblem this, To Digit out the Surest  
 Bliss.

**Digital** (dídítál), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *digitalis*  
 of or belonging to the finger, f. *digit-us* a finger,  
 DIGIT. Cf. F. *digital* (1545 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

A. *adj.* 1. Of or pertaining to a finger, or to  
 the fingers or digits.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Digital*, pertaining to a finger.  
 1783 *Anat. Dial.* v. (ed. 2) 285 At the ends of the fingers  
 these digital arteries.. unite. 1802-23 SYD. SMITH *Ess.* (ed.  
 Beeton) 77 Here are 160 hours employed in the mere digital  
 process of turning over leaves! 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 470  
 The digital nerves of the superficial branch of the ulnar are  
 two. 1874 *Athenæum* 30 May, A lady, with an unparalleled  
 degree of digital dexterity.

2. Resembling a digit or finger or the hollow im-  
 pression made by one: applied in *Anat.* to various  
 parts or organs.

*Digital cavity*, the posterior corner of the lateral ventricle  
 of the brain. *Digital fossa*, a pit-like depression on the  
 thigh-bone, where five muscles are inserted: see quot. 1855.  
*Digital impressions*: see quot. 1883.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 428 The Digital Cavity or  
 Posterior Horn is entirely lined by medullary substance.  
 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 195 Behind the neck of  
 the femur, and beneath the projecting angle of the trochanter  
 major, is a deep excavation called the digital fossa. 1883  
*Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Digital impressions*, the grooves on the  
 inner surface of the cranial bones which correspond to the  
 convolutions of the brain; so called from their shape.

3. Having digits; hence *digital-footed*.

1833 SIR C. BELL *Hand* (1834) 98 There are some very rare  
 instances of a horse having digital extremities. 1887 SIR S.  
 FERGUSON *Ogham Inscript.* 148 The digital feet unite these  
 .. examples with other symbolisms.. Here also are found  
 digital-footed equine figures.

B. *sb.* † 1. = DIGIT *sb.* 3. Obs.

c1430 *Art Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 1 Another digitalle  
 is a nombre with in 10.

2. A finger (*humorous*).

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 160 To fling his broad plebeian  
 paws and right cannie digitals around Sir Robert Peel.  
 1840 *Ibid.* XXII. 397 Hundreds of thousands vanish at the  
 touch of royal digitals. 1828 LYTTON *What will he do* IV.  
 ix, Who wear.. paste rings upon unwashed digitals.

3. A key played with the finger in a musical in-  
 strument, as a piano or organ.

1878 W. H. STONE *Sci. Basis Music* v. 62 Colin Brown's  
 Natural Fingerboard.. The digitals consist of three separate  
 sets.. The first, second, fourth, and fifth tones of the scale  
 are played by the white digitals.

**Digitalia**, *Chem.*: see DIGITALIN.

**Digitalic** (dídítik), *a.* [f. DIGITALIS +  
 -IC.] Of or pertaining to digitalis; in *digitalic*  
*acid*, an acid obtained from the leaves of the fox-  
 glove, crystallizing in white acicular prisms.

1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* cxlv. 566 M. Morin, of Geneva,  
 has also discovered in the leaves [of the Fox-glove] two  
 acids; one fixed, which he calls digitalic acid, the other  
 volatile, and called antirrhincic acid. 1863-74 WATTS *Dict.*  
*Chem.* II. 328 Digitalic acid crystallises in needles.

**Digitaliform** (-tæ'lipfɔrm), *a.* *Bot.* [f. L.  
*digitalis* (see below) + -FORM.] Of the form of the  
 corolla of the fox-glove, 'like campanulate, but  
 longer and irregular'.

1859 C. DRESSER *Rudim. Bot.* 313 Digitaliform.. when a  
 corolla which is somewhat campanulate is contracted near  
 the base, and has one oblique limb. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*,  
*Digitaliform*, finger- or glove-shaped.

**Digitalin** (dídítálin), *Chem.* [f. DIGITALIS  
 + -IN.] The substance or substances extracted from  
 the leaves of the fox-glove, as its active principle.

Originally supposed to be an alkaloid, and hence named  
*digitalia*, *digitaline*, but now known not to contain nitro-  
 gen. There is reason to think, however, that different bodies  
 are included under the name.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 496/1 An extractive substance..  
 to which the name of Digitaline has been given. [*Ibid.* 495  
*Digitalia*, a vegetable alkali procured from the.. foxglove.  
 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 283 Digitalina has  
 not yet been obtained in an isolated state.] 1872 WATTS  
*Dict. Chem.* VI. 545 The more soluble (so-called German)  
 digitalin is obtained from the seeds, the less soluble or  
 crystallized variety from the leaves of the foxglove. 1875  
 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 134 Crystallizable digitalin  
 occurs in.. needle-shaped crystals, and possesses an intense  
 and persistent bitter taste. 1881 *Standard* 30 Dec. 2/5 He  
 asked for five grains of pure digitalin, the active principle  
 of foxglove.

Hence **Digitalinic** (-lín'ik) *a.*, in *Digitalinic*  
*acid*, 'an acid obtained by boiling insoluble digi-  
 talin with soda' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

|| **Digitalis** (dídít'is). [Mod. L., from L.  
*digitalis* of or pertaining to the fingers; the plant  
 was so named by Fuchs 1542, in allusion to the  
 German name *Fingerhut*, i.e. thimble.]

1. *Bot.* A genus of plants of the N.O. *Scrophu-*  
*lariaceæ*, including the foxglove (*D. purpurea*).

[1568 TURNER *Herbal* III. 16 It is named of some in Latine,  
 Digitalis.] 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1720) 200 Sow divers  
 Annuals.. as double Marigold, Digitalis, Delphinium. 1791  
 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* (1799) II. 108 Assumes bright Digi-  
 talis' dress and air.

attrib. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. *Digitalis tinctura*,  
 Five parts of pounded digitalis leaves.

2. A medicine prepared from the fox-glove.

1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I. 57 A frequent cause of the failure of  
 digitalis may be attributed to the careless mode of preparing  
 it for use. 1800 *Ibid.* IV. 532 He has taken the tincture of  
 Digitalis. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 496 Digitalis has the  
 power of reducing in a remarkable degree the heart's action.

**Digitally** (dídítáli), *adv.* [f. DIGITAL *a.* +  
 -LY<sup>2</sup>.] By means of or with respect to the fingers.

1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 432 The present paper.. is not by  
 the same hand that indited the other. We have had nothing  
 to do, digitally speaking, with either. 1845 *Ford Hand-*  
*bk.* Spain 83 The ancient contemptuous 'fig of Spain'.. is  
 digitally represented by inserting the head of the thumb  
 between the fore and middle fingers.

† **Digitaly**, *a.* Obs. [f. L. *digit-us* DIGIT: see  
 -ARY.] Of or pertaining to the fingers.

1676 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 38 A pruriginous.. erup-  
 tion of pustules in the digitaly interstices.

**Digitate** (dídítet), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. L. *digitāt-us*  
 having fingers or toes, f. *digit-us* finger.]

1. *Zool.* Of quadrupeds: Having separate or  
 divided digits or toes.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Solipeds and  
 bisulcs usually being greater than the digitate. 1835-6 TODD  
*Cycl. Anat.* I. 470/a The characters of the Carnivora as dis-  
 tinct from the rest of the digitate animals.

2. Divided into parts resembling fingers; *spec.*

a. *Bot.* Of leaves, etc.: Having deep radiating  
 divisions; now usually applied to compound leaves  
 consisting of a number of leaflets all springing from  
 one point, as in the horse-chestnut. (Hence in  
*Comb.*, as *digitate-pinnate*.) b. *Zool.* Having, or  
 consisting of, finger-like processes or divisions.

1788 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* II. vi. (ed. 4) 201 The Folioles of  
 which the digitate Leaf consists. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat.*  
*Hist.* II. 373 Wings.. cleft or digitate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud.*  
*Flora* 423 Spikes digitate, spikelets minute—Cynodon. 1880  
 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* III. § 4. 101 Palmate or Digitate Leaves..  
 in which the leaflets all stand on the summit of the petiole.

† B. as *sb.* A digitate quadruped (see A. 1). Obs.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introd., Oviparous digi-  
 tates, having diverse toes, and bringing forth eggs.

**Digitate** (dídítet), *v.* [f. L. *digit-us* + -ATE<sup>3</sup>:  
 cf. DIGIT *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To point at with the finger; *fig.* to  
 point out, indicate. Obs. rare.

1698 J. ROBINSON *Eudora* viii. 46 The supine resting on  
 Water only by retention of Air.. doth digitate a reason.

2. *intr.* To become divided into finger-like parts.

1796 STEPMAN *Swrinam* II. xix. 68 These again diverge  
 or digitate in long broad leaves. 1840 G. ELLIS *Anat.* 39  
 Processes of it.. cross or digitate with the white bundles.

3. *trans.* To express with the fingers. (*nonce-use*.)

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 498 They talk with their  
 fingers and digitate quotations from Shakspeare.

**Digitated** (dídítetéd), *a.* [f. L. *digitāt-us*  
 DIGITATE *a.* + -ED.]

1. *Zool.* and *Bot.* = DIGITATE *a.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. vi. 298 Animals multi-  
 fidous, or such as are digitated or have several divisions  
 in their feet. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, *Digitated*  
*Leaf*, expresses a compound one, formed of a number  
 of simple foliola, placed regularly on a common petiole.  
 1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 95/a The structure alluded  
 to is a digitated extension of the whole substance of the  
 upper part of the iris. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.*  
 II. 146 The bones of the arms coincide with those of digitated  
 quadrupeds. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xviii. (1879) 403 The  
 bread-fruit, conspicuous from its.. deeply digitated leaf.

2. Having divisions for the toes.

1882 *Times* 27 Mar. 6 Digitated stockings for pedestrians.  
 1882 *Standard* 10 Sept. 5/1 Digitated socks.

**Digitately** (dídítetli), *adv.* [f. DIGITATE *a.*  
 + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a digitate manner.

1646 DAMA *Zooph.* (1848) 619 Branches compressed, digi-  
 tately subdivided. 1882 BAKER in *Jnrl. Bot.* XI. 70 The  
 leaves are simple or digitately trifoliate.

**Digitation** (dídítet'fən), [f. DIGITATE *v.* OF  
 a.: see -ATION. Cf. F. *digitation* Cotgr.]

† 1. A touching, or pointing, with the finger. Obs.

1658 PHILLIPS *Digitation*, a pointing with the fingers.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 387/1 Digitation.. is a bare or  
 simple touching of a thing. 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

2. The condition of being digitate; division into  
 fingers or finger-like processes.

[1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Digitation*, the form of the fingers  
 of both hands joyned together, or the manner of their so joyning.  
*Cotgr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY.] 1847 CRAIG, *Digitation*,  
 division into fingers, or finger-like processes, as exhibited  
 by several of the muscles.. in their coalescence on the ribs.

3. *concr. (Zool. and Bot.)* One of a number of  
 finger-like processes or digitate divisions.

1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 114 Where the Liga-  
 ments cease, they become.. at their upper extremities half  
 round, and sometimes form'd into Digitations. 1802 BINGLEY  
*Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 17 Sometimes, as in the Bats, the  
 digitations of the anterior feet are greatly elongated. 1837  
 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 4) 350 Its anterior border presents  
 eight or nine fleshy points or digitations. 1856-8 W. CLARK  
*Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 393 Wings.. cloven, with fringed  
 digitations.

**Digitato** (dídítet'əto), *comb. form* of DIGITATE  
*a.*; in *Digitato-palmate a.*, shaped like a hand  
 with finger-like divisions; *Digitato-pinnate a.*,  
*Bot.* having finger-like divisions bearing pinnate  
 leaflets.

1846 DAMA *Zooph.* (1848) 527 Apex often digitato-palmate.



**Digiti-** (di'djiti), combining form of *L. digitus* finger (see *DIGIT* *sb.*). **Digitiform** *a.*, finger-like, digitate. **Digitinervate**, **Digitinerved**, **Digitinervous** *adjs.*, *Bot.*, having the ribs of the leaf radiating from the top of the leaf-stalk. **Digitiparite**, **Digitipinnate** *adjs.* (see *quot.*).  
 1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 433 The branchlets above nearly simple, digitiform. 1849-52 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1218/1 The mouth... is surrounded by six little digitiform processes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Digitinerved*, when the ribs of a leaf radiate from the top of the petiole. 1870 *BENTLEY Bot.* 136 When there are more than 5 lobes of a similar character, it is sometimes termed digitiparite. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Digitinervate*, *Digitinervous*. *Ibid.*, *Digitipinnate*, term applied to leaves the petiole of which terminates in secondary petioles bearing leaflets, either pinnate or digitate, forming doubly compound leaves.

**Digitigrade** (di'djigrād), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [*a. F. digitigrade*, in *mod. L. digitigrada* (Cuvier 1817), *f. L. digitus* (*DIGIT*) + *-gradus*, going, walking.]

**A. adj.** Walking on the toes; *spec.* in *Zool.* belonging to the tribe *Digitigrada* of Carnivora (in Cuvier's classification); also said of the feet, or walk, of such an animal. (Opp. to *PLANTIGRADE*.)

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 4 The legs also are completely digitigrade; that is to say, the heel is elevated, and does not come into contact with the surface... Digitigrade animals, which tread only upon the toes... have much longer legs than plantigrade animals. 1839-47 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* III. 450/2 The feathered tribe traverse the surface of the earth as digitigrade bipeds. 1881 *MIVART Cat.* 129 The cat's mode of progression is spoken of as digitigrade.

**B. sb.** A digitigrade animal. (Chiefly in *pl.*)  
 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii. 212 Digitigrades... consist of the feline, canine, and several other tribes. 1845 *WHEWELL Indic. Creator* 41 Some of the orders of quadrupeds, namely the rodents, ruminants, digitigrades.

Hence **Digitigradism**, digitigrade condition.

1889 *E. D. COPE Origin of Fittest* 376 The groove of the astragalus deepens coincidentally with the increase of digitigradism.

**Digitin.** *Chem.* [*f. DIGITALIS* + *-IN*: differentiated from *digitalin*.] A crystalline substance obtained from digitalis.

1879 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. 647 A precipitate is obtained consisting of digitalin and digitin.

**Digitize** (di'djitz), *v. rare*. [*f. DIGIT* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* To manipulate or treat in some way with the fingers; to finger; to point at or count with the fingers. Hence **Digitizer**.

*a. 1704* T. BROWN *Wks.* (1706) II. 211 (D.), None but the devil, besides yourself, could have digitized a pen after so scurrilous a manner. 1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Digitize*, to point to with the finger. 1767 *G. CANNING Poems* Pref. 3 Your mere mechanical Digitizers of verses. 1883 *HONE Anc. Myst.* 266 The sempstresses, who were very nicely digitizing and pleating turnovers.

**Digito-**, shortened from *digitalis*: the basis of the names of a series of chemical substances derived from digitalis or fox-glove; see *quots.*

1863-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 330 *Digitalic acid*, a kind of fatty acid contained in the leaves of *Digitalis purpurea*. 1875 H. G. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 135 *Digitonin* is asserted to form the bulk of the soluble digitalin of commerce, and to be the same as saponin, the active principle of soap-bark. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Digitalogenin*, a crystallisable substance... obtained by the action of dilute acids on *Digitalosin*. *Digitaloin*, a fat obtained from digitalis leaves. It is a combination of glycerin with digitalic acid. *Digitonin*, a white amorphous substance... is said to form a large part of the soluble digitalis of commerce. *Digitoxin*... is highly poisonous. It forms colourless crystals. *Digitalosin*, obtained, along with glucose and Digitonin, on boiling Digitonin with dilute acids.

† **Digladiate**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. L. digladiari f. di-, dis-* asunder, in different directions + *gladius* a sword; cf. *gladiator*.] *intr.* To 'cross swords'; to contend, dispute.

*a. 1636* HALES *Gold. Rem.* (1688) 56 Mutual Pasquils and Satyrs against each others lives, wherein digladiating like Eschines and Demosthenes, they reciprocally lay open each others filthiness to the view and scorn of the world.

**Digladiation** (di'glædi-ā'-jən). Now *rare* or *arch.* Also 7 *do.* [noun of action *f. L. digladiari*: see *DIGLADIATE*.]

1. Fighting or fencing with swords; hand-to-hand fight.

1580 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetrie* i. xvii. (Arb.) 52 In those great Amphitheatres were exhibited all manner of other shewes... as their fence plays, or digladiations of naked men. 1650 R. STAPYLTON *Strada's Low C. Warren* ix. 44 margin, His Digladiations in the night time. 1715 tr. *Panciroilus Rerum Mem.* II. xx. 393 This manner of Digladiation was very ancient; such was the Skirmish we read of in the poet Horace.

2. *fig.* Strife or bickering of words; wrangling, contention, disputation.

1590 R. BRUCE *Serm.* i. B ij b, Gif they had kepted the Apostles words... all this digladiation, strife and contention apperantly had not fallen out. *a. 1619* FOTHERBY *Atheom.* i. v. § 3 (1622) 24 Their contentions and digladiations grew to be so notorious, as made them all ridiculous. 1692 J. EDWARDS *Remarkable Texts* 211 A Christian, whose religion forbids all foolish bickerings and digladiations about mean and inconsiderable matters. 1819 *McCRIS Melville* II. xi. 304 Scholastic wrangling and digladiation. 1899 M. PATTISON *Milton* ix. 107 In these literary digladiations readers are always ready to side with a new writer.

**Digladiator.** *Obs.* or *arch.* [agent-n. *f. L. digladiari*, on analogy of *GLADIATOR*.] A combatant; one who contends or disputes.

1803 *Monthly Mag.* XVI. 225 Those polemical digladiators, who... divided and convulsed all literary institutions.

**Diglot**, **diglott** (dai'glot), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. Gr. διγλωττ-ος* speaking two languages, *f. di-, dis-* twice + *γλωττα*, Attic for *γλώσσα*, tongue, language.] Using or containing two languages, bilingual; expressed or written in two languages; also *sb.* A diglot book or version (cf. *polyglot*). So **Diglotte** *a.* (in *quot.*, Speaking two languages); **Diglotism**, the use of two languages, or of words derived from two languages.

1863 in *Smith's Dict. Bible* III. 1557 The conquests of Alexander and of Rome had made men diglottic to an extent which has no parallel in history. 1871 *EARLE Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 78 Words run much in couples, the one being English the other French... In the following... there are two of these diglottisms in a single line. 'Trouthe and honour, freedom and curteisye'. 1885 *Rept. Brit. & For. Bible Soc. App. B* 361 The other edition [of the Breton N. T.] is in diglot form with the Revised Ostervald New Testament. 1890 *Academy* 8 Nov. 424/1 Of the Bibles, &c., printed in more than one language... there are 21 English 'diglots', 12 French, and 6 German.

**Diglute**, *obs. f. DEGLUTE*, to swallow.

**Diglyceric**, **glyceride**, **glycerol**, **glycollic**, *Chem.*: see *DI-2 d.* and *GLYCERIC*, etc.

1873 *Foumes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 626 Diglyceric acid has not been actually obtained. *Ibid.* 706 Diglycollic acid is also called Paramalic acid. 1881 *Nature* XXXIII. 245 Diglycollic acid... obtained by the action of sodium hydrate on diglycollic acid.

**Diglyph** (dai'glif). *Arch.* [*mod. ad. Gr. διγλυφ-ος* doubly indented, *f. di-* twice + *γλύφειν* to carve; cf. *F. diglyphe* (Littre).] An ornament consisting of a projecting face or tablet with two vertical grooves or channels. (Cf. *TRIGLYPH*.)

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Diglyph*, a kind of imperfect triglyph, console, or the like, with only two channels, or engravings, instead of three. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 584 Diglyph, a tablet with two engravings or channels. 1854 E. DE WARREN tr. *De Savile's Round Dead Sea* II. 254 These metopes are divided from each other by triglyphs, which may be called more correctly diglyphs, as they only bear two flutes and two drops.

† **Dignation** (dignā'-jən). *Obs.* [*a. OF. dignation*, *-ation*, *ad. L. dignationem*, n. of action *f. dignare*, *-ari* to think worthy, deign.]

The action of deeming or treating any one as worthy, the conferring of dignity or honour; favour shown or honour conferred; condescension: chiefly said of the gracious action of a superior.

*c. 1450* tr. *De Imitatione* III. liv. For pou takist not his wip þin ovne þoust... but only by dignation of þe most hie grace, & of godly beholding. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 201 b. This werke is the effecte of his hie dignacion, power and goodnes. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gl. Exemp.* I. § 2, 22 S. Elizabeth... wondering at the dignation and favour done to her. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps.* viii. Paraphr. 44 The magnifying of God's wonderful goodness... and his dignations to mankind. *a. 1703* BURKITT *On N. T. Rom.* vi. 19 The great dignation and gracious condescension of Christ. 1737 *STACKHOUSE Hist. Bible* (1767) IV. vl v. 207 A great favour and dignation done her.

† **Digne**, *a. Obs.* Also *a. 4* *digne*, *dyngne*, 5 *dign*, *dyngne*, 5-6 *dyngne*, 6 *Sc. ding*, *dyng*. β. 4-5 *deyn* (e). [*ME. digne*, *a. F. digne* (11th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), early *ad. L. dignus* worthy. The form *deyn* might represent an *OF. \*dein*, inherited form of *dignus*: but cf. *DAIN a.*]

1. Of high worth or desert; worthy, honourable, excellent (in nature, station, or estimation; cf. *DIGNITY* 1, 2).

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 132 þe digne sege wysys. þat at London now ys. 1340 *Ayenb.* 109 þe þri uestre bene of þe pater noster... byeth þe hegeste and þe digneste. *a. 1400-50* *Alexander* 882 Darius þe deyne [*Dubl. MS. digne*] Empeureur. *Ibid.* 1958, I, sir Dari, þe deyne [*Dubl. MS. digne*] and derfe Empeureur. *c. 1440* *York Myst.* xxviii. 1 Beholde my discipulis þat deyne is and dere. *a. 1450* *Kn't. de la Tour* II. 5 It is an higher and more digne thinge forto praise and thanke God. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* XII. ix. 67 Of conquerouris and souerain princis dyng [*rime kynl.*] 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* II. 367 With diamontis dyng, and margretis mony one. 1598 *Ps.* cvi. in *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 107 Declair... Thy nobill actes and digne remembrance.

2. Worthy, deserving. Const. of (to), or *inf.*

*a. 1375* *Joseph Arim.* 252 Cum þou hider, Iosaph; for þou art Iugget clene, And art digne þer-to. *c. 1386* *CHAUCER Parv. T.* 7125 Hem þat zeuen chirches to hem þat ben not digne. *c. 1430* *LYDG. Bochas* iv. ix. (1544) 1068, To write also hys triumphes digne of glorye. *c. 1450* *Martin* 583 Ye be full digne to receyve the ordre of chualrie. *a. 1555* *LYNDESAY Tragedie* 86 In France... I did Actis doing of Remembrance. 1643 *FRYNE Open. Gl. Scale* 6 The state of the Church is come unto this, that she is not digne to be governed But of ill Bishops.

3. Befitting, becoming, appropriate, fit. Const. to, unto, of, for.

*c. 1385* *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1738 *Lucretia*, Hyre cuntinuaunce is to here herte digne. *c. 1386* — *Man of Law's T.* 680 O Domegyld, I have non english digne Vnto þy malice and þy tyrannye. *c. 1420* *Pallad.* in *Hush.* xi. 7 Lande lene, or fatte, or drie, is for it digne. 1504 *ATKYNSON tr. De Imitatione* III. liv. Gyue dyngne & moost large graces to the hie goodnes of god. 1549 *CHALONER Erasmus on Folly*

K ija, All the worlde... offreth me... farre dearer and more digne sacrifices, than theirs are.

4. Having a great opinion of one's own worth; proud, haughty, disdainful; *esp.* in *phr.* as *digne as ditch-water* (cf. 'stinking with pride'), as *digne as the devil*. Cf. *DAIN a.*

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 313 þe menne of þat marche... were so dyng of þeir deede, dedaþ þat they had þat any gode under God gouern hem sholde. *c. 1386* *CHAUCER Prol.* 517 He [the Parson] was nat to synful man despitous Ne of his speche daungerous ne digne. *c. 1386* — *Reeve's T.* 44 She was as digne & of bismare. *c. 1394* *P. Pl. Credo* 355 For wip þe princis of pride þe prechours dwellen; þei ben digne as þe devel þat droppeþ þe heuene. *Ibid.* 375 Love is more pryus pride in prechours hertes þan þer lefte in Lucyfer er he were lowe fallen; þey ben digne as dich water.

† **Dignely**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 4 *-li*, 4-5 *-liche*, *-lyche*, 6 *-lie*. [*f. prec.* + *-LY 2*.]

1. Worthily, honourably; befittingly, deservedly, condignly.

*c. 1315* *SHOREHAM* 32 Thou hest of-served dyngelyche The pyne of helle vere. 1340 *Ayenb.* 20 þet þou nere nat digneleche y-dyt þe asrife and by vorpenching. *c. 1380* *WYCLIF Serm.* Ser. Wks. II. 62 þei wolen sitte wip lordis and ladies at þe mete ful dignely. *c. 1400* *Test. Love* i. (1561) 287 b/1 The name of Goddes dignely ye mow beare. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* II. Prol. 7 Bot sen I follow the poete princippall... God grant me grace him dingly to ensew. 1567 *DRANT Horace Epist.* A vj, When mortall man cannot reforme Nor dignely plage the cryme.

2. Haughtily, scornfully.

*c. 1374* *CHAUCER Troilus* II. 975 (1524) Touchyng þe þi lettre.. I wot thou nylt it digneleche endite.

† **Digne'sse**, *Obs.* [*a. Afr. \*dignesse*, *f. digne* worthy + *-esse* repr. *L. -itia*: cf. *bassesse*, *richesse*, *vile'sse*, etc.] Worthiness, dignity; haughtiness.

1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* III. 127 Swiche fresshe floodis beth flet in to chambris, And flor her dignesse en-daunted of dullishe nollis.

**Dignification** (dignifika'-jən). Now *rare*. [*ad. med. L. dignificatiō-em*, n. of action from *dignificare*: cf. *obs. F. dignification* (Codef.).] The action of dignifying, or fact of being dignified; conferring of dignity.

1577 *DES RELAT. Spir.* i. (1650) 63 In respect of thy dignification... I say with the(e) Hallelujah. *a. 1612* *DOMNE Bhabarot* (1644) 57 Humane nature after the first fall, till the restitution and dignification thereof by Christ. 1653 *WALTON Angler* 13 Where a noble and ancient Descent and such merits meet in any man, it is a double dignification of that person. *c. 1765* in *Boswell Johnson* 4 June an. 1781 To demean themselves with... equanimity... upon their... dignification and exaltation.

**Dignified** (dignifaid), *pp. a.* [*f. DIGNIFY* + *-ED 1*.]

1. Invested with dignity; exalted.

1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vi. 100 We shall see the Bard's Character rising again in its dignified State. 1781 *COWPER Charity* 2 Fairest and foremost of the train that wait On man's most dignified and happiest state.

† 2. Holding a position of dignity; ranking as a dignitary (esp. ecclesiastical). *Obs.*

1667-8 *MARVELL Corr.* xc. Wks. 187-5 II. 240 It hath bin... mov'd to vaise 100,000... upon the dignifyd Clergy. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 396 To the Cathedral belong... five dignifyd d Priests, being the Dean, Arch-Deacon, School-Master, Chanter, and Treasurer. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parverson* 6 Abbots are stiled dignifyd d Clerks, as having some Dignity in the Church. 1860 *MRS. GASKELL Right at Last* 30 My father was the son of a dignified clergyman.

3. Marked by dignity of manner, style, or appearance; characterized by lofty self-respect without haughtiness; stately, noble, majestic.

*a. 1812* J. S. BUCKMINSTER (Webster, 1828) To the great astonishment of the Jews, the manners of Jesus are familiar, yet dignified. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* v. (1891) 147 A Pulpit, environed with all manner of complex dignified appurtenances and furtherances. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. II. xiii. 299 The general character of the oratory was dignified and graceful. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 447 His State papers... are models of terse, luminous, and dignified eloquence. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. viii. 291 A man of dignified appearance. 1878 *Bosw. SMITH Carthage* 262 Silence, mournful... but dignified, was observed in the public streets.

**Dignifiedly**, *adv.* [*f. prec.* + *-LY 2*.] In a dignified manner; with dignity or its appearance.

1818 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 481 The same littleness of mind which made... Boniface dignifiedly incommunicative to all without badges or titles. 1868 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* III. 391 Whereon did Pietro... sally forth dignifiedly into the square. 1895 *Century Mag.* XXX. 384 Verona is dignifiedly disagreeable.

**Dignifier** (dignifisai). [*f. DIGNIFY* + *-ER 1*.] One who dignifies; one who confers dignity.

1612 R. SHIELDON *Serm. St. Martin's* 50 God the Dignifier, the Sanctifier, and Beautifier of the sacrifice. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1742) II. 284 The vilest lowest Taste in his sordid Dignifier.

**Dignify** (dignifai), *v.* [*a. OF. dignefier*, *dignifier*, *ad. med. L. dignificare*, *f. dign-us* worthy + *ficare*: see *-FY*.]

1. *trans.* To make worthy or illustrious; to confer dignity or honour upon; to ennoble, honour.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 210 Illumyned & dignifyed of Christ. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* I. i. 210 Such a Day... Came not, till now, to dignifye the Times Since Cæsars Fortunes. *c. 1600* — *Sonn.* lxxvii. He that writes of you, if he can tell That you are you, so dignifies his story. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IX. 940 Us his prime Creatures, dignifyd so high, Set over



all his Works. 1738 POPE *Hor. Sat. II. li. 141* No Turbats dignify my boards. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram. (ed. 5) I. 357* As accent dignifies the syllable on which it is laid, and makes it more distinguished by the ear than the rest. 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor. Introd. 16* There arose to dignify the struggle the moral principle which all this time it had wanted.

b. To render majestic or stately. 1749 SMOLLETT *Gil Bl. XI. v.* He would write as well as he speaks, if, in order to dignify his style, he did not affect expressions which render it stiff and obscure. 1790 COWPER *On Milton's P. L. I. 689* How an act or image, vulgar and ordinary in itself, may be dignified by mere force of diction. 1791 — *Odys. XXIII. 181* Then Pallas... dignified his form With added amplitude.

c. In lighter use: To represent as worthy (by implication, as worthier than it is); to give a high-sounding name or title to.

1666 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. IV. v. 103* Yet gives he not till judgment guide his bounty, Nor dignifies an impair thought with breath. 1666 GLANVILLE *Scaphis Sci. 80* [This usual for men to dignify what they have bestowed pains upon.] 1750 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann (1834) II. ccxxii. 374* You will think my letters are absolute jest and story books unless you... dignify them with the title of Walpoleana. 1791-1823 D'ISRAELI *Curr. Lit. (1839) III. 341* The science of books, for so bibliography is sometimes dignified. *Mod. A school dignified with the name of a college.*

† 2. To invest with a dignity or honour; to exalt in rank; to confer a title of honour upon. ? Obs.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M. (1596) 5/a* Emperors in ancient time have dignified them in titles. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel II. (1680) 27* The Earl of Southampton... now with much merit dignified with the great office of Lord High Treasurer. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp. 105* Nor ought Sons of the Nobility to be Dignified... with less than the Title of Honourable, as being their due by Birth-Right.

Hence Dignifying *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu. 101* The Grand-Seignior never nameth us with dignifying titles. 1639 Ld. DIGBY, *etc. Lett. conc. Relig. (1657) 81* Those dignifying circumstances... belong only to such doctrines [etc.]. *Ibid. 82* That seal, with those quarterings and dignifying where-with you blazon it.

**Dignitairial** (dignitairiāl), *a.* [f. DIGNITARY + -AL.] Of or belonging to a dignitary.

1885 *Ch. Times* 20 Feb. 135/3 The perversity of the dignitairial mind was curiously exemplified.

**Dignitary** (dignitairi), *sb. (a.)* Also 7 -ory. [f. L. *dignitās* or Eng. DIGNITY + -ARY; cf., for the sense, *prebendary*, for the form, L. *voluntarius* voluntary, from *voluntās*: so F. *dignitaire* sb. (1752 in Trévoux).]

*A. sb.* One invested with a dignity; a personage holding high rank or office, esp. ecclesiastical.

1672-3 MARVELL *Reh. Transp. 1. 282* There was a gentleman of your robe, a Dignitary of Lincoln. 1745 SWIFT (J.). If there be any dignitaries, whose preferences are... not liable to the accusation of superfluity. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav. (1760) I. 15* Princes, bishops, counts, rich dignitaries, abbots. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 248 A very high ecclesiastical dignitary. 1836 IRVING *Astoria I. 100* The captain... paid a visit to the governor. This dignitary proved to be an old sailor, by the name of John Young. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann. (1863) II. iv. ii. 266* It represents three dignitaries, probably priests.

*B. adj. Of, belonging to, or invested with a dignity* (esp. ecclesiastical).

1715 M. DAVIES *Ath. Brit. I. 163* The most eminent Dignitary Churchmen. 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit. II. 148* They complimented the Roman Catholic priests with their dignitary titles.

**Dignitairial, a.** [erroneous for DIGNITARIAL.] 1817 T. C. BANKS (*title*), History of the Ancient Noble Family of Marmyun... also their Dignitairial Tenures and the services of London, Oxford, &c.

**Dignity** (digniti). Forms: 3-4 dignete, 3-6 -ite, 4 dyng-, dignete, 4-5 dignitee, -ytee, 4-6 dy-, dignyte, 6-7 dignitie, 7- dignity. [a. OF. *dignité*, f. *dignitē* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *dignitāt-em* merit, worth, f. *dignus* worthy: see -ITY. Cf. also DAINTY, a. OF. *deintie*, the inherited form of *dignitatem*.]

1. The quality of being worthy or honourable; worthiness, worth, nobleness, excellence.

a 1225 *Anc. R. 140* Nis nou eðene of hwuche dignite heo (the soul) is, ne hu heit is hire cunde. c 1230 *Hali Meid. 5* Of se mucche dignite, and swuch wurschipe. c 1393 CHAUCER *Gentillesse 5* For vn-to vertue lengthe dignyte. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 18 A name of grete dignitee and of grete wurschepe. 1552 ASP. HAMILTON *Catech. (1884) 20* Of the preeminens and excellent dignitie of the *Pater noster*. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham. I. v. 48* From me, whose loue was of that dignity, That it went hand in hand even with the Vow I made to her in Marriage. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees I. 11* The dignity and value of Fruit-trees. 1789 T. JEFFERSON *Writ. (1859) II. 95*, I recollect no work of any dignity which has been lately published. 1795 WORDSW. *Yew-tree Seat*, True dignity abides with him alone Who, in the silent hour of inward thought, Can still suspect, and still revere himself, In lowliness of heart. 1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman xv. 107* It is of the essence of real dignity to be self-sustained, and no man's dignity can be asserted without being impaired. 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult. 75* The real dignity of a man lies not in what he has, but in what he is.

† b. The quality of being worthy of something; desert, merit. *Obs. rare.*

1548 R. HUTTEN *Sum of diuinitie* E 5 a, Fayth leaneth onely vpon mercy, not of our dygnytye. 1677 GALE *Cri. Gentiles* iv. 154 To suppose that God should fetch the

commun rule of his giving or not giving grace, from mans dignitie or indignitie.

2. Honourable or high estate, position, or estimation; honour; degree of estimation, rank.

c 1230 *Hali Meid. 15* Eadi meiden, understand in hu heh dignite be mihte of meidenhand halt te. 1340 *Ayenb. 215* Pere solle be grete lhorde and be grete ltheudeyes uoryete... hare dignete, and hare hegnesse. 1399 *Rolls Parl. III. 421/2* Ye renounced and cessed of the State of Kyng, and of Lordshipp and of all the Dignite and Wirschipp that longed therto. c 1400 *Rom. Ross 768a 1*... have pouste To shryve folk of most dignyte. 1538 STARKEY *England I. iv. 139* Gyuyng somewhat to the dygnyte of presthode. 1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol. I. vi. (1611) 12* Stones, though in dignite of nature inferior to plants. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T. v. 1. 183* His Sonne, who ha's (His Dignitie, and Dutie both cast off) Fleed from his Father, from his Hopes, and with a Shepheards Daughter. 1711 SWIFT *Lett. (1767) III. 177*, I fear I shall be sometimes forced to stoop beneath my dignity, and send to the ale-house for a dinner. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes (1841) 119* There is no kind of subject, having its foundation in nature, that is below the dignity of a philosophical inquiry. 1786 HAN. MORE *Florio 78* Small habits well pursued betimes, May reach the dignity of crimes. 1891 *Law Times XCII. 124/1* The post of Irish Chancellor has increased rather than diminished in dignity since the Union.

fig. 1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg. H j b*, May the herte... sustayne disease longe? Answer. No, for his great dygnyte. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick 215* Consider the dignity of the part affected, so that the heart must not be tried by vehement remedies.

b. collect. Persons of high estate or rank (cf. *the quality*).

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scotl. Pref. in Arb. Garner III. 73* My Lord's Grace, my Lord of Warwick, the other estates of the Council there, with the rest of the dignity of the army did... tarry... at Berwick. 1793 BURKE *Corr. (1844) IV. 149*, I cannot see the dignity of a great kingdom, and, with its dignity, all its virtue, imprisoned or exiled, without great pain.

attrib. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple xxxi*, A dignity ball is a ball given by the most consequential of their coloured people (in Barbadoes).

3. An honourable office, rank, or title; a high official or titular position.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I. 72/54* Bischof him made... seint Edward be king, And a-feng him in his dignite. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace (Rolls) 15112* Seint Gregore tok be dignite, And was pope brytty 3er. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng. ccxxvi. 258* Tho that were chose to bisshoppes sees and dignytees. 1548 *Hall Chron. Edw. IV. 208* Edward duke of Yorke, whiche... had untrewly usurped the Croune and Imperial dignite of this realme. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parivall's Iron Age 123* He procured the Dignity of General to be taken away from the duke of Frithland. 1735 AVTLIFFE *Pavergon 98* By a Dignity, we understand that Promotion or Preferment, to which any Jurisdiction is annex'd. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. III. 231* He... distributed the civil and military dignities among his favourites and followers. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch. (1858) I. i. 18* The dignity of Roman prefect. 1884 *L'pool Mercury 3 Mar. 5/1* Her Majesty has conferred the dignity of a viscounty upon Sir Henry B. W. Brand.

b. transf. A person holding a high office or position; a dignitary.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat 690* Denys and digniteis. 1598 FLORIO *Eng. Ded.*, That I... may... entertaine so high, if not deities yet dignities. 1611 BIBLE *Jude 8* These filthy dreamers... speake euill of dignities. 1656 HEYLIN *Serv. France 93* There is... in this Church a Dean 7 Dignities and 50 Canons. 1667 MILTON *P. L. I. 359* Godlike shapes and forms... Princely Dignities, And Powers that earst in Heaven sat on Thrones. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew. i*, Thou art very like to lose thy tongue by talking such ribaldry of dignities.

4. Nobility or befitting elevation of aspect, manner, or style; becoming or fit stateliness, gravity. (Cf. DIGNIFIED 2.)

1667 MILTON *P. L. VII. 489* Grace was in all her steps... In every gesture dignite and love. 1725 POPE *Odys. VI. 73* A dignity of dress adorns the Great. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia I. viii*, He uttered this... with great majesty, or, as he called it, dignity. 1811 SYD. SMITH *Wks. (1859) I. 205/1* All establishments die of dignity. They are too proud to think themselves ill, and to take a little physic. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk. (1873) II. ii. 1. 248* He preserved in his domestic arrangements the dignity of a literary and public man. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon (1855) II. xxx. 557* He opposed the effect of these instructions with such silent dignity as to command general respect. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion II. iv. 77* So much of dignity in ruin lies.

b. Rhet.

1828 WEBSTER, *Dignity*, in oratory, one of the three parts of elocution, consisting in the right use of tropes and figures.

5. *Astrol.* A situation of a planet in which its influence is heightened, either by its position in the zodiac, or by its aspects with other planets.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol. Table of Contents*, Tables of dignites of planetes. *Ibid. II. § 4* The lord of the assendent... whereas he is in his dignite and confortd with friendly aspects of planetes. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam II. ii*, Saturn out of all dignities... and Venus in the south angle elevated above him. 1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol. vi. 49* *Almuten*, of any house is that Planet who hath most dignities in the Signe ascending or descending upon the Cusp of any house. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Astrology, Dignities are the Advantages a Planet has upon account of its being in a particular place of the Zodiac, or in such a Station with other Planetes, etc. by which means its Influences and Virtue are encreas'd. 1830 BAILEY *Festus (1872) 121* Ye planetary sons of light! Your aspects, dignities, ascendances.

† 6. The term for a 'company' of canons. *Obs.*

1486 *Bk. St. Albans F vij a*, A Dignyte of chanonys.

† 7. *Alg.* = POWER. *Obs.*

1715 *Phil. Trans. XXIX. 221* Mr. Newton introduced the Fract, Surd, Negative and Indefinitive Indices of Dignities.

† 8. [Erroneous or fantastic rendering of Gr. *ἀξίωμα* 'honour, worth, dignity', also 'first principle, axiom'.] A self-evident theorem, an axiom.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep. I. vii. 23* These Sciences [mathematics], concluding from dignities and principles knowne by themselves, they receive not satisfaction from probable reasons, much lesse from bare and peremptory asseverations.

† Dignorate, *v. Obs. rare*°. [f. L. *dignorāre*, quoted in the same sense from Paul. ex Fest.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Dignorate*, to marke a beast. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dignorate*, to mark, as men do beasts, to know them.

† Digno'sce, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dignoscere* to recognize apart, distinguish, f. *di-*, *dis-*, *DI-* 1 + (*g*)*noscere* to know.]

To distinguish, discern. *a. trans.*

a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot. iv. (1677) 200* All the Painters and Writers were called for dignoscing the letters and draughts. 1645 *Liberty of Consc. 16* The true worshippers of God cannot be certainly and infallibly dignosc'd from the false worshippers. 1671 *True Nonconf. 391* The consideration... whereupon the right dignoscing of such deeds doth mostly depend, is oftentimes most difficult.

b. intr. To discern; to decide.

1641 *Sc. Acts Chas. I. (1870) V. 344* Who shall have power to dignose and take cognitione whither the same fallies within the said act of pacification. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog. xii. (1848) 539* A committee appointed to dignose upon the supplication.

Hence † Digno'scible *a.*, discernible; + † Digno'scitive *a.*, having the quality of discerning.

1671 *True Nonconf. 189* As dignoscible by... these characters, as the night is by darkness. 1674 [Z. CAWDREY] *Catholicism 22* That dignoscitive power... whereby their spiritual sense discerns betwixt good and evil.

† Dignote, *v. Obs. rare*°. [f. L. *\*dignōt* ppl. stem of *dignoscere*.] = DIGNOSCE.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp. Pref.*, Every Simple... may be dignoted in its nature and quality.

† Dignotion. *Obs.* [n. of action f. *dignōt*-ppl. stem of L. *dignoscere*: see DIGNOSCE and -ION.] The action of distinguishing or discerning; a distinguishing mark or sign.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man I. 10* The dignotion of sauors. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp. 42* That this dignotion may be certain. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep. v. xxii. 327* Temperamental dignotions, and conjecture of prevalent humours.

† Dignous, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dignus* worthy + -OUS.] Worthy, honourable.

1630 T. WESTCOTE *Devon. 170* A dignous family of this diocese. *Ibid. (1845) 314* The ancient and dignous family of Coffin.

**Digonentic** (daigonit'ik), *a. Entom.* [f. Gr. *di-*, twice + *γόνει-εν* to beget, of which the *vbl. adj.* would be *\*γόνει-ος*.] Producing two broods in a year; double-brooded. Hence **Digoneticism**, the condition of being digonentic.

1889 S. H. SCUDDER in *Nature XXXIX. 319* Capt. Elwes... fails to make a distinction between the successive seasonal forms of a digonentic butterfly.

**Digonous** (digonās, dai-), *a. Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *digon-us*, f. Gr. *di-*, twice + *-γωνος* angled: cf. *τρίγωνος* three-cornered.] Having two angles.

1788 JAS. LEE *Introd. Bot. II. iv. (ed. 4) 181* Digonous, Trigonous, Tetragonous... having two, three, four... Angles. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† Digraduation. *Obs. var. of DEGRADATION* 1: cf. also DISGRADUATE *v.*

1577 HAMMER *Ac. Ecl. Hist. (1619) 218* But Eusebius... wrote unto Alexander that he should revoke the deprivation and digraduation past.

**Digram**. A proposed synonym of DIGRAPH.

1864 in WEBSTER.

**Digraph** (dai'graf). [f. Gr. *di-*, twice, *DI-* 2, + *γραφή* writing, etc.] A group of two letters expressing a simple sound of speech.

a 1788 T. SHERIDAN (L.), All improper diphthongs, or, as I have called them, digraphs, are changed into the single vowels which they stand for. 1812 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey Albania App. 1061* If these combinations of vowels had been distinguished in writing only... their name would have been digraphs, and not diphthongs. 1873 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue § 193* He would therefore recognise the consonantal digraphs *ch, ph, sh, th, wh, ng*, as alphabetic characters. 1877 SWEET *Phonetics 174* If... we exclude new letters... we are obliged to fall back on digraphs.

**Digraphic** (daigraf'ik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC: after Gr. *γραφικός*, pertaining to writing, graphic.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of a digraph.

1873-4 SWEET *Hist. Eng. Sounds 23* Cases of the arbitrary use of consonants as digraphic modifiers also occur.

2. Written in two different characters or alphabets.

1880 *Scribner's Mag. June 205* This was a bilingual (or digraphic, as both inscriptions are in the same language), published by De Vogue. 1895 *Times 5 Feb. 12/3* The Digraphic Copybook, Longhand and Shorthand.

**Digrave**, *obs. or dial. var. of DIKE-GRAVE*.

1721-1800 BAILEY, *Digrave, Dike-grave*, an Officer who takes Care of Banks and Ditches.

**Digress** (digres, dai-), *v.* Also 6-7 digressa. [f. L. *digress-* ppl. stem of *digredi* to go aside, depart, f. *di-*, *Dis-* 1 + *gradi* to step, walk, go.]



1. *intr.* To go aside or depart from the course or track; to diverge, deviate, swerve.

1556 HULOET, Digresse or go a little out of the path, digressor. 1588 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda Conq. E. Ind.* 65 b. It was not vnpossible but that they might somewhat digress from their right course. 1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 22, I must digress from this bias, and leave you. 1649 Alcoran 86 God, punisheth them that digress from the right path. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 25 p. 11 Frighted from digressing into new tracks of learning. 1845 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Superannuated man*, I find myself in Bond Street... I digress into Soho, to explore a bookstall.

† b. *Astron.* Cf. DIGRESSION 3. *Obs.* 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 12 Shee (Venus) begins to digresse in latitude and to diminish her motion from the morn rising; but to be retrograde, and withall to digress in altitude from the evening station.

† 2. *fig.* To depart or deviate (from a course, mode of action, rule, standard, etc.); to diverge. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Calisto on Ps.* lxxi. 16 As the other translation agreeeth very well, I would not digress from it. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 127 Thy Noble shape, is but a forme of waxe, Digressing from the Valour of a man. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 25 Digresse good sir from such lewd songs. 1811 USSHER in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 39 The subjects rebelled, and digressed from their allegiance.

† 3. To diverge from the right path, to transgress. *Obs.*

1541-93 [see DIGRESSING below] 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* VII. vii. (R.). So man, while he aspired to be like God in knowledge, digressed and fell.

† b. *trans.* To transgress. *Obs.*

1596 WYBLEY *Armorie* 56 Faire points of honor I would not digresse.

4. *intr.* To deviate from the subject in discourse or writing. (Now the most frequent sense.)

1530 PALSGR. 516/1, I dygresse from my mater and talke of a thyng that nothyng belongeth therunto. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 8 To returne to the matter from which we haue digressed. 1597 MORLEY *Introduct.* Mus. 74 Let vs come againe to our example from which we haue much digressed. 1688 BURNET *Rights Princes* VIII. 292, I shall not digress to give any account of these. 1727 SWIFT *Modest Proposal*, I have too long digressed, and therefore shall return to my subject. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 200 p. 10 While we were conversing upon such subjects... he frequently digressed into directions to the servant. 1813 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 374 Mr. P. digresses on the subject of parliamentary reform. 1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* III. (1873) 99, I will not here digress into the interesting question as to the origin of writing.

Hence **Digressing** *abl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, **Digressingly** *adv.*

1520 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* II. Wks. 1200/1 Were it properly pertaining to y<sup>e</sup> present matter, or sumwhat digressing therfro. 1541 Act 33 *Hem. VIII.* (Bolton *Stat. Inq.* (1621) 218) Albeit that upon any disloyalty or digressing contrary to the duty of a subject. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. iii. 66 This deadly blot, in thy digressing sonne. 1864 Q. Rev. CXVI. 168 The sarcophagus on which appears the incident we have thus digressingly analysed.

† **Digress**, *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. L. *digressus* depar-ture, f. *ppl.* stem of *digredi*: see DIGRESS v.] = DIGRESSION 2.

1598 YONG *Diana* 76, I thee espie Talking with other Shepherdesses, All is of feastes and brauerie, Who daunceth best, and like digresses. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* XI. x. § 43 Nor let any censure this a digress from my history. 1679 HARRY *Key Script.* I. 9, I am driven... here... to a brief Digress.

**Digresser** (*digressai*, *dai*). [f. DIGRESS v. + -ER.] One who digresses.

1654 BAXTER (*title*), Reduction of a Digressor or Mr. Baxter's reply to Kendall's Digression. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* XIV. Who, though somewhat of a digresser himself, made little allowance for the excursions of others.

**Digression** (*digressiō*, *dai*). Also 5-7 *dis*, 5-8 *de*. [a. OF. *digressiun*, *digressiun* (12th c.), mod.F. *digression*, ad. L. *digressionem*, n. of action from *digredi*: see DIGRESS v.]

1. The action of digressing, or turning aside from a path or track; swerving, deviation. (Now somewhat rare in lit. sense.)

1556 HULOET, Digression, *digressio*. 1670 COTTON *Esper-nova* I. IV. 144 By this little digression into Gascony, the Duke had an opportunity... to re-inforce himself with some particular Servants of his. 1673 RAY *900m. Low C.* Rome 379 We made a digression to S. Marino. 1823 J. D. HUNTER *Captiv. N. Amer.* 86 This digression up the Kansas was undertaken [etc.].

† b. *fig.* Moral deviation or going astray. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* I. xxi. Nature... More stronger had her operation Then she had now in her digression. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* II. ii. 121, I may example my digression by some mighty president. 1593 — *Lucr.* 302 Then my digression is so vile, so base, That it will liue engrauen in my face.

† c. Deviation from rule. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 200 Monsters Aristotle calleth Excursions and Digressions of Nature.

2. Departure or deviation from the subject in discourse or writing; an instance of this. (The earliest and most frequent sense.)

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 87 (143) It were a long digression Fro my matere. 1430 LUDG. *Chron. Troy* I. i, I will no longer make digression. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* IV. lix. 49, I woll retourne my style to Octauis, from whom I haue made a longe digression. a 1535 MORE *De quat. Nouiss.* Wks. 99 Which thyng I might proue... sauing that the digression would be ouer long. 1821 *Three Quest. Answ.* conc. *Fourth Commandm.* 6 But this, by way of digression. 1875 ESSEX *Papers* (Camden) I. 206, I begg y<sup>e</sup> Excellencies pardon for this digression. 1751 JOHNSON

*Rambler* No. 147 p. 7 Without... any power of starting into gay digressions. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* I. x, [He] started from the theme, to range in loose digression wild and strange. 1863 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Salem Ch.* xiii, Breaking off now and then into a momentary digression.

3. *Astron.* and *Physics*. Deviation from a particular line, or from the mean position; deflexion; e.g. of the sun from the equator, or of an inferior planet from the sun (= ELONGATION 1).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* VI. iv. 288 This digression [of the Sun] is not equal, but near the Equinoxtial intersections, it is right and greater, near the Solstices, more oblique and lesser. 1705 C. PURSHALL *Mech. Macrocosm* 122 Their Degression, or Departure North, and South, are sometimes Greater, and sometimes Less, than that of the Sun. 1726 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* I. 116 These lesser Bodies may be less'n'd till that digression or those mutual attractions be less than any given ones. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnet.* 215 The needle having arrived at the limit of its western digression. 1847 CRAIG, *Digression*, in Astronomy, the apparent distance of the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus, from the sun.

**Digressional** (*digressiōnāl*), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to digression; characterized by digression.

1785 WARTON *Notes on Milton's Juvenile Poems* (T.), Milton has judiciously avoided Fletcher's digressional ornaments. 1789 HEADLEY *On Daniel's Poems* (R.), He seems fearful of supplying its [his subject's] defects by digressional embellishments. 1841 DE QUINCEY *Homor Wks.* VI. 326 He adds a short digressional history of the fortunate shot.

**Digressory** (*digressiōrī*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ARY.] Of the nature of a digression.

1741 Belterton's *Eng. Stage* 4 A... short digressory History of the Fate and Fortunes of the most considerable Actresses. 1839 LEVER *Davenport Dunn* I, All this is, however, purely digressory.

**Digressive** (*digressiv*, *dai*), *a.* [ad. L. *digressivus*, f. *digress-* ppl. stem of *digredi*: see DIGRESS v. and -IVE.]

1. Characterized by digressing; diverging from the way or the subject; given to digression; of the nature of, or marked by, digression.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIV. 105 These digressive things Are such as you may well endure. 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Answ.* § 2. 30 We will not make digressive excursions into new controversies. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt. Apol.* 15, I came not to satisfy the people... by digressive discourses... but to dispute with him. 1745 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Female Spectator* (1748) III. 310 But all this... is digressive of the subject I sat down to write upon. 1783 H. BLAIR *Lect.* 39 (Seagar) Pindar is perpetually digressive and fills up his poems with fables of the gods and heroes. 1874 T. HARDY *Fav from Madding Crowd* I. xxvi. 285 That remark seems somewhat digressive.

† 2. That turns any one out of his way. *Obs. rare.*

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* x. Arg., Then with digressive wiles they use their force on Rhesus' life.

Hence **Digressively** *adv.*, in a digressive manner; **Digressiveness**, the quality of being digressive.

1731-1800 BAILEY, *Digressively*, by way of Digression. 1768 *Woman of Honor* IV. 92 An example, which you will hardly think digressively introduced. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincy* III. xix. 163 If it is to blame for not a little of his digressiveness, still it imparts to everything he does a bouquet. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. App. 611 The digressiveness becomes more diffuse.

† **Digue**. [f. *digue*, in OF. also *digue*, a. Flem. *dijk*, DIKE q.v.] = DIKE. (In reference to Holland, Flanders, or France. Now only used for local colouring.)

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* 4 b/1 With the fyrste flodde they came before the Dignes of Holande [fr. Dignes; hence GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 210 digresse]. 1645 *City Alarm* 10 Opposing a Digue to stop the torrent. 1673 TEMPLE *Obs. United Prov.* Wks. 1731 I. 13 In Zealand they absolutely gave over the working at their Dignes. 1705 DENNIS *Monument* xvi. 8 Whose stately Tow'rs Are to the Storms of Arbitrary Pow'r, What its Dignes are to the Tempestuous Main. 1886 *Athenaeum* 22 May 686/1 Girls gossiping on the digue of stone which defends the place against the sea.

**Digust**, rare obs. var. of DISGUST.

† **Digynia** (*deidginiā*). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnaeus 1735) f. Gr. *di*, *Di-2* + *γυνή* woman, wife + abstr. ending -*ia*, -*ia*.] The second Order in many classes of the Linnaean Sexual System, comprising plants having two pistils.

1762 in HUDSON *Flora Anglica*. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* x. 99. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 458 One portion of the class Pentandria, order Digynia, corresponds with the Natural Order Umbelliferae.

Hence **Digyn**, a plant of the order Digynia; **Digynian**, **Digynious** *adjs.*, belonging to the order Digynia; **Digynous** (*deidgines*) *a.*, having two pistils.

1806 J. GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 390 *Carex Digynous*; spikes filiform. 1828 WEBSTER, *Digyn*. *Ibid.*, *Digynian*. 1847 CRAIG, *Digynious*. 1850 CROSTOCK *Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 21) 470 (*Gloss.*) *Digynous*, having two styles.

**Dihedral** (*doihrdral*), *a.* *Cryst.* Also **diedral**. [f. next + -AL: cf. F. *diedre* in same sense.]

1. Having or contained by two planes or plane faces. **Dihedral angle**, the inclination of two planes which meet at an edge. **Dihedral summit**, a summit (of a crystal) terminating in a dihedral angle.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory I.* 2 Terminating in dihedral pyramids. 1808 THOMSON in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 69 Oxalate of potash... crystallizes in flat rhomboids... terminated by dihedral summits. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I.

38 Variations of temperature produces a... difference in... a crystal of carbonate of lime. As the temperature increases, the obtuse dihedral angles diminish... so that its form approaches that of a cube. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 124 [In the rhombic dodecahedron] The dihedral angles formed by the meeting of the faces are all equal to 120°.

2. *Math.* Of the nature of a dihedral. 1893 HARKNESS & MORLEY *Theory of Functions* 29 A simple dihedral configuration. 1893 FORTHY *Functions of a Complex Variable* 625 Functions which are unaltered for the dihedral group of substitutions.

**Dihedron** (*doihrdron*), *Math.* [mod. f. Gr. *di*, *di-* twice + *hēpa* seat, base: cf. *tetrahedron*.] In the geometrical theory of groups, the portion of two superposed planes bounded by (or contained within) a regular polygon.

According to Klein, the six regular solids are dihedron (*dieder*), tetrahedron, octahedron, cube or hexahedron, ikosahedron, pentagon-dodecahedron.

1828 WEBSTER, *Dihedron*, a figure with two sides. 1888 G. G. MORRICE tr. F. Klein's *Lect. on Ikosahedron* 3 We can denote this latter by considering the portion of the plane limited by the sides of the n-gon to be doubled, as a regular solid—a dihedron, as we will say: only that this solid, contrary to the elementary notion of such, encloses no space.

† **Dihelios**, *Astr.* Also **dihelium** (in mod. Dicts. *dihely*). [mod.L. f. Gr. *di* = *δι* through + *hēlios* sun.] (See quot.)

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Dihelios*, in the elliptical astronomy, a name which Kepler gives to that ordinate of the ellipsis, which passes through the focus, wherein the sun is supposed to be placed.

**Dihetyl**, *Chem.*: see DI-2 and HEPTYL.

**Dihexagonal** (*daiheksexōnāl*), *a.* *Cryst.*

[f. DI-2 + HEXAGONAL.] Having twelve angles, of which the first, third, fifth, ... eleventh, are equal to one another, and the second, fourth, sixth, ... twelfth, also equal to one another, but those of the one set not equal to those of the other; as a *dihexagonal pyramid* or *prism*. See also quot. 1864.

1864 WEBSTER, *Dihexagonal*, consisting of two hexagonal parts united; thus, a dihexagonal pyramid is composed of two hexagonal pyramids placed base to base. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallog.* 141 Symmetry of a form dihexagonal. *Ibid.* 277 Two dihexagonal quoin forms the vertices of the pyramids, and are composed by edges S and X alternating with each other, adjacent edges representing dihedral angles of different magnitude. *Ibid.* 278 The dihexagonal prism or hexagonal diprism.

† **Di-hexahe-dral**, *a.* *Cryst. Obs.* [f. as next + -AL.] Having twice six faces: see quot.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 203 *Di-hexa-hedral* (di-hexadree), when it is a six-sided prism, having three planes on the extremities. [204] Example, Di-hexa-hedral felspar (feldspath di-hexadree), which is a broad six-sided prism, bevelled on the extremities, the bevelled planes set on two opposite lateral edges, and on each of the extremities, one of the angles, formed by the meeting of the bevelled planes with the lateral edges, and on which they are set, truncated.

**Di-hexahe-dron**, *Cryst.* [f. DI-2 + HEXA-HEDRON.] A six-sided prism with trihedral summits, making twelve faces in all. Also sometimes, a double hexagonal pyramid.

1888 *Amer. Naturalist* XXII. 247 Dihexahedra of quartz and various rare minerals are noted in them [trap dikes in Scotland].

**Dihoti**, var. of DIOTI, wherefore.

† **Dihtende**, *Obs. rare* —<sup>1</sup>. [early ME., subst. use of pp. *ppl.* of *dihthen*, OE. *dihthan* to rule: see DIGHT.] Ruler, disposer.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 123 Almihti god . shuppende and wealdende . and dihtende of alle shafte.

**Dihydric** (*doihrdrik*), *a.* *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + HYDRIC.] Applied to a compound of two atoms of hydrogen with an acid radical; denoting dibasic acids regarded as salts of hydrogen, as *dihydric sulphate* = sulphuric acid H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 187 It... is readily soluble in water acidulated with an excess of citric acid, when the acid or magnesian dihydric citrate is formed.

**Dihydrite** (*doihrdroit*). *Min.* [f. Gr. *di*, *Di-2* + *hēdrō*, *hēdr-* water + -ITE.] A variety of pseudomalachite or native phosphate of copper, containing two equivalents of water.

1868 DANA *Min.* 568.

**Dihydro**, **dihydr-**, *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + HYDR(O)-] Having two atoms of hydrogen in combination.

1873 *Formes Chem.* (ed. 11) 334 Dihydro-tetrasodic carbonate may be regarded as a compound of the neutral and acid salts.

**Dihydrobromide**, -chloride, -iodide, *Chem.* See DI-2 and HYDROBROMIDE, etc.

1873 *Formes Chem.* (ed. 11) 559 The dihydrobromides and dihydroiodides have the same composition as the dibromides of the olefines.

**Dihydroxyl**, *a.* *Chem.* See DI-2 and HYDROXYL.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 72 The dihydroxyle quinia is physiologically inert.

**Diamb** (*doiāmb*), *Pros.* Also in L. form **diambus** (in 8 *dijambus*). [ad. L. *di-ambus*, Gr. *δι-αμβος* a double iambus, f. *di*, *Di-2* + *αμβος* iambus.] A metrical foot consisting of two iambs.



1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Diambus* . . is compounded of two Iambics, as *stēvērās*. 1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 10 feet of six times . . . Diambus, Diamb.

**Di-iodide** (dai-oi-ōdoid). *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + IODIDE.] A compound of two atoms of iodine with a dyad element or radical, as mercuric di-iodide, Hg I<sub>2</sub>.

1873 *Rownes' Chem.* (ed. 11) 227 The di-iodide melts at 110°. 1881 *Athenæum* 9 Apr. 496/1 On the Co-efficients of Expansion of the Diiodide of Lead (Pb I<sub>2</sub>).

**Di-iodo-, di-iod-**. *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + IOD(o)-.] Having two atoms of iodine replacing two of hydrogen, as *di-iodomethane* CH<sub>2</sub> I<sub>2</sub>.

1869 *Roscoe Elem. Chem.* 417 Prepared by the action of caustic potash on di-bromo- or di-iodo-salicylic acid. 1877 *Watts' Furnaces* Chem. II. 68 Di-iodomethane . . crystallises in colourless shining laminae of specific gravity 3.34.

**Di-isopentyl, di-isopropyl**. *Chem.* See DI-2 and ISO-

**Diject**, obs. *erron.* form of **DEJECT** v.

† **Dijudicant**. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dijudicantem*, pr. ppl. of *dijudicare*: see next.] One who judges, determines, or decides.

1661 *GLANVILL Scēpsis Sci.* xxvii. 226 If great Philosophers doubt of many things, which popular dijudicants hold as certain as their Creeds. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* II. 496 He . . did altogether disapprove the straightness and sloath of elder dijudicants.

**Dijudicate** (dai-dzū-dikēt), *v.* Now *rare*. [f. L. *dijudicāt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *dijudicare* to judge, determine, f. *dī-* apart (DI-1) + *judicare* to judge.] **a. intr.** To judge or pass judgement between contending parties or in contested matters; to determine, decide.

1607 *WALKINGTON Opt. Glass* 3 The . . touchstone of true wisdom which dijudicates not according to external semblances. 1641 *BRATHWAIT Eng. Intelligencer* II. It being solely in your powers to dijudicate of his necessity. 1656 in *BLOUNT Glossogr.* 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 5 Dijudicating of the time and season.

**b. trans.** To judge of; to pronounce judgement on, decide formally or authoritatively.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (ed. 2) 41 To dijudicate them as they are in themselves, and to discern them as they differ from all other. 1805 *PUSEY Eirenicon* 32 (tr. *Bossuet*) The matter being dijudicated.

Hence **Dijudicating** *vbl. sb.*

a 1656 *HALES Gold. Rem.* 260 (T.) The church of Rome . . commands unto us the authority of the church in dijudicating of scriptures.

**Dijudication**. Now *rare*. [ad. L. *dijudicātiō-em* deciding, n. of action from *dijudicare*: see *prec.*]

1. The action of judging (between matters); judicial distinction, discernment, discrimination.

1549 *GRINDAL Rem.* (1843) 128 Speaking of the dijudication of the sacraments. 1653 H. MORE *Confect. Cabal* (1713) 134 Because dijudication implies a Duality in the Object, it is called *Διακρισις*. 1668 *HOWE Blas. Righteous* (1825) 76 Surely heaven will not render the Soul less capable of dijudication. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, *Diagnosis*, is a distinction and dijudication of Diseases and Symptoms. 1835 C. HODGE *Comm. Rem.* xiv. 392 The former . . means the faculty of discrimination, dijudication, judgment.

2. The pronouncing of a judgement; authoritative decision.

1615 *BYFIELD Expos. Coloss.* i. 20 Discretion or dijudication of the cause. 1651 J. ROCKET *Christian Subj.* xi. (1658) 123 He likewise assumes to himself the power of Dijudication in all causes. 1677 *GALE Crt. Gentiles* IV. 204 Plato adds . . the beginning and end of this controversie ought to be brought to the people, but the examen and dijudication to the three chief Magistrates.

† **Dijudicative**, *a.* [f. L. ppl. stem *dijudicāt-* (see above) + *-IVE*.] Determinative, decisive.

1659 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. II. 100 To number all things reference have—that is to dijudicative reason.

† **Dijunge**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dijungere* to disjoin, f. *dī-* apart (DI-1) + *jungere* to JOIN.] **trans.** To disjoin, divide, separate.

1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 474 The . . line of separation dijuncting the province of organism from the rest of the mechanism territory.

**Dik**, obs. form of **DIKE**.

† **Dika** (dai-kā). [W. African name.] In *dika-bread*, a vegetable substance somewhat resembling cocoa, prepared from the fruit of a West African species of mango-tree (*Mangifera gabonensis*). *Dika-fat*, -oil, the fatty substance of dika-bread.

1859 *Pharmac. Jnl. Ser.* II. I. 308 Mr. P. L. Simmonds introduced to the notice of the meeting a specimen of Dika bread from Gaboon, on the West Coast of Africa. 1863-72 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 330 The fruit, which is about as large as a swan's egg, contains a white almond having an agreeable taste. These almonds, when coarsely bruised and warm-pressed, form dika-bread, which has a grey colour, with white spots, smells like roasted cocoa and roasted flour, and is greasy to the touch. Dika-bread contains a large quantity of fat. 1888 W. T. BRANNT *Anim. & Veget. Fats* 300 Dika oil, obo oil, or wild mango oil is obtained from . . a tree indigenous to the west coast of Africa.

**Dikage, dykage**. Also 7 *dicage, dyokage*. [f. DIKE + *-AGE*.] The work of diking.

1634 (title), *Boke of Accounts of the Participants of the Dykage of Hatfield chase* (in J. Tuckett *Catal. MSS.* Apr. (1868) 54). 1652 in *Stonehouse Axholme* (1839) 37 The dicage and draynage of the Levell of Hatfield Chase.

† **Dikamali** (dikāmā'li). *E. Ind.* Also *decamalee*. [Marāthi *dikāmālī*.] The native name of a resinous gum which exudes from the ends of young shoots of *Gardenia lucida*, a rubiaceaceous shrub of India.

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Decamalee-gum* . . obtained from the *Gardenia lucida* of Roxburgh. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Decamalee* or *Dikamali*. 1873 H. DRURY *Useful Plants Ind.* 224 A fragrant resin, known as *Dikamali* resin is procured from the tree, which is said to be useful in hospitals. 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport. Brit. Burmah* I. 247 Boil the powdered Galnut in the oil, then add the dikkamalay, and when it is melted, strain.

**Dike, dyke** (dsik), *sb.* Forms: 1-3 *dīc*, 3-5 *dik*, 4 *dick*, 4-7 *dyk*, 4-9 *dike, dyke*, (6 *dyik, dycke*, 7 *dicke, deeke*, 7-9 *deek*, 8 (*dial.*) *dick*). [OE. *dīc* masc. and (esp. in later use) fem., ditch, trench, cognate with OS. OFris. *dīk* masc., mound, dam, MDu. *dije* mound, dam, ditch, pool, Du. *dijk* dam; MLG. *dīk*, LG. *dīk, dīek* dam, MHG. *tīch* pond, fishpond, Ger. *teich* pond, also (from LG.) *dēich* embankment; Icel. *dīk, dīki* neut. ditch, fishpond, Sw. *dike* ditch, Da. *dige* dam, embankment, formerly also 'ditch'. The application thus varies between 'ditch, dug out place', and 'mound formed by throwing up the earth', and may include both. The OE. *dīc* has given *ditch* as well as *dike*, and the conditions under which the two forms severally have arisen are not clear: cf. **LIKE**. The spelling *dyke* is very frequent, but not etymological.]

I. †1. An excavation narrow in proportion to its length, a long and narrow hollow dug out of the ground; a DITCH, trench, or fosse. *Obs.*

Used from ancient times as the boundary of lands or fields, as the fence of an enclosure, as the defence or part of the defences of a camp, castle, town, or other entrenched place. In such excavations water usually gathers or flows: hence sense 2.

847 *Charter in Sweet O. E. T.* 434 Donne on ðone die, ðær esne ðone weg forðeall. c 900 *Beda's Hist.* I. v. (1890) 32, & hit begyrde and gefæstnade mid dīce and mid eorð-wealle from sē to sē. 1016 *O. E. Chron.* 7 May, And dulfon þa ane mycele dīc. c 1205 *LAV.* 15472 Þa þe dic wes idoluen, & allunne ideoped, Þa bi-gunnen heo wæl þe dic [1275 a þan dīc] ouer al. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9809 (Cott.) A dīpe dīc [v. r. dīc, dīche] þar es a-bute [þe castel] Dughlīt wrought wit-ten dīc. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 589 Til he [Severus] dīde make an ouerthwert dīc, Bitwuxte to sees a ful gret strik. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 11 If þe blynde lede þe blynde bope fallen in þe dyke. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* II. 125 Atour the dīke thai zeid on athir side, Schott doun the wall. 1535 *Goodly Frymer* Ps. vii. 15 He is fallen into the dyke which he made. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* To Rdr. (1878) 12 Here we see, Things severall be, And there no dīke, But champion like. 1575 *CHURCHYARD Chippes* (1817) 85 The cheef capitaine Manneryng had his deathea wounde, and fell doun in the dīke before the gate.

2. Such a hollow dug out to hold or conduct water; a DITCH.

Cf. *February fill-dike*: see **FEBRUARY** 2.

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros.* II. iv. § 7 Ymbutan þone weall is se mæsta dīc, on þæm is iernende se ungefogelecestra stream. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1566 With depe dīkes and derke doubull of water. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 The fresche dīc, quhilk of befor hed maid dīkis and dalis verray donc. 1504 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* II. 60 Syr Edward Hobbie . . hath stored certēne dīkes in the Ile of Sheppey, with sundrie kindes of Sea-fish, into which dīkes by sluices, he doth let in . . change of seawater. 1634-5 *BRERETON Trav.* (1844) 43 An invention well deserving to be put in practice in England over all moats or dykes. a 1687 C. COTTON *Poet. Wks.* (1765) 108 In Dike lie, Drown'd like a Puppy. 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard.* II. 184, I made . . some little dīkes or water-courses about a foot deep . . to receive the mischievous waters. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* I. 441 Whole sheets descend of sluy Rain, The Dykes are fill'd. 1791 *Cottingsham Inclos. Act.* 28 Division drains or dīkes and ditches. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 99 Some rushy dyke to jump, or bank to climb. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount & Mere* vi. 49 A heron sailed majestically away from a dyke.

**b. Extended to any water-course or channel, including those of natural formation. On the Humber, a navigable channel, as Goole Dike, Doncaster Dike, etc. (A local use.)**

1616 *SUREL & MARKH Country Farms* 335 The water may have a descent or falling away into some Brooke, Riuer, or other Dike. 1728 *POPE Dunci.* II. 261 Thames, The King of dykes! 1853 *PHILLIPS Rivers Yorksh.* viii. 216 Dikes . . in the low marshy grounds, the ditches, and even canals, becks, and rivers are so called. 1883 *Huddersfield Gloss.*, *Dike* . . a watercourse or stream, as Rushfield Dyke, Fenay Bridge Dyke, Denby Dyke, all fast-flowing water. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Dike* or *dyke*, a river or collection of water. The Don or Dun at Wadley is often called 't' owd dyke.' 1893 *Spectator* 12 Aug. 213 Our sluggish East Anglian rivers, widening into 'broads' and 'dykes'.

3. A small pond or pool. *dial.*

1798 *MARSHALL Yorksh. Gloss.*, *Dike* . . also a puddle or small pool of water. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Dyke*, 2. A small pond. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Dike*, a ditch; in N[orth Holderness], a pond. 1889 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Dyke*, a natural lakelet, mere, or pond—as Shawm Dyke formerly on Brumby Common.

† 4. Any hollow dug in the ground; a pit, cave, or den. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 281 Twen heuone hil and helle dīc. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ix. 31 He waytes in hidell as leon in his dyke. *Ibid.* cxlviii. 7 Draguns ere . . cumand out of

baire dīks. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) I. xv. 12 He wyl me caste in to helle dyke. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 121/1 Dyke, *fossa, fovea, antrum*. c 1475 *Voc.* in *Wr.-Wulcker* 799/26-29 *Hec fossa, fovia, cavea, antra*, a dyke.

II. An embankment, wall, causeway.

5. † A bank formed by throwing the earth out of the ditch' (Bosworth).

The early existence of this sense in Eng. is doubtful: probably all the OE. quotations for which it is assumed in Bosworth-Toller, belong to 1.

1487 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 263 An olde casten dīke. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* xxix. 2, I wil laye sege to the rounde aboute and graue vp dykes agaynst ye. 1595 *DALRYMPLE Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. (1895) I. 203 The dyk betuene Abir-corne and clyd mouth . . be a noble capitane called Grame was . . douncastne . . fra quhome . . it is 3it called Grames Dyke. 1853 *PHILLIPS Rivers Yorksh.* viii. 215 Earthworks . . constructed for defence. . . Such are the dīke at Flam-borough [etc.]. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, There are many earth-works of ancient date which are commonly called *dikes*. One such is known as the *Black-dyke*, there are also several *Grime's dikes*, or *Graham's dikes* on the Borders.

6. A wall or fence. † a. The wall of a city, a fortification. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1533 Sone he raght vpon rowme, rid vp þe dykis, Serchit vp the soile þere þe Citie was. c 1400 *Melayne* 125 And sythen þou birne vp house and dyke. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (1858) I. 13 Syne forcit it with fowseis mony one, And dowbill dykes that stalwart wer of stone.

b. A low wall or fence of turf or stone serving as a division or enclosure.

Now the regular sense in Scotland. *Dry-stone dyke*, a wall constructed of stones without mortar, as usual on the northern moors; *faul dyke*, one made of sods or turf cut in squares.

c 1455 *WYNTOUN Cron.* viii. xxxvii. 112 The mwde wall dykis þai kest all dounne. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* III. 133 A maner dyke off stans that had maid. 1508 Q. KENNEDIE *Compend. Tractate in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1841) I. 145 The dyk or closure of the wyne-yard. 1609 *Vasby Bks.* (Surtees) 289 For mending of the church dīke fījd. 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (1842) 434 She . . climbed up and got over the dyke in to the yaird. 1774 *PENNAUT Four Scott.* in 1772. 91 It was well defended by four ditches and five dikes. *Ibid.* v. 182 A great dīke of loose stones. 1802 *HOME Hist. Kel.* v. He came to a dry stone dyke that was in his way. 1889 J. M. BARRIE *Window in Thrums* xv, Clods of earth toppled from the garden dyke into the ditch.

c. In some dialects applied to a hedge, or a fence of any kind.

1567-8 *Durham Depos.* (Surtees) 84 That she should teir a cheiffe and a neckcheffe of a dycke. 1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.*, *Dyke, dycke*, a hedge. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Dike, dyke*, a fence, applied alike to a hedge, a ditch, an earthen, or a stone wall when used as a fence. A *dike stower* is a hedge stake.

7. A ridge, embankment, long mound, or dam, thrown up to resist the encroachments of the sea, or to prevent low-lying lands from being flooded by seas, rivers, or streams.

Such are the dikes of Holland, and of the English coasts round the Humber and Wash.

[1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.*, c. 5 § 2 The walles, dyches, bankes . . and other defenses by the costes of the sea.] 1635-55 *COWLEY Davidides* IV. 904 The main Channel of an high-swoln Flood, In vain by Dikes and broken works withstood. 1642 *HOWELL For. Trav.* (Arb.) 73 Seeing their Dikes and draynings in the Netherlands. 1703 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 20 A large Dike thirty yards over at top. 1756 *NUGENT Gr. Tour* I. 156 The land here is lower than the waters; for which reason they have the strongest dams or dykes in the whole country. 1766 *GIBSON Decl. & F. I.* xxiv. 705 The camp of Carache was protected by the lofty dykes of the river. 1822 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* v. 107 They undertook the immense labour . . of making dikes to preserve the plains from the inundation of the rivers.

b. A beavers' dam.

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 164 They . . are equally industrious in the erection of their lodges, as their dikes.

c. A jetty or pier running into the water. *local.*

1789 *BRAND Newcastle II.* 679 note, Query, Why are staiths, in the common language of the keelmen, called dikes? 1845 E. MACKENZIE *Hist. Northumbld.* II. 425 A pier or dike run out at the north entrance at Blyth Harbour.

d. A raised causeway.

1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng.* xxii. (1482) 21 Two other weyes this belyn made in bossyng thoroughout the land that one is callid fosse and that other fosse dyke. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. vi. v. 480 This dyke, or causey, is sometimes ten, and sometimes twelve feet thick, at the foundation. 1843 *PRESOTT Mexico* III. viii. (1864) 187 The Spaniards came on the great dike or causeway. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Dikes were also frequently trackways.

8. fig. A barrier, obstacle, or obstruction.

1770 *JUNIUS Lett.* xxxvi. 171 Gain a decisive victory, or . . perish bravely . . behind the last dike of the prerogative. 1821 *BYRON Juan* III. xcv, He there builds up a formidable dyke between his own and others' intellect. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Fansh.* vi. 165 If . . the dyke of despotism had not bulged and gaped. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* II. I. (1866) 128 A solid, substantial dyke against the arbitrary power which was for ever chafing and fretting to destroy its barriers.

9. *Mining* (*Northumb.*). A fissure in a stratum, filled up with deposited or intrusive rock; a fault.

1789 *BRAND Newcastle II.* 679 Dikes are the largest kind of fissures . . a crack . . of the solid strata. . . From the matter . . between the two sides of the . . dike, it is denominated a clay-dike, stone-dike, etc. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Slip dikes* usually contain fragments of the adjacent strata. When the dike (= fault) interrupts the working of a seam of coal, it is called a down-cast dike if the continuation of the seam lies at a lower level, and an upcast dike, if it is continued at a higher level.



b. Hence, in *Geol.* A mass of mineral matter, usually igneous rock, filling up a fissure in the original strata, and sometimes rising from these like a mound or wall, when they have been worn down by denudation.

1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton. Th.* 67 Whin...exists...in veins (called in Scotland dykes) traversing the strata. 1843 PORTLOCK *Geol.* 114 A trap dike of considerable size...cuts through the chalk. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xii. (1850) 261 Shattered and baked rocks, traversed by innumerable dykes of greenstone. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* ix. 185 A dike of black basaltic rock crosses the river. 1875 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. II. xxv. 628 The inclined strata...are intersected by veins or dikes of compact lava.

c. *Blue dike*: see quot.

1865 DAWSON *Acadian Geol.* iii. 25 Near the edge of the upland, [the soil] passes into a gray or bluish gray clay called 'blue dike', or, from the circumstance of its containing many vegetable fragments and fibres, 'corky dike'.

10. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *dike-back*, *-bottom*, *-delver*, *-road*, *-side*; *dike-hopper*, the wheatear; *dike-louper* (*Sc.*), a person or animal (e.g. an ox or sheep) that leaps over fences; *fig.* a transgressor of the laws of morality; † *dike-row*, a row of trees bordering a field; *dike-seam*, a seam or bed of coal worked nearly on end (*dial.*).

a 1400-50 Alexander 712 Pat doune he drafe to be depest of the dyke bothom. 1530 LYNDSEY *Test. Papyng* 99a Now dyke lowparis dois in the kirk resort. 1564 SPERLMAN *Gloss.* a. v. *Thesaurus*, Arbores crescentes circa agros pro clausura eorum. Volgo dicimus *Dike* rowes. a 1810 TANNAN-HILL *Barrochian Jean Poems* (1846) 117 Around the peat-stacks, and amongst the dyke-backs. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* VII. 72, I request you to have the dyke roads on the island well ascertained and known. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dike-cann*, a ditch bank. *North.* 1854 *Mendicants of Mem.* I. 15 Dyke-cloistered Taddington, of cold intense. *Ibid.* I. 57 The dikeside watch when Midnight-feeders stray. 1876 WHITTY *Gloss.*, *Diker* or *Dike-delver*, a ditcher; a digger of drains.

**Dike, dyke** (dɔik), *v.* Also 4 (*Sc.*) *dik*. [*f.* DIKE *sb.* OE. had *dican*; but the ME. and modern verb is prob. a new formation.]

1. *intr.* To make a dike, ditch, or excavation; to dig.

[c 900 *Beda's Hist.* I. ix. § 3 (1890) 46 þær Seuerus se casere iu bet dician and eorwǽl geywrcan.] 1377 LANGL. P. PL. B. v. 552, I dyke and I delue, I do þat treuthe hoteth. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 538 He wolde...dyke and delue. For cristes sake, for eury poure wight. 14... *Voc.* in *Wt.* Wulcker 579/43 *Effodid*, to dyke, or delve. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 121/1 Dyken, or make a dyke, *fossa*. 1483 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* 2 b, He sente hym...to dyke and delve in the erthe. c 1530 *Ploughman & Paternoster in Rel. Ant.* I. 43 He cowde...dyke, hedge, and mylke a cove. 1573 TISSER *Husb.* xxiii. (1878) 61 When frost will not suffer to dike and to hedge. 1892 ST. BROOKE *E. Eng. Lit.* ix. 202 Men at work dyking and delving, ploughing and clodding.

† 2. *trans.* To excavate, dig out (a ditch or hollow). c 1250 *Will. Palerne* 223 þei saie...a semliche quarre...al holwe newe diked. 1393 LANGL. P. PL. C. xxii. 365 To delue and dike a deop diche.

3. *trans.* To provide with a dike or dikes, in various senses. a. To surround with dikes or trenches; to entrench.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 272 Now dos Edward dike Berwik brode and long, Als þei bad him pike, and scorned him in þe song. 1375 BARBOUR *Brave* xvii. 971 [He] get dik þame so stalwardly. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) ix. 35 It es wele walled all aboute and dyked [vermes entour ad bon fosses]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. 46 A ne dir, and profound caue...Quikly wes weill dekkit [ed. 1553 dykit] and cloist for the nanis With an foule laik. 1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 38 A praty pyle or Castelet wel dikid, now used for a Prison. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facions* Pref. 8 [They]...diked in themselves.

b. To enclose with an earthen or stone wall. *Sc.* c 1575 BALFOUR *Practicks* (1754) 145 (Jam.) And dike and park the samin surleie and keip thame sikkerlie. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772. 336 A fortress diked round with stone.

c. To defend with a dike or embankment against the sea or river; in quot. 1813 *abol.*

a 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* i. (1692) 14 In the Marshes, Impossible ground Diked and Trenched. 1808 J. BARLOW *Columb.* iv. 592 Quay the calm ports and dike the lawns I lave. 1813 SCOTT *Let. to Miss J. Baillie* 10 Jan. in *Lockhart*, I have been...dyking against the river. 1862 MARSH *Eng. Lang.* 50 The low lands, subject to overflow by the German Ocean...were not diked.

3. To clean out, scour (a ditch or water-course). 1519 *Presentm. Juries in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 31 All water-sewers...be dyked and scoored. 1562 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 13 § 7 The Heyes, Fences, Dikes or Hedges...shall from Time to Time be diked, scoored, repaired and kept low.

4. To place (flax or hemp) in a dike or water-course to steep.

1799 A. YOUNG *Line. Agric.* 164 Pull it the beginning of August...Bind and dyke it; leave it in about ten days.

**Diked, dyked** (dɔikt), *pp.* a. [*f.* DIKE + *-ED*.] Furnished with a dike or dikes.

1830 *Westm. Rev.* XIII. 173 Dyked marsh owes its formation to a natural phenomenon which appears to have been in operation for ages on the upper shores of the bay of Fundy. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handb. Dom. Canada* 67 The dyked meadow-lands of the Acadians.

**Dike-grave.** Also 7 *-grave*, 8- *digrave*. [*a.* MDu. *dijgrave*, mod. Du. *dijkgraaf*, *f.* *dijk* dike + *graaft* conf. earl.] a. In Holland, an officer whose function it is to take charge of the dikes or

sea-walls. b. In England (esp. Lincolnshire), an officer who has charge of the drains, sluices, and sea-banks of a district under the Court of Sewers; = DIKE-REEVE. Now only *dial.* (*di'grave*).

1563 *Court-roll Settrington in Yorksh. Archæol.* 79ml. X. 75 Milo Herkey et Johannes Holden electi sunt in officio le dyke graues de anno sequente. 1637 Kirtton-in-Lindsey *Fine Roll* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Of John Slater and William Ellys, digreaves, to keepte their office, viij<sup>d</sup>. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* i. l. 5 The chief Dike-Grave here, is one of the greatest Officers of Trust in all the Province. 1672 MARVELL *Poems, Char. Holland* 49 Some small dyke-grave, unperceiv'd, invades The pow'r. 1721 *New Gen. Atlas* 119 The Dykegrave and his Assistants meet to take care of the Dykes, Sluices, Banks, and Channels...in the Rhineland. 1721 BAILEY, *Digrave, Dike-grave*, an Officer who takes care of Banks and Ditches. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.*, *Dykegrave*, *Dyker*, a manorial or parochial officer, whose duty it is to superintend the dykes.

**Diker, dyker** (dɔi'kar). Also 5 *dikar*, *dycare*. [*OE.* *dicere*, *dikere*, *f.* *dican* to dike, to ditch; in ME. perh. formed anew from DIKE *v.*]

1. A man who constructs or works at dikes. a. One who digs ditches or trenches.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in *Wt.* Wulcker 149/16 *Fossor*, *dikere*. 1377 LANGL. P. PL. B. vi. 109 Dikerers and delueres digged vp þe balke. 1466 *Dives & Pamp.* (W. de W.) i. xlv. 872/1 Labourers, deluers and dykers...ben full poore comonly. 1597 FLEMING *Contm. Holinshed* III. 1541/4 They knew not the order of Rommeish marsh works...for they were onellie good dikers and hodmen. 1723 THORNTON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII. 344 When the Labourers or Dikers first discovered...the fitties...it might be about the Depth of 8 or 10 Foot. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herrev.* (1866) II. ix. 153 Their...weapons were found at times by delvers and dykers for centuries after.

b. One who builds enclosure walls (of earth or dry stone). *Sc.*

1497 *Ld. Treas. Acc. Scot.* I. 322 The dikaris of the park of Falkland. 1864 CORNH. *Mag.* Nov. 613 Dry-stone dykers, as well as masons, have twenty-four shillings per week. 1884 J. TAIT in *Un. Presbyterian Mag.* Apr. 156 He was to meat the dykers while bigging the fold dyke.

c. One who constructs embankments.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 510 Paid to Prynce, the dyker, for the dyking off ij. rodde in the old parkes of a pond ther, viij<sup>d</sup>.

2. A local name of the hedge-sparrow.

1892 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Diker*, a hedge sparrow.

**Dike-reeve, dyke-**. [*f.* DIKE *sb.* + REEVE: perhaps an alteration of *dike-grave*, *-greave*, by identifying its final part with the Eng. *reeve*, as in *port-reeve*.] An officer appointed or approved by the Commissioners of Sewers, to take charge of the drains, sluices, and sea-banks of a district of fen or marsh-land in England.

1665 *Act 16 & 17 Charles II.* c. 11 § 7 Summes of Money...by the said Dykereeves and Surveyours of Sewers or any of them expended in and about the taking, repairing and amending of any such Breach or Breaches, Goole or Gooles, Overflowing or Overflows of waters. 1726 *Lawes of Sewers* 180 The Dyke-Reeves, Officers, or other Inhabitants there may set down the Slough of such Drains. 1848 *Act 12 & 13 Vict.* c. 50 § 3 To appoint one or more competent person or persons, being an occupier of sewable lands...to act as dyke-reeve within each of such sub-districts. 1883 *Notice* 19 Oct. (Worle View of Sewers, Weston-super-Mare), Owing to the violence of the Gale on the 17th, a Special View of the Dyke Reeves was held, and your Work...was found to require repairing. 1894 *Minute-bk. Court of Sewers, Wapentake of Manley &c.*, Dec. 17 Being occupiers of not less than ten acres of sewable land in the Messingham District...they are hereby appointed to act as dykereeves within the said district.

† **Dikesmowler, dyke-**. [*f.* DIKE *sb.*] An obsolete name of the hedge-sparrow.

1611 COTGR., *Mari cocu*, an Hedge-sparrow, Dikesmowler, Dunnecke. [1847 in HALLIWELL. 1885 in SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds*.]

**Dike-warden.** [*f.* DIKE + WARDEN: cf. *way-warden*.] = DIKE-GRAVE.

1890 SAINTSBURY *Ess.* 253 Seithenyn, the drunken prince and dyke-warden.

**Diking, dyking** (dɔi'king), *vbl. sb.* [*OE.* *dicing*, *f.* *dican* to DIKE: see -ING 1.]

1. The action of making a dike; the construction of dikes (in various senses of the sb.).

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gloss.* in *Wt.* Wulcker 149/15 *Fossio*, *dicing*. 1377 LANGL. P. PL. B. vi. 250 Eche a wyght wrougte or in dykyng or in delugyng. 1466 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 246 For dykyng at the Cheynybrigg Close. 1565 *Customs of Pale* (Dillon 1892) 82 To minishe everie yer 4<sup>d</sup> unto the time that his betterings of such diking be owte or Run uppe. 1569 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 135 For dykyng the grete dyke in Westcroft. 1641 *Best Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 120 Two dayes...dykyng about it. 1726 *Lawes of Sewers* 188 Keep the Rivers thereof with sufficient Dyking, Scouring [etc.]. 1830 N. S. WHEATON *Princ.* 404 Much of the land...reclaimed from the marsh by ditching and dyking. 1865 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt. VI.* xlv. viii. 223 Upon this Dollart itself there is now to be diking tried. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Sept. 5/2 The land...wants draining, and dyking.

2. Work consisting of dikes.

1436 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 153 Defens off herth and diking. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/4 A Dikyng, *fossatus*. 1522 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterb.*, Paied for castyng of xxiij roddis of dykyng.

3. Comb. *diking-boots*, stout boots, reaching up to the thigh, used in ditching; *diking-mitten*, a glove used by a dike.

1880 BERNCK *Mem.* (1882) 13 Equipt with an apron, an old dyking-mitten and a sharpened sickle, to set off among the

whin bushes. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.*, *Dikin-beats*, used for wading in the water and mud when diking.

**Dikkar**, *obs.* form of DICKER *sb.* 1

† **Dila-cerate**, *pp.* a. *Obs.* [*ad.* L. *dilacerātus* torn asunder, *pa.* *pp.* of *dilacerare*: see next.] Rent asunder, torn: used as *pp.* and *adj.*

1602 WARNER *Alt. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 368 England...dila-cerate and infested...by the Danes. 1668 MIDDLETON *Trick to catch Old-one* i. i. What may a stranger expect from thee but *vulnera dilacerata*, as the poet says, dilacerate dealing? 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 48, His dilacerate members.

**Dilacerate** (di-lə'serēt), *v.* Also 7 *de-*. [*f.* *pp.* stem of L. *dilacerare* (*f.* *di-*, *dis-* asunder (*Di-* 1) + *lacerare* to tear, *lacerate*; also *dilacerare*, whence the formerly frequent variant *delacerate*.)]

*trans.* To tear asunder, tear in pieces. Also *fig.*

a. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Dilacerate*, to rent in sunder. 1618 *Hist. Perkin Warbeck in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 80 You...know how the house of York hath been dilacerated and torn in pieces by the cruel hand of tyrants and home-bred wolves. 1834 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 38 Their ears are extended and dilacerated very much. 1690 *Descr. Future Hist. Europe* Pref. a The Church is dilacerated, the Commonwealth disjointed. 1708 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* iv. lii. (1737) 211 All were dilacerated and spoilt'd. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 11 Shall we first dilacerate this man? 1848 J. A. CARLYLE *tr. Dante's Inferno* (1849) 334 See how I dilacerate myself.

β. 1644 T. SCOTT *Vox Calli* Ded. 5 The Match long since prophetically delacerated. 1647 R. BARON *Cyprian Acad.* 15 Acteons dogs...greedy to delacerate his limbs instead of the innocent beast he persued.

Hence *Dila-cerated* *pp.* a.

1650 A. B. MOTAL *Pelomo* To Rdr. 2 My poor dilacerated Country. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* lv. xxxiii. (1713) 385 The dilacerated Empire of Rome.

**Dilaceration** (di-lə'serēt'shən). Also 7 *de-*.

[*a.* F. *dilaceration* (1419 in Hatzf.), *ad.* L. *dilacerationem*, n. of action from *dilacerare*: see *prec.*]

1. The action of rending asunder or tearing (parts of the body, etc.); the condition of being torn or rent.

a. 1634 T. JOHNSON *tr. Parry's Chirurg.* xi. i. (1678) 278 Wounds...by Gunshot...are accompanied with contusion, dilaceration, [etc.]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvi. 146 Conceiving a dilaceration of the belly of the viper. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 396 Dilaceration of the nervous Fibres. 1805 B. MONTAGUE *tr. Bacon's Wisd. Ancients* Wks. (Bohn 1860) 250 The riddles of Sphinx...have two conditions annexed...dilaceration to those who do not solve them, and empire to those that do. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIV. 403 His right-hand nails...threatened instant dilaceration.

*fig.* 1545 JOVE *Exp. Dan.* xi. CC ij b, Many dilacerations & divisions. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 731 His nobles...after his death making...a dilaceration of his monarchy. 1808 LAMB *Char. Dram. Writ.*, *Ford* Wks. 531/2 This dilaceration of the spirit and exenteration of the inmost mind.

β. 1644 T. SCOTT *Vox Calli* 58 God himselfe hath...Confirmed the breach and dilaceration of the [Spanish] Match. 1777 BAILEY *vol. II.*, *Dilaceration*, a tearing in pieces. 1755 in JOHNSON. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dilaceration*.

2. *spec.* In *Dental Surgery*, used 'to describe a condition of tooth resulting from displacement of the calcified portion from the tissues which are instrumental in its production, the development being continued after the normal position of the calcified part has been lost' [*Syd. Soc. Lex.*].

1850 J. TOMES *Dental Surg.* 164 The crown and the fang being joined at an angle, presenting that peculiarity of conformation which has been denominated *dilaceration*. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 562 Dilaceration is due to a shifting of the forming tooth on its base.

**Dilactic** (dɔi-lə'ktik), *a.* *Chem.* [*f.* *Di-* 2 + *LACTIC*.] In *Dilactic acid*, a pale yellow, amorphous, easily fusible substance, formed, along with lactic, by heating lactic acid. Formula  $C_6H_{10}O_8 \cdot 2(C_2H_4O)_2 \cdot O_2H_2$ . Its salts are *Dila'ctates*.

(So called because it contains two equivalents of lactic,  $C_3H_4O_4$ , the radical of lactic acid.)

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* III. 461.

**Dilambdodont** (dɔi-lə'mbɔdɔnt), *a.* *Zool.* [*f.* Gr. *di-*, *Di-* 2 + *λᾶμβδα* the letter lambda, *λ* + *δοντο-* tooth.] Having oblong molar teeth with two *Λ*- or V-shaped ridges; as is the case with the Insectivorous Mammals of the northern hemisphere, the mole, hedgehog, etc.

**Dilamination** (dɔi-lə'mɪnɪ'shən). *Bot.* [*n.* of action from L. *dilaminare* to split in two, *f.* *di-*, *dis-* asunder + *laminare* thin plate, layer.] Separation into laminae, or splitting off of a lamina.

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 184 A process of dilamination, or chorization. 1875 *Ibid.* (ed. 5) 371 Parts of the flower are often increased by a process of duplication, unlining, dilamination, or chorization, i.e. the separation of a lamina from organs already formed. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dilamination*, the separation into layers of parts originally continuous.

† **Dila-niate**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* L. *dilaniāt*-*pp.* stem of *dilaniare* to tear in pieces, *f.* *di-* apart + *laniare* to tear.] *trans.* To rend or tear in pieces. Hence *Dila-niated* *pp.* a.

1535 W. OVERBURY *Let. to Cromwell* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. xxix. 206 There be many perverse men, which do dilaniate the flock of Christ. 1597 1st Pt. *Return fr. Parnass.* iii. i. 965, I have restored thy dilaniated back...to those prittie clothes wherin thou now walkest. 1644 HOWELL *Eng. Tears* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 431 Rather than they would



dilaniate the intrails of their own mother, fair Italy . . they met halfway. 1653 W. SCLATER *Funk. Serm.* (1654) 8 Being dilaniated, and rent in his body.

† **Dilaniation**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: cf. *L. laniation-em* tearing.] The action of tearing or rending in pieces.

1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 11 b. The dilaniation of Bacchus. a 1656 BP. HALL *Wks.* (1837-9) VI. 348 (D.). To challenge and provoke the furious lions to his dilaniation. 1690 *Sacr. Hist. Chas. II & Jas. II* 32 The scars of his cruel dilaniations.

† **Dilapideate**, *ppl. a. Obs. or arch.* Also 7 **delapidat.** [ad. *L. dilapidat-us*, pa. ppl. of *dilapidare*: see next.] = DILAPIDATED. (Chiefly as pa. ppl.)

1590 [see next a]. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 114 It was taken An. 1622, and by them delapidat and depopulated. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* (1866) I. i. 29 The keep even in Leland's time . . somewhat dilapidate.

**Dilapide** (*dilap'idē*), *v.* Also 7-9 **de-**. [ad. *L. dilapidare* lit. 'to scatter as if throwing stones', to throw away, destroy, f. *dī-*, *dis-* asunder + *lapidare* to throw stones, f. *lapid-em* stone. Taken in Eng. in a more literal sense than was usual in *L.*]

1. *trans.* To bring (a building) into a state of decay or of partial ruin. Also *fig.*

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 41/36 To Dilapideate, *dilapidare*. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 216 A ruined Chappell . . built by the Spaniard, and delapidated by the Dutch. 1706 SIBBALD *Hist. Picts in Misc. Scot. I.* 111 It has been sadly dilapidated of late, to obtain stones to build a house. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 14 The whole side was dilapidated, and seemed like the wing of a house shut up. 1854 LOWELL *Jrnl. Italy* *Prose Wks.* 1890 I. 208 His whole figure suddenly dilapidates itself, assuming a tremble of professional weakness.

2. *fig.* To waste, squander (a benefice or estate).

1590 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Maitland) 408 All quho have dilapidat benefices . . to the prejudice of the Kirk. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. vi. 168 Those who by overbuilding their houses have dilapidated their lands. a 1711 KEN *Serm. Wks.* (1838) 160 Nothing . . more certainly dilapidates their estates . . than the surfeits of intemperance. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. vi. 234 note, Having dilapidated the revenues.

*absol.* 1692 H. WHARTON *Def. Plurality* 159 (T.) Many pluralists . . do neither dilapidate, nor neglect alms.

3. *intr.* To become dilapidated; to fall into ruin, decay, or disrepair.

1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 25 [Charged] with the supervisal . . of . . the House, to see that [it] be [not] permitted to dilapidate and fall into decay. 1775 JOHNSON *Journ. West. Isl., Elgin*, The church of Elgin . . was . . shamefully suffered to dilapidate by deliberate robbery and frigid indifference. 1858 DE QUINCEY *Pope Wks.* IX. 30 To find one's fortune dilapidating by changes so rapid.

Hence **Dilapidating** *ppl. a.*

1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Dyer*, In the neighbourhood of dilapidating Edifices. 1805 WHITAKER *Hist. Craven* 500 How . . are our dilapidating churches to be rebuilt? 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* (1858) 220 Thirty years . . [have] exerted their dilapidating effects on [the obelisks].

**Dilapidated** (*dilap'idē'tēd*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + ED.] Fallen into ruin or disrepair; ruined, impaired, broken down. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

a 1806 BP. HORSLEY *Serm.* xxxv. (R.). The inconvenience of succeeding to dilapidated houses. 1817 SIR J. NEWPORT in *Parl. Deb.* 1484 The danger was to be apprehended from the dilapidated state of the finances. 1865 DICKENS *Mul. Fr.* II. i. A dilapidated old country villa. 1874 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* IV. xxxvii. 2 A large and dilapidated pair of woman's shoes.

**Dilapidation** (*dilap'idat'fən*). Also 5-9 **de-**. [ad. *L. dilapidation-em* a squandering, n. of action f. *dilapidare*: see DILAPIDATE *v.*]

1. The action of dilapidating or expending wastefully; wasteful expenditure, squandering.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon. x.* Sellynge off a kynges lired, is properly callid delapidacion off his crowne. 1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, *Dilapidation*, wasteful spending, or suffering to goe to decay. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* Pref. 24 Against the Dilapidations of the Revenues of the Church. 1798 MALTHUS *Popul.* (1808) 427 The dilapidation of the national resources. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* VIII. III. 160 The dilapidation which had taken place in the royal demesnes.

2. The action of bringing (a building, etc.) into ruin, decay, or disrepair.

1830 W. IRVING *Sketch Bh.* I. 272 Subject to the dilapidations of time and the caprice of fashion. 1886 *Act* 49-50 *Vict. c. 29, § 1 (3)* The Crofter shall not . . persistently ignore the holding by the dilapidation of buildings.

3. *Law.* The action of pulling down, allowing to fall into a state of disrepair, or in any way impairing ecclesiastical property belonging to an incumbency.

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron. ix.* 116 Ane ald abbote swa put downe For opyn dilapidatioun. 1511 COLET *Serm. to Commocacion* A vija, Syunge for tithes, for offryngs, for mortuaries, for delapidations, by the right and tittle of the church. a 1613 OVERBURY *Charac.*, Ordinary Widow Wks. (1856) 140 A churchman she dare not venture upon; for she hath heard widows complain of dilapidations. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 91 Dilapidations . . are a kind of ecclesiastical waste, either voluntary, by pulling down; or permissive, by suffering the chancel, parsonage-house, and other buildings . . to decay. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 237 Experience in the valuation of dilapidations.

b. *loosely.* The sums charged against an incumbent or his representatives to make good such damage incurred during his incumbency.

1853 *Lanc. Wills* (1857) II. 263, I think my successors

cannot . . requyer any dylapidacions ffor Sefton. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 317 Considerable sums as dilapidations for the repair of the body of the church.

*attrib.* 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 145 His Lordship . . will lay out the dilapidation sum . . in building a house for the see.

4. The action of falling into decay; the condition of being in ruins or in disrepair. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 219 The Calyph pittied her dilapidations, and . . begun to rear her up againe, and builded [etc.]. 1684 GOODMAN *Winter Evening Confer.* I. (L.). By keeping a strict account of incomes and expences, a man might easily preserve an estate from dilapidation. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 507 The works . . are in such a state of delapidation. 1860 MRS. HARVEY *Cruise Claymore* xi. 303 In striking contrast to the wretched delapidation of the Holy Sepulchre. 1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 14 An edifice now lying in littered dilapidation.

5. The falling of stones or masses of rock from mountains or cliffs by natural agency.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 165 In the course of time they shall be exposed from the dilapidations of the mountain. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 61 The dilapidation taking place on the east, has caused an opening . . into the heart of the mountain. 1875 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. II. xv. 356 The rocks have been suffering from dilapidation.

b. *concr.* A mass or collection of stone which has fallen from a mountain or height; debris.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 68 Masses of dilapidation of various sizes. *Ibid.* II. 48 The whole tract is covered with reduced dilapidation, either hornstone, trapp, or basalt.

**Dilapidator** (*dilap'idat'or*). [agent-n., in *L.* form, from *dilapidare*: see DILAPIDATE *v.* and -OR. Cf. *F. dilapidateur* (15th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] One who dilapidates or brings into a ruinous condition; one who allows a building to fall into disrepair.

1692 H. WHARTON *Def. Plurality* 156 (T.) You shall seldom see a non-resident, but he is also a dilapidator. 1697 BP. OF LINCOLN *Adv. Clergy* 33 Dilapidators many times die insolvent and so leave the whole Burden of the Repair upon the Successor. 1812 SIR R. WILSON *Priv. Diary* I. 39, I only allowed myself to become a purchaser and not a dilapidator. 1890 *Tablet* 24 May 813 Power to restrain both builders and dilapidators within reasonable limits.

**Dilapse**, var. of DELAPSE *v.*, to slip down.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 149 A round hill, one side of which has dilapsed nearly perpendicularly.

**Dilash**, var. of DELASH *v. Obs.*, to let off.

1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 209 He cawsit dilashe sum cannons in face of the fyre, to terifie the people to approach.

**Dilatability** (*dail'at'abī-liti*, di-). [f. next: see -ITY.] The quality of being dilatable, capacity of being dilated.

1691 RAY *Creation i.* (1714) 28 We take notice of the wonderful dilatability or extensiveness of the throats . . of serpents. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 435 Substances that . . differed in their dilatability. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 138 The law of the dilatability of gases by heat has already been stated. 1875 CROFT *Climatic & T.* vii. 116 Taking the dilatability of sea water to be the same as that of fresh.

**Dilatable** (*dail'at'abī*, di-), *a.* [f. DILATE *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. *F. dilatable* (Cotgr. 1611).] Capable of being dilated, widened out, extended, or enlarged; expansible.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* XI. v. (1620) 391 They will neither make God's essence dilatable nor limitable. a 1691 BOYLE *Hist. Air* i. (1692) 1 That thin . . compressible and dilatable Body in which we breathe. 1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 28 Owls . . have the pupil very dilatable. 1851 HERSCHEL *Syst. Nat. Phil.* III. v. 319 Of the several forms of natural bodies, gases and vapours are observed to be most dilatable.

Hence **Dilatableness**.

1727 BAILEY vol. II., *Dilatableness*, capableness of being widened.

† **Dilatable**, *a. Obs.*, erroneous f. DELITABLE (also *dilatabil*, *dilitable*, etc.).

c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 57 A lyf bat may noght be chaungyd, a kyngdome ay lastand dilatable.

**Dilatancy** (*dail'at'ānsi*, di-). [f. next: see -ANCY.] The property of dilating or expanding; *spec.* that of expanding in bulk with change of shape, exhibited by granular masses, and due to the increase of space between their rigid particles when their position is changed.

1825 O. REYNOLDS in *Proc. Brit. Assoc.* 896 (*title*) On the Dilatancy of Media composed of Rigid Particles in Contact. — *Ibid.*, A very fundamental property of granular masses. To this property he [O. Reynolds] gave the name of *dilatancy*. It is exhibited in any arrangement of particles where change of bulk is dependent upon change of shape. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Aug. 295 Owens College had at that time only begun to display its 'dilancy', if we may make bold to use a term recently applied by one of its professors to a force which he claims to have discovered in the physical world.

**Dilatan** (*dail'at'ānt*, di-), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. dilātānt-em* (or a *F. dilatan*) pr. ppl. of *L. dilātāre* (*F. dilator*) to DILATE: see -ANT.]

**A. adj.** Dilating, expanding; expansive.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII. 216 My mind had greatly the advantage of my body; this being small, mean, and unseemly, that capacious, lively, and dilatan. 1885 O. REYNOLDS in *Proc. Brit. Assoc.* 897 When the dilatan material, such as shot or sand, is bounded by smooth surfaces, the layer of grains adjacent to the surface is in a condition differing from that of the grains within the mass.

**B. sb. a.** A substance having the property of dilating or expanding. **b.** A surgical instrument used for dilating, a dilator.

† **Dilatate**, *v. Obs.* [f. *L. dilātāt-* ppl. stem of *dilātāre*: see DILATE *v.* 2] = DILATE *v.* 2.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. 259 Such pleasant objects as might dilate the heart and spirits.

**Dilatate** (*dail'atē't*), *ppl. a. Zool.* [ad. *L. dilātāt-us*, pa. ppl. of *dilātāre* to DILATE.] Dilated. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1845) 134 Sparingly dilate at each extremity.

**Dilatation** (*dail'at'ē'fən*). [*a. OF. dilatacion*, -ation (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) = *It. dilatazione*, *Sp. dilatación*, ad. *L. dilātation-em*, n. of action f. *dilātā-re* to DILATE *v.* 2]

1. The action or process of dilating; the condition of being dilated; widening out, expansion, enlargement. (Chiefly in *Physics* and *Physiol.*)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 66 And if þat þe blood go out of arterie þou schalt knowe it bi construcion and dilatacion of þe same arterie. 1589 COGAN *Haven Health* cxxliii (1636) 299 By blowing of the winde or dilatation of the ayre. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* I. 28 It appears not that any compression of the Air preceded its spontaneous Expansion or Expansion of it self. 1685 — *Effects of Mot.* ix. 108 The dilatation of metals . . by Heat. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 389 There may be a Dropsy . . by a dilatation of the serous Vessels. 1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I. 80 The expansion or dilatation of bodies . . is an almost universal effect of an increase of temperature. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* xvii. 156 Alternate condensations and dilatations of the strata. 1871 W. A. HAMMOND *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* 46 The emotions of shame, of anger, and others, cause the face to become red from dilatation of the blood-vessels.

*fig.* 1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* xiii. (1701) 590/2 Pleasure . . is produced with a kind of dilatation and exaltation of the Soul. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* (1833) 221 We feel a gradual dilatation of mind. 1877 WRAXALL *Hugo's Miserables* IV. xlix. 33 There is a dilatation of thought peculiar to the vicinity of a tomb.

b. *concr.* A dilated form, formation, or portion of any structure.

1833 THIRLWALL in *Philol. Museum* II. 163 Memnon is only a dilatation of Menon. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II. 161 A similar contractile dilatation exists at the end of the foot. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog. Bot.* § 73 The only semblance of a root is a little dilatation of the base. 1861 HULME tr. *Moguin-Tandon* II. 43 This dilatation divides the digestive canal into three parts.

2. The spreading abroad, extension, expansion (of immaterial or abstract things). *arch.*

1448 *Will of Hen. VI.* in Willis and Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 353 Dilatation, and establishment of christen feith. 1610 BP. CARLETON *Jurisd.* 174 For preservation and dilatation of peace and justice. 1646 SIR J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell.* 65 Before I . . come to declare the universal dilatation of [the rebellion] throughout the whole kingdom. 1839 COL. WISEMAN *Cath. & Angl. Ch. Ess.* (1853) II. 232 To the end of the world, room will be left for the dilatation of religion.

3. The action or practice of dilating upon a subject in speech or writing; amplification, enlargement, diffuse treatment.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 134 What needeth gretter dilatacioun? c 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 2278 But this dilatacioun . . longeth not to this lyf present. 1603 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 5. 28 God [is] Holy in the description or dilatation of his works. 1645 GAULE *Cases Cons.* (1646) 4, I resolve against all such dilations in this Epitome. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Dryden* Wks. II. 428 Little more than a dilatation of the praise given it by Pope. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Books* Ser. II. 285, I have spoken of Spenser's fondness for dilatation as respects thoughts and images.

Hence **Dilatational**, *a.*, of or pertaining to a dilatation.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner.* 539 The first dilatational bands of the external cortex. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystalllog.* I. 11 The dilatational changes resulting from variation of temperature in a crystal.

**Dilatative** (*dail'at'ativ*, *dail'at'iv*), *a.* [f. *L. dilātāt-*, ppl. stem of *dilātāre* + -IVE.] Of the nature of or tending to dilatation.

1757-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Dilatation*, A new impetus is impressed thereon, from the dilatative cause. 1740 STACK in *Phil. Trans.* XLII. 429 Therefore the dilatative Effort of the Layers increases with the Layers in a greater Proportion than these Layers.

**Dilator** (*dail'at'at'or*). [*a. L. dilātator*, agent-n. from *dilātā-re* to DILATE. In *F. dilator* (Cotgr. 1611). When treated as Latin, the stress is on the third syllable.] **a. Anat.** A muscle which dilates or expands a part; also *attrib.* **b. Surgery.** An instrument for dilating or distending an opening. (Also DILATER, and less correctly DILATOR.)

1611 COTGR. *Dilatator*, a dilator, enlarger, widener; extender. 1878 BELL *Regebaur's Comp. Anat.* 571 In the Reptilia these are replaced by a constrictor and a dilator muscle. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dilatator*, a widener. Applied to certain muscles whose office is to widen or dilate the parts on which they act; also applied to instruments for opening or enlarging the entrances to cavities or passages.

**Dilatatory** (*dail'at'at'ori*). *Surg.* Also in *Lat.* form -ORIUM. [ad. *F. dilatatoire* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. med. or mod. *L. dilātatorium* (see quot. 1731), f. *L. dilātāt-*, ppl. stem of *dilātā-re* to dilate.] An instrument for dilating a part or organ.

1611 COTGR. *Dilatatoire*, a dilatatorie or enlarger; an Instrument wherewith Chirurgions open those partes that by sickness, or other accident, are too much closed. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1706 PHILLIPS *Dilatatory* or Dilator. 1731-1800 BAILEY, *Dilatatorium* (with Surgeons) an instrument to open any part, as the mouth, womb or fundament. 1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.*, *Dilatatorium* (*Surg.*), a surgical instrument for dilating the mouth; also for pulling barbed irons out of a wound. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dilatatorium*.



† **Dilate**, *v.* <sup>1</sup> *Obs.* Also 4 *de*late, 5 *dy*late, 5-6 *de*-. [*n.* *F.* *dilatāre* to defer, delay, temporize, ad *med. L.* *dilatāre* to defer, delay, put off, protract, freq. of *differre* to DEFER: cf. **DILATORY**. The sense 'prolong' comes so near 'enlarge', 'expand', or 'set forth at length', in **DILATE** *v.* <sup>2</sup>, that the two verbs were probably not thought of as distinct words.]

1. *trans.* To delay, defer.

1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 14 To give ous pes, which longe hath be delected. 1485 *Caxton Chas. Gh.* 45 Thou oughtest to dylate the vengeance tyll the furour be passed. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* II. 497 To delaye yett any longer yt ys not best. 1556 *J. Heywood Spider & F.* III. 19 Without more time delayed. 1574 *Hellwoues Guenara's Fann. Ep.* (1577) 158 Sometimes the sorrowful sutor doth more feeble a rough word they speake, then the iustice they dilate. 1581 *T. Howell Denises* (1879) 213 Some... with delays the matter will dilate. 1680 *Shelton Quir.* II. IV. ix. 120 Why dost thou with these so many untoward breathings dilate the making of mine end happy?

2. To extend in time, protract, prolong, lengthen. 1480 *Caxton Faytes of A.* II. vi. 103 The cas happed that the battaylle was somewhat dylated. 1506 *Bell Surv. Popery* II. II. v. 168 These houres are sometimes dylated. 1658 *Osborn Adv. Son* (1673) 146 A... way to dilate a remembrance beyond the banks of Forgetfulness.

Hence **Dilated** *pp. a.*, **Dilating** *vbl. sb.*

1509 *10 Act 1 Hen. VIII.* c. 4, Preamble, Delaying of so longe tyme. 1556 *J. Heywood Spider & F.* XXXV. 10 Without more delayed delaye. c. 1657 *R. Loveday Lett.* (1663) 165 Your dilated resolutions of seeing London.

**Dilate** (*di-*, *dailē-t*), *v.* <sup>2</sup> Also 6-7 *de*late. [*n.* *F.* *dilatāre* (Oresme, 14th c.), ad *L.* *dilatāre* to spread out, amplify, extend, widen, *f. di-*, *dis-* (*DIS-*) + *lat-us* broad, wide.]

1. *trans.* To make wider or larger; to increase the width of, widen; to expand, amplify, enlarge.

1528 *PAYNEL Salerni's Regim.* Y b, Lekes delate the matrice. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 261 Al thynges. are ded by heate. 1579 *TWYNE Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. Ep. Ded. 161 a, I might dilate this discourse with a thousand arguments. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 162 It is enforced to dilate and hold open the jawes. 1697 *POTTER Antig. Greece* III. xvi. (1715) 135 The sails were contracted, dilated, or chang'd from one side to another. 1749 *SMOLLETT Regicide* iv. v, While the deep groan Dilates thy lab'ring breast? 1835-6 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 403/2, Haller found... the bladder so dilated that it was capable of containing twenty pounds of water. 1851 *HERSCHEL Stud. Nat. Phil.* II. vii. 193 Heat dilates matter with an irresistible force.

b. *fig.* c. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. liv, Dilate bin herte, & resceyue his holy inspiration wip al maner desir. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 275 b, Holy charite... dilateth & spredeth the herte of man or woman. 1635 *F. MARKHAM Bk. Hon.* II. ii. 47 Another sort, who have dilated and made excellent their bloods, by the great happiness of their fortunate Issues and Noble Matches or Marriages. 1704 *HEARNE Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 139 The Reader may take Eachard's Roman History as being... proper to dilate the Student's knowledge in Roman Affairs. 1871 *FARRAR Wilm. Hist.* v. 193 As we have seen, it [Christianity] dilates our whole being.

c. *refl.* 1530 *TAVERNER Erasmi. Prov.* (1552) 60 We be therefore warned that we dylate not our selues beyond our condition and state. 1653 *WHARTON Disc. Comets* Wks. (1683) 149 There at first appeared a small Comet, afterward it mounted and dilated it self on high. 1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1724) I. 5 Copper is... very pliable, and dilates it self into very thin Leaves. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. a) III. 379 Will he not dilate and elevate himself in the fulness of vain pomp and senseless pride?

† 2. To spread abroad; to extend, diffuse, or disperse through a wide space or region. *lit.* and *fig. Obs.*

1430 *Instr. Ambass.* in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) X. 725 Christen Feith and beleue had... be dilated through the World. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* III. 20b/1 In al this tyme the Emperre of Rome was not dylated passynge 12 myle. 1548-77 *VICARY Anat.* II. (1888) 21 This Artere... is more obedient to be dilated abrode through al the lunges. 1549 *Compl. Scott. Epist.* 1 The immortal glori... is abundantly dilatat ahort al cunreits. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. xii. 53 Bowes and braunches which did broad dilate Their clasping armes. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1679) 4 The tree being of a kind apt to dilate its roots. 1719 *J. T. PHILLIPS tr.* 34 *Conferences* 348 This Juncture... favourable for dilating the Knowledge of Christ among these Nations.

b. *refl.* 1660 *R. COKE Power & Subj.* 258 The curing of this Gangrene so dilating it self both in Church, Court and State. 1702 *EDWARD Ecccl. Hist.* (1710) 246 The joy of which preferment... dilated itself through all the Roman empire.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become wider or larger; to spread out, widen, enlarge, expand.

1636 *G. SANDYS Paraphr. Ps.* 107 And Naphtali, which borders on Old Jordan, where his stream dilates. 1641 *WILKINS Math. Magic* II. v. (1648) 182 Shall be like the fins of a fish to contract and dilate. 1682 *LAMB Elia Ser.* I. *Præce Chimæyew.*, The nostrils of the young rogues dilated at the savour. 1849 *MISS MURLOCK Ogilvie* II. Her eye dilating and her cheek glowing. 1871 *B. STEWART Heat* § 32 When a body increases in temperature it also expands in volume or dilates. 1879 *HARLAN Eyesight* II. 16 The pupil has the property of contracting and dilating.

b. *fig.* To expand itself; to have full scope. 1651 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xiii. (1739) 73 The Duke of Gloucester was of such noble parts, that they could hardly dilate in any work inferior to the Government of a Kingdom. 1847 *H. ROGERS Ess.* I. v. 260 These flimsy objections dilate into monstrous dimensions. 1863 *DRAPER Intell. Devel. Europe* III. (1865) 66 A false inference like this soon dilated into a general doctrine.

† 4. *trans.* To relate, describe, or set forth at length; to enlarge or expatiate upon. *Obs.*

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 190 It nedeth nought that I dilate The pris which preised is algate. c. 1460 *CAIRGRAVE Chron.* I It pleased me... to gadar a schort remembrance of elde stories, that whanne I loke upon hem... I can sone dilate the circumstances. a. 1533 *FRITH Disput. Purgat. Prol.* (1829) 94 Rastell hath enterprised to dilate this matter, and hath divided it into three Dialogues. 1632 *LITGHOW Trav.* viii. 346 Having met with some of their Brethren... and delated to them their deathea. c. 1790 *COWPER Comm. Milton's P. L.* II. 1024-33 It is... a common thing with poets to touch slightly beforehand, a subject which they mean to dilate in the sequel. 1801 *GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) III. 150, I dare give only hints; it would be presumptuous to dilate them.

5. *intr.* To discourse or write at large; to enlarge, expatiate. *Const.* † of (*obs.*), *on*, *upon*.

1560 *WHITEHORNE Arte Warre* (1588) 105, I might have delated more vpon the seruice on horsebacke, and after have reasoned of the warre on the Sea. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* (ed. a) 13 a, Experience reproves me for a fool, for delating on so manifest a case. 1609 *W. M. Man in Moore* (1849) 25, I could amply delate of thy sinne, but I know it needes. 1680-92 *LOCKE Toleration* III. vii. Wks. 1727 II. 379 The terrible Consequences you dilate on... I leave you for your private use. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1709) 238 Were it not too sad an Argument to dilate upon. 1786 *T. JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 33 You were dilating with your new acquaintances. 1820 *LAMB Elia Ser.* I. *South-sea Ho.*, How would he dilate into secret history. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xxvi, She proceeded to dilate upon the perfections of Miss Nickleby. 1861 *F. HALL in J. Hall in J. Hall. Soc. Bengal* 146 But it is needless to dilate. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* (1875) III. xviii. 122 The chancellor... dilated at length on the perjuries of Duke Philip.

† b. *refl.* To express oneself at length or diffusely. *Obs. rare.*

1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* II. (1645) 9 Concerning which wee shall not need to dilate our selves any further. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 6 In process of time, Wellife might delate himself in supplemental and additional Opinions. c. 1672 *WOOD Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 161 Dr. Richard Gardiner... dilating himself on Christ's miracle of turning water into wine.

**Dilate** (*dailē-t*), *a. arch.* Also 7 *de*late. [*n.* form, ad *L.* *dilat-us* carried in different ways, spread abroad, dispersed, published, *pa. ppl.* of *differre*; but in sense, answering to *L.* *dilatāt-us*, widened, expanded, and so *perh.* short for *dilatāt-us*.] = **DILATED**, widely extended or expanded.

1271 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* xi. in Ashm. (1652) 182 With mykyl more Lycour dylate. 1603 *B. JONSON Sejanus* I. ii, Instructed With so dilate and absolute a power. 1614 *W. B. Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. a) 12 A minde so dilate and ample. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* II. vii. 187 The Seas possibly more dilate and extended. 1803 *W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev.* I. 301 Who narrates with dilate diffusion. 1893 *FENN Eli's Childr.* III. III. ii. 180 Her dilate and frightened eyes softened with tears.

† **Dilate**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* **DILATE** *v.* <sup>2</sup>] = **DILATATION** 3.

1595 *MARKHAM Sir R. Grinville* (Arb.) 58 Thanks hardie Middleton for thy dilate.

**Dilate**, *obs. form* of **DELA**TE, **DELETE**.

**Dilated** (*dailē-tēd*), *pp. a.* [*f.* **DILATE** *v.* <sup>2</sup> + *-ED* I.] Widened, expanded, distended, diffused, etc.: see the verb.

c. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. lvi, Pat pou wip a dilated herte mowe renne be way of my commandementes. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 261 A shore confines Thy spacious and dilated parts. 1651 *STANLEY Poems* 99 In an elms dilated shade. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* IV. 986 Satan allarm'd Collecting all his might dilated stood. 1758 *J. S. Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 264 The dilated Urethra was very thin. 1859 *TENNISON End* 145 Then there flutter'd in, Half-bold, half-frighted, with dilated eyes, A tribe of women. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* x. (1866) 157 His dilated nostril.

† b. Enlarged upon. *Obs.*

1599 *JAS. I. BACON A. Ampor* (1682) 74 Exercise true wisdom; in discerning wisely between true and false reports; first... and last [considering] the nature and by-past life of the dilated person.

† c. *Cryst.* (See *quot.*) *Obs.*

1805-17 *R. JAMESON Char. Min.* 215 *Dilated*, the name given to a variety of dodecahedral calcareous spar, in which the bases of the extreme pentagons are in some degree enlarged by the inclination of the lateral planes.

d. *Her.* 'Opened or extended. Applied to a Pair of Compasses, Barnacles, etc.' Cussans, 1882. Hence **Dilatēdly adv.**, in a dilated manner, with dilatation; diffusely.

1627 *FELTHAM Resolves* xxi. (ed. 1) 64 His... aberrations, wherein he hath dilatedly tumbled himselfe.

† **Dilatēment**, *Obs. rare.* [*f.* **DILATE** *v.* <sup>2</sup> + *-MENT* I.] A dilating; a dilated or diffuse passage. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 86 Euen in this dilatēment against Ambition, the diuel seeks to set in a foote of affected applause.

**Dilator** (*dailē-tōr*), [*f.* **DILATE** *v.* <sup>2</sup> + *-ER* I.] Now mostly supplanted by the less correctly formed **DILATOR** 1. One who or that which moves.

1605 *SHELTON Command. Verses* in Verstegan *Dec. Intell.* Thy labours shew thy will to dignifie The first dilators of thy famous Nation. 1640 *BP. HALL Chr. Moder.* (ed. Ward) 38/1 Away, then, ye cruel torturers of opinions, dilators of errors, dilators of your brethren.

b. *spec.* A surgical instrument used to dilate a part; = **DILATOR** *sb.* 1 a.

1634 *T. JOHNSON Parry's Chirurg.* 464 A dilator made for to open the mouth and teeth. 1668 *R. L'ESTRANGE Vis. Ques.* (1708) 28 In the tail of these, came the Surgeons, laden with Pincers... Dilators, Scissors. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed.

Kersey), *Dilatatory*, or *Dilator*, a Surgeon's dilating Instrument, hollow on the inside, to draw barbed Iron, &c. out of a Wound: Also an instrument with which the Mouth of the Womb may be dilated. 1721-1800 *BAILEY, Dilator*.

c. *Anat.* A muscle which dilates or expands a part; = **DILATOR** 2 a, **DILATOR** *sb.* 1 b.

1683 *SHAPE Anat. Hores* IV. xiv. (1686) 171 Of the Dilators or those that widen the Chest there are four pair. **Dilator**, *obs. form* of **DELA**TOR, **accuser**.

**Dilating** (*dailē-tiv*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **DILATE** *v.* <sup>2</sup> + *-ING* I.] The action of the verb **DILATE**, in various senses; enlargement, expansion.

1529 *MORE Conf. agst. Trth.* III. Wks. 1213/2 Among other [tokens] the coming in of the Jewes, and y<sup>e</sup> dilating of christendome againe. 1532 - *Confut. Tindale* ibid. 648/2 For now in dylating and declaring of hys conclusion, he addeth one thing. 1586 *J. HOOKER Girald. Trcl. in Holinshed* II. 35/1 Doo grant that you for the dilating of Gods church... doo enter to possesse that land. 1657 *J. SMITH Myst. Rhet.* 114 Paradisiotele is a dilating or enlarging of a matter by interpretation. 1703 *MAUNDER Journ. Jerns.* (1732) 12 Where the waters by dilating were become shallow. 1791 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* Sept., A few memorandums for my own dilating upon at our meeting.

**Dilating**, *pp. a.* [*f.* **DILATE** *v.* <sup>2</sup> + *-ING* 2.] That dilates or expands: see the verb.

1581 *T. HOWELL Denises* (1879) 192 In my dilating brains, a thousand thoughts were fed. 1593 *Tell-Troth's N. Y. Gift* 4 With such a dilating narration. 1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* I. (1645) 290 To fill those capacities which the dilating heat hath made. 1805 *SOUTHEY Madoc in W.* IV, Through the broken cloud, Appeared the bright dilating blue of heaven. 1854 *BADHAM Hallent.* 248 A dilating crest which grows red at the nuptial season.

Hence **Dilatingly adv.**

1891 *G. MEREDITH One of our Cong.* II. vi. 120 The colonel eyed Mrs. Blatheney dilatingly.

† **Dilation** 1, *Obs.* Also 5-6 *de*-, *dy*-. [*n.* OF. *dilation* (13th c. in Hatz-Darm.), mod. *F.* *dilation*, *It.* *dilazione*, ad *L.* *dilatation-em*, *n.* of action from *differre*, *dilat-* to defer, delay, put off: cf. **DILATE** *v.* <sup>1</sup>] Delay, procrastination, postponement.

14. *LYDG. Temple of Glas* 877 Bepe not astoneid of no wilfulnes, Ne noust dispeired of his dilacion. 1430 - *Chron. Troy* III. xxv, Without abode or longe delacyon. *Ibid.* IV. xxvii, I wyll now make no dylacyon. 1552 *LATIMER Serm. Lord's Pray.* IV. 31 The Angels... whiche doe the will and pleasure of God without dilacion. 1585 *PARSONS Chr. Exerc.* II. v. 350 So the matter by delation came to no effect. 1627 *BP. HALL Heaven upon Earth* § 5 Some desperate debtors, whom, after long dilations of payments... we altogether let goe for disability. 1665 *J. WEBB Stone-Heng* (1725) 160 The Dilatation that attended the ultimate Appeal.

**Dilation** 2 (*dailē-tion*, *di-*). [Improperly *f.* **DILATE** *v.* <sup>2</sup>, which does not contain the verbal suffix *-ate*, but a stem *-late* from *L.* *lat-us* broad, so that the etymologically correct formation is *dilatation*. (Cf. *coercion*, *disputation* for *disputatation*, etc.)]

1. = **DILATION** 1.

1598 *FLORIO, Dilatation*, a dilation, enlarging or ouerspreading. [But 1611 corrects to *Dilatatione* a dilating, *Dilatatione* a delaying.] 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 76 The dilations of the arteries. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 641 The dilation is the cause of deepe and base voyces. 1697 *SOUTHEY Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 125 The beauty of its dilaton and contraction. 1847 *TENNISON Princ.* VI. 172 At first her eye with slow dilaton roll'd Dry flame. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* 27 Transverse dilation of the thorax.

*fig.* 1647 *H. MORE Poems* 293 The soul... a sure fixation And centrall depth it hath, and free dilaton. 1787 *J. FRERE in Microcosm* No. 35 ¶ 8 The mind perceives a sensible dilaton of its faculties. 1823 *LAMB Elia Ser.* II. *Chil Angel*, Those natural dilations of the youthful spirit.

† 2. = **DILATION** 2. *Obs.*

a. 1621 *DONNE in Spurgeon Trass. Dav.* Pa. xc. 14 A prayer not only of appropriation to ourselves... but of a charitable dilaton and extension to others.

3. = **DILATION** 3.

1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II. vii. § 6. 28 In the description or dilaton of his works. 1623 *COCKERAM* II, A Speaking at large, *Dilation*. 1774 *WARTON Hist. Eng. Poetry* III. xxxix. 377 By needless dilations, and the affectations of circumlocution. 1851 *AGN. STRICKLAND Queens Scol.* II. 193 Frivolous terms and dilations cut away.

**Dilation** 3, *obs. var.* of **DELA**TION, **accusation**.

**Dilative** (*dailē-tiv*), *a.* [*f.* **DILATE** *v.* <sup>2</sup> + *-IVE* I.] 1. Having the property of dilating or expanding (*trans.* and *intr.*) = **DILATATIVE**.

1634 *T. JOHNSON Parry's Chirurg.* III. i. (1678) 52 The Vital [faculty] is divided into the dilative and contractive faculty of the heart and arteries. 1671 *GREW Anat. Plants* I. ii. § 4 A Body Porous, Dilative and Pliable. 1808 *COLERIDGE Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 408 The... astringent power, comparatively uncounteracted by the dilative. *Ibid.* 411 The dilative force. † 2. Serving to diffuse (the food). *Obs.*

1528 *PAYNEL Salerni's Regim.* P. Drinkynge delatiue is moste conuenient after the fyrst digestion regularly. 1589 *COGAN Haven Health* cccxv. (1636) 233 If any of these three uses of drinke be omitted, the drinke delatiue may be best spared. 1650 *VENNER Via Recta* (1650) 275 This drinking of Wine or Beer between meales... may well be termed both dilutiue and dilatiue. 1634 *H. R. Salerni's Regim.* 90 Regularly, conuenient drinke dilatiue, or permixtiue, ought to be Wine, Ale, Beere, Perry, or such like.

**Dilatometer** (*dailē-tōm-tōr*), [*f.* **DILATE** *v.* <sup>2</sup> + *-(O)METER*.] An instrument for determining the dilatation or expansion of a liquid by heat. Hence **Dilatometric a.**, relating to a dilatometer.

1822 *Nature* No. 639. 290 The numerous determinations of the expansion of water by heat... Experimenters... have used two methods—the hydrostatic and the dilatometric. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Alcoholic dilatometer*, an instrument in-



vented by Silvermann to determine the quantity of alcohol in a liquid, founded on the principle that water in passing from 0° C. to 100° C. . . expands .0466 of its volume, and alcohol. . . 1252.

**Dilator** (dīlā'tōr), *sb.* [f. *DILATE* v.2: an irregular formation, the regular types being *DILATER* from Eng. *dilate*, and *DILATOR* from L. *dilatāre*.] One who or that which dilates: *spec.* a. *Surg.* An instrument used to dilate or distend an opening, passage, or organ; = *DILATOR* b, *DILATER* b.

[1634-1706: see *DILATER* b.] 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 420/2 The Dilator is an Instrument to open or stretch out a thing to its breadth. 1830 S. COOPER *Dict. Pract. Surg.* (ed. 6) s.v. *Urethra*. With respect to dilators, as they are called . . . their use is far from being much approved by the best modern surgeons. 1864 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* (1870) IV. 963 The structure being now fairly split, the dilator should be rotated.

b. *Anat.* A muscle or nerve which dilates or widens a part; = *DILATOR* a, *DILATER* c. Also *attrib.*

[1683: see *DILATER* c.] a 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), The dilators of the nose are too strong in choleric people. 1807 *Med. J. Brit.* XVII. 407 The radiating (or dilator) muscle of the Iris. 1844 J. G. WILKINSON *Swedenborg's Anim. Kingd.* II. i. 3 The muscles of the nose are three pair; two pair of dilator, and one pair of constrictors. 1878 FOSTER *Phys.* II. i. § 2. 210 It acts energetically as a dilator-nerve.

† **Dilator, -our, a. and sb.** 2 *Sc. Obs.* Forms: 5-8 *dilatour*, 6 *dilatour*, 8 *dilatour*, *delator*. [a. F. *dilatatoire* adj. 'dilatory', formerly also sb. 'delay', ad. L. *dilatāri-us*, *dilatāri-um*, dilatory, delaying, f. *dilat-* ppl. stem of *differre*: see DEFER v.1, *DILATE* v.1. For the form of the word cf. *declarator*.]

A. adj. (*Sc. Law.*) *DILATORY*; delaying, causing delay.

1593 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV* (1597) § 65 There salbe na exception dilator admitted against that summounds. *Ibid.* § 95 Vpon dilator or peremptor exception. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 104 Gif the partie defendand will not vse any exception or defence dilator. 1754 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 267 All his Defences, both dilator and peremptor, which the Sheriff shall either advise in Court, or allow [etc.].

B. sb. (*Sc. Law.*) A delay; a cause of delay, a dilatory plea; = *DILATORY* sb.

1473 *Treaty w. Scott.* in Rymer *Foedera* (1710) XI. 789 Withoutyn any dilator or delays. 1583 SEMPELL *Leg. Bp. Andrews Life* 104 Ballates (1872) 205 Bot Doctor Patrick still replied, With trickis and delatours he denied. 1717 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 328, I scarce mention the unaccountable dilators of settling vacancies. 1718 *Ibid.* II. 381 This was reckoned a delator, and opposed. 1754 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 97 All these Objections, properly called Dilators, must be first proposed. 1888 RAMSAY *Scott. in 18th C. I.* ii. 41 He is said to have excelled in what was called propounding dilators.

**Dilator**, obs. form of *DELATOR*, accuser.  
**Dilatorily** (dīlā'tōrīlī), *adv.* [f. *DILATORY* a.1 + *-LY* 2.] In a dilatory manner; delayingly.

1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 873 The Prelates answered him dilatorily. 1781 JOHNSON in Boswell *Life* (1848) 665/1, I wrote in my usual way, dilatorily and hastily, unwilling to work, and working with vigour and haste. 1849 LOWELL *Lett.* I. 167, I remain very sincerely (and dilatorily) Your friend.

**Dilatoriness** (dīlā'tōrīnēs). Forms: see *DILATORY*. [f. next + *-NESS*.] The quality of being dilatory; tendency to procrastination or delay.

1642 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 610 Lest his Majesty should think it a delatoriness in the Parliament to return an Answer. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 95 The sluggards dilatoriness is upon men; and they will sit still a little longer. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 56. 4 The Holy See proceeded with its usual dilatoriness in that Affair. 1825 SCOTT *Fran. J. Dec.*, Letters. lying on my desk like snakes, hissing at me for my dilatoriness. 1861 M. PATTON *Eng.* (1886) I. 38 His delay in setting out was due to pure procrastination and dilatoriness.

**Dilatory** (dīlā'tōrī), a.1 and sb. Forms: 6-7 *dilatatorie*, 7-*dilatatorie* (8 *erron. dilatary*). Also 6-7 *delatorie*, (6 *delaterye*, *deletary*), 7 *delatory*. [ad. L. *dilatāri-us*, f. *dilatāre* = to delay, agent-n. from *differre*, *dilat-* to DEFER, delay: see *DILATE* v.1. Cf. F. *dilatatoire* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] A. adj.

1. Tending to cause delay; made for the purpose of gaining time or deferring decision or action.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren. iv.* xxi. (1588) 622 It was very Dilatorie for the Justices of Peace, to take those Wages, at the hands of the Shirfe. 1592 NASH *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 9 a, For his delaterye excuse. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* II. iv. 237, I abhorre This dilatory shold and trickes of Rome. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* VIII. ii. § 46 Dilatory letters excusing themselves from coming thither. 1671 SHADWELL *Humourists* v. Wks. 1790 L. 202, I will . . . make no hesitation or dilatory scruple. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 178 ¶ 4 By long deliberation and dilatory projects they may both be lost. 1860 MORTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. iii. 80 The policy of England continued to be expectant and dilatory.

b. *Law.* *Dilatory plea*, a plea put in for the sake of delay. *Dilatory exceptions*: see EXCEPTION sb. 4 a. *Dilatory defence* (in *Sc. Law.*): see quot.

[1292 BRITTON II. xvii. § 1 Par exceptiouns dilatories.] 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 § 5 None essoyn. . . or other dilatorie ple for the defendand shall be admitted. 1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (1844) xi. They. . . do seeke for nothing more then to checke the course of Justice by their delatory pleas. 1678 HICKES in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 49 At last all the di-

latory exceptions being answered, the Jury was impanelled and the witnesses sworn. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 301 Dilatory pleas are such as tend merely to delay or put off the suit, by questioning the propriety of the remedy, rather than by denying the injury. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Dilatory Defence* is a plea offered by a defender for eliding the conclusions of the action, without entering on the merits of the cause. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* IV. § 120 Those [Exceptions] are dilatory that are available only for a time, such as that of an agreement not to sue say for five years.

2. Given to or characterized by delay; slow, tardy. a. Of persons, their characters, habits, etc.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 379 Wit depends on dilatory time. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 89 ¶ 1 Women of dilatory Tempers, who are for spinning out the Time of Courtship. 1742 YOUNG *N. Th.* i. 413 Poor dilatory man. 1781 COWPER *Lett.* 25 Aug. The most dilatory of all people. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xix. 106 They are as prompt, as you are dilatory. 1884 PAE *Eustace* 38 You shall have no longer cause to think me dilatory.

b. Of actions.  
1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xii. (1700) 64 Being press'd to give an account of such a Dilatory way of proceeding. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 144 ¶ 11 But between dilatory payment and bankruptcy there is a great distance. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* VI. v. (1864) 369 Cortez was not content to wait patiently the effects of a dilatory blockade. 1879 FROUDE *Caesar* xxii. 386 His political advisers were impatient of these dilatory movements.

B. sb. *Law.* A means of procuring delay; a dilatory plea: see A. 1 b.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) II. 22 Shifting off the matter by subtil dandys and frivolous cavilling about the law. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 226 Delatories and shiftings off wear out many a just cause, and beggar many a poor man. 1681 *Trial of S. Colledge* 16 You ought not to have helps to plead dilatories. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 302 Criminals of that sort. . . should depend upon plain truth, which they know best, without any dilatories, arts or evasions. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v. *Dilatory Pleas*. No man shall be permitted to plead two dilatories at separate times.

† **Dilatory**, a.2 *Obs. rare.* [A bad formation for *dilatatory*, f. *DILATE* v.] Used for dilating, dilative.

1691 MULINEUX in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 822 The Chyrurgion. . . inserted his Dilatory Instrument.

|| **Dilature**. *Sc. Obs.* [A variant of *dilatour*, *DILATOR* 2, assimilated in spelling to L. *dilatūra*, delaying, delay, f. *dilat-* ppl. stem of L. *differre*: see *DILATE* v.1.] = *DILATORY* sb.

1554 LYNDESAV *Monarchie* 5766 Throw Delaturis [v. r. delatories] full of dissait, Quikly many one gart beg thare mait. 1724 *Lett. in Lockhart Papers* I. 439 The Court tricked them with dilatures till the . . . opportunity was past.

**Dilay**, var. of *DELAY* a. *Obs.*

**Dilay(e)**, obs. form of *DELAY*.

**Dilce**, *Sc. form of DULCE*.

† **Dildo** 1. *Obs.* Also *dildoe*. A word of obscure origin, used in the refrains of ballads.

Also, a name of the penis or phallus, or a figure thereof; the lingam of Hindoo worship; formerly, also, a contemptuous or reviling appellation of a man or lad; and applied to a cylindrical or 'sausage' curl.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch. v.* iii. Here I find. . . The seeling fill'd with poesies of the candle: And Madame, with a Dildo, writ o' the walls. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* IV. iv. 195 He has the prettiest Loue-songs for Maids. . . with such delicate burthens of Dildo's and Fadings. a 1647 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* I. ii. What, has he got a singing in his head now? Now's out of work he falls to making dildoes. 1638 FORD *Fancies* IV. i. This page a milk-livered dildoe. 1647 *Parl. Ladies* 12 The very sight of this Madam with a Dildoe . . . put the House into a great silence. c 1650 *Roxb. Ball.* II. 455 She prov'd herself a Duke's daughter, and he but a Squire's son. Sing trang dildoe lee. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 41 That Gods may view, With a dildoe-do, What we bake, and what we brew. 1659 TORRIANO, *Bacillo* . . . a simple curl, a shallow pate, also a dill-doe, or pillie-cock. 1661 R. W. CONF. *Charac.* To Rdr. (1860) 7 O thou faint-hearted dildoe. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 463/2 A Campaign Wig hath Knots or Bobs (or a Dildo on each side) with a curled Forehead. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 179 Under the Banyan Tree, an Altar with a Dildo in the middle being erected, they offer Rice.

b. *Comb. dildoe-glass*, a cylindrical glass; ? a test-tube.

c 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* III. i. Whoever lives to see me Dead, gentlemen, shall find me all mummy, Good to fill gallops, and long dildoe-glasses.

† **Dildo** 2. *Obs.* [prob. the same word as prec., from its cylindrical form like a 'dildo-glass'.] A tree or shrub of the genus *Cereus* (N.O. *Cactaceae*). Also *Dildo-tree*, *Dildo-bush*, *Dildo Pear Tree*.

1666 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 296 The Dildoe-tree is the same with the Cereus or Torch-Plant. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 81 Barren Islands without any Tree, only some Dildo-bushes growing on them. *Ibid.* 101 The Dildoe-tree is a green prickly shrub, that grows about 10 or 12 foot high, without either Leaf or Fruit. It is as big as a mans Leg, from the root to the top, and it is full of sharp prickles, growing in thick rows. 1700 W. KING *Transactions* XI The Toddy-Tree, the Sower-Seed, the Bonavists, and the Dildoe. 1756 P. BROWN *Nat. Hist. Jamaica* (1789) 238 The larger erect Indian Fig, or Dildo Pear Tree.

† **Dilect**, ppl. a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dilect-us* 'beloved', pa. pp. of *diligere* to esteem highly, to love (see DILIGENT).] Beloved.

1521 J. T. in Bradshaw *St. Werburge* Prol. II, A virgin resplendent Dilect of our lorde.

**Dilectacion**, obs. form of *DELECTATION*.

† **Dilection** (dilek'shən). *Obs.* Also 5-6 *dy-*, 6 *dē-*. [a. F. *dilection* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *dilectiō-em* love (of God, etc.) (Tertullian, Vulgate), n. of action from *diligere* to select to oneself from others, to esteem highly, hold dear, love; f. *dī-*, *dis-* (DIS- 1) + *legere* to gather, cull, choose.]

1. Love, affection: almost always, spiritual or Christian love, or the love of God to man or of man to God; cf. CHARITY 1.

1388 WYCLIF *Rev. Prol.*, Ion, the apostil and euangelist of oure Lord Ihesu Crist, chosen and loued, in so gret loue of dileccioun is had. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 851 Frenship, adieu; farewele, dileccioun. c 1425 Digby *Myst.* III. 1323 His despylles . . . to hym had dyleccyon. c 1520 Wyse *Chyld & Enip. Adrian* (1860) 15 They were by dileccion all of one hart and of one wyll. 1623 FAYNE *Theat. Hon.* ix. vi. 399 In token of love and brotherly dilection. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Ep. Porage's Mystic Div.* 56 This dilection, love, charitie towards God, and towards His Image, man.

2. The action of choosing, choice (of that on which one's desire or affection is set); *esp. in Theol.* = ELECTION 3.

c 1450 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 62 And when the saul Gies consent vnto dilection, The wicked thought begins for to breird In deadly sinne. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* ii. 12 We are adured by our election, selection, dilection, to be merciful. 1656 JEANES *Fulin. Christ* 51 Christ is the only begotten son of God, not by dilection, but by eternal generation.

¶ 3. Used by Carlyle to render Ger. *lieben* as a title of honour.

1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* (1865) IV. xi. v. 81 These things We expect from your Dilection, as Kurfirst of Brandenburg. 1865 *Ibid.* VII. xvii. iv. (1873) 37 [I] apprise your dilection, though under deepest secrecy.

**Dilemma** (dile'mā, dōi-), sb. Also *B.* 6-7 (after French) *dilemme* (dylem). [a. L. *dilemma*, a. Gr. *δίλημμα* double proposition, f. *di-*, twice (DI- 2) + *λήμμα* assumption, premiss: see LEMMA.]

1. In *Rhetoric*. A form of argument involving an adversary in the choice of two (or, loosely, more) alternatives, either of which is (or appears) equally unfavourable to him. (The alternatives are commonly spoken of as the 'horns' of the dilemma.) Hence in *Logic*, A hypothetical syllogism having a conjunctive or 'conditional' major premiss and a disjunctive minor (or, one premiss conjunctive and the other disjunctive).

Very different views have been taken by different logicians as to what syllogisms are properly dilemmas; several of the arguments commonly so called being considered by some writers to be only ordinary conjunctive syllogisms, constructive or destructive. See FOWLER, *Deductive Logic*, v. § 4. 1523 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 36 They are . . . excommunicated. . . with a dilemma made concerninge the . . . Mayor's. perplexitie. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 34 b, Dilemma, otherwise. . . called a horned argument, is when the reason consisteth of repugnant members, so that what so ever you graunt, you fall into the snare. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. (Bohn) 377 A dilemma, that bishop Morton . . . used, to raise up the benevolence to higher rates; and some called it his fork, and some his crotch. . . 'That if they met with any that were sparing, they should tell them, that they must needs have, because they laid up; and if they were spenders, they must needs have, because it was seen in their port and manner of living'. 1638 CHILWING. *Relig. Prot.* I. ii. § 154 Thus have we cast off your dilemma, and broken both the horns of it. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. Proem II A Dilemma is an argumentation from two members, whereof both are attended with incommodie. 1725 WATTS *Logic* III. ii. § 6 A Dilemma becomes faulty or ineffectual. . . when it may be retorted with equal force upon him who utters it. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xviii. (1866) I. 351 An hypothetico-disjunctive syllogism is called the dilemma or horned syllogism. *Ibid.* 352 If the disjunction. . . has only two members, the syllogism is then called a dilemma in the strict and proper signification. If, three. . . members, it is called trilemma, etc. 1842 ABP. THOMSON *Logic* Th. § 109 (1860) 203 The Dilemma is a complex argument. . . partaking both of the conditional and disjunctive. 1887 FOWLER *Deductive Logic* 121 In disputation, the adversary who is refuted by a dilemma is said to be 'fixed on the horns of a dilemma'; he is said to *rebut* the dilemma, if he meet it by another with an opposite conclusion. *Ibid.* 122 It seems less arbitrary and more systematic to define dilemma as 'a syllogism of which one premiss is a conjunctive and the other a disjunctive proposition'.

2. Hence, in popular use: A choice between two (or, loosely, several) alternatives, which are or appear equally unfavourable; a position of doubt or perplexity, a 'fix'.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 19 Every motion was intangled with a dilemma: . . . the loue of Francesco gaue such fierce assaults to the bulwarke of her affection. . . the feare of her Fathers displeasure. . . draue her to meditate thus. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* IV. v. 87 In perplexitie, and doubtful dilemma. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* IV. i. § 53 He is reduced to this doleful Dilemma; either voluntarily, by resigning, to depose himself; or violently, by detrusion, to be deposed by others. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 297 Kosciusko was . . . reduced to the unpleasant dilemma of being obliged either to kill the father or give up the daughter. 1841-42 EMERSON *Ess.* *Experience* Wks. (Bohn) I. 189 In the dilemma of a swimmer among drowning men, who all catch at him. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commw.* II. liii. 332 They







before Our Lords Justice-General. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 12 In our supreme courts of Session and Exchequer, not only process, but execution of diligence, runs in the name of the Sovereign. 1827 *SCOTT FmL* 13 Oct., Mr. Abud... has given the most positive orders to take out diligence against me for his debt of 1500*l*. 1858 *POLSON Law & L.* 197 Witnesses are brought into Court upon a diligence.

**Diligence** <sup>2</sup> (di'lidžens; Fr. dilizāns). [mod. F.: a particular use of *diligence*, DILIGENCE<sup>1</sup> sense 2, also in Ger. and Du.; It. *diligenza*, Sp. *diligencia*.] A public stage-coach. (Now used only in reference to France or other continental countries.)

1742 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett.* (1893) II. 110 Travelled from Paris to Lyons in the diligence. 1756 *NUGENT Gr. Tour France* IV. 19 The Diligence is a kind of stage coach so called from its expedition, and differs from the carrosse or ordinary stage-coach, in little else but in moving with greater velocity. It is used chiefly in travelling from Paris to Lyons, and from Paris to Brussels. 1815 *M. BIRKBECK Journ. through France* 17 From Rouen to Louviers we travelled by diligence. 1838 *J. L. STEPHENS Trav. Greece, etc.* 62/1 We mounted a droshky and rode to the office of the diligence, which was situated in the Podolsk, or lower town. 1883 *S. C. HALL Retrospect* II. 207 When travelling... on the top of a Diligence, Turner sketched, on the back of a letter, Heidelberg.

† b. Formerly used also in Great Britain. Obs. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* xi, I shall make my lord very merry with our adventures in the diligence. [Satirically: it was a wagon.] 1776 *WESLEY Wks.* (1830) IV. 90, I set out for Bedford in the diligence. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* 1, Her guardian caught her just stepping into the York Diligence with her dancing-master. 1780 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Lett.* 9 June, If... possible to send me a line by the diligence to Brighton. 1782 *SIR J. E. SMITH in Mem.* (1832) I. 55 We went in the diligence to Dumfries. 1797 *Papers on Reform of Posts* App. II. 3 The Diligence that sets out from Bath... on Monday afternoon, will deliver a letter on Tuesday morning. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. l.* 379 The interests of large classes had been unfavourably affected by the establishment of the new diligences.

c. Used for the passengers of a 'Diligence'. (Cf. *COACH* sb. i. c.)

1887 *RUSKIN Praterita* II. 400 The hour when the diligence dined.

d. attrib. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 607 Continuous diligence journey of three days and nights required to reach Madrid. 1866 *MISS THACKERAY Village on Cliff in Cornw. Mag.* 527, Catherine... looked out through the diligence windows at the château.

† **Diligency**. Obs. [ad. L. *diligentia*: see DILIGENCE<sup>1</sup> and -ENCY.] = DILIGENCE<sup>1</sup>.

1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vi. clxxviii. 175 He caused the sayd Charlys... to be norryshed & broughte vp with moost dyligens. 1556 *J. HEYWOOD Spider & F.* lxxix. 53 Lack of this somers dayes dyligensie, May make me fast two dayes in winter. 1619 *W. SCLATER Exp. i. Thess.* (1630) 102 Meanes, with more dyligence attended. 1672 *MRS. ALLINE Life of Alaine* vi. (1838) 60 With greater ardency, diligency, and courage.

**Diligent** (di'lidžent), a. (adv.) Also 5-6 diligent. [a. F. *diligent* (13-14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *diligent-em* attentive, assiduous, careful, in origin pr. pple. of *diligere* to value or esteem highly, love, choose, affect, take delight in (doing); cf. Pr. *diligent*, Sp. and It. *diligente*.]

1. Of persons: 'Constant in application, persevering in endeavour, assiduous', industrious; 'not idle, not negligent, not lazy.' J.

1340 *Ayenb.* 32 Uolk... bet by diligent ine bet hi byep yhealde to done. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Sompn.* T. 268 Oure covent To pray for yow is ay so diligent. c. 1430 *Syr Gener.* 1152 Thei wer diligent in here service. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xc. 7 To fast and pray... We synfull folk sulde be more diligent. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xlii. 4 The soule of the diligent schall haue plenty. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* i. (1586) 14 b. A painfull and diligent Bayliffe. 1583 *HOLLYBAND Campo di Fior* 53 Philopon is diligentest, and honestest of all. 1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* III. 38 He that will be diligent to know... the true allowances. 1771 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) I. 351 Though he is not very active in the House, few are more diligent attenders. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. l.* 427 Comforts and luxuries... now unknown... may be within the reach of every diligent and thrifty working man. 1877 *MRS. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* ix. 224 He was a diligent student, working day and night.

2. Of actions, etc.: Constantly or steadily applied; prosecuted with activity and perseverance; assiduous.

c. 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* 89 (Mätz.) Al these thynges, Founde of olde tyme by diligent travaile. 1500 *WYCKET* (1828) 1 Not in ydle luyunge, but in diligente labouryng. 1703 *DAMPFER Voy.* III. Pref. Aivb, Things... worthy of our Diligent Search and Inquiry. 1847 *LONGF. Ev. II.* Silent awhile were its treads, at rest was its diligent shuttle. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Æneid* i. 455 Artist's cunning, and workman's diligent hand.

† 3. Attentive, observant, heedful, careful. (Of persons and their actions, etc.) Obs.

c. 1400 *Langfranc's Chirurg.* 109 Men mou be deluyrid of manye greet siknessis if her leche is kunnyng & diligent aboute hem. 1546 *SIR R. ROS La Belle Dame sans Mercy* 112 in Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1866) 55 In his language not greatly diligent. 1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xlii. 5, I have geuen diligent eare vnto the. a. 1554 *SOMERSET in Foxe A. & M.* (1563) 730 b, It maie appere vnto vs mete, more diligent hede to be taken. 1593 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* III. i. (1611) 85 For lacke of diligent obseruing the difference. 1697 *DAMPFER Voy.* I. 73 A very diligent and observing person. 1701 *SWIFT Contests Nobles & Commons* III. That exact and diligent writer Dionysius Halicarnassus. 1756 *BURKE*

*Subl. & B. v. iv.* On a very diligent examination of my own mind... I do not find that... any such picture is formed.

† b. Attentive to others; assiduous in service.

1566 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 264 All my children to be delect and obedient to hir, as becumithe them. 1622 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Erotica* 105 Not like a waiting woman, but like a diligent Squire. 1689 *SHADWELL Bury F.* i. i, He will be diligent and fawning.

† B. adv. = DILIGENTLY. Obs.

1479 *Eng. Gilds* 413 So that... they may the better, sewer, and more diligent, execute... their said Offices. 1556 *LAUDER Tractate* 228 Quhilk suld be taught most diligent Be faithfull Pastors. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iii. 9 He wayted diligent, With humble service to her will preparid.

† **Diligent**, v. Obs. rare. [ad. F. *diligent-er* to execute with diligence (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. DILIGENT.] trans. To bestow diligence upon; to work at diligently.

1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* (1634) iv. vi. 197 Be [the earth]... neuer so well diligented and picked, yet alwayes therein will remaine... seeds of vnlooked for weeds.

**Diligently** (di'lidženti), adv. [f. DILIGENT a. + -LY.] In a diligent manner; with diligence.

a. With steady application; assiduously, industriously; not idly or lazily; † with dispatch.

1340 *Ayenb.* 208 Huo bet zesp diligentiche. 1382 *WYCLIF 2 Chron.* xix. 11 Takith comfort and doith diligently, and the Lord schal ben with 3ou in goodis. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* 128 If he be pouer to labour dyligently. 1530 *TINDALE Answer to More* i. xxvi. Wks. (1573) 287/2 The Jewes studied the scripture the dyligently. c. 1540 *BOORDE The boke for to lerne Cij b.* They... serue god the holy dayes... more dyligently, than to do theyr worke. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 822 That all thinges... should be speedily and diligently done. 1612 *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* i. 6 Study to doe thy owne dutie diligently. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* no. 207 78 When we have diligently laboured for any purpose. 1870 *ANDERSON Missions Amer. Bd.* III. iv. 53 Applying himself diligently... to natural and theological science. 1894 *J. T. FOWLER Adamant* Intro. 70 Columbia laboured diligently among the Picts.

† b. Attentively, carefully, heedfully. Obs.

c. 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* II. 8 17 Espie diligently when this... sterre passeth any-thing the south westward. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 72/1 Beholding hym dyligently in the clere lyght. 1559 *W. CUNNINGHAM Cosmog.* Glasce 139 Marking diligently that the Center of the second Circle, be in the line of sight. 1656 *RIDGLEY Pract. Physick* 87 It must be diligently distinguished from an Impostume. 1695 *LD. PRESTON Boeth.* v. 226 It hath not yet ben diligently and thorowly determined.

† **Diligentness**. Obs. rare -o. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being diligent; diligence, assiduity.

1530 *PALSGR.* 212/2 Delygentnesse, diligence. 1580 *BARET Adv. Q.* 15 Diligentnesse, lustinesse, quicknesse, Impigritas. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Diligentness*, diligence.

**Dilirious**, -ium, obs. erron. ff. DELIRIOUS, -IUM.

**Dilituric** (dilitiurik), a. Chem. [f. DI- 2 + LITH-IC + URIC.] In dilituric acid, C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>3</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, a substitution product of urea, crystallizing in colourless square prisms and laminæ. Its salts are diliturates.

1872 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 966 Dilituric acid is tribasic. The diliturates have a white or yellow colour, and are remarkably stable.

**Diliuer** (e, obs. forms of DELIVER.

**Dill** (dill), sb.<sup>1</sup> [OE. *dili*, *dile*, (*dil*) dyle masc. = OLG. *dili*, MDu. and Du. *dille* f., OHG. *tilli*, MHG. *tille* m. and f., Ger. *dill* m., *dille* f., Dan. *dild*, Sw. *dill*. Ulterior derivation unknown.]

1. An umbelliferous annual plant, *Anethum graveolens*, with yellow flowers, a native of the South of Europe, Egypt, India, South Africa, etc., cultivated in herb gardens in England and other countries, for its carminative fruits or 'seeds'. Also called ANET.

a. 700 *Epinal* (& a. 800 *Erf.*) Gloss. 21 Anethum dill. a. 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 159 Anethum dill. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xxiii. 23 Wa ewob, boceras... 7c be teodias mintan and dille and cymyn. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 20 Wip heafod ece genim diles blostan. a. 1387 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 10 Anethum, dile vel dille. c. 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 176 Nowe sette in places colde, senvey and dyle. 1578 *LD. DOWDES* II. xc. 270 They sowe dill in al gardens, amongst wortes, and Pot herbes. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* III. ii. 49 Had gathered rew, and saine, and the flowe Of camphora, and calamint, and dill. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xiii. 228 The wonder-working Dill... Which curious women use in manye disease. 1627 *DRAYTON Agincourt*, etc., *Nymphidia* 127 Therewith her Vernaue and her Dill, That hindreth Witches of their will. 1778 *Br. LOWTH Transl. Isaiah* xxviii. 25 Doth not he then scatter the dill, and cast abroad the cummin? 1794 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot.* v. 57 Some, as fennel, dill, have yellow flowers. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 11 The bloom of scented dill.

2. Applied locally to other umbelliferous plants; also to some species of vetch; see quotes.

c. 1680 *Enquiries* 2/2 Do you sow hereabout the Gore-Vetch... Dills or Lentils? 1789 *W. MARSHALL Gloss.* Gloss. *Dill*, *erum hirsutum*, two-seeded tare; which has been cultivated (on the Cotswold Hills) time immemorial, principally for hay. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL*, *Dill*, hedge parsley. Var. dial. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Dill*, tare; vetch (*Vicia sativa*). 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Dills*, Vetches. 'Dills and wuts' are often sown to be cut as green meat for horses.

3. attrib. and Comb., as dill-flower, -fruit, -seed; † dill-nut (*dil-note*), an old name of the Earth-nut, *Bunium* (also, by confusion of 'pig-nut' and 'sow-

bread', taken in the herbals as Cyclamen); dill-water, a carminative draught prepared from dill; dill weed, a name in U.S. for May weed, *Anthemis Cotula*.

a. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 134 *Panis porcinius, ciclamen, malum terre, dilnote nel erthenote.* a. 1500 *Lawd MS.* 553 in Cockayne *Sax. Leechd.* III. 321 Ciclamen, corpeotte or dillnote or slyte or halywort. 1515 *Pier* hath leues ylich to fenel & whyte floures & a small stalk & he groweth in wodes & medes. 1586 *W. WEBBE Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 78 And dyl flowers most sweete that sauoureth also. 1641 *FRENCH Distill.* ii. (1651) 40 Adde to them... of Dill-seed bruised two ounces. 1858 *Hogg Veg. Kingd.* 377 The carminative draught known as Dill water. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 52. 48 The dill-water stands upon the shelf.

† **Dill**, sb.<sup>2</sup> Obs. *Rogues' Cant.* [Variant of, or error for, DELL<sup>2</sup>.] A girl, wench.

a. 1627 *MIDDLETON Spanish Gipsy* iv. i, Who loves not his dill, let him die at the gallows.

**Dill**, sb.<sup>3</sup> Naut. The space underneath the cabin floor in a wooden fishing vessel, into which the bilge-water drains.

1882 *Standard* 11 Mar. 3/4 The lad was placed in the dill, a place at the bottom of the vessel, full of bilge water.

**Dill** sb.<sup>4</sup>, obs. form of DOLE, grief, mourning.

c. 1420 *Anturs of Arth.* xv. i in dungun, and dill, is done for to duelle. a. 1765 *Sir Cawline* iv. in Child *Ballads* III. lxi. 58/1 Great dill to him was dight.

**Dill** sb.<sup>5</sup>, erron. f. *dilse*, DULSE, a sea-weed.

1867 in *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*

† **Dill**, a. north. dial. Obs. Also 4 dill, dille, deille, dylle. [Perh. early form of DULL a. q.v.] Sluggish, slow, stupid, dull.

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 3714 Mannkinn þatt wass stunnit & dill, & skillas swa summ asse. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17225 (Cott.) Bot i þat es sa dedli dill, Me spedis ai me-self to spill. *Ibid.* 27238 Yong man [is] idel, and ald man dill. 13... *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 679 Hymself to onsware he is not dylle. 13... *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1529 3e demen me to dille your dalyaunce to herken. a. 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. *Thornton MS.* ix. (1867) 91 All þe dedes þay couthe doo þat derfe ware and dill. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxvii. 149 Sow wel away! That euer I did þat dede so dill.

† **Dill**, v.<sup>1</sup> Obs. Also 4 dill, dyle. [a. ON. *dylja* (pa. t. *duldi*, *duldi*, pa. pple. *duldr*, *duldr*), Sw. *dölja*, Da. *dölge* to conceal, hide, keep close, disguise: cf. ON. *dul* concealment, *dulr* silent, close, *dul*-secret.]

1. trans. To conceal, hide, keep secret.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 202 (Cott.) Ius wit þer gret vnschill Wend his vprisung to dill. *Ibid.* 1081 His broiþer dend swa wend he dill, Bot he mought nouquar it hille. *Ibid.* 4271 And ioseph lette he wist it nocht; He wist and dill it, als þe wis. *Ibid.* 13031 Naman aghit it thol ne dill. (*Fairf.* dyle.) *Ibid.* 21363 Þe right rode þai wend to dill (*Fairf.* dille) Vte of þe cristen men skill.

2. intr. To conceal oneself, to hide.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9292 (Cott.) Fra him for-soth sal nan cun dill (v. rr. stele, wipdrawe).

**Dill**, v.<sup>2</sup> north. dial. [Related to DILL a.: cf. DULL v.; also ON. *dilla* intr. to trill, to lull.] trans. To soothe, assuage, lull, quiet down.

c. 1450 *HENRYSON Robin & Ma.* v, My dule in dem bot gif thow dill Doultes bot dreid I de. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xv. 80 (Surtees) 136 My son? alas, for care! who may my doyllis dill? 1641 *R. BAILLIE Lett. & FmL* (1841) I. 310 The noise of the Queen's Voyage to France is dilled down. 1820 *J. STRUTHERS Brit. Minstrel* II. 80 The word dill means simply to soothe or assuage. 1851 *S. JUDD Margaret* 140 (Bartlett) This medicine. It'll dill fevers, dry up sores... kill worms. 1855 *ROBINSON Whitley Gloss.*, *Dill*, to ease pain, to lull, as something 'to dill the toothache'. 1875 *Lanc. Gloss.*, *Dill*, to lull or soothe a child. 'the dill that chylt an' git it asleep'.

b. absol. To benumb, cause dullness. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4034 With þaim þe seke man fete he hilde For þare þe paralysis first dille.

† **Dill**, v.<sup>3</sup> Obs. [Origin uncertain.] trans. To trim, deck, dress up. (Also absol.)

1548 *HOOKER Declar.* 10 *Commandm.* x. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 377 Other sort... are a-dilling and burling of their hair a longer time than a godly woman... is in apparelling of three or four young infants. 1594 *WILLOBIE Aris* xx. i. (1635) 38 No marvell well, though you haue thriu'd That so can dedde, that so can dill. 1616 *J. LANE Cont. Sgr.* s. 7. xi. 108 The vanities of thother knights and ladies; The fickell pompe of dill-vp whiffing babies.

|| **Dillenia** (dillēniā), Bot. [mod. L. after *Dillenius*, professor of botany at Oxford 1728-1747.] A genus of plants, typical of the N.O. *Dilleniaceae*, natives of India and the Eastern peninsula, consisting of lofty forest trees with handsome flowers. Hence *Dilleniaceae*, of or belonging to the natural order *Dilleniaceae*. *Dille-niād*, a member of this natural order.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.*, *Dillenia*, a genus of plants. 1807 *J. E. SMITH Phys. Bot.* 377 *Dillenia*, with its beautiful blossoms and fruit, serves to immortalize two of the most meritorious among botanists. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 497 *Dilleniaceae* plants are distinguished... from *Magnoliaceae* by their want of stipules. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* i. 108 The species of this genus of dilleniads are handsome lofty trees inhabiting dense forests in India.

† **Dilli-darling**. Obs. rare. [First element app. identical with DILLING.] A term of endearment: a darling. So *Dilli-mi-nion*.

[These terms translate F. *dorelot* and *bedault*, both of which Cotgr. renders 'dilling'.]



a 1693 UROUHAUT *Rabelais* III. xiv. 114 As if I had been a . . . neat dillidaring Minion, like Adonis. *Ibid.* III. xviii. 146 My dainty Fedle-darling, my gentile Dillid-minion.

**Dilligroul.** Obs. exc. Hist. Also dille-, dilly-, dilly-. [Derivation unknown.]

In the recent form of the word, the second element is app. taken as *grout* porridge of coarse meal; but this appears to be only a 17th c. mis-reading of the Anglo-French *del girunt* or *geroun* of unknown meaning. Cf. *Testa de Neville* (Reed.), Debet facere ferculum [quendam] quod vocatur [del] girunt. 1304 *Lib. de Antiq. Leg.* p. lxxix. Ferculum pro domino Rege quod vocatur mees de geroun.]

A kind of pottage, of which a mess was offered to the Kings of England on their coronation-day, by the lord of the manor of Addington in Surrey, being the 'service' by which that manor was held. (In Domesday the manor is held by Tezelnor the King's cook.)

1664 *St. George's Day* (1683) to Thomas Leigh Esquire was brought up to the Table with a Mess of Pottage called *Dilligroul*, by reason of his Tenure of the Manor of Addington. 1679 BLOUNT *Anc. Tenures* I. 1727 Ceremonies Coronations 49 Then follows the Mess of Pottage, or Gruel, called *Dilligroul*. 1776 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) v. Addington, The Ld. of this manor, in the R. of Henr. III. held it by this service, viz. to make his Majesty a mess of pottage in an earthen pot in the K's kitchen at his coronation, called *Dilligroul*. 1880 BURTON *Reign Q. Anne* I. i. 51.

**Dilling** (di-lin). Obs. exc. dial. [Of doubtful etymology: it has been variously conjectured to be connected with DILL v.2, or ON. *dilla* to trill, to lull, or to be a modification of *derling*, DABLING. Further evidence is wanted.] A term of endearment, sometimes equivalent to *darling*, sometimes, the youngest of a family, the last born. In modern dialects applied to the weakling of a litter.

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict.*, *Dillin* Mignyon. 1584 B. R. Herodotus 106 After this there befell unto him another mischance that sate as neere his skirtes as the death of his dilling. 1598 FLORIO, *Mignone*, a minion, a fauorit, a dilling, a minikin, a darling. 1607 MARSTON *What you Will* II. i. Sunne, Moore, and seauen Starres make thee the dilling of Fortune. 1611 COTGR., *Besot*, a dilling, or swill-pough; the last, or youngest child one hath. 1618 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* II. 26 The youngest and the last. . . Saint Hellen's name doth beare, the dilling of her mother. 1617 MINSHUE *Ductor in Ling.*, A Dilling or wanton, one borne his father being very old. . . he is loved more than the rest. a 1639 WHATELY *Prototypes* II. xxvi. (1640) 76 For Joseph and Benjamin . . . they were his youngest sons, dillings as we call them. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 64 A Dilling; a Darling or best-beloved child. 1890 BOURGESS *Gloss.*, *Dilling* pig or dolly pig, the weakly pig of a litter.

**Dillisk**, -esk, -osk, dills, Irish and Sc. names of DULSE.

**Dill-nut**: see under DILL sb.1

+ **Dillue**, v. *Mining*. Obs. Also 8 dilleugh, 7-8 erron. *dilue*. [a. Cornish *dylo* to send forth, emit, let out, liberate, discharge (Williams) = Welsh *dillwng* to let go, liberate. (The final *o* in the Cornish was very close, hence the Eng. spelling *ue*.)] *trans.* To finish the dressing of (tin-ore) by shaking it in a fine sieve in water. Hence **Dilluer**, **Dilling-sieve**.

1671 in *Phil. Trans.* VI. 2110 We. . . dilue [printed dilve] it (i. e. by putting it into a Canvass Sieve, which holds water, and in a large Tub of water lustily shake it) so that the filth gets over the rim of the Sieve, leaving the Black Tin behind. 1781 BAILEY, *Diluing*, a word used in the dressing Tin Ore. 1778 W. PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 223 The latter [waste] will run or fly over, and is called dilleughing smalls or pitworks. *Ibid.* 319 *Diluing*. (*Dilluegh*, To let go, let fly, send away. *Dylur*, id. Cornish.) A method of washing or finishing the dressing of Tin in very fine hair sieves, called *Diluing* sieves, or *Dilluers*.

**Dill weed**: see under DILL sb.1

**Dilly**1 (di-li). [Abbreviation of DILIGENCE2.] +1. A familiar term for the diligence or public stage-coach of former days. Obs.

1786 MACKENZIE *Lounger* No. 54 P 5 A coach with eight innides, besides two boys and their governor in the dilly. 1798 J. W. FERRIS *Loves of the Triangles* (*Anti-Jacobin*) 179 So down thy hill, romantic Ashboorn, glides The Derby dilly, carrying Three Innides. 1811 E. LYSACHT *Poems* 39 Some to avoid mad care's approaches Fly off in dillies, or mail-coaches. 1818 MOORE *Fudge Fam. Paris* x. 35 'Beginning gay, desperate, dashing down-hilly; And ending as dull as a six-in-side Dilly!' 1894 SIR J. D. ASTLEY *Fifty Years of my Life* I. 93 This always swung at the side of the 'dilly' [Note, i. e. diligence].

+2. A kind of vehicle, private or plying for hire. Obs.

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1801) II. App. 14 The price of a simple Dilly or Chair Box caned or ruled with springs is five guineas. 1833 MARRYAT *P. Simple* (1863) 47 We sallied forth, and . . . found all sorts of vehicles ready to take us to the fair. We got into one which they called a dilly. 1840 — *Poor Jack* xi, Dillies . . . plied at the Elephant and Castle. 3. Applied dialectally to various carts, trucks, and other wheeled vehicles, used in agriculture and industrial operations.

1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XI. II. 727 Crops of vegetables . . . which they carry to the Bristol market in their 'dillies' as their light platform carts are called. 1863 MORTON *Cycl. Agric. Gloss.*, *Dilly* (West. Eng.), a frame on wheels for carrying teasles and other light matters. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Dilly*, a vehicle used for removing manure. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 194 *Dilly*, A cask on wheels for carrying liquids; a water-cart. Also a low four-wheeled truck on which moving-machines and other implements are drawn. 1898 Northumbld. *Gloss.*, The old

engine on the Wylam railway was . . . called . . . 'the Wylam dilly'. The counter-balance mounted upon two pairs of tramwheels, by means of which the empty tubs in a pit are carried up an incline, is called a dilly.

**Dilly**2, collog. or dial. A call to ducks; hence, a nursery name for a duck (also *dilly-duck*).

*Nursery Song* 'Mrs. Bond', John Ostler, go fetch me a duckling or two; Cry, dilly, dilly, dilly, come and be killed. a 1845 HOOD *Drowning Ducks* xiv. The tenants . . . Had found the way to Pick a dilly. 1880 BLACKMORE *Mary Anerley* I. xviii. 283 The sweetness and culture of tame dilly-ducks. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Dill* or *Dilly*, Call for ducks.

**Dilly**3. A familiar shortening of DAVFOLD.

**Dilly**. 1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, *Dilly*, an abbreviation of daffodilly. *Derby. White Dillies*, i. e. white daffodillies, *Narcissus poeticus*. *Lanc.*

**Dilly**4. [Shortened from *Sapodilla*, the name used by Catesby *Nat. Hist. Carolina* II. 87.] In *Wild Dilly*, a small sapotaceous tree, *Mimusops Sieberi*, found in the W. Indies and on the Florida keys, and yielding a very hard wood.

1895 SARGENT *Sitona N. America* V. 183 Wild Dilly, discovered on the Bahamas by Mark Catesby. Catesby calls it 'Sapodillo Tree'.

**Dilly-bag**. Also simply dilli, dilly. *Australia*. [*dilli* native name in Queensland.] An Australian native-made bag or basket, plaited of rushes or bark. Hence *Dillyful*.

1847 LEICHHARDT *Jrnl.* III. 90 In their 'dillies' (small baskets) were several roots or tubers. *Ibid.* 91 Dillies neatly worked of Koorajone bark. 1885 MRS. C. PRAED *Australian Life* 34, I learned too at the camp to plait dilly-bags. 1889 — *Romance of Station* 75 A fresh dillyful of live crabs. 1890 BOLDREWOOD *Colonial Reformer* xvii. 210 May-boy came forward dangleing a small dilly-bag. 1893 MRS. C. PRAED *Outlaw & Lavemaker* I. 103 The dilly-bag, which had been plaited by the gins, smelled atrociously.

**Dilly-dally** (di-lī-dā-lī), v. [A varied reduplication of DALLY v., with the same alternation as in *zig-zag*, *shilly-shally*, etc., expressing see-saw action.] *intr.* To act with trifling vacillation or indecision; to go on dallying with a thing without advancing; to loiter in vacillation, to trifle.

(Prob. in colloquial use as early as 1600: cf. the sb.)

1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I. 100 What you do, sir, do; don't stand dilly-dallying. 1801 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Belinda* (1832) I. xvii. 320, I. knew she'd dilly dally with Clara till he would turn from his heel and leave her. 1877 SPURGEON *Serm.* XXXIII. 598 Every man . . . who dilly-dallies with salvation and runs risks with his soul. 1883 STEVENSON *Treasure Isl.* iv. xvi. There is no time to dilly-dally in our work.

Hence **Dilly-dallying** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.;

**Dilly-dallier**.

1879 MRS. L. B. WALFORD *Consins* III. 214 Mind you I'll have no dilly-dallying this time. 1880 WEBB *Goethe's Faust* Prel. for Theatre 14 Don't say you're not in time to show it! The dillydallier ne'er will be. 1885 *Durham Univ. Jrnl.* 17 Dec. 133 Half-hearted, dilly-dallying work.

**Dilly-dally**, sb., a. adv. [f. the vb.]

+ A sb. Dilly-dallying, trifling hesitancy. Also the name of a game. Obs.

a 1610 BABINGTON *Conf. Notes*, Gen. xxiv. 57 Such dilly dally is fitter for heathens that know not God, than for sober Christians. 1698 E. WARD *Trip Jamaica* Wks. 1717 II. 156 The chief sports we had on board, to pass the tedious hours, were Hob, Spite the Market, Shove the Slipper, Dilly-Dally.

B. adj. (dial.). C. adv. (nonce-use.)

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. xii, If I had suffered her to stand still I shall I, dilly dally, you might not have had that honour yet awhile. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* 194 *Dilly-dally*, undecided; shilly-shally. 1893 Q. [COUCH] *Delectable Duck* 240 Of all the dilly-dallyin men I must say, John, you'm the dilly-dalliest.

+ **Dillydown**. Obs. rare. Cf. DILLI-DARLING, DILLING.

c 1450 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 115 A pratty child is he . . . A dilly downe, perde, To gar a man laghe.

**Dillyful**: see DILLY-BAG.

**Dilmond**, var. f. DINMONT.

**Dilnote**, obs. f. *dill-nut*: see DILL sb.1 3.

**Dilogical** (di-lōdʒikāl), a. [f. Gr. διλογος doubtful, διλογία repetition + -ic + -AL, after *logi-cal*.] Having a double meaning; equivocal.

c 1633 T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861-2) I. 10 (D.) In such spurious, enigmatical, dilogical terms as the devil gave his oracles.

**Dilogy** (di-lōdʒi, di-lōdʒi), *Rhet.* [ad. L. *dilogia* ambiguity, a. Gr. διλογία, f. διλογος, f. δι- twice + -λογος speaking. In mod. F. *dilogie*.]

1. The use of an ambiguous or equivocal expression; the word or expression so used.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dilogy*, a doubtful speech, which may signifie or be construed two ways. 1834 J. C. HARE in *Philol. Museum* I. 460 A double meaning or dilogy is the saying only one thing, but having two things in view.

2. Repetition of a word or phrase, in the same context. In recent Dicts.

+ **Diloricate**, v. Obs. rare-°. [f. L. *dilōricat*, ppl. stem of *dilōricare* to tear apart or open (one's dress, etc.), f. *dī-* (dis-) apart + *lorica* leathern cuirass.]

1623 COKERAM, *Diloricate*, to rip. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diloricate*, to undo, cut or rip a coat that is sewed.

**Dilse**, Sc. form of DULSE.

+ **Dilu'cid**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *dilucidus* clear, bright, f. *dilucere* to be clear, f. *dī-*, *dis-* apart (DIS-1) + *lucere* to shine, be light.]

1. *lit.* Clear to the sight; pure, bright. rare.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* vii. (1653) 133 Eares . . . soft and delicate, aspersed with the dilucid colour of Roses.

2. Clear to the understanding; lucid, plain, manifest.

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* x. xiii, His illustrations out of scripture are far more dilucide. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* viii. iii. (R.), An ambiguous, or not so perspicuous and dilucide description of lawes. 1671 *True Nonconf.* 224 A dilucide and th[o]rough knowledge.

+ **Dilu'cidate**, ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. *dilucidat*-us, pa. pple. of *dilucidare* to make clear, to explain, f. *dilucidus*; see prec.] Made clear or lucid; = prec. Hence + **Dilucidateness**.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* P 297 Very often more dilucidate in their abstracted part. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dilucidateness* . . . clearness, plainness.

+ **Dilu'cidate**, v. Obs. Also 6-7 do-. [f. L. *dilucidat*-ppl. stem of *dilucidare*: see prec.] *trans.* To make clear or plain; to elucidate.

1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I. 576 Such annotations . . . as shall douteles delucidate and cleare the same. 1611 COTGR., *Dilucidate*, to cleere, dilucidate, explain, manifest. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 95 Till time might delucidate his innocency. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Skandy* III. xxxviii, He has . . . examined every part of it dialectically . . . dilucidating it with all the light which . . . the collision of his own natural parts could strike. 1764 T. PHILLIPS *Life Reg. Pole* (1767) I. 43 His conscience was interested in having the lawfulness of it dilucidated.

Hence **Dilucidated** ppl. a.; **Dilucidating** vbl. sb.; **Dilucidator**.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. III. 6 (R.) For the dilucidating of obscurities in ancient story. 1689 (title), *The Dilucidator*, or Reflections upon modern transactions, by way of Letters from a person at Amsterdam to his friend in London. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 2 A concise and dilucidated account of the life of Pope.

+ **Dilucidation**. Obs. [ad. L. *dilucidationem*, n. of action from *dilucidare* to DILUCIDATE.] The action of making lucid or clear; a clearing up; explanation, elucidation.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 698 It remaineth that wee proceede vnto the dilucidation of some difficult questions concerning the Eares. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 502 It needs no further dilucidation. a 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* 121 As Marcellus Donatus observed in his Dilucidations of Livie. 1744 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) XL. 277 A full dilucidation of my four propositions.

+ **Dilucidity**. Obs. [f. DILUCID + -ITY.] The quality of being dilucid; clearness, lucidity.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1199 Together with plainnesse, and diluciditie, belief was so turned and altered.

+ **Dilu'cidly**, adv. Obs. [f. DILUCID + -LY2.] Lucidly; clearly, plainly.

1628 MADE *Ep. to Harlib* Wks. (1672) iv. 869 If I have not expressed myself so dilucidly as I should, I pray help it. 1677 CARY *Chronol.* II. II. Concl. 270 Provided that he . . . do first Dilucidely answer those Objections.

**Diludge**, obs. var. of DELUGE.

**Diluent** (di-lū-ēnt), a. and sb. [ad. L. *diluentem*, pr. pple. of *dilūere* to wash away, dissolve: see DILUTE.] A. adj.

1. Diluting; serving to attenuate or weaken the consistency of any fluid by the addition of water or the like; *spec.*, in medicine, making thin the fluids of the body.

1731 ARBUTHNOT *On Aliments* v. (R.), There is no real diluent but water; every fluid is diluent as it contains water in it. 1757 JOHNSTONE in *Phil. Trans.* L. 546 To drink plentifully of thin broths, and other soft diluent liquors. 1833 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 30 None of the washy, diluent effects of green vegetables. 1884 H. W. BECHER in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXV. 234 As men mix strong wines with diluent water.

2. That has the property of dissolving; solvent.

1876 MOZLEY *Ess.* II. 379 (*Argt. Design*) A rule much more diluent of all certainty.

B. sb.

1. That which dilutes, dissolves, or makes more fluid; a diluting agent; a solvent.

1775 SIR E. BARRY *Observ.* *Wines* 302 This is the universal diluent. 1807 ABERNETHY *Surg. Wks.* I. 31 The pancreatic juice has been considered as an useful and necessary diluent. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 215 A chemist might call the former the sublimate, the latter the diluent, of the Actual. 1878 MOZLEY *Ess.* II. 382 (*Argt. Design*) They are dissolved as soon as they enter this strong diluent.

2. *spec.* A substance which increases the proportion of water in the blood and other bodily fluids.

1781 BAILEY, *Dilutents* . . . medicines serving to thin the blood. 1782 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 270 Dilutents, as Water, Whey, Tea. 1788 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I. 77 Warm dilutents were . . . all that were necessary for the cure. 1861 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 53 The patient requires dilutents for quite other purposes than quenching the thirst. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 588 A diluent is an indifferent substance which is absorbed and in its passage through the body simply dilutes the various fluids of the organism as well as the excretions.

**Dilute** (di-, di-lū-ēnt), ppl. a. [ad. L. *dilūt-us* diluted, weak, thin, pa. pple. f. *dilūere* to dissolve, dilute, f. *dī-*, *dis-* (DIS-1) + *lūere* to wash.]



1. Weakened in consistency or strength by the addition of water or of anything having a like effect; watered down.

1658 PHILLIPS, s.v. *Dilution*. Wine dilute signifieth wine that is mingled with water. c1668 LOCKE *Cond. Underst.* § 45 A large dose of dilute tea. 1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* i. xvi. (1760) 70 The Wash should be made dilute or thin. 1843 SIR C. SCUDAMORE *Med. Visit Gräfenberg* 22 In the most dilute urine, I found the evidence of saline matter.

b. *spec.* of a chemical substance.

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 118 Weigh the dilute acid employed. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 176 Soluble in dilute nitric and acetic acid. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 129 One of dilute sulphuric acid.

c. Of a weakened or weaker colour (as in an infusion to which water is added); washed-out.

1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. 106 After a while it [matter] . . . grows dilute and pale. 1788 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 346 The yellow which preceded this was at first pretty good, but soon grew dilute. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 262 Gills fixed, dilute green . . . or whitish towards the edges. 1813 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Mankind* (1836) I. 221 A much lighter, or more dilute shade. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xviii. 128 And permit the sun to shed a ghastly dilute light.

2. *fig.* Weak, enfeebled, poor, paltry. *Obs.* (exc. as directly *fig.* from 1).

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 12. 125 The more you recede from the Scriptures . . . the more weak and dilute are your positions. a 1631 DONNE *Serm. Hosea* ii. 19 (1634) 22 How pallid, and faint, and dilute a thing all the honours of this world are. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 208 It were a dilute business for the Apostle to describe Antichrist only by the bare denial of Jesus his being the Christ. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* viii. 166 The relation between the children of these children grows more remote and dilute, and in time wears out. 1814 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 333 Many a work of art distilled to its essential beauties would keep, which putrefies in its dilute state.

**Dilute** (di-, dail'ū-t), *v.* [f. L. *dilūt*-ppl. stem of *dilūere*: see *prec.* Cf. F. *diluer*.]

1. *trans.* To dissolve or make liquid by the addition of water, *esp.* to make thinner or weaker by this means, to water down; to reduce the strength of (a fluid) by admixture.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1729) 207 Diluting it with a Portion of Water. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* VI. (R.). By constant weeping mix their watery store With the chyle's current, and dilute it more. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* ix. 252 Replenish it with wine Diluted less. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 1. 5 Sulphuric acid diluted with a very large quantity of water. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* i. 270 Lay on it muscle-shell gold or silver, diluted with size. 1800 *Tr. Lagrange's Chem.* I. 294 Dilute one part of calcined bones in four parts of water. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I. 373 A small quantity of brandy, diluted with much water. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Result Wks.* (Bohn) II. 133 In bad seasons, the porridge was diluted. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 223 An adequate amount of ventilation . . . to dilute and render harmless noxious gases.

† b. *Med.* To treat with diluents. *Obs.*

1740 E. BAYNARD *Health* (ed. 6) 11 They cool, dilute, and quench the thirst. 1768 FOOTE *Devil on 2 Sticks* III. Wks. 1799 II. 275 Full power . . . to pill . . . dilute . . . and poultice, all persons.

2. To weaken the brilliancy of (colour); to make of a faint or washed-out hue.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 69 Saline refracting bodies which do dilute the colour of the one, do deepen that of the other. *Ibid.* 71 There are other Blues, which . . . will not be diluted by grinding. a 1727 NEWTON (J.). The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be diluted and weakened by the mixture of any adventitious light. 1794 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 3 Which by diluting the image formed in the focus . . . makes that image appear far less bright.

3. *fig.* To weaken, take away the strength or force of; generally with obvious reference to the literal sense.

c 1555 HARNFIELD *Divorce Hen.* VIII (1878) 124 These arguments the adversaries went about to dilute and solve. 1810 SYD. SMITH *Ess. Fem. Educ.* (1869) 199 Can there be any reason why she should be diluted and enfeebled down to a mere culler of simples? 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) I. x. 225 The second dissertation . . . in which he dilutes the objections made against the theory. 1854 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* Advt. 16 The Author finds . . . nothing which he is resolved to Dilute into no meaning. a 1843 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. I. (1872) 2 That unreal religion of excitement which diluted the earnestness of real religion in the enjoyment of listening.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To suffer dilution; to become dissolved; to become attenuated.

1764 REID *Inquiry* vi. § 22 Wks. I. 197 1/2 The colours of the stone and of the cement begin to dilute into one another. **Diluted** (di-, dail'ū-ted), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED.] Weakened by the addition of water or other attenuating admixture, watered down; reduced in strength, colour, or characteristic quality.

1681 *Tr. Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.* *Diluted*, rinsed or washed. 1783 MASON *Art of Painting* 672 (R). The social circle, the diluted bowl. 1800 *Tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 193 Pour diluted nitric acid over sugar. 1837 BARRAGE *Bridgew. Treat.* vii. 90 A denser central nucleus surrounded by a more diluted light. 1847 EMERSON *Poems, Bacchus Wks.* (Bohn) I. 469 We buy diluted wine.

*fig.* 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. x. Almost like diluted madness. 1837 EMERSON *Addr., Amer. Schol.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 180 The rough, spontaneous conversation of men they [clergymen] do not hear, but only a mincing and diluted speech. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) I. 259 A diluted and rationalistic Catholicism.

**Dilutedly**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a diluted or weakened manner or form.

a 1846 WORCESTER cites *Med. Jnrl.* 1870 C. B. CLARKE

in *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 50/1 An article . . . describing the same thing, somewhat dilutedly.

† **Dilutement**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. DILUTE *v.* + -MENT.] = DILUTION.

1807 SOUTHEY *Rem. H. K. White* (1819) I. 12 As if there were not enough of the leaven of disquietude in our natures, without inoculating it with this dilutement—this vaccine virus of envy.

**Diluteness**. [f. DILUTE *a.* + -NESS.] Dilute quality; fluidity; thinness.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. xii. (R.). What that diluteness is which . . . is more . . . proper to F than Q, I understand not. 1817 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXII. 89 His style diffuses a sort of milk and water, which is perspicuous from diluteness, not from transparency. 1834 J. M. GOOD *Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 103 The . . . fluid may be secreted . . . merely in a state of morbid diluteness.

**Diluter** (di-, dail'ū-tar). Also 8-or. [f. DILUTE *v.* + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] A person or thing that dilutes; a diluent.

1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 233 As a Diluter, it is to be preferred. 1737 BRACKEN *Parriory Impr.* (1756) I. 39 A Diluter and Cooler of the Blood. 1746 R. JAMES *Introd. Moutflet's Health's Improv.* 22 These Diluters are either Water itself, or Decoctions of animal or vegetable Substances made with Water. 1863 *Jnrl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. II. 633 Chaff is so valuable a diluter of corn.

**Diluting** (dil'ū-tig), *vbl. sb.* [f. DILUTE *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb DILUTE. (Now chiefly *gerundial*.)

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 58 From the composition and dilutings of these two. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 252 Mere diluting dissolves and carries off Salts.

**Diluting**, *ppl. a.* [-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That dilutes.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 256 Diluting things are cooling, as Whey, Water, Milk. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 159 Drinking plentifully of diluting liquors; as water-gruel, or oatmeal-tea, clear whey, barley-water, balm-tea, apple-tea. 1863 J. HANNAH *Relat. Div. & Hum. Elem. Holy Script.* III. 85 A diluting exposition. c 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc. I.* 116/1 The diluting gases are marsh gas, hydrogen, and carbonic oxide . . . important constituents of common gas.

**Dilution** (di-, dail'ū-tſən). [n. of action f. L. *dilūt*-ppl. stem of *dilūere* to DILUTE; so in mod.F., adm. by Acad. 1878.]

1. The action of diluting; a making thin, fluid, or weaker by the admixture of water or other reducing substance; watering down.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxi. 161 Water . . . serving for refrigeration, dilution of solid aliment . . . in the stomach. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dilution* . . . a washing, or cleansing, a purging or clearing. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* v. (R.). Opposite to dilution is coagulation, or thickening. 1788 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 106 The activity of the oxygen being tempered by dilution with nitrogen.

*fig.* 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 220 The Protestant dilution of the theological spirit. 1885 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxxvi. 3 Strange dilution and defilement of Scriptural language!

2. Dilute condition.

1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 386 Owing to the state of very great dilution in which the earthy salt existed in this solution. 1827 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* No. 41. 226 Equal quantities . . . in the same state of dilution.

3. A thing in a dilute state, that which is diluted.

1861 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Old Age Wks.* (Bohn) III. 131 Tobacco, coffee, alcohol . . . strychnine, are weak dilutions: the surest poison is water. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 18 A feeble dilution of the most watery kind of popular teaching.

**Dilutionist**. [f. *prec.* + -IST.] In homoeopathy, an advocate of the use of attenuated drugs.

A dilutionist is said to be 'high' or 'low' as he prescribes a more or less extreme dilution of medicine.

1892 J. ELLIS *Pers. Exper. Physician* 11 Dr. Gray was a low dilutionist . . . I called on Dr. Edward Bayard, who was a high dilutionist.

**Dilutive** (di-, dail'ū-tiv), *a. rare*. [f. L. *dilūt*-ppl. stem of *dilūere* to DILUTE; see -IVE.] Having the property of diluting, tending to dilute.

1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 184 They wholly betwixt dinner and supper dissertation on drinke, excepting only a Dilutive draught.

|| **Dilutum** (di-, dail'ū-tūm). *Med.* [L.; = 'that which is diluted', neuter pa. pple. of *dilūere* to DILUTE.] A dilution; a solution.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dilutum*, an Infusion. 1750 RUTTY in *Phil. Trans.* LI. 472 Galls added to its dilutum in distilled water turned it of a deep blue. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 98, I then gave him a Dilutum of Cassia. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dilutum*, a liquid in which something has been dissolved.

† **Diluve**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *diluve*, also *de-, du-, delouve* (Littré), ad. L. *diluvium*: cf. Pr. *diluvi*, *diluvî*, Sp. and It. *diluvio*. See DELUGE, DILUVIUM, DILUVY.]

c 1386 CHAUCER *Par. T.* 7 765 (Harl.) God dreinte all be world at be diluve. [So *Petr.* & *Laus.*; 3 MSS. *diluge*, *Selden diluvio*.]

**Diluvial** (dil'ū-viāl), *a.* [ad. L. *diluvial*-is of a deluge or flood, f. *diluvium*-um a washing away of the earth, flood (f. *dilūere* to wash in pieces, dissolve): see -AL.]

1. Of or belonging to a deluge or flood, *esp.* to the Flood as recorded in Genesis.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diluvial*, of or belonging to the deluge or great Flood. 1831 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 161 The 'Asiatic style of oratory' with all its tawdry tinsel . . . its diluvial verbiage. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* xi. 322 The formation of diluvial traditions. 1866 J. B. ROSE *Virgil*

167 We have the diluvial theory of the Arkites in respect to many of these mounds, that they are mimic Mount Ararat. 2. *Geol. a.* Applied to the theory which explained certain geological phenomena by reference to a general deluge, or to periods of catastrophic action of water.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* I. 85 The diluvial wash has worn it into deep valleys. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Relig. Diluv.* 2, I have felt myself fully justified in applying the epithet *diluvial* to the results of this great convulsion. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 31 This doctrine . . . conceded both that fossil bodies were organic, and that the diluvial theory could not account for them. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. xxxix. 536 The earliest theory, usually called the 'diluvial', supposed that these blocks had been forced into their present positions by one or more tremendous inundations, passing over a subsoil which had been dry land. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 76 Modern geology has almost banished such views as the excavation of a great valley by a single diluvial wave. 1893 HOWORTH *Glacial Nightmare* I. 83 Dr. Buckland, the originator of the term *diluvium*, and the most famous champion of diluvial causes.

b. Of or pertaining to the *diluvium* or drift-formation of early geologists; now generally called the Glacial Drift. *Diluvial clay*, the boulder clay. (For the connexion of a and b see DILUVIUM.)

1823 W. BUCKLAND *Relig. Diluv.* 38 The diluvial gravel both of England and Germany. 1844 H. MILLER O. R. *Sandst.* vii. (ed. 2) 142 A deep wooded ravine cut through a thick bed of red diluvial clay. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I. i. 27 The closing epoch of Geology, which embraces the diluvial formations. 1853 PHILLIPS *Rivers Yorksh.* 289 Clay, gravel, and sand, with large boulders scattered here and there, which were till lately termed diluvial deposits.

**Diluvialist**. [f. *prec.* + -IST.] *Geol.* One who explains certain geological features by the hypothesis of a universal deluge, or of an extraordinary movement of the waters.

1838 PENNY *Cycl.* XI. 120/1 The fanciful diluvialists, who followed in the wake of Woodward. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* II. 45 The diluvialist, still retaining his floating icebergs as the most efficient agents in the transport of drift and erratic blocks to regions distant. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* vi. 113 Battles of opinion . . . between Cosmogonists, Diluvialists, and Fossilists. 1887 *Athenaeum* 31 Dec. 896/3 Would have delighted the heart of Murchison and the older school of diluvialists.

**Diluvian** (dil'ū-viān), *a.* Also 8-9 de-. [f. L. *diluvium* flood + -AN; see DILUVIAL.] Of or pertaining to a deluge; *esp.* of the Noachian Flood.

1665 EVELYN *Diary* 28 Aug. From the calculation of coincidence with the diluvian period. 1666 WHISTON *Th. Earth* II. (1722) 202 The Diluvian matter from two Comets' Atmosphere contained in it a great quantity of . . . stony particles. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* Prel. 3 Of the Diluvian Ark, mentioned Gen. 6. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 41 Remains which fossilists distinguish by the title of diluvian. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 87 A shock so violent and universal as that which pervaded the globe during the diluvian revolution. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Relig. Diluv.* 39 Scattered by the violence of the diluvian waters. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 235 On the surface of uplands undulating like diluvian billows fixed into stone in the midst of their stormy swell.

Hence **Diluvianism**, a theory which attributes certain phenomena to a universal deluge.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol.* I. 272 The cosmogony of the Virginians seems also to be mingled with diluvianism. 1885 WHITNEY in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 765/2 Linguistic philology has been . . . created . . . out of the crude observations and wild deductions of earlier times, as truly as chemistry out of alchemy, or geology out of diluvianism.

† **Diluviate**, *v. Obs.* In 6 de-. [f. ppl. stem of L. *diluviare* to flood, inundate, f. *diluvium* flood.] *intr.* To flow in a deluge or flood. In quot. said of the deluge of the northern barbarians which overflowed the Roman Empire.

1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 187 Those septentrional inundations . . . have . . . wildly deluviated over all the South.

**Diluviation**, *rare*. [n. of action f. *prec.*] The action of a flood, inundation.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) VII. 37 The ravines . . . having the appearance of being more the effect of atmospherical diluviation.

**Diluvie**, var. of DILUVY, *Obs.*

**Diluvion**. ? *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *diluvion-em* inundation, flood, f. *dilūere* to see next and cf. ALUVION.] = DILUVIUM.

18 . . . BUCKLAND is cited by Worcester 1846.

|| **Diluvium** (dil'ū-viūm). [a. L. *diluvium* flood, inundation, deluge, f. *dilūere* to wash to pieces, wash away, dissolve by water: see DILUTE.] A term applied to superficial deposits which appear not to have been formed by the ordinary slow operations of water, but to be due to some extraordinary action on a vast scale; such were at first attributed to the Noachian or Universal deluge, whence the name; the chief of these deposits were those of the Northern Drift or Boulder formation at the close of the Tertiary Period, to which the name continued to be applied after the theory of their origin was given up; it is now generally 'applied to all masses apparently the result of powerful aqueous agency'.

1859 J. HODGSON in *Raine Mem.* (1857) I. 265 The cliffs are very white, excepting where they are tarnished by dilu-



vium falling from the tops of the cliffs. 1823 W. BUCKLAND *Reliq. Diluv.* 2 The word *diluvium*... I apply to those extensive and general deposits of superficial loam and gravel, which appear to have been produced by the last great convulsion that has affected our planet. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 183 The old transported gravel, or *diluvium* of Prof. Buckland. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* 1. xxvii. 509 'Diluvium' as used by Elie de Beaumont and the modern foreign geologists, means precisely what I term drift. 1849 Mrs. SOMERVELL *Connect. Phys. Sc.* x. 87 Strata containing marine diluvia... must have been formed at the bottom of the ocean. 1862 J. TAYLOR in *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 390 Tusks and teeth in a bed of diluvium... immediately incumbent on stratified beds of lias. 1873 GEIKIE *Geol. Sci.* 145 The term 'diluvium' was for a time the popular name of the boulder formation, because it was referred by many to the deluge of Noah, while others retained the name as expressive of their opinion that a series of diluvial waves raised by hurricanes... or by earthquakes... had swept over the continents, carrying with them vast masses of mud and heavy stones.

† **Diluvy.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *deluuy* (e, di-luuy, 4-6 di-, dyluuy, -le. [ad. L. *diluvium* -um deluge: see prec. and cf. DILUVE.] = DELUGE sb. 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlvii. 4 Pe deluuy [mispr. deluuy] gladeþ þe hous of heuen, þe almyhtful halwed Noe and his. 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Pet.* ii. 5 Brinyngye in the dyluuy, or greet flood, to the world of vnpiouss men. c. 1393 CHAUCER *Scogan* 14 Pu causted þis deluuy of pestelence. c. 1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) xxiv. 109 Þir three sonnes of Noe after þe diluuy parted amanges þam all þe erthe. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votarics* i. (1550) 9 b, Suche vnspeakable fylthynesse... as brought vpon them the great dyluuy or vnyuersal flood. Dilve: see DILLUE.

**Dilyte, Dilyuer** (e, obs. ff. DELIGHT, DELIVER. **Dim** (dim), a. and sb. Forms: 1- dim; also 3-4 dime, 4 dyme, 4-6 dym, dymme, 5 dimm, 6 dymbe, 6-7 dimme, 7 dimn, dimb. [OE. *dim* (m) = OFris. *dim*, ON. *dimmr*-. Cf. OHG. *timbar* (MHG. *timber*, *timmer*, mod. Swiss. dial. *timmer*) 'dim, obscure, dark', which may represent an OTeut. \**dim-ro-* and contain the same root. Not known outside Teutonic.]

**A. adj.**  
1. Of a light, or an illuminated object: faintly luminous, not clear; somewhat dark, obscure, shadowy, gloomy. The opposite of *bright* or *clear*.

a. 1000 *Cadmon's Sat.* 455 (Gr.) Drihten sealde him dimme and deornde deaþes scuwian. a. 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* ii. 11 On þis dimme loht. *Ibid.* xii. 16 Sio dimme niht. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 286 Eueric on ðat helden wid him, ðo wuorden ðirc, and swart, and dim. 13. E. E. *Allit.* p. B. 472 Dryf ouer þis dymme water. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) iii. 467 When þe day is dym and cloudy. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R. x. v.* (1495) 377 The flamme yeuyth dymme and derke lighte. 1508 *Fisher Wks.* (1876) 68 O dymbe cloude. 1549 *Comp. Scot.* vi. 38 Fayr dayna, the lantern of the nyght, be cam dym and pale. 1632 *MILTON Penseroso* 160 Storied windows richly dight, Casting a dim religious light. 1733 *BERKELEY Alciph.* vi. § 31 A light, dimmer indeed, or clearer, according to the place. c. 1750 *SHENSTONE Elegies* l. 1 Through the dim veil of evening's shady shade. 1800 *SHELLEY Witch Ath.* xii. 2 Her beauty made The bright world dim. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. ii. 16 The oftener light is reflected the dimmer it becomes.

b. *fig.* esp. of qualities usually clear or bright.  
a. 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 685 (Gr.) Hio speon hine on ða dimman dæd. c. 1325 *Metr. Hom.* 111 That... did away his dedes dim. And mad an hali man of him. c. 1400 *Rom. Rom.* 533 Love is... whilom dymme, & whilom clere. 1601-98 *SOUTH 12 Sermon* iii. 287 Man's. Understanding must now be contented with the poor, dimm Light of Faith. 1827-8 *SHELLEY Ros. & Hel.* 692 Public hope grew pale and dim. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 36 The old hopes have grown pale, the old fears dim.

2. Not clear to the sight; obscured by an intervening imperfectly transparent medium, by distance, or by blurring of the surface; scarcely visible, indistinct, faint; misty, hazy.

c. 1000 *Martyrology* (E. E. T. S.) 46 Seo byrgen is bewrigen mid dimmum stanum and yfellicum. 1632 *SANDERSON Sermon* 436 Dimme and confused and scarce legible. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. ii. 5 At a great distance of place, that which wee look at appears dimme. 1654 *FULLER Two Sermon* 58 Civilized Pagans... have scoured over the dimme inscription of the Moral Law that it appeared plaine unto them. 1818 *SHELLEY Eugenia Hills* 19 The dim low line before Of a dark and distant shore Still recedes. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 69 One more glimpse of Egypt dim in the distance.

b. *fig.* Not clear to the mind or understanding; obscure, faint.

c. 1350 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 93 Vnto me es þis mater dym. c. 1440 *Promp. Part.* 121 Dymme, or harde to vnderstonde, mistius. 1587 *FLEMING Cont.* *Holinshed* iii. 1065/2 Like to be buried in the dimme booke of obliuion. 1821 *LAMB Elia Ser. I. Old & New Schoolm.*, I have most dim apprehensions of the four great monarchies. 1836 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) i. 33 There were dim workings of a mighty spirit within. 1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* lxxviii. 53 (50) A memory dim.

3. Of colour: Not bright; dull, faint; dusky or dark; lustreless.

a. 1250 *Orul & Night* 577 Thu art dim, an of fule howe. 1535 *COVERDALE Lame.* iv. 1 O, how is the golde become so dymme? 1553 W. FULKE *Metecora* (1640) 36 For the Raynebow is more dymme, and of purple colour. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint.* t. iv. iv. 119 Violets dim, But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes. 1728 *Young Love Fane* v. (1757) 127 Others, with curious arts, dim charms revive. 1887 *STEVENSON Underwoods* i. iii. 5 All retired and shady spots Where prosper dim forget-me-nots.

4. Not seeing clearly, having the eyesight dulled and indistinct.

a. 1220 *Bestiary* 60 Siðen his siðt is al unstrig, and his egeu dimme. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 3570 (Cott.) Þe freli fax (biggines) to fal of him, and þe siðt to wax well dim. c. 1422 *HOCCEVER Learn to Die* 228 Myn yen been al dymme and dirke. 1535 *COVERDALE Eccl.* xii. 2 The sight of the wyndowes shal waxe dymme. 1577 *Test.* 12 *Patriarchs* (1604) 27 Jacob... somewhat dim for age. 1626 *MASINGER Gt. Dh. Florence* iii. 1, I am dim, sir; But he's sharp-sighted. 1766 *FORDYCE Sermon* *Yng. Wom.* (1767) ii. viii. 8 Unheeded by the dim inattentive eye. 1842 *TENNISON Two Voices* 151 Whose eyes are dim with glorious tears.

b. *fig.* Not clearly apprehending; dull of apprehension.

a. 1729 J. ROGERS *Sermon* (J.). The understanding is dim, and cannot by its natural light discover spiritual truth. 1731 *FIELDING Grub Str. Op. Intro.*, Men's sense is dimmer than their eyes. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Denkhalon* i. iv. 33 Teach your dim desire A form whereby to know itself and seek.

5. *transf.* Of sound, and esp. of the voice: Indistinct, faint.

c. 1286 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1575 He herde a murmurynge Ful lowe and dym. 1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R. v. xxi.* (1495) 128 They that haue grete tongues haue dymme voyce. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3673 His speche was bathe short and dym. 1795 *SOUTHEY Vis. Maid of Orleans* i. 124 The damp earth gave A dim sound as they pass'd. 1817 *SHELLEY Mariann's Dream* 40 She then did hear The sound as of a dim low clanging.

b. *Sb.* Dimness; obscurity; dusk.

a. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 735 The day vp droge & the dym voidet. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 53 He listneþ his folk in dym. 1509 *Parl. Deuyls* xciii. Quod Symeon, 'he lyghtneþ his folke in dym Where as derkenes shedeth theyr states'. 1857 *HEAVYSEGE Saul* (1860) 87 To sit were pleasant, in the dim.

b. Dimness of vision.

1726 *LAW Chr. Perfect.* i. 30 Further than the Dim of Eyes of Flesh can carry our Views.

† **C. adv.** Dimly, faintly, indistinctly. *Obs.*

1393 *GOWER Conf.* ii. 293 He herde a vois, which cried dimme. 1821 *SHELLEY Adonais* liv. That Light... Which... Burns bright or dim, as each are mirrors of the fire.

**D. Comb.** a. adverbial, as *dim-brooding*, *coloured*, *discovered*, *gleaming*, *grey*, *lighted*, *lit* (*-litten*), *remembered*, *seen*, *yellow*, etc. b. parasynthetic, as *dim-browed*, *-eyed*, *-lettered*, *-sighted*, *DIM-SIGHTED*.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* i. iv. 166 The whole Future is there, and Destiny \*dim-brooding. 1776 *MICKLE tr. Camoens' Lusiad* 43 And night, ascending from the 'dim-brow'd east. c. 1400 *MAUNDEY* (Roxb.) xvii. 79 Þai er mare 'dymme coloured þan be cristall. 1745 *COLLINS Ode to Evening* x, Hamlets brown, and \*dim-discover'd spires. 1627-47 *FELTHAM Resolves* i. xcvi. 302 The ghesseive interpretations of 'dim-ey'd man. 1829 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) i. 273 The public is a dim-ey'd animal. 1840 *CLOUGH Early Poem* v. 11 Through the 'dim-lit inter-space. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Part.* ii. iii. 9 After the weary tossing of the night And close 'dim-litten chamber. 1827 *MOIR Dead Eagle* ii. Down, whirling... to the 'dim-seen plain. 1859 *TENNISON Enid* 600 Fair head in the 'dim-yellow light.

**Dim, v.** [f. DIM a.; OE. had the compounds *adimmanian*, *fordimmanian*, ON. the intr. *dimma* to become dim; the simple vb. is found from 13th c.]

1. *intr.* To grow or become dim; to lose brightness or clearness. *lit.* and *fig.*

a. 1300 *Christ on Cross* 7 in E. E. P. (1862) 20 His fair here falowþ and dimmþ is sýste. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23695 (Cott.), Mani flurs... þat neuermar sal dime ne duine. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9932 Þat day ouerdrogh, dymmet the skewis. 1607 *BREWER Lingua* i. viii. Suddenly mine eyes began to dim. c. 1710 ? E. WARD *Welsh-monster* 28 My Lady's Beauty, tho' divine, would dim, without the Muses shine. 1814 *BRYAN Lara* i. xii. The lone light Dimm'd in the lamp. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) ii. iv. ii. 250 The near horizon dims.

2. *trans.* To make dim, obscure, or dull; to render less clear, or distinct; to becloud (the eyes).

[c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiv. § 4 Deah heora mod... sie adimmad.] a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxvii. 23 Dimmed be þair eghen, þat þai ne se. c. 1400 *Song Roland* 580 Dew diskid adoun and dymmyd the floures. c. 1440 *Promp. Part.* 121 Dymmyd, or make dymme, *obscura*. 1530 *FALSGR.* 516/3 I dymme the colour or beautye of a thyng... Se howe these torches have dymmed this gylting. 1594 *DAVIES Innnot.* *Soul* xxxi. viii (1714) 109 As Lightning, or the Sun-beams dim the Sight. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 184 p. 1 The dimmer of essays... seldom... dims his eyes with the perusal of antiquated volumes. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* i. 202 The light streamed through windows dimmed with armorial bearings. 1836 *LANDOR Pericles & Asp.* ii. 393 The mirror is too close to our eyes, and our own breath dims it.

b. *fig.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 b, It dymmeth or maketh derke theyr tyell holynesse. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 109 Forced the Conquerours to retreat, and in some sort, dimmed their Triumph. 1840 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) i. 49 My natural feelings of the just and the beautiful have been dimmed by neglect. 1851 D. G. MITCHELL *Fresh Glean.* 275 Its quaint houses... are dimmed to memory by the fresher recollections of that beautiful river.

† **Dim, Obs.** Abbreviation of L. *dimidium* half.

1477 *Churchac. Acc. Crossewode* (Somerset Rec. Soc.) 6 Hath in his hands of the Cherche lede one cwt, dim, iiii lb. 1634-4 *BREBRETTON Trav.* (1844) 23 Adorned with stones a yard and dim, high. *Ibid.* 180 A vault or gallery about one yd. or one yd. and dim, wide.

**Dim., dimin.** (*Mus.*), abbrev. of DIMINUENDO.

**Dim, obs.** form of DEEM v.

**Dimagnestic, a. Chem.**: see DI-2 2 d.

1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med.* 66 Dimagnestic pyro-phosphate.

**Dimagnetite** (daimæ'gnetit). *Min.* [f. DI-2 twice + MAGNETITE.] A mineral consisting mainly of ferrous-feric oxide, occurring in rhombic prisms, regarded by Dana as a pseudomorph of magnetite after lievrite (Watts).

1852 *Amer. Trans. Sc. Ser.* iii. XIII. 392 Dimagnetite. 1868 *DANA Min.* (1880) 151 Dimagnetite of Shepard... appears to be a magnetite pseudomorph.

† **Dima'ne, v. Obs.** Also 6 *dimaine*, *-mayne*. [ad. L. *dimānā-re* to flow different ways, spread abroad, f. *di-*, *dis-* apart + *mānāre* to flow.] *intr.* To flow forth from; to spring, originate, or derive its origin from.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* Ep. Ded. 1 Merits dimayning from the sacred Source of true Nobility. *Ibid.* i. vi. 12 Springs dimayning from thicke sand... gather mudde. 1642 W. BALL *Caveat for Subjects* 8 Motion and Feeling dimane from the Braine. 1657 *HAWKE Killing is M.* 10 By the Right of Warre, and by the consent of the people, which two Titles dimane also from the Divine providence.

**Dima'nganous, a. Chem.** See DI-2 2 d.

1881 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* 3rd Suppl. ii. 1600 An anhydrous dimanganous phosphate, Mn<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

**Dimaris** (di-māris). *Logic.* The mnemonic term designating the third mood of the fourth figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a particular affirmative (i), the minor a universal affirmative (a), and the conclusion a particular affirmative (i). Formerly called *drimatis*, *dimatis*.

The initial *d* indicates that the mood can be reduced to *Darii* by (*m*) transposition of the premisses, and (*s*) simple conversion of the conclusion.

1827 *WHATELY Logic* ii. iii. § 4. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* vii. 200. 1891 *WELTON Logic* i. iv. iii. § 137. 403 *Dimaris*, An example is 'Some parallelograms are squares; all squares are regular figures; therefore, some regular figures are parallelograms'.

**Dimastigatē** (daimæ'stigē), a. *Zool.* [f. DI-2 twice + Gr. *μαστίγ* (*maσtīg*) whip + -ATE<sup>2</sup> 2; cf. L. *mastigātus* whipped.] Having two flagella; biflagellate; applied to those flagellate Infusoria (*Dimastiga*) which have two flagella.

**Dimatis**, earlier form of DIMARIS.

**Dimber, a. Rogues' Cant.** *Pretty.*

1671 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogues* i. v. (1874) 48 (Farmer). 1692 *COLES, Dimber* (canting) pretty. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.* *Crew, Dimber*, pretty. *Dimber*-mort, a pretty Wench. 1837 *DISRAELI Venetia* i. xiv., 'Tis a dimber cove', whispered one of the younger men to a companion. *Ibid.* Tip me the clank like a dimber mort.

Hence *Dimber-damber*, a captain of thieves or vagrants.

1671 R. HEAD *Eng. Rogues* i. v. (1874) 48 (Farmer). 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Kookwood* iii. v. (Farmer), Dick Turpin must be one of us. He shall be our Dimber Damber. 1890 *Daily News* 1 Feb. 4/7.

**Dimble** (di'mbl). *Obs. exc. dial.* [Of uncertain origin, possibly a deriv. or comb. of DIM, gloom or obscurity being a usual attribute; connexion with DINGLE is also possible. The midland districts (e.g. Leicester, Derby, Warwick, Shropsh.) retain the word, usually in the form *dumble*, occasionally *drumble*.]

A deep and shady dell or hollow, a dingle.

1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Mirr.* (Chetham Soc.) 5 Echo... That liues in woodes, And rocky ragged tours, and Dales with Dymbles deep. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-obl.* ii. 27 Satyres that in shades and gloomy dimbles dwell. 1622 *Ibid.* xxviii. (1748) 378 Dimbles hid from day. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* ii. vii. Within a gloomy dimble, she doth dwell Downe in a pitt, ore-grown with brakes and briars. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.* *Dumblehole*, also *Drumble*, a rough wooded dip in the ground; a dingle. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Dimble*, a dingle, dell.

**Dime** (daim), sb. Forms: 4-5 dyme, 5 des- (s)ime, dyeme, 5-6 dymme, 5-9 dime, 6 diam, desme, deeme, deme, 6-9 dime. [a. OF. *disme*, *dime* = L. *decima* tithe, tenth part, fem. of *decimus* tenth.]

† 1. A tenth part, a tithe paid to the church or to a temporal ruler. *Obs.* or *Hist.*

1377 *LANGEL P. Pl.* B. xv. 526 Take her landes, 3e lordes, and let hem lyue by dymes. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 418 Þat þarijschens shulden drawe fro persouns offerings & dymes. 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) i. 413 His purveyours toke, withoute preiure at a parliament, a poundage... and a fiftenth and a dyme elke. c. 1460 *FORTESCUE Adv. & Lim. Mon.* xii. (1885) 139 Owre commons... give to thair kyngye, at somme tymes quinsimes and desimes [MS. Digby 145 dismes]. 1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. cxlviii. 134 That he myght leuy certayne dymys to wage therwith souldyours. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) ii. xvii. 131 He fasted, he payed the demes, he gaue almesse. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1684) i. 799/2 The Cardinal sued a Pardon from Rome, to be freed from all Dims, due to the King by the Church of Winchester. 1580 *NORTH Plutarch* (1876) 404 Now Sylla consecrating the dimes of all his goods unto Hercules [etc.]. a. 1618 *RALEIGH Rem.* 50 In his forty ninth year he had a dime and a fiftenth granted him freely. 1659 *HOWELL Lexicon* Fr. Prov. 27 From all tymes it was ordained to pay dimes or tithes unto the Lord. 1884 L. OLIPHANT *Haifa* (1887) 133 The dime... has heretofore been the share of the government.

b. *fig.* A 'tithe' of war, a tenth man sacrificed. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* ii. ii. 19 Euery thyte soule 'mongst many thousand dimes, Hath bin as deere as Helen.

2. A silver coin of the United States of America, of the value of 10 cents, or  $\frac{1}{10}$  of a dollar.



1786 *Ord. Continent. Congress U.S.* 8 Aug. Mills, Cents, Dimes, Dollars. 1809 KENDALL *Trav.* I. xviii. 193 Dimes or tenth parts are mentioned by writers, but never enter into accounts. 1821 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Writ. 1802 I. 75 The division into dimes, cents and mills is now... well understood. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Break-f.* t. xii. (1885) 320 Not bad, my bargain! Price one dime. 1893 Boston (Mass.) *Frnt.* 1 Apr. 6/3 The so-called middle-classes... the people who are accustomed to count their nickels and dimes as well as their dollars.

b. *attrib.* Costing a dime; as in *dime novel*, applied especially to a cheap sensational novel: cf. *penny dreadful*, *shilling shocker*.

1879 H. GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* x. ii. (1882) 443 The boy who reads dime novels wants to be a pirate. 1882 *Century Mag.* XXV. 212/3 You are as bad as a dime novel. 1892 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 2/5 The nuisance of 'dime shows' as they are called in America.

† **Dime**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also *5 dyme*, *7 disme*. [a. F. *dime-r*, OF. *dismar*, *diesmer* = Pr. *desmar*, Sp. *dezmar*, Pg. *dezimar*, It. *decimare* = L. *decimare* to take a tithe, (later) to pay tithes, f. *decima*: see *prec.*] *trans.* a. To take a tenth part, of to tithe. b. To divide into tenths.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 64 b/2 He shall taske and dyme your corn and sheues. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. iv. 52 Disme or deuide each foote of the Rule... into decimalls or Tenths.

Hence † **Dimable** (in 5 *dym(e)able*) a., tithable. 1829 *Phumpton Corr.* 61 It is not the Kyngs mynd to ses no dymeable land, and we have no suit land, but it is dymable.

**Dime**, *obs.* form of DIM a. and v.

**Dimediate**, *obs.* form of DIMIDIATE.

† **Dime-nase**, *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *dimensum* q.v. below.] A space measured out, an extent.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 426 Having compassed all Europe, our Resolution, was to borrow a larger dimense [1682a *dimense*] of ground in Affricke.

† **Dime-nse**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. L. *dimens*- ppl. stem of *dimetiri* to measure out, f. *di-*, *dis-* (Dis-) + *metiri* to measure.] *trans.* To measure out.

a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 217 It sufficeth some, to have things delivered unto them in a generality, which others must have dimensed out unto them... peece after peece.

**Dimension** (dime'nʃən), *sb.* Also 5-6 *dy-*, *-sion*, *-cion*, *-cyon*, 6-7 *dimention*, 7 *demen-sion*, *-tion*. [a. F. *dimension* (1425 in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *dimensionem*, n. of action from *dimetiri* (ppl. stem *dimens*): see *prec.*]

† 1. The action of measuring, measurement. *Obs.* 1555 EDEN *Decades* 243 Accordyng to the ordinarie accompt and dimension which the pylotes and cosmographers doo make. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 80 Things infinite, I see, Brooke no dimension. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 182/3 If a Man pursue it [geometry] not only for Mechanical Dimension, but that he may by the help thereof ascend [etc.]. 1793 SWEATON *Edystone L.* § 97 Taking such dimensions as would enable me to make an accurate model... of the rock.

† b. *Mus.* The division of a longer note into shorter notes, constituting 'time' or rhythm; *pl.* 'measures', measured strains. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 13 *Phi.* What call they time? *Ma.* The dimension of the Breve by semibreues. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Arad.* Pr. i. 165 Harmonious reports in these Musical dimensions.

2. Measurable or spatial extent of any kind, as length, breadth, thickness, area, volume; measurement, measure, magnitude, size. (Now commonly in plural: cf. *proportions*.) Also *fig.* Magnitude, extent, degree (of an abstract thing).

1529 MORE *Dyaloge* II. Wks. 188/1 Though they be not circumscribed in place, for lack of bodily dymension and measuring, yet are... angels... diffinitively so placed where they be for the time. 1566 DAVIES *Orchestra* xcv, Whose quick eyes doe explore The just dimension both of earth and heaven. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 292 Confounding (like a bad Logician) the forme and the dymention. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xxiv. 208 Whatsoever has dimension, is Body. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. xxv. Schol. The dimension of any Parallelogram is found out by this Theorem.

1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 6 He will never rightly describe the dimensions of solid Bodies... his Circles will seem Ovals in Breadth, and his Ovals Circles. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 893 A dark Illimitable Ocean without bound, Without dimension, where length, breadth, and height, And time and place are lost. a 1745 SWIFT (J.), My gentleman was measuring my walls, and taking the dimensions of the room. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* II. vii. Greatness of dimension is a powerful cause of the sublime. 1772 *Hist. Rochester* 44 All the beams... ought to be of large dimensions. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Mem.* Shaks. Wks. (Bohn) I. 360 That imagination which dilates the closet he writes in to the world's dimension. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 104/2 Posts of the dimensions of 3 in. by 2½ in.

*fig.* 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 51 The Expedition against Hispaniola;... The Dimensions of this great Preparation vastly exceeding the difficulties. 1676 HALE *Contempl.* I. 106 The Afflictions of his Soul... were of a higher Dimension in the Garden. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 2/3 That passion for athletics which in Oxford has now almost reached the dimensions of a mania.

† b. *transf.* Extension in time, duration. 1605 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm.* II. 170 The cross... is more prolix, a death of dimensions, a death long in dying. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. ii. 308 We have no way to imagin that the sixth day was of any other dimension than the seventh day.

3. *Math.* a. *Geom.* A mode of linear measure-

ment, magnitude, or extension, in a particular direction; usually as co-existing with similar measurements or extensions in other directions.

The three dimensions of a body, or of ordinary space, are length, breadth, and thickness (or depth); a surface has only two dimensions (length and breadth); a line only one (length). Here the notion of *measurement* or *magnitude* is commonly lost, and the word denotes merely a particular mode of spatial extension. Modern mathematicians have speculated as to the possibility of more than three dimensions of space.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v. xiv. 107 Ther is no body parfit withouten thre dymensions, that is breede, lengthe, and depnesse. c 1430 *Art of Nombryng* (E.E.T.S.) 14 A lyne hath but one dymension that is to sey after the lengthe... a superficial thyng hath 2. dymensions, bat is to sey lengthe and brede. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. def. ii. 1 There pertaine to quantitie thre dymensions, length, bredth, and thicknes. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. ii. 14 These two Dymensions are length and breadth, whereof every plaine figure consists. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. I.* 100 All physical magnitude must have three dimensions, length, breadth, and thickness. 1858 WHEWELL *Hist. Sci. Ideas* II. viii. §§ 4-5 (L) Time is conceived as a quantity of one dimension. Indeed the analogy between time, and space of one dimension, is so close, that the same terms are applied to both ideas. *Ibid.* vi. The eye... sees length and breadth, but no third dimension. In order to know that there are solids, we must infer as well as see. 1873 CLIFFORD *Pure Sciences in Contemp. Rev.* Oct. (1874) 716 Out of space of two dimensions, as we call it, I have made space of three dimensions. 1878 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* vii. § 220. 221 Suppose our (essentially three-dimensional) matter to be the mere skin or boundary of an Unseen whose matter has four dimensions.

b. *Alg.* Since the product of two, or of three, quantities, each denoting a length (i.e. a magnitude of one dimension), represents an area or a volume (i.e. a magnitude of two, or of three, dimensions), such products themselves are said to be of so many dimensions; and generally, the number of dimensions of a product is the number of the (unknown or variable) quantities contained in it as factors (known or constant quantities being reckoned of no dimensions); any power of a quantity being of the dimensions denoted by its index. (Thus  $x^2$ ,  $x^2y$ ,  $xyz$  are each of three dimensions.) The dimensions of an expression or equation are those of the term of highest dimensions in it. (The number of dimensions corresponds to the degree of a quantity or equation: see DEGREE sb. 13.)

1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Hii. The nomber that doeth amounte thereof (3×3×3) hath gotten 3. dimensions, whiche properly belongeth to a bodie, or sound forme. And therefore it is called a Cube, or Cubike number. 1600 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 334 Every Power hath so many Dimensions as the Letters wherewith it is written. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 40 The Quantity produc'd by the Multiplication of Two, Three, etc. Quantities, is said to be of Two, Three, etc. Dimensions. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 190 To find the Greatest Common Measure of the Terms of a Fraction... Range the quantities according to the dimensions of some letters. c 1865 in *Circ. Sc. I.* 476/1 When the... equations are... of two dimensions.

† 4. Measurable form or frame; *pl.* material parts, as of the human body; 'proportions'. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* III. i. 62 Hath not a few hands, organs, demotions, senses, affections, passions? 1601 — *Twel. N.* I. v. 280, I... know him noble... And in dimension, and the shape of nature, A gracious person. 1605 — *Lear* I. ii. 7 My dimensions are as well compact, My minde as generous, and my shape as true. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* i. viii. The Humbird is... no bigger than a Horney, yet hath all the dimensions of a Bird, as bill, and wings, with quills, spider-like legges, small claws. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 793 In their own dimensions like themselves The great Seraphic Lords and Cherubim In close recess and secret concilious sat.

*fig.* 1653 A. WILSON *Jas. I* 162 The Younger having all the Dimensions of a Courtier. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 28 Nations, whose polity had all the dimensions of order in it.

5. *Comb.*, as dimension-lumber, -timber, -stone, i.e. that which is cut to specified dimensions or size; dimension-work, masonry built of 'dimension-stones'. (Chiefly U.S.) 1864 THOREAU *Cape Cod* vii. (1894) 156 Houses built of what is called 'dimension timber', imported from Maine, all ready to be set up. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Dimension Lumber*, lumber sawed to specific sizes to order.

**Dimension**, *v.* *rare.* [f. *prec.* sb.] *trans.* To measure or space out; to reduce to measurement.

1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* I. 335 (D.), I propose to break and enliven it by compartments in colours, according to the enclosed sketch, which you must adjust and dimension.

**Dimensionable**, a. *nonce-ud.* [f. *prec.* + -ABLE: cf. *companionable*.] Capable of being measured; having dimensions.

1884 E. A. ABBOTT *Flatland* II. xix. 87 Some yet more spacious Space, some more dimensionable Dimensionality.

**Dimensional** (dime'nʃənəl), a. [f. DIMENSION sb. + -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to dimension or magnitude. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 66 note, About the same relative situation and dimensional proportion. 1888 J. T. GULICK in *Linna. Soc. Jnrl.* X. 234 If structural or dimensional characters are not correlated.

2. *Geom.* Of or relating to (a specified number of) dimensions: see DIMENSION 3 a.

1875 CAYLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 675 Coordinates of

point in (s+1)-dimensional space. 1880 *Academy* 30 Oct. 314 Four-dimensional space may be built up with... tetrahedroids. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 116 The general, or three dimensional, motion of a rigid body. 1883 *American VII.* 75 We can, I think, conceive of space as being two or even one dimensional.

Hence **Dimensionality**, the condition of having (a particular number of) dimensions; dimensional quality.

1875 CAYLEY in *Phil. Trans.* CLXV. 675 The notion of density is dependent on the dimensionality of the element of volume *d v*. 1884 E. A. ABBOTT *Flatland* II. xxii. 101 A race of rebels who shall refuse to be confined to limited Dimensionality.

† **Dimensionate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dimensionem* DIMENSION + -ATE 3 7.] *trans.* To give or lay down the dimensions of.

14. *Harl. MS.* 2261 ff. 217 b. In whiche bookes he dimensionate the worlde clerly with his contenets.

**Dimensioned** (dime'nʃnd), *pple* a. [f. DIMENSION + -ED 2.] † a. Having material 'dimension' or extension (cf. DIMENSION sb. 2, 4). *Obs.*

b. Having a particular dimension or measurement. c. *Geom.* Having (a specified number of) dimensions: see DIMENSION sb. 3 a.

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord* in *Moré's Answ.* *Poysoned Bk.* Wks. (1557) 1022/1 Inuisible wyth al hys dymencioned body under the forme of breade transubstanciatio into it. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xix. 276 A mantle purple-tinged, and radiant vest, Dimensioned equal to his size. 1882 PROCTOR *Fam. Science Stud.* 15 While a line could be infinitely produced in this singly dimensioned world, the world itself... would be finite. 1884 E. A. ABBOTT *Flatland* 86 Look down... upon this land of Three Dimensions, and see the inside of every three-dimensional house.

**Dimensionless**, a. [f. as *prec.* + -LESS.]

1. a. Without dimension or physical extension.

b. Of no (appreciable) magnitude; extremely minute. c. Without dimensions: see DIMENSION 3 a.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* XI. 17 To Heav'n thrir prayers Flew up... in theyr pass'd Dimensionless through Heav'nly dores. 1752 WARBURTON *Wks.* (1811) IX. ii. 34 As the Earth is but a point compared to the orb of Saturn, so the orb of Saturn itself grows dimensionless when compared to that vast extent of space which the stellar-solar Systems possess. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* App. C. (1858) I. 394 If we assume the time as excluded, the line vanishes, and we leave space dimensionless. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* viii. 150 With our scales and weights... and measuring-rods, we do but deceive ourselves: what is, is dimensionless: the truth is not in time; space is all too short for a ladder to the Throne.

2. Measureless, immense, boundless, vast.

1813 HOGG in *New Monthly Mag.* (1836) XLVI. 446 Here, in these almost dimensionless regions, nature is seen on a large scale. a 1839 GALT *Demon of Destiny* III. (1840) 28 As if man were not but an atom thing in the dimensionless, the Universe.

† **Dimensionious**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. Also -tious. [f. DIMENSION: see -IOUS. Cf. *pretentious*, *religious*, *suspicious*.] Having (great) dimension or magnitude; spacious, extensive.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 507 The generall computation of which dimensionous spaces... amounteth to [etc.].

† **Dimensivity**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *dimens-us*, after *immensity*.] Dimension, magnitude.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1653) IV. xlv. If of the smallest stars in sky We know not the dimensivity.

**Dimensive** (dime'nʃiv), a. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *dimens*- ppl. stem (see DIMENSE v.) + -IVE.]

† 1. Having, or related to, physical dimension or extension in space. *Obs.*

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 210/1 In heauen the existence of his bodie is dimensive. 1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* III. x. 434 When the unequalle dimension quantities are placed together. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason* 106 Matter is... the first subject of dimensive spacious Quantity.

† 2. Serving to measure or trace out the dimensions of something. *Obs.*

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* IV. vi. (1714) 35 All Bodies have their measure and their space. But who can draw the Soul's dimensive Lines? 1610 *Histrio-m.* I. 43 The very state of Peace shall seeme to shine In every figure or dimensive lyne.

3. Of or belonging to dimension or magnitude; dimensional. *rare.*

1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 129 A few of the streets in the European town are of great dimensions;... the Chowringhee Road... is nearly two miles long, and in average width not less than eighty feet. The Dhurrumtollah is nearly equal, in dimensive character, to this.

Hence † **Dimensively** *adv.*, † **Dimensiveness**.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 55 Neither spirites nor devils (they) being no corporal substances stretched out by Dimensions... may truly be said to be in a place commensuratiue, or dimensionelle. *Ibid.* 89 It ariseth... from the finitenesse, and dimensionnesse of the angelicall nature.

|| **Dimensum**, *Obs.* [med.L. *dimensum* measured quantity, measure, sb. use of pa. pple. of *dimetiri* to measure out: see DIMENSE v.] A measured portion; a fixed allowance; = DIMENSE sb.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* III. i. You are to blame to use the poor dumb Christians So cruelly, defraud 'em of their dimension. Yonder's the colonel's horse... the devil a bit He has got, since he came in yet! 1643 LIGHTFOOT *Glean.* 26 The dimension of their diet in the Wilderness.

† **Dimensuration**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. type \**dimensurare*, f. *di-* + *mensurare* to measure, after *dimetiri*, *dimensus*, f. *di-* + *metiri*, *mensus* to measure.] Measuring out or off, measurement.



1593 NORDEN *Spec. Brit.*, *Msex* 1. Prepar. 15 Such an expected geographical description... doeth require dimensionation between every station. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordish*. To Rdr. B ij, As true as actual dimensionation... could direct me to put them.

So † **Dime**nurable *a.*, capable of being measured; † **Dime**nurable *ppl. a.*, measured; † **Dime**nuratur, an instrument for taking measurements. (All obs. and rare.)

1666 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* (1701) 404/1 The point by fluxion makes a line, the line... a superficies, the superficies... a body, three ways dimensionable. 1675 OGILBY *Brit. Pref.* 3 Dimensionators or Measuring Instruments. *Ibid.* (1698) i Shewing the dimensioned miles and furlongs answerably.

**Dimeran** (di'mērān). *Entom.* [f. mod.L. *dimerā*, neuter pl. of *dimerus* (see DIMEROUS) + -AN.] A member of the division *Dimeria* of hemipterous insects, having the tarsi two-jointed.

1847 in CRAIG.  
**Dime**reour-, -mercuor-, -mercury. *Chem.* [Dr-2 2.] Used in *comb.* and *attrib.* to express the presence of two equivalents of mercury.

Thus *dime*rcuammonium Hg<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>N<sub>2</sub>, an ammoniacal mercury base in which half the hydrogen in ammonium is replaced by two atoms of divalent mercury.

1873 Fournes *Chem.* (ed. 11) 347 A brown precipitate... consisting of dimercuammonium iodide. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 467 Dimercu methylene iodide CH<sub>2</sub> (Hg I)<sub>2</sub> is obtained by exposing methylene iodide with an excess of mercury to the action of light.

**Dimerism** (di'mēriz'm). [f. mod.L. *dimerus* + -ISM.] Dimerous condition or constitution; in *Bot.* the arrangement of floral organs two in a whorl: see next.

**Dimerous** (di'mērās), *a.* [f. mod.L. *dimerus* (f. *dimerē*, f. Gr. *διμερής* bipartite (f. *δι-* twice + *μερής* part) + -OUS.] Consisting of two parts or divisions: *spec. a. Entom.* Having two joints: applied to the tarsus of an insect. *b. Bot.* Of a flower: Having two divisions or members in each whorl. (Often written *2-merous*.) Of a leaf: Consisting of two leaflets (*rare*).

1836 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xviii. (1828) IV. 387 Tarsi mostly trimorous, rarely dimerous. 1845 LINDLEY *Sci. Bot.* viii. (1853) 129 Flowers dimerous. 1856 *Student II*. 12 Polymorous leaves may be dimerous, trimorous, etc. according to their number of merophylls. 1878 OLIVER *Elem.* Bot. II. 174 Observe the dimerous symmetry of Enchanter's Nightshade (*Circina*), the parts of the flower being in twos. 1884 VINES *Sacks' Bot.* 646 True tetramorous flowers are allied... to those with dimerous whorls.

**Dimetallic**, *a. Chem.* [f. Dr-2 2 d: cf. *diacid*, *dibasic*.] Containing two equivalents of a metal.

1861 ODLING *Manual of Chem.* I. 338 We have monometallic, dimetallic and trimetallic compounds, represented respectively by the formulae MH<sub>2</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub>, M<sub>2</sub>HAsO<sub>4</sub>, and M<sub>3</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub>. Of dimetallic or neutral, and trimetallic or basic arsenates, those of the alkali-metals are alone soluble in water.

**Dimeter** (di'mītr). *Prosody.* [a. L. *dimetrus* sb., *dimeter*, -metrus adj., a. Gr. *διμετρος* of two measures, f. *δι-* twice + *μετρον* measure.] A verse consisting of two measures, i.e. either two feet or four feet.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* II. (Arb.) 143 In the *dimeter*, made of two syllables entire. *Extrême desiré*. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV. Wks. (Rldg.) 399/1 When he comes forth With *dimeters*, and trimeters, tetrameters, Pentameters, hexameters, catalectics... What is all this, but canting? 1775 TYRWHITT *Ess. Lang. & Versif.* Chaucer III. § 7 in *Chaucer's Wks.*, The Octosyllable Metre... was in reality the ancient *Dimeter Iambic*. 1837-39 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. 30 The line of eight syllables, or *dimeter iambic*. 1884 GOODWIN *Gk. Gram.* 317 In most kinds of verse, a monometer consists of one foot, a *dimeter* of two feet.

**Dimethyl** (di'mē'pil). *Chem.* [See Dr-2 2 and METHYL.]

1. as sb. A name of Ethane (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>), regarded as two molecules of the radical methyl (CH<sub>3</sub>).

1873 Fournes *Chem.* (ed. 11) 568 A colourless gaseous mixture containing ethane or dimethyl. 1877 WATTS *Fournes' Chem.* II. 47 Ethane. This compound... may also be regarded as *dimethyl*, or as ethyl hydride.

2. *attrib.* and in *Comb.* denoting an organic compound in which two equivalents of methyl take the place of two of hydrogen, as *dimethyl ketone* = Acetone CO(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, *dimethylaniline*, H<sub>2</sub>N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, one of the aniline bases, *dimethyl-benzene* C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, *dimethyl-ethyl carbinol* = tertiary pentyl alcohol, C.OH.(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>).

1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 330 The secondary propyl alcohol or *dimethyl carbinol* boils at 84°. 1877 WATTS *Fournes' Chem.* II. 428 *Dimethyl-benzene* or Xylene. 1880 FRISWELL in *Soc. Arts Jnrl.* 444 The *dimethyl* compound resulting from the use of two molecules of the alcoholic compound.

**Dimetient** (doimē'fient), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *dimetient-em*, pr. pple. of *dimetiri* to measure out: see DIMENSE.] *a. adj.*

† 1. That measures across through the centre: *dimetient line* = DIAMETER. *Obs.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 15 The *dimetient* line, or diameter, taketh a third part of the circumference, and little less than a seventh part. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 1045 That the Diameter or *dimetient* line of the earth is triple to that

of the moon. 1729 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* IV. 264 The Office of the Chamber, whose *Dimetient* Line is exactly  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the whole Diameter.

2. *Math.* That expresses the dimension.

1848 DE MORGAN *Diff. & Int. Calculus* 323 Usually  $x^2$  is the *dimetient* function of Algebra; we must come to the consideration of transcendental quantities before we find a function which is not of the same order as  $x^2$ , for some value or other of  $x$ ; and then between  $x^2$  and  $x^{2+k}$  may be found an infinite number of functions, higher in dimension than the first, and lower than the second, however small  $k$  may be.

† **B. sb.** (Short for *dimetient line*). = DIAMETER.

[1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* VI. xxiv. 172 In every parallelogramme, the parallelogrammes about the *dimetiens* are lyke vnto the whole.] 1591 DIGGES *Pantom.* 1. Elem. B ij b, A Right line drawne through the Centre vnto the Circumference of both sides, is named his Diameter or Dimetient. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curr. Math.* 328 The *Dimetient* of a Sphere.

**Dimetric** (di'mētrik), *a. Crystallography.* [f. Gr. *δι-*, *dis* twice + *μετρον* measure + -IC: cf. METRIC.] Applied to a system of crystals having three axes at right angles, the two lateral axes being equal to each other but unequal to the vertical axis; = TETRAGONAL.

1868 DANA *Min. Intro.* 27 The names Monometric, Dimetric, and Trimetric, used in former editions of this work, have been set aside. The names want precision, the hexagonal system being as much *dimetric* as the tetragonal. *Ibid.* 24 Tetragonal System (also called Quadratic, Pyramidal, Monodimetric, Dimetric). 1873 Fournes *Chem.* (ed. 11) 279 The *dimetric* are also very symmetrical, about three axes at right angles to each other.

**Dimication** (dimikē'fōn). Now rare. [ad. L. *dimiciation-em*, n. of action f. *dimicare* to fight.] Fighting; strife, contention.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dimication*, a battell. 1650 S. CLARKE *Ecl. Hist.* I. (1654) 66 In the *dimication* which arose about Arius. 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 229 In thy meer *dimi*-digested *dimications* against them. 1884 *Times* 28 July 6 In such a continual *dimication*... the defeated impersonations of error will be found fighting as briskly as ever they did to-morrow.

So † **Dimiccate** *v.*, to fight, contend; **Dimicatory** *a.* (affected or humorous), relating to fighting or fencing.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 314 When Snailles are about to *dimicate* with Serpents. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr. 400/1 For matters *dimicatory*.

**Dimiceries**, var. DIMISSARIES *Obs.*

**Dimidiate** (dimi'diāt, dōi-), *a.* [ad. L. *dimidiātus*, pa. pple. of *dimidiāre* to halve, f. *dimidium* half, f. *dis-*, *dis-* under + *medius* mid, *medium* middle.] 1. Divided into halves; halved, half.

1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 475 The *dimidiate* platform of your staircase. 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Pop. Fallacies*, He... allows his hero a sort of *dimidiate* preeminence.—Bully Dawson kicked by half the town, and half the town kicked by Bully Dawson. 1847 SIR W. HAMILTON *Lect. to A. De Morgan* 43 *Dimidiate* quadrant. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Jnrl.* I. iii. 6r When the tree is *dimidiate*, one half the green, the other the red shades of colour.

2. *Bot.* and *Zool.* *a.* Of an organ: Having one part much smaller than the other, so as to appear to be wanting. *b.* Split in two on one side, as the calyptra of some mosses. *c. Zool.* Relating to the lateral halves of an organism: applied to hermaphrodites having one side male and the other female.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 322 The *dimidiate* calyptra. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 432 *Dimidiate*, a tubular calicle bisected vertically nearly to its base. 1855 OWEN *Comp. Anat.* 18 (L) Insects, like crustaceans, are occasionally subject to one-sided or *dimidiate* hermaphroditism. 1863 BERKELEY *Brit. Mosses* Gloss. 312 *Dimidiate*, the same with *uculate*. 1880 GRAY *Stroct.* Bot. vi. § 6. 255 The anther of *Gomphrena* is completely unilocular by abortion... of the companion cell. Thus losing one half, it is said to be *dimidiate*, or halved.

3. *Comb.* in botanical terms, as *dimidiate-cordate*, said of a *dimidiate* leaf (see 2 a) of which the full-grown part is cordate; so *dimidiate-oblong*, *obovoid*. (Sometimes written *dimidiato-cordate*, etc.)

1866 Treas. Bot., *Dimidiato-cordate*, when the larger half of a *dimidiate* leaf is cordate. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 329 *Euphorbia peplos*... leaves *dimidiate-cordate*. *Ibid.* 435 *Lecythis cryocoides*... Spikelet *dimidiate-oblong*.

**Dimidiare** (dimi'diāt, dōi-), *v.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *dimidiāre*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To divide into halves; to halve; to reduce to the half.

1623 COCKERAM, *Dimidiate*, to part into two parts. 1652 W. SCLATER *Civ. Mag.* (1653) 42 Who *dimidiates* Christ, would have him only by halves. 1652 SPARKS *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 321 *Dimidiated*, as 'twere by forked tongues. 1789 S. PARR *Wks.* (1828) VII. 412, I hope he had a complete service, not mutilated and *dimidiated*, as it was for poor Johnson at the Abbey.

2. *Her.* To cut in half; to represent only half of (a bearing), esp. in one half of a shield party per pale: see DIMIDIATED, DIMIDIACTION. Hence *Dimidiating* *vbl. sb.*

1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xiv. § 1 (ed. 3) 146 This was styled *Impaling* by *Dimidiation* or *Dimidiating*. 1880 WARREN *Book-plates* xii. 128. 1893 E. HOWLETT in *Reliquary* July 160 The arms of the Cinque Ports, England *dimidiating* azure three ships' hulls in pale or.

**Dimidiated**, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED.] Halved; divided into halves, or having only one half shown

or represented; *spec. in Her.* of a bearing or coat of arms. (Cf. DIMINATION, DEMI B. 1.)

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 42 Sundrie wayes they [Lions] are borne in armes... *Dimidiated*, Parted, Couped. 1647 A. ROSS *Myst. Post.* iv. (1675) 98 In respect of her [the moon's] circumscribed, *dimidiated*, and plenary aspect. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 52 (Jod.) The dytiscus with twenty *dimidiated* striae on the extended wings. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xxxii. (ed. 3) 467 Or, a *dimidiated* eagle to the sinister sa. 1892 *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries* XIV. 279 The arms of France and Burgundy are shown *dimidiated*.

**Dimidiation** (dimi'diāt'fōn, dōi-). [ad. L. *dimidiatio-em*, n. of action from *dimidiāre* to halve: see DIMIDIATE *a.*] The action of halving, or condition of being halved; *spec. in Her.* the combination or 'marshalling' of two coats of arms by placing side by side the dexter half of one and the sinister half of the other; an early form of *impalement*.

c 1245 *Craft Nombrynge* (E. E. T. S.) 5 per ben .7... partes of his craft. The first is called addition, be seconde... subtraction. The thrid is called duplication. The 4... *dimydicion*. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Dimidiation*, a dividing in the midst, a cutting into two halves. 1780 J. EDMONSON *Heraldry* 179 This method of *impaling* arms by *dimidiation* hath been for some time laid aside in England. 1847 PARKER *Gloss. Brit. Her.* 113 *Dimidiation*, the dexter half of the husband's arms being joined to the sinister half of the wife's. 1882 CUSAM'S *Handbk. Her.* xii. (ed. 3) 164 *Marshalling* by *Dimidiation* was, towards the close of the Fourteenth Century, superseded by *Impalement*.

**Dimilance**, *obs.* form of DEMI-LANCE.

**Diminew**, var. DIMINUE *v.* *Obs.*, to diminish.

**Diminicion**, *obs.* form of DIMINUTION.

**Diminish** (dimini'f), *v.* Also 5-6 *y* for *i*, as *she* for *sh*; 5-6 *diminish*(e, 6 *Sc.* *diminiss*, *dini-nuse*. [Formed under the joint influence of the earlier DIMINUE, F. *diminuer*, L. *diminuere*, and MINISH, earlier *menusen*, OF. *menuser*, L. type \**minūtāre* to cut small, having the prefix of the one with the suffix of the other. Ancient L. had *diminuere* to break into small pieces, dash to pieces, and *dēminuere* to make smaller, lessen, reduce in size. In late L. and Romanic the *dē-* derivative supplanted the *di-* form; hence the modern derivatives of L. *dēminuere* all have *dimin-*]

1. *trans.*

1. To make (or cause to appear) less or smaller; to lessen; to reduce in magnitude or degree. (The opposite of *enlarge*, *increase*, *augment*, *magnify*.)

1417 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. n. I. 61 Yf your forces be not here alwayes soe strongly mayntayned & continued without being *diminished* your Irish enimies... will rise agayne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 4 Perauente it *diminys*shed theys payne in hell. 1577 B. GOOGE *Herbert's Husb.* iv. (1586) 162 It greatly *diminisheth* the substance of them. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 169 The whole towne is *diminished* into one streete. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lyd. Lit.* xxiv. (1627) 268 Whatsoever may *diminish* his estimation and authority. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* I. xii. (1648) 85 The weight must... be *diminished* in the same proportion. 1790 PALEY *Horn Paul.* Rom. i. 12 What *diminishes* very much the suspicion of fraud. 1880 GEIKIE *Phys. Geog.* II. § 8. 53 The ascent of warm air must necessarily *diminish* atmospheric pressure.

† *b.* To clip, sweat, etc. (coin). *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 126 There should be no decay used by *diminishing* or clipping y<sup>e</sup> same. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 350 A French man is committed to Newgate for *diminishing* our coin.

† 2. To break in pieces, break small. *Obs. rare.* [Class. L. *diminuere*.]

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 491 In Rhetia... they hold betwixt the fighting of Rams a stick, or bat of Corn-tree, which in a bout or two they utterly *diminish* and bruise in pieces.

3. To lessen in importance, estimation, or power; to put down, degrade, humiliate; to detract from, disparage, belittle. *arch.* (See also DIMINISHED 2.)

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ezek.* xxix. 15, I will *diminish* them, that they shal no more rule the nations. 1666 PEPYS *Diary* 24 June, He do plainly *diminish* the commanders put in by the Duke, and do lessen the miscarriages of any that have been removed by him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 612 While *impiously* they thought Thee to *diminish*, and from thee withdraw The number of thy worshippers. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 348 ¶ 2 This impertinent Humour of *diminishing* every one who is produced in Conversation. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* viii, You would have accused me of *diminishing* your honour. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sc. Th.* I. vi, She... passes out, angered, humbled, *diminished* past compare.

† 4. To take away (a part) from something, so as to make it less; hence *gen.* to take away, subtract, remove, *Obs.*

1504 ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* IV. ix, Take from our hertis... all that may... *dimynyshe* vs from thy eternal loue. 1533 FRITH *Disput. Purgat.* 181 Neither add any thing nor *diminish*. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw.* IV. 217 The... love betwene them, washed awaie and *diminished* all suspection. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 24 Thus much was *diminished* from the state of the empyre. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* III. iii. 64 Your swords... may as well wound the loud windes... as *diminish* One dowle that's in my plume. 1611 BIBLE *Deut.* iv. 4 Ye shall not adde vnto the word which I command you, neither shall you *diminish* ought from it. 1667 HAYWARD (J.), Nothing was *diminished* from the safety of the king by the imprisonment of the duke.



† **b. absol.** To abate, subtract. *Obs.*  
1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* II. vii. § 6 That we should not add to nor diminish from Gods commands. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W. cv.* Nothing . . . should be admitted to diminish from the real majesty of the ceremony. 1826 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 74 His command . . . will no more diminish from the sum of our pleasures than [etc.]

† **b.** To deprive (a person) in part, to curtail of.  
1590 Bp. Cox in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. vi. 98 If now then the builders . . . be diminished of their wages. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) Ps. xxxiii. 11 They that seeke after our Lord shall not be diminished of any good. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lii. The whole circle seemed diminished of their former importance.

**6. Arch.** To make (a thing) such that its successive parts in any direction are continuously less and less; to cause to taper or progressively decrease in size, as a tapering column: see DIMINUTION 9.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1672) 22 They (pillars) are all diminished . . . from one third part of the whole Shaft. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 221 The sides form the arch joints of the bridge, and are diminished, so as to tend towards the centre of the circle.

**7. Mus.** † **a.** To reduce in loudness, make gradually softer: cf. DIMINUENDO. *Obs.* **b.** To lessen (an interval) by a semitone: see DIMINISHED 4.

1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* I. xi. 43 It will work a better effect to Tune the Voice diminishing it, rather than Increasing it.

**II. intr.**

**8.** To become less or smaller; to lessen, decrease.

1520 Caxton's *Chron. Eng.* II. 172 Kyng Goffars people encreased dayly and his diminished. 1665 EARL BEDFORD in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* I. II. 215 As their force dimenshed so dyd her Grace increase. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 495 What judgment I am increases rather than diminishes. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xiv. 284 Crete's ample fields diminish to our eye. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. ii. 16 The sound . . . diminishes in intensity. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 78 The air diminished in bulk, while the quicksilver increased in weight.

**b. Arch.** To have its dimensions successively smaller in the same direction; to taper.

1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 12 In the diminishing of them it must be observ'd, that by how much longer they are, by so much the less they must diminish.

**Diminishable** (diminifab'l), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being diminished or lessened. Hence **Diminishableness**.

1782 KIRWAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII. 223 Phlogisticated air, after it has been purified from phlogiston . . . is again diminishable by phlogistic processes. 1864 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 948 'A five years' sentence . . . being thus at best diminishable by . . . one year and three weeks. 1875 VETCH *Lucretius* 33 The absolute diminishableness of the Sum of matter.

**Diminished** (diminif't), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

**1.** Made smaller, lessened: see the verb. († In quot. 1607, Lowered in condition, weakened, wasted, emaciated.)

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 532 For the encouraging of a feeble and diminished horse Eumelius reporteth the flesh of swine . . . mingled in wine and given to drink, to be exceeding good. 1724 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* II. 1715 How swift I mount! Diminish'd Earth recedes. 1850 CALHOUN *Wks.* (1874) VI. 140 Rays of sovereignty . . . to be reflected back, not in diminished, but increased splendor.

**2.** Lowered in importance, estimation, or power (see DIMINISH *v.* 3); now only in phr. from Milton.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 35 O thou [sun] . . . at whose sight all the Starrs Hide their diminish heads. 1698 CONGREVE *Birth of Muse* 119 She feels . . . the Shame, Of Honours lost, and her diminish'd Name. 1840 E. E. NAPIER *Scenes & Sports For. Lands* I. p. xxxv, Crest-fallen and dejected . . . [they] hide . . . their diminished heads.

**3. Arch., etc.** (See quotes.)

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 53/2 The imperfect, or diminish'd Arch. . . is not a complete Semi-circle, but a determinate part less. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 584 Diminished Bar, in joinery, the bar of a sash that is thinnest on the inner edge. 1876 GWILT *Archit.*, Gloss, *Diminished Column*, a column whereof the upper diameter is less than the lower.

**4. Mus. a.** Of an interval: Less by a chromatic semitone than a perfect, or than a minor, interval of the same name: opp. to *augmented*. *Diminished triad*, a triad containing a diminished (instead of a perfect) fifth. **b. Diminished subject**, a subject repeated in diminution (see DIMINUTION 5 a).

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diminished interval*, in music, is . . . an interval which is short of its just quantity by a lesser semitone. 1753 *Ibid.* *Suppl.* s.v. *Interval*, A Table of Musical Intervals. . . Diminished Fourth. . . Diminished Fifth . . . Diminished Seventh. 1855 BROWNING *Toccata of Galuppi's* vii. Those lesser thirds so plaintive, sixths diminished, sigh on sigh. 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 448 The diminished seventh . . . is a semitone less than the ordinary minor seventh.

**Diminisher**, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which diminishes or lessens.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* Avij. This paynted wethercocke, Arts diminisher, With cowardize beginneth to empeach me. 1637 CLARKE *Serm.* 241 (L.) The diminisher of regal, but the demolisher of episcopal authority.

**Diminishing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] **1.** The action of the verb DIMINISH; lessening, diminution.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 782 Things . . . redounding to the diminishing of his honor. 1852 R. WIMBLEDON (*title*), A Sermon no less fruitful than famous . . . set forth by the old copy, without additions or diminishings. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* x. That their liberties and rights were

the impairing and diminishing of his regal power. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* III. xii. The one end of her life seemed to her to be the diminishing of sorrow.

**2. Arch. Tapering; = DIMINUTION 9. ? Obs.**

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Cijja. How to close and finish the diminishing of the pillars. 1613-39 I. JONES in *Leoni Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 46 The diminishing of the Pilasters. 1776 G. SEMPLE *Building in Water* 142 In every Course to make a two Inch set off . . . will preserve the diminishing of the Pier.

**Diminishing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

**1.** That diminishes or lessens: **a.** That makes less. **b.** That grows less.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 3 [It] may by . . . some convenient Diminishing-Glasses, be made vanish into a scarce visible Speck. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* Introd. 4 The building is carried up . . . by diminishing stories, to the height of 115 feet. 1826 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 210 If they could read through a diminishing glass. 1894 *Nature* 26 July 291 The diminishing speed of the earth's rotation.

† **2.** Disparaging, depreciative. *Obs.*

1675 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) II. 105 The Lords accused the Commons for their . . . provoking, and diminishing expressions. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 501 St. Paul, who . . . disdains all false and diminishing Reflections.

**3. Arch., Ship-building, etc.** Thinning or tapering off gradually.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Diminishing stuff*, in ship-building, the planking wrought under the wales, where it is thinned progressively to the thickness of the bottom plank. 1869 R. W. MEADE *Naval Archit.* 354. 1876 GWILT *Archit.*, Gloss, *Diminishing Rule*, a board cut with a concave edge, so as to ascertain the swell of a column, and to try its curvature. *Diminishing Scale*, a scale of gradation used in finding the different points for drawing the spiral curve of the Ionic volute. 1882 *Worc. Exhib. Catal.* iii. 5 Four diminishing joints.

**Diminishingly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

**1.** In a diminishing manner or degree; decreasingly.

1827 *Examiner* 262/1 The light . . . is spread diminishingly over the picture. 1873 *Contemp. Rev.* XXI. 449 Most powerful and varied in man, diminishingly so in the lower animals.

† **2.** Disparagingly, depreciatively. *Obs.*

1672 Meade's *Wks.*, *Life* 7 Some . . . were induc'd to speak somewhat diminishingly, and below the worth of his [Meade's] Clavis and Commentary upon the Apocalyp. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* vi. 289 To lessen and vilify himself, and speak very diminishingly . . . of his own worth.

**Diminishment**, *Now rare.* Also 6 de-

[f. DIMINISH *v.* + -MENT. App. obsolete before 1700; used again in 19th c., but not common.] The action or process of diminishing (*trans.* and *intr.*); diminution, lessening, decrease, abatement.

1546 BALE *Eng. Volaries* II. (1550) 94 b. All is to demynishment of a kynges power. 1601 T. NORTON *Calvert's Inst.* I. xiii. 35 His diuine majesty . . . the offence of diminishment wherof is an unpardonable crime. 1664 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Pref. to Rdr., A pure, everlasting . . . Light, which will illustrate all things, without damage and diminishment. 1827 LOCKHART *Scott* xlvii. He received us . . . with little perceptible diminishment in the sprightliness of his manner. 1893 G. D. LESLIE *Lett. to Marco* xxvi. 171 A diminishment in their numbers.

**Diminutif**, *-ive*, *obs.* forms of DIMINUTIVE.

**Diminuate**, *v. nonce-vd.* [f. L. *diminuere* to lessen + -ATE 3; cf. next.] *intr.* To use a diminutive word or expression. (Cf. DIMINUTIVE.)

1833 M. COLLINS *Midnight to Midn.* viii. 174 'You are a little wild.' 'A little! you diminuate!'

† **Diminuation**, *Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *diminuation* (1488 in Godef.), f. *diminuer* to DIMINISH.] = DIMINUTION.

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 28 My tresor . . . may not be mynished for noo thing that I yeue . . . but thou maist depart with noon of thyn withoute dymnuacion.

† **Diminue**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 4 *dymnuue*, 6 *-ew*, *diminew*, *Sc. diminuu*. [a. F. *diminuer* (1308 in Godef. *Suppl.*), ad. L. *diminuere* to lessen, DIMINISH. Cf. *pr. diminuar*, also with other conjugational suffixes, *Pr., Sp., and Pg. diminuir*, *Cat. disminuir*, *It. diminuire*. In all the Romanic langs. the prefix is *di-*, which was also the common med.L. spelling, but ancient L. had *diminuere* to lessen, diminish, *diminuere* to break into small pieces; cf. DIMINISH.] = DIMINISH *v.* (in various senses). In first quot. *intr.* to speak disparagingly; cf. DIMINISH *v.* 3.

1324 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxxv. 13 Se . . . han dymynud [gloss or spoken wyl] azeins me [1388 deprayud azeins me, *Vulg.* derogastis]. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. ProL. 71 Nor na reproche diminew th guid name. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 56 God almychty . . . mittigatis, augmentis, or dimunueis . . . the . . . operations of the planetis. 1658 SKELTNE *The Pest* (1863) 16 Rather depart riche nor leife pure, or diminew their fortune any wayis.

† **Diminuendo** (diminuendo). *Mus.* [It. *diminuendo* lessening, diminishing, *pr. ppl.* of *diminuere* to diminish: see prec.] A musical direction indicating a gradual decrease in force or loudness of tone (abbrev. *dim.*, *dimin.*); as *sb.* a gradual decrease in force of tone, or a passage where this occurs. Also *transf.* and *fig.* (Opp. to CRESCENDO).

1775 'J. COLLIER' *Mus. Trav.* (ed. 3) 65, I stood still some time to observe the *diminuendo* and *crecendo*. 1789-1826 [see CRESCENDO]. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Co. Lynne* II. iii. 70

'Ah!' this from Dicky Blake, *diminuendo*. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 3/3 A similar trimming . . . on a smaller scale, edged . . . the bodice, and was repeated in a further *diminuendo* round the neck.

† **Diminuent**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *di-, de-* *diminuent-em*, *pr. ppl.* of *di-, diminuere* to DIMINISH.] Diminishing; lessening the force of anything.

1608 W. SCLATER *Comm. Malachi* (1650) 38 When the Scripture speaks of spirituall Sacrifices, it useth a Terme diminuent. 1647 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 221 Such kind of limiting and diminuent terms. 1657—*Serm.* Pref. (1681) 16 The Comparative degree (*Δειναιμωστερος*) in such kind of speaking being usually taken for a Diminuent terme.

**Diminute**, *obs. Sc. form* of DIMINISH.

† **Diminute**, *a. Obs.* Also 5-6 de-. [ad. L. *di-, diminut-us*, *pr. ppl.* of *di-, diminuere* to DIMINISH.] Diminished, lessened; abated; incomplete, defective.

*Diminute conversion* (Logic), *conversio per accidens*, in which the converse asserts less than the convertend, as in 'All the natives were slaves: Some slaves were natives.'

c.1450 HENRYSON *Fables* Frol. 41 (Jam. Suppl.) Gif that ye find ocht . . . Be diminute, or yit superfluous. c.1475 *Partenay* 588o He and his land shold be diserite, Exile and diminute by his dedes smart. 1533 MORE *Apol.* viii. Wks. 861a That hee neuer wrote that sermon himselfe, but that some of hys audience . . . dydde wryte it dymnute, and mangled for lacke of good remembrance. 1557 RECORDE *Whetst.* Av. b. If the partes make lesse than the whole number . . . then is that number called Diminute, or Defectiue. As .8. hath these partes .1. a. 4. which make but 7. 1651-3 Jea. *Taylor's Sermon* for Year 1. xxiv. 304 Affix prices made diminute and lessened to such proportions and abatements. 1731 CHANDLER *tr. Limborch's Hist. Inquis.* II. 32 He who confesses an heretical Action or Word, but denies the wicked Intention . . . is . . . to be delivered over as a diminute, impenitent, and negative Heretic.

**b. Diminutive**, minute.

1611 SIR A. GORGES (T.), The first seeds of things are little and diminute.

**Diminute**, *v. rare.* [f. L. *di-, diminut-* *ppl.* stem of *di-, diminuere* to DIMINISH.] *trans.* To lessen; to belittle; = DIMINISH *v.* 3.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* III. 905, I imploir . . . 3e not defect the dignitie nor gloir, Spulze, nor reif, diminute nor deploir Into na sort thes deifit Goddess. 1883 J. C. MORISON in *Macm. Mag.* 200 The repugnant task of diminishing our hero has been forced upon us.

† **Diminutely**, *adv. Obs.* [f. DIMINUTE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a diminished manner or form; incompletely.

1521 St. *Peters Hen.* VIII. I. 79, I never rehersydde Your Graces letters, diminutely, or fully, but by the Kyngis expresse commandement. 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* xx. 95 Sciences diminutely and insufficiently delivered by their authors. 1842 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXIV. 25 He could . . . make even Old Hal diminish to sing 'I to sing small'.

**Diminution** (dimini'fən). Forms: 4-6 diminucion (also with *y* for *i*), diminicion, 7 diminution, 6-diminution. [a. AF. *diminucium* (1300), F. *diminution* = *Pr. diminutio*, *Sp. diminucion*, *Pg. diminuição*, *It. diminuzione*, ad. L. *diminution-em* later spelling of *diminution-em*, *n.* of action from *diminuere* to lessen. Classical L. analogies would give the form *diminutio*; see DIMINISH, DIMINUE.]

**1.** The action of diminishing or making less; the process of diminishing or becoming less; reduction in magnitude or degree; lessening, decrease.

c.1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1286 (1335) To encrease or maken dymnuacion Of my langage. 1495 Act 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 2 § 6 Dymnyacion of punysshment . . . shalbe had for women gerage with child. 1594 HOOKER *Ecccl. Pol.* III. xi. (1611) 120 Change byaddition or diminution. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. III. i. 213 The remainder can hardly beare such deminution, as all Armies are subiect vnto. 1682 BURNET *Rights Princes* viii. 315 Rather than consent to the least diminution of that Right. 1692 T. H[ALE] *Acc. New Invent.* p. cvii, Enlargements or Diminutions of Wharfs or Banks. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 517 P. A copy of his letter, without any alteration or diminution. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* II. 175 The Diminution of the Obliviousness of the Elect.

**b. Apparent lessening, as by distance. ? Obs.**

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* I. iii. 18 To looke upon him, till the diminution Of space, had pointed him sharpe as my Needle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 369 From human sight So farr remote, with diminution seen.

† **2.** Representation of something as less than it is; extenuation. **b.** as a *Rhet.* figure. *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 12416 3yt per ys an enchesun Ys kallede 'dymynucyon'. On englys hyt ys to mene To make by synne lytyl to seme. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 93 Example . . . for diminution, might be this . . . these I must confesse are injuries to some, but unto me they are trifles. 1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 75 Gradation is by Oratours most what observed, and the weightiest word said last: or, in diminutions, the contrary.

† **3.** Lessening of honour or reputation; derogation, depreciation, belittling. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 9 What approbations, diminutions, insinuations. 1599 *Life Sir T. More* in Wordsworth. *Ecccl. Biog.* (1853) II. 181 Under pardon of those saints . . . for I intend not the diminution of their glorious deaths. 1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 351 A diminution to the majesty of God. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* 49, I shall not much regard the worlds opinion or diminution of me. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 468 P. 4 Thinking nothing a Diminution to me, but what argues a Depravity of my Will. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 176 All that appeared . . . of diminution to the reputation . . . which his Lordship . . . had acquired.



†4. Partial deprivation, curtailment, abatement.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. V. 70b. That we suffer harme or diminution in person, estate, worship, or goodes. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just. l'ind.* iv. 78. Until it came to sentence of death, or diminution of member. 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol.* II. i. 20. Had this been any injury or diminution to the rest?

5. *Mus.* a. The repetition of a subject (in contrapuntal writing) in notes of half or a quarter the length of the original: opp. to *augmentation*. †b. (quot. 1614) The condition of being diminished (of an interval): see DIMINISHED 4 (*obs. rare*).

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 24. Diminution is a certaine lessening or decreasing of the essential value of the notes and rests. 1609 DOUGLAND *Ornith. Microt.* 48. Diminution . . is the varying of Notes of the first quantity . . or it is a certain cutting off of the measure. 1614 T. RAVENSCROFT (*title*). A briefe Discourse of the true but neglected Use of characterizing the Degrees by their perfection, imperfection and diminution, in measurable Musick. 1809 OUSELEY *Counterpt.* xv. 204. [In] imitation by diminution . . the consequent substitutes notes of smaller value for those proposed by the antecedent.

6. *Her.* With earlier authors: The defacing of part of an escutcheon. By later writers said to be = DIFFERENCE.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* l. viii. (1660) 43. Diminution is a blemishing or defacing of some particular point . . of the Escutcheon, by reason of the imposition of some stain and colour thereupon. 1787 PORNY *Her. Gloss.*, *Diminution*, word sometimes used instead of *Difference*. 1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Diminution of Arms*, an expression sometimes used . . instead of *differences*, or, as the French call them, *brisures* . . from the Latin *diminutiones*, lessening, as showing a family to be less than the chief.

†7. *Gram.* The formation of a diminutive word from a primitive. *Obs. rare*.

a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* xi. The common affection of nouns is diminution . . The diminution of substantives hath these four divers terminations: *El.* . *Et.* . *Ock.* . *Ing.* . Diminution of adjectives is in this one end, *ish*.

8. *Law.* An omission in the record of a case sent up by an inferior court to a superior, in proceedings for reversal of judgement.

1610 COKE *Bk. of Entries* 242 a/2 (*marg.*). Le def. alledge diminution en le Here. fac. seisinam. *Ibid.* 251 b/1 (*marg.*). Diminution alledge per le def. en les proclamations. 1666 Sir W. JONES *Reports, Weaver v. Fulton* 2 Car. 2. (1675) 140. Car apres in nullo est Erratum plede, neque le Plaintiff neque le Defendant poient alledge diminution, car per le joinder ils allowe recorde. 1687 GRIMSTON *cr. Crok's Repts.* (1683) II. 597. *Johus v. Bowen*, 18 Jas. I. After the Record certified, the plaintiff in the Writ of Error alleges Diminution for want of an Original, which was certified and entered. 1708 *Termes de la Ley* 248. *Diminution*, is when the Plaintiff or Defendant in a Writ of Error alleges . . that part of the Record remains in the Inferiour Court not certified, and prays that it be certified by Certiorari. 1848 in WHARTON *Law Lex.*

9. *Arch.* The gradual decrease in diameter of the shaft of a column, etc.; the tapering of a column or other part of a building; also, the amount of this tapering in the whole length.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diminution*, . . in Architecture, the lessening of a Pillar by little and little from the Base to the Top. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 201. The diameter of the lower diminution. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, The Gothic architects . . observe neither diminution nor swelling; their columns are perfectly cylindrical. 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 356. [The] turret . . ends with a fine diminution. 1842-76 GUILT *Archit.* III. i. 809. The diminution or tapering form given to a column . . sometimes commences from the foot of the shaft, sometimes from a quarter or one third of its height. *Ibid.* 814. Vitruvius in this order [the Tuscan] forms the columns six diameters high, and makes their diminution one quarter of the diameter.

**Diminutival** (diminiutai-väl), *a. (sb.) Gram.* [f. L. *diminutivus* DIMINUTIVE + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a diminutive. *b. as sb.* A diminutival suffix.

1868 T. H. KEY *Philol. Essays* x. 213. The Latin . . forming contemptuous terms for men, by means of a diminutival suffix. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* III. vii. § 862. Adjectives, chiefly diminutival. 1880 EABLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* (ed. 3) § 317. In *-in* . . a widely prevalent diminutival.

**Diminutive** (diminiutiv), *a. and sb.* Also 4 diminutif (-yf, etc.), 6-7 diminutiv, 6 demynutyve. [a. F. *diminutif*, -ive (14th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*), ad. L. *diminutivus*, f. *di-*, *diminutus*, pa. pple. of *diminuer* to lessen. The sb. use is found in Eng. earlier than the adj.] *A. adj.*

1. *Gram.* Expressing diminution; denoting something little: usually applied to derivatives or affixes expressing something small of the kind denoted by the primitive word. (Opp. to *augmentative*.)

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 5. Where they honoured this old woman [Hecale], calling her by a diminutive Name, Hecaleina. 1650 O. WALKER *Oratory* 32. Verbal nouns . . some of them being augmentative, some diminutive. 1755 JOHNSON *Prof. to Diet.*, Diminutive adjectives in *-ish*, as *greenish*. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B. III.* xiii. In most languages the objects of love are spoken of under diminutive epithets. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* § 313. The diminutive sense easily passes into that of depreciation, as in *worldling*, *groundling*.

†2. Making less or smaller; tending to diminution. *Obs.*

1677 GARR *Crt. Gentiles* IV. 266. God . . cannot fal under any mutation either . . augmentative or diminutive. 1721 SHAFTESTE *Charac.* (1737) III. III. ii. 175. Any thing diminutive either of their inward Freedom or national Liberty.

†3. Representing or describing something as less than it is; disparaging, depreciative. *Obs.*

1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* II. (1682) 9. A diminutive and disparaging apprehension of the infinite . . Goodness of God. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* 443. The Death of Christ . . a federal Rite . . appears to be too low and too diminutive a Name for it. 1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 122. A scene so new . . that the name of a Revolution is diminutive of its character, and it rises into a Regeneration of man.

4. Characterized by diminution; hence, of less size or degree than the ordinary; small, little. In later use, generally, a more forcible expression for 'small': = minute, tiny. (Usually in reference to physical size.)

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* II. Wks. 1856 I. 19. Balurdo calls for your diminutive attendance. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. ii. 10. The poor Wren (the most diminutive of Birds). 1623 COCKERAM, *Diminutive*, little. 1641 BRATHWAIT *Eng. Intelligencer* II. Our Progenitors esteemed diminutive Cottages as Kingdoms. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 146. A diminutive Pine, which grows not above the Height of a Man. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i. 26. I could not sufficiently wonder at the intrepidity of those diminutive mortals. 1741 GRAY *Let. Poems* (1775) 108. Last post I received a very diminutive letter. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. IV. viii. 283. The summer . . passed in unavailing movements and diminutive attempts. 1851 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 120 (*Wordsw.*). We . . know that children are not diminutive angels. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirk* III. 24. Small, almost diminutive, in stature.

*B. sb.*

1. *Gram.* A diminutive word or term (see A. 1); a derivative denoting something small of the kind.

1308 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. xcvi. (Tollem. MS.). Of 'Lens, lentis', cometh 'Lenticula', be diminityf perof. 1530 PALSGR. 303. Adjectives welche be demynutyves in signification. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* Biij. Diminutives end commonly in *ito*, *illo*. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 264. The word *diminutor* . . is not a diminutive . . but an adjective substantiv'd. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 135. ¶ Cicero . . calls those small Pretenders to Wisdom . . certain Minute Philosophers, using a Diminutive even of the Word Little. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 539. In babyisms and dear diminutives Scatter'd all over the vocabulary Of such a love. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan* *Introd.* 80. His name, Adamnan, is a diminutive of Adam.

2. *Her.* One of the smaller ordinaries corresponding in form and position to the larger, but of less width.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* Civ b. This cross [crosslet] is not so oft borne in armys by him selfe . . neuer the lees mony tymys hit is borne in dimynutyys, that is to say in littyll crossis crossit. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 32 b. The Barulet is a Diminutive thereof, and is but the fourth parte of the Barre. 1766 PORNY *Her.* IV. (1787) 60. The Pale . . Its Diminutives are the Pallet, which is the half of the Pale, and the Endorse, which is the fourth part of a Pale. 1882 CUSANS *Handbk. Her.* IV. 57. The diminutives of the Bend are the Bendlet, or Garter, which is half the width of the Bend; the Cost, or Cotice, which is half the Bendlet; and the Riband, half of the Cost. *Ibid.* 72. All the Ordinaries (but not their diminutives) may be charged.

3. A diminutive thing or person. *a. A small variety or form of something; a 'miniature'.*

†b. Something very small (*obs.*). †c. In *diminutive*: on a small scale, in miniature (*obs.*).

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* I. 38. How the poore world is pestered with such water-fishes, diminutives of Nature. — *Ant. & Cl.* IV. xii. 37. Most monster-like be shewne For poof't Diminutives, for Dolts. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxxiii. 57. All families are but diminutives of a Court. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* III. In what diminutives the plastick principle lodgeth is exemplified in seeds. 1687 COTTON (J.) *Sim.* Was then a knave, but in diminutive. 1796 MAD. *Gulliver's Trav.* 46. A reflection . . which I often found myself justified in bringing home to these diminutives. 1824 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) I. xi. 145. The diminutive tells me he believes he has wronged you. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xix. (1856) 150. A stimulus, acting constantly, like the diminutive of a strong cup of coffee.

†4. Something that diminishes or lessens; *spec. in Med.* A medicine that abates the violence of a disease. *Obs.*

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. liv. (1612) 242. If his Fames Diminutive in any thing we finde. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. v. l. vi. When you have used all good means and helpe of alteratives, averters, diminutives.

**Diminutively** (diminiutivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a diminutive manner or degree.

1. In the way of diminution; so as to represent anything as small, or as less than it is; †extenuatingly, disparagingly, depreciatively (*obs.*).

1613 F. ROBERTS *Revenue of Gospel* 125. They will cheerfully . . say, It was but five pounds . . It comes but once a year, I hope to recover it by the grace of God. Thus diminutively and hopefully men mention any great charge, suitable to their owne humors. 1663 BAXTER *Divine Life* 175. Thinking diminutively of God's love and mercy. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* July. I began to think less diminutively of that [room]. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 256. When I say, 'There were few men with him'; I speak diminutively, and mean to represent them as inconsiderable: whereas, when I say, 'There were a few men with him'; I evidently intend to make the most of them.

2. In a smaller or minute degree.

1750 tr. *Leonardus's Mirr. Stones* 218. Prassius . . has all the Virtues of the Emerald, tho' diminutively.

**Diminutiveness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being diminutive.

1727 BAILEY *Vol. II.*, *Diminutiveness*, littleness. 1750-1 *Student* II. 225 (T.) While he stood on tip-toes thrumming his bass-viol, the diminutiveness of his figure was totally

eclipsed by the expansion of his instrument. 1830 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* IV. (1863) 199. Next to names simple in themselves, those which fall easily into diminutiveness seem to me most desirable. *Lizzy*, *Bessy*, *Sophy*, *Fanny* — the prettiest of all! 1894 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 6/4. In keeping with the universal neatness and diminutiveness.

**Diminutize**, *v. rare*. [f. DIMINUTIVE *a.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To turn (a word) into a diminutive form.

In recent Dicts.

† **Dimi'ss**, *v. Obs.* [f. cl. L. *dimiss-* ppl. stem of *dimittēre* to send away, dismiss: cf. *DIMIT*, *DIMISS*, and *Dis-* pref.] = *DIMISS* *v.*

1543 GRAYTON *Contn. Harding* (1812) 567. Charles did dimisse y<sup>r</sup> young man. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg. De Invent.* v. ix. 1102. When Masse is ended the deacon turning to the people sayeth, *Ita missa est*, which wordes are borrowed of the rytes of the Paganes, and signifieth that then the company may be dismissed. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 992. Theomastus disputing of Knowledge, he dimist. 1729 SHALLOCKE *Artillery* v. 399. It is shot easily from a large Bow, for if it be violently dismissed, the Fire of it will be extinguished.

† **Dimissaries**, *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 5 *dimissaries*, 6 *dimiceries*, *demisaris*. [f. L. *dimissus*, hanging down, descending + -ARY: cf. *emissary*.] Testicles.

1494 FARVAN *Chron.* VII. 357. Some malicious dysposed persons, in despyte . . kut of his hode and his dimissaries. 1546 BAILE *Eng. Votaries* I. (1550) 50 b. Chosen, as stoned horses are . . by their outye dimiceries. 1569 T. UNDERDOWN *Quid agst. Ibis* O ij b. He . . cut of his Demisaris. 1577 STANVHURST *Descr. Irel.* in *Holinshead* VI. 68. For default of other stuffe, they pawne . . the nailles of their fingers and toes, their dimissaries.

† **Dimission** (dœmi-jən). *Obs.* [ad. L. *dimissio-em*, n. of action from *dimittēre* to send away, dismiss, etc.]

1. The action of giving up or relinquishing; resignation, abdication; = *DEMERSION* 2.

1494 FARVAN *Chron.* VII. 548. I swere . . that I shall neuer repugne to this resynagacion, dymysson or yeldyng v<sup>p</sup>. 1568 Q. ELIZ. *Let.* 8 June in *Love-lett.* *Mary Q. Scots* Ap. 31. She . . was . . compelled to make a dimission of her crown.

2. Conveyance by lease; = *DEMISE* *sb.* 1.

1495 *Act* 11 Hen. VII. c. 9. § 2. All maner of leasses dymyscions made. *Ibid.* c. 33. § 17. Any graunte or lesse made by . . lettres patentes of dimission.

3. Sending away, dismissal, dismissal, discharge.

1530 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1856) II. 82. Under sureties . . that he should appear the first day of the next term . . and then day by day until his dimission. a 1555 BRADFORD in Coverdale *Let. Mart.* (1564) 307. It is . . a deliuerance from bondage and prison, a dimission from warre. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 620. This common dimission of your wives. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* I. 106. The King . . sent him a Dimission of all his Employs, and forbid him the Court. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 44. Whosoever . . left the University without a letter of dimission.

**Dimissorial** (dimissōriāl), *Ecll.* [f. as next + -AL.] A dimissory letter: see next, sense 2.

1883 *Catholic Dict.* s.v., Abbots may not give dimissorials to seculars.

**Dimissory** (dimissōri), *a. (sb.)* Also 7 *dimissary*, 7-8 *dimissory*. [ad. L. *dimissōri-us* (in *litteræ dimissōriæ* a dimissory letter), f. *dimiss-* ppl. stem of *dimittēre* to send away, dismiss: see -ORY. (Also DIMISSORY: cf. *Dis-* pref.)]

†1. Pertaining to dismissal or leave-taking; dimissory; valedictory. *Obs. in gen. sense.* (In quot. 1650, *fig.* from 2.)

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 305. In witnes wherof I give vnto thee this Bill of duorcement and dimissorie Epistle, being an instrument of libertie according to y<sup>e</sup> law of Moses. 1650 BR. PRIDEAUX *Euchol.* (1656) 101 (T.) Old Simeon's craving his letters dimissory. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 431. The Original of that Petaroth or dimissary Lecture, after which the people were dismissed.

2. *Ecll.* **Dimissory letter** (usually in pl. *letters dimissory*): *a.* In the ancient church, a letter from a bishop dismissing a clergyman from one diocese and recommending him to another. *b.* A letter from a bishop, the superior of a religious order, etc., authorizing the bearer as a candidate for ordination.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 91. If he . . haue letters dimissorie from one bishop to another. a 1631-1708 [see *DEMERSION*]. 1672 CAVE *Prim. Chr.* III. iii. (1673) 310. Letters Dimissory whereby Leave was given to persons going into another Diocese (if ordained) to be admitted and incorporated into the Clergy of that Church. 1726 AYLIFFE *Parerg.* 128. A Bishop of another Diocess ought neither to ordain nor admit a Clerk . . without letters Dimissory. 1818 C. SIMON *Let. in Mem.* xx. (1847) 497. Letters dimissory for a young man who has distinguished himself. 1819 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXII. 73. The abbot was cautioned not to receive a member of any other known monastery without dimissory letters from his superior.

† *B. sb. (pl.)* = Letters dimissory: see prec. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Anticrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 147. Bi tytle and by dymysories. 1619 BRENT tr. *Sarpis* *Counc. Trent* (1676) 462. In respect of the dimissories of Bishops. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Ecll. Hist.* I. v. II. 69. The Dimissories were given to the Laity and Clergy, who went out of one Diocese . . to live in another.

† **Dimi't**, *v. Obs.* [In Branch I, ad. L. *dimittēre* to send apart, away, or forth, to dismiss, release, put away, let go, lay down (office), renounce, forsake, f. *di-*, *dis-* asunder + *mittēre* to send, let go. A doublet (more etymologically formed) of



**DISMIT, DISMISS:** cf. also **DEMIT** v. 2, and **DIMISS, DEMISE.** In Branch II, a variant of **DEMIT** v. 1.]

**I. 1. trans.** To send away, let go, dismiss: = **DEMIT** v. 2 1.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Act. v.* 26 So were they contented upon this punishment to dimitte them. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 941/2 Thus Frith... was freely dimitted out of the stocks, and set at liberty. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scotl.* ii. (1677) 50 The Pope... did... dimit the Scottish Commissioners... with great promises of favour.

**2.** To lay aside, give up, resign, abdicate: = **DEMIT** v. 2 3.

1563 N. WINJET *Four Scoir Three Quest.* xxvii. Wks. 1888 I. 93 Salomon... commanding us naways to dimit the law of our mother, quihik is the Kirk. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 40 That these who have plurallitie of benefices be compelled to dimitt all except one. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* ii. 141 It behoved him instantly to dimit his charge of Inquisitor General.

**3.** To convey by lease, demise: = **DEMIT** v. 2 4.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 9 That noe persone... haue auctorite... to dymyte or lette to ferme... any lordes or tenementis within the lordship. 1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 39 Power and auctorite... to couenant dimit let or set to ferme... any of the landes. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 122 He may dimit the land destroyed and not inhabit, untill he be of power to big it againe.

**4. intr.** Of a river: To empty itself, debouch.

16... FOUNTAINHALL in M. P. BROWN *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) 293 The public river of Tweed... which dimitts in the sea.

**II. 5. trans.** To send, put, or let down, cause to descend, lower: = **DEMIT** v. 1 1.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. lxxx. 105 Like the night... dimitting unwholesome vapours upon all that rest beneath. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 343 When Apollo dimitts his perpendicular rayes. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xlii. 25 To teach horses to incline, dimit, and bow downe their bodies. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* iv. 75 Doth dimit it down into the centre of the Earth.

**b. fig.** To abase, let down: = **DEMIT** v. 1 2.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse xi. 183/2 He was a man of rare humble spirit, that... could so dimit and humble himself in his adresse to Christ.

**Dimity** (di'miti). Forms: 5 demyt, 6 dimite, 7 dimetty, dimmity, dimetty, 8 demity, dimitty, 8- dimity. [In 15-16th c. demyt, dimite, a. It. *dimito* 'a kind of coarse cotton or flannel' (Florio 1598), 'a kind of course linzie-wolzie' (ibid. 1611) = med.L. *dimitum* (12th c. in Du Cange), ad. Gr. *δίμυρος* of double thread, sb. dimity, f. *di-*, *dis* twice + *μύρος* thread of the warp. It is not certain how the final -y arose: could it represent It. pl. *dimiti*? Cf. the plural in Du Cange's quot.: 'amita, dimitaque, et trimita', explained to mean fabrics woven with one, two, or three threads respectively. The relation to these of the Persian word *دیمیاتی* *dīmyāti*, explained as 'a kind of cotton cloth, dimity', which has the form of a derivative of *دیمایط* *Dīmyāt*, *Damietta*, is not clear.]

A stout cotton fabric, woven with raised stripes or fancy figures; usually employed undyed for beds and bedroom hangings, and sometimes for garments.

1440 in E. Peacock *Eng. Ch. Furniture, Lincolnsh.* 182 A vestment of white demyt for lenter and vigils. 1570 CAMPION in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. i. 127 We do vse to buy many of their silke quilts, and of their Scamato and Dimite, that the poore people make in that towne [Sci]. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* viii. 358 A hundred Camels laden with Silkes, Dimmeties, and other Commodities. 1636 DAVENANT *Witts* (1673) 171 A Book wrapt up in Sea-green Dimmity. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Dairy* (1888) 236 A half bedstead as the new mode, dimity w<sup>th</sup> fine shades of worsted works well made. 1743 FIELDING *Jon. Wild* i. x. His waistcoat was a white dimity, richly embroidered with yellow silk. 1859 BYRON *Juan* i. xlii. Her morning dress was dimity. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 97 Else... washed the pretty dimities oftener than even Lois thought necessary. 1880 BIRDWOOD *Ind. Arts* II. 76 Fustians, dimities and vermilions from cotton-wool had been made in London and in Manchester from 1641.

**b. attrib.** Made of dimity.

1639 MAYNE *City Match* i. iv. Thy dimity breeches. 1762 *Genil. Mag.* 204 Put on a dimity waistcoat. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* 114 Some sort of white dimity gown that she wore. 1861 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 79 In our white dimity beds. 1876 MISS BRADDOCK *J. Haggard's Dasu* i. 108 The dimity window curtains.

**Dimly** (di'mli), *adv.* In 3 dimluker (compar.), 4-5 dymly. [repr. OE. type \**dīmlice*, from *dīmlic* adj. dim, obscure: cf. -LY 2.] In a dim manner; in or with a dim light; obscurely; somewhat darkly; faintly, indistinctly.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 210 Heo wolden... iðe deofles seruire dimluker bemen. 13... E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 375 Dymly bisoten, pat pat penaunce plesed him. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 718 Pan Ane... Dryvez up a dede voye, and dymly he spekes. 1538 STARKY *England* ii. iii. 206 As Sayn Poule sayd dymly, hyt ys the pedagoge of Chryst. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 137 To us invisible or dimly seen in these thy lowest works. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 265 ¶ 9 A Fire burns dimly... in the Light of the Sun. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Yrks.* II. 49 The figures looked dimly down like gods out of a mysterious sky. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxvi. 49 Perish who earth's hid veins first labour'd dimly to quarry. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1041/3

This was dimly felt at the time and has been more distinctly recognised since.

**b. Comb.**, as *dimly-labouring*, -lit.

1863 J. WILLIAMS *Baptistry* II. xliii. (1874) 75 Like the dimly-labouring moon. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* xviii, Dimly-lit chambers.

**Dimmed** (dimd), *ppl. a.* [f. **DIM** v. + -ED 1.] Rendered dim.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q. I.* ii. 45 Her eyelids blew And dimmed sight... At last she up gan lift. 1594 *Ord. Prayer in Liturg. Serv. Q. Elis.* (1847) 654 Being... not any clearer enlightened, than by the dimmed glimpse of nature. a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xi. 25 Quhen my dimmit sight greu cleir. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* ii. (1879) 20 The scene by the dimmed light of the moon was most desolate. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. iii, The somewhat dimmed glory of their original gliding.

Hence **Dimmedness**.

1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* vi. ix. (1639) 367 Such as hath not the whitish colour inclining to dimmednesse.

**Dimmen**, *v. rare.* [f. **DIM** a. + -EN 5.] *intr.*

To grow dim. Hence **Dimming** *ppl. a.*

1828-30 W. TAYLOR *Surv. Germ. Poetry* I. 301 Scenery... on which the dimming eyes are preparing to close for ever.

**Dimmer** (di'mær), *sb.* [f. **DIM** v. + -ER 1.] One who or that which dims.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 594 A dimmer to the daylight. 18... J. H. NEWMAN *Idea of University*, To remove the original dimmer of the mind's eye.

**Dimmer** (di'mær), *v. nonce-ud.* [f. **DIM** v. + -ER 5.] To appear dimly, faintly, or indistinctly.

1892 R. KIPLING *Barrack-r.* *Ballads* 123 As the shape of a corpse dimmers up through deep water.

**Dimmety**, *obs. form of DIMITY.*

**Dimming** (di'ming), *obl. sb.* [f. **DIM** v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb **DIM**, q. v.

13... *Coer de L.* 6977 Be the dymmyng off the more, Men myghte see, where Richard fore. c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 512 Yt Drew nere-hande nyght By dymmyng of the Day. 1554 HULOET, Dymmyng of the syght, *caligatio*. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* ii. 102 All of vs haue cause To waile the dimming of our shining Starre.

**Dimming**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That dims: see the verb.

1734 R. ERSKINE in R. PALMER *Bk. of Praise* 397 My Lord will break the dimming glass And show His glory face to face. 1816 J. WILSON *City of Plagues* ii. 183 The driving blast—the dimming rains. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 66 The specific quality of which [vowels] is due to a dimming action along the whole mouth.

**Dimmish** (di'mif), *a.* [f. **DIM** a. + -ISH.] Somewhat dim.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 96 Its flame is not clear... but of a dimmish Brimstone colour. 1724 SWIFT *Stella's Birthday* 42 My eyes are somewhat dimmish grown. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 899 Our eyes have got rather dimmish.

**Dimmit** (di'mit), *s. v. dial.* Also 8 dimmet. [f. **DIM** a.] Dusk, twilight.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 42 In the Desk o' tha Yeaveling, just in tha Dimmet. *Ibid.* Gloss., *Dimmet*... the Dusk of the Evening... the evening twilight. 1859 CAPERN *Ball. & Songs* 132, I, with my arms, in the dimmit of day, Will snare the bold son of the sea. 1879 G. MACDONALD *P. Faber* III. xiv. 237 He likes his little ones to tell their fancies in the dimmities about the nursery fire.

**Dimmy** (di'mi), *a.* [f. **DIM** a. + -Y: cf. *blacky, bluey*.] Having dimness; more or less dim.

1430 LYND. *Chron. Troy* i. vi, The derkenesse of the dymmy night. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iv. (1622) 441 You dimmie clouds. 1582 BENTLEY *Mon. Matrones* 181 Dazeled with the dimmie and darke mists of Sathan. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 119 The dimmy ayre now clearer grows. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 98 If she [the moon] shall have clipped The darksome ether with a dimmy horn.

**Dimn, dimne**, *obs. ff. DIM a. and v.*

**Dimness** (di'mnēs), [OE. *dīmnis*, *dymnys*, f. *dim* **DIM** + -NESS.] The quality of being dim; want of clearness, brightness, or distinctness; dullness of vision or perception, dimightedness.

c 845 *Vesp. Psalter* xcviij. 2 Wolcen & dimnis in ymb-hwyte. c 1000 *Sax. Leechl.* I. 200 Wip eazena dymnysse, genim ðysse sylfan wyrt leaf. a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* xvii. 10 Dimnes under his fete. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xiii. xx. (1495) 450 Abyssus that is depnesse of water hath of hymself dymnesse and depnesse. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 67 b, The Eagle in age hath darkenes, and dymnes of eyne. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sonne* 8 A sonne... a fruitful flame Chasing the fathers dimnesse. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 155 ¶ 3 In proof of the dimness of our internal Light. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1873) IV. 3 Tumbling into the ditch, which my dimness prevented me from seeing. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. v, The once splendid patch of carpet... had long been worn to dimness. 1887 MORRIS *Odys.* vii. 42 Round about him still She shed that holy dimness.

**Dimond**, *obs. form of DIAMOND.*

**Dimonosyllabic**, *a. nonce-ud.* [see **DI-**2.] Consisting of two monosyllables.

1844 WHEWELL in Todhunter *Acc. Whewell's Wks.* (1876) II. 322 Dimonosyllabic endings.

**Dimorph** (di'mɔrf), [mod. f. Gr. *δίμορφος* of two forms: cf. mod. F. *dimorphe* adj.] One of the two forms in which a dimorphous substance exists; as 'aragonite and calcite are dimorphs.'

In recent Dicts.

**Dimorphic** (di'mɔrfik), *a.* [mod. f. Gr. *δίμορφος* of two forms (f. *di-*, *dis* twice + *μορφή* form) + -IC.] Existing or occurring in two distinct forms; exhibiting dimorphism. **a. Bot.** Occurring in two

distinct forms in the same plant or species, as the submerged and floating leaves in water-plants, disk and ray florets in *Compositae*, and (*spec.*) flowers or plants having stamens and pistils of different relative lengths. **b. Zool.** Of individuals of the same species (or of the same colony of polyps): Occurring in two forms differing in structure, size, markings, etc., according to sex, season, or function. **c. Chem. and Min.** Occurring in two distinct crystalline forms not derivable from one another.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1878) 36 The two forms of an allied dimorphic species. c 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 311/2 Some bodies have two different forms, or are dimorphic, under different circumstances. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 299 *Primula*... Flowers usually dimorphic, having long styles with anthers deep in the tube or the reverse. *Ibid.* 319 *Atriplex patula*... sub-sp. *hastata*... seeds dimorphic, larger brown rough, smaller black smooth. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 123 When the persons of a colony are dimorphic, those which are the more developed are... functionally sexual, while the others are sterile. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 238 The Medusa and Hydroid polype are dimorphic forms... The worker bee is a dimorphic female.

**Dimorphism** (di'mɔrfɪz'm), [mod. f. Gr. *δίμορφος* of two forms (see prec.) + -ISM.] The condition of being DIMORPHIC. **a. Cryst.** The property of assuming two distinct crystalline forms, not derivable from each other.

1832 JOHNSTON *Progr. Chem. in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1835) 432 The different causes to which, under different circumstances, dimorphism may be traced. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* iv. (ed. 2) 123 A familiar instance of dimorphism is exhibited in the case of carbonate of lime, which... is found, sometimes in the form of calcareous spar, sometimes in that of aragonite. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* v. 78 Dimorphism is a law which, though previously known, has been confirmed by the discoveries of Mitscherlich.

**b. Biol.** The occurrence of two distinct forms of flowers, leaves, or other parts on the same plant or in the same species; or of two forms distinct in structure, size, colouring, etc. among animals of the same species.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* ii. (1876) 35 There are... cases of dimorphism and trimorphism, both with animals and plants. Thus... the females of certain... butterflies... regularly appear under two or even three conspicuously distinct forms. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *tr. Sachs' Bot.* iii. vi. 809 Another contrivance for... mutual fertilisation... Dimorphism (or Heterostylism)... In one individual the flowers all have a long style and short filaments, while in another individual all the flowers have a short style and long filaments. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 238 The phrase *sexual dimorphism* is used to denote the differences other than the sexual anatomical characters which separate the two sexes. In [Lepidoptera] the individuals of broods appearing at different times of the year often differ from one another... In this case the phrase *seasonal dimorphism* is employed.

**c. Philol.** The existence, in one language, of a word under two different forms, or of two words of the same ultimate derivation (doublets).

1877 F. A. MARCH *Anglo-Sax. Gram.* 28 Where it [bifurcation] is produced by a foreign word coming into English in different ways, it has been called dimorphism: ratiō, reason.

**Dimorphite** (di'mɔrfait), *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. *δίμορφος* of two forms + -ITE.] A sulphide of arsenic occurring in very small orange-coloured crystals of two different forms. Also called **Dimorphine**.

1854 SHEPARD *Min.* 351 Dimorphine. 1868 DANA *Min.* 28 Dimorphite.

**Dimorphous** (di'mɔrfʊs), *a.* [f. Gr. *δίμορφος* of two forms + -OUS.] = DIMORPHIC. (Mostly in *Chem. and Min.*)

1832 JOHNSTON *Progr. Chem. in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* (1835) 432 Sulphur and carbon therefore possess two forms, or they are dimorphous. 1850 DAUBENY *Atom. Th.* iv. (ed. 2) 123 Bodies... capable of assuming two distinct crystalline forms... according to the circumstances under which they had been brought into the solid condition... are termed dimorphous. 1869 MRS. SOMERVELL *Molec. Sc.* i. l. 16 The diamond crystallizes in octahedrons, while graphite... crystallizes in six-sided plates... and thus carbon possesses the property of being dimorphous. 1874 LUBBOCK *Wild Flowers* ii. 35 The majority of species of the genus *Primula* appear to be dimorphous.

† **Dimove**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dīmōvō-re* to move away, remove.] *trans.* To remove.

1540 R. WISDOME in Strype *Eccle. Mem.* I. App. cxv. 320 You will not dimove that evil well placed. 1788 TRIFLER No. 25 ¶ 3. 323 It dimoves every disconcerting pain from the stomach.

**Dimp**, *v. rare.* [app. shortened from DIMPLE v.] *trans.* To dimple, or mark with dimples.

1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 132 Rain-drops how they dimp'd the brook. *Ibid.* II. 123 Ere yet a hailstone pattering comes, Or dims the pool the rainy squall.

**Dimple** (di'mpl), *sb.* Also 5 dympull. [Evidenced only from 15th c., and app. not common till late in the 16th: origin uncertain. Its form answers to OHG. *dumphilō*, MHG. *tumpfel*, *timpfel*, mod.G. *dimpfel*, *timpfel* pool, but connexion is not historically made out. It has also been collated deriv. of *dip*, or a dim. of *dint* with consonantal change.]



1. A small hollow or dent, permanent or evanescent, formed in the surface of some plump part of the human body, esp. in the cheeks in the act of smiling, and regarded as a pleasing feature.

*c* 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2660 Hir chyv full choise was. With a dympl full derne, dayntie to se. 1588 *GREENE Pandosto* (1607) 29 Shee hath dimples in her cheekes. 1598 *FLORIO, Posselt*, dimples, pits, or little holes in womens cheekes. 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T.* ii. iii. 101 The Valley, The pretty dimples of his Chin, and Cheeke. 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 30 Wreathed Smiles, Such as hang on Hebe's cheek, And love to live in dimple sleek. 1784 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 4 Oct., Three letters in her hand, and three thousand dimples in her cheek and chin! 1813 *BYRON Giaour* (Orig. Draft) II. Wks. (1846) 63/1 *note*, Like dimples upon Ocean's cheek. 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit. Dom. Life Wks.* (Bohn) 111. 42 Parents, studious of the witchcraft of curls and dimples and broken words.

b. The action of dimpling.

1713 *STEELE Guardian* No. 29 ¶ 6 The dimple is practised to give a grace to the features, and is frequently made a bait to entangle a gazing lover.

2. *transf.* Any slight surface depression or indentation resembling the preceding, as a dip in the surface of land or a ripple on the water.

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* vi. 278 Whereon (say they) Elias oft slept, and . . . that the hollow dimples of the stone was only made by the impression of his body. 1664 *POWELL Exp. Philos.* i. 3 Not absolute perforations, but only dimples in their crustaceous Tunica Cornea. 1796 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* IV. 82 Upper part [of fungus] convex, with or without a dimple in the centre. 1801 *SOUTHEY Thalaba* xi. xxviii, The gentle waters gently part In dimples round the prow. 1813 *Guide to Watling Places* 209 In a dimple of the hill, rises St. Anne's Well. 1892 *J. MATHER Poems* 51 In dimples of the mountain lay The panting herd of deer.

3. *Comb.*

1874 *MRS. WHITNEY We Girls* ix. 184 Her dimple-cleft and placid chin. 1892 *A. STERRY Lazy Minstr.* 80 Sweet little dimple-cheek—Merrily dancing.

**Dimple, v.** [*f. prec. sb.*]

1. *trans.* To mark with, or as with, dimples.

1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* iii. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 110, I will laugh, And dimple my thine cheekes With capring joy. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* vii. 43 With whirlpools dimpled. 1796 *SOUTHEY Ball. Donica*, No little wave dimpled the water's edge. 1830 *TENNISON Liliat* 16 The lightning laughs dimple The baby-roses in her cheeks. 1847 *S. H. MILLER First Impr.* vi. (1857) 102 Here the surface is dimpled by unreckoned hollows: there fretted by uncounted mounds. 1891 *B. HART First Fam. Tasajara* xiii, Lead rain . . . dimpling like shot the sluggish pools of the flood.

2. *intr.* To break into dimples or ripples, to form dimples, to ripple.

*a* 1700 *DRYDEN (J.)*, Smiling eddies dimpled on the main. 1735 *POPE Prof. Sat.* 316 As shallow streams run dimpling all the way. 1763 *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* cxiv, She is then permitted to dimple and smile, when the dimples and smiles begin to forsake her. 1805 *WORDSW. Prelude* vi. 652 A lordly river . . . Dimpling along in silent majesty. 1851 *THACKERAY Eng. Hum.* ii. (1876) 182 Cheeks dimpling with smiles. 1864 *TENNISON Aymer's P.* 149 Low knolls That dimpling died into each other.

**Dimpled, ppl. a.** [*f. DIMPLE sb. or v. + -ED.*]

Marked with or as with dimples.

*a* 1577 *GASCOIGNE Wks.* (1587) 67 That dimpled chin wherein delight did dwell. 1599 *H. BUTTES Dyets d'ine Dinner* Cvb, Choise, Right quincies: small: dimpled or dawked. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* ii. 207 Pretty Dimpled Boys, like smiling Cupids. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 119 By dimpled brook and fountain-brim. 1753 *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* x. 65 The taper dimpled [finger] of a fine lady. 1878 *B. TAYLOR Deukalion* i. iii. 30 Beyond the dark blue, dimpled sea, Lie sands and palms.

**Dimplement, rare.** [*f. DIMPLE v. + -MENT.*]

The fact or condition of being dimpled; a dimpling.

1856 *MRS. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* i. 39 And view the ground's most gentle dimplement. 1862 — *False Step* iv, Where the smile in its dimplement was.

**Dimpler, nonce-adj.** [*f. DIMPLE v. + -ER 1.*]

One who 'dimpler' or forms dimples.

1713 *STEELE Guardian* No. 29 ¶ 5 We may range the several kinds of laughers under the following heads: The Dimplers. The Smilers. The Laughers. The Grinders. The Horse-laughers.

**Dimpling, vbl. sb.** [*f. as prec. + -ING 1.*]

The action of the verb DIMPLE (usually in *intr.* sense).

1602 *BEAUMONT Hermaphrodite Wks.* (Rldg.) II. 700/1 She prais'd the pretty dimpling of his skin. 1771 *GOLDSM. Prolog. Craddock's Zobeide* 5 While botanists all cold to smiles and dimpling, Forsake the fair, and patiently—go simpling. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk., Spectre Bridegroom* I. 338 A soft dimpling of the cheek.

**Dimpling, ppl. a.** [*f. as prec. + -ING 2.*]

That dimples; that forms or breaks into dimples.

1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iv. 407 Ev'ry . . . hollow Rock, that o'er the dimpling Flood Nods pendant. 1795 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Let.* 18 June, When I look at my dear baby, and see its dimpling smiles. 1824 *W. IRVING T. Trav.* I. 295 A trim, well made, tempting girl, with a roguish dimpling face. 1844 *FABER Sir Lancelot* (1857) 7 With . . . dimpling globes of nuphar netted o'er.

**Dimplly (dimply), adv.** [*f. DIMPLE sb. + -Y.*]

of or characterized by dimples.

1796-46 *THOMSON Winter* 83 The wanderers of heaven . . . flutter round the dimply pool. 1797 *PHILLIPS Ode to Miss Pulteney* Dimply damsel, sweetly smiling. *a* 1790 *T. WARTON Triumph of Isis Poet. Wks.* (1804) I. 5 The smooth surface of the dimply flood. 1884 *Illustr. Sydney News* 26 Aug. 1/3 Aunt Flo's face grew dimply.

**Dimps, dial.** Also 9 dumps. [*?deriv. of DIM, or dial. variant of dumps, DUMP sb.*] Dusk, twilight.

1693 *R. LYDE (of Topsham, Devon) Retaking of Ship in Arb. Garner* VII. 450, I got no nearer than a mile from the bar, in the dimps [dusk] of the night. 1866 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word-bk., Dumps, twilight; same as Dimmet.* Hence *Dimpsy a. dial., dusky*, as 'It's getting a bit dimpsy.' (*Devonsh.*)

**Dim-sighted, a.** Having dim sight (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* L. 11 b, Olde men . . . or they whose eyes are dimm sighted. 1679 *BEDLOW Popish Plot* Aij b, They are very dim-sighted that cannot see through such impostures. 1775 *ADAIR Amer. Ind.* 230 Our dim-sighted politicians. 1840 *DICKENS Barn. Rudge* xxix, Mr. Chester was not the kind of man to be . . . dim-sighted to Mr. Willet's motives. 1867 *Spectator* 20 Aug. 1116 When the dog gets old and dim-sighted.

Hence **Dim-sightedness.**

1662 *HICKERINGILL Wks.* (1716) I. 278 It may seem cross to us . . . through our short and dim-sightedness. 1822-26 *DE QUINCY Confess.* (1862) 120 If a veil interposes between the dim-sightedness of man and his future calamities.

**Dimuriate, Chem. Obs.** [*Di-2 a a*].

The old name for a (supposed) compound of one atom of hydrochloric acid with two of a base.

1838 *T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies* 228 When we dissolve cinchonina in muriatic acid we always obtain a dimuriate . . . This is obviously 2 atoms of cinchonina to 1 atom of muriatic acid.

**Dimyary (di'miäri), a. and sb. Zool.** [*f. mod. L. dimyariüs (Dimyaria name of group), f. Gr. δι- twice + μύς mouse (lit. 'mouse'):* see *-ARY 1.*]

**A. adj.** Double-muscled: said of those bivalve molluscs which have two adductor muscles for closing the shell. Also **Dimyarian (dimi'c-riän) a.** **B. sb.** A dimyary bivalve.

1835 *TODD Cycl. Anat.* I. 712/3 Shells which have belonged to dimyary mollusks. 1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* (1856) 26 The cytherea and other dimyaries. 1866 *TATE Brit. Mollusks* ii. 18 The freshwater Conchifera are all dimyarian bivalves.

**Din (din), sb. Forms:** 1-5 dyne, 1-7 dyn, 3 dune (ii), 3-7 dine, 3- din (also 4 deone, dene, 5-6 dyne, 5-7 dinne, 7 deane, dynn, dinn).

[*OE. dyne* (:-*O*Teut. \*duni-2), and *dynn*, corresp. to *ON. dynr* din (:-*\*dunja-2* or *\*dunjo-2*); *f. Germanic root dun-*: cf. *Skr. dhini* roaring, a torrent; also *ON. duna* fem. 'rushing or thundering noise' (perh. a later formation from the verb). Elsewhere in WGer. only the derived vb. appears: see next.] A loud noise; particularly a continued confused or resonant sound, which stuns or distresses the ear.

*a* 1000 *Satan* 466 (Gr.) Se dyne becom hlud of heofonum. *a* 1000 *Sat. & Sat.* 324 (Gr.) Þæt heo domes dæges dyn zehere. *c* 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 117 Po com a dine of heuene. *c* 1205 *LAY. 11574* Per was swiðe muchel dune Peines per dremen. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3467 Smoke upreked and munt quaked. . . Ai was moses one in ðis dune. 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consec.* 7427 Als wode men dose . . . and makes gret dyn. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxii. 65 The erthe quokk . . . And dede men for þat don comen oute of deope graues. . . And dede men for þat Sone he dresst to his dede & no dyn made. 1535 *STEWART Chron. Scot.* II. 381 To vincust them with lillit start or dyn. 1589 *R. HARVEY P. Perc.* (1590) 21 A man may stop his eares to hear their dinne. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* i. ii. 371 He . . . make thee rore, That beaust shall tremble at thy dyn. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 521 Dreadful was the din of offising through the Hall. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 509 ¶ 2 The din of squallings, oaths, and cries of beggars. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. iii, Faint, and more faint, its failing din Returned from cavern, cliff, and linn. 1848 *LYTTON Harold* xi. vi, From the hall . . . came the din of tumultuous wassail. 1845 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 1 All the steeples from the Abbey to the Tower sent forth a joyous din.

b. The subjective impression of a sounding or ringing in the ears.

1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* I. i. 3 Pressing the Eare, produceth a dinne. 1767 *COWPER Let.* 20 Sept., I have a perpetual din in my head and . . . hear nothing aright.

**Din, v.** Pa. t. and pple. **dinned (dind).** Forms: 1 dynnan, dynian, 3 dunen, -ien, denie, dinen, 4 denen, dennen, donen, 4-6 dyn(n), 5 dunny, 4- din. [*In I., OE. dynnan, dynian = OS. dynian* to give forth a sound, *ON. dynja (dundi)* to come rumbling down, to gush, pour, *MDa. and NRh. dunen*, *MHG. tinnen* to roar, rumble, thunder, all: -*O*Teut. \*dunjan, from root of *DIN sb.* *ON.* had also *duna* to thunder, rumble: -*O*Teut. \*dunjan. In II. app. a new formation from the sb.]

**I. + I. intr.** (*In OE. and ME.*) To sound, ring with sound, resound. *Obs.*

*Beowulf* 1538 (Th.) Sidþæt se hearm-scaða to Heorute ateah, dryht-sele dyneðe. *c* 1205 *LAY. 30410* þa corðe gon to dunien. *a* 1225 *St. Marher.* (1866) 20 þa puhte hit as þah a þune duned. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 1770 (Cott.) Þe erth quok and dind again [v.rr. dinned, dynet, deneð]. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* 502 þe folc schoke þe brunie þat al þe curt gan denie. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvi. 131 To schir colyne sic dusche he gaim That he dynnynt on his arsoun. *a* 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Helm. MS.) i. b, He uncoupled his houndes and blew his horn, al the fowrd dynned of that blast. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xi. i. 89 So lowd thair wofful bewailing habundis, That all the palice dynnis and resoundis.

† b. Of persons: To make a loud noise; to roar.

*c* 1450 *Golagros & Gaw.* vii, Than dynnynt the duergh, in angir and yre, With raris, quhil the rude hall reidrit agane.

**II. 2. trans.** To assail with din or wearying vociferation.

1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulk & Selo.* To Rdr., Why should the ears of all the neighborhood be dinn'd . . . with the Cackle? 1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 85, I want not to have my ears dinned by him and his dotards. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I. 377 With never-ceasing words On this and that side is the hero dinned. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* xix. 265 The deafening causeway that had dinned our ears for days past.

3. To make to resound; to utter continuously so as to deafen or weary, to repeat *ad nauseam*; *esp.* in phr. to *din* (something) *into* (some one's) ears.

1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. ii. 28 This hath often been dinned in my ears. 1829 *SCOTT Demonol.* vii. 218 Horrors which were dinned into their ears all day. *a* 1830 *PRARD Poems* (1864) I. 972 My own and other people's cares Are dinned incessant in my ears. 1842 *S. LOVER Handy Andy* i, The head man had been dinnning his instructions into him. 1877 *BLACK Green Past.* xxxix. (1878) 315 It was the one word *Gaselle* that kept dinnning itself into his ears.

4. *intr.* To make a din; to resound; to give forth deafening or distressing noise.

1794 *WORDSW. Guillt & Sorrows* xlvii, The bag-pipe dinnning on the midnight moor. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk.* I. 63 His wife kept continually dinnning in his ears about his idleness. 1831 *J. WILSON Unimere* vi. 13 Steep water-falls, for ever musical, keep dinnning on. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 228, I am perplexed when I hear the voices of Thrasymachus and myriads of others dinnning in my ears.

**Din, dial. form of DUN a.**

**Dinanderie (dināndrī).** [*Fr.; f. Dinant*, formerly *Dinand*, a town of Belgium, on the Meuse, 'wherein copper kettles, etc., are made' (Cotgr. 1611); so *F. dinandier* a copper-smith or brazier.] Kitchen utensils of brass, such as were formerly made at Dinant; extended in recent times to the brass-work of the Levant and India.

1863 *KIRK Chas. Bold* I. viii. 343 Kitchen utensils . . . which under the name of Dinanderie were known to housewives throughout Europe, being regularly exported not only to France and Germany, but to England, Spain, and other countries.

**Dinar (dīnār).** Also 7 dina, dyna, denier, 8 denaer, 9 denaur, dīnār, dīnār. [*Arab. and Pers.* دينار *dīnār*, a late Gr. δνάριον, a. L. *denarius*: see *DENARIUS*.] A name given to various oriental coins: applied anciently to a gold coin, corresponding to the Byzantine *denarius auri*, or crown of gold, and to the gold mohr of later times; afterwards to the staple silver coin corresponding to the modern rupee; in modern Persia a very small imaginary coin, of which 10,000 make a toman (now = about 75. 6d., but in 1677 = £3. 6s. 8d., Yule).

1624 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* 41 The usual Coin . . . within the Moguls Territories are Pice, Mammoodes, Roopees, and Dynaes. 1638 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 38 The Dina is gold worth thirty shillings. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E. India & P.* 407 And 100 Deniers one Mamoody. And 20 Pise one Shahee: Both which are Nominal, not Real. 1753 *HARWAY Trav.* (1762) I. v. lxiv. 292 The toman, bistie, and denaer are imaginary. *Ibid.* 293 We always computed the mildenaer or 1000 denaers, equal to an english crown of 5s. *Ibid.* 294 The silversmiths commonly make use of pieces of money instead of weights, especially assid denaers of 1 musical in weight. 1815 *ELPHINSTONE Ass. Causal* (1842) I. 391 In towns, the common pay of a labourer is one hundred denaurs (about fourpence half-penny) a-day, with food. 1841 — *Hist. Ind.* II. 67, 2000 dīnārs were given to him 'to pay for his washing'. 1850 *W. IRVING Mahomet* xxxiii. (1853) 172 An annual tribute of three thousand dinars or crowns of gold. 1883 *C. J. WILLS Mod. Persia* 63 *note*, The merchant-class, too, use the dinar, an imaginary coin. . . one thousand dinars make a keran, so one dinar is the 1000 of *gd.*

**Dinarchy. Obs. rare-°.** [*a. obs. F. dinarchie* (Cotgr.), *f. din-* improp. for *Di-2* (after *bi-, bin-*) + *Gr. ἀρχή rule.*]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Dinarchy*, the joynt Rule or Government of two Princes. 1721 *BAILEY, Dinarchy*, a Government by two.

**Dinast-:** see *DYNAST-*.

**Dinder, dial.** [*app. a modification of dener, dinneere, early forms of DENIER.*] A local term for the *denarii* or small coins found on sites of Roman settlements, *esp.* at Wroxeter in Shropshire.

1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Wroxeter*, Peasants, often plough up coins, called Dinders, that prove its antiquity. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Dinders*, small coins of the lower empire found at Wroxeter, Salop. Spelt *dynders* by Kennett. 1850 *Al Year Round* No. 3. 55 The dullest ploughboy working here . . . picks up denarii, and calls them dinders. 1873 *C. W. KING Early Ch. Numism.* 256 The clay disks, variously impressed, often found amongst Roman remains in this country, popularly called *dinders*.

**Dindge, var. of DINGE sb. and v.**

**Dindle (dind'l, dīn'l), v.** Chiefly (now only) *Sc. and north. dial.* In 5-6 dyn(d)le, 9 dinn'le, dinnel, dinnle. [*Derivation obscure; probably more or less onomatopoeic: cf. dingle, tingle, and tinkle; also Du. tintelen to ring, and to tickle, to prick or sting lightly, Flem. tinghelen to sting as a nettle (Kilian); also F. tintillant, tinging,*



ringing, tingling, *tintoner* to ting often, to glow, tingle, dingle (Cotgr.); in which there is a similar association of the vibration of sound with the thrill of feeling.]

1. *intr.* To tinkle; to ring or make a noise that thrills and causes vibration.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 121/2 Dyndelyn, tinnio. 1808 MAYNE *Siller Gun* 1. 115 Wi' that, the dinlin drums rebound. 1837 *TENNANT Papistry Storm'd* 5 Dinnelin Deaf Meg and Crookit Mou [two Cannons] Begoud wi' ane terrific blatter At the great steeple's found to batter. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 165 'The voice of him was like a solan's, and dinnle'd in folks' lugs.

b. *trans.* To thrill or cause to vibrate with sound.

(To dindle the sky = to make the welkin ring.) 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* x. xiv. 160 Than the Latynis and eyk pepill Troians. The hevynnis dyndilt [1553 dynilt] with a schowt at anis. 1845 *Whistlebinkie* (Sc. Songs) Ser. iii. (1890) I. 379 A steeple that dinnle the skye Wi' a clinkin' auld timmer-tongued bell.

2. *intr.* To be in a state of vibration from some loud sound, shock, or percussion; to tremble, quiver, reel.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. viii. He dyd commande hys trompettes to blowe the bloody sownes, in suche wyse that the ground trembled and dyndled. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* viii. iv. 126 The brayis dyndilt [1553 dynilt], and all down can dusche. 1556 DRANT *Horace* A. vij. They made the quaquering soyle To dindle and to shake again. 1814 SCOTT *Waverley* xlv. 'Garring the very stone and lime wa's dinnle wi' his screeching.' 1871 V. H. WADDELL *Psalm* civ. 32 Wha leuks on the lan', an' it dinnles.

3. *intr.* To tingle, as with cold or pain.

1383 *Cath. Angl.* 100/1 To Dindyle, condolete. 1577 STANYHURST in *Holinshead Chron.* (1587) II. 26/1 His fingers began to nibble. . . his ears to dindle, his head to dazle. 1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.*, Dindle, to reel or stagger from a blow. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, To Dindle or Dinnle, the thrill or reaction of a part after a blow or exposure to excessive cold. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.*, Dinnle, to tingle as from a blow, or in the return of circulation after intense cold. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 173 'Young things wi' the reid life dinnling and stending in their members.'

Hence Dindling *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1578 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* 234 Eares ache and dindling, put in the juice [of Feuerfew] and stope it in. 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract. Wks.* (1845) I. 87 The dinneling of the rod is yet in the flesh. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrod. Chym.* go He could after a while feel it. . . run along his arms to his very fingers ends, with a dindling and pricking as it run along. 1808 [See DINDLE v. 1.]

Dindle (di'nd'l, di'n'l), *sb.*<sup>1</sup> *dial.* Also dinnle. [f. DINDLE v.] A thrill, a tingle.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxv. 'At the first dinnle o' the sentence.' 1858 MRS. OLIPHANT *Laird of Norlaw* III. 90 It's something to succeed. . . even though you do get a dinnle thereby in some corner of your own heart.

Dindle, *sb.*<sup>2</sup> *dial.* Popular name of various yellow Composite flowers: see *quots.*

1787 W. MARSHALL *E. Norfolk Gloss.*, Dindles, common and corn sow-thistles; also the taller hawkweeds. 1898 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Dindle. (2) *Leontodon Taraxacum*. *Norfolk Suff.*

Dindle-dandle, *v.* [Reduplicated form of DANDLE v., with change of vowel, expressing alternation.] *trans.* To dandle or toss up and down, or to and fro.

c 1550 COVERDALE *Carrying Christ's Cross* x. (ed. 1) 107 Rem. (Parker Soc. 1846) 263 Whether it be smell that Chrystes body should be dynde-dandle & vied, as they vse it.

Dine (doin), *v.* [ME. *dine-n*, a. F. *dine-r*, in OF. *disner* (*disigner*, *disigner*) = Pr. *disnar*, (*dinar*, *dinar*), It. *disinare*, *desinare*, med. L. *disnare* (from OF.). Generally held to be:—late L. type \**dis-junare*, for *disjejunare* to breakfast, f. *dis*-expressing undoing (Dis- 4) + *jejunum* fast; the intervening stages being *disj'nar*, *disnar*, *disner*.

In this view *disner* contains the same elements ultimately as F. *déjeuner*, OF. *déjeuner* to breakfast, DISJUNE, and owes its greater phonetic reduction (cf. *aider*:—L. *adjutare*) to its belonging to an earlier period. The shifting of meaning whereby *disner* ceased to be applied to the first meal of the day, while its form ceased to recall L. *jejunum* or OF. *jeûner*, would facilitate the subsequent introduction of *desjeûner* with the required form and sense.]

1. *intr.* To eat the principal meal of the day, now usually taken at or after mid-day; to take DINNER. Const. *on* or *upon* (what is eaten), *off* (a stock or supply).

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 558 [Hiil] nolde panne wende a vot, ar hil dinede bere. c 1300 *Senyn Sag.* (W.) 3830 For my wil was with tham to dine. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl. A.* Part. 105 Goode gees and gryss, Gowe dyne, gowe! c 1430 *Stans Puer* 64 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 31 And where-so-euere pou be to digne or to suppe, Of gentilles take salt with bi knyf. 1526-34 TINDALE *John* xli. 12 Jesus sayde vnto them: come and dyne [WYCLIF, *et* 36; *Rev. Vers.* break your fast]. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xlii. 217 They rose & herd masse, & dyndid. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. ix. 35 His raw-bone cheekes. . . Were shronke into his lawes, as he did never dine. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 159, I am faine to dine and sup with water and bran. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 104 P. 1 Jenny sent me Word she would come and dine with me. 1782 COWPER *Gilpin* 195 All the world would stare, If wife should dine at Edmonton, And I should dine at Ware. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xliii. I also like to dine on becaficas. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Heroism* Wks. (Bohn) I. 106 A great man scarcely knows how he dines [or] how he dresses. 1886 BESANT *Childr. Gibbon* i. x. Malenda dines off cold tea and bread.

b. *Phrases.* To dine forth or out: to dine away from home. To dine with Duke Humphrey: to go dinnerless.

Of this phrase the origin is not altogether clear. In the 17th c. it was associated with Old St. Paul's, London, and said of those who, while others were dining, passed their time walking in that place, or sitting in 'the chair of Duke Humphrey', or 'at Duke Humphrey's table'. According to Stowe, the monument of Sir John Beauchamp there was 'by ignorant people misnamed to be' that of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, son of Henry IV (who was really buried at St. Albans). Nares says an (adjacent) part of the church was termed *Duke Humphrey's Walk*. (A different origin is however given by Fuller.) The equivalent phrase in Edinburgh appears to have been 'To dine with St. Giles and the Earl of Murray' (who was interred in St. Giles's Church): see *quot.* 1680, and Irving *Hist. Sc. Poetry* 579.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. ii. 211 If any aske you for your Master, say he dines forth. 1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* (Nares s. v. *Duke Humphrey*), To seek his dinner in Poules with duke Humphrey. 1599 BR. HALL *Sat.* iii. vii. 6 Trow'st thou where he dind to day? In sooth I saw him sit with Duke Humfray. 1604 *Penniless Parl. Threadbare Poets* (Farmer), Let me dine twice a week at Duke Humphry's table. 1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midn.* ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XIII. 31 Are they none of Duke Humphreys furies? Do you think that they devised this plot in Paul's to get a dinner? 1639 MAYNE *City Match* iii. iii. Ibid. XIII. 264 Your penurious father, who was wont To walk his dinner out in Pauls. Yes, he was there As constant as Duke Humphrey.] 1655 FULLER *Hist. Camb.* (1840) 225 Being . . . loath to pin himself on any table uninvited, he was fain to dine with the chair of duke Humphrey. . . namely, reading of books in a stationer's shop in Paul's churchyard. a 1661 — *Worthies*, London (1898), After the death of Duke Humphrey (when many of his former alms-men were at a losse for a meal's meat), this proverb did alter its copy; to dine with Duke Humphrey importing to be dinnerless. 1680 FA. SEMPELL *Banishment. Poverty* 87, I dind't with saints and noblemen, Even sweet St. Giles and the Earl of Murray. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* iv. (Farmer), My mistress and her mother must have dined with Duke Humphrey, had I not exerted myself. 1835 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 88, I was obliged to 'dine with Duke Humphrey', and content myself with a few buns. [1858 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. lxxviii. 33 To turn them all over to Duke Humphrey's mess.]

† 2. *trans.* To eat to have for dinner. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1277 3yf oos sum what to dyne. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T. 129 'Now, maister', quod the wyf, 'What wil ye dine?' 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvi. viii. She prayd hym take a lityl morsel to dyne.

3. To furnish or provide (a person) with a dinner; to entertain at dinner; to accommodate for dining purposes.

1399 *LANGL. Rich. Redeles* III. 60 The dewe dame dineth hem . . . And fostrich hem forth till they file kunne. 1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midn.* ii. i. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XIII. 28 As much bread, as would dine a sparrow. a 1714 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) II. 674 He often dined the minister that preached. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxvii. An oaken table massive enough to have dined Johnnie Armstrong and his merry men. 1840 LEVER *H. Lorrainer* i. We. . . were dined by the citizens of Cork. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* II. xi. 197 The way to manage your Englishman . . . is to dine him. 1887 *Illust. Lond. News* 4 June 644 The saloon is capable of dining 118 passengers.

Dine (doin), *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. DINE v.] The act of dining; dinner.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6502 They ben so pore . . . They myght not oonyes yewe me a dyne. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* iv. 631 That thay to their dine suld dreis thame haistelle. 1793 BURNS *Auld Lang Syne* iii. We twa hae paidlet i' the burn, Frae mornin sun till dine. ? a 1800 *Fair Annie & Sweet Willie* xiii. in *Child Ballads* (1885) II. lxxiii. 194/1 When ye come to Annie's bower, She will be at her dine.

Diner (doin), [f. DINE v. + ER.]

1. One who dines; a dinner-guest.

1815 L. HUNT *Feast of Poets* 8 The diners and barmaids all crowded to know him. 1851 MAYNE *Reid Scalp Hunt*. ii. After the regular diners had retired. 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXIII. 218 Dinners are far fewer than formerly, and the diners are chosen rather more exclusively.

b. *Diner-out*: one who is in the habit of dining from home; *esp.* one who cultivates the qualities which make him an eligible guest at dinner-tables.

1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Plymley's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 162/1 He is . . . a diner out of the highest lustre. 1834 BYRON *Juan* xvi. lxxxii, A brilliant diner out, though but a curate. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iv. Poems 1890 VI. 154 A liberal landlord, graceful diner-out. 1862 *Fraser's Mag.* July 46 He was also a *bon-vivant*, a 'diner-out' and a story-teller, and a man of convivial habits.

2. U. S. A railway dining car.

1890 *Commercial Gas.* (Cincinnati) 29 June, One coach, the chaircar, sleeper and diner . . . overturned. 1894 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 3 Jan., A new dining car which . . . is the first diner . . . built by that company.

Diner(e), *obs. forms of DINERO.*

|| *Dinero* (dinēro). [Sp. *dinero* penny, coin, money:—L. *dēnarius*: cf. DENTIER.] a. 'A money of account in Alcantare, the twelfth part of a sueldo' (Simmonds *Dict. Trade* 1858). b. A Peruvian coin, one tenth of the sol, equivalent to about 4d. English.

1835 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* i. 5 Each Sueldo being divided into 12 Dineros. 1868 SYD *Bullion* 147 The Spanish Assay Mark is . . . 12 dineros of 24 grains . . . for Silver.

† *Dines*, *Obs.* [? a corruption of DIGNESSE.]

In phr. *By God's dines*, by God's dignity or honour: cf. DENTIE.

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* (Percy Soc.) 81 Gieue me good words, or, by God's dines Ile buckle ye for all your birdsip. *Ibid.* 102 Ile fight with the next man I meet . . . by Gods dines. 1605 *Tryall Chev.* II. i. Gods dynes, I am an Onyon if I had not rather [etc.].

† *Dinetic*, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. *δινητός* whirled round (f. *δινέω* to spin round; cf. *δίνος* whirling, rotation) + -ic.] Of or belonging to rotation; rotatory.

1668 GLANVILLE *Plus Ultra* x. 72 Of the Spots and Dinetic motion of the Sun.

† *Dinetic*, a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + AL] = prec.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. v. 294 The Sun . . . hath also a dinetic motion and rowles upon its owne poles. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* III. 168 This great Argument against the Dinetic Motion of the Earth. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 193 A spherical figure is most commodious for dinetic motion or revolution upon its own Axis.

Dinful (di'nfəl), a. [f. DIN *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of din or resonant noise; noisy.

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 31 The trumpet-tongued exploits of dinful war. 1889 A. T. PASK *Eyes Thames* 73 The gong is beaten at quick intervals, but even that dinful sound is not sufficient to keep one awake.

Ding (ding), *v. arch. or dial.* Also 4-6 dyng(e). Pa. t. sing. 4- dang (5- north.), 3-5 dong, 3-4 dange, 4-5 dange, 7 dung; pl. 4-5 dungen (-yn), dongen, 5-6 dong(e), 6-7 dung; also 4-5 dange, 4- (5- north.) dang; 4 (south.) dynged, 6 ding'd, dinged, 6-7 danged. Pa. pple. 3-5 dungen (-yn, -in), 5 dwngyn, dounge, 4-5 dongen (-yn, -un), 6- Sc. dung (6-7 doun, 6 donge); also 6-7 (south.) dingd, ding'd. [Frequent from the end of the 13th c. (in later use chiefly northern), but not recorded in OE. Probably from Norse: cf. Icel. *dengja* to hammer, to whet a scythe, Sw. *dänga* to bang, thump, knock hard, Da. *dänge* to bang, beat. In Norse it is a weak verb, and the strong conjugation in Eng., which after 15th c. is Sc. or north. dial., may be on the analogy of *sing*, *fing*, etc.: cf. BRING.]

† 1. *intr.* (or *absol.*) To deal heavy blows; to knock, hammer, thump. *Obs.* (or ? north. dial.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 19356 (Edin.) Pan wi' suaipis þai þaim suang, and gremil on þair corsis dange. c 1300 *Havelok* 2329 Þe gylemen on þe tabour dinge. 13.. *Coer de L.* 5270 Kyng Richard took his ax ful strong, And on the Sarezen he dong. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xvii. 179 Noper peter þe porter . . . ne paul with his fauchon, That wolde defende þe heuene dore . . . dynghe ich neuere so late. 15.. *Merry Jest Mylner Abington* 133 in *Hazl. E. P.* P. III. 105 With two staues in the stoure They dange thereon, whyles they myght doure. 1828 SCOTT *F. M.* Perth xix, That Harry Smith's head was as hard as his stithy, and a hail clan of Highlandmen dinging at him?

2. *trans.* To beat, knock, strike with heavy blows; to thrash, flog. To ding to death: to kill by repeated blows. (Now *dial.*, chiefly Sc. or north.)

c 1300 *Havelok* 215 The king . . . ofte dede him sore swinge, And wit hondes smerte dinge. *Ibid.* 227 Thanne he hauede ben . . . ofte dungen. c 1325 *Metz. Hom.* (1862) 71 Thai . . . dange hym that hys body blede. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 38 He þat knowip his lordis wille, & maad him not redy to do þer after, schal be dongun wiþ mani dinginges. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2135 Dyng hom to deth er any dyn ryse. c 1400 *Yvaine & Gaw.* 3167 With his tayl the erth he dange. a 1529 SKELTON *Now sing we*, 8c. 17 Behold my body, how Lewes it donge with . . . scourges strong. 1533 BELLENDEN *Jewes* II. (1822) 115 He dang his hors with the spurris. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xvii. 151 He [the horse] was put in a neart car to drug and drau, quhar he vas euyl dung & broddit. 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) II. Nor cit sal it be leful to the said pedagogis to ding their disciples. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. iii. xxv, The rider fiercely dings His horse with iron heel. 1674 RAY *N. C.* Words 14 To Ding, to Beat. 1862 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 88 He's sairest dung that's paid wi' his an wand. 1870 RAMSAY *Remin.* v. 146 Let ae dail ding anither. *Mod. Suffolk coll.* Say that again, and I'll ding you in the head.

† b. To crush with a blow, smash. *Obs.*

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 104, [I] wil kupe on hem my miz; & dyngen hem al to douste. 1593 STANYHURST *Eneis* III. (Arb.) 89 Dingd with this squising and massiue burthen of Ætna.

† c. To thrust through, pierce (with a violent thrust). *Obs.*

1536 BELLENDEN *Crom. Scot.* ix. xxix. (Jam.), Scho dang hir self with ane dagger to the hert, and fell down deid. *Ibid.* xv. ix. (Jam.), He dong hym throw the body with ane swerd afore the altar.

3. *fig.* To 'beat', overcome, surpass, excel.

[1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxviii. 9 Dungen is the deidly dragon Lucifer.] 1744 RAMSAY *Tea-t. Misc.* (1733) I. 24 Auld springs wad ding the new. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* lxxvi, It dings Balmainhapple out and out. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, Ding, to surpass or get the better of a person. 1893 STEVENSON *Catriona* 188 We'll ding the Campbells yet in their own town. *Mod. Berwickshire Prov.*, Duns dings a'.

4. To knock, dash, or violently drive (a thing) in some direction, e.g. away, down, in, out, off, over, etc. To ding down, to knock down, thrust down, overthrow, demolish; to ding out, to drive out or expel by force.

13.. E. E. ALLIT. P. B. 1266 Digen dekenes to deþe, dungen down clerkes. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 504 He dyngis out þe deuyf fra þe hertis of his seruautis. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 71 If I bigge ageyn þe þing þat I ding doun I mak mesilife a trespassor. c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxvii. 36 Bot þai wad dwngyn wellie away. 1513



DOUGLAS *Aeneis* x. v. 154 Manfully . . to withstand At the coast syde, and dying thame of the land. c 1565 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 64 His Thigh-Bone was dung in two by a Piece of a misframed Gun. a 1572 Knox *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I. 204 The dang the scallatiff (f) housis. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 31 a. The bespraying of mens braines done out against them. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* v. 156 Prometheus . . Is ding'd to hell. 1601 — *Passion & Kath.* iii. 4 Hee dings the pots about. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch. v. v. Gur.* Downe with the dore. Kas. 'Slight, ding it open. 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 50 The Duke brandishing his sword . . dung downe his enemies on euery side. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 37 Ready . . to ding the book a coits distance from him. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* 357 That which seemeth to ding out the bottom of your comforts. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I. xxvii. He . . dang in their teeth into their throat. 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I.* (1829) 24 They masterfully dang up the outer court gates. 1676 ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* ix. (1848) 145 Rudders being . . dung off their hinges. 1686 tr. Chardin's *Trav.* 67 Wind . . which if it be violent dings 'em upon the coast. 1785 *Spanish Rivals* 8 Sometimes he dings his own head against a post. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxviii. 'You and the whigs hae made a vow to ding King Charles aff the throne.' 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* xii. I have been . . trying to ding you out of my head. 1886 HALL *Caine Son of Hagar* I. i. 'That's the way to ding 'em over.'

b. Without extension. (In quotes. *neuter passive*, as in 'a loaf that cuts badly'.)

1786 BURNS *A Dream* iv. But Facts are cheels that winna ding. An' downa be disputed. *Mod. Sc. Provs.* Facts are stubborn things; they'll neither ding nor drive [i. e. they can neither be moved by force as inert masses, nor driven like cattle].

† 5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To throw oneself with force, precipitate oneself, dash, press, drive. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 1263 Tho thai dongen faste-to-geder While the longe day endured. c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 122 All they schall to-gedyr drynge. And euerychon to oþer dyng. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE I. 411 On other side full fast on him thai dange. 1627 DRAVTON *Moon Calf Poems* (1748) 182 They . . drive at him as fast as they could ding.

b. To precipitate or throw oneself down, fall heavily or violently. To ding on: to keep falling heavily, as rain (but in this use, associated with *beating on*). (Now only *Sc.*)

c 1460 *Trouneley Myst.* (Surtees) 141 Great dukes downe dynges for his greatt aw, And hym lowlys. 1554 LYNDSEY *Monarchie* 1222 Frome the Heuin the rane don dun Fourty dayis and fourty nychtis. 1602 MARSTON *Antons's Rev.* iv. iii. Wks. 1858 I. 123 As he headlong topsie turvie dinged downe, He still cri'd 'Melida!' 1663 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I* (1829) 44 A great rain, dinging on night and day.

o. To throw oneself violently about, to fling, to bounce. To huff and ding: to bounce and swagger.

1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 64 To Ding, to fling. 1680 *New Catch in Roxb. Ball.* V. 249 Jack Presbyter huffs and dings, And dirt on the Church he flings. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew.* To Huff and Ding, to Bounce and Swagger. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux's Strat.* iii. iii. I dare not speak in the House, while that Jade Gipseys dings about like a Fury. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* II. iii. He huffs and dings at such a rate, because we will not spend the little we have left.

6. In imprecations. = DASH v. II. *dial.*

1828 SCOTT *Nigel* xxvii. 'Deil ding your saul, sirrah, canna ye mak haste.' a 1860 *Maj. Jones Courtsh.* (Bartlett). You know it's a dinged long ride from Pineville. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* 85 Ding me if I remember a sample to match her. 1870 *Tounges Foot's Err.* (1883) 292 Ding my buttons if she ain't more Southern than any of our own gals. 1883 C. F. SMITH in *Trans. Amer. Philol. Soc.* 47 *Ding* and *dinged*, moderate forms of an oath . . peculiar to the South.

7. *Slang* or *Cant*: (see quot.).

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Ding*, to throw, or throw away . . To ding a person is to drop his acquaintance totally; also to quit his company, or leave him for the time present.

8. *Arch.* To cover a brick wall-surface with a thin coat of fine mortar, trowelled smooth, and jointed to imitate brickwork, not necessarily following the actual joints.

1893 A. BRAZELEY in *Lett.* 21 Nov. An architect, who showed me the letter containing the word *Dinging* told me the verb is in living technical use. 1894 [see below].

Hence *Dinging vbl. sb.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxlii. 3 Pat he deluyur vs of all temptacioun & dyngyng. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 7010 Dyngyng of deuels with hamers glowand. c 1400 [see 2]. 1611 COTGR., *Enfousure*, a beating or dinging. 1894 Laxton's *Price Book* 49 'Dinging (a coat of thick lime-white and the joints afterwards struck with a jointer)'.  
**Ding** (din), v. 2 [Echoic. But in use confounded with *DING v. 1* and *DIN v. 1*]

1. *intr.* To sound as metal when heavily struck; to make a heavy ringing sound.

1800 SHELLEY *Edipus* I. 236 Dinging and singing, From slumber I rung her. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ix. Sledge hammers were dinging upon iron all day long. 1871 *Daily News* 20 Jan. The bellow of the bombardment . . has been dinging in our ears.

2. *intr.* To speak with wearying reiteration. Cf.

1582 in Calderwood *Hist. Kirk* (1842-6) III. 658 To ding continually in his eares, and to perswade him to thinke his raigne unsure, wanting his mothers benediction. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Ding*, to taunt; to reprove. 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, s.v., 'The Missis' as bin dinging' at me . . about Bessey knittin' the Maister a stockin' in a day. 1882 in *W. Worcester'sh. Gl.*

¶ To ding into the ears, 'to drive or force into the ears', appears to unite this with *DING v. 1* and *DIN v.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* iv. (1887) 233 Inculcating and dinging it in the eiris and myndes of all. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Conq.* II. iii. If I'm to have any good, let it come of itself, not to keep dinging it, dinging it into one's. 1853 THACKERAY in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 557 To try and ding into the ears of the great, stupid, virtue-proud English . . that there are some folks as good as they in America. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 227 What else does Hopeful ding into the deafest ear except—hope, hope's the thing?

Hence *Dinging vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1800 W. IRVING *Sketch-bk.*, *Boat's Head Tavern* (1887) 139 The din of carts, and the accursed dinging of the dust-man's bell.

**Ding** (din), sb. 1. *dial.* [f. *DING v. 1*] The act of dinging: a. a knock, a smart slap; b. a violent thrust, push, or driving.

a 1845 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Ding*, a smart slap; particularly with the back of the hand. 1876 WHITBY *Gloss.*, *Ding*, a blow or thrust; the disturbance of a crowd. 'A ding an' a stour', a commotion and dust.

**Ding**, sb. 2 and *adv.* The stem of *DING v. 2*, used as an imitation of the ringing sound of a heavy bell, or of metal when struck. Often adverbial or without grammatical construction, esp. when repeated.

1600 SHAKS. *A. P. L. v.* iii. 21 When Birds do sing, hey ding a ding, ding. 1801 M. G. LEWIS *Tales of Wonder*, *Grim White Woman* xliii. 'Ding-a-ding! ding-a-ding! Hark! hark! In the air how the castle-bells ring! 1808 MAYNE *Siller Gun* iv. 143 ding, ding, ding, the bells ring in. a 1845 HOOD *To Vauxhall* 2 It hardly rains—and hark the bell!—ding-dingle. 1859 CAPERN *Ball & Songs* 92 Whistling and cooing, Ding, down, delly.

¶ Confounded with *DIN sb.*

1749 J. RAY *Hist. Reb.* (1752) 383 The noisy ding of the great falls of water. 1868 DORAN *Saints & Sin.* I. 114 The Puritan pulpits resounded . . with the ding of politics.

† **Ding**, sb. 3. *Obs.* Also *dinge*. Some kind of household vessel.

1594 *Inv.* in *Archaeol.* XLVIII. 131 Imprimis one great dinge for bread iiii'. 1624 *Ibid.* 150 One trunk, one ding, one flagon.

**Ding**, *Sc. var.* *DIGNE a. Obs.* worthy.

† **Ding-ding**, *Obs.* Also *ding-dong*. An expression of endearment.

1564 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest* (1888) 91 He goeth a woyng, my dyng, dyng; and if he spedeth, my dearilyng, what getteth he, my swetyng? 1602 WITTHALS *Dict.* 61 My ding-ding, my darling. a 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Philaster* v. iv. Let Philaster be deeper in request, my ding dongs, My pairs of dear indentures, kings of clubs.

**Ding-dong** (di'ndʒŋ), *adv.*, *sb.* and *a.* [Echoic.] *A. adv.*, or without grammatical construction.

1. An imitation of the sound of the bell.

c 1560 T. RICHARDS *Misogonus* in *Collier Hist. Dram. Poetry* (1879) II. 376 [In the midst of his play he hears the 'saunce bell' goe ding dong]. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 403 Full fadom fue thy Father lies. . . Sea-Nymphs hourly ring his knell. (Burthen: ding dong) Hark now I hear them, ding-dong bell. 1675 DRYDEN *Mistaken Husb.* I. ii. The Gold in his Pocket Chimes ding dong. 1844 DICKENS *Christm. Carol* v. Clash, clang, hammer; ding, dong, bell. Bell, dong, ding. a 1882 ROSSSETTI *Wks.* (1890) II. 343 And bells say ding to bells that answer dong.

2. 'Hammering away' at a subject; in good earnest, with a will.

1672 R. WILD *Poet. Licen.* 29 Their learned men will write Ding-dong. 1800 OTWAY *Caius Marius* II. ii. They are at it ding dong. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* (1872) VI. 361 We rallied the Church militant, And fell to work ding-dong, Sir. 1825 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. 207, I shall set to work at the 'Heiress' ding-dong. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, *Ding-dong*, in good earnest, with a will . . We in to it ding-dong, hammer and tongs.

B. *sb.*

1. The sound of a bell, a repeated ringing sound; a jingle of rime in verse or song; also a bell or other instrument that makes a ringing sound.

c 1560 T. RICHARDS *Misogonus* in *Collier Hist. Dram. Poetry* (1879) II. 375 [The old gentleman pulls the points off his own nose to give them as a reward to Cacurgus, who calls them 'ding-dongs', and rejoices that some of them have 'golden noses']. 1611 COTGR., *Dindan*, the ding-dong, or ringing out of bells. 1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 70. 3/a Her Sing-Songs . . sound as well as Country Ding-Dongs. a 1845 HOOD *Pair'd not Match'd* ix. If the bell Would ring her knell, I'd make a gay ding-dong of it. 1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Poet. & Imag.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 158 Who would hold the order of the almanac so fast but for the ding-dong, 'Thirty days hath September, etc.'? *Ibid.* 160 They do not longer value rattles and ding-dongs, or barbaric word-jingle.

2. *Horology.* An arrangement for indicating the quarters of the hour by the striking of two bells of different tones. Also *attrib.*

1828 SCOTT *Nigel* I. O! St. Dunstan has caught his eye . . he stands astonished as old Adam and Eve ply their ding-dong. 1850 E. B. DENISON *Clocks & Watches* (1867) 170 When there are more than 2 bells the hammers are worked by a chime barrel, because the chimes are not generally the same thing repeated, as they are with ding dong quarters. *Ibid.* 171 This may be . . made to indicate half quarters . . at about 50 min. past the hour . . the clock would strike 3 ding dongs and one bell more.

3. A term of endearment; = *DING-DING*, q. v.

C. *adj.* (attrib. use.)

1. Of or pertaining to the sound of bells or the jingle of rime.

*Ding-dong theory*, in *Science of Lang.*, a humorous name for the theory which refers the primitive elements of language to phonetic expression naturally given to a conception as it thrilled for the first time through the brain,

the utterance thus called forth being compared to the sound naturally emitted by a sonorous body when struck.

1792 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 9 You complain of the bells at Portslade, dingdong spot. 1800 — *Devil's Walk* 39 In ding-dong chime of sing-song rhyme. 1872 A. J. ELLIS *Presid. Addr. to Philol. Soc.* 10 'Take the three principal theories, irreverently termed *Pooh-pooh! Bow-wow! and Ding-dong!* *Ibid.* 13 The Ding-dong theory has, so far as I know, received no other name; let us call it *symphonies*. 1880 D. ASHER tr. L. Geiger's *Hist. Hum. Race* 28 It has in England been called the ding-dong theory.

2. Characterized by a rapid succession or alternation of blows or vigorous strokes; vigorously maintained, downright, desperate. *Ding-dong race*: a neck-and-neck race.

1864 *Daily Tel.* 7 Dec. A ding-dong race ensued for the remainder of the distance. 1870 *Daily News* 7 Dec. Could they hold the place under such a ding-dong pelting? 1879 *Fall Mall Budget* 17 Oct. 22 To read the . . story of that ding-dong fighting. 1883 W. E. NORRIS *No New Thing* III. xxxv. 224 If it came to a regular ding-dong tussle between us. 1883 E. PENNELL-ELMHIRST *Cream Leicestersh.* 333 By help of example and ding-dong determination.

3. *dial.* 'Great, startling, extraordinary.'

1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* s.v., I've gotten a job . . the wages bin nothin' very ding-dong.

D. *Comb.* ding-dong-doggedly *adv.* (*nonce-wd.*), with vigorous and dogged repetition of effort. 1870 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II. 439, I have been most perseveringly and ding-dong-doggedly at work.

**Ding-dong**, v. [Echoic: cf. *prec. sb.*]

1. *intr.* To ring as a bell, or like a bell; also *fig.* in reference to persistent or monotonous repetition.

1659 TORRIANO, *Tintillare*, to jangle, to gingle, to ding-dong, or ring shrill and sharp, as some bells do. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iv. i. But hark . . the tocsin begins ding-dong-ing. a 1845 BARNHAM *Ingl. Leg.*, *Knights & Lady*, First dinner bell rang out its euphonious clang At five . . and the last Ding-donged . . at half-past. 1890 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 5/3 She rarely takes up a new song . . year by year she 'ding-dongs at the same old ditties'. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* (1892) 136 You could have hammer-nailed and ding-donged to your heart's content.

2. *trans.* To assail with constant repetition of words. b. To repeat with mechanical regularity.

1797 T. PARK *Sonnets* 85 Honest Ned Whose jealous wife ding-dongs him. 1854 W. WATERWORTH *Eng. & Rome* 173 Some men . . dare to ding-dong in our ears the words.

**Dinge** (dindʒ), *sb.* Also 7 *dindge*. [See next.]

A broadish dint or depression on a surface caused by a knock or blow; a slight hollow or indentation.

1611 COTGR., *Bosselure*, a bruise, dinge, or dint, in a peece of plate, or metall. 1844 BAMFORD *Life of Radical* 42 His hat was napless, with . . dinges on the crown. 1862 MRS. RIDDLELL *World in Church* xvii. (1865) 189 In my keeping your pride shall not even get a dinge. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Dinge*, an indentation. 1894 *Times* 27 Oct. 8/1 The paint only is scratched, and there is not a dent or dinge anywhere else.

**Dinge**, v. 1 Also 7 *dindge*. [app. a northern dialect word, of recent appearance in literature; origin uncertain.]

Possibly representing an earlier \**denge* from ON. *denſja* to hammer, bang, beat: see *DING v.*, and cf. *dinge* from OE. *sgangan* = *sangan*. But later onomatopoeic origin from *dint* seems also possible.]

*trans.* To make a broadish hollow or depression in the surface of (anything), as by a knock; to dint, bruise, batter.

1611 COTGR., *Bosseler*, to dindge, or bruise, to make a dint in vessell of metall, or in a peece of plate. 1850 Lonsdale *Gloss.*, *Dinge*, to dint, to bruise, to make a hollow. 1871 *Daily News* 21 Sept. Its brass scabbard is dinged and bent in two or three places. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Dinge*, to indent, to bruise. (It rhymes with *hinge*.)

Hence *Dinged* (dindgd) *ppl. a.*; *dinged work*, repoussé work in metal.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Meck.*, *Dinged-work*, work embossed by blows which depress one surface and raise the other. 1885 FITZPATRICK *Life T. N. Burke* I. 239 A heavy long-tailed coat and a dinged high hat.

**Dinge**, v. 2 *dial.* or *rare colloq.* [Belongs to *DINGY a.*] *trans.* To make dingy.

1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Amicus Redon*, A suit, originally of a sad brown, but which . . has been dinged into a true professional sable. 1882 *Chamb. Jnl.* 525 'My cabin is rather dinged' was the apology of the oyster dredger as he ushered me into his yawl. 1891 *Railand Gloss.*, s.v., It dinges (or dindges) my hands sitting in the house.

*Dinged ppl. a.*: see *DING v. 1* 6.

*Dinged* (dindgd), *ppl. a.*: see *DING v. 1*

*Dingee*, *nonce-wd.* [f. *DINGHY*: cf. *BARGEE*.]

One of the crew of a dinghy.

1836 E. HOWARD R. *Rever* xxvii, I ordered the dingees to be piped away.

† *Dinger*, *Obs.* ? = *DING sb. 3*

1833 J. KENE in *Weaver Wells Wills* (1890) 40, Ij candel-styks of latyn, vj dyngers of pewter.

¶ **Dinghy**, *dingey* (di'ngi). Also 9 *dingy*, *dingee*, *dinghee*. [a. Hindi *dāngi* or *dāngi* small boat, wherry-boat, dim. of *dāngā*, *dāngā*, a larger boat, sloop, coasting vessel. The spelling with *h* in Eng. is to indicate the hard *g*.]

1. Originally, a native rowing-boat in use upon Indian rivers; of various sizes and shapes, resembling sometimes a canoe, sometimes a wherry. In the West of India applied to a small sailing-boat used on the coast.



[1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 242 Dingies are vessels used at Bombay, and are navigated sometimes by rowing with paddles. They have one mast, which rakes much forward. On the mast is hoisted a sail, resembling a settee-sail.] 1820 T. WILLIAMSON *E. Ind. Vade Mecum* II. 159 (V.) On these larger pieces of water there are usually canoes, or dingies. 1832 MUNDY *Pen & Pencil Sk. Ind.* II. 148 A little dinghee, or Ganges wherry. 1835 BURNES *Trav. Bokhara* (ed. 2) I. 15 We were met by several 'dingies' full of armed men. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 185 Wherries, or dinghees, manned by two rowers and a steersman, are to be found in numbers at all the wharfs. 1851 *Great Exhib. Offic. Cat.* II. 909 The Dingee or Bum-boat of Bombay, is a small boat, from 12 to 20 feet in length, with a raking mast, and a yard the same length as the boat. *Ibid.* 910 Cutch Dingee. These vessels are from 30 to 50 feet in length, some of them are decked wholly, others only about the mizen mast, and a small part forward. 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport Brit. Burma* I. 19 We set out on our hopeless task in a small dinghy.

2. Hence extended to small rowing-boats used elsewhere: *spec. a.* 'a small extra boat in men-of-war and merchant ships' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-book*); also, the boat or 'tender' of a yacht, steam-launch, or similar craft; *b.* a small pleasure rowing-boat; usually on the Thames, a small light skiff, clinker-built, for one, sometimes two, pair of sculls, and with or without outriggers.

1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xi. Jump up here and lower down the dingey. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. (1879) 169 Mr. Chaffers took the dingey and went up two or three miles further. 1873 *Daily News* 16 Aug., Credit must be given to the scullers for even venturing out in their little dingies in such rough water. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 147 A dingy is, useful for landing the men. 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 30 Sept. 268/3 They had but just time to get into the dinghy, a boat 13 ft. long and 4 ft. wide, in which they drifted nearly a thousand miles across the Atlantic. 1885 *Act 48-9 Vict.* c. 76 § 29 The term 'vessel' shall include any boat, randan, wherry, skiff, dingey, shallop, punt, canoe, raft, or other craft.

### 3. Comb. dinghy-man.

1878 D. KEMP *Yacht & Boat Sailing* (1880) 518 Dinghy-man. The man who has charge of the dinghy of a yacht, whose duty it is to go ashore on errands.

**Dingily** (dindzili), *adv.* [f. DINGY *a.* + -LY 2.] In a dingy manner; with a dirty or dull black appearance.

1846 *Lit. Souvenir* 102 This wainscoting looks but dingily. 1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I. 757 Trowers, dimly and dingily seen through the separation of his swallow-tailed coat. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T.* (1851) II. xv. 226 Yonder dingily white remnant of a huge snow-bank.

+ **Dingily**, *adv.* 2. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [? f. DING *v.*] ? Forcibly, as one that dings a thing down.

a 1555 *Philpot Exam. & Writ.* (Parker) 370 Thence... do confute so dingily the sentence and saying of Floribell.

**Dinginess** (dindziness), [f. DINGY *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being dingy; disagreeable want of brightness or freshness of colouring.

1818 in TODD. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 208 Something in... the dinginess of my dress... struck the clerks with reverence. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* II. xiv. 10 A certain dinginess of appearance is respectable. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* i. ii. There was not even a flower-box to redeem the dinginess of the outlook.

**Dingle** (dingl), *sb.* [Of uncertain origin. A single example meaning 'deep hollow, abyss' is known in 13th c.; otherwise, the word appears to have been only in dialectal use till the 17th c., when it began to appear in literature. In the same sense *dimble* is known from the 16th c. *Dimble* and *dingle* might be phonetic doublets: cf. *cramble* and *crangle*.] A deep dell or hollow; now usually applied (app. after Milton) to one that is closely wooded or shaded with trees; but, according to Ray and in mod. Yorkshire dialect, the name of a deep narrow cleft between hills.

a 1240 *Soules Wards in Cott. Hom.* 263 His runes ant his domes be derne beoð ant deopre þen eni sea dingle [=abyss of the sea: cf. Ps. xxix. 6 *Vulg.* Judicia tua abyssus multa]. 1630 *Drayton Muses Elizium* ii. 29 In Dingles deepe, and Mountains hore... They cumbered the tuskie Boare. 1634 *Milton Comus* 311, I know each lane, and every alley green, Dingle, or bushy dell of this wild wood. 1636 *JAMES Iter Lanc.* 357 Amongst y<sup>e</sup> Dingles and y<sup>e</sup> Appennines. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 14 Dingle, a small clough or valley between two steep hills. 1757 *Dyer Fleete* i. 134 Dingles and dells, by lofty fir embow'd. 1796 *SOUTHEY Occas. Pieces* v. Poems II. 226 Seek some sequestered dingle's coolest shade. 1820 *Scott Lady of L.* III. i. 12 Both field and forest, dingle, cliff, and dell, And solitary heath, the signal knew. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, Dingle, a cleft or narrow valley between two hills.

Hence **Dingly** *a.*, abounding in dingles, of the nature of a dingle.

1841 *HODGSON Hist. Northmbl.* II. III. 393/a Stone-croft burn... joins the dingly channel of the brook. 1855 *Chamb. Jnrl.* III. 260 Sweet dingly dells and bosky bowers.

**Dingle** (dingl), *v.* [In sense 1 app. dim. of DING *v.* 2: cf. *tingle*, *jingle*. But in the other senses mixed up with *dindle* and *tingle*.]

1. *intr.* To ring as a bell, or glass; to tinkle, jingle. Hence **Dingling** *vbl. sb.*

1827 *PRAED Poems* (1865) II. 220 Thus north and south, and east and west, The chimes of Hymen dingle. 1849 *Knife & Fork* 16 Amid the dingling of glasses.

2. *intr.* To ring or tingle, as the ears with sound. 1753-80 *BARRÉ Adv.* D 750 Dingle or dindle: mine eares ring, or dingle, *tininit aures*.

3. *intr.* and *trans.* To tingle (with cold, a blow, etc.).

1854 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* (1862) 18 If its particles happen to be set a-vibrating by a sharp dingling blow. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, Dingle, to tingle. 'I've nettled mysen, an' my fingers dingles unbetable.' 1886 S. W. LINC. *Gloss.* s. v. My arm begins to dingle and feel queer.

4. *intr.* To vibrate with sound; = DINDLE *v.* 2. 1833 *SCOTT Wav.* xlvii, 'Garring the very stane-and-line wa's dingle wi' his screeching.' [So later ed.; *original ed.*, 1814, had *dinnle*, the Scotch form of DINDLE.]

**Dingle-bird**, [f. DINGLE *v.* 1] The bell-bird of Australia, *Mysantha melanophrys*.

1870 *WILSON Austral. Songs* 30 The bell-like chimings of the distant dingle-bird. 1883 *HARPER Poems* 78, I... list the tinkling of the dingle-bird.

**Dingle-dangle** (dingl'dæŋgl), *adv.*, *sb.* 1, and *a.* [redupl. f. DANGLE. Cf. *Icel.* and *Sw.* *dingla* to dangle, *Da. dingle* to dangle, to bob.]

*A. adv.* In a dangling manner; hanging loosely. 1598 *FLORIO, Spondolone*, dingle-dangle, dangling downe. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Triballer*, to goe dingle dangle, wig wag. 1785 *WARTON Notes on Milton* (T.), By dingle... he understands boughs hanging dingle-dangle over the edge of the dell.

*B. sb.* A dangling or swinging to and fro; *concr.* a dangling appendage.

1622 *MABER tr. Aleman's Guzman D'Alf.* II. 240 With as many Bobs and other Dingle-Dangles hanging at every one of these. 1702 *VANBRUGH False Friend* II. 4, He'll be hanged: and then what becomes of thee? Why, the honour to a dingle-dangle by him. 1855 *CAPT. CHAMIER Journ. France*, etc. I. xi. 173 Rustic beauties, who... adorned their hair with silver skewers and with dingle-dangles.

*C. adj.* Hanging loosely and moving to and fro; swinging, dangleing.

a 1693 *URQUHART Rabelais* III. xi (Jam.) This dingle-dangle wagging of my tub. 1746 *Brit. Mag.* 294 This dingle dangle Figure of Gallantry that capers next.

So **Dingle-dangle** *v.*, to hang loosely dangling or swinging to and fro.

1632 *SHERWOOD*, To dingle-dangle, *triballer*. 1708 *WILSON*, etc. tr. *Petronius Arbitr* 46 Purple Tassels and Fringes dingle dangle about it. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, Dingle-dangle, to dangle loosely... said of pendulous or swinging objects.

**Dingle-dangle**, *sb.* 2. *rare* -1. [f. DING-DONG: cf. DINGLE *v.*] A dinging or ringing of metal.

1708 *MORTEUX Rabelais* v. i. (1737) 2 This dingle dangle with Pans, Kettles, and Basons, the Corybantian Cymbals of Cybele.

So **Dingle-dongle** *v.* [after DING-DONG]. 1859 *Caplan Bal. & Songs* 41 The dinner-bell, the dinner-bell, That dingle dongs through the dell.

**Dingone**, *obs.* form of DIGN *a.*, DINE *v.*

|| **Dingo** (dingo). [Native Australian name in an obs. dialect of N.S. Wales.

The nearest name in Ridley *Kamilaroi* is *jūngō* in the (now probably extinct) language of George's River; in the extinct *Turawal* of Botany Bay, the name was *jūgāng*.]

The wild, or semi-domesticated dog of Australia, *Canis dingo*.

1789 *TENCH Botany Bay* 83 The only domestic animal they [the Aborigines] have is the dog, which in their language is called *Dingo*. 1790 J. HUNTER *App. White's Voy.* N. S. Wales Wks. 1837 IV. 493 A Dingo, or Dog of New South Wales. 1804 G. BARRINGTON *Hist. N. S. Wales* xi. 430 The Dog or Dingo barks in a way peculiar to itself. 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* vi. 153 The dingo, warragal, or native dog does not hunt in packs. 1868 *CARLETON Austral. Nights* 5 The fierce dingo's hideous eye. 1884 *Illustr. Sydney News* 26 Aug. 5/3 The... sundowners... are becoming as rare as the dingoes.

+ **Dingthrift** (diŋθrift). *Obs.* [f. DING *v.* 1 + THRIFT.] A spendthrift, a prodigal.

1567 *DRANT Horace Sat.* i. (R.), Witte thou therefore, a drunkard be a ding thrift and a knave? 1579 E. HAKE *News Powles Churchyard* Eijb, That gallows should such Dingthrifts recompence. 1624 *SANDERSON Serm.* (1632) 494 The Ding-thrifts proverb is, Lightly come, lightly goe. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel. Gen.* (1693) 1160 The spendthrift or dingthrift had spent that money also. *attrib.* 1597-8 *Br. Hall Sat.* IV. v. 59 The ding-thrift heire, his shift-got summe mispent.

2. The name of an obsolete game.

1312 in *Mem. Ripon* II. 72 Will. Pistor de Rypon... fuit inventor... cuiusdam ludi pestiferi et a jure reprobati, qui in vulgari dicitur Dyngthryffes. [1887 *Academy* 3 Sept. 147/3.] Hence **Dingthrift** *a.*, prodigal, wasteful.

1655 R. YOUNGE *Agst. Drunkards* 3 What may the many millions of these ding-thrifts dearth-makers consume.

**Dingy** (dindzi), *a.* [A recent word of obscure origin: not recognized by Dr. Johnson. Richardson (1837) says 'Dingy and dinginess are common in speech, but not in writing', and gives only quot. 1790 (sense 2). If Pegge's and Ellis's word be the same (which from the ambiguity of the spelling *ng* is uncertain) it would appear to be a south-eastern dialect word which has slowly made its way into literary use.

It has been conjectured to be a deriv. of *dunge*, which is favoured by the explanation of sense 1, given by Pegge, and in other dialect glossaries; but the pronunciation should then have been (dingi). Also the early quotes. for sense 2 appear to refer solely to colour.]

1. *dial.* Dirty. 1736 *PROG Kenticisms*, Dingy, dirty. 1749 W. ELLIS *Shepherd's Guide* 351 What we, in Hertfordshire, call tagging a sheep... is cutting... away, with a pair of shears, the

dingy wool from the hinder parts. 1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, Dingy ('g' soft), coated with dirt.

2. Of a (disagreeably) dark and dull colour or appearance; formerly applied to a naturally blackish or dusky brown colour; but now usually implying a dirty colour or aspect due to smoke, grime, dust, weathering, or to deficiency of daylight and freshness of hue; and so of depreciatory connotation.

1751 R. LLOYD *Progress of Error* xxiii, Black was her [Envy's] chariot, drawn by dragons dire... And land their dingy car on Caledonian plain. 1752 *SIR J. HILL Hist. Anim.* 56 (Jod.) The smoaky and dingy black are easily distinguishable in it. 1790 G. ELLIS tr. *Athelstan's Ode Victory* 27 in *Spec. Eng. Poetry* (T.), On the dingy sea [mistransl. of OE. *on dinges* (*dynges*, *dyniges*, *dinnues*) mere] Over deep waters, Dublin they seek. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* II. 374 The dingy vault, in whose profundity we were lost. 1796 *Hull Advertiser* 27 Feb. 2/3 The dingy mother [an African woman] rovd' With eager step, and sought her child. 1826 *DISRAELI Vir. Grey* III. vii, Its plumage of a dingy, yellowish white. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* I. iii. 1. § 60. 180 Herds of buffaloes, whose dingy hide... contrasted with the greyish hue of the Tuscan oxen. 1854 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 358 A dim, dingy morning. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 603 Wretchedly printed on scraps of dingy paper such as would not now be thought good enough for street ballads. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xiii. (1878) 268 A great faded room, in which the prevailing colour was a dingy gold. 1877 *BLACKGREEN Past.* xxxv. (1878) 280 His clothes getting dingier... summer by summer. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 13 May 5/2 More disagreeable than the dingy weather and unlovely streets without.

*b. fig.* Shabby, shady in reputation.

1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* II. 319 Doing me the honour to introduce me by name to several dingy acquaintances. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxi, I know plenty of dingy people; I don't want to know any more.

3. *Comb.*, as *dingy-looking* *adj.*; frequently qualifying colours, as *dingy white*, *yellow*, etc.

1774 *STRANGE in Phil. Trans.* LXV. 40 Angular lapilli... of a dingy-whitish colour. 1838 T. BRALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm. Whale* (1839) 377 A crowd of dingy-looking natives. 1875 W. MCILWRAITH *Guide Wigtownshire* 45 The church is a dingy-looking edifice.

**Dingy**, *var.* of DINGHY.

**Dinic** (dinik), *a.* and *sb.* *rare* -0. [f. Gr. *δινος* a whirling + -IC.]

*A. adj.* Relating to dizziness or vertigo. *B. sb.* A medicine used to cure dizziness. Also **Dinical** *a.*, in same sense.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Dinica*, Medicines against Dizziness. 1721 *BAILEY, Dinicks*, Medicines against the Vertigo or Dizziness in the Head. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Dinical*, medicines which relieve vertigo. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dinic*, of, or belonging to, giddiness. Also applied to medicines that remove giddiness.

**Dining** (dai'niŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DINE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb DINE; a dinner.

1400 *Arthur* 142 Pere was Vrweyn þe kyng of Scottes at þat dynyng. 1646 *CRAshaw Poems* 212 Whole days and suns devoured with endless dining. c 1815 *JANE AUSTEN Persuas.* (1833) I. viii. 268 This was but the beginning of other dinings and other meetings. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. iii. iii. (1857) II. 227 Dinings with the Girondins. *attrib.* 1806 *SYD. SMITH Elem. Sk. Mor. Philos.* (1850) 332 Dining and supping virtues. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* I. xi, Dining repartees and other ephemeral trivialities.

*b. Dining-out*: dining out of one's own house.

1861 *WILSON & GEIKIE Mem. E. Forbes* iii. 83 Occasional dinings out and tea-drinkings are recorded. 1877 *TYNDALL in Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/4 Faraday... formally renounced dining out.

2. *Comb.* with sense 'used for dining', as *dining-cap*, *-hall*, *-parlour*, *-place*; + *dining-bed*, the couch on which the Romans reclined at table (*obs.*); *dining-car*, *-carriage*, *-coach*, a railway carriage fitted up for dining on the journey; *dining-chamber* = DINING-ROOM; *dining-table*, a table for dining at; *spec.* a rectangular table with legs at the four corners, and capable of enlargement by the insertion of leaves.

1581 *SAVILLE Tacitus' Hist.* I. lxxxii. (1591) 46 Otho standing vpon his \*dining bed... at last... refrained their rage. 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 94 An infant squib of the inns of court, that hath not half greased his \*dining-cap, or scarce warmed his lawyer's cushion. 1830 *Meck. Mag.* 5 Jan. 240 (from *Baltimore American*) All that is wanting now is a \*dining car. *Mod. Adv.*, First and Third Class \*Dining Carriages between London and Glasgow. 1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen. IV.* II. i. 153 To pawne both my Plate, and the Tapistry of my \*dining Chambers. a 1625 *FLETCHER Nice Valour* II. i, What a great space there is betwixt Love's dining-chamber, and his garret! 1800 *Times* (weekly ed.) 1 Mar. 1/3 A \*dining coach and two passenger coaches were... forced through the structure. 1761 *MRS. FR. SHERIDAN S. Bidolph* II. 317 She asked... why I had not been shewn into the \*dining-parlour. 1826 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* II. (1863) 348 The dining parlour... might pass for his only sitting room. 1790-1810 *WM. COMBE Devil on 2 Sticks in Eng.* (1817) VI. 258 A \*dining party in high life. 1594 *WILLS & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 244 [In] the Hall, Towe \*dining tables. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst. World* 2 He took the seat at the foot of the dining-table. 1802 *Daily News* 19 Mar. 7/4 A man used to make anything, but now he is asked whether he is a dining-table maker, a sideboard-maker, and so on.

**Dining-room** (dai'niŋ,ru:m). The room in a private house or public establishment in which dinner and other principal meals are taken, and which is furnished for this purpose.



1601 *HOLLAND Philo* II. 481 The fashion came up at Rome, that our dames had their beds covered all over with silver, yea, and some dining rooms with tables laid with the same. 1601 *COWLEY Prop. Adv. Exp. Philo.*, College, A large and pleasant Dining-Room within the Hall for the Professors to eat in. 1681 *T. JORDAN London's Joy in Heath* *Gracera's Camp* (1866) 547 London's the Dining Room of Christendom. 1708 in *Scot's Wks.* (1755) II. 1. 161 She... shows him into the dining-room. 1856 *LEVER Martins of Cro' M.* 129 The dark-wainscoted dining-room, with its noble fireplace of gigantic dimensions.

**Dining-time.** The time at which people dine, dinner-time; the time occupied with dinner.

1450 *LONELICH Grait* xii. 391 In the east it was dynning tyme, For it was ny noon, and passed þe prime. 1633 *FORD 'Tis Pity v. v.* Now there's but a dining-time 'Twixt us and our confusion. 1679 *SHADWELL True Widow* I. Wks. 1720 III. 121 Let's take the air, and while away a dining-time.

**Dinite** (doinait). *Min.* [Named 1852 after Prof. Dini.] A yellowish fossil resin found in the lignite of Lunigiana in Tuscany.

1854 *DANA Min.* 475 Deposits large crystals of the dinite. 1863-74 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* II. 334.

**Dinitro-** (doinaitro-). *Chem.* (Before a vowel dinitro-). [f. DI<sup>2</sup> + NITRO-]

1. Having two equivalents of the radical NO<sub>2</sub> taking the place of two atoms of hydrogen, as dinitrobenzene C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, dinitrophenol C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O.

1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* 409 We also know a solid substance called di-nitro-benzol. 1873 *ROSCOE'S Chem.* (ed. 11) 760 Dinitrobenzene is produced by warming benzene with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Oct. 7/2 Aniline colours which are positively poisonous... are picric acid and its salts... dinitro-cresol, and aurantia.

2. Dinitro-cellulose, a substance C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>(NO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, analogous to gun-cotton (*trinitro-cellulose*), produced by the action of a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids on cotton, whereby two of the hydrogen atoms in the cellulose C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>5</sub> are replaced by NO<sub>2</sub>. Also called *soluble pyroxylin*: its solution in ether and alcohol forms *COLLODION*.

**Dink** (dink), *a. Sc. and north. dial.* [Origin unknown.] Finely dressed, decked out; trim.

1508 *DUNBAR Two Marit Wem.* 377 Him that dressit me so dink. 1a 1550 *Frederic of Berwick* 55 (*Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 287) And fair blyth wyf he had, of ony ane, Bot scho wes sumthing dink and dangerous. 1744 *RAMSAY Teat. Misc.* (1733) II. 200 As dink as a lady. 1795 *BURNS 'My Lady's Gown'*, My lady's dink, my lady's drest, The flower and fancy of the west. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilbo. xxv.* The mechanic, in his leather apron, elbowed the dink and dainty dame, his city mistress. 1891 *F. O. MORRIS in Morn. Post* 25 July 3/6 The pied wagtail, running about so nimbly, dink and dainty, over the lawn.

Hence **Dinkly** *adv.* 1788 *R. GALLOWAY Poems* 163 (Jam.) They stand sae dinkly, rank and file. 1871 *P. H. WADDELL Psalm cxix.* 32.

**Dink, v. Sc.** [f. DINK *a.*] *trans.* To dress finely, to deck.

1811 *A. SCOTT Poems* 132 (Jam.) In braw leather boots... I dink me. 1820 *SCOTT Abbot xx.* I am now too old to dink myself as a gallant to grace the bower of dames.

**Dinmont** (dinmont). *Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 5 dymmond, 6 dilmound, dynmonthe, 9 dinman, dinment, dimment, dinmond, dynmont, 6- dinmont. [Etymology obscure: the second syllable looks like 'month' as in *townmont* twelvemonth, but the first is unexplained.] The name given in Scotland, and the Border counties of England, to a wether between the first and second shearing.

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) 4 (Jam.) Item, Gymmer, Dymont, or Gaitis, ilk ane to xiid. 1494 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 353 (Jam.) Vint of gymmeris and dymondis. 1542 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 119, I yve unto saynt cuthb'te guild a dymonthe or ellis the price. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 66 The laif of ther fat flokkis follouit... gylmyrs and dilmondis. 1584 *Festry Bks.* (Surtees) 18 Item at Shaudforthe a wether, a yowe, a dinmont, and ij lams. 1791-2 *Statist. Acc. Berw.* III. 155 (Jam.) When they are 18 months old, after the first fleece is taken off... they are called dinmonts. 1814 *SCOTT Wav. xi.* Killanureit talked... of top-dressing and bottom-dressing, and year-olds, and gimmers, and dinmonts. 1892 *Northumbld. Gloss.* 236 A lamb is called a hog in autumn, and after the first shearing of the new year, a dinmont if it be a male sheep, and a gimmer if an ewe.

**Dinna, Sc. for do not:** see *Do v.*

**Dinnage**, *obs. f. DUNNAGE*, material used for packing on shipboard.

**Dinned** (dind), *pp. a. rare.* [f. DIN *v.* + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Assailed or disturbed with din: see *DIN v.*

1820 *KEATS Hyperion* II. 128 When other harmonies... Leave the dinn'd air vibrating silverly.

**Dinnel** (l), *Sc. form of DINDLE v.*

**Dinner** (dinai), *sb.* Forms: 3-6 diner, dyner, 4-5 dinere, denere, 4-7 dynere, 5 dynere, dyner, 6 denere, dynar, dynnor, dynner (Sc. dennar, denner), 6- dinner. [ME. *diner*, *a. F. diner* (11th c. in Hatzl.-Darm.), subst. use of pres. inf. *diner* to *DINE*.]

1. The chief meal of the day, eaten originally, and still by the majority of people, about the middle of the day (cf. Ger. *Mittagessen*), but now, by the professional and fashionable classes, usually

in the evening; particularly, a formally arranged meal of various courses; a repast given publicly in honour of some one, or to celebrate some event.

1297 *R. GLOUCE.* (1794) 552 Pulke to diners delud were, alas! a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1308 His fader. Of he fed wit gode dinere. 1393 *LANGEL. P. Pl. C. v.* 38 Thei wolde don for a dyner. More þan for oure lordes loue. 1432 50 *tr. Higden* (Kolls) V. 499 Syttenge with Oswaldus the Kyngte at dyner (= in mensis). 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 26 Whos wiff that obeithe worst, lete her husbond paie for the denere. 1553 *ASCHAM in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 14 Dynnor and supper he had me comonlie with him. 1557 *W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt Voy.* (1589) 116, I had the Captaine of the towne to dinner. 1563 *WINTER Four Seoir Three Quest.* xviii. Wks. 1888 I. 84 Quhy mak 3e 3our communiooun afoir dennar, sen our Saluour institutet His haly sacrament efter suppare? 1581 *J. BELL Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 458 As he sate in the house of Simon at Dyner. 1606 *BRYSKETT Civ. Life* 97 After dinner a man should sit a while, and after supper walk a mile. 1630 *VINNER Via Recta* viii. 173 Our vsual time for dinner... is about eleuen of the clocke. 1712 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 372 At eleven clock this Day, I being then at Dinner in Edmund Hall Buttery. 1718 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to Cless. Mar* 10 Mar., She gave me a dinner of fifty dishes of meat. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits*, Wks. (Bohn) II. 50 In an aristocratical country like England, not the Trial by Jury, but the dinner, is the capital institution.

† *b.* To seek his dinner with duke Humphrey: see *DINE v. 1 b.*

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *dinner-bag*, *-book*, *-club*, *-company*, *-course*, *-doctrine*, *-dress*, *-furniture*, *-giver*, *-gown*, *-meal*, *-napkin*, *-plate*, *-room*, *-tea*; *dinner-giving*, *-like* *adjs.*; *dinner-hour*, the hour at which dinner is taken, the hour or time occupied by dinner; *dinner-pair*, the pairing of two members of parliament of opposite parties during the dinner-hour: see *PAIR*; *dinner-party*, a party of guests invited to dinner; the social gathering which they compose; *dinner-set*, a set of plates and other ware of the same pattern for the dinner-table; *dinner-table*, the table at which dinner is eaten, and round which a party of guests sit; *dinner-wagon*, a tray with shelves beneath, supported by four legs, usually on castors, so as to be easily moved, for the service of a dining-room.

1885 *T. HARDY Mayor Casterbr.* i. His hoe on his shoulder, and his "dinner-bag" suspended from it. 1854 *W. WATERWORTH Orig. Anglicanism* 134 This contradiction of belief and practice, of prayer-book and "dinner-book," has long been censured. 1836-48 *B. D. WALSH Aristoph.*, *Acharnians* II. vi. Involved by "dinner-clubs and debts." c 1430 *LYDG.* in *Turner Dom. Archit.* III. 81 The "dynere coursie eke at every feste." 1649 *MILTON Eikon.* xix. Wks. (1847) 320/1 Far holier and wiser men than parasitic preachers; who, without their "dinner-doctrine, know that neither king, law, civil oaths, or religion, was ever established without the parliament. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr.* i. ii. An innocent piece of "dinner-furniture that went upon easy castors. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. iii. 109 The one keeps a "dinner-giving house, the other does not. 1891 *Truth* 10 Dec. 1240/2 Ecstasies of admiration over a superb "dinner-gown. 1800 *Spirit Pub. Journals* (1801) IV. 160 You step to a friend's house on business, near his "dinner-hour. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Apr. 3/2 That period of the evening—from seven to ten—which in parliamentary phrase is called the "dinner hour." 1861 *DICKENS G. Expect.* xxii. A "dinner-napkin will not go into a tumbler. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 24 Apr. 1/3 He frequently secures a "dinner-pair, and manages to get away from the House... at 6.30. 1815 *JANE AUSTEN Emma* xvi. Out of humour at not being able to come... for forty-eight hours without falling in with a "dinner-party. 1823 in *Cobbett Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 344 The decanters, the glasses, 'the "dinner-set" of crockery-ware. 1813 *Examiner* 10 May 299/2 A... greater number of persons than assemble at a "dinner or a tea-table. 1892 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* II. 162, I am to have a "dinner-tea with them next Wednesday. 1895 *Catal.*, "Dinner wagons, three-shelf, plain turned pillars, on castors, mahogany, oak or walnut.

**Dinner** (dinai), *v.* [f. *DINNER sb.*]

1. *intr.* To dine, have dinner: also *dinner it*.

1748 [see *DINERING* below]. 1786 *BURNS Lines on Intervi. w. Ld. Daer i.* I dinner'd wi' a Lord. 1818 *MOORE Fudge Fam.* Paris viii. 20 Where in temples antique you may breakfast or dinner it.

2. *trans.* To entertain at dinner; to provide dinner for.

1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XI. 481 Hogg would have been dinned to his death. 1826 *Examiner* 337/1 Before that worthy governor... left the Cape, he was twice dinned. 1859 *CHADWICK De Foe* vi. 310 Harley dinned himself into the Speaker's chair. 1885 *GRACE STEBBING Aggravating Sch.-girl* xxxiv, I'll dinner them and I'll supper them, but if they want rooms... they may go elsewhere.

Hence **Dinnering** *vbl. sb.*

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* Wks. 1883 V. 118 To think how I had drawn myself in by my summer-house dinnering. 1837 *Q. Rev.* 142 Few people are there so bored, as at the grand dinnerings of the London season. 1867 *CARLYLE Remin.* II. 143 Liverpool, with its dinnerings... was not his element.

**Dinner-bell.** The bell rung to announce dinner; usually, the ordinary bell of the house, hotel, ship, etc., rung at a fixed time; also, a particular bell used for this purpose.

1628 *O. N. Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 206 For all Agree, no Knell Could more concern them than the Dinner-bell! 1728 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIII. 376 Close to the chimney... a dinner-bell hung in a common frame. 1859 *L. HUNT Robin Hood* iv. v. The horn was then their dinner-bell. 1879 *F. W. ROBINSON Concord Conc.* i. viii. The dinner-bell rang for the first time. 1887 *Spectator* 26 Feb. 287/2 The dinner-bell would begin to ring at half-past 5.

**Dinnerette.** [see -ETTE.] A little dinner; a dinner on a small scale, or for a small party.

1872 *M. COLLINS Fr. Clarie* II. v. 74 He has a luxurious bachelor's first floor in Piccadilly... where he sometimes gives excellent dinnerettes.

**Dinnerless, a.** [-LESS.] Without dinner; fasting

a 1661 *FLEDER Worthies, London* (1662) 198 To Dine with Duke Humphrey importing to be dinnerless. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 29. 3/1 Such as walk'd Dinnerless the Streets. 1820 *S. ROGERS Italy* (1839) 201 Screwing a smile into his dinnerless face. 1859 *TENNYSON Idylls, Enid* 1083, I left your mowers dinnerless.

**Dinnerly** (dinaili), *a. and adv.* [f. *DINNER sb.* + -LY.] *A. adj.* Of or pertaining to dinner. *B. adv.* In a manner appropriate to dinner.

1614 *COPLEY Wits, Fitt.* etc. (N.). A merry recorder of London... met... in the street, going to dinner to the lord mayor... The dinnerly officer was so hasty on his way that he refused to hear him. 1836-48 *B. D. WALSH Aristoph.*, *Acharnians* iv. iv. Didst hear... How cookishly, how dinnerly He manages his duties?

**Dinner-time.** The usual time of dining; the time occupied by, or allowed for, dinner.

1371 in *Britton Cathedrals, York* (1819) 80 Swa y<sup>e</sup> yai sall noghte dwell fra yair werk in y<sup>e</sup> faysaye loge na tyme of y<sup>e</sup> yer in dyner tyme. 1506 *SHAKS. Merch. V. i. l.* 105 We will leave you then till dinner time. a 1627 *MIDDLETON, etc., Changeling* (N.). Dinner time? thou meanst twelve o'clock. 1710 *Taiter No.* 258 ¶ 2 We were disturbed all Dinner-Time by the Noise of the Children. 1869 *TROLLOPE He knew, etc.* vi. (1878) 28 Before dinner-time a reconciliation had been effected.

**Dinnerward**, toward dinner: see -WARD.

**Dinnery** (dinai), *a.* [f. *DINNER sb.* + -Y<sup>1</sup>.] Characterized by dinner or dinners.

a 1865 *MRS. GASKELL Curious if True in Gray Woman, etc.* (1865) 82, I... disliked the dinnery atmosphere of the *salle à manger*. 1889 *LOWELL Lett.* (1894) II. 363 Philadelphia was very dinnery, of course, with lunches and wister parties thrown in.

**Dinnick**, local var. of *DUNNOCK*, hedge-sparrow.

**Dinning** (din'in), *vbl. sb.* [f. *DIN v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb *DIN*; the making of a din or noise of any kind; † wailing, etc.

13... *Cursor M.* 18630 (Gott.) Was adam bidan in his bale, Thoru dome into þat dinnig dale. 1375 *HARBOUR Bruce* xii. 153 Gret dynnyng ther wes of dynis As wayns upon armor syntis. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 6618 With dynnyng & dole for dethe of hor lord. c 1489 *CAXTON Bachelardyn* xliii. 162 The stour dynnyng and noyse that their horses made. 1683 *E. HOOKER Pref. Ep. Postage's Mystic Div.* 15 What shall wee say then, or think of... Scurrilities, Huffs and Dinnings? 1814 *CARY Dante, Paradiso* xiv. 111 The chime of minstrel music... a pleasant dinnig makes. 1859 *SMILES Self-Help* vi. 150 After four years dinnig of his project into the ears of the great.

**Dinning**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] Making a din, disturbing with din or noise.

1813 *L. HUNT in Examiner* 1 Mar. 129/1 The noise of these dinnig feters. 1832 *TENNYSON Eleanor* 131 With dinnig sound my ears are rife.

**Dinnle, dinn'le**, *mod. Sc. ff. DINDLE sb.* and *v.*

**Dinny** (dini), *a.* [f. *DIN sb.* + -Y<sup>1</sup>.] Resounding with or filled with din.

1768-74 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 461 Sometimes my ears are a little dinny.

|| **Dinoceras** (doinp'setās). [mod. L. (Marsh, 1872) f. Gr. *dein-ós* fearful, terrible + *κέρας* horn.] A genus of extinct ungulated quadrupeds (*Dinocerata*) of huge size, and having apparently three pairs of horns. Hence *Dino'cerate a.*, related to the dinoceras, as a *dinocerate animal*.

1872 *MARSH Amer. J. Nat. Sc. & Art Ser.* iii. IV. 344. 1877 *LE CONTR Elem. Geol.* (1879) 506 The brain of the Middle Eocene Dinoceras is only about one eighth the size of a living Rhinoceros of equal bulk. 1886 *A. WINCHELL Waltes Geol. Field* 256 The dinoceras was like an elephant in size. It had short legs, and perhaps three pairs of horns,—one on the snout, one on the cheeks, and one on the forehead.

**Dinomic** (doinp'mik), *a.* [f. Gr. *δύ-*, (DI-<sup>2</sup>) twice + *νομός* district + -ic.] Belonging or restricted to two districts or divisions (of the globe).

1863 *BALFOUR Bot.* § 1151 A natural family, common to all the divisions [of the globe] is *polynomic*... If restricted to two or more divisions, the groups are *dinomic*, *trinomic*, etc.

|| **Dinornis** (doinp'nis). [mod. L. (Owen 1843) f. Gr. *dein-ós* fearful, terrible + *ὄρνις* bird.] A name given by Prof. Owen to a genus of recently extinct birds of great size, the remains of which have been discovered in New Zealand; the moa of the Maori. Hence *Dinorni'thic*, *Dinornithine adjs.*, related to, or of the nature of, the dinornis.

1843 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 14 Feb. 19 A communication from Prof. Owen was read, proposing to substitute the name *Dinornis* for that of *Megalornis*, applied to the Great Bird of New Zealand in his paper read at the previous meeting... Mr. G. Gray having previously used the term *Megalornis* for a genus of Birds. 1865 *BARING-GOULD Werewolves* 6 Like the dodo or the dinornis, the werewolf may have become extinct in our age. 1875 *A. NEWTON in Encycl. Brit.* III. 720/2 The fragmentary cranium of a large Bird, combining Dinornithic and Struthious characters. 1891 *Athenæum* 14 Nov. 651/2 An extinct dinornithine bird from New Zealand.

**Dinosaur, deino-** (dai'nōsōi). Also in Lat. form *dinosaurius*, *deino-*. [mod. L. *dinosaurius* (Owen 1841), f. Gr. *dein-ós* fearful, terrible + *σαῦρος*



os (=σαῦρα) lizard.] A member of an extinct race of Mesozoic Saurian reptiles (group *Dinosauria*, typical genus *Dinosaurius*), some of which were of gigantic size; the remains point to an organism resembling in some respects that of birds, in others that of mammals.

1841 OWEN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 104 A remarkable approach in the present gigantic Dinosaur to the crocodilian structure. 1873 DAWSON *Earth & Man* vii. 202 We have thus brought before us the Dinosaurs—the terrible Saurians—of the Mesozoic age. 1885 C. A. BUCKMASTER *Brit. Alm. Comp.* 193 The group of fossil reptiles known as Dinosaurs has long been remarkable for certain curious resemblances to birds which it presents.

**Dinosaurian**, *a.*, *sb.* [f. as prec. + -IAN.]

**A. adj.** Of the nature of, or related to, a dinosaur; belonging to the group *Dinosauria*.

1873 [see DICYNODONTIAN]. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* VII. 216 The number of dinosaurian reptiles was very large. 1881 G. MACDONALD *Mary Marston* II. iii. 52 The old-fashioned horror would inevitably raise its dinosaurian head afresh above the slime of its consciousness.

**B. sb.** A member of the *Dinosauria*, a DINOSAUR.

1841 OWEN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 102 Dinosaurians. A distinct tribe or sub-order of Saurian Reptiles, for which I would propose the name of *Dinosauria*. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xi. (1878) 205 The Mastodon and the more ancient Dinosaurs having become extinct. 1881 LUBBOCK in *Nature* No. 618. 403 It seems to be now generally admitted that birds have come down to us through the Dinosaurs.

**Dinothere, deino-** (δαινός) [f. mod.L. *dinothereum* (1829, Kaup, in Oken's *Isis* XXII. 402), f. Gr. *dein-ōs* fearful, terrible + *thēplov* wild beast. Also used in the Lat. form.] A member of a genus of extinct proboscidean quadrupeds of great size, whose remains have been discovered in the miocene formations of Europe and Asia.

1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xxiv. 497 One of the most remarkable animals of this Sub-order... on account of its enormous tusks, is named *Deinotherium*. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* xv. 353 A pachydermatous species... showing many curious points of resemblance to the *Dinothere*. 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* 143 The *dinothere*s and mastodons... were either dragged in by the carnivores, or swept in by the flow of water.

Hence **Dinothereian** *a.*

1839-47 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* III. 867/2 Those Mastodons... manifest the *Dinothereian* character.

**Dinoxide**, *erron. f.* (after *binoxide*) for **DIOXIDE**. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 495 Black Oxide (Suboxide or *Dinoxide*) of Mercury.

†**Dinrie**, *D. sb.* *Obs.* [f. DIN *sb.* + -RY.] = DIN. 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform. St. Andros* Wks. (1892) 15 Disputing without dinrie or pertinacity in contention.

**Dinsome** (di-nsum), *a. Sc.* [f. DIN *sb.* + -SOME.] Full of din; noisy.

1724 RAMSAY *Tea-l. Misc.* (1733) I. 66 O Katy wiltu gang wi me And leave this dinsome town awhile. 1774 FERCUSSON *King's Birthd.* Poems (1845) 2 The hills... would echo to thy dinsome rout. 1786 BURNS *Scotch Drink* xi. Till block an' studdie ring an' reel M' dinsome clamour. 1876 BLACKIE *Songs Relig. & Life* 112 The stir Of dinsome life.

**Dint** (dint), *sb.* Forms: 1 *dynt*, 2-4 *dunt* (ii), 4-6 *dynt* (e), 6 *dinte*, 3- *dint*. [OE. *dynt*, cogn. with ON. *dyntir*, *dyttr* in same sense; cf. Sw. dial. *dunt*. Not recorded in the other Teut. langs. See also DENT *sb.* and DUNT. Sense 3 is manifestly influenced by *indent* and its family.]

†1. A stroke or blow; *esp.* one given with a weapon in fighting, etc.; = DENT *sb.* 1. *Obs.* or blending with 3.

1807 K. ELERED Gregory's *Past*. xlv. 338 Ac ondraden him done dynt swze neah, ða þe noht to gode ne doð. c. 950 *Liutif. Gosp.* John xviii. 22 An... ðara ðegna salde dynt mid hode uaterde ðem langum. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 153 þe dundes bōd uel to kepen. c. 1200 *Orm.* 4290 Þurh Adamess gillites dint Wass all mannkin þurhwundedd. c. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 60 Swoordes dint is adunirht... vor swoerd... 318 ðeades dunt. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 20990 Hefdid he was wit dint o suord. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 1161 Such beo þe dundes of batayle. c. 1475 *Ranf. Colyear* 514 I sall dyntis deill, quhill ane of vs be deid. 1555 *ASP. PARKER* Ps. lxxxix. Thou hast whole stynt hys weapons dynt. 1607 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iii. 576 With dint of sword, or pointed spears. 1791 *Cowper Iliad* xvii. 676 From the dint Shield me of dart and spear. 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* III. i. l. (1848) 16 The dints and bruises of outward battle.

b. The stroke of thunder; = DENT *sb.* 1 b. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* v. 1505 How Capanneus þe proude with þonder dynt was slayn. c. 1386 — *Wife's Prolog.* 276 With wilde thunder dynt and firy leuene Moote thy welked nekke be to-broke. 1600 *Fairfax Tasso* xi. xxxi. 201 Like thunders dint or lightnings new. 1808 *Scott Marmion* i. xxiii. The Mount, where Israel heard the law Mid thunder-dint, and flashing levin.

2. The dealing of blows; hence, force of attack, assault, or impact (*lit. and fig.*); violence, force, attack, impression. Now *rare* *exc.* as in c.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 70 If he wild it wyne with dynt, als duke hardie. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ii. x. 63 The auld waillike bot force or dynt A dart did cast. 1530 *LYNDESAIY Test. Payngs* 355 Quho clymyth moist heych moist dynt hes of the wedder. 1570 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 204 Such pleasure now displast by dolours dint. 1601 *SHAKS. Jul. C.* iii. ii. 798, I percieve, you feeble dint of pittie. 1687 *Dryden Hind & P.* iii. 200 But dint of argument is out of place. 1748 J. MASON *Electr.* 7 Mechanical Minds... affected with mere Dint of Sound and Noise. 1770 *GOLDSM. Misc. Wks.* (1837) III. 420 He had

gone as far... as the mere dint of parts and application could go. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* vi. 126 (ed. 2) Their soul gathered all dint and courage.

†b. *phr.* By dint of sword: by attack with weapons of war; by force of arms. *Obs.*

Ranging from the literal sense as in 1, to the vague use in c. a. 1330 *Koland & V.* 10 Alle the londes that were in Spayne, With dint Of sword wan Charlain. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvii. 330 (Add. MS.). The sones... gotten mekell good by dynte of swerd. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1178/1 With the dint of sword The hand of bondage brast. 1602 *DEKKER Satiromastix* Wks. 1873 I. 242 You have put all Poetrie to the dint of sword. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. ii. 248 He... by his Skill No less than Dint of Sword, cou'd kill. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* II. iv. 262 Even now they [Turks] maintain what they have by mere Dint of Sabre.

c. Hence *By (the) dint of*: by force of; by means of (with implication of vigour or persistence in the application of the means). (The current idiom.)

[1597 see DENT *sb.* 3.]

1664 *BUTLER Hud.* ii. iii. 201 Chace evil spirits away by dint Of Cickle, Horse-shoe, Hollow-flint. 1685 *COTTON tr. Montaigne* (1877) I. 36 Subdued by... dint of valour. 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 411 ¶ 7 Pleasures of the Fancy... which are worked out by Dint of Thinking. 1764 *GOLDSM. Hist. Eng.* (1772) II. 102 Tallard... had risen by the dint of merit alone. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* (1815) 159 By dint of cross-examination, I found he was not at all satisfied. 1826 *SCOTT Frail.* 25 Dec. By dint of abstinence... I passed a better night. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player.* *Europe* ii. (1894) 65 Schiller endeavours to give the local colour... by dint of inserting little bits of guide-book information. 1878 *BROWNING La Saisiaz* 29 We... Earned, by dint of failure, triumph.

†d. *Under, within* (etc.) the dint of: exposed to, or within the reach or range of assault of. Cf. DENT *sb.* 2 b. *Obs.*

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II. 23/2 Sparing none that came under their dint. 1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. lvi. 275 He that comes within the dint on't [noysom breath] dies. 1640 A. HARNNET *God's Summ.* 383 We shall be out of the Dint of many a Tentation. 1734 *NORTH Exam.* i. iii. § 71 (1740) 175 Standing in the Dint of an Air, that was... sure to blast him.

3. A mark or impression made by a blow or by pressure, in a hard or plastic surface; an indentation; = DENT *sb.* 4. (Also *fig.*)

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. i. 1 Yeladd in mightie armes and silver shielde, Wherein lod dints of deepe woundes did remaine. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* 47 The very little ones... may make some secret marks... with some little dint with their nails. 1657 *AUSTEN Fruit Trees* i. 46 Make the cut smooth and even... without dints or ridges. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Pygmalion* 32 Afraid His hands had made a dint. 1818 *BYRON Maseppa* 17 Nor dint of hoof, nor print of foot, Lay in the wilt luxuriant soil. 1847 S. WILBERFORCE in *Life & Lett.* I. 402 The single opportunity of making... a dint in a character. 1856 *Mrs. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* ii. 927 Beside her bed Where pillow had no dint.

**Dint** (dint), *v.* [ME. *dynt-, dint-, dint-en*, f. DINT *sb.* Not recorded in OE.; cf. Icel. *dynta* to dent, Sw. dial. *dunta* to strike, shake; and see also DENT *v.* and DUNT.]

†1. *trans.* To strike, beat, knock. *Obs.*

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4202 (Cott.) To bi dint of his mangonele. c. 1300 *Havelok* 248 He f[el]t. duntten him, so man doth bere, And keste him on a scabbid mere. c. 1400 *Leg. Root* (1871) 118 Wyl sharpe nayles dunted and drue. 1566 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. x. 31 His wounds worker, that with lovely dart Dinting his brest had bred his restless paine. c. 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 50/2 Ye, who with gawdy wings and bodies light Do dint the air.

†b. *intr.* or *absol.* *Obs.*

c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 234 In alle this world... Is none so doightly as I, the best, Doughtly dyntand on mule and on steede.

†2. *intr.* To make a dint or impression in something; = DENT *v.* 4. *Obs. rare.*

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxv. (1495) 648 Yf the fynger dynteth in thyle and finde it neshe. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. viii. 8 The ydle stroke... So deeply dinted in the driven clay, That three yardes deepe a furrow yd did throw.

3. *trans.* To mark or impress with dints; to make a dint or dints in.

1597 *BP. HALL Sat.* i. ix. Let your floor with horned satyrs hoofs Be dinted and defiled every morn. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iv. i. (1647) 167 The Emperour's heart was... furrowed, dinted, and hollowed at last. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* i. xlix. Wide scattered hoof-marks dint the wounded ground. 1851 *LONGE Gold. Leg.* iii. (Street in Strasburg). He dints With his impatient hoofs the flints.

b. To impress or drive in with force.

1631 T. POWELL *Tom All Trades* 142 The scars which my unthriftiness hath dinted upon their fortunes. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1855 I. 232 'Dinna dint the pint o' your crutch into my instep, Mr. North.' 1855 *TENNISON Maud* i. ii. A body was found... Mangled, and flattened, and crushed'd, and dinted into the ground.

†4. To take the sharp edge off; to reduce the acrimony of (corrosive liquids). *Obs.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 27 Those corrosive fretting, pontick, and acid juices... are I say dinted, softned and sweetened. *Ibid.* xix The waters of the spaw may... help to dint the acrimony.

Hence **Dinted**, **Dinting** *phl. adjs.*

1566 *DRANT Horae Sat.* viii. E. v. b. When he with dynting axe is hewed rounde aboute. 1579 *Poor Kn.'s Palace*. No feare of dinting death. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* (J.). They do impress Deep dinted furrows in the batter'd mails. 1607 *Dryden Æneid* (J.). Deep dinted wrinkles on her cheeks she draws. 1808 *Scott Marm.* vi. xxviii. With dinted shield, and helmet beat. c. 1881 *ROSSETTI Rose Mary* iii. 142 On either hand There hung a dinted helm and brand.

**Dintless** (dint'les), *a.* [f. DINT *sb.* + -LESS.] Without a dint or dints.

1. Not producing a dint or impression.

1558 *PHAEER Æneid* II. E. iij. On his targat side it hit, where dyntless down it byng. 1647 *TRAPP Comm.* i. *Thess.* iii. 4 Darts fore-seen are dintless. 1847 *BLACKIE in Blackw. Mag.* LXII. 238 Dintless the missile hail is pour'd.

2. That has, or receives, no dint.

1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V. vi. x. § 24. 102 Veiling with hushed softness its dintless rocks.

3. *dial.* See quot., and cf. DINT *sb.* 2.

1878 *Cumbld. Gloss.* Dintless, lacking in energy.

†**Dinumerate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—o. [f. ppl. stem of L. *dinumerare* to count over one by one, reckon up, f. *di-*, *dis-* apart, separately + *numerare* to number.] *trans.* To number one by one.

1721 *BAILEY, Dinumerate*, to Account or Number.

†**Dinumerately**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [f. \**dinumerate*, ad. L. *dinumerat-us* reckoned up, enumerated (see prec.) + -LY 2.] By separate enumeration; one by one.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* ii. v. I had not dinumerately and articulately mustered up... the particular Arguments.

**Dinumeration**. [ad. L. *dinumeration-em*, n. of action from *dinumerare*: see DINUMERATE.]

1. 'The act of numbering out one by one' (Ash).

1626 *COCKERAM, Dinumeration*, numbering or reckoning. 1721 in *BAILEY*. 1755 *JOHNSON, Dinumeration*, the act of numbering out singly.

2. *Arith.* Enumeration; = APARITHMESIS.

|| **Dinus** (dai-nūs). *Path.* [mod.L., a. Gr. *δίνος* whirling, vertigo.] Dizziness, giddiness, vertigo.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Dinus*... a giddiness or swimming of the Head, a Disease otherwise call'd *Vertigo*. 1775 in *ASH*. In mod. Dicts.

**Diobely** (doi-ō-bēlī). [ad. Gr. *διωβελία* an allowance of two obols, f. *di-* twice + *ὀβολός* obol.] An allowance of two obols to each citizen during the Athenian festivals.

1849 *GROTE Greece* II. lxii. V. (1862) 421 The disbursement of the Diobely... on occasion of various religious festivals. 1852 *Ibid.* ii. lxxv. IX. 526 A portion of the money... was employed in the distribution of two oboli per head, called the diobely, to all present citizens.

**Diobol** (doi-ō-bōl). *Numism.* [ad. Gr. *διωβόλος*, f. *di-* (DI- 2) twice + *ὀβολός* OBOL.] A silver coin of ancient Greece equal to two obols.

1887 B. V. HEAD *Hist. Numorum* 36 The well-known type of the Tarentine diobol, Herakles strangling the lion, recurs on diobols of Arpi, Cælia, Rubi, and Teate. *Ibid.* The currency of Apulia... consisted... of silver diobols and didrachms of Tarentum.

**Dio'cesal**, *a. rare.* [f. DIOCESE + -AL.] Of or relating to a diocese.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* II. 281 His diocesal functions being afterwards extended over New Hampshire.

**Diocesan** (doi-ēs-sān), *a. and sb.* Also 5-6

dyocesane (e, 6 diocesain, dyocysen, 7 diocesane, diocesan. [Formerly dyocysen, dioceans, a. F. *diocésain* (15th c.), f. *diocèse*, *diocèse*: see -AN 1, and cf. med.L. *diocésanus* (1311 in Du Cange); the regular L. f. *diocēsis* (DIOCESE) would be *diocēsanus*: cf. OF. *diocēsien* (1332 in Godef. *Suppl.*), and see DIOCESIAN.]

**A. adj.** Of or pertaining to a diocese.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 71 Wythout lycense of the bysshope dyocesan. 1637-50 *Row. Hist.* Kirk (1842) 54 That office of a diocean Lord Bishop... unprofitable and unlawful. 1640 *BP. HALL Episc. Ep. Ded.*, either the publike, or my own Diocean Occasions. 1712 *PRIDEAUX Direct. Ch.-Wardens* (ed. 4) 104 Their Business... was to attend Diocean Synods. 1859 *JEFFSON & REEVE Britany* 279 The old diocean town of Dol. 1894 *Athenæum* 5 May 572/2 The first bishops of Ireland were not diocean. Their authority seems to have been concurrent, and only limited by the ocean.

**B. sb.** 1. He who is in charge of an ecclesiastical diocese; the bishop of a diocese.

c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E. E. T. S.) 61 Whanne a man... is bodyn com hom to his dyocesane, or to his ordynarye, to takyn his penauns of hym. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 194 Also 3e shall praye... for the bysshop of N. our dyocysen. 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer* Ordering Deacons. He may be admitted by his Diocean to the ordre of Priesthode. 1689 in *Somers Tracts* II. 278 Whether theyare more obliged to their Metropolitain than to their Diocean. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. iv. 418 They would be no longer subject to any diocean in England. 1881 W. R. W. STEPHENS S. *Sac. Diocese*, Langton belonged to that class of prelates who were statesmen rather than dioceans.

2. One of the clergy or people of a diocese.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. vii. 187 These bysshoppes, or theyr dioceanses, these curates. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 398/2 As the... godfather blesteth y<sup>e</sup> chylde... or the bishop his dyocessane. 1555 *WATREMAN Fardle Facions* ii. xii. 283 These [Bishops] mighte not then gouerne their diocean, and other their Dioceans, at their owne pleasure. 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* II. v. 317 Titular Prelates... very unlikely ever to visit their Dioceans in *partibus Infidelium*. 1821 *LAMB Elia* Ser. i. *Valentine's day*, Faithful lovers... content to rank themselves humble dioceans of old Bishop Valentine. 1839 *LOWELL Lett.* (1894) I. 50 Latimer... said... that the devil was the faithfullest of bishops... His dioceans, too, are no whit less zealous.

Hence **Dioceanist**, an advocate of a diocean system.

1887 *Ch. Q. Rev.* XXXIII. 347 The desire of the Dioceanist leaders... to introduce... certain usages.



**Diocese** (dai'zēs, -sēs). Forms: a. 4-6 *dio-*, *dyocise*, *-oyse*, 5-6 *-ois*, (*diocise*, *dyosya*), 6 *Se. diocise*. β. 5-7 *diocesse*, 6-7 *dioces*, 6-9 *diocess*, 5 *diosses*, 6 *dioses*, *dyoces*, *dyesses*. γ. 6- *diocesse* 6 *diocesso*. δ. (Sc.) 5-6 *dyocye*, *-oie*, 6 *dyocye*, *dy-*, *diosie*, *diocie*, 6- *diocie*. ε. 5-6 *dio-*, *dyocys*, *-sle*, 6 *diocessie*. [ME. *diocise*, etc., a. OF. *diocise* *diocise*, 13th c. in Hatz. Darm., ad. med.L. *diocesis*, for L. *diocesis* a governor's jurisdiction, a district, in later eccl. L. a bishop's jurisdiction, a diocese, a. Gr. *ἐπίσκοπος*, orig. 'house-keeping', hence 'management, administration, government, the province of a (Roman) governor', and in Byz. Gr. 'a bishop's jurisdiction, a diocese', f. *διώκω* to keep house, to manage, administer, govern, f. *δι-*, *dia-* through, thoroughly + *οἶκον* to inhabit, occupy, manage. Under Latin influence at the Renaissance, the form became in Fr. and Eng. *diocies*; whence, for phonetic reasons, in Fr. *diocèse*, in Eng. *diocesse*, *diocess*. *Diocess* was the classical English type from the 16th to the end of the 18th c.; it was the only form recognized by Dr. Johnson and the other 18th c. lexicographers, and was retained by some (notably by the *Times* newspaper) in the 19th c., in which, however, *diocese* (as in Fr.) has become the established spelling. In Scotch, *diocis(e)*, lost the terminal *s* in the singular, and was reduced to *diocie*, *diocy*. The Gr.-L. word was also independently adapted as *diocesy*, -ie: cf. *paralysis*, *F. paralysie*, *palsy*. (Cf. Fr. *diocesa*, *diocesi*, Sp. *diocesis*, Pg. *diocese*, It. *diocesi*, -cese.)

† 1. Administration, dominion, rule. *Sc. Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 272 Barounis and Nobles of the Lenox, and diocise of Ramfrow (*ditiose Ramfrow*). *Ibid.* x. 217 Monie men of weir cum be sey eslie. . . and subiected the tounie lychtlie to thair authoritie and diocise, na man resisteng.

2. A district or division of a country under a governor; a province; *esp.* one of the provinces into which the Roman empire was divided after Diocletian and Constantine. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 518 The Kyng of Englande, to haue. . . the cytie of Lymoges, y<sup>e</sup> cytie of Caours, w<sup>ch</sup> all the dyocys of y<sup>e</sup> sayd cyties belongyng. 1535 L.D. BERNERS *Prois.* II. clxxxiv. [clxxx] 556 To enioy styll peasably all that euer theye were as then in possession of in Acquytayne, and nyne dyoces to be quite deluyered. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* i. 98 The diocesse Arsinotis, in the Lybian coast. 1671 L. ADDISON W. *Barbary* ii. (T.). Wild boars are no rarity in this diocess, which the Moors hunt and kill in a manly pastime. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* i. vi. 551 Cilicia . . this Province included also Pisidia, Pamphilia, and three Diocesses, as they were called, or Districts of Asia. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. 36 The civil government of the empire was distributed into thirteen great diocesses, each of which equalled the just measure of a powerful kingdom.

3. *Eccl.* The sphere of jurisdiction of a bishop; the district under the pastoral care of a bishop. (The earlier and ordinary sense in English.)

a. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wince* (Rolls) 5773 To a dyocise langed a cite, & ordered parochiens for to be. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 85 3<sup>rd</sup> prestis wolen seie here masse & techen be gospel in a bifpiscop diocise. 1386 CHAUCER *Pro.* 664 In daunger hadde he at his owene gise The yonge girles of the diocise. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 1009 A diocis, diocesis. a. 1535 MORE *Wks.* 231 (R.) He walked about as an apostle of the Deuill . . & had in euery diocise a dyuerse name. 1538 STARKER *England* i. iv. 127 Wyth-out examynaton or stanche gyuen in the Dyocys. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 449 Sum of the Clergie . . war callit . . of the maist notable, Johone Leslie . . first estemet Juge of the diocise, primat als of the same.

b. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. ccvii. 218 In the diocesse of Magburgh. *Ibid.* vii. ccxli. 244 Y<sup>e</sup> farther brynke of Humber shuld be the begynnynge of his diocesses. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 30 The Deuyl . . is the moste diligent preacher of all other, he is neuer out of his diocis. 1554 *Chron. Gr. Priars* (Camden) 93 Alle the parish churches of the diocis of London. a. 1600 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* vii. viii. § 3 The local compass of his authority we term a diocise. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. (1851) 32 For one Bishop now in a Diocis we should then have a Pope in every Parish. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. i. 279 Austin forbad that [i. e. the translation] of Jerom to be used in his diocise. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxviii. 135 Fox, bishop of Winchester . . withdrew himself wholly to the care of his diocis. 1781 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* i. iv. 384 Serenus ordered . . that they should be removed from . . his diocis. 1867 *Times* 26 Nov. (Leading Art.) A bishop must needs have great influence in his diocis. 1868 R. ARTHUR ARNOLD in *Times* 8 Jan. There would be no sufficient plea for the maintenance of a bishop in that diocis.

γ. 1528 MORE *Dyalogue* i. Wks. 120 2 Any bishop . . within his diocise. 1546 LANGLEY *Pol. Verg.* De *Invent.* iv. vi. 89 b, Parishes to Curates and Diocesses to Byschoppers. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 301 Vnder the Diocese of Chichester. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 477 An arch-deacon hath an ecclesiastical jurisdiction, immediately subordinate to the bishop, throughout the whole of his diocise, or in some particular part of it. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 283 Reports were laid before him from all the diocesses of the realm. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. iv. 347 The bishops had settled . . that each diocise should make its own arrangements.

δ. 1470 HENRY Wallace i. 172 Glasgow that gaif . . To dyocise in Duram to commend. 1535 STEWART *Chron Scot.* III. 34 Of Eborak all in the dyocis. 1558 ARP. HAMILTON

*Catech.* (1884) 3 Within our awin Diocye. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. 266 That tyme in the diocise of S. Androis was done na kynde of diuine seruice. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk*, Three Presbyteries . . to make up a Provinciall Synode and a Diocie, and euerie Provinciall Synod shall appoynt the place of the next Synod within that same Diocie. *Sc. Prov. Ramsay Remin.* (1870) v. 146 The deil's a busy bishop in his ain diocie.

ε. 1425 WYNTON *Chron.* vii. ix. 542 In all þe kyrkis halyly Of Abbyrdens Dyocesy. 1562 WINGET *Last Blast* *Mrompt Wks.* 1888 I. 43 In euery diociese and parochin. 1580 WILLS & INC. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 428 Wythin the diocessie of Durham.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1616 S. WARD *Coale* fr. *Altar* (1627) 14 True zeale lous to keepe home, studieth to bee quiet in other mens Dioces. a. 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 99 Haile Bishop Valentine, whose day this is, All the Aire is thy Diocis. a. 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1607) 18 Their plays had . . A perfect diocess of actors Upon the stage. 1644 MILTON *Divorce* (ed. 2) II. xxi. 75 The causes . . reside so deeply in the . . affections of nature, as is not within the diocess of Law to tamper with. 1881 LAMB *Elia* Ser. 1. *Artif. Com. Last Cent.*, I am glad for a season to take an airing beyond the diocess of the strict conscience. 1891 MORLEY in *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/2 To go about, as my friend does, through the whole of what I may call his diocess of those northern counties, and breathe out Liberalism.

Hence **Diocesslessness** *a.*, without a diocese; + **Diocessener**, one who belongs to a diocese; = **DIOCESAN** *sb.*; + **Diocesiarch**, the ruler of a diocese; + **Diocesser** = **DIOCESAN** *sb.* 1.

1885 R. W. DIXON *Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 175 A diocessless bishop. a. 1626 BACON *Case of Past-nati Wks.* (Ellis & Spedding) VII. 657 They say this unity in the bishop or the rector doth not create any priuilege between the parishioners or diocesseners, more than if there were several bishops, or several parsons. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 512 Diocessan properly means 'belonging to the diocess'. In English this word is applied oddly to the diocesiarch, or chief of the diocess. 1666 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. xci. 370 More than be Conuocations now Diocessers were about.

† **Diocessian**, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [f. L. type *diocessianus*, f. *diocesis*, in OF. *dyocestien*: see **DIOCESAN**, which is a less regular formation.] = **DIOCESAN** *a.* and *sb.*

1686 J. SERGEANT *Hist. Monast. Conventions* 49 If the Diocessian refuse to give Ordination. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 131 The Clergy . . of his Diocessian City.

**Diocess**, -*cise*, earlier forms of **DIOCESE**.

† **Di-octahe-dral**, *a.* *Crystal. Obs.* [DI-2 + OCTAHEDRAL] Bounded by twice eight planes; i. e. having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 204 Di-octahedral topaz.

**Diode** (dai'oud), *a.* *Electr. Telegr.* [mod.f. Gr. *δι-* (DI-2) twice, doubly + *δῶς* way.] *lit.* Of two ways: applied by Mr. Preece to a mode of working, which converts a single telegraphic wire into two ways or ducts for signalling messages, without reference to direction; one application of the *multiplex* system of working.

1886 W. H. PREECE in *Jrnl. Soc. Telegr. Engineers* XV. 231 A mode [of working] by which two messages are practically sent at the same time will be *diode* working.

† **Diodon** (dai'odon). *Zool.* [mod.L. f. Gr. type \**diōdon* doubly-toothed (sc. *θηρίον* animal), f. *δι-* (DI-2) twice + *δόντος*, *δόντ-* (in neuter adjs. -*δόντ*) tooth.] A genus of globe-fishes, having the jaws tipped with enamel, forming a tooth-like tubercle in the centre of the beak above and below.

The name has also been improperly given to a genus of South American falcons, and to the cetacean genus *Ziphius*.

1776 PENNANT *Zool.* III. 129 Oblong Diodon. . Sun-fish from Mount's Bay. *Ibid.* 131 Short Diodon. . Sun-fish from Loo. *Ibid.* 132 Globe Diodon. This species is common to Europe and South Carolina. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 264 The Round Diodon, or Toad-fish. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc. Organ. Nat.* II. 95/2 The . . grinding tubercle of the diodon.

**Diodont**, *a.* and *sb.* [See prec.] *adj.* Having two teeth: *spec.* of or pertaining to the *Diodontidae* or family of fishes of which *Diodon* is the typical genus; *sb.* a fish of this family. So **Diodontoid** *a.* and *sb.*

In Modern Dicts.

† **Diocia** (dai'zīā). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnæus 1735), a. Gr. type \**diōikia*, abstr. sb. from \**diōikos* having two houses, f. *δι-* (DI-2) twice + *οἶκος* house. Cf. **MONOCIA**.] The twenty-second class in the Sexual System of Linnæus, comprising plants which have male (stamiferous) and female (pistilliferous) flowers on separate individuals.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Diocia*, in Botany, a class of plants which have the male and female parts . . in different flowers, and . . on different plants of the same species. Among the plants of this class are the willow, mistletoe, hemp, spinach. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* ix. 96.

Hence **Diocian** *a.* = **DIOCEOUS**.

1828 WEBSTER, *Diocian*.

**Diocio-** (dai'zīō), comb. f. **DIOCEOUS**, = **dioceously**; as *diociodimorphous*, *diociopoligamous*.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diociopoligamous*. . a term applied to those plants of which some individuals bear unisexual and some bisexual flowers.

**Diocious** (dai'zīōs), *a.* [f. **DIOCEIA** + -*ous*.]

1. *Bot.* Of plants: Having the unisexual male and female flowers on separate plants.

1748-52 STR. J. HILL *Nat. Hist. Plants* 291 [Jodr.] The rhamnus with terminatory spikes and quadrified diocious flowers. 1769 G. WHITE *Salborne* (1853) 393 Hops are diocious plants. 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* Introd. 3 A species tending to become diocious, with the stamens reduced in some individuals and with the pistils in others.

2. *Zool.* Having the two sexes in separate individuals; sexually distinct.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1828) IV. xlviii. 394 Certain intestinal worms in which the sexes are diocious. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 157 All fishes are diocious, or of distinct sex. 1884 A. MACFARLANE *Consanguinity* 8 Sex in Man is diocious.

Hence **Diociously** *adv.*, in a diocious manner; **Diociousness**, diocious state or condition.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1873) 74 Some . . species of holly in North America, are, according to Asa Gray . . more or less diociously polygamous. 1874 F. A. KITCHENER *Year's Bot.* vii. 118 This idea of benefit to the plant in diociousness. 1877 DARWIN *Forms of Fl.* vii. 279 Otherwise every step towards diociousness would lead towards sterility.

**Diocism** (dai'zīz'm). [ad. mod.L. *diocismus*, Ger. *diöcismus* (Sachs), f. Gr. \**diōc-os* (in L. form *diocisus*: see **DIOCEIA**) + -ISM.] Diocious condition.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 807 This distribution of the sexes, which is generally termed Diocism, occurs in all classes and orders of the vegetable kingdom.

**Diogenes** (dai'odjēniz). The name of a celebrated Greek Cynic philosopher, who according to tradition showed his contempt for the amenities of life by living in a tub; see **CYNIC**. Hence **Diogenes-crab**, a species of West Indian hermit crab, which chooses an empty shell for its residence.

**Diogenes-cup**, the cup-like cavity formed in the palm of the hand by arching the fingers, and bending the thumb and little finger toward each other: from a story that the Cynic substituted this for a cup in raising water to his mouth.

1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. i. 4 A table covered with a clean table cloth; dishes in nice order . . appeared to our young Diogenes absurd superfluities. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diogenes-cup*. 1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 176 Exceptional natures, that, Diogenes-like, prefer to be let alone.

Hence **Diogenic** (dai'odjēnik) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of Diogenes. So **Diogenical** *a.*; **Diogenically** *adv.*; **Diogenize** *v.*, to render cynical.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. v. Socratic or rather Diogenic utterances. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 112 There is vaine-glory . . in being Diogenical and dogged. 1603 DEKKER *Grissil* (Shaks. Soc.) 21 Sweet signior, be not too Diogenical to me. 1719 OZELL tr. *Misson's Trav. Eng.* 154 (D.) To despise riches, not Diogenically, but indolently. 1623 COKERAM II. One growne Churlish, *Diogenes'd*.

**Diocio** (dai'oiik), *a.* *rare* -*o*. [ad. F. *diocioque* (Bulliard 1783), or mod.L. *diocisus* (Linnæus 1753), a. Gr. type \**diōikos*: see **DIOCEIA**.] = **DIOCEOUS**.

So **Diocious** *a.* 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Diol**(e, obs. early ff. *DOLE*, *DOOL*, grief.

† **Dionise**. *Obs.* Also 5 *diones*, and in L. form *dionysia*. [a. OF. *dionise*, *dyonise* (13 . . in Godef.), ad. med.L. *dionysia* (Albertus Magnus), L. *dionysias* (Pliny), Gr. *διονυσία*, f. *Διόνυσος* Bacchus.] A precious stone, of a black colour streaked with red, reckoned, by mediæval writers, a preservative against drunkenness.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xxxiv. (1495) 563 Dionisius is a blacke stoon or broune specked wyth red veynes . . yf it is grendit and medelyd wyth water it smellyth as wyne, and yet it wythstandyth drunkenness. 1423 *Cath. Angl.* 1001 Diones, *dionisia*. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 6 The Dionise is black, or rather browne, all bestrowed with bloude strokes or vaines. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.* lxxxv. (1828) 18 The Adamant, Dionise, and Calcedon. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 401 The Dionise stone. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 94 Dionysia. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult. Sc.* 354 *Dionysia*.

**Dionym** (dai'ōnim). [ad. Gr. *διώνυμος*, -*ον* having two names, f. *δι-* (DI-2) twice + *ὄνομα* name.] A name consisting of two terms (as the names in zoology or botany, the two terms of which denote respectively the genus and species).

18 . . COUES is cited by *Cent. Dict.*

**Dionymal** (dai'ōnimāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a dionym; = **BINOMINAL**.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dionymal*, that hath two names. 1884 J. A. ALLEN *On Zool. Nomen.* in *The Auk* Oct. 352 The binomial (or dionymal) system.

**Dionysiac** (dai'ōni siāk), *a.* [ad. L. *Dionysiacus*, a. Gr. *Διονυσιακός*, f. *Διόνυσος* the feast of Διόνυσος Dionysus or Bacchus. So mod.F. *Dionysiaque* (Acad. 1762).]

**A. adj.** Of or pertaining to Dionysus or Bacchus, or to his worship.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Met.* 149 Dionysiac and erotic poems. 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. ix. iv. § 4. 236 The new Dionysiac revel. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxiii. 162 The Orphic or Dionysiac religious mysteries. 1871 BROWNING *Balanst.* 37 Ours the great Dionysiac theatre, And tragic triad of immortal fames.



**B. sb. pl.** The Dionysiac festivals or *Dionysia*, celebrated periodically in ancient Greece.

1827-38 HARE *Quæstæ* (1867) 154 At Athens, Homer, the Dionysiacs and Pericles, by their united influence, fostered them into dramatics.

So **Dionysiacal** *a.*; **Dionysiacally** *adv.*

1858 HOGG *Shelley* II. xi. 373 The goat is a Dionysiac quadruped, habitually given to scale Parnassus. 1816 T. TAYLOR in *Pamphleteer* VIII. 57 The mundane intellect .. is Bacchus .. the soul is particularly distributed into generation Dionysiacally.

**Dionysian** (dai'ni'si-ân), *a.* [f. L. *Dionysius* of or pertaining to Dionysus or Bacchus; also as sb. a personal name + -AN.]

1. Of or pertaining to Dionysus or Bacchus, or the *Dionysia* or festivals held in honour of Dionysus; = **DIONYSIAC**.

*a* 1610 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1636) 13 The Seas after the Dionysian feasts will be more smooth. 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. p. xxiii. The Dionysian festivals .. were the great carnivals of antiquity.

2. Pertaining to or characteristic of the Elder or Younger Dionysius, tyrants of Syracuse, notorious for cruelty.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 830 Who .. would not .. hate .. those Dionysian Tyrants in Sicily? 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 688/2 He .. punished with Dionysian severity the slightest want of respect.

3. Pertaining to the abbot Dionysius the Little, who lived in the sixth century, and is said to have first practised the method of dating events from the birth of Christ of which he fixed the accepted date.

*Dionysian period*, a period of 532 Julian years, after which the changes of the moon recur on the same days of the year; said to have been introduced by Dionysius for calculating the date of Easter.

1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Period, Victorian Period*, an interval of five hundred and thirty-two Julian years .. Some ascribe this period to Dionysius Exiguus; and hence call it the Dionysian Period. 1768 HORSEFALL in *Phil. Trans.* LVIII. 102 Increased by three Dionysian periods, or multiples of 28 and 19. 1876 CHAMBERS *Astron.* 470 The Dionysian Period is obtained by a combination of the Lunar and Solar cycles. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 11 Our received Dionysian era.

4. Of Dionysius the Areopagite (Acts xvii. 34); *esp.* applied to early ecclesiastical works attributed to him.

1885 *Catholic Dict.* 264/1 Pearson places the composition of the Dionysian writings before 340.

**Dionysic** (dai'ni'sik), *a. rare.* ? *Obs.* [f. L. or Gr. form of *Dionysus* + -IC.] Of Dionysus or Bacchus; Dionysiac.

1831 *Examiner* 501/1 The true Dionysic metre; the predominant metre of Greek theatrical music. 1832 *Ibid.* 453/1 The Dionysic wreath, the symbol of theatrical honor.

**Diophantine** (dai'of-æn'tin, -în), *a. Math.* [f. proper name *Diophantus* + -INE.] Of or pertaining to Diophantus of Alexandria, a celebrated mathematician, who flourished in the fourth century; *spec.* applied to problems involving indeterminate equations, and to a method of solving these (*Diophantine analysis*) attributed to him.

1700 GREGORY in *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 321 The resolution of the indeterminate arithmetical or Diophantine problems. 1821 P. BARLOW (*title*), An Elementary Investigation of the Theory of Numbers, with its application to the indeterminate and diophantine analysis. 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* June 794 She solves a diophantine problem.

**Diophysite**, -ism, improper ff. **DIPHYSITE**, **DYOPHYSITE**, etc.

**Diopside** (dai'ops'id), *Min.* [a. F. *diopside* (Hauy 1801), irreg. f. Gr. *di-*, (DI-2) twice + *ôps* appearance, aspect, but viewed by later authors as a deriv. of Gr. *diôps* a view through, f. *di-*, *dia-* through.] A synonym of **PYROXENE**; now usually restricted to the transparent varieties.

1808 ALLAN *Names Min.* 26 *Diopside* .. a mineral from Mussa in Piémonte. 1868 DANA *Min.* 223 *Diopside* has been observed as a furnace product. 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* xiii. 264 The diopside has a rough or stepped appearance on the abraded surfaces of sections.

**Dioptrase** (dai'opt's), *Min.* [a. F. *dioptrase* (Hauy 1801), irreg. f. Gr. *di-*, *dia-* through + *ôptros* seen, visible; cf. *diôptros* a looker through.] A translucent silicate of copper, crystallizing in six-sided prisms, called emerald copper ore.

1804 W. NICHOLSON tr. *Fourcroy's Chem.* II. 430 *Dioptrase* is an ore of copper. 1868 DANA *Min.* 402 *Dioptrase* occurs disposed in well defined crystals and amorphous on quartz.

**Dioptræ** (dai'opt'ræ). Also in Lat. form *dioptra*. [a. F. *dioptræ* (1547 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), ad. L. *dioptræ*, a. Gr. *diôptra* an optical instrument for measuring heights, levelling, etc.; cf. also Gr. *diôptrov* spying-glass, f. *di-*, *dia-* through + stem *ôp-* to see + instrumental suffix, -*træ*, -*rov*.]

1. An ancient form of theodolite, or instrument for taking angles.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 112 Make a hole as in a Dioptræ, that the Sunne may shine in at it. 1641 W. GASCOIGNE in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 51 Two dioptræ .. fitted with glasses, hair, and moveable rims. 1851 ORRÉ tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* III. 53 Long tubes .. employed by Arabian astronomers .. to the extremities of which ocular and object dioptræ were attached. 1857 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct.*

Sc. I. 354 He wrote .. a treatise on the Dioptra .. an instrument for taking angles.

2. The index-arm of a graduated circle; = **ALIDADE**.

1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* IV. xx. (ed. 7) 476 Having set the Dioptræ of your Astrolabe at that Altitude. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 192 I took the Horizon with my Astrolabe, and having put my Dioptra into it, I turn'd my self towards the Sea .. and could easily discern it. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 172/1 To measure an angle with the astrolabe, the latter is placed with its center over the vertex of the angle, and turned until the fixed dioptræ sight in the direction of one side. The movable strip with its dioptræ is then sighted in the direction of the other side, and the angle contained between the two strips is read off.

3. A surgical speculum. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dioptra* .. a Surgeon's Instrument. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Dioptra*, among surgeons, denotes an instrument whereby to dilate the matrix, or anus, and inspect any ulcers therein; called also *speculum matrixis*, and *dilatatorium*. 1872 THOMAS *Dis. Women* 37 If therefore, says Paul of Aegina, the ulceration be within reach, it is detected by the dioptra.

4. An instrument for obtaining drawings of the skull by projections.

1878 BARTLEY tr. *Topinard's Anthropol.* II. iii. 269.

5. A unit of measurement for lenses; = **DIOPTRIC** sb. 2.

1890 GOULD *New Med. Dict.* 133/1 *Dioptræ* or *Dioptric*.

† **Dioptric**, *a.* and *sb. Obs.* [f. Gr. *di-*, *dia-* through + *ôptik-ôs* of or pertaining to sight or vision, f. root *ôp-* to see.]

*A. adj.* = **DIOPTRIC**. Also **Dioptrical**.

1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, The *Dioptrick Art*, the Perspective Art, or that part of Astronomy, which by Quadrants and hollow instruments pierces the Heavens, and measures the distance, length, bigness, and breadth of the Cœlestial bodies. 1818 TODD, *Dioptrical*, and *Dioptrick*, so the next words [*dioptrical*, *dioptrick*] are now sometimes written.

*B. sb. a.* One skilled in **DIOPTRICS**. *b. (pl.)* = **DIOPTRICS**.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 58 If our Dioptricks could attain to that curiosity as to grind us such Glasses, as would present the Effluviuims of the Magnet. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* 1. 56 He intends to give the .. demonstration in his Dioptricks which he is now writing.

*Dioptra*: see **DIOPTER**.

† **Dioptral**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dioptra* **DIOPTER** + -AL.] = **DIOPTRIC a.**

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* II. ii. 50 Degrees of angular production observed by some Dioptral instrument.

**Dioptrick** (dai'opt'rik), *a.* and *sb.* [mod. ad. Gr. *diôptrik-ôs* of or pertaining to the use of the *diôptra* (**DIOPTER**); in neuter pl. *diôptriká* as sb., the science of dioptrics. See -IC, -ICS.]

*A. adj.* † 1. Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a **DIOPTER** (sense 1). *Obs.*

1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* I. v. 107 Two signes of the Zodiacke diametrically opposite should not be seen by a Dioptrick instrument. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.*, *Dioptrick*, belonging to the perspective, or a mathematical instrument, thorow which they look to take the height of a thing.

2. Serving as a medium for sight; assisting vision (or rendering it possible) by means of refraction (as a lens, the humours of the eye).

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. (1712) 84 To view the Asperities of the Moon through a Dioptrick-glass. 1660—*Myst. Godd.* II. iii. 36 None of the external Organs have any Sense at all in them, no more than an Acousticon or a Dioptrick glass. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 186 A dead mechanism .. ready to serve as the dioptrick glass, spreading the images of light from the Infinite on the tender and living retina. 1898 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 299 The refraction is said to be normal or abnormal according to the position of the retina with regard to the focus of the dioptrick system.

3. Relating to the refraction of light; pertaining to dioptrics (see **B. 3**); *esp.* (of a telescope, etc.), refractive, refracting. (Opp. to **CATOPTRIC**.)

*Dioptrick system*, in lighthouses, also called *refracting system*; see quot. 1879.

1672 NEWTON in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5086 For Dioptrique Telescopes .. the difficulty consisted not in the Figure of the glass, but in the Diffimerty of Refractions. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 146/2 The .. Dioptrick, or broken sight, is rightly seen in a Tub of Water where the Surface is cut. 1753 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 167 Our common telescopes whether dioptrick or reflecting. 1871 FYNALD *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II. xvi. 436 The light was developed in the focus of a dioptrick apparatus. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 75 The Dioptrick arrangement is that in which the rays issuing from the flame are collected and refracted in a given direction by a lens placed in front of the light.

† 4. Capable of being seen through: see quot.

1801 *Farmer's Mag.* II. 48 As to dioptrick beehives [i.e. provided with glass windows on opposite sides] the best I have seen is of wood. 1860 J. P. KENNEDY *W. Wirt* II. xiii. 220 These few fragments .. give us .. glimpses into that 'dioptrick bee hive', the heart of the writer.

*B. sb.*

1. = **DIOPTER** 1.

1849 ORRÉ tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 545 The Alexandrian astronomers .. possessed .. solstitial armils, and linear dioptrics.

2. A unit for expressing the refractive power of a lens, being the power of a lens whose focal distance is one metre.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, One dioptric, which is written D, is a glass of one meter, or 39.37 inches, focal distance. 1887 A. BRUCH in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 373.

3. *pl.* **Dioptrics**: that part of the science of Optics which treats of the refraction of light. (Opp. to **CATOPTRICS**.)

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* 1. (1645) 131 The demonstration .. Renatus Des Cartes has excellently set down in his book of Dioptricks. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 626 The Dioptricks, that consider Rays Refracted. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* (1730) II. xxii. § 47 One that is well versed in Dioptricks, and understands the Nature of Vision. 1821 BREWSTER *Optics* Introd. 3 Light .. through transparent bodies is transmitted according to particular laws, the consideration of which constitute the subject of dioptrics.

**Dioptrical**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.]

† 1. = **DIOPTRIC a. 1. Obs.**

1612 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* xiii. 134 Of which height .. it is observed in Pliny, that Dicaearchus, by dioptrical instruments, found the hill Pelius .. to be. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dioptrical*, pertaining to Dioptra.

2. = **DIOPTRIC a. 2. 3.**

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 1 Dioptrical Glasses are but a Modern Invention. 1677 HORNECK *Gl. Low Consid.* II. (1704) 17 Little animals .. viewed through Dioptrical glasses. 1769 S. HARDY (*title*), A Translation of Scheffer's Treatise on the Emendation of Dioptrical Telescopes.

3. Of or belonging to dioptrics; skilled in dioptrics.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 78 Dioptrical Artists. 1752 SHORT in *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 507 Of a radius somewhat longer than the focal length you want, for a dioptrical reason. 1800 YOUNG *Ibid.* XCI. 27 Dioptrical propositions.

† 4. = **DIOPTRO a. 4. Obs.**

1759 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* I. xxiii. To have gone softly, as you would to a dioptrical bee-hive, and look'd in.

Hence **Dioptrically** *adv.*, by means of refraction.

1732 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 363 To produce very extraordinary Effects, either dioptrically or catoptrically. 1849-52 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1441/2 Dioptrically-formed coloured margins. 1883 CARPENTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 266/1 s.v. *Microscope*, Images dioptrically formed of the general outlines and larger details of microscopic objects.

**Dioptrician** (dai'opt'ri-shân), *rare.* [f. **DIOPTRIC**; cf. *optician*.] One skilled in dioptrics.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2045 An Un-usual kind of Refraction, hitherto un-observed by Dioptricians.

**Dioptrics**: see **DIOPTRIC B. 3.**

**Diorama** (dai'or-â'mâ), [mod. (in F. 1822) f. Gr. *di-*, *dia-* through + *ôpâma* that which is seen, a sight; cf. *diôpi-eiv* to see through.] A mode of scenic representation in which a picture, some portions of which are translucent, is viewed through an aperture, the sides of which are continued towards the picture; the light, which is thrown upon the picture from the roof, may be diminished or increased at pleasure, so as to represent the change from sunshine to cloudy weather, etc. The name has also been used to include the building in which dioramic views are exhibited; and in later times has been transferred to exhibitions of dissolving views, etc.

The Diorama, invented by Daguerre and Bouton, was first exhibited in London, 29 Sept. 1823, the building being erected in Regent's Park. It was patented in 1824 by J. Arrowsmith, No. 4899.

1833 *Ann. Reg.* 309/1 It is called the Diorama, and the idea is borrowed from the panorama. 1844 J. ARROWSMITH *Specif. Patent* No. 4899 (*title*) An improved mode of publicly exhibiting pictures .. which I denominate a 'diorama'. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* liii. The memory has as many moods as the temper, and shifts its scenery like a diorama.

1876 L. TOLLEMACHE in *Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 117 Literature is able .. to give a diorama of what it depicts, while art can give only a panorama. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 331 Entering the river Thames, we were delighted with the double diorama of ships and green meadows. *attrib.* 1848 MARIA HARE in A. J. C. HARE *Mem. Quier* L. (1874) II. xvi. 310 Like the gradual change of the diorama views from light to dark.

Hence **Dioramist**, a proprietor or exhibitor of a diorama.

1834 HOOD *Tydney Hall* (1840) 246 Here an indignant dioramist raves at a boggling scene-shifter.

**Dioramic** (dai'or-æ'mik), *a.* [f. **DIORAMA** + -IC. (Gr. analogies would require *dioramatic*.)] Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a diorama.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* IV. (1833) 66 The same picture exhibited under all the imposing accompaniments of a dioramic representation. 1861 MUSGRAVE *By-roads* 251 There is another chapel .. where the same dioramic effect has been produced by concealed coloured glass lights. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 27 Dec. Well-managed dioramic effects, depicting a terrible storm with .. thunder and lightning.

**Diorism** (dai'ôriz'm), *rare.* [ad. Gr. *diôptik-ôs*, distinction, logical division, f. *diôpi-eiv* to draw a boundary through, divide, distinguish.] The act of defining; distinction, definition: by H. More used app. as = distinctive sense or application.

1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Churches* 71 To eat things sacrificed to Idols is one mode of Idolatry; but, by a Prophetick Diorism, it signifies Idolatry in general. 1680 — *Apocal. Apoc.* 92 If they were not just four .. yet by a Prophetick Diorisme they might be called four. 1685 — *Illustration* 335 In a Mystick sense, by a Diorism, The Musick may be that at their Idolatrous worship.

† **Dioristic**, *a. Obs.* [ad. Gr. *diôptik-ôs* distinctive; f. as prec.] Serving to define or distinguish; defining.

1675 COLLINS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I. 216 In this case one of the dioristic limits is lost. 1684 *Phil.*



TRANS. XIV. 575 A Cardanick Equation . . such as shall have the dioristick limits rational.

† **Dioristical**, *a. Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] = prec. Hence **Dioristically** *adv.*, by distinctive application: see **DIORISM**.

1664 H. MORE *Exp. 7 Churches* 72 Ye are not . . free from the Lusts of the flesh (Vice is here noted by Nicolaitism dioristally, as Idolatry in general before by eating things sacrificed to Idols). 1668 — *Div. Dial.* v. xl. (1713) 521 The Lake of Fire and Brimstone not symbolical or dioristical, but visible or natural.

**Diorite** (dai'orit), *Min.* [a. F. *diorite* (Haily), irreg. f. *diop* (Cuv) to distinguish + -ITE.] A variety of GREENSTONE, consisting of hornblende combined with a trichlinic feldspar (albite or oligoclase).

1826 W. PHILLIPS *Outl. Mineral. & Geol.* 151 The Diabase, Diorite, and Amphibolite of French authors, seems to include both Greenstone and Hornblende rock. 1858 GEIKIE *Hist. Boulder* xii. 239 Hornblende green-stones, or diorites. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* vi. (1869) 182 The axe was preeminently the implement of antiquity. Serpentine and diorite were the principal materials.

*attrib.* 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxii. 709 The magnificent diorite statue of Shafra, the builder of the Second Pyramid. 1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 17 The stone . . running through a diorite dyke.

**Dioritic** (dai'oritik), *a.* [f. DIORITE + -IC.] Of the nature of diorite; containing diorite.

1847 in CRAIG. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* vii. (1856) 55 A similar range . . on the Atlantic side, evidently a continuation of the same dioritic series. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* iii. 78 Dioritic Schist.

|| **Diorthosis** (dai'pōsis), [mod.L., a. Gr. *διόρθωσις*, n. of action f. *διόρθω-ειν* to make straight, f. *δι-, dia-* through, thoroughly + *ὀρθός* straight, right.] The act of setting straight or in order: a. in *Surg.*, the straightening of crooked or fractured limbs. b. The recension or revision of a literary work.

1704 in J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* (J.). 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). *Diorthosis*, in Surgery, an Operation, whereby crooked or distorted Members are made even, and restored to their Original and Regular Shape. 1873 *Brit. Q. Rev.* LVII. 297 The diorthosis (i. e. the setting free from figure and parable, the fulfilment) of the Old Testament in the New. 1874 H. R. RYMONDS *John Bapt.* viii. 500 Christ was the diorthosis of the temple.

**Diorthotic** (dai'pōtik), *a.* [ad. Gr. *διόρθω-τικ-ός* corrective: derived as prec.] Of or pertaining to recension of a literary work (see prec. b).

1860 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 162 No sooner had Scaliger placed himself by common consent at the head of textual criticism, than he took leave for ever of diorthotic criticism.

**Dioscoreaceous** (dai'skōrē'as), *a. Bot.* [f. mod.L. *Dioscoreacea*, f. *Dioscorea*, the typical genus, containing the yams.] Of or belonging to the N.O. *Dioscoreaceæ* of Monocotyledons.

**Dioscorein** (dai'skōrē'in), [f. *Dioscorea* + -IN.] 'An impure substance made by precipitating the tincture of *Dioscorea villosa* with water' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

|| **Diosma** (dai'smā), *Bot.* [mod.L., f. Gr. *διος* divine + *σμή* odour.] A genus of South African heath-like plants (N.O. *Rutaceæ*), with strong balsamic odour.

1794 MARTYN ROUSSEAU'S *Botany* xvi. 209. 1800 J. ABERCROMBIE *Exp. Man his own Gardener* (ed. 16) 251 African heaths . . diosmas . . will require to be frequently refreshed with moderate waterings. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 411/2 *Diosma* . . cultivated for their white or pinkish flowers.

Hence **Diosmin** (see quot. 1883).

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 5/1 Brandes considers the extractive to be peculiar, and terms it Diosmin. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diosmin*, a bitter principle, of brownish yellow colour, soluble in water, obtained from the *Diosma crenata*.

|| **Diosmosis** (dai'smōsis), *a.* Also in anglicized form **diosmose**. [mod. f. Gr. *δι-, dia-* through + *ὄσμισις*: cf. *end-, exosmosis*.] The transudation of a fluid through a membrane; = **OSMOSIS**.

1825 W. STIRLING tr. *Landon's Text-bk. Hum. Phys.* I. 393 This exchange of fluids is termed *endosmosis* or *diosmosis*. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diosmose* . . *Diosmosis*, same as *OSMOSIS*.

Hence **Diosmotic** *a.*, pertaining to diosmosis; = **OSMOTIC**.

|| **Diota** (dai'ōtā), *Gr. and Rom. Antig.* [L. *diōta*, a. Gr. *διωτή* two-eared, f. *δι-, (Di-)* doubly + *ωτή* stem of *οὖς* ear.] A vessel with two ears or handles.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 199 The emblems upon them were various, comprising leaves, an eagle, a head of Hercules, diota, and bunch of grapes. 1890 W. SMITH *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* (ed. 3) I. 640 *Diota*, is generally used as synonymous with amphora, though it may signify any two-handed vessel . . A diota of the earliest style.

**Diorthelism**, -ite, irreg. ff. **DITHELISM**, **DYOTHELISM**, etc.

|| **Dioti, dihoti**, *Obs.* [Gr. *διότι* wherefore, for what reason, for the reason that, f. *διὰ* (ro'vto) *ōti* for the reason that.] A 'wherefore'.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Summary 25 The Schools ignorant of the Quiddities and Dihoties of things. 1687 *Pharisee Unmasked* 6 To satisfy those to whom he hath promised a demonstration Dioti. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Pers.* (1739) 79 He set forth the analysis of the words in order, shewed the *Hoti* and the *Dioti* (i. e. that it was so, and why it was so)

**Diotrephes** (dai'otrēfiz). The name of a man mentioned 3 John 9, 10, as loving to have the pre-eminence in the church; hence used typically of persons to whom this character is attributed. Hence **Diotrephesian**, **Diotrephian**, **Diotrephic** *adjs.*, like Diotrephes; **Diotrephetically** *adv.*, in the manner of Diotrephes; **Diotrephist**, an imitator of Diotrephes.

1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* vi. 711 And, some there be, that with Diotrophes, Affect preeminence in these our dayes. 1660 FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks. (1679) 357 A meer Diotrephetically impudent and impositively prating Spirit. *Ibid.* 557 Chief Priests, aspiring Rabbies, Divinity Doctors, proud Diotrephesians. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 161 Fuel in it self unto the Proud, Ambitious Minds of Diotrophists. 1829 SOUTHBY *Sir T. More* II. 59 A man may figure as the Diotrophes of a Meeting. 1838 G. S. FABER *An Inquiry* v. iv. 585 The diotrophical lovers of pre-eminence. 1845 T. W. COIT *Puritanism* 475 Is there any of the old Diotrophian spirit left? 1862 J. MACFARLANE *Life G. Lawson* iv. 194 Dr. Lawson asked the name of this Diotrophesian female.

**Dioxide** (dai'oksid, -sid), *Chem.* [f. Di- 2 + -OXIDE.] An oxide formed by the combination of two equivalents of oxygen with one of the metal or metalloids, as Carbon dioxide CO<sub>2</sub>, Manganese dioxide MnO<sub>2</sub>.

Originally applied to an oxide containing two equivalents of the chlorous element: see Di-2 2.

1847 in CRAIG. 1854 J. SCOFFEEN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 491 Corresponding with the sub or di-oxide of copper. 1869 A. J. JARMAN in *Eng. Mech.* 17 Dec. 330/1 The easiest way to prepare oxygen gas is to heat together in a retort three parts potassic chlorate with one part dioxide of manganese. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 80 An invisible gas, known as carbon dioxide, or more commonly carbonic acid.

**Dioxy-, diox-**, *Chem.* [f. Di- 2 + OXY- (GEN.)] A combining element expressing the presence in a compound of two atoms of oxygen; *spec.* the presence in an organic compound of two equivalents of the monad radical hydroxyl (OH) taking the place of two atoms of hydrogen, as *dioxy acid*, *dioxybenzene*, C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub> OH<sub>2</sub> (benzene being C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>).

1877 WATTS *Fewnes' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 541 Two dioxybenzoic acids are obtained by fusing the two disulphobenzoic acids with potassium hydroxide. One of these dioxy-acids forms crystals . . not coloured by ferric chloride.

**Dip** (dip), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **dipped, dipt, pr. pple. dipping.** Forms: 1 *dyp*-an, *dipp*-an, 2-6 *dyp*-e(n), 3-5 *duppe*-n (*ii*), 3-6 *dippe*, 6-*dip*. Pa. t. 6 *dyp*-te, *dyp*-ped, 6-*dipped* (*Sc. dippit*), 7 *dipp'd*, *dip'd*, 7-*dip*-t. Pa. pple. 1-6 *dyp*-ped, (5 *depp*-d), 6-*dipped* (*Sc. dippit*), 7-*dip*-t. [OE. *dyppan* wk. vb. (pa. t. *dypte*, pple. *dyp*-p-d: -Ottent. \**duppjan*, f. weak grade *dyp*- of ablant series \**deup*-, *daup*-, *dup*-, whence the adj. *DREP* (:-*deup*-o). Cf. the cognate *DELE* v.]

I. Transitive senses.

1. To put down or let down temporarily or partially in or into a liquid, or the like, or the vessel containing it (usually with the notion of wetting, or of taking up a portion of the liquid, etc.); to immerse; to plunge (but with less implication of force and splashing, the sound of the word expressing a light though decided act).

1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Mark xiv. 20 Se ðe his hand on disse mid me dypð. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 118 Nim þanne hnesce wulle and dupe on ele. 1340 *Hamlet* Pr. Cons. 8044 A vessel dyped alle bidene In water, or in other lygar thyn. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* xvi. 24 Fadir Abraham seide Lazarus, that he dippe the last part of his synfur in watir, and kele my tunge. 1535 COVERDALE *John* xiii. 26 It is he vnto whom I dyppe the soppe & geue it. And he dyppe in the soppe and gaue it vnto Iudas Iscariot. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxviii. (1887) 104 The Germaines . . used then to dippe their new borne children into extreme cold water. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vii. 143, I but dypd a knife in it. 1651 HOBBS *Leuiath.* iii. xxxvi. 224 Clothed in a garment dypd in bloud. 1742 *Pope Dunc.* iv. 163 A Poet the first day he dips his quill. 1801 *Med. Jern.* XXI. 8- A piece of loaf bread, dypd in cold water. 1823 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *New Year's Coming of Age*, He dypd his fist into the middle of the great custard. 1829 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 144 If a magnet be dipped in iron filings, it will attract, and cause them to adhere to its surface.

*absol.* 1607 SHAKS. *Timon* iii. ii. 73 Who can call him his Friend, That dips in the same dish? 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisi* 83 Up with quill, Dip and indite! *figs.* 1581 *Pettie Ginnos's Cir. Cont.* ii. (1586) 67 For you dip somewhat the Pensill of your Tongue in the fresh and cleere colour of the Tuscan tongue. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iv. vii. 19 The great loue the general gender beare him, Who dipping all his Faults in their reflection, Would Conuert his Gynes to Graces. 1818 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* ix. xii. By . . the name Of thee, and many a tongue which thou hadst dipped in flame.

2. To immerse in baptism; to baptize by immersion (now usually contemptuously). In quot. 1602 = CHRISTEN v. 3. Also *absol.*

c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* iii. 11 Ic eowic depu & dyppe in watire in hreunisse. c. 1200 ORVIN 1551 Þurh þatt tattu fullnesst hemm & under water dippest. c. 1315 SHORLEHAM II And wanne þi cristneþ in the fount þi prestes so thries dyppeþ. In the honour of the Trinite. c. 1400 MAUNDVELL (Rom.) iii. 10 þai make bot ane vncionum, when þai cristen childer, ne dippes þaim bot anes in þe fount. 1552 *Ek. Com. Prayer*, *Publ. Baptism Rubric*,

Then the Priest shall take the child . . and . . shall dip it in the water. 1602 MARSHTON *Publ. & Priv.* i. Wks. 156 I. 15 It pleased the font to dip me Rousseeu. 1639 *SALTMAHES Policy* 73 These whom wee would have members of a Visible Church, we baptize and dip. 1766 WATSEY *Hes.* (1874) III. 243 He had six-and-twenty more have been dipped! 1876 *Barometer Hist.* U. S. II. xxx. 262 The confessions . . began to be directed against the Anabaptists. May's Osgood was dipped by the devil.

3. In various technical processes: see also **DIPPING** *vb.* sh. 1. *spec. a.* To immerse in a colouring solution; to dye, imbue. Also with the colouring matter as subject, or with the resulting colour as object. (*poetic*)

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 283 Six wings he [a Seraph] wore . . the middle pair . . round Skirted his loines and thighs with downie Gold And colourd dipt in Heav'n. *Ibid.* xi. 244 Iris had dipt the wooff. 1712-4 *Pope Rape Lock* II. 65 Thin glitt'ring textures of the filmy dew, Dipt in the richest tincture of the skies. 1780 *Cowper Table* 7. 703 Fancy that from the bow that spans the sky Brings colours dipped in Heaven. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* v. 112 Raiment dipped in the purple.

b. To make (a candle) by repeatedly dipping a wick in melted tallow.

1712 *Act to Anne in Lond. Gas.* No. 5031/6 Before he begins to make or dip any Making or Course of Candles. c. 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 93/2 To dip a number of candles at the same time.

c. To dip sheep: To hath them in a poisonous liquor for the purpose of killing the vermin and cleansing the skin.

1840 *Jrnl. Roy. Agric. Soc.* Ser. I. I. 324 A person who travels from farm to farm dipping sheep for the ticks. 1847 *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc. Scot.* Ser. III. II. 300 Three men to dip and a boy to drive water, can easily bathe 600 to 800 sheep in a day. 1853 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Shaw* 1 Such is the importance . . of dipping with this composition, that no extensive flock-master ought to be without it.

4. To suffuse with moisture; to impregnate by, or as if by, immersion.

1634 MILTON *Comus* 802 A cold shuddering dew Dips me all o'er. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* II. 1, These poison'd Gifts . . Miriads of bluest Plagues lie underneath 'em, And more than Aconite has dipt the Silk.

† b. *fig.* Applied to the use of the liquor in which a toast is drunk. *Obs.*

a. 1657 R. LOVEDAY *Lett.* (1663) 36 We dip'd our choice healths . . in the best Laurentian Liquor. *Ibid.* 95 Dipping your health in the noblest liquor.

c. To penetrate, as by dipping; to dip into. *rare.* 1842 TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* 143 But ere he dipt the surface, rose an arm . . And caught him [i. e. Excalibur the sword] by the hilt.

5. To obtain or take up by dipping; to lift out of a body of liquid, etc.: usually with *up*.

To dip snuff. (*South. U. S.*): to take snuff by dipping a split or brush-like stick or bit of rattan into it and rubbing it upon the teeth and gums.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 30b, The shrimps are dipped up in shallow water by the shore side, with little round nets. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village* Ser. I. (1863) 45 There she stands at the spring, dipping up water for to-morrow. 1848 60 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, To dip snuff, a mode of taking tobacco. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 272 Fresh water may be dipped in winter, from small open spaces in the bay. 1886 *Century Mag.* Feb. 586 Sam Upchurch smoked his pipe, and Peggy dipped snuff, but Dyer declined joining them in using tobacco.

6. *transf.* To lower or let down for an instant, as if dipping in a liquid; *spec.* to lower and then raise (a flag) as a naval salute, or (a sail) in tacking. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 43/2 He dipt his seal on the cushion [ink-pad], and sealed the bond. 1859 *READ Love me little* II. iv. 174 'They have not got to dip their sail, as we have, every time we tack'. 'I and the boy will dip the lug'. Now this operation is always a nice one, particularly in these small luggers, where the lug has to be dipped, that is to say, lowered and raised again on the opposite side of the mast. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 148 The men who dip the sail should stand on the lee side. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 179 To-day, 'dipping the flag' is an act of courtesy; men-of-war do not do it to one another, but if merchant ships 'dip' their ensigns to them they reply in a similar manner.

b. To cause to sink; to lower, depress.

1879 GEO. ELIOT *Coll. Breakf. P.* 418 Duty or social good . . Would dip the scale.

7. *fig.* To immerse, involve, implicate (in any affair, esp. of an undesirable kind). Chiefly in *pass.* (Cf. **DREP** a. 19.) *Obs.* exc. as in b.

a. 1687 MIDDLETON *Changeling* III. iv, A woman dipp'd in blood, and talk of modesty! 1671-3 SIR C. LYTTELTON in *Hutton's Corr.* (1878) 74 St. Steph. Fox is dipt 700000' deepe in that conerne. 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* Prob. True Wit has seen its best Days long ago, It ne'er look'd up, since we were dipt in Show. 1700 — *Fables* Pref. (Globe) 500 He was a little dipt in the rebellion of the Commons. 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 50 Then we shall be thoroughly dipped, and then there will be no way of getting out, but by disgracing England, or enslaving America. 1789 MRS. PROCTER *Journ.* France I. 139 He was a man deeply dipped in judicial astrology. 1798 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) I. Remin. iii. p. cix, Having been deeply dipped in the iniquities of the South Sea.

b. To involve in debt or pecuniary liabilities; to mortgage (an estate); to pawn. (*colloq.*)

1640 GLAFFHORNE *Wit in Constable* v, If you scorn to borrow, you may dip Your chaine. 1663 DRYDEN *Persius* vi. 260 Never dip thy Lands. a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew* s.v. *Lay'd-up*. Cloaths . . are pawn'd or dipt for . . Money. 1817 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Times & Novels* (Ridg.) IX. xii. 116 My little Jessica has . . played away at a rare rate with my ready



money—dipped me confoundedly. 1880 MISS BRADDON *Just as I am* ii, Nobody had ever been able to say that the Courtenay estate was 'dipped'. 1883—*Phant. Port.* xxxv. (1884) 299 The young lady was slightly dipped.

**II. Intransitive senses (some for *refl.*; others absolute uses).**

**8. To plunge down a little into water or other liquid and quickly emerge.** Const. *in, into, under.*

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 119 A lantern wip lyzt fletch and swymmeth above, and 3if be list is iqueynt, it duppeh down and drynceh. 1719 DR FOL CRUSOE (1840) I. iv. 66, I was fain to dip for it into the water. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Voyage* (1887) 24 Her yards would dip into the water; her bow was almost buried beneath the waves. 1843 MACAULAY *Lays Anc. Rome, Horat.* vii, Unharm'd the water-fowl may dip in the Volinian mere. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 16 Oars Break, and the beaks dip under, drinking death. 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* I. 1. 239 Slowly the muffled oars dip in the tide.

**9. To plunge one's hand (or a ladle or the like) into water, etc., or into a vessel, esp. for the purpose of taking something out.** *b. slang.* To pick pockets. *c. To dip (deeply, etc.) into one's purse, means, etc.* (*fig.*) to withdraw or expend a considerable sum, to trench upon means.

1697 DRYDEN *Persius* ii. 38 Suppose I dipp'd among the worst, and Staius chose. 1817 *Sporting Mag.* (Farmer), I have dipped into 150. pockets and not found a shilling. 1847 MRS. SHEPHERD *Lady of Manor* I. viii. 334 In early life he had dipped so deeply into his property as obliged him to leave the country. 1884 *Chr. World* 19 June 453/2 As new schools are built, Mr. Mundella must dip more deeply into the national purse.

**10. To fish by letting the bait dip and bob lightly on the water; = DAP v. 1, DIB v. 2, 3, DIBBLE v. 2.**

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 272 The few which you may take, by dipping or dapping, will scarcely be eatable. 1875 [see DIPPING vbl sb.]

**11. *transf.* To sink or drop down through a small space, or below a particular level, as if dipping into water; to go down, sink, set.**

1375 *Joseph Arim.* 534 He mette a gome on an hors. . . He hente vp his hachet and huttes him euene. . . Wip be dep in his hals downward he dusses. 1654 WILLOCK *Zootomia* 312 Use the North Starre of the Ancients, till . . . that Guide dippeth under the Horizon. 1730 *Lett. fr. Lond. Frid.* (1721) 58 Before he had told it all, the Sun dipp't in. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 374 Suppose the beam should dip on the wrong side. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* iii, The Sun's rim dips; the stars rush out. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* iv. (1856) 31 During the bright twilight interval he [the sun] will dip but a few degrees below the horizon. 1884 BLACK *Jud. Shaks.* ix, The swallows dipping and darting under the boughs.

**b. To move the body downwards in obeisance; to drop a curtsy; to 'bob'.**

1817 BYRON *Beppo* lxxv, To some she curtsies, and to some she dips.

**c. To extend a little way downwards or below a surface (without motion); to sink.**

1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I. 292 The short pipes v are consequently allowed to project about that much above the level of the plate, while their lower extremities dip into shallow cups which remain filled with liquid. 1878 L. P. MEREDITH *Teeth* 68 Superficial decay [of the tooth] is confined to the enamel covering, or dips but slightly into the dentine. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* iii. 536 Two turreted precipice blocks Dip, like walls, to the wave.

**12. To have a downward inclination; to incline or slope downwards; to be inclined to the horizon: *spec.* of the magnetic needle, and in *Geol.* of strata (see DIP sb. 4, 5).**

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 172 The plain of it lies almost horizontal, but only the forepart does dip a little, or is somewhat more deprest. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Dipping-needle*, A magnetical needle so hung as that . . . one end dips, or inclines to the horizon. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* G. iiij, *Dip* is when the Flat-Beds lies not Levell, but declines some way, and it is by them that we know when the Rock Dips, unless we be on the Top of it. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 251 [Fungi]. . . Pileus convex. . . edge dipping down, 1 1/2 to 2 inches over. 1806 GAZETTEER *Scott.* (ed. 2) 70 The strata are in some instances perpendicular to the horizon, and in all dip very much. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 539 In this hemisphere, the north end of the needle dips, but the contrary in the southern hemisphere, where the south end of the needle dips. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* I. 140 You have no idea how the road dips.

**13. To go (more or less) deeply into a subject.**

1755 YOUNG *Centaur* ii. Wks. 1757 IV. 134 But I shall not dip so deep in its consequences. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley H.* 15 Here about the beach I wander. . . When I dipp't into the future far as human eye could see.

**14. To dip into (a book, a subject of study): to enter slightly and briefly into a subject, without becoming absorbed or 'buried' in it; said especially of reading short passages here and there in a book, without continuous perusal.**

(*Cf. skim*, to read superficially and slightly but continuously.)

1682 DRYDEN *Relig. Laici* Pref. (Globe) 191 They cannot dip into the Bible, but one text or another will turn up for their purpose. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II. i. 123 You cannot dip into a Diary but you will find it. 1760 GRAY *Lett.* Wks. 1884 III. 24, I have not attentively read him, but only dipp'd here and there. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* Pref. 4, I have endeavoured to dip a little into the state of government. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II, Might not Moses have dipped. . . in the same source with the authors of the Shaasta? 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* iv. 96 We have of course been dipping into Herodotus.

**Dip (dip), sb. [f. DIP v.]**

**1. An act of dipping; a plunge or brief immersion in water or other liquid; also *transf.* and *fig.*: see various senses of the verb.**

1599 MARSTON *Seco. Villanet* i. iv. 189 For ingrain'd Habits, died with often dips, Are not so soone discoloured. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. xvi. 101 The Celerity of a Boat is continued by a successive dip of the Oar. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Candle*, A trough to catch the droppings, as the Candles are taken out each dip. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xiv. 248 Have ready . . . a pan of clean cold water, just give your pudding one dip in. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* ii, 'I'll give him a dip in the horse pond'. 1871 J. MILLER *Songs Italy* (1878) 14 There was only the sound of the long oars' dip, As the low moon sailed up the sea. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. ii. 51 He rode sixty miles from his house to have a dip in the sea. 1879 J. J. YOUNG *Ceram.* Art 81 Stone-ware is very seldom glazed by a 'dip'.

**b. A dip in or into (a book): see DIP v. 14.**

1760 FOOT *Minor* I. (1767) 25 Come, shall we have a dip in the history of the Four Kings this morning? 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sk. Lond.* 373 A half-hour's 'dip' into some circulating-library book.

**c. The act of dipping up liquid, e.g. ink with the pen; the quantity taken up at one act of dipping.**

1841 S. WARREN *10,000 a year* III. 10 He took his pen in his right hand with a fresh dip of ink in it. 1889 *Durham Univ. Jnl.* 106 The same 'dip of ink' is always ready.

**d. A curtsy, a 'bob': cf. DIP v. 11 b.**

1792 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Ode to Burke* Wks. 1812 III. 38 Then the Dame will answer with a dip. 1808 — *Ep. to Mrs. Clarke* *ibid.* V. 392 The nods of Monarchs and the dips of Queens.

**e. A going down out of sight or below the horizon.** 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 244 Ev'n to the last dip of the vanishing sail She watch'd it.

**f. *Naut.* The position of being dipped or lowered (of a sail): see DIP v. 6): in phr. at the dip.**

1886 J. M. CAULFIELD *Seamanship Notes* 6 The church pendant is used at the dip at the mizen truck while working cables. 1893 MARKHAM in *Daily News* 3 July 5/6, I directed my flag lieutenant to keep the signal . . . at the dip.

**2. Depth or amount of submergence (e.g. of a paddle-wheel) or depression; depth or distance below a particular level; depth of a vessel, etc.**

1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 97 That ruler would mark upon the upright rod, the dip of the point on which it stood, below the level of the instrument. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Dip*, the depth of submergence of the float of a paddle-wheel. 1880 *Act* 43-4 *Vict.* c. 24 § 17 Any attempt . . . to deceive him in taking the dip or gauge of any vessel.

**3. *Astron.* and *Surveying.* The angular distance of the visible horizon below the horizontal plane through the observer's eye; the apparent depression of the horizon due to the observer's elevation, which has to be allowed for in taking the altitude of a heavenly body.**

1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* I. 18 A Table of the Depression, or Dip, of the Horizon of the Sea. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 444 The dip of the sea . . . at 20 feet height of the eye, the error would be 56 miles. 1828 J. H. MOORE *Pract. Navig.* (ed. 20) 154 The dip to be subtracted in the fore observation, and to be added in the back observation. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* v. (ed. 2) 181 Measure angle . . . from maintop; add dip for that height.

**4. The downward inclination of the magnetic needle at any particular place; the angle which the direction of the needle makes with the horizon.**

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Dipping-needle*, The dip . . . in the year 1796 he found at London to be 71° 50'. But the dip varies. 1820 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 545 The intensity of the magnetic force was the greatest where the dip was the greatest. 1832 *Nat. Philos., Magnetism* iii. § 88, 24 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) The dip diminishes as we approach the equator, and increases as we recede from it on either side. 1865 J. WYLDE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 245/2 At the present time, the dip for London is about 67°.

**5. Downward slope of a surface; esp. in *Mining* and *Geol.* the downward slope of a stratum or vein: estimated, as to direction, by the point of the compass towards which the line of greatest slope tends, and as to magnitude, by its angle of inclination to the horizon.**

1708 J. C. COMPT. *Collier* (1845) 40 There is a Rise, or Ascent, for a Colliery under Ground, and so by Consequence the Contrary Way a Dip or Setting. 1747 W. HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* G. iij, The natural Dip of a Vein is when it runs itself more down into the Rock. 1789 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II. 679 The strata . . . have an inclination or descent, called the dip, to some particular part of the horizon. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 545 The direction of faults and mineral veins, and the dip of strata, are daily becoming of greater importance. 1877 A. H. GREEN *Phys. Geol.* 343 The line of dip is the line of greatest inclination that can be drawn on the surface of a bed. 1891 S. C. SCRIVENER *Fields & Cities* 10 The very sudden lowering of the water-line in the river just around the gap, and the dip of the water quickly and more quickly approaching the gap.

**6. A hollow or depression to which the surrounding high ground dips or sinks.**

1789 W. GILPIN *Wye* 129 Woody hills which form beautiful dips at their intersections. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* I. 175 We saw groves and villages in the dips of the hills. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. viii. The great dip of ground . . . making a gulf between her and the sombre calm of the mountains. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Darck Cant.* I. xvi. 434 The main column arrived at the centre of the dip in the Uzimba ridge.

**7. (Short for *dip-candle*.) A candle made by repeatedly dipping a wick into melted tallow.**

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scripturae* 15 Paper . . . brown sugar to fold, Tea, soap . . . dip or choice mould. 1829

MARRVAT F. *Mildmay* viii, A purser's dip—*vulgo*, a farthing candle. 1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 93/2 Two sorts of candles are commonly met with in commerce—namely *dips* and *moulds*. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. xxx. 63, I am a kind of farthing dip unfriendly to the nose and eyes.

**8. A preparation into which something is dipped, as *bronzing-dip*, *sheep-dip*, etc. (cf. DIP v. 3).**

1871 *Trans. Highl. & Agric. Soc. Scot.* Ser. iv. III. 269 Any other dips I have seen. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Dip*, a poisonous liquid in which sheep are dipped to kill fags. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 244 The bronzing dip may be prepared by dissolving in 1 gal. hot water 1/2 lb. each perchloride of iron and perchloride of copper. 1885 *Daily News* 15 Feb. 5/6 Before the arrival of the last convoy there the carbolic acid was exhausted. Sheep dip had to be substituted.

**9. A sweet sauce for puddings, etc. (*local Eng. and U.S.*)**

1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Dip*, a sauce for dumplings, composed of melted butter, vinegar, and brown sugar. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Dip*, sweet sauce eaten with pudding. If flavoured with brandy it is called *Brandy-dip*.

**10. *Thieves' slang.* A pickpocket; also pocket-picking. (Cf. DIP v. 9 b.)**

1859 in MATSELL *Vocab.* 26 (Farmer). 1888 *St. Louis Globe Democrat* (Farmer *Amer.*), A dip touched the Canadian sheriff for his watch and massive chain while he was reading the Riot Act.

**11. *Comb.* [In some cases it is the verb-stem rather than the sb.]: dip-bucket, a bucket contrived to turn easily and dip into water; dip-candle, a candle made by repeatedly dipping a wick in melted tallow, a dipped candle; dip-circle, a dipping-needle having a vertical graduated circle for measuring the amount of the dip; dip-head, a heading driven to the dip in a coal-mine in which the beds have a steep inclination; whence *dip-head level*; dip-needle = DIPPING-NEEDLE; dip-net, a small net with a long handle, used to catch fish by dipping it in the water; dip-pipe, a valve in the hydraulic main of gas-works, etc., arranged to dip into water or tar, or other liquid, and form a seal; a seal-pipe; dip-rod, a rod on which candle-wicks are hung to be dipped; dip-section, a section showing the dip of the strata; dip-sector, a reflecting instrument on the principle of the sextant, used to ascertain the dip of the horizon; see *SECTOR*; dip-side, the side on which the dip or declivity is; dip-splint, a kind of friction match; dip-trap, a drain trap formed by a dip or depression of the pipe in which water stands so as to prevent the upward passage of sewer-gas; dip-well, a well whence water is got by dipping.**

1829 MARRVAT F. *Mildmay* ii, On it stood a brass candlestick, with a \*dip-candle. 1864 THACKERAY *D. Deval* vii. (1869) 96 The apprentice . . . came up . . . from the cellar with a string of dip-candles. 1876 DAVIS *Polaris Exp.* ix. 218 One of the snow houses was designed for the \*dip-circle. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 116 A new dip-circle, in which the axis of the needle . . . is slung on two filaments of silk or spider's thread, the ends of the filaments being attached to the arms of a delicate balance. 1875 *Use Dict. Arts* III. 326 Were the coal-field an entire elliptical basin, the \*dip-head levels carried from any point would be elliptical. *Ibid.* III. 328 It is, moreover, proper to make the first set of pillars next the dip-head much stronger. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 113 The magnetic dip is found by means of the \*Dip Needle. 1858 THOREAU *Lett.* (1865) 171 The villagers catching smelts with \*dip-nets in the twilight. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 705 The seal-cup is charged with tar, which permits the movable \*dip-pipe to be lifted into or out of the main. 1884 *Nature* 13 Nov. 33 It is admirably seen in \*dip-section on the east and north slopes. 1833 HERSCHEL *Astron.* i. 16 The visible area, as measured by the \*dip-sector. 1834 *Mechanic's Mag.* 445. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* ix. (1856) 67 Minute observations of dip-sectors and repeating-circles. 1875 *Use Dict. Arts* III. 325 Have on the \*dip side of the level a small quantity of water . . . so as to guide the workmen in driving the level. 1892 *Northern* *Mod. Gloss.*, *Dip-side*, the low side. 1883 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* x. § 2. 367 The common mason's or \*dip-trap, and the notorious D trap. 1894 B. FOWLER in *Proc. Geol. Assoc.* XIII. 364 This clay throws out two fine springs, forming \*dip-wells, in Hammer valley.

**Dipar, obs. form of DIAPER.**

**Dipartite** (dipā'toit), *a.* [f. DI-1, L. *dis-* asunder + *partit-us* divided, f. *partire* to divide, part. (The L. compound was *dispartitus*.)] Divided into various parts. So **Dipartit** *ppl.* *a.*; **Dipartition**, division, parting asunder.

1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XIII. 61 Whose form is either dipartit, or disposed in conglomerated magnificence. 1838 G. S. FABER *Hist. Vallenses* III. ix. 399 All men shall pass two ways; the good, to glory; the wicked, to torment. But, if any one shall not believe this dipartition, let him attend to Scripture from the end to the commencement. 1885 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. iii. 83 Upon which I found my claim to the sensible reader's respect for these dipartite writings.

**Dipa'schal, *a.* [f. DI-2 twice + PASCHAL.] Including two passovers.**

1840 L. CARPENTER cited in WORCESTER.

**Dip-bucket, -circle:** see DIP sb. II.

**Dipchick, var. of DABCHICK.**

**Dipe, obs. form of DEEP.**

**Dip-ears** (dip'ēars). Also **dip-ear**. [f. DIP v. + EAR: 'from its graceful movements.' Swainson.] A marine bird, the Little Tern, *Sterna minuta*.



1805 SWAINSON *Proc. Names Brit. Birds* 204 Little Tern (*Sterna minuta*) . . Dip. eus (Norfolk).

**Dipetalous** (dipetálos), *a.* Bot. [f. mod. L. *dipetalus* f. Gr. δι- (DI-) twice + πέταλον (PETALON) + -OUS.] Having two petals.

1707 STONE Jamaica I. Pref. Those which are Monopetalous as first, those Dipetalous next. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*  
**Diphanite** (diphánit), *Min.* [f. (1846) Gr. δι-, dis twice, doubly + φανης showing, appearing + -ITE: 'because it has quite a different aspect according to the direction in which it is looked at'.] A name given by Nordenskiöld to a mineral now regarded as belonging to the species MARGARITE.

Viewed from the side, its prisms are bluish, transparent, and of vitreous lustre; looking down on the base, they are white, opaque, and of nacreous lustre.

1850 DANA *Min.* 292. 1868 *Ibid.* 507 Diphanite is from the Emerald mines of the Ural, with chrysoberyl and phenacite.

**Diphasic** (doifásik), *a.* [f. Gr. δι- (DI-) twice + φάσις appearance, phase + -IO.] Characterized by having two phases: *spec.* used of an electric variation of which the period of duration is divided into two stages, one positive and the other negative.

1881 BURDON SANDERSON in *Phil. Trans.* CLXXIII. 7 The diphasic character of the variation . . is due to the interference of the opposite electromotive actions of the upper and under cells.

**Dip-head:** see DIP sb. 11.

**Diphen-** in chemical terms: see DI-2 2, PHEN-.

**Diphenic** (doifénik), *a.* Chem. [f. DI-2 + PHENIC.] In diphenic acid (2C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>.CO.OH) obtained by the oxidation of phenanthrene, one of the constituents of coal-tar. Its salts are **Diphenates**.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 434 Diphenic acid heated with excess of quick lime, is converted, not into diphenyl, but into diphenylene ketone.

**Diphenol** (doifénol), *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + PHENOL (f. as next + -OL in alcohol).]

An aromatic alcohol having the composition (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>OH)<sub>2</sub> (that of PHENOL being C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>OH). It has isomeric modifications, crystallizing in colourless rhombic crystals, and in shining needles.

1877 WATTS *Foxon's Chem.* II. 567 Dioxidyphenyl or Diphenol.

**Diphenyl** (doifénil), *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + PHENYL, F. *phényle* (f. *phalvein* to show, bring to light + *φάν* substance: see -YL.) An aromatic hydrocarbon having the formula C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>.C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>, or twice that of the radical PHENYL.

1873 *Foxon's Chem.* (ed. 11) 758. 1877 WATTS *Ibid.* (ed. 12) II. 562 Diphenyl crystallizes from alcohol in iridescent nacreous scales.

**b. attrib. and Comb., as diphenyl group, diphenyl ketone, diphenyl-methane, etc.**

*Diphenylamine*, a crystalline substance having a pleasant odour and weakly basic properties, prepared by the dry distillation of rosaniline blue, and used in the preparation of various dye-stuffs; hence *diphenylamine blue*=spirit blue.

1863 72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV. 453 Diphenylamine heated with chloride of benzoyl yields diphenyl-benzamide. 1882 *Athenaeum* 25 Mar. 384/3 This colour is the chloride of a base which the author has proved to be diphenyldiamido-triphenylcarbinol. 1884 *Monch. Exam.* 6 Oct. 4/5 The process of manufacture . . of diphenylaminaphthalol, resorcinol, or alizarine dyes.

**Diphosphate.** *Chem.* See DI-2 2 and PHOSPHATE.

1826 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II. 121 There is also . . a diphosphate, consisting of 1 atom of phosphoric acid and 2 atoms of the protoxide. c 1865 G. GORE in *Chem. Soc. J.* 220/2 Pyrophosphate of soda is easily formed by heating to redness the common diphosphate of soda.

**Diphrelatic**, *a. nonce-ud.* [f. Gr. διφρηλάτης charioteer + -IO.] Relating to the driving of a chariot, chariot-driving. (*humorous or affected.*)

1840 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach Wks.* IV. 327 Under this eminent man, whom in Greek I cognominate Cyclops diphrelates . . I . . studied the diphrelatic art.

**Diphtheria** (difthéria), *Path.* [ad. F. *diphthérie*, substituted by Bretonneau for his earlier term *diphtherite*: see DIPHTHERITIS.]

An acute and highly infectious disease, characterized by inflammation of a mucous surface, and by an exudation therefrom which results in the formation of a firm pellicle or false membrane. Its chief seat is the mucous membrane of the throat and air passages, but other mucous surfaces are at times attacked, as are also wounds or abrasions of the skin.

1857 GODFREY in *Lancet* Nov. 542 Report on Cases of Diphtheria or malignant sore throat. 1858 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 1 A disease of a new name has been recognised. From having first been noticed at Boulogne it was called the Boulogne sore throat; it has now received the medical name of Diphtheria. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 11/2 To save us from cholera, typhus, and diphtheria. 1860 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 151 Ranking publishes a lecture on diphtheria, in which he describes the disease as one wholly new to this country. 1864 SIR L. PLAYFAIR *Sp. in Parl.* 18 Mar., Diphtheria . . when first imported from France in 1855, we used to call the Boulogne sore throat.

*attrib.* 1881 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 5/4 The Russian journals publish some terrible details of the diphtheria epidemic in Russia. 1892 *Daily News* 21 Mar. 6/2 The

diphtheria handbill which the sanitary authorities have procured. 1895 *Brit. Med. J.* 30 Mar. 721 The girl's throat was . . found to contain the diphtheria bacillus.

Hence **Diphtherial**, **Diphtherian** *adjs.*, of or belonging to diphtheria.

1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diphtherial*. 1893 *Brit. Med. J.* 26 Aug. 487 A detailed report on . . the chemical pathology of diphtheria, and on diphtherial palsy. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 3/5 Sucking a tube to draw out the 'diphtheria matter' in his child's throat. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* I. xii. 228 The diphtherian whisper the commonality hear of the commonality.

**Diphtheric** (-erik), *a.* [f. DIPHTHERIA + -IC.] = DIPHTHERITIC.

1859 *Simple Mem. Diphtheria* v. 177 The diphtheric virus. 1860 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 152 Diphtheric affection of the skin. 1887 J. C. MORISON *Service of Man* (1889) 192 The surgeon who sucks diphtheric poison from a dying child's throat and dies himself in consequence.

**Diphtherite** (French): see DIPHTHERITIS.

**Diphtheritic** (difthértik), *a.* [mod. f. DIPHTHERITIS; in F. *diphthérique* (Littré).] Of the nature or character of diphtheria; belonging to or connected with diphtheria.

1847 9 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* IV. 118 The deposits which we include under the title Diphtheritic. 1850 RAMSAY in *Dublin Med. Press* Aug. 137 (title) Diphtheritic Inflammation of the Pharynx and Tonsils. 1884 R. MARRVAT in *19th Cent.* May 845 A woman . . suffering from a diphtheritic sore-throat.

**b. Affected with or suffering from diphtheria.** 1880 *Boston J.* 13 Dec. 143 Dr. Day has often prescribed for diphtheritic patients . . a gargle composed of . . salt dissolved in . . water.

Hence **Diphtheritically** *adv.*, in the manner of diphtheria.

1886 CRESSWELL in *Sanitarian* (N. Y.) XVII. 202 Likelihood of rendering them diphtheritically infectious.

**Diphtheritis** (difthéritis), *Path.* Also || Fr.) diphtherite. [mod. f. Gr. διφθέρα or διφθερς skin, hide, piece of leather + -ITIS; the disease being so named on account of the tough membrane developed upon the parts affected.]

First used in 1821 in the French form *diphthérie* by Bretonneau of Tours in a paper before the French Academy, published 1826; the word was taken into English and German medical literature, usually as *diphtheritis*, though the Fr. form was occasional in the scanty English notices of the disease before 1857. In 1855, Bretonneau in a new memoir substituted the name *diphthérie*, probably because terms in -ite, -itis, are properly formed on names of the part affected, as in *bronchitis*, *laryngitis*; in Eng. this was adapted as *diphtheria*, when 'Boulogne sore-throat' became epidemic here in 1857-58; but the adj. *diphtheritic* was generally retained in preference to *diphtheric* used by some. (Contributed by Dr. W. Sykes.)

= DIPHTHERIA.

1826 BRETONNEAU *Traité de la Diphthérie* (Hatz.-Darm.), Qu'il me soit permis de désigner cette phlegmasie par la dénomination de 'diphthérie'. 1839-47 *Todd Cycl. Anat.* III. 116/1 Examples of croup . . analogous to the diphtherite of Bretonneau. 1860 *New Syd. Soc. Year-bk.* 151 The great distinctive mark between diphtherite and croup.

1826 *Lond. Med. Rev.* XXVI. 499 Review of Bretonneau on Diphtheritis. 1840 A. TWEDIE *Syst. Pract. Med.* IV. 48 This species of angina is characterized by the formation of albuminous pellicles on the surface of the inflamed membrane, whence it was named by M. Bretonneau of Tours 'Diphtheritis'. 1855 A. SMITH in *Dublin Hosp. Gaz.* II. 140 Diphtheritis successfully treated by chlorate of potash. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 2/1 Diphtheritis has become a name more terrible than the small-pox. 1859 C. WEST *Dis. Infancy & Childhood* (ed. 4) xxv. 381 This other disease, Angina Maligna, Diphtheritis, or more correctly Diphtheria, is no new malady.

**Diphtheroid** (difthéroid), *a.* [f. as prec. + -OID.] Of the form or appearance of diphtheria.

1861 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (1879) 450 Diphtheroid (chance) of the glands. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diphtheroid*, like a tanned skin, or like Diphtheria, or a diphtheritic product. *Ibid.*, *Diphtheroid ulceration.*

**Diphthong** (difthəŋ), *sb.* Forms: 5-6 dip-tong(e), (dypton), 6 dyptong, diphthonge, -gue, 7-9 diphthong, 8 diphthongue, 6- diphthong. [a. F. *diphthongue*, earlier *dyptongue*, ad. L. *diphthongus*, a. Gr. διφθγγος, adj. having two sounds, sb. a diphthong, f. δι-, dis twice, doubly + φθγγος voice, sound.]

A union of two vowels pronounced in one syllable; the combination of a sonantal with a consonantal vowel.

The latter is usually one of the two vowels *i* and *u*, the extremes of the vowel scale, which pass into the consonants *y*, *w*. When these sounds, called by Melville Bell *glides*, follow the sonantal vowel, the combination is called a 'falling diphthong', as in *out, how, boy*; when they precede, the combination is a 'rising diphthong', as in *It, now, piano*. It is common in the latter case to consider the first element as the consonant *w* or *y*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/2 A Diphthong (MS. A. Dypton), *diphthongus*. 1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Diphthongue, *diphthongue* a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* v. Diphthongs are the complexions, or couplings of Vowels. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 15 I and u according to our English pronunciation of them, are not properly Vowels, but Diphthongs. 1749 *Power Pros. Numbers* 9 All Diphthongs are naturally long. But in English Numbers they are often short. 1876 C. F. MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 17 When two vowel sounds are uttered without a break between them, we get what is called a vocal or sonant diphthong. 1883 J. WRIGHT *O. H. German Prim.* § 10 All the OHG. diphthongs . . were falling diphthongs; that is, the stress fell upon the first of the two

elements. 1892 *Sweet New Eng. Gram.* 230 If two vowels are uttered with one impulse of stress, so as to form a single syllable, the combination is called a *diphthong*, such as (oi) in *oil*.

**b. Often applied to a combination of two vowel characters, more correctly called DIGRAPH.**

When the two letters represent a simple sound, as *ea, ou*, in *head, hood, soup-slip*, they have been termed an *improper diphthong*; properly speaking these are *monophthongs* written by *digraphs*.

1530 PALSGR. 15 This diphthong *ou* . . in the frenche tong shalbe sounded lyke as the Italians sounde this vowel *u*. c 1680 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1863) 10 We have of this three diphthongs, *tuas* with a befoer, *ae* and *ai*, and *ane* with the *e* befoer, *ea*. 1668 PRICE in A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* i. iii. (Chaucer Soc.) 125 That is an improper diphthong that loseth the sound of one vowel. There are eight improper diphthongs, *ea, ee, ie, eo, ea, oo, ui, ou* obscure as in *cousin*. 1876 C. P. MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 21) § 17 When two of the letters called vowels are written together to represent either a sonant diphthong or a simple vowel sound, we get a written diphthong or digraph. *Ibid.* § 25 The same letter or diphthong often represents very different vowel sounds.

**c. esp.** In popular use, applied to the ligatures *æ, œ* of the Roman alphabet.

As pronounced in later L., and in modern use, these are no longer diphthongs, but monophthongs; the OE. ligatures *æ* and *œ* always represented monophthongs.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. xix. (1877) 1. 312 Waldane with a diphthong. 1631 WLEWER *Am. Fun. Mon.* To Rdr. A ij, I write the Latine . . as I find it . . E vocal for E diphthong, diphthongs being but lately come into use. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* (1727) 30 We find that Felix is never written with an *æ* diphthongue. 1765 7 *tr. Keysh's Trav.* (1760) III. 222 The epitaph, in which the diphthong *æ*, according to the custom of those times, is expressed by a single *e*. 1781 *Vitam ubi* III. 14. Oct. *clatis sue ann.* I. & L.

**d. transf.** Applied to a combination of two consonants in one syllable (*consonantal diphthong*), especially to such intimate unions as those of *ch* (*if*) and *dg* or *j* (*idz*), in *church, judge*.

1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 65 The Hawaiian alphabet . . is . . destitute of consonant diphthongs. 1885 PITMAN *Man. Phonogr.* (new ed.) § 64 The simple articulations *p, b, t, d*, etc. are often closely united with the liquids *l* and *r*, forming a kind of consonant diphthong . . as in *plough, try*.

**e. attrib. = DIPHTHONGAL.**

1798 H. MAIR *Lect.* I. ix (R.). We abound more in vowel and diphthong sounds, than in many languages.

**Diphthong**, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. mod. F. *diphthonguer*.] *trans.* To sound as a diphthong; to make into a diphthong.

1846 WORCESTER *Cities Chr. Observ.* 1888 *Sweet Eng. Sounds* 21 Isolative diphthonging or 'vowel-clearing' mainly affects long vowels. *Ibid.* 277 The characteristic feature of the (living English) vowel-system is its diphthonging of all the earlier long monophthongs. 1894 F. J. CURTIS *Rimes of Chariodius* 50 Arguments for the diphthonging of *i* in early texts.

**Diphthongal** (difthəŋgəl), *a.* [f. DIPHTHONG sb. + -AL.] Of or belonging to a diphthong; of the nature of a diphthong.

1748 *Phil. Trans.* XLV. 493 That 7 vocal Notes or Vowels . . struck, as one may say, in diphthongal or triphthongal Chords with each other, may well enough account for the Sounds of our Language. 1806 M. SMART in *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 14 So easily does *r* slide into vowel or diphthong sounds. 1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. E. Pronunc.* i. iii. 116 Ben Jonson . . entirely ignores the diphthongal character of long *i*. 1888 *Sweet Eng. Sounds* 248 A diphthongal pronunciation of the . . words.

Hence **Diphthongally** *adv.*

1846 WORCESTER *Cities Wylie. Mod.* The question whether long *i* was already pronounced diphthongally in 1500.

**Diphthongation**, *rare* = *o*. [f. DIPHTHONG *v.*: see -ATION. Cf. mod. F. *diphthongaison*.] = DIPHTHONGIZATION. In mod. Dicts.

**Diphthongic** (difthəŋgik), *a.* [f. Gr. διφθγγικός DIPHTHONG sb. + -IC.] = DIPHTHONGAL.

1880 *Sweet in President's Addr. Philol. Soc.* 41 The treatment of the diphthongic vowel. 1886 — in *Academy* 24 Apr. 295/3 The older true diphthongic pronunciation of [Latin] *ae* and *oe* nearly as in English *by* and *boy*.

**Diphthongize** (difthəŋgoiz), *v.* [ad. Gr. διφθγγίζ-*eu* to spell with a diphthong: see -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To turn into a diphthong.

1868 G. STEPHENS *Runic Mon.* I. 52 All sorts of broadenings and thinnings of vowels, diphthongizings [etc.]. 1874 *Sweet Eng. Sounds* 56, *ii* and *uu* being diphthongized. 1877 9 *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 458 In German, original long *i* was already diphthongized when the orthography began to settle down into its present form.

2. *intr.* To form a diphthong.

1867 A. J. ELLIS *E. Engl. Pronunc.* i. iii. 106 This second (i) may diphthongize with any preceding vowel.

Hence **Diphthongization**, the changing of a simple vowel into a diphthong.

1874 *Sweet Eng. Sounds* 70 The most prominent feature of our present English is its tendency to diphthongization.

**Diphthongous** (difthəŋgəʊs), *a. rare.* [f. as DIPHTHONG + -OUS.] Of the nature of a diphthong; diphthongal.

1833 *Philol. Museum* II. 116 Mere modulations of the vowels, or at most different diphthongous combinations.

**Diphy-**, ad. Gr. διφύ- from διφύ-*is*, of double nature or form, double, bipartite; a frequent formative of modern scientific words: as **Diphyccero** *Ichth.* [Gr. *ἰκέρ-ος* tail], a diphycercal fish. **Diphycercal** (difissákál) *a.*, having the tail



divided into two equal halves by the caudal spine. **Diphyercy**, diphyercal condition. **Diphyid Zool.**, a member of the *Diphyidae*, a family of Hydrozoa, having a pair of swimming-bells opposite each other on the upper part of the stem. **Diphyodont a.** [Gr. *δύοντι*-tooth], having two distinct sets of teeth; consisting (as teeth) of two sets: as in the deciduous and permanent teeth of mammals; as *sb.* a diphyodont mammal. **Diphyzooid**, **diphyzo** Zool., a free-swimming organism consisting of a group of zooids detached from a colony of Hydrozoa of the order *Siphonophora*.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, \***Diphyercy**, a fish with the form of tail called *Diphyercal*. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 70 A true \*diphyercal tail is finally produced in the Acanthopteri. 1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert. Anim.* i. 16 The extremity of the spine divides the caudal fin-rays into two nearly equal moieties, an upper and a lower, and the fish is said to be *diphyercal*. 1884 SEDGWICK tr. *Claus' Zool.* i. 250 These groups of individuals may in some \*diphyids become free and assume a separate existence as *Eudoxia*. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c 1865) II. 100/1 The \*diphyodonts .. generate two sets of teeth. *Ibid.* The diphyodont mammalia. 1883 FLOWER in *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 14 July 8/1 Teeth .. of the simple homodont and diphyodont type. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.*, *Calent.* 100 The same naturalist (Huxley) has proposed the distinctive term of 'Diphyozooids' for those singular detached reproductive portions of adult *Calyceporidae* which received the name of 'monogastic Diphyids'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Ino. Anim.* iii. § 3. 145 As they attain their full development, each set becomes detached, as a free-swimming complex Diphyozooid. In this condition they grow and alter their form and size so much that they were formerly regarded as distinct genera.

**Diphyllous** (dōi-fil-lōs), *a.* Bot. [f. mod.L. *diphyllus* (f. Gr. *δί-*, (Di-) twice + *φύλλον*-leaf) + -OUS.] Having two leaves (or sepals).

1788 JAS. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* i. xi. (ed. 4) 25 The Calyx .. In respect to its Parts it is .. *Diphyllous*, of two [leaves] as in *Fumaria*. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Diphyllous*, in botany, a two-leaved calyx: as in papaver and fumaria.

**Diphyo** : see *DIPHY-*.

**Diphysite** (di-fis-ait), *sb.* (a.) Theol. [f. Gr. *δί-*, *dis* twice, doubly + *φύσις*-nature + -ITE.] One who held the doctrine (*Diphysitism*), of two distinct natures in Christ, a divine and a human, as opposed to the monophysite doctrine: see *DRO-PHYSITE*.

**Diplanetic** (dōi-plān-ē-tik), *a.* Bot. [mod. f. Gr. *δί-*, Di- twice + *πλανητικός*-disposed to wander, f. *πλανητός*-wandering (see *PLANET*).] Having two active periods separated by a period of rest: said of the zoospores of certain Fungi of the family *Saprolegnizæ*. So **Diplanetism**, the condition or property of being diplanetic.

1888 M. M. HARTOG in *Annals of Bot.* 203 note, The 'first form' of zoospore .. is ovoid with a pair of flagella from the front .. The 'second form' is uniform with an anterior and posterior flagellum diverging from the hilum. The existence of these two forms constitutes the phenomenon of diplanetism.

+ **Diplantidian**, *a.* Obs. [f. Gr. *διπλό-*os double + *ἀντί* against, opposite + *είδος* form, image + -IAN.] Applied to a form of telescope proposed by Jeaurat in 1778, giving two images, one direct and the other reversed, the coincidence of which might be used to determine transits.

1807 T. YOUNG *Lect. Nat. Phil. & Mech. Arts* II. 351.

**Diplarthrous** (diplār-thrōs), *a.* Zool. [f. Gr. *διπλό-*os double + *άρθρον*-joint + -OUS.] Having the carpal or tarsal bones doubly articulated, i.e. the several bones of one row alternating with those of the other, as in ungulate mammals: opp. to *taxeopodous*. So **Diplarthrism**, the condition of being diplarthrous.

1887 E. D. COPE in *Amer. Nat.* XXI. 987 All ungulates in passing from the taxeopodous to the diplarthrous stages, traversed the ambylopodous. *Ibid.* 988 The advance of diplarthrism is in direct ratio to the advance of digitigradism, for the greater the length of the foot, the greater is the elasticity of the leg, and the greater is the torsion.

**Diplasic** (diplē-zik, dōi-), *a.* Pros. [f. Gr. *διπλό-*os twofold, double, f. *δί-*, *dis* twice + *πλάσιος*-fold.] Double, twofold; having the proportion of two to one, as in *diplosic ratio*, = Gr. *διπλασίον λόγος*.

1873 J. HADLEY *Ess.* 98 They may have a ratio of two to one—a *diplosic ratio*, as the ancients called it—as in the trochee. *Ibid.* The *diplosic ratio* answers to our common time.

**Diplatinamine**. Chem.: see *DI-* 2 and + *PLATINAMINE*.

+ **Dipile** (diplī). [Gr. *διπλή*, fem. of *διπλός* double (sc. *γραμμή* stroke, line).] A marginal mark of this form >, used by the ancient grammarians to indicate various readings, rejected verses, beginning of a new paragraph, etc.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diple*, a note or mark in the Margin to signify that there is somewhat to be amended.

+ **Diplegia** (dōi-plē-dzīā). Path. [mod.L., f. Gr. *δί-*, *dis* twice + *πληγή* stroke.] Paralysis affecting corresponding parts on both sides of the

body. Hence **Diplegic** (dōi-plē-dzīk) *a.*, relating to diplegia, or to corresponding parts on both sides. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Dipleidoscope** (diplēi-dōskōp). [f. Gr. *διπλό-*os double + *είδος* form, image + -σκοπος viewing, a watcher.] An instrument consisting of a hollow triangular prism, with two sides silvered and one of glass, used for determining the meridian transit of a heavenly body by the coincidence of the two images formed by single and double reflexion.

1843 E. J. DENT (*title*), A Description of the Dipleidoscope. *Ibid.* (1867) 14 The criterion for determining the position of the Dipleidoscope is, that the two images must coincide, or appear as one, when the chronometer shows, according to the equation table for 1868, 11 h. 49 m. 12.75. 1851 *Offic. Catal. Exhib. I.* 414. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 88 The advantages of the dipleidoscope over the ordinary forms of sun dials are: the passage of the sun over the meridian is indicated with greater exactness, and the reflections may be discerned in weather too cloudy to see any shadow on the sun dial.

+ **Dipleura** (dōi-plū-rā), *sb.* pl. *Morphol.* [mod. L., neuter pl. of *dipleurus*, f. Gr. *δί-*, *dis* twice + *πλευρά* side (of the body).] Organic forms with bilateral symmetry having a single pair of antimeres or corresponding opposite parts. Hence **Dipleural a.**, zygoeural with only two antimeres. **Dipleural a.**, having right and left sides; exhibiting bilateral symmetry.

1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI. 844/2 The Zygoeura include forms bilaterally symmetrical in the strictest sense, in which not more than two radial planes, and these at right angles to each other, are present. Haeckel again divides these, according to the number of antimeres, into *Tetrapleura* and *Dipleura*. *Ibid.* The term bilateral .. must be rigidly restricted .. to the Centropoda if not indeed to dipleural forms.

**Dipleurobranchiate** (dōi-plū-rōi-brān-ē-kiēt), *a.* Zool. [f. mod.L. *Dipleurobranchia* (f. Gr. *δί-* twice + *πλευρά* side + *βράγχια* gills) + -ATE.] Having the characters of the *Dipleurobranchia* or *Inferobranchiata*, nudibranchiate gastropods having foliaceous branchiae situated in a fold on each side of the shell-less body.

**Diplex** (dōi-pleks), *a.* [An arbitrary alteration of *duplex* after *DI-* twice (Preece).] *Telegr.* Characterized by the passing of two messages simultaneously in the same direction.

\* Now (1895) properly restricted to the system whereby the transmission of one message is effected by means of a change in strength of current only, irrespective of direction, and that of the other by change of direction of the currents without reference to their strength' (W. H. Preece).

1878 W. H. PREECE in *Post Office Official Techn. Instruct.*, Diplex telegraphy consists in sending two messages in the same direction at the same time. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *S. P. Telephone* 346 Two messages may be sent over a single wire in the same or in opposite directions, and when we do not care to particularize either, we simply allude to them under the more common generic name of duplex transmission, which includes both. When, however, we wish to speak of either method by itself, we use the term *diplex* for simultaneous transmission in the same direction, and *contraplex* for that in opposite directions.

**Diplo-** (di-plō), before a vowel *dipl-*, combining form of Gr. *διπλό-*os, *διπλός* twofold, double, occasional in ancient Greek, now used in many scientific terms; e.g. **Diplobacteria** *sb.* pl., bacteria consisting of two cells, or adhering in pairs. **Diploblastic a.** Biol., having two germinal layers, the hypoblast and epiblast. **Diplocardiac a.** Zool., having the heart double, i.e. with the right and left halves completely separate, as birds and mammals.

**Diplocephaly**, monstrosity consisting in having two heads. + **Diplocoecus** Biol., a cell formed by conjugation of two cells. **Diploconical a.**, of the form of a double cone. **Diplodal a. Zool. [Gr. *δί-*os way + -AL], of sponges, having both canals, prosodal (of entrance) and aphodal (of exit) well developed. **Diplodoxy** *nonce-wd.* (see *quot.*).**

**Diplogangliate a.**, having ganglia arranged in pairs; said of a division of animals (*Diplogangliata*) nearly equivalent to Cuvier's *Articulata*. **Diplogenesis**, the production of double organs or parts instead of single ones; the formation of a double monster; hence **Diplogenic a.**; **Diplogenic a.**, 'producing two substances; partaking of the nature of two bodies' (Craig 1847). **Diplograph** (see *quot.*); so **Diplographical a.**, of or pertaining to writing double; also **Diplography**.

**Diploneur a.** Anat., supplied by two nerves of separate origin, as a muscle; **Diploneur a.** Zool., belonging to the *Diploneur* (Grant's term for the *Articulata*, as having a double nerve-cord running along the body); **Diploneur a.**, 'having two nervous systems; also, belonging to the *Diploneur*' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

**Diploperistomous a.** Bot., of mosses, having a double peristome, or fringe round the mouth of the capsule. **Diploplacula Embryol.**, a PLACULA composed of two layers resulting from transverse fission; hence **Diplopla-**

**cular**, **Diploplaculate a.** **Diplopod a.** and *sb.* Zool., belonging to the order *Diplopoda* (= *Cheilognatha*) of Myriapods, having two pairs of limbs on each segment of the body; a member of this order; hence **Diplopodous a.** **Diplopteron a.** Entom., belonging to the family *Diploptera* (the true wasps) in Latreille's classification of insects, which have the fore wings folded when at rest.

**Diplosphenal a.**, **Diplosphene**, Anat. = **HYPOSPHENAL**, **HYPOSPHENE**. **Diplospondylic a.** Zool., said of a vertebral segment having two centra, or of a vertebral column having twice as many centra as arches, as in fishes and batrachians; hence **Diplospondylium**, the condition of being diplospondylic. **Diplostichous a.**, arranged in two rows, as the eyes of certain spiders. **Diplosyzytheme** = **DISYNTHEME**.

1888 F. P. BILLINGS in *Amer. Nat.* XXII. 123 We may find two apparently mature organisms enclosed in a common capsule .. These diplo-bacteria may assume a curved or sausage shape. 1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, **Diplocardiac**, having a double heart. 1847 CHAIG, **Diplocephalia**. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Diplocephaly**, in Teratology, the condition of a fetus having two heads on one body. 1883 MACALISTER tr. *Ziegler's Pathol. Anat.* i. § 185 Masses of cocci enclosed in a cylindrical sheath are called *ascococci*; coupled spherules are *diplococci*; chains or chaplets of spherules, streptococci; and in like manner he (Billroth) describes *diplobacteria* and *streptobacteria*. 1887 W. J. SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 415/1 This, which from the marked presence of both prosodal and aphodal canals may be termed, the *diploidal* type of the Rhagon canal system, occurs but rarely. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 289 An orthodoxy with two tails—or a diplo-dox—, to coin a word—which affirms the co-existence of two separate beliefs, while it expresses no dogma as to the truth of either. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 257 The nervous system is composed of a chain of ganglia disposed in pairs and united by nervous cords; hence the term *diploganglia*. 1835-6 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* i. 509/1 That form of monstrosity .. called *Diplogenesia*. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Toph-nard's Anthropol.* v. 162 *Diplogenesia*, in which the whole body is more or less double. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App.* S. Kent. No. 2052 *Diplograph*. Writing machine for the Blind, by which writing in relief and ordinary writing are performed at the same time. 1799 C. WREN *Parentalia* 212 He [Wren] invented the art of double writing .. by an instrument called the *Diplographical Instrument*. 1785 *Grand Mag. of Mag.* Nov., In 1647, about three years before Mr. Wren publicly produced his diplographical instruments. 1824 *Mech. Mag.* No. 60, 59 *Diplography*. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 412/2 Belonging to the *diplogenesia* .. divisions of the animal kingdom. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 359 With two rows, they are diploperistomous. 1884 A. HYATT in *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* XXIII. 89 In this way the primitive differentiation of the placula into two layers is established in what we have designated the *diploplacula*. 1864 WEBSTER, **Diplopod** (Zool.), one of a group of myriapods. 1883 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.*, Zool. (Cent. Dict.), One of the *diplopod* myriapods. 1884 O. C. MARSH *Amer. Jurass. Dinosaur.* in *Amer. J. Nat. Sc.* CXXVII. 334 In *Ceratosaurs*, these vertebrae show the diplosphenal articulation seen in *Megalosaurus*. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 525 The lateral eyes in *Scorpionidae* and all the eyes of *Limulus* are monostichous; the central eyes of the former group and other *Arachnids*, so far as known, diplostichous.

+ **Diploe** (di-plō-ē). [mod.L., a. Gr. *διπλόη* doubling, fold, overlapping of the bones of the skull (Hippocrates), f. *διπλόος* double.]

1. Anat. The light porous or cancellated bone-tissue lying between the hard dense inner and outer layers of the bones of the skull.

1696 in PHILLIPS (ed. 5). 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI. 139 The Blood Vessels of the *Diploe* might be burst by some accidental blow. 1741 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 68 The Bones of the *Cranium* are composed of two bony Tables, and an intermediate cellular Substance, commonly called their *Diploe*. 1767 Gooch *Treat. Wounds* I. 307 In some parts of the skull, there is naturally very little *Diploe*, and in old subjects, scarce any remains. 1878 T. BRVANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 197 An acute inflammation of the *diploe* of the skull.

2. Bot. = **DIACHYMA**.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Diploe**, that part of the parenchyma of a leaf which intervenes between the two layers of epiderm. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 406 The space in the lamina of the leaf which is left free by the ribs and vascular bundles, is mainly occupied by parenchyma, which is simply called leaf-parenchyma or in the special case of flat foliage-leaves *Diachyma* or *Diploe* according to Link, *Mesophyll* according to De Candolle.

Hence **Diploetic a.**, bad form for **DIPLOIC**.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Diploetic**, or, or belonging to, the *Diploe*.

**Diplohedron** (diplōhē-drōn). Cryst. [f. *DIPLO-* + Gr. *ἑδρα* seat, base: cf. *trihedron*.] A crystalline form contained by twenty-four trapezoidal planes with two sides equal; a dyakis-dodecahedron.

1878 LAWRENCE *Colts's Rocks Class.* 211 The large diplohedrons of quartz are very much rounded off. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 216 The terms *dyakis-dodecahedron* and *diplohedron* have been employed to convey the idea of the form [twenty-four-trapezohedron] being a doubled or broken-faced pentagon-dodecahedron. *Ibid.* 217 Other diplohedra are met with on crystals of pyrites, and occur also on those of hauerite and cobaltine.

Hence **Diplohedral a.**, of the nature of a diplohedron.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 54 A diplohedral form is one in which each normal bears two parallel faces, one at each end. 1895 STORY-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 207 Hemi-systematic diplohedral forms; hemi-tesseral diplohedra.



**Diploic** (diplō'ik), *a. Anat.* [f. DIPLOE + -IC.] Belonging to the diploe.

1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 118 We may speak of the frontal, temporal, and occipital diploic veins.

**Diploid** (diplō'id). *Crystal.* [f. Gr. διπλός double + -oides form.] A solid belonging to the isometric system, contained within twenty-four trapezoidal planes; = DIPLOEDRON.

|| **Diploidion** (diplō'idion). *Gr. Antiq.* [Gr. διπλοῖδιον dim. of διπλός: see next.] A form of the chiton or tunic worn by women, having the part above the waist double with the outer fold hanging loose, somewhat like a sleeveless mantle; sometimes applied to this outer fold itself.

1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 340. 405 It was twisted across round the chest, and was there pinned together; it has often also a kind of cape in the manner of the diploidion.

|| **Diplois** (diplō'is). *Gr. Antiq.* [Gr. διπλοῖς double cloak, f. διπλός double.] = prec.

1887 B. V. HEAD *Hist. Numorum* 177 A woman clothed in a sleeveless talaric chiton with diplois.

**Diploite** (diplō'it). *Min.* [mod. f. Gr. διπλόος (DIPLO-) + -ITE.] A variety of Anorthite, also called Latrobite.

1845 *Amer. J. Sci.* IX. 330 Diploite of Breithaupt.

1832 SHEPARD *Min.* 186 Diploite.

**Diploma** (diplō'mā), *sb.* Pl. -as, sometimes -ata. [a. L. *diplōma* a state letter of recommendation, an official document conferring some favour or privilege, a. Gr. δίπλωμα (-ματ-), (lit. a doubling), a folded paper, a letter of recommendation, later a letter of licence or privilege, f. διπλόειν to double, to bend or fold double, f. διπλός double. Cf. F. *diplôme* (Aubert 1728).]

1. A state paper, an official document; a charter. In modern times, a general term for ancient imperial and ecclesiastical acts and grants, public treaties, deeds of conveyance, letters, wills, and similar instruments, drawn up in forms and marked with peculiarities varying with their dates and countries' (*Encycl. Brit.* s.v.).

1645 HOWELL *Hist.* (1650) II. ii. 19 The king of Spain.. was forced to publish a diploma wherein he dispensed with himself (as the Holland story hath it) from payment. 1684 *Scanderberg Rediv.* vi. 150 To pass a Diploma constituting his Lordship a Count of the Empire. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 425 They carefully avoided consulting the elector, and kept the diploma of his nomination to themselves. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. 1. 196 The curious diploma addressed to Eric.. respecting the genealogy of William St. Clair. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 254/1 The Merovingian sovereigns authenticated their diplomas by the addition of their signature.

b. An original document as a matter of historical investigation or literary study; *pl.* historical or literary monuments.

1697 H. WANLEY *Lat. to T. Smith in Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) I. 80 My present design.. is more relating to the nature of Letters, than to the Diplomata or Charters themselves. 1845 DE QUINCEY *Suspensia* Wks. 1800 XIII. 347 If in the vellum palimpsest, lying amongst the other diplomas of human archives or libraries, there is anything fantastic. 1891 H. H. HOWORTH in *Spectator* 12 Dec. 843/1 It (the Old Canon of Scripture).. contained books originally written in Hebrew, in so-called Chaldee, and in Greek.. all of them treated as their most sacred diplomas by the early Christians and the early Councils.

2. A document granted by a competent authority conferring some honour, privilege, or licence; *esp.* that given by a university or college, testifying to a degree taken by a person, and conferring upon him the rights and privileges of such degree, as to teach, practise medicine, or the like.

a 1698 CLEVELAND *Gen. Poems, etc.* (1677) 153 You have Ennobled me with your Testimony, and I shall keep your Paper as the Diploma of my Honour. 1684 GREW *Anat. of Plants* Pref. A1ja, The Printer, whose Name was to be inserted therein, not having received his Diploma till that time. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr. iv.* (1853) II. 26 This university did present their President with a diploma for a doctorate. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 110 This morning our Diplomata were presented to us.. to certify we had visited all the holy places. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4812/4 Pretends to be a Physician, having a Diploma to that effect from the College of Doway. 1772 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 28 Apr. They.. presented me with the freedom of the city. The diploma ran thus. 1795 in Sir J. Sinclair *Corr.* (1831) II. 21 My sincere thanks.. for the diploma.. admitting me a foreign honorary member of the Board of Agriculture. 1841 BORROW *Zincali* I. i. § 1. 15 The writ of diploma or privilege of settling near the free and royal towns. 1849 LEWIS *Authority in Matters Opin.* ix. § 17. 330 The granting of diplomas by universities or other learned bodies proceeds on the supposition that the public require some assistance to their judgment in the choice of professional services, and that such an official scrutiny into the qualifications of practitioners is a useful security against the imposture or incompetency of mere pretenders to skill. 1863 EMERSON *Misc. Papers, H. D. Thoreau* Wks. (Bohn) III. 333 No college ever offered him a diploma, or a professor's chair.

b. *attrib.*, as *diploma picture* (in chartered academies and societies of art), one given to the society by a member on his election; in the case of the Royal Academy kept in the *Diploma Gallery*.

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) I. 258 Turner's diploma picture was 'Dolbadern'.. full of the grand solemnity of evening. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Oct. 1/2 The least known public collection of art in London is certainly the Diploma Gallery of the Royal Academy.

|| 3. The following mediæval L. senses are also given in dictionaries, but with no claim to English use. a. = DIPLOE 1; b. A folded cloth; c. A double vessel used in chemical operations.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) (a and b). 1853 CRABBE *Technol. Dict.* (c). Thus, 'To boil in diploma' is to put the vessel.. into a second vessel, to which the fire is applied. 1853 SOYER *Pantheon* 262 (c).

Hence **Diplo-maleas** a., without a diploma.

1837 G. WILSON *Let. in Life* (1860) II. 82 Diplomaleas folks. 1873 H. CURWEN *Hist. Booksellers* 61 A diplomaleas doct.

**Diploma**, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To furnish with a diploma. Chiefly in *pl.* a. **Diplomased** (partly from the sb.: cf. *certificated*).

1831 TRELAUGHY *Adv. Younger Son* I. 238 Surgical knowledge, superior to many of the diploma'd butchers. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iv. vii. Doggeries never so diploma'd, beupped, gas-lighted, continue doggeries, and must take the fate of such. 1869 W. R. GREG *Lit. & Social Jdg.* (ed. a) 400 They have, as it were, been diploma-ed and laureated to this effect, stamped with the Hall Mark.

**Diplomacy** (diplō'māsi). [a. F. *diplomatie* (pronounced -cie), f. *diplomate*, *diplomatique*, after *aristocrate*, *aristocratique*, *aristocratie*: see DIPLOMATIC and -ACY. So It. *diplomazia*, Sp. *diplomacia*, Ger. and Du. *diplomatie*, all from Fr.]

1. The management of international relations by negotiation; the method by which these relations are adjusted and managed by ambassadors and envoys; the business or art of the diplomatist; skill or address in the conduct of international intercourse and negotiations.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* II. Wks. VIII. 243 note, He did what he could to destroy the double diplomacy of France. He had all the secret correspondence burnt. 1797 *Ibid.* III. 348 The only excuse for all our mendicant diplomacy is.. that it has been founded on absolute necessity. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* IV. xl. (1849) 246 His first thoughts were all for war, his sober second thoughts for diplomacy. 1828 WEBSTER, *Diplomacy*.. the customs, rules and privileges of ambassadors, envoys and other representatives of princes and states at foreign courts; forms of negotiation. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 257 The business for which he was preeminently fitted was diplomacy. 1864 T. C. GRATTAN *Beaten Paths* II. 223 Cardinal Richelieu seems to be.. considered the founder of the present system of diplomacy properly so called.. I can find no better signification for the word which typifies the pursuit.. than double-dealing.. it is expressive of concealment, if not of duplicity. 1865 LECKY *Ration.* (1878) II. 271 The appointment of consuls in the Syrian towns.. gave the first great impulse to international diplomacy. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 251/1 Diplomacy is the art of conducting the intercourse of nations with each other.. It is singular that a term of so much practical importance in politics and history should be so recent in its adoption that it is not to be found in Johnson's dictionary. 1880 STRASS *Mod. Hist.* x. (1886) 235 As diplomacy was in its beginnings, so it lasted for a long time; the ambassador was the man who was sent to lie abroad for the good of his country.

2. The diplomatic body. [ = F. *diplomatie*, 'le personnel des ambassades' (Littre).] *Obs.*

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* IV. Wks. IX. 48 The diplomacy.. were quite astruck with 'the pomp, pride and circumstance' of this majestic Senate. 1806 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1836) I. 387 If there be no English diplomacy at Lisbon.. away go my hopes in that quarter.

3. Skill or address in the management of relations of any kind; artful management in dealing with others.

1848 W. H. KELLY *Tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* I. 339 The aristocracy were already.. acquiring control over public affairs by the crafts of diplomacy. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 147 Masakasa felt confident that he could get it out of these hunters by his diplomacy. *Mod.* The lady thought it better to attain her ends by diplomacy.

II. 4. = DIPLOMATIC sb. 3. *rare.*

1870 J. HADLEY *Ess.* vii. (1873) 130 These [forms of letters] would probably give ground for a near guess to one expert in Anglo-Saxon diplomacy.

**Diplomat** (diplō'mæt). Also -ate. [a. F. *diplomate*, a back-formation from *diplomatique*, after *aristocrate*, *aristocratique*.] One employed or skilled in diplomacy; a diplomatist.

1813 SIR K. WILSON *Diary* I. 312 The diplomatists will.. have to rest on their arms until the bayonets have clashed. 1838 LYTTON *Alice* 96 He was the special favourite of the female diplomatists. 1870 E. PEACOCK *Raisf Skirt.* III. 204 A parliamentary debater and diplomat in foreign service. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* v. She went everywhere as a diplomat and a political spy.

Hence **Diplo-matess**, a female diplomat.

1874 GREVILLE *Mem. Geo. IV.* (1875) II. xix. 325 This clever, intriguing, agreeable diplomatess. 1890 *Athenæum* 1 Feb. 142/2 The Russian diplomatess of reality and the Russian diplomatess of say, M. Sardou, have very little in common.

**Diplomat** (diplō'mätäl), *a.* [f. Gr. διπλωματ- DIPLOMA + -AL.] Of or pertaining to a diploma.

1889 *Microcosm* (N. Y.) Oct. The diplomat sheepskin.

**Diplomate** (diplō'met), *sb.* [f. DIPLOMA sb. + -ATE.] One who holds a diploma.

1879 *Brit. Med. J.* 21 May 186/1 The London students and the diplomatists of London Corporations.

|| **Diplomate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. DIPLOMA sb. + -ATE.] *trans.* To invest with a degree, privilege, or title by diploma.

1660 Wood *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 334 The former was afterwards diplomated. 1683 *Ibid.* III. 56 Th. White, chaplain to the lady Anne.. was diplomated D.D. 1738 *Neal Hist. Purit.* IV. 268 Within.. little more than six months the Universities diplomated above one hundred and fifty Doctors of Divinity.

[**Diplomat**: error in Dicts. for DIPLOMATIC.]

**Diplomatic** (diplō'mæt'ik), *a. and sb.* Also 8-9 -ique, -iok. [ad. mod. L. *diplomaticus* (Mabillon, 1681, *De re diplomatica*), f. Gr. διπλωματ-: see DIPLOMA and -IC. In senses 2, 3, a. F. *diplomatique* (1788 in Hatz-Darm.).]

The transition from sense 1 to sense 3 appears to have originated in the titles of the *Codex Juris Gentium Diplomaticus* of Leibnitz 1695, containing original texts of important public documents from the 11th to 15th c., and the *Corps universel diplomatique du Droit des gens* of Dumont, historiographer to the Emperor, 1796, containing the original texts of 'the treaties of Alliance, of Peace, and of Commerce, from the Peace of Munster to 1799'. In these titles (as in the *Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici* of Kenblie), *diplomaticus*, *diplomatique*, had its original meaning (sense 1 below) as applying to a body or collection of original official documents. But as the subject-matter of these particular collections was international relations, 'corps diplomatique' appears to have been treated as equivalent to 'corps du droit des gens', and *diplomatique* taken as 'having to do with international relations'. The transition is shown in sense 2, which refers to documents connected with international relations, while in the fully developed sense 3 the connexion with documents disappears. This sense became established in English at the time of the French Revolution, and its French origin comes out emphatically in the writings of Burke on French affairs.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to official or original documents, charters, or manuscripts; textual.

*Diplomatic copy*, edition, an exact reproduction of an original.

1711 T. MADOX *Hist. Eschequer* p. ix. The diplomatic or law word *Charita* was not received amongst the Anglo-Saxons. 1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 295 A diplomatic description was not so much required in that letter, as I had directed my attention more to the contents of the book than its external appearance. 1794 ASTLE *Origin & Progr. of Writing* Introd. 2 Diplomatic science, the knowledge of which will enable us to form a proper judgement of the age and authenticity of manuscripts, charters, records, and other monuments of antiquity. 1812 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXVII. 71 The historical part of this volume; to which a diplomatic appendix of thirty-three several documents.. and a copious index are attached. 1846 FRENCH *Mirac.* (1889) 267 The last clause of the verse.. has not the same amount of diplomatic evidence against it. 1861 SCRIVENER *Introd. Crit. N. T.* iii. 376 Designated by Professor Elliott 'para-diplomatic evidence', as distinguished from the 'diplomatic' testimony of codices, versions, etc. 1874 H. R. KEYNOLDS *John Bapt. ii. 70* There is.. not a shadow of diplomatic doubt thrown over the integrity of the third gospel.

2. Of the nature of official papers connected with international relations.

1780 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 18/1 These were followed, at due intervals, and according to all the established rules of form, by measured and regular discharge of the diplomatic artillery on all sides [i.e. manifestos and proclamations by the French and Spanish governments].

3. Of, pertaining to, or concerned with the management of international relations; of or belonging to diplomacy. *Diplomatic body* (F. *corps diplomatique*), the body of ambassadors, envoys, and officials attached to the foreign legations at any seat of government; *diplomatic service*, that branch of the public service which is concerned with foreign legations.

1787 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 175 Employed there in civil, diplomatic, and mercantile affairs. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 32 Members of the diplomatic body. 1791 - Th. *Fr. Affairs* Wks. VII. 63 The Prussian ministers in foreign courts have talked the most democratic language.. The whole corps diplomatique, with very few exceptions, leans that way. 1796 - *Regic. Peace* I. Wks. VIII. 114 A pacification such as France (the diplomatic name of the regicide power) would be willing to propose. 1813 N. CARLISLE *Tobogg. Dict. Scot.* II. s.v. *Prustion Pans*, Sir Robert Murray Keith.. well known for his diplomatic talents. 1815 WELLINGTON in *Gurf. Desp.* XII. 310 It would introduce him into the diplomatic line. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (ed. 1858) 244 Petrarch and Boccaccio did diplomatic messages.. quite well. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 246 He had passed several years in diplomatic posts abroad. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. 1. 18 Diplomatic relations.. were not entrusted to the Council. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxv. 587 The English statesman.. was not a match for the Spaniard in diplomatic craft. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 251/2 The ancient world had its treaties and leagues, but no systematic diplomatic relations. 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 149/2 The members of the Diplomatic Corps.

4. Skilled in the art of diplomacy; showing address in negotiations or intercourse of any kind.

1846 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iv. iii. Treachery and cowardice, doled out with diplomatic politesse. 1837 HALE in *His Name* x. Gabrielle's busy, active, diplomatic managing of the party. 1864 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV. viii. § 6. 440 Cautious and reserved yet not diplomatic in his intercourse with men. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 251/1 Conduct which is wily and subtle, without being directly false or fraudulent, is styled 'diplomatic'.

B. *sb.* 1. A diplomatic agent; = DIPLOMATIST.

1791 PAINE *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 93 Dr. Franklin.. was not the diplomatic of a Court, but of Man. 1836 MARRYAT *Mish. Easy* II. ix. 238 It would soon be all in his favour when it was known that he was a diplomatic.



2. The diplomatic art, diplomacy. Also in pl. *diplomatics*, and † in L. form *diplomatica* (obs.).

1794 BURKE *App. Pref. Brissot's Addr.* Wks. VII. 343 Cambon, incapable of political calculation, boasting his ignorance in the diplomatic. 1796 *State Papers in Ann. Reg.* 198 Truth and justice are the only basis of their diplomatica. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 356 Our ministers are not great in diplomatics.

3. 'The science of diplomas, or of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, decrees, charters, codicils, etc., which has for its object to decipher old writings, to ascertain their authenticity, their date, signatures, etc.' (Webster, 1828). Also in pl.

[1681 MABILLON (*title*), *De Re Diplomatica*.] 1803-19 A. RESS *Cycl.* (L.). The science of diplomatics owes its origin to a Jesuit of Antwerp named Papebroch. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. The celebrated Treatise on the Diplomatic by F. Mabillon. 1838 J. G. DOWLING *Eccle. Hist.* iii. § 1. 125 It was written . . . when Diplomatic . . . did not exist as a science. 1846 JOHNSTON tr. *Beckmann's Hist. Inv.* (ed. 4) I. 140 A seal of blue wax, not coloured blue merely on the outer surface, would be as great a rarity in the arts as in diplomatics. 1894 *Oxf. Univ. Gas.* XXIV. 421/1 Medieval Latin palaeography and diplomatic.

**Diplomatical**, *a.* (sb.) [f. as prec. + -AL.]

**A. adj.** 1. = DIPLOMATIC *a.* 1.

1780 VON TROIL *Iceland* 266 Its diplomatical descriptions would have afforded no information.

2. = DIPLOMATIC *a.* 3.

1823 BYRON *Juan* xiii. xv. It chanced some diplomatical relations arising out of business, often brought Himself and Juan . . . into close contact. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 206 Paul III. . . employed him frequently in diplomatical negotiations with Francis I and Chas. V.

**B. sb.** (rare.)

1. A diplomatic person; a diplomatist.

1830 GALT *Lawrie* T. vi. iii. (1849) 262 He proved himself a clever diplomatical.

2. pl. Diplomatic arts or proceedings.

1833 GALT in *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 654, I had recourse to the usual diplomaticals of womankind.

**Diplomatically**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a diplomatic manner; according to the rules or art of diplomacy; artfully in reference to intercourse; with clever management.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* lxii. My lord shook his head . . . diplomatically. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1848) II. v. ix. 294 Old Besenval diplomatically whispering to him. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nugæ Crit.* ix. 417 Hitherto we had diplomatically and passively resisted the Alliance. 1875 MRS. RANDOLPH W. HYACINTH I. 123 She at once knew that her work must be done diplomatically.

2. In reference to, or in the matter of, diplomacy.

1877 *Public Opinion* 7 July 9 The policy of the Hapsburg Monarchy is . . . both diplomatically and militarily, absolutely free and unfettered.

3. With reference to diplomatics (sense 3); so far as concerns the evidence of original documents. 1885 *Amer. J. Philol.* VI. 192 The indication-number . . . is diplomatically uncertain, and so of no independent value.

**Diplomatician** (diplōmāti'fān). *rare.* [f. DIPLOMATICIAN -IAN.] = DIPLOMATIST.

1821 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XCIV. 499 With the usual spiteful feeling of a French diplomatician.

**Diplomatics**: see DIPLOMATIC B 2, 3.

**Diplo-mat-ism**, *rare* -<sup>o</sup>. [f. as next + -ISM.]

The practice of the diplomat; DIPLOMACY.

1864 in WEBSTER.

**Diplomatist** (diplō'matist). [f. DIPLOMAT

*sb.*, or stem of *diplomat-ic*, etc. + -IST: cf. F. *philologue*, Eng. *philologist*.] *a.* One engaged in official diplomacy. *b.* One characterized by diplomatic address; a shrewd and crafty person.

1815 MACKINTOSH *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 27 Apr. Wks. 1846 III. 317 Long familiarity with the smooth and soft manners of diplomatists. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iii. 1 Vivian . . . dropped the diplomatist altogether, and was explicit enough for a Spartan. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 246 Diplomatists, as a class, have always been more distinguished by their address . . . than by generous enthusiasm or austere rectitude. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 219 So accomplished a diplomatist as Paget could only despise the tricks which he was ordered to practise.

*attrib.* 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* (1865) II. vii. iv. 282 The Diplomatist world of Berlin is in a fuss.

**Diplomatize** (diplō'matize), *v.* [In I. f. Gr. διπλωματ- DIPLOMA + -IZE; in II. a new formation from *diplomat-ic*, -ist.]

I. 1. *trans.* To invest with a diploma. Hence *Diplo-matized ppl. a.* diplomated. *rare.*

1670 *Lex Talionis* 21 As able Physicians as any that Practise, and better than many diplomated Doctors.

II. 2. *intr.* To act or serve as a diplomat or diplomatist; to practise diplomacy; to use diplomatic arts; to act with address or astuteness.

1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* iii. I. He diplomatised, in order to gain time. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1848) II. ii. vi. 119 Brave Bouillé mysteriously diplomatising in scheme within scheme. 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 285/1 He was too impatient to diplomatisate. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 798 One who had been campaigning and diplomatising almost from his childhood.

3. *trans.* To treat in the manner of a diplomatist, to act diplomatically towards. (*rare.*)

1855 *Fraser's Mag.* LL. 239 His only chance . . . was to cajole—we mean to diplomatisate—his neighbours.

**b.** To do out of by diplomacy or address.

1885 LOWE *Bismarck* I. viii. 479 Louis Napoleon had not long been diplomatised out of Luxembourg.

Hence **Diplo-matizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1855 CARLYLE *Prinzenraub* 106 No more, either of fighting or diplomatising, needed for him. 1882 *Pall Mall G.* 5 July 2/1 The two Powers were thinking of their own diplomatisings.

**Diplomatology** (diplō'mātō'lōdʒi). [f. Gr. διπλωματ- DIPLOMA + -λογία discourse: see -LOGY.] The science of Diplomatic; the scientific study of original documents.

1880 G. S. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) XXX. 347 Many of the young doctents, whose specialty is Semitic philology, or Hebrew archaeology, or church history, or diplomatology.

† **Diplo-me**, *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *diplome*, ad. L. *diplōma*.] An official document issued by authority; = DIPLOMA 1.

1669 GALE *True Idea Jansenism* 22 And thou hast vindicated the truth and vigor of this Bull, by a new *Diplo-me*.

**Diploneural**, -neurose, etc.: see DIPLO-

|| **Diplopia** (diplō'piā). *Phys. and Path.* Also in anglicized form *diplopy*. [mod.L., f. Gr. διπλο- DIPLO-double + -οπία from δι- eye: cf. AMBLYOPIA.]

An affection of the eyes, in which objects are seen double. Hence **Diplopic** (diplō'pik) *a.*, pertaining to diplopia.

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Diplopia*. 1864 WEBSTER, *Diplopia*, *Diplopy*. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 242 This dryness . . . is associated with . . . dilated pupils, disordered vision, and possibly diplopia. 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis.* 228 Diplopia, amaurosis, and other visual troubles.

**Diploplacula**, -pod, etc.: see DIPLO-

**Diplostemonous** (diplōstēmōnēs), *a. Bot.*

[f. DIPLO- + Gr. στῆμων warp, thread, taken as = στῆμα stamen + -OUS.] Having the stamens in two series, or twice as many as the petals. So **Diploste-mony**, the condition of being diplostemonous.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Diplostemonous*, having twice as many stamens as petals. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 2. 177 note.

1888 HENSLAW *Floral Struct.* 188 If a flower have one whorl of stamens of the same number as the petals it is isostemonous; if two, diplostemonous. 1888 *Athenæum* 14 Jan. 54/3 Investigations . . . on the diplostemony of the flowers of angiosperms.

|| **Diplo-tegia** (diplōtē'giā). *Bot.* Also -ium.

[f. DIPLO- + Gr. τέγος roof, covering.] A dry dehiscent fruit with an adnate calyx.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Diplo-tegia*, an inferior capsule. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 313 Diplo-tegia is the only kind of inferior fruit which presents a dry dehiscent pericarp.

|| **Diplo-zoon** (diplōzō'on). Pl. -zoa. *Zool.*

[f. DIPLO- + Gr. ζῷον animal.] A genus of trematode worms, parasitic on the gills of fishes; the mature organism is double, consisting of two individuals (*Diporhæ*) fused together in the form of an X.

1835 KIRBY *Had. & Inst. Anim.* I. 355 One [parasitic worm] first discovered by Dr. Nordmann upon [the gills] of the bream . . . to which he has given the name of Diplozoon or Double animal. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 32/1 This animal corresponds . . . with the half of the Diplozoon. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 650 The cones and suckers fuse completely; in other respects, however, the two Diporhæ which make up a single Diplozoon are independent of one another.

**Dip-net**: see DIP *sb.*

**Dipneumonous** (dipni'zēmōnēs), *a. Zool.* [f. mod.L. *dipneumonous* (f. Gr. δι-, δῖς twice + πνεῦμον lung) + -OUS.] Having two lungs or respiratory organs; said of the *Dipneumona* or two-lunged fishes, and of the *Dipneumones* or two-lunged spiders; also of Holothurians having a pair of respiratory organs.

**Dipneustal** (dipni'zstāl), *a.* [mod.L. *Dipneusta* (f. Gr. δι- twice + πνεύστος, πνεῖν to breathe), a name given by some to the dipnoan fishes + -AL.] = DIPNOAN.

[1892 E. R. LANKESTER tr. *Haeckel's Hist. Creation* II. 290 Of the still living Dipneusta, *Ceratodus* possesses a simple single lung (Monopneumones), whereas *Protopterus* and *Lepidostreus* have a pair of lungs (Dipneumones).]

**Dipnoan** (di'pno'an), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Dipnoi* (see DIPNOOUS) + -AN.]

**A. adj.** Belonging to the *Dipnoi*, a sub-class or order of fishes, having two kinds of respiratory organs, gills and lungs. **B. sb.** A fish belonging to this order.

1883 *Athenæum* 7 Apr. 447/1 Prof. Huxley came to the conclusion that . . . to separate the elasmobranchs, ganoids, and dipnoans into a group, apart from and equivalent to the teleosts, was inconsistent with the plainest anatomical relations of these fishes. 1886 *Ibid.* 18 Dec. 830/2 A paper on the development . . . of the ovum in the dipnoan fishes.

**Dipnoid** (di'pno'id), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Dipnoi* (see next) + -ID.] = DIPNOAN.

1878 F. DAY *Fishes of India*, 709 Whether the Ganoids and Dipnoids should be included with the *Chondropterygii*. 1880 — *Fishes Gt. Brit.* Intro. 41 Among the Dipnoids, the air-bladder has a lung-like function. . . Among the Ganoids there is a divergence from the Dipnoid organization. 1881 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 686/1 The dentition is that of a Dipnoid.

**Dipnoous** (di'pno'us), *a.* Also *erron. dipnous*. [f. mod.L. *dipno-us* (in pl. *Dipnoi*, an order of Fishes), a. Gr. διπνο-<sup>us</sup> with two breathing apertures, f. δι- twice + πνέω breathing, breath.]

1. *Zool.* Having both gills and lungs, as a dipnoan fish.

1881 GÜNTHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 686/1 The relations of the chimaeras to the Ganoid, and more especially to the Dipnoous type. *Ibid.* 686/2 It is impossible to decide . . . whether the Fossil should be referred to the Holocephalous or the Dipnoous type.

2. *Path.* Of a wound: 'Having two openings for the entrance of air or other matters' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

1811 HOOPER *Med. Dict.*, *Dipnous*, an epithet for wounds which are perforated quite through, and admit the air at both ends.

**Dipnosophist**, *obs.* form of DEIPNOSOPHIST.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* XXXV. (1887) 129 All natural . . . dipnosophistes, symposiakes, antiquaries.

**Dipodic** (di'pō'dik), *a.* [f. Gr. διποδ- (see DIPPODY) + -IC.] Of the nature of a dipody; characterized by dipodies; as 'a dipodic measure'.

In recent Dicts.

**Dipodous**, *a.* [f. Gr. διποδ- (see next) + -OUS.] 'Having two feet' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

**Dipody** (di'pō'di). *Pros.* [ad. L. *dipodia* (also in Eng. use), a. Gr. διποδία two-footedness, dipody, f. δι-<sup>ous</sup>, διποδ- two-footed, f. δι-, DI-<sup>2</sup> + ποδ-, ποδ- foot.] A double foot; two feet constituting a single measure.

1844 BECK & FELTON tr. *Munk's Metres* 16 A series of one foot is called a monopody; of two feet, a dipody. 1859 J. W. DONALDSON *Grk. Gram.* 646 The simplest form of this dactylic dipodia is the Adonius, which finishes off the Sapphic stanza. 1882 GOODWIN *Grk. Gram.* 137 In trochaic, iambic, and anapestic verses, which are measured by dipodies (i.e. pairs of feet), a monometer consists of one dipody (or two feet), a dimeter of four feet. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 576/2 (Folk-songs) in Hungarian music consisting of dipodies, tetrapodies, tripodies, pentapodies, and hexapodies.

**Dipolar** (di'pō'lār), *a.* [f. DI-<sup>2</sup> + POLAR.] Of or pertaining to two poles; having two poles, esp. poles such that the relations of the body or quantity remain the same when it is turned end for end.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* § 381 II. 7 When a dipolar quantity is turned end for end it remains the same as before. Tensions and pressures in solid bodies, Extensions, Compressions and Distortions, and most of the optical, electrical, and magnetic properties of crystallized bodies are dipolar quantities. 1882 SIR W. THOMSON *Math. & Phys. Papers* I. xlviii. § 168. 283 The rotatory property with reference to light discovered by Faraday as induced by magnetization in transparent solids which I shall call dipolar, to distinguish it from such a rotatory property with reference to light as that which is naturally possessed by many transparent liquids and solids, and which may be called an isotropic rotatory property. 1884 *Tait Light* § 298 Along the axis of a crystal of quartz there is dipolar symmetry; along the lines of force in a transparent diamagnetic there is dipolar asymmetry.

**Dipolarize**, *v. Optics.* [f. DI-<sup>2</sup> + POLARIZE *v.*] A word used by some instead of DEPOLARIZE (sense a). So **Dipolarized**, **Dipolarizing ppl. adjs.**; also **Dipolarization**. (See *quots.*)

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* ix. ix. (heading). Discovery of the Laws of Phenomena of Dipolarized Light. *Ibid.* The effect which the mica produced was termed *depolarization*;—not a very happy term, since the effect is not the destruction of the polarization, but the combination of a new polarizing influence with the former. The word *dipolarization*, which has since been proposed, is a much more appropriate expression. *Ibid.* xi. § 4 The phenomena of depolarized, or rather, as I have already said, dipolarized light. *Ibid.* § 5 Fresnel explained very completely . . . the dipolarizing effect of the crystal; and the office of the *analysing plate*, by which certain portions of each of the two rays in the crystal are made to interfere and produce colour. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 180 Brewster's discoveries respecting double refraction and dipolarization.

† **Dipo-diary**, *a. Obs. rare* -<sup>o</sup>. [f. L. *dī-, dupondīarius*, f. *dī-*, *dupondium*, the sum of two asses.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dipondīary*, that is of two pound weight.

|| **Diporpa** (di'pōr'pā). *Zool.* Pl. -æ. [f. Gr. δι-, δῖς twice, doubly + πόρπη pin of a buckle.] The solitary immature form of a DIPLOZOON.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 650 The embryo known as *Diporpa* is at first free-swimming. *Ibid.* The two *Diporpæ* which make up a single Diplozoon.

**Dipped**, **dippt** (dipt), *ppl. a.* [f. DIP *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Immersed (briefly or partially) in a liquid: see the verb. (In *quots.* 1646 and 1781, Baptized by immersion.)

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. John* 89 b, He . . . to whom I shall give a dipte soppe. 1579 FULKE *Heskins's Parl.* 309 We read not that Christ gave dipped bread to others, except that disciple only. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 30 Churches of anabaptized and dipped Saints. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 609 E'en the dipt and sprinkled live in peace. 1814 BYRON *Corsair* i. xvii, Flash'd the dipt oars. 1876 RUSKIN *Fors. Clav.* vi. lxi. 2 All your comfort in such charity is . . . Christ's dipped sop.

**b.** Of candles: Made by dipping (see DIP *v.* 3 b). 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Candle*, Tallow Candles are of two kinds; the one dipped, the other moulded. *Ibid.*, Making of dipped Candles. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luggers* i. ii. 17 That which curled magnificently from the dipped candles on either side.

2. *fig.* Involved in debt; mortgaged (see DIP *v.* 7 b). (*colloq.*)



1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* III. i. Some young Wit, or Spendthrift, that has a good dip'd Seat and Estate in Middlesex. 1708 MOTTREUX *Rabelais* (1737) V. 214 Reddemers of dipt, mortgag'd, and bleeding Copy-holds.

**Dipper** (di'pər). [f. DIP v. + -ER.]

1. One who dips, in various senses: *spec. a.* One who immerses something in a fluid; chiefly in technical uses.

1611 COTGER, *Trenpneur*, a dipper, wetter, moistener. 1762 DERRICK *Lett.* (1767) II. 51 There are women always ready to present you with a cup of water who call themselves Dippers. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 473 By the side of this tub stands the dipper, and a boy, his assistant. 1881 *Guide Worcester. Porcel. Wks.* 8 The action of the Dipper shows the process in glazing wares. 1881 BESANT & RICK *Chap. of Fleet* II. ii. (1883) 130 There was in the room [at Epsom Wells] a dipper, as they call the women who hand the water to those who go to drink it. 1883 *Birm. Daily Post* 11 Oct., Tallow Chandlers.—Wanted immediately, a first-class Dipper.

b. One who 'dips' snuff: see DIP v. 5.

1870 W. M. BAKER *New Timothy* 75 (Cent. Dict.) The fair dipper holds in her lap a little containing the most pungent Scotch snuff, and in her mouth a short stick of soft wood, the end of which is chewed into a sort of brush.

c. One who 'dips' into a book, etc.: see DIP v. 14.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 326, I became also a lounge in the Bodleian library, and a great dipper into books. 1889 *Temple Bar Mag.* Dec. 553 The dippers are those readers who are only by an euphemism called readers.

d. *Thieves' slang*. A pickpocket. (Farmer 1891.) 2. One who uses immersion in baptism; *esp.* an Anabaptist or Baptist: *spec.* one of a sect of American Baptists, called also *Dunkers*.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep. Ely* I. v. 200 To be dippers and baptizers. 1648 FEATLY (*title*). The Dippers dipt, or the Anabaptists duck'd and plung'd over Head and Ears, at a Disputation in Southwark. 1823 LAMB *Elia Ser.* II. *Amicus Rediv.*, Fie, man, to turn dipper at your years, after so many tracts in favour of sprinkling only. 1887 C. W. SUTTON in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XI. 5/2 He became a dipper or anabaptist (immersed 6 Nov. 1644).

3. A name given to various birds which dip or dive in water. a. The Water Ouzel, *Cinclus aquaticus*; also other species of the genus, as, in N. America, *C. mexicanus*. b. locally in England: The Kingfisher. c. = DABCHICK 1, DIPAPEER 1. ? Obs. d. in U.S. A species of duck, *Bucephala albeola*, the buffle.

1388 WYCLIF *Lev.* xi. 17 An owle, and dipper [1382 deuēdep, deuēdope]. — *Deut.* xiv. 17 A dipper, a pursioun, and a remous . . alle in her kynde. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 340 The Didapper, or Dipper, or Dobchick, or small Doucker. 1752 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 446 (Jod.). The dobchick . . we call it by several names expressive of its diving; the didapper, the dipper, etc. 1833 SELBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 20 The only bird which attracted notice was the dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*). 1864 THOREAU *Maine W.* iii. 170 A brood of twelve black dippers, half grown, came paddling by. 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.*, Dipper, the Kingfisher. 1882 A. HERBURN in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 504 Of the Thrush family, the Dipper or Watercrow frequented all the streams.

4. A genus of gastropod molluscs, *Bulla*.

1776 DA COSTA *Conchol.* 174 (Jod.) The sixth family is the nudes, seu bullæ; commonly called the pewits eggs, or dipping snails, but which I shall henceforward call dippers, or seannuts. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I. ix. 276 The dippers (*Bulla*) which are furnished with a singular organ or gizzard that proves their predaceous or carnivorous habits.

5. A utensil for dipping up water, etc.: *spec.* a ladle consisting of a bowl with a long handle. (Chiefly U.S.)

1801 *Certain Supp. Johnson*, Dipper, a spoon made in a certain form. Being a modern invention, it is not often mentioned in books. 1828 WEBSTER, *Dipper* . . a vessel used to dip water or other liquor; a ladle. 1855 LONGF. *Hew.* xxii. 107 Water brought in birchen dippers. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, Dipper, an utensil for taking up fluids in a brewery. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 155 The little tin dipper was scratched all over. 1885 G. ALLEN *Babylon* xi. Each of whom brought his own dipper, plate, knife, fork. 1891 R. KIPLING *Nautahka* iv. It's like trying to scoop up the ocean with a dipper.

b. The popular name in the United States for the configuration of seven bright stars in Ursa Major (called in Britain 'the Plough', or 'Charles's Wain'). *Little Dipper*: the similar configuration of seven stars in Ursa Minor.

1858 THOREAU *Autumn* (1894) 74 Its [comet's] tail is at least as long as the whole of the Great Dipper. 1898 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Jems.* II. 111 The constellation of the Dipper . . pointing to the North Star. 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Uranography* § 5 The familiar Dipper is sloping downward in the north-west.

6. *Photogr.* An apparatus for immersing negatives in a chemical solution: see QUOTS.

1859 *Photogr. News* 185 Dipper, the piece of glass or other substance on which the iodised plate is laid, in order to be dipped into the nitrate of silver bath. 1878 ARNEY *Photogr.* 79 The dipper, employed for carrying the plate into the solution during the operation of sensitising, may be conveniently made of pure silver wire. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* III. 65 In this bath must be a dipper for the purpose of raising and lowering the plate during the sensitising process.

7. A receptacle for oil, varnish, etc., fastened to a palette.

1859 GULLICK & TIMES *Paint.* 199 The Dipper is made so

that it can be attached to the palette. It serves to contain oil, varnish, or other vehicle used. 1883 *Spectator* 3 Nov. 1413 It blew the medium out of its dipper, and spread it in a shower upon the middle of the picture.

8. *attrib. and Comb.*, as dipper-bird (see 3 a); dipper-clam (U.S.), a bivalve mollusc, *Macra solidissima*, common on the Atlantic coast of the United States; dipper-gourd (U.S.), a gourd used as a dipper (sense 5).

1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 260 A man stole off up the waterside, jumping across it in running skips like a dipper bird. 1890 *New Virginians* I. 199 A bucket of spring-water, with a dipper-gourd in it.

**Dipperful** (di'pər-fəl). U.S. [f. DIPPER + -FUL.] As much as fills a dipper (see prec. 5).

1874 MRS. WHITNEY *We Girls* vi. 136 We poured some dipperfuls of hot water over them. 1883 E. INGERSOLL in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 1897a We were just in time to get a dipperful of the buttermilk.

**Dipping** (di'pɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DIP v. + -ING.] 1. The action of the verb DIP in various senses.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 1212a Dyppynge yn lycore, intinctio. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 215 He knoweth not what baptism is . . nor what the dyppynge in the water doth betoken. 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Unum Necess.* v. § 4 (R.) That which is dyed with many dippings is in grain, and can very hardly be washed out. 1867 *Phil. Trans.* II. 434 Nice Observations of the Variations and Dippings of the Needle, in different Places. 1719 J. T. PHILLIPS 34 *Conferences* 218, I ask'd them, how daily Dipping and Plunging did avail them? 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 113 No hope, no sublime augury, cheers the student . . but only a casual dipping here and there. 1867 J. KER *Lett.* (1890) 33 From any little dippings of conversation I had among the people. 1870 PUMPELLY *Across Amer. & Asia* I. 1 The woman a very hag, even following the disgusting habit of dipping—filling the air, and covering her clothes with snuff. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 705/1 Dipping. 1 The process of brightening ornamental brass-work . . The work is . . dipped in a bath of pure nitrous acid for an instant. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. v. iv. § 3. 348 The tackle for dipping is much more simple than that employed in whipping. 1882 *Standard* 2 Sept. 6/4 The Prisoner said she had only had a month for 'dipping' (picking pockets). 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 22 Improved Mast to do away with Dipping of Lug.

2. *concr.* A liquid preparation in which things are dipped for any purpose: a wash for sheep; dubbing for leather (Sc.).

1825-80 JAMESON, *Dipping*, the name given to a composition of boiled oil and grease, used by curriers for softening leather, and making it more fit for resisting dampness. 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.*, Dipping, a strong poisonous liquor, for dipping sheep, to kill vermin, and to prevent the scab.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, chiefly in reference to technical processes, as dipping-bath, -house, -ladle, -liquid, -net, -pan, -process, -room, -tub, -tube, -vessel, -works; also *Naut.* (cf. DIP v. 6), as dipping-line, -lug, -mark; also dipping-frame, a frame used in dipping tallow candles, and in dyeing; +dipping-place, a baptistery; dipping-shell, -snail = DIPPER 4; dipping-well, the receptacle in front of an isobath instand.

1841 *Awards Highl. & Agric. Soc. Scotland*, To Mr. Thomas Bigg, London, for a Sheep Dipping Apparatus. 1894 *Brit. J. Nat. Photogr.* XLI. 3 Procure a glass vertical dipping bath with a glass dipper. 1893 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Dipping House, the part of the factory in which the operation of dipping . . is carried on. *Dipping House Women*, are the women and girls in the potting industry who clean the ware after it has been dipped and become dry. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Dipping-ladle, a metal ladle for taking boiling pitch from the cauldron. 1886 CAULFIELD *Seamanship Notes* 1 Work dipping-line and hoist sail. c. 1805 G. GORE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 216/1 He will require several . . pans, one containing nitric acid, another filled with "dipping" liquid. 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket-bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 214 Sling a dipping lug § from the foremost yard-arm. c. 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 7 How would you dip a 'lug'? Lower the halyards to the dipping mark. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Dipping-net, a small net used for taking shad and other fish out of the water. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 705/1 Dipping-pan (Stereotyping), a square, cast-iron tray in which the floating-plate and plaster-cast are placed for obtaining a stereotype cast. 1616 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., *Canterb.*, Payd vnto a carpenter for making of a "dipping place xvjd." 1766 ENTICK *London IV.* 374 In this parish [15] the Anabaptist dipping-place. 1881 *Guide Worcester. Porcel. Wks.* 27 From the "dipping room the ware is brought to the drying stove. 1711 *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 352 A sort of Dipping Shell, very common on the Shoars of Jamaica and Barbadoes. 1776 Dipping-snail [see DIPPER 4]. 1853 *Catal. R. Agric. Soc. Show* 1 Sheep Dipping Apparatus . . It consists of a "dipping-tub, a draining-vessel, and an inclined plane. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Dipping-tube, a fine glass tube used to collect a small quantity of liquid or some solid matter in a liquid, for examination under the microscope. c. 1865 LETHBY in *Circ. Sc.* I. 93/2 The tallow is kept in the "dipping-vessel, at a temperature just over the point of solidification. 1890 *Durham Univ. Jnl.* 196 It . . has a small "dipping-well in which the ink is always at the same height.

**Dipping**, *pp. a.* [f. DIP v. + -ING.] That dips, in various senses: see the verb.

1798 COLERIDGE *Anc. Mar.* I. 19 With sloping masts and dipping prow. 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* xli. With formal dipping curtsies the ladies separated. 1869 JEAN INGELOW *Raven in White China* vi. With a crimson hue The dipping sun endowed that silver flood. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. iii. 4 My dipping paddle scarcely shakes The berry in the bramble-brakes.

Hence **Dippingly** *adv.*, in a dipping way.

1852 G. W. CURTIS *Lotus-eating* 67 The summer-bird of a traveller who skims up the Hudson dippingly.

**Dipping-needle**. [see DIP v. 12, DIP sb. 4.]

A magnetic needle mounted so as to be capable of moving in a vertical plane about its centre of gravity, and thus indicating by its dip the direction of the earth's magnetism. So *dipping-compass*, an instrument consisting of a dipping-needle with a vertical graduated circle for measuring the 'dip' or angle of inclination; = *dip-circle*.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 438 The Dipping-Needle is to be used as frequently as the former Experiment is made. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. i. note 21 (R.), I have not yet been so happy to procure a tolerable good dipping-needle. 1805 M. FLINDERS in *Phil. Trans.* XCV. 195 Taking the theodolite and dipping-needle, I landed. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I. xiii. 373 Previous to magnetization, a dipping needle . . stands accurately level.

**Dip-pipe, -rod**: see DIP sb.

**Diprionidian** (dai'prai'oni'di-ən), *a. Palæont.* [f. Gr. δι- twice (DI-) + πριον a saw.] Having serrations on both sides of the stem: said of graptolites.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palæont.* 82 Two leading types may be distinguished amongst the Graptolites . . 'monoprionidian' and 'diprionidian'.

† **Diprismatic**, *a. Min. Obs.* [f. DI-2 + PRISMATIC.] Doubly prismatic; pertaining to two prismatic systems: see QUOT.

1821 R. JAMESON *Mineralogy* Introd. 10 Cleavage is said to be *diprismatic*, if its planes have the direction of the faces of a vertical, and at the same time of a horizontal prism.

**Dipropargyl** (dai'prɒpərgɪl). *Chem.* [f. DI-2 + PROPARGYL.] A hydrocarbon isomeric with benzene (C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>6</sub>) having the constitution of a double molecule of the radical Propargyl or Propinyl (CH≡C·CH<sub>2</sub>); a mobile, highly refractive liquid, with an intensely pungent odour.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 1008 Dipropargyl . . is easily distinguished from benzene by its property of combining with explosive violence with bromine. 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 566 Recent observations on dipropargyl by Henry, the discoverer of this curious compound.

|| **Diprotodon** (dai'prɒtɒdɒn). *Palæont.* [mod. L., f. Gr. δι- twice + πρῶτος first + -οδον, neuter of -οδός, f. ὀδός tooth.] A genus of huge extinct marsupials, having two incisors in the lower jaw.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 469/1 Anterior extremity of the right manus, lower jaw, of Diprotodon. 1880 NICHOLSON *Zool. lxxx.* 670 In size Diprotodon must have many times exceeded the largest of living Kangaroos. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Sept. 6/3 Remains of the extinct monster diprotodon.

**Diprotodont**, *a. and sb.* [f. as prec., with stem ὀδον-.]

**A. adj.** Having two incisors in the lower jaw; having the dentition or characteristics of the genus *Diprotodon*. **B. sb.** A marsupial of this genus.

1881 *Times* 28 Jan. 3/4 In the nototheres and diprotodonts, progressive movement is performed in the ordinary four-footed fashion of the tapir and rhinoceros.

**Dipsaceaceous** (dipsækē'əs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Dipsacaceæ*, f. *Dipsacus*, Gr. δῖψακος teasel, f. δῖψα thirst, in allusion to the retention of water in the hollows formed by the axils of the connate leaves.] Belonging to the Natural Order *Dipsacaceæ*, containing the teasels and their allies.

Also **Dipsaceous**, *a.* (Smart *Suppl.* 1849.)

† **Dipsad**. *Obs. rare.* [a. F. *dipsade* (Rabelais, 16th c.), ad. L. *dipsad-em*, Gr. δῖψα-α (accus.): see DIPNAS.] = DIPNAS 1.

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 698 [tr. Lucan] And dipsads thirst in midst of water flood.

**Dipsadine** (di'psædɪn), *a. Zool.* [f. L. *dipsad-* stem of *Dipsas* + -INE.] Of or belonging to the family of non-venomous snakes, *Dipsadinae*, to which belongs the genus *Dipsas* (DIPNAS 2 a).

|| **Dipsas** (dipsæs). *Pl. dipsades* (di'psædɪz). Also 5 *dypsa*, 6 (*Her.*) *dipsea*, 8 *dipsa*, *dypsas*. [L. *dipsas*, Gr. δῖψα a serpent whose bite caused great thirst, orig. adj., causing thirst, f. δῖψα thirst. Cf. F. *dipsade*, *dipsas*, older *dipse* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. A serpent whose bite was fabled to produce a raging thirst.

1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* viii. 15 Scorpion, and dipsas, that is, an edre that whom he biteth, he maketh thurst threste die. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. iii. 198/1 Flaterers be lykened to an adder that is called dypsa. 1572 BOSSWELL *Armorie* II. 63 A Dipsaz verte, charged on the firste quarter. 1609 HOLLAND *Amaz. Marcell.* xxii. xv. 213 Of serpents, to wit . . the Dipsades, and the Vipers. 1657 *May Lucas* ix. 703 Dipsades in midst of water dry. 1667 MILTON P. L. x. 526 Scorpion, and Asp, and Amphibena dire, Cerastes horned, Hydrus, and Eilops drear, And Dipsas. c. 1750 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xz. 39 Here the dry dipsa writhes his sinuous mail. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb.* III. iv. 10 It thirsted As one bit by a dipsas. 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard* 336 A dipsas is a worm accurst, From whose bite follows raging thirst.

2. *Zool. a.* A tropical genus of non-venomous serpents. **b. A genus of fresh-water bivalves of the family *Unionidae*, or river-mussels.**

1821 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 280 Under the non-venomous [serpents] are arranged the following genera:—*Tortrix*;



*Bon. Coluber. Dipsas.* 1843 *Ibid.* XXVI. 5 Mr. J. E. Gray makes the *Unionidae* the eighth family of his order *Cladophora*. Genera: *Anodon*, *Margaritana*, *Dipsas*.

**Dipsetic** (dip'set'ik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. Gr. διψητικός provoking thirst, thirsty, *f.* διψάειν to thirst, διψα thirst.]

**A. adj.** Producing thirst. **B. sb.** A substance or preparation that produces thirst.

1847 in CRAIG. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Dipse**, *-sie*, *-sy*, var. of DEEP-SEA (apparently associated with *dip*), *esp.* in *dipsy-lead*, *-line*.

1666-1698 [see DEEP SEA]. 1837 MARRYAT *Dog-Friend* xliii, I may, as well go down like a dipsy lead. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Dipse*, a term applied, in some parts of Pennsylvania, to the sinker of a fishing-line. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-book*, *Dipse*, the float of a fishing-line.

† **Dipsian**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. *dipsa* form of DIPSAS, or Gr. διψα- thirsty + -AN.] Of thirst: such as was caused by the bite of the dipsas; raging.

1618 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas*, *Auto-machia* too Gold, Gold bewitches mee, and frets accurst My greedy throat with more than Dipsian thirst.

[**Dipsin**, app. mispr. for *dipsie*, DIPSEY, deep-sea. 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 435 Sound with your dipsin lead, and note diligently what depth you finde.]

|| **Dipsomania** (dipsomā'niā). *Path.* [f. Gr. διψο- comb. form of διψα thirst + μανία madness, MANIA.] A morbid and insatiable craving for alcohol, often of a paroxysmal character. Also applied to persistent drunkenness, and formerly to the delirium produced by excessive drinking.

1843-4 A. S. TAYLOR *Med. Jurispr.* lvi. 655 *Dipsomania*, drunkenness. This state, which is called in law frenzy, or *dementia affectata*, is regarded as a temporary form of insanity. 1851-60 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1862 tr. Caspar's *Handb. Forensic Med.* (New Syd. Soc.) II. 91 [She] had been for many years excessively given to drinking, and in her case it had developed to actual 'dipsomania'. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 512 *Dipsomania* is a term sometimes used to denote the peculiar delirium arising from the abuse of alcohol, but it is commonly applied to an uncontrollable desire for alcoholic drinks. 1881 S. ALFORD in *Med. Temp. Yrnl.* XLVII. 163 *Dipsomania*, or inebriety, is a fundamental disease of the nervous system, primarily of a functional character. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dipsomania* . . is to be distinguished from ordinary and habitual drunkenness, in that the craving is paroxysmal, and comes on apparently without the external temptation of what is called good company.

**Dipsomaniac**, *sb.* and *a.* [f. prec. + -AC (after MANIAC).]

**A. sb.** A person affected with dipsomania; one who suffers from an ungovernable craving for drink.

1858 A. S. TAYLOR *Med. Jurispr.* lxx. (ed. 6) 950 The two jurors . . considered that she was a dipsomaniac. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 13 Oct. 404/2 There are several places where Dipsomaniacs are treated, under the rule and care of religious orders. 1884 Mrs. C. PRAED *Zero ix*, A craving for excitement as keen as that of the dipsomaniac for alcohol.

**B. adj.** = next. (In recent Dicts.)

**Dipsomaniacal**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Affected with dipsomania.

1865 tr. Caspar's *Handb. Forensic Med.* (New Syd. Soc.) IV. 267 She had given herself up to drunkenness and had become dipsomaniacal.

**Dipsopathy** (dipsopā'pi). [f. Gr. διψο-, διψα thirst + πάθεια, *f.* πάθος suffering (taken after *homeopathy*, *hydrophathy*, etc., in sense 'method of cure').] The treatment of disease by abstinence from liquids. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Dipso'sis**. *Med.* [irreg. f. Gr. διψα thirst + -OSIS: the actual Gr. word was διψησις.] 'A term for a morbid degree of thirst: nearly synonymous with *Polydipsia*' (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1851-60).

1847 in CRAIG.

**Dipsy**, variant of DIPSEY.

**Dipt**, variant of *dipped*, *pa. t.* and *ppl.* of DIP *v.*

**Diptani**, *obs.* form of DITTANY.

**Dipter** (diptēr). *Entom.* [ad. *f.* διptère (1791 in Hatz.-Darm.), *L. dipter-us*, *a.* Gr. διπτερος two-winged, *f.* δι-, *dis* twice + πτερόν wing.] One of the *Diptera*; a two-winged fly.

1828 WEBSTER *s.v.*, The dipters are an order of insects having only two wings, and two poisers, as the fly.

|| **Diptera**, *sb. pl.* *Entom.* [mod. *L.* = Gr. διπτερα (Aristotle), *pl. neuter* of διπτερος two-winged (*sc. insecta* insects, *animalia* animals): see prec.] The two-winged flies, a large order of insects having one pair of membranous wings, with a pair of halteres or poisers representing a posterior pair. Well-known examples are the common house-fly, the gnats, gad-flies, and crane-flies.

1819 *Pantologia*, *Diptera*, in zoology, an order of the class insecta, characterised by having two wings, under each of which is a clavate poise with its appropriate scale. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vi. (1880) 196 The other orders in most use by the fly-fishers are . . the *Diptera*, or two-winged. 1879 A. W. BENNETT in *Academy* 33 Abundantly visited by insects, especially Diptera.

**Dipteraceous**, *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod. *L. Diptera*, *sc. f.* Dipter- contracted from *Dipterocarpus* generic name (*f.* διπτερος two-winged + καρπός fruit): see -ACEOUS.] Of or belonging to the Natural Order *Dipteraceæ* (*Dipterocarpeæ*): see DIPTEROCARP. So **Dipterad**, a plant of this order.

1849 SMART *Suppl.*, *Dipteraceous*, epithet of an order of arborescent exogens, found only in India and the Indian Archipelago, which includes the camphor tree; and an order chiefly marked by the enlarged, foliaceous, unequal segments of the calyx investing the fruit. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* I. 413/2 *Dipteraceæ* (*Dipterocarpeæ*, *Dipterads*), a natural order of thalamifloral dicotyledons or Exogens . . containing large trees with resinous juice.

**Dipteral** (diptērāl), *a.* [f. *L. dipter-os* (Vitruv.), *a.* Gr. διπτερος (DIPTER) + -AL.]

**1. Arch.** Having a double peristyle.

1812 W. WILKINS *Civil Archit. Vitruvius* 37 It was perhaps the intention of the author to represent dipteral temples with a treble portico in that front only through which they were approached. 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb.* I. 72 A temple was of the kind called dipteral, when it had two ranges of columns resting on the pavement. 1886 *Century Mag.* Nov. 130/1 A dipteral temple.

**2. Entom.** = DIPTEROUS.

1828 in WEBSTER.

**Dipteran**, *a.* and *sb.* *Entom.* [f. as DIPTER, DIPTERA + -AN.]

**A. adj.** = DIPTEROUS. **B. sb.** A dipterous insect. 1842 in *BRANDE Dict. Sci.*, etc.: and in mod. Dicts.

† **Dipteric**, *a.* *Arch.* *Obs. rare.* [a. *f.* διptérique (17th c.), *f.* Gr. διπτερος two-winged + -IC.] = DIPTERAL.

1664 EVELYN tr. *Freart's Archit.* 37 It was of the dipteryque figure; that is, environ'd with a two-fold range of Columns.

**Dipterist** (diptēr'ist). [f. DIPTER-A + -IST.] An entomologist who studies the *Diptera*.

1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.-t.* ii. (1885) 48 Competition . . between the dipterists and the lepidopterists.

**Dipterocarp** (diptērō'karp). *Bot.* [ad. mod. *L. Diptercarp-us*, *f.* Gr. διπτερος two-winged + καρπός fruit.] A member of the genus *Dipterocarpus* or Natural Order *Dipterocarpeæ*, comprising East Indian trees characterized by two wings on the summit of the fruit, formed by enlargement of two of the calyx-lobes. Cf. DIPTERACEOUS. So **Dipterocarpeous**, *a.*, belonging to this genus or order.

1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* 702 Diptercarps . . Gigantic trees abounding in resinous juice, natives of India. 1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 135 Various species of coniferous and diptercarpous trees.

**Dipterology**. [f. DIPTERA: see -(O)LOGY.] That branch of entomology which relates to the *Diptera*. Hence **Dipterological**, *a.*, **Dipterologist** = DIPTERIST.

1881 *Nature* XXIV. 46 Descriptions of new diptera, and dipterological notes.

|| **Dipteros**, *Arch.* Formerly also dipteron, and, after Fr., diptere. [a. Gr. διπτερος (*sc. vaós*) two-winged (temple).] A temple or building with double peristyle.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dipteron* (in *Archit.*) a Building that has a double Wing or Isle. The Ancients gave that Name to such Temples as were surrounded with two ranges of Pillars . . which they call'd Wings. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Diptere*, or *Dipteron*. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Diptere*. 1822 OGILVIE, *Dipteros*.

**Dipterous** (diptērōs), *a.* [f. mod. *L. dipter-us* (see DIPTER) + -OUS.]

**1. Entom.** Two-winged; of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the DIPTERA.

1773 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXIV. 201 They . . are greatly . . annoyed by a large dipterous insect. 1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog.* (1813) I. 48 Dipterous insects . . are those having only two wings, each furnished at its base with a poise or balancer. 1816 KIRBY & S. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 304 The noisiest wings belong to insects of the dipterous order. 1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met. Ins.* I. 24 Smooth ovate bodies, much resembling ordinary dipterous pupae.

**2. Bot.** Having two wing-like appendages or processes, as certain fruits, seeds, etc.

1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Dipterous* . . having two wings: dipterous. *Bot.* Applied to a pericarp when it has lateral appendages like wings. 1866 in *Treas. Bot.*

|| **Dipterus**, *Palæont.* [mod. *L.*, *f.* Gr.: see DIPTER.] A genus of Palæozoic dipnoous fishes, having two dorsal fins, opposite the ventral and anal respectively. Hence **Dipterian**, *a.* and *sb.*, belonging to, or a member of, this genus.

1842 H. MILLER *O. R. Sandst.* (ed. 2) 103 The *Dipterus* or double-wing, of the Lower Old Red Sandstone. 1847 ANSTED *Anc. World* iv. 70 These ancient fishes (Dipterians). 1854 F. C. BAKEWELL *Geol.* 29 Other fishes, of which the dipterus is the type, bear more resemblance to fishes of the present day.

**Dipterygian** (diptēr'idz'jan), *a.* (*sb.*) *Ichth.* [f. mod. *L. Dipterygii* (*f.* δι-, *dis* twice + πτερύγιον fin) + -AN.] Having two fins: applied to fishes having, or supposed to have, only two fins. Also **Dipterygious**, *a.*

1847 CRAIG, *Dipterygians*, a family of fishes, furnished with two fins only. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* [both words].

**Diptong** (*e*, *obs.* form of DIPHTHONG).

**Diptote** (diptōt), *sb.* and *a.* *Gram.* Also 7-8 -tot, 8 -toton. [ad. *L. diptōta* (*pl.*) nouns that have only two case-endings, *a.* Gr. διπτωτα, *pl. neuter* of διπτωτος with a double case-ending, *f.* δι-, *dis* twice + πτώτός falling (πτώσις case).]

**A. sb.** A noun having only two cases. **B. adj.** Having only two cases.

1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1666) 101 Q. What words do you call Diptotes? A. Such as have but two cases. 1696 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diptote*. 1751 WESLEY *Whs.* (1872) XIV. 40 Diptotes, which have but two cases; as, *Spontis*, *Sponte*. 1885 tr. *Socin's Arab. Gram.* 56 The triptote are distinguished from the diptote nouns by the nunation being always written over the former.

**Diptych** (diptik). *Forms:* 7 diptych, 7-8 diptich, dyptich, 7-9 diptye, 8 dyptie, 7- diptych. [ad. *L. diptycha* (*pl.*), *a.* late Gr. διπτυχα pair of writing-tablets, neut. *pl.* of διπτύχος double-folded, *f.* δι-, *dis* twice + πτυχῆ fold. Cf. mod. *F. diptyque*, c1700 in Hatz.-Darm.]

**1. Anything folded**, so as to have two leaves; *esp.* a two-leaved, hinged tablet of metal, ivory or wood, having its inner surfaces covered with wax, used by the ancients for writing with the stylus.

1622 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., Diptychs or Folded Tables. 1731 GALE in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 161 The Diptychs and Triptychs that were covered with Wax, served only for common Occurrences. 1829 J. FLAXMAN *Lect. Sculpt.* iii. 98 The Greeks executed small works of great elegance, as may be seen in the dyptics, or ivory covers, to consular records, or sacred volumes. 1859 GUTLICK & THURS *Paint.* 306 The diptychs . . were among the Romans formed of two little tablets of wood or ivory, folding one over the other like a book.

**b. spec.** (in *pl.*) Applied to the artistically wrought tablets distributed by the consuls, etc. of the later Empire to commemorate their tenure of office; hence transferred to a list of magistrates. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. II.* 27 Their names and portraits, engraved on gilt tablets of ivory, were dispersed over the empire as presents to the provinces . . the senate . . the people. (Note) Montfaucon has represented some of these tablets or dypticks. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* 506 The consular dyptics contain similar cyphers.

**2. Eccl.** (in *pl.*) Tablets on which were recorded the names of those of the orthodox, living and dead, who were commemorated by the early Church at the celebration of the eucharist. Hence, The list or register of such names; the intercessions in the course of which the names were introduced.

1640 HAMMOND *Poor Man's Tithing Wks.* 1684 IV. 5 Enrol their names in the book of life, in those sacred eternal diptychs. 1860 STILLINGF. *Mischief Separation* (ed. 2) 30 Atticus restored the name of St. Chrysostom to the Diptychs of the Church. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th c. I. v. 64 The Diptychs . . have been famous, in the Councils of the East ever since the Council of Chalcedon. 1825 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) I. iii. 40 The Names of Accius and all who communicated with him were erased from the diptychs. 1828-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 643 In the twelfth century the diptychs fell out of use in the Latin Church.

**3. An altar-piece or other painting composed of two leaves which close like a book.**

1852 Mrs. JAMESON *Lec. Madonna* Intro. (1857) 52 A Diptych is an altar-piece composed of two divisions or leaves, which are united by hinges, and close like a book. 1863 BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 158 Svinavtn church contains a curious diptych with mediæval figures.

**Diptychous**, *a.* [f. as prec. + -OUS.] Double-folded. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| **Dipus** (dai'pūs). *Zool.* [mod. *L.*, *ad.* Gr. διπους two-footed.] **a.** The typical genus of the jerboas, a race of rodents which progress like the kangaroo, by leaping with the long hinder legs. **b.** A small marsupial quadruped of Australia, *Calurops castanotis*.

1799 B. J. BARTON in *Trans. Amer. Soc.* IV. 114 (title) Some account of the American Species of Dipus, or Jarboa. 1849 C. STURT *Exp. Centr. Austral.* II. 5 Mr. Browne and I had chased a Dipus into a hollow log, and there secured it. 1859 CORNWALLIS *New World* I. 194 The wallabi, the dipus, the talpero, the wombat.

**Dipyre** (dipi'pēr). *Min.* [mod. (Häuy 1801) *ad. L. dipyros*, Gr. διπυρος twice put into the fire, *f.* δι-, *dis* twice + πυρ fire; so called because when heated it exhibits both phosphorescence and fusion.] A silicate of alumina with small proportions of the silicates of soda and lime, occurring in square prisms.

1804 *Fourcroy's Chem.* II. 441 The dipyre. 1807 ATKIN *Dict. Chem. & Min.* s. v. 1868 DANA *Min.* § 302 Dipyre occurs in rather coarse crystals, often large or stout, and rarely columnar, in metamorphic rocks.

**Dipyrenous** (dipi'pēr-nēs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. Gr. δι-, *dis* twice + πυρήν fruit-stone + -OUS.] Containing two fruit-stones.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vii. § 2. 298 The fruits are dipyrenous, tripyrenous, tetrapyrenous, etc., according as they contain 2, 3, or 4 pyrenes.

† **Diradiate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *L. dir-*, *dis-* asunder + *RADIATE*, *trans.*] To shed abroad in rays.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* 85 [To] diradiate their virtues. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Diradiated*, spread forth in Beams of Light.

**Diradiation** (dairē'diā'jōn). [*n.* of action from prec.]

**1.** The diffusion of rays from a luminous body. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diradiation*, a spreading abroad of Beams of Light; also a plashing or setting of Vines in form of Sun-beams. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Diradiation*, the emission of light-rays from a luminous body.

**2. Med.** (See quot.) 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Diradiation* (in Medicine) an in-



vigoration of the muscles by the animal spirits. 1823 in CRAWF Technol. Dict. 1883 Syd. Soc. Lett., *Diradation*.. a synonym for *Hypnotism*.

† **Diral**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. *L. Diræ* the Furies, the dire (sisters) + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to the Furies; dire.

1606 DOD & CLEAVER *Exp. Prom.* xiii.-xiv. (1609) 102 That we expose not our hearts to these diral and bitter terrors.

† **Diramation**. *Obs. rare*-. [f. *L. dir-*, dis-asunder + *rām-us* branch + *-ATION*.] Branching out, ramification.

1778 Nat. Hist. in *Ann. Reg.* 109/2 The course and diramations of the vessels in stones.

**Dircean** (dɪrˈsiːən), *a.* [f. *L. Dirceus*, f. *Dirce*, Gr. *Δῖρην* name of a fountain in Boeotia.] Of or belonging to the fountain of Dirce: used of Pindar, called by Horace *Dircean cygnus* the Dircean swan; Pindaric, poetic.

1730 *Young Merchant* iv. ii, O thou Dircean Swan on high. 1884 *Q. Rev.* July 136 The voice of poet and prophet.. blended in a sublime Dircean strain. 1894 GLADSTONE in 19th Cent. Sept. 318 Air buoyant and copious enough to carry the Dircean swan.

**Dirdum** (dɪrˈdʊm). *Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 5 *durdan*, 6- *dirdum*, 7-9 *-dam*, *-dom*, *durdum*, 9 *durden*, *durdum*, *dordum*, *dyrdum*. [Derivation unknown: app. not connected with *Sc. dir* stroke, blow. It has been compared with Gaelic *diardan* anger, surliness, snarling, and with Welsh *dwrdad*, 'sonitus, strepitus' (Davies).]

1. Uproar, tumultuous noise or din.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxi. 41 And se hat no durdan be done. a 1330 DOUGLAS *King Hart* ii. 453 Than rais thair meikle durdan and dera. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (1858) l. 4 Lat be thi dirdum and thi din. 1655 CLARKE *Phrascol.* 170 (Halliwell) An horrible dirdum they made. 1674-91 *Kay Local Words* 129 *Durdum*, noise. 1686 G. STUART *Yoco-Ser. Disc.* 70 For aw their dirdum, and their Dinn, it was but little they did winn. 1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberd. Ball.*, Peace I, Sec a dirdum, Nichol says, They've had in Lunnoun town. 1832 W. STEPHENSON *Gateshead Poems* 99 Their dirdum ye may hear each neet, If ye'll but gan to Robbins. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Durdum*, riotous confusion. The street is all in a dirdum. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Durden*, *Durdum*, uproar, hubbub. 1892 *Northumbd. Gloss.*, *Dirdum*, *Durdum*, *Dordum*, noise and excitement, a confusion, a hurly-burly.

2. Outcry; loud reprehension, obloquy, blame. 1709 M. BRUCE *Soul Confirm.* 14 (Jam.) A clash of the Kirk's craft.. a fair dirdum of their synagogue. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* vii, 'This is a waur dirdum than we get frae Mr. Gudyf when ye gar'd me refuse to eat the plum-porridge on Yule-eve.' 1833 MISSES CORBETT *Petticoat Tales* I. 280 (Jam.), 'I gied her such a dirdum the last time I got her sitting in our laundry.' 1844 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* Let. xi, 'We had better lay the hail dirdum that ill-deedie creature.' 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xix, If I get the dirdum of this dreadful accident, I'll have to fend for myself.

**Dire** (dɪə), *a. and sb.* Also 6-7 *dyre*. [ad. *L. dir-us* fearful, awful, portentous, ill-boding.]

**A. adj.** 'Dreadful, dismal, mournful, horrible, terrible, evil in a great degree' (J.).

1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* xvi. Fj, With gyues, and fetters Ie tame the under a galow dyre. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. xi. 40 All was covered with darkness dire. 1605 SHAKES. *Macb.* ii. iii. 63 Strange Schreemes of Death, And Prophecying, with Accents terrible, Of dyre Combustion. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 628 All monstrous, all prodigious things.. Gorgons and Hydras and Chimeræ dire. 1681 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1649/3 And his Majesty, with advice foresaid, recommends to His Privy Council to see this Act put to dire and vigorous Execution. 1768 BEATTIE *Minstr.* ii. ii, To learn the dire effects of time and change. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Double Transform.* 75 That dire disease, whose ruthless power Withers the beauty's transient flower. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 270 Gives his direst foe a friend's embrace. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xiv, Forced by dire necessity. 1868 HELPS *Realink* xvii. (1876) 46a Ostentation, the direst enemy of comfort.

**b. Dire sisters** (*L. diræ sorores*, *Diræ*): the Furies.

1743 J. DAVIDSON *Æneid* vii. 195 From the Mansion of the dire Sisters.

† **B. sb.** *Obs.*

1. Dire quality or matter, direness.

1660 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) I. 367 Their sermons.. before were verie practical and commonly full of dire.

2. *pl.* = *L. Diræ*, Furies, dire sisters.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri. over Death* xxi, Arme, arme you selues, sad Dires of my pow'r.

**C. Comb.** (chiefly adverbial or parasynthetic), as *dire-clinging*, *-gifted*, *-lamenting*, *-looking*, *-visaged*. 1591 SHAKES. *Two Gent.* iii. ii. 82 After your dire-lamenting Elegies, Visit.. your Ladies chamber-window With some sweet Consort. 1633 MILTON *Arcades* 52 The cross dire-looking planet. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 875 Here the plain harmless native.. to the rocks dire-clinging, gathers his ovarious food. a 1881 ROSSETTI *Rose Mary*, and *Beryl-Song* a Dire-gifted spirits of fire.

**Directar**, *obs. Sc. form of DIRECTOR*.

**Direct** (dɪrˈekt, dɪ-), *v.* Also 5 *de-*, 5-6 *dy-*, 5 *derect*, 6 *Sc. direct*. [f. *L. direct-* (*direct-*), ppl. stem of *dirigere* (*dir-*) to straighten, set straight, direct, guide, f. *dir-* apart, asunder, distinctly (or *de-* down) + *regere* to put or keep straight, to rule. It is probable that the ppl. adj. *direct* was first formed immediately from *L. direct-us*, and that this

originated a verb of the same form: cf. *-ATE* 3. Both the pa. pple. and finite tenses of the verb were used by Chaucer. There is a close parallelism of sense-development between *direct* and *address*, arising out of their etymological affinity: cf. also *DRESS* v.]

1. *trans.* To write (something) directly or specially to a person, or for his special perusal; to address. † **a.** To dedicate (a treatise) to. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Traylus* v. 1688 O moral Gower, this booke I directe to thee. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) Intro. 7 You sone and fadyr to whom I dyrecte This symple tretyth. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 136 They dyrected and dedicated suche thynges to kynges and princes. 1581 *Sasir. Poems Reform.* xlv. 2 To you, ministers, and Prelatis of perdition, This schedul shourt I do direct. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 129 The Treatise of English Dogs.. translated by A. F. and directed to that noble Gesner.

† **b.** To write (a letter or message) expressly to. [*L. dirigere epistolam*, 4th c., Servius and Jerome; also attributed by Servius to Cicero.] *Obs.*

1397 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 378/2 As it is.. declared in the same Commission directid to William Rikhill, Justice. 1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 173, I have reseyved power moste grasyous[ly] letter to me derected, to be wethre howe hynes.. the nexte morow after Kandelinas day. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 84 Yf he take the lettre vnto hym whome it is dyrected vnto. 1521-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII*, c. 23 § 5 The Kinges Highnes shall.. direct his lettres missyues to wyayn of his honourable Counsellours. 1535 BOORDE *Let. in Intro. Knowl.* (1870) Foreward 53 10.. Master Thomas Cromwell be his byll directyd. 1601 R. PARSONS (*title*), An Apologeticall Epistle: directed to the right honourable Lords.. of her Majesties Privie Counsell. 1730 GAY in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 115 If you knew how often I talk of you.. you would now and then direct a letter to me.

**c. spec.** In modern usage, To write on the outside of (a letter or the like) the name, designation, and residence of the person to whom it is to be delivered; to write the 'direction' or 'address' on. (In early examples not separable from *b.*)

1588 SHAKES. *L. L. L.* iv. ii. 132 But Damosella virgin, Was this directed to you? 1642 *King's Reply* in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1721) V. 63 His Message.. was.. taken.. by the Earl of Essex, and though not to him directed, was by him opened. 1697 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3334/4 The Box nail'd up and Directed to Mrs. Ann Perriot. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 123 73 A letter folded up and directed to a certain nobleman. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 134 Put them all up together in one packet, and direct them to me. 1855 LD. Houghton in *Life* (1891) I. xi. 327 Lady Ellesmere's letter missed me altogether, although directed as I desired.

*absol.* 1707 THORSEBY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 337 If I had sooner known how to direct to you, I had long ago.. written. 1751 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 26 Direct to me at Mr. Hipkiss's, Ironmonger in Monmouth. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 June, I hope my sweet Queeney will write me a long letter, when.. she knows how to direct to me.

2. To address (spoken words) to any one; to utter (speech) so that it may directly reach a person. *arch.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xxiii, Pider directe praiers & daily mornynge wip teres. 1501 SHAKES. *1 Hen. VI*, v. iii. 179 Words sweetly plac'd, and modest [lie] directed. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* v. 3 In the morning will I direct my prayer vnto thee. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxv. 131 To whom the Speech is directed.

† **b.** To impart, communicate expressly, give in charge to a person. *Obs.*

a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 278 He directed his dom.. To Danyel be prophete. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* i. i. 1 The strate charges and commands directed from her Majestie. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 324 If God should direct his precepts to a child.

3. To put or keep straight, or in right order. † **a.** To set or put in right order, to arrange. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* x. iii, Dysposicion, the true seconde parte Of rethorike, doth evermore dyrecte The matters forme of this noble arte, Gyving them place after the aspect.

**b.** To keep in right order; to regulate, control, govern the actions of.

c 1510 MORE *Picus Wks.* 32 O holy God.. whiche heauen and earth directest all alone. 1548 9 (Mar.) *Bk. Comm. Prayer* 132b (Commun. Coll.) To direct, sanctifye and gouerne, both our heartes and bodies. 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 29 It [the eye] directis all the membrs of our body. 1713 ADDISON *Cart.* i. i. 41 He.. cover'd with Numidian Guards, directs A feeble army. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon Wks.* (Bohn) I. 373 His grand weapon, namely, the millions whom he directed. 1883 FROUDE *Short Stud.* IV. i. i. 1 The mind, or spiritual part of man, ought to direct his body.

**c. absol.**

1611 BIBLE *Ecl.* x. 10 Wisdom is profitable to direct.

4. *trans.* To cause (a thing or person) to move or point straight to or towards a place; to aim (a missile); to make straight (a course or way) to any point; to turn (the eyes, attention, mind) straight to an object, (a person or thing) to an aim, purpose, etc.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 95 Ye vice yt most maketh man lyke to bestes, & directeth hym from god. 1550 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 137 Directed the ruler with hys two sightes unto anye one place. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 23, I came out of Asia, and directed my saile from Aegina towards Megara. *Ibid.* 350 But if he failed.. in directing his shafte. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. 99 Directing his course to rush up on the face of a low Rocke. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* Ded., I send this booke to you because you first directed me to this design. c 1676 LADY

CHAWORTH in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 31, I.. had the good luck to escape the squib.. especially directed to the balcone over against me. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 205 Do not direct the cutting Corner of the Chissel inwards. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 159 78, I directed my Sight as I was ordered. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 31 They directed their steps towards my Confinement. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul.* I. 8 A different undertaking.. and directed to a different purpose. 1855 MACALLAN *Hist. Eng.* III. 26 Howe.. directed all his succursus.. against the malecontents. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Times Wks.* (Bohn) II. 119 But the steadiness of the aim suggests the belief that this fire is directed.. by older engineers. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* II. xxiv. 355 To direct attention to an extremely curious fact. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* i. (1880) 9 These measures were directed against the printing of religious works generally. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 35 These telescopes are directed towards two marks. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 302 The efforts of the French monarchy had been directed to the conquest of Italy. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 207 Everybody's eyes were directed towards him. *absol.* 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. lx. (1647) 244 Good deeds w<sup>ch</sup> direct to happiness.

**b.** To inform, instruct, or guide (a person), as to the way; to show (any one) the way.

1607 SHAKES. *Cor.* iv. iv. 7 Direct me, if it be your will, where great Aufidius lies. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's I. romena* 92, I would faine be so directed as I might.. finde him out. *Mod.* Can you direct me to the nearest railway station?

† **c. intr. for refl.** To point. *Obs.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 205 Little white bristles whose points all directed backwards. 1713 CHAMBERS tr. *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I. 64 Care.. taken that.. each Plume direct to its Origin.

5. *trans.* To regulate the course of; to guide, conduct, lead; to guide with advice, to advise.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* ii Directe thy Chariot in a meane, clymbe thou not to hye. 1581 PETTIE *Guzeto's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 114 b, (He) maketh her the starre by whose aspect he doth direct all his doings. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xv. 16 b, Having prepared a frigate to direct us. 1596 SHAKES. *Merch. V.* ii. vii. 14 Some God direct my judgement. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 Shakes.. are always directed by a little specked fish, called a pilot fish. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxxv. 162 The choice of your friends has been singularly directed. 1776-81 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* xxvii. (1875) 440/2 The conscience of the credulous prince was directed by saints and bishops. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 414 He directed, or attempted to direct, his conduct by the broad rules of what he thought to be just.

**b. Mus.** To conduct (a musical performance). 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 390/1 At the concert which he had to direct (during the series of 1820). 1893 W. P. COURTNEY in *Academy* 13 May 413/1 The music.. was composed and directed by Handel.

6. To give authoritative instructions to; to ordain, order, or appoint (a person) to do a thing, (a thing) to be done.

1598 SHAKES. *Merry W.* iv. ii. 98 I'll first direct my men what they shall doe with the basket. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 280 A feigned Letter.. which directed him To seeke her on the Mountaines. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 457 He made fast the doore.. as he was directed. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* iii. (1840) 22 Whether he is ever sent or directed to come. 1747 *Cot. Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 101 The Order of the King in Council which was directed to be laid before us. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambles* No. 200 7 14 One of the golden precepts of Pythagoras directs, that 'a friend should not be hated for little faults'. 1873 B'NESS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) I. ii. 59 The seeming arbiter of war.. directed his legions to remove from Boulogne. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 107/1 Finally the master directed an issue to be tried.

**b. intr. or absol.** To give directions; to order, appoint, ordain.

1655 DIGGES *Compl. Ambass.* 6 Her skill and years was now to direct.. not to be directed. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 30 The President is one of the Council, but cannot direct in any thing of moment without the consent of the General. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 64 Who can direct, when all pretend to know? 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. v. 520 Cast their anchors as chance or convenience directed. 1888 *Law Times* Rep. LIX. 165/1 [To] be conveyed to them as tenants in common, or joint tenants, as they should direct.

**c. trans.** To order, appoint, prescribe (a thing to be done or carried out).

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 20 On the present occasion, the alcaid.. directed a different arrangement. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* i. vii. 81 The House of Commons had directed an impeachment against Lord Treasurer Danby. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 591 [The Judge] was of opinion that the words above mentioned were privileged.. and directed a nonsuit.

† **d.** To prescribe (medically). *Obs.*

1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* III. 77, I directed some Thebaick drops.

7. **Astrol.** To calculate the arc of direction of (a signifier): see *DIRECTION* 10.

1819 JAS. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* s.v. *Directions*, Problem 1st.—To direct the Sun when not more than 2° distant from the cusp of the mid-heaven to any conjunction or aspect.. Problem 7th.—To direct a signifier with latitude to any conjunction or aspect.

† **B.** Examples of *direct* as pa. pple. = *DIRECTED*. (Cf. also next.) *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 650 Another lettre wrought ful synfully, Vn to the kyng direct of this matere. c 1392 — *Compl. Venus* 75 Prynce, reseyveþe his complaint in grece Vn to youre excellent benygnyte Dyrect. 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxii, The dices there I maid Direct to hire that was my heris queene. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* iii. liiv, To be are myn eyen dyrecte, my god, fader of mercies. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Viri.* vii. 126 Through whome his subjectes be dyrect. 1512 *Act 4 Hen. VIII*,



c. 4 § 1 One write of proclamation to be direct to the Sheriff of the County. 1567 *Satir. Poems Reform.* (1890) vi. (*title*), Ane Exhortation direct to my Lord Regent.

**Direct** (direkt, dāi-), *a.* and *adv.* Also 4-6 *dy-*, *directe*, 6 *derect*. [*prob. a. F. direct* (13th c. in *Godef. Suppl.*) = *Pr. direct*, *It. diretto*, *Sp. derecho* right, *ad. L. direct-us* (*dērectus*), *pa. pple.* of *dirigere*, *dērigere*: see **DIRECT** v. The *pa. pple.* was used as a simple *adj.* already in Latin. For the strictly *ppl.* use in Eng. see after *prec. vb.*]

**A. adj.**

1. In reference to space: Straight; undeviating in course; not circuitous or crooked.

[1391: see c.]

1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. IV 13 The confederates .. take the direct way .. toward Windsor. 1559 *CUNNINGHAM Cosmog.* Glasse 60 The direct distance from Portsmouth to Barwick, is 330. miles. 1699 *DAMPIER Voy.* II. iii. 10 Being the directest Course they can steer for Barbadoes. 1748 *Relat. Earthq. Lima* 40 The Streets are in a direct Line, and of a convenient Breadth. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 142 ¶ 1 We turned often from the direct road to please ourselves with the view. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 90, I soon left the horseshoe, and took a direct line over black heathery hills. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 1 To consider in a short and direct way, some of the limits that are set [etc.].

b. Of rays, etc.: Proceeding or coming straight from their source, without reflexion, refraction, or interference of any kind. Of a shot: That travels to the point which it strikes without ricocheting, or touching any intermediate object.

So *Direct vision*, vision by unrefracted and unreflected rays; *direct-vision spectroscopy*, one in which direct vision is used. *Direct draft* (attrib.), applied to a boiler, etc. from which the hot air and smoke pass off in a single direct flue, instead of circuitously to economize the heat.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Direct Ray* (in *Opticks*) is the Ray which is carry'd from a Point of the Visible Object directly to the Eye, through one and the same Medium. *Ibid.*, *Direct Vision* is when the Rays of Light come from the Object directly to the Eye. 1839 *T. BEALE Nat. Hist. Spent Whale* 156 Under the direct rays of a tropical sun. 1849 *Mrs. SOMERVILLE Connect. Phys.* Sc. xxvi. 277 Places sheltered from the direct rays of the sun. 1876 *Catal. Sc. App.* S. *Kens. Mus.* § 1802 The instrument may be used as a small direct vision spectroscopy. 1890 *Daily News* 21 Aug. 3/2 The target was examined, when it was found that it was a direct hit. The 1st Midlothian got a direct at first shot.

† c. *phr.* In direct of: in a straight line with.

c. 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* II. § 44 Loke where the same planet is wreten in the hede of thy table, and than loke what þou findest in directe of the same zere of owre lord wyche is passid. *Ibid.*, Wryte þat þou findest in directe of the same planete þat þou wrytst þore.

2. Moving, proceeding, or situated at right angles or perpendicularly to a given surface, etc.; not oblique.

1563 *W. FULKE Meteors* (1640) 4 b, In places where the beames are cast indirectly and obliquely, and that where they are not too high to the direct beames, nor too far off from them, there is a moderate heate. 1658 *DUGDALE* in *Sir T. Browne Hydriot.* (1736) 50 Some of them are .. Twenty Feet in direct Height from the Level whereon they stand. 1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 322 Ships cannot enter it without a direct wind. 1700 *S. L. tr. Fryke's Voy. into E. I.* 350 We hoisted up Sail all together, with a direct Wind for us at S.E.

b. Of the sphere: Having the pole coinciding with the zenith (*parallel sphere*), or lying on the horizon (*right sphere*); not oblique. Of a sundial: Facing straight to one of the four cardinal points; not declined.

1659 *D. PELL Impr. Sea To Rdr.* Dvb, note, They are like a direct North Dial, that hath but morning and evening hours on it. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 370 Of Dyal Plates some be Direct, others Decliners, others Oblique. 1747-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Dial*, Dials which respect the cardinal points of the horizon, are called direct dials .. North Dial or erect direct North Dial, is that described on the surface of the prime vertical looking northward.

c. *Mil.* Applied to a battery, etc. whose fire is perpendicular to the line of works attacked.

1851 *J. S. MACAULAY Field Fortif.* 8 The defence is called direct when the flanking line is perpendicular to the line flanked; when not perpendicular, it is termed oblique.

d. *Mech.* (see quot.).

1879 *THOMSON & TAIT Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 111 When a body rolls and spins on another body, the trace of either on the other is the curved or straight line along which it is successively touched. If the instantaneous axis is in the normal plane perpendicular to the traces, the rolling is called direct.

e. *Cryst.* Opposed to oblique: see quot.

1878 *GURNEY Crystallogr.* 65 Those [rhombohedral] in which the unequal index is algebraically greater than the equal indices are called direct. 1895 *STORY-MASKELYNE Crystallogr.* 141 and 312.

3. *Astron.* Of the motion of a planet, etc.: Proceeding in the order of the zodiacal signs, in the same direction as the sun in the ecliptic, i.e. from west to east; also said of the body so moving. Opposed to retrograde.

c. 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* II. § 35 heading, This is the working of the conclusion, to knowe yif that any planete be directe or retrograde. *Ibid.*, Yif so be þat this planete be vp-on the Est side .. thanne he is retrograde & yif he be on the west side, than he is directe. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Palamon & Arc.* II. 616 Two geomantick figures were displayed .. a warrior and a maid, One when direct, and one when retrograde. 1726 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* I. III. 453

After the Planet which is nearer to the Sun, has pass'd the second Station at d, it becomes direct again. 1786-7 *BONNYCASTLE Astron.* 419 A planet is said to be direct, when it moves according to the order of the signs. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 14 The course of these celestial motions is always from west to east, which is the direct course.

4. Of relations of time, order, succession, etc., which can be figured or represented by those of space: Straightforward, uninterrupted, immediate.

a. *gen.*

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* v. lxxvi. 54, I shal .. sette theym in such a direct ordre, that it shalbe apparant to the Roder.

b. Of succession: Proceeding in an unbroken line from father to son, or the converse; lineal, as opposed to collateral; as a direct heir or ancestor.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. IV, 21 b, Edmonde Mortimer .. then next and direct heir of England and of France. 1600 *E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaggio* 117 The last King of Portugal, in whom ended the direct masculine line. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Warwicksh.* (1662) 126 Sir James Drax, a direct descendant from the Heirs male. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Direct*, The heirs in a direct line always precede those in the collateral lines.

c. *Logic.* Proceeding from antecedent to consequent, from cause to effect, etc.; uninterrupted, immediate.

1828 *WHATELY Rhetoric* in *Encycl. Metrop.* 258/1 Either Direct or Indirect Reasoning being employed indifferently for Refutation as well as for any other purpose. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* viii. 243 In the other Figures, there are two indifferent conclusions, neither of which is more direct or immediate than the others. 1891 *WELTON Logic* I. iv. 422 Reduction is direct when the original conclusion is deduced from premises derived from those given. *Ibid.* 426 This indirect process is not reduction in the same sense as the direct method is.

d. *Math.* Following the simple or natural order: opposed to inverse: see quotes.

1594 *BLUNDEVEL Exerc.* I. xi. (ed. 7) 33 Working by the common or direct Rule of Three. 1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Direct*. 1806 *HUTTON Course Math.* I. 44 The Rule of Three Direct is that in which more requires more, or less requires less. 1807 *Ibid.* II. 279 The Direct and Inverse Method of Fluxions .. the direct method .. consists in finding the fluxion of any proposed fluent or flowing quantity; and the inverse method, which consists in finding the fluent of any proposed fluxion. 1839 *G. BIRD Nat. Philos.* 64 In the direct ratio of the arms of the lever.

e. *Direct opposite or contrary*: that which is in the same straight or vertical line on the opposite side of the centre; that which is absolutely or exactly contrary.

1786 *BURKE W. Hastings Wks.* 1842 II. 173 He had not scrupled to assert the direct contrary of the positions by him maintained. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 48a Is not this the direct contrary of what was admitted before?

f. *Music.* Opposed to inverted (of intervals, etc.), or to contrary (of motion).

1828 *WEBSTER s. v.*, In *Music*, a direct interval is that which forms any kind of harmony on the fundamental sound which produces it; as the fifth, major third, and octave. 1864 — *Direct chord* (*Mus.*), one in which the fundamental tone is the lowest. 1867 *MACFARREN Harmony* ii. 50 The augmented 5th, which stands between the mediant and the leading note in a minor key, is always dissonant, in whatever position it occurs, whether direct or inverted. 1880 *GROVE Dict. Mus.* I. 448 *Direct Motion* is the progression of parts or voices in a similar direction.

5. That goes straight to, or bears straight upon, the point, without circumlocution or ambiguity; straightforward.

1530 *PALSGR.* 387 'To serve you' maketh a dyrecte answer to the question. 1535 *COVEDALE 7ob xxxviii.* 3, I will question thee, se thou geue me a dyrecte answer. 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* III. xix. (Arb.) 238 Which had bene the directer speech and more apert. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L. v. iv. 90*, I durst go no further than the lye circumstantial: nor he durst not giue me the lye direct. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xviii. 93 If the Sovereign Power .. be not in direct termes renounced. 1750 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scof.* I. iv. 308 No direct evidence had as yet appeared against Bothwell. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 114 They ventured to bring direct charges against the Treasurer. 1888 *R. KIPLING Tales fr. Hills* (1891) 245 This was at once a gross insult and a direct lie.

b. Straightforward in manner or conduct; upright, downright.

1526 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 31 Just or unjust, godly or wicked, direct or indirect, worthy or to be dispraised. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* II. ii. 298 Be even and direct with me, whether you were sent for or no. 1604 — *Oth.* III. iii. 378 Take note, take note, (O World!) To be direct and honest, is not safe. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* I. v. 17 Yet was the Idolatry direct and down-right in the people. 1768 *STERNE Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 168 (*Pulse*) When my views are direct .. I care not if all the world saw me. 1792 *A. YOUNG Trav. France* 299 His conduct in the revolution has been direct and manly. 1871 *MORLEY Voltair* (1886) 9 If he was bitter, he was still direct. 1894 *BARING-GOULD Kitty Alone* II. 107 She was one of those direct persons who, when they have taken a course, hold to it persistently.

† c. *Downright*, positive, absolute (in character).

1668 *PEVYS Diary* 19 Aug., What should it be but Jane, in a fit of direct raving, which lasted half an hour. 1751 *PALTOCK P. Wilkins* (1784) II. 232 I then perceived they were direct forgers.

6. Effected or existing without intermediation or intervening agency; immediate.

1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V. iv. i.* 350 That by direct, or indirect attempts He seekes the life of any Citizen. 1601 — *All's Well* III. vi. 9 In mine owne direct Knowledge, without any malice .. he's a most notable Coward. 1805 *FOSTER*

*Ess.* I. ii. 29 Direct companionship with a few. 1830 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 356 The fisher is liable to receive .. direct blows from its fins or tail. 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V. ix. 1. 202 The directest manifestation of Deity to man is in His own image, that is, in man. 1863 *BRIGHT Sp. America* 30 June, There is no man in England who has a more direct interest in it than I have. 1891 *Law Times XCI* 425/2 The Reform Act of 1832 placed the representatives of the people in direct touch with their constituencies.

b. Of speech or narration: In the form in which it was uttered, not modified in form by being reported in the third person.

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Direct*, A very good historian uses the phrase Direct Speech, or harangue, when he introduces any one speaking, or haranguing of himself. 1879 *Rosy Latin Gram.* II. iv. xxiii. 325 The indicative expresses a fact; or a direct statement of opinion of the writer or speaker. *Ibid.* 333 A direct question (or exclamation) is put in the indicative mood.

c. *Biol.* Of cell-division: Effected without the formation of nuclear figures; amitotic.

1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* Intro. 22 The division of the protoplasm is preceded or accompanied by division of the nucleus. The process may be direct or amitotic, the nucleus simply elongating, and being split by a constriction.

d. *Direct action*, action which takes effect without intermediate instrumentality.

*Direct-action* or *direct-acting steam-engine*, one in which the piston-rod or cross-head acts directly upon the crank without the intervention of a working-beam.

*Direct-acting* or *direct-action pump*: a steam-pump in which the steam-piston and the pump-piston are connected by a straight piston rod, without intervening crank.

[1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 507/1 [It] effects the direct connection of the piston with the crank. *Ibid.* 507/2 Engines of direct connection.] 1843 *Proc. Inst. Civil Engin.* II. 69

The comparatively recent introduction of direct-action steam-engines on board the steam-vessels of the Royal Navy. 1859 *CHAMBERS Information* I. 306 The best and simplest form of direct-acting engine is that known as the oscillating. 1874 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* I. 356/1 (Westinghouse-brake) A small but powerful direct-acting steam-engine .. operates the air-pump. *Ibid.* 705 In Napier's direct-action steam-engine, the beam is retained, but only for the purpose of working the pumps. 1878 *Proc. Inst. Civil Engin.* LIII. 98 (*title*) Direct Acting or Non-Rotative Pumping Engines and Pumps. *Ibid.* 364 The construction of the second direct-action pumping engine on a new system for the Paris waterworks at St. Maur.

e. *Direct tax*: one levied immediately upon the persons who are to bear the burden, as opposed to indirect taxes levied upon commodities, of which the price is thereby increased, so that the persons on whom the incidence ultimately falls pay indirectly a proportion of taxation included in the price of the article. So *direct rate, rating, taxation*, etc.

The chief direct taxes in Great Britain are the Income and Property Taxes; local and municipal rates are also examples of direct taxation.

1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. v. ii.* (1869) II. 442 There are .. two different circumstances which render the interest of money a much less proper subject of direct taxation than the rent of land. 1801 *A. HAMILTON Wks.* (1886) VII. 192 There is, perhaps, no item in the catalogue of our taxes which has been more unpopular than that which is called the direct tax. 1802 *M. CUTLER in Life* (1888) II. 65 There are two objects in view—one is to attack the funded debt, and the other, a direct tax upon the people. 1828 *WEBSTER s. v.*, *Direct tax* is a tax assessed on real estate, as houses and lands. 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* Intro. (1852) 1 A Tax is called direct when it is immediately taken from property or labour; and indirect when it is taken from them by making their owners pay for liberty to use certain articles, or to exercise certain privileges. 1845 *MISRAEL Sybil* (1863) 220 The ruinous mystification that metamorphosed direct taxation by the Crown into indirect taxation by the Commons. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 287 The discontent excited by direct imposts is .. almost always out of proportion to the quantity of money which they bring into the Exchequer. 1894 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 5/5 Having fabricated a direct-rating test for parish councillors, the House did the same for guardians of the poor.

B. *adv.* = **DIRECTLY**. a. Straight in direction or aspect. b. Immediately. c. Absolutely, exactly. d. Comb. with *adj.*, as *direct-acting* (see A 6 d), *direct-dealing*.

c. 1450 *HENRYSON Test. Cres.* (R.), Her [Venus] golden face in opposition of God Phebus direct descending down. 1 a 1550 *Freiris of Berwick* 342 in *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 296 And to the east direct he turns his face. 1614 *ROWLANDS Fables Bolt* 14 Saying grace in mentall wile, Holding his Hatt direct before his eyes. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* III. 526 Direct against which op'd from beneath. A passage down to th' Earth. 1743 *CHESTERF. Lett.* I. xcix. 277 You will observe, they are direct contrary subjects. 1830 *Westminster Rev.* XII. 292 We do not think that any direct-dealing man .. can admire the figure. 1840 *MACAULAY Ess.*, *Ranke* (1854) 556/2 His orders have come down to him .. direct from on high. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. App. 669 He fancies that the embassy went direct to Hungary. 1880 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 460 This property is held direct from the Crown. 1884 *Ibid.* 9 App. Cases 1 Securities .. procurable only from the corporations direct.

**Direct** (direkt, dāi-), *sb.* [app. f. **DIRECT** v.]

1. *gen.* A direction.

1615 *T. ADAMS Lycanthropy* 4 'Behold'! is .. in Holy Writ, evermore the *avant-courier* of some excellent thing. It is a direct, a reference, a dash of the Holy Ghost's pen.

2. *Mus.* A sign (w) placed on the stave at the end of a page or line to indicate the position of the following note.

1674 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* I. xi. 35 A Direct is usually at the end of a Line, and serves to direct to the place of the



first Note on the next Line. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 448/2 *Direct*, a mark (w) to be found in music up to the present century...like the catchword at the foot of a page.

†3. In *direct* of: see DIRECT *a.* 1 c.

**Directable**, *a.* Also -ible. [f. DIRECT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being directed.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 2/1 No argument...would have persuaded...the spectators that I had not guided with singular expertness my directable balloon. 1884 *Commercial Advertiser* (N. Y.). Once the principle of directible balloons is discovered.

**Directed**, *ppl. a.* [f. DIRECT *v.* + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Aimed, addressed, guided, etc.: see the vb.

1598 FLORIO, *Directo*, directed or adrest. 1727 *Philipp Quarll* 93 The Coach was arriv'd to the directed Place. 1825 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 236 The Dartmouth poured on them a well directed broadside. 1891 *Daily News* 6 May 5/6 To create and maintain a large amount of organized and directed activity within the limits of his large diocese.

Hence †**Directedly** *adv.* Obs., directly.

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 49 We should put an other foundation of the church than Christe, whyche is dyrectly agaynst saint Paule. a 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts and Mon.* (1642) 277 Directedly intending for his owne advancement.

**Director**, -ible: see DIRECTOR, -ABLE.

**Directing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. DIRECT *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb DIRECT (q.v.); direction (in various senses).

1530 PALSOR 213/2 Directyng, *adresse*. 1559 CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glisse* 161 As touching the directing of anye shippes. 1622 *Star Cham. Cases* (Camden) 97 The countenancing of causes and directing of juries. 1751 LABELYE *Westm. Br.* 66 The Directing the Persons concerned therein, was committed to one Person only. 1890 G. B. SHAW *Fabian Ess. Socialism* 119 The 'directing' of companies and the patronizing of nitrogenous Volunteer Colonels.

**Directing**, *ppl. a.* [-ING<sup>2</sup>.] That directs: see the verb.

1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instruct.* G.viii. About the directing line. 1670 *Devout Commun.* (1688) 60 Some beams of thy directing consolatory light. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) I. xv. 259 A secret directing Providence. 1889 *Spectator* 19 Oct. That is the true end of arranging work, and it is one which the directing classes do not forget when arranging work for themselves.

**b. spec. directing-circle**, a circle made of two hoops, one within the other, to guide sappers in the making of gabions; **directing-plane** (*Persp.*), a plane passing through the point of sight parallel to the plane of the picture; **directing-point** (*Persp.*), the point at which any original line meets the directing plane (Gwilt *Arch. Gloss.* 1876); **directing-post**, a finger-post on a road.

1851 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* 66 The directing circle is then laid on a level piece of ground, and seven, eight, or nine pickets are driven at equal distances apart, between the hoops. 1876 *Directing plane, point* (see DIRECTOR 3f). 1876 HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 28 Reaching the directing-post where the road branched into two, she paused.

**Direction** (direk'shən, dōi-). [a. L. *directiōem*, n. of action from *dirig-ēre* to DIRECT; cf. F. *direction*, 15th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*, possibly the immediate source in some senses.]

1. The action or function of directing: *a.* of pointing or aiming anything straight towards a mark; *b.* of putting or keeping in the right way or course; guidance, conduct; *c.* of instructing how to proceed or act aright; authoritative guidance, instruction; *d.* of keeping in right order; management, administration.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiv. xiii. She [nature] werketh upon all wonderly...In sondry wyse by great dyrecyon. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 138 Which thing was shewed unto the kinges counsaile, by whose direction, the matter was committed unto Sir Philip Basset. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 182 He is a Souldier, fit to stand by Caesar And giue direction. 1618 RALEIGH in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 38 Where without any direction from me, a Spanish village was burnt. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 109 Father Amout, who was prefegred by the Duke of Luyne, to the direction of [the King's] Conscience. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 36 The Steeples give a great direction to the Ships that sail that way. 1689-92 LOCKE *Toleration* II. ii. Wks. 1797 II. 324 Their want of Knowledge during their Nonnage, makes them want Direction. a 1719 Br. SMALRIDGE (J.). The direction of good works to a good end. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 217 He may use one of his hands when necessary for the direction of the horses. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* II. i. 60 [No] such precision...in the direction of the arrows. 1828 SCOTT F. M. *Perik* xxvii. Who shall arraign the head by whose direction the act was done? 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. v. 422 The French prince followed the direction of his wiser instincts. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* II. ix. She felt the need of direction even in small things.

†2. Capacity for directing; administrative faculty. 1595 J. B. tr. *Viret's Sch. Benates* A.vii. Because of their industrie...and of that prudence and direction that they have. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. v. iii. 16 Call for some men of sound direction. 1636 MASSINGER *Baskif. Lover* II. iv. The enemy must say we were not wanting in courage or direction.

3. The office of a director; a body of directors; = DIRECTORATE.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 206 ¶ a We met a Fellow who is a Lower Officer where Jack is in the Direction. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 225 A friend...will recommend you to the direction. 1825 THACKERAY *Newcombes* I. 62, I will ask some of the Direction. 1876 F. S. WILLIAMS

*Midl. Railw.* 124 Resignation by Mr. Hudson of his position on the direction.

**b. Mus.** The office or function of the conductor of an orchestra or choir: see DIRECT *v.* 5 b.

†4. Orderly arrangement or disposition of matters; arranged or ordered course; arrangement, order. Chiefly in to take or set direction. Obs.

1407 MANN & Housch. *Exp.* 173 Jeff ther be any derekyon take at this kowensell for the Kinges goenge. 1475 *Plymouth Corr.* 33 He shall see such a direction betwixt his brother Gascoine & you, as shalbe to your harts ease & worship. 1494 FARVAY *Chron.* VII. 491 The whiche variance to apese the Kyngte toke therein some payne, but no direction he myghte set therein, so that the saide duke & sir John departed with wordes of diffiaunce. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VIII. 14/b. And there remained at the kynges charge, til other direction was taken for them.

5. With *a* and *pl.*: An instruction how to proceed or act; an order to be carried out, a precept.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 257, I set downe directions and precepts, how you should order and dispose your studies. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 129 He...took little or nothing but by the Doctors directions. 1728 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 10, I desire this Account may pass with them, rather for a direction to themselves to act by. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* Intro. 24 The stage direction then requires the entry of two men. 1845 H. J. ROSE in *Encycl. Metrop.* II. 897/1 His [Christ's] direction in the case of an offending brother, 'tell it to the Church'...would be unintelligible, if there were no visible Church. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxx. 569 His instructions contained the following directions.

**b. Instruction how to go to a place.**

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* VI. i. 6 Withouten guyde Or good direction how to enter in. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvi. x, Fitzpatrick...was inquiring in the street after his wife, and had just received directions to the door. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* ciii. I beg of you to provide him with proper directions for finding me in London.

6. The action of directing or addressing a letter, or the like. †**b.** The dedication or address of a writing (obs.). **c.** The superscription or address upon a letter or parcel sent, indicating for whom it is intended, and where it is to be taken; the name of the place at which letters for a particular person are to be delivered; = ADDRESS *sb.* 7. **d.** U. S. Law. 'In equity pleading, that part of the bill containing the address to the court' (Cent. Dict.). (Called in England the *address*.)

1524 WOLSEY *Let. to Dacres* 24 Apr. in M. A. E. Wood *Let. Illustr.* Ladies (1846) I. 315 It was folded in the said paper, without direction to any person, and sealed semibly with a letter of a contrary tenor. 1886 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) 4 That it [a writing] containe not base...or scurrile matter, unbecoming a direction so worthy. *Ibid.* I. 16 The directions, which on the outside of every Letter...are always fixed, and commonly are termed by the name of Superscriptions. 1663 CHAS. II. in Cartwright *Madame Henrietta* (1894) 138 A little booke...by the directions you will see where 'tis to be had. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress* Mar 10 Mar. I have received...that short note...in which you...promise me a direction for the place you stay in. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiii. ii. The proper direction to him was, To Dr. Misabuin in the World. 1786 BURNS *Let. to W. Chalmers* 27 Dec. My direction is—care of Andrew Bruce, merchant, Bridge-street. 1840 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy.* v. vii. Has he not written to you?—he did not know your direction. 1886 N. & Q. 7th Ser. II. 425/1 These letters...retain their directions...and bear the postmarks of the period.

†7. Disposition, turn of mind. Obs. rare.

1642 *Life Dk. Buckham* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 286 His religious lady, of sweet and noble direction.

†8. Direct motion (of a planet): see DIRECT *a.*

3. Obs. rare.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Direction*, a Planet is said direct, when it moveth in its natural course according to the direction of the Signs. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Direction*, in astronomy, the motion, and other phenomena, of a planet, when direct. 1790 SIBLY *Astrol.* (1792) I. 147 Direction signifies a planet moving on in its natural course from west to east.

9. The particular course or line pursued by any moving body, as defined by the part or region of space, point of the compass, or other fixed or known point, towards which it is directed; the relative point towards which one moves, turns the face, the mind, etc.; the line towards any point or region in its relation to other lines taken as known.

*Angle of d., line of d.*: see QUOTE. 1706, 1727.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 100 The undulating pulse is...at right angles with the Ray or Line of direction. 1706 CLARKE *Attrib. God ix.* (R.). The direction of all their [the planets'] progressive motions...from the west to the east. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Line of Direction* (in *Mechan.*) is the Line of Motion that any natural body observes according to the Force impressed upon it. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., *Angle of Direction*, in mechanics, is that comprehended between the lines of direction of two conspiring powers. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* II. 47 The tides...move it in two different directions four times in the natural day. 1756 BURKE *Subl.* & B. III. xv. Their parts never continue long in the same right line. They vary their direction every moment. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 103 The trout were darting about in all directions. 1842 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 70 The direction of this rotation is changed by changing the direction of the magnetic force. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 6 These terms—north and south, east and west...indicate definite directions. 1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 218 The direction of a force is the line in which it acts. If the place of application of a force be regarded as a point, a line through that

point, in the direction in which the force tends to move the body, is the direction of the force. *Mod.* Tell me in what direction to look. He has gone in the direction of Warwick. In what direction is Versailles from Paris?

**b. fig.** in reference to a course of action or the like, viewed as motion.

1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 206 ¶ 3 A Man, actuated at once by different desires, must move in a direction peculiar to himself. 1790 WILLOCK *Fov.* 306 Of late...politics have taken a new direction. 1830 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* III. l. 5 Too often the impulse which sprang from a public source, took the direction of a private end. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 308 Efforts...in the direction of educational and religious reform. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 519 New directions of enquiry.

10. *Astrol.* (See QUOTE.)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Direction*...is a kind of calculus, whereby they pretend to find the time wherein any notable accident shall befall the person whose horoscope is drawn. 1819 JAS. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* s. v., Primary directions are arithmetical calculations of the time of events caused by the significator forming conjunctions, or aspects, with the places of promissors. *Ibid.*, The distance of the place of a significator in a nativity from the place he must arrive at before he can form the aspect...is called the arc of direction.

11. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *direction-giver*, -*paper*; *direction cosines*, the cosines of the angles which a given direction makes with the three axes of co-ordinates in space; *direction-post*, a finger-post at the branching of a road, a directing post; *direction-ratio*, the ratio of one of the oblique co-ordinates of a point to the distance of the point from the origin; *direction-word* = CATCHWORD I. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* III. ii. 90 Sweet Protheus, my direction-giuer, Let us into the City presently. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Direction-word*...A word set at the bottom of a Page directing or shewing the first word of the next page. 1769 FRANKLIN *Let. Wks.* 1887 IV. 233 Enclosed is his direction-paper for opening and fixing it. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas.* II. A direction-post, which is always telling the way to a place. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* II. 35 To inform a traveller...is not to forbid the use of direction-posts on the way.

Hence **Directionism**, the theory of a directing power underlying the material forces of the universe; **Directionless** *a.*, void of aim or direction.

1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* V. vi. iv. § 8 An aspen or elm leaf is thin, tremulous, and directionless, compared with the spear-like setting and firm substance of a rhododendron or laurel leaf. 1873 PATER *Renaissance* viii. 190 The eyes are wide and directionless, not fixing anything with their gaze. 1894 *Month June* 281 He...supposes a power underlying the whole, which he calls 'directionism'; as an antagonistic view to that of mere materialism.

**Directional** (direk'shənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

†1. Serving for direction or guidance: see QUOTE. Obs.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* (1854) 67 Directional is that moddle which is made only to guide the Artificer in the dimensions of all the parts, as also for to direct them for the kinds of the matter and the stuffe...to make the engin intended.

2. Of or relating to direction in space.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 168 These directional relations. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 623. 546 There is a dissymmetry at the two ends or 'terminals' of a battery...or other source of electricity, implying a directional character either in that which is transmitted, or in the mode of its transmission.

3. *Alg.* **Directional coefficient** (of an imaginary quantity), the quotient obtained by dividing the quantity by its modulus.

Hence **Directionally** *adv.*, with respect to direction.

1879 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. § 107 A fixed ring in space (directionally fixed, that is to say, but having the same translational motion as the earth's centre).

†**Directitude**, *Obs.* Humorous blunder, used apparently for *wrong* or *discredit*.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. v. 222 Which Friends sir, durst not...shew themselves...his Friends, whilst he's in Directitude.

**Directive** (direktiv, dōi-), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *directivus*, f. *direct-* ppl. stem of *dirigere* to direct: see -IVE. In F. *directif*, -ive (13-14th c.), Sp. and Pg. *directivo*, It. *direttivo* 'having or giving direction vnto, directive' (Florio 1598).]

1. Having the quality or function of directing, authoritatively guiding, or ruling: see DIRECT *v.*

1594 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* i. viii. (1611) 18 A law therefore generally taken, is a directive rule vnto goodness of operation. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 245 To the power Directive they ought to be subject. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 414 The...directive conscience tells us what we are to do, and the subsequent or reflexive conscience warns us what we are to receive. 1712 BERKELEY *Passive Obed.* § 7 Laws being rules directive of our actions. 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. 656 No friendly stars directive beams display. 1853 M. KELLY tr. *Gosselin's Power Pope* II. 364 The directive power of the Church. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* II. 16 Utility or Happiness, considered as the directive rule of human conduct.

†**b. Law.** = DIRECTORY *a. b.* Obs.

1610 Br. CARLETON *Jurid.* 166 His meaning is by lawes directive...that Princes have no coactive power over the Clergie but only power directive. a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1826) II. 205 There is a threefold power of magistratral authority, viz. legislative, judicial, and consultative or directive of the public affairs of the country. 1698 R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 30 He fulfilled the Directive Part of the Law...he likewise underwent the Penalty of it.

2. Having the quality, function, or power of



directing motion; causing something to take a particular direction in space.

(Used especially of the force by which a magnet takes a north and south direction.)

1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i. iii. (1635) 44 The virtue Directive, by which a needle touched with the Magnet, directs and conforms it selfe North and South. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 437 The Verticity or Directive faculty of the Loadstone. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 377 The directive power of the magnet. 1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 65 It is . . . directive, not motive, altering the direction of other forces, but not . . . initiating them. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II. 70 The directive action of the earth's magnetism on the compass needle.

† 3. Subject to direction. *Obs. rare.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* i. iii. 356 Limbes are his instruments, In no lesse working, then are Swords and Bowes Directive by the Limbes.

† B. sb. That which directs. *Obs.*

1642 ROGERS *Naaman* To Rdr. § 2 That directive of minde, and freedom of pure will that kept him. 1654 Z. CORN *Logick* (1657) 35 Spirituall Vertue . . . is . . . the common directive of all other vertues.

Hence **Directive** *adv.*, in a directive manner, so as to direct or guide; **Directiveness**, the quality of being directive.

1642 MILTON *Observ. his Majesty's late Answ. & Expresses* 44 Those . . . that allow humane Laws to oblige Kings more then directly. 1653 BAXTER *Chr. Concord* 79 If a Presbyter may not Govern directly, then he may not Teach. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* ii. 74 Prudence . . . actually directs and conducts men in the management of themselves . . . and this actual Directiveness is of the very essence of Prudence. 1858 BUSHNELL *Serm. New Life* 374 God will co-work . . . directly in all the great struggles of believing souls.

**Directly** (*dire'ktli*), *adv.* [*f.* DIRECT *a.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

In a direct manner or way.

1. In a straight line of motion; with undeviating course; straight.

1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 800 The king with Queene Anne his wife, came downe out of the white Hall . . . and went directly to the kinges Benche. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul.* C. iv. l. 32 A Creature that I teach to fight, To winde, to stop, to run directly on. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* (1736) 52 Cutting thro' one of them either directly or cross-wise. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Prog.* i. 3 Keep that light in your eye, and go up directly thereto. 1790 PALEY *Horæ Paul. Rom.* i. 9 To proceed from Achaia directly by sea to Syria. 1880 SCORESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* i. 304 [It] advanced directly towards us with a velocity of about three knots.

b. *fig.* Straightforwardly; pointedly; simply; plainly; † correctly, rightly (*obs.*).

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* v. ii. (Grammar) doth us tech . . . In all good ordre to speke directly. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II. 786 He would that point should be lesse . . . handled, not even fully playne and directly, but touched a slope craftily. 1568 *Ibid.* II. 1339 He might firste aske a question before he answered directly to the poynte. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 249 Not being able to discern directly what likeness they were of. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 136 ¶ 3, I never directly defame, but I do what is as bad. 1791 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 274, I asked him his opinion directly, and without management.

c. *Math.* Opposed to *inversely*.

1743 W. EMERSON *Doctrine Fluxions* III. vii. 274 The Times of describing any Spaces uniformly are as the Spaces directly, and the Velocities reciprocally. 1796 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* I. 384/2 Quantities are said to be directly proportional, when the proportion is according to the order of the terms. 1799 CR. RUMFORD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIX. 191 The time taken up . . . is, as the capacity of the body to receive and retain heat, directly, and as its conducting power, *inversely*. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xii. 413 The theory of gravitation, or the doctrine that every body attracts every other body with a force which is directly as its mass and inversely as the square of its distance.

2. At right angles to a surface; perpendicularly; vertically; not obliquely.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 29 Take a quadrant . . . and set it directly upright. 1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 4 b. In place where the Sunnes beames strike directly against the earth . . . the heate is so great, that [etc.]. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 130 This does shoot or propend directly downwards. 1668 FAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 186 Nearer the Equator the Sun and Stars ascend and descend more directly, but the farther from the Equator the more obliquely. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 243 They use a Pencil, held . . . not obliquely, as our Painters, but directly, as if the Paper were to be prick'd. *Mod.* The wind is blowing directly on shore.

3. *Astron.* In the order of the signs, from west to east. See DIRECT *a.* 3.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxii. vi. The bodies above to have their moving In the xii. signes . . . Some rethrogarde, and some directly.

4. Completely, absolutely, entirely, exactly, precisely, just.

*Esp. in directly contrary* (see DIRECT *a.* 4 e); thence extended to other relations.

1400 *Apol. Loll.* 4 If he . . . leup to wirke, and doþ contrarily directly. 1455 *Rolls of Parlt. V.* 280 Entending to drawe directly togidres with you. 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abs.* II. (1882) 88 It is most directly against the word of God. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* III. iv. 73 This concurs directly with the Letter. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 192, I found one described and Figur'd directly like that which I had by me. 1696 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 219 It stands directly in the middle of the City, between the Old and New Town. 1790 SWIFT *Mod. Education* Wks. 1755 II. II. 31 In better times it was directly otherwise. 1768 BOSWELL *Corrca* (ed. 2) 356 He was directly such a venerable hermit as we read of in the old romances. 1863 MARY HOWITT *F. Bremer's Greece* II. II. 20 The wind . . . is directly contrary. 1891 SIR R. V. WILLIAMS in *Law Times*

*Ref.* LXV. 608/2, I find no decision directly in point on this question.

5. Without the intervention of a medium or agent; immediately; by a direct process or mode.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 165 Immediately or mediately, that is to say, without meane, or by some meane, directly or indirectly. 1533 FRITH *Wks.* 147 (R.) Now of this maior or first proposition thus vnderstand, doth the conclusion folowe directly. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxviii. 163 Corporall Punishment is that, which is inflicted on the body directly . . . such as are stripes or wounds. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 58 When the needful does not come directly out of their own pockets. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. v. 251 The sun cannot get directly at the deeper portions of the snow. 1870 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Relig.* (1873) 137 A universal primeval language revealed directly by God to man.

6. Immediately (in time); straightway; at once.

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 219 And who in want a hollow friend doth try, Directly seasons him his enemy. 1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 18 Sent the Barge ashore . . . to see if the Place was inhabited, and to return aboard directly. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xxvii. He sat down: but he did not get leave to speak directly. 1881 BLADES *Caxton* (1882) 230 It was probably put to press directly after if not during the translation. *Mod.* I will come directly. Directly after this, he was taken away.

b. *collog.* as *conj.* As soon as, the moment after. (Elliptical for directly that, as, or when.)

1795 *Montford Castle* I. 88 Directly you refused [his] assistance, a judgement overtook you. 1827 R. H. FROUDE *Remains* (1838) I. 68, I quite forget all my scepticism directly I fancy myself the object of their perception. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Proph. Office Ch.* 2 But it admits of criticism, and will become suspected, directly it is accused. 1837 R. B. EDE *Pract. Chem.* 74 Iodine and phosphorus combine directly they come into contact. 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. xii. 677 The celebrated work of De Lolme on the English constitution was suppressed . . . directly it appeared.

**Directness** (*dire'ktnēs*). [*f.* DIRECT *a.* + -NESS.]

The state or quality of being direct (*lit.* and *fig.*); straightness, straightforwardness, plainness.

1598 FLORIO, *Diritessa*, directness, straightness. c 1614 CORNWALLIS in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 141 So would he use much sincerity and directness in the answer. 1668 TEMPLE *To Lord Keeper* 12 Feb. (Seager), Our alliance, if it be pursued with the same directness it has been contracted. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 201 Our politics want directness and simplicity. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 48 The directness of the courses of the rivers. 1852 LP. COCKBURN *Mem.* II. (1874) 100 His clear abrupt style imparts a dramatic directness and vivacity to the scene. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xiv. 96 An eagle could not swoop upon its prey with more directness of aim. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VII. § 1. 344 His denunciations of wrong had a prophetic directness and fire.

**Directo-exe-cutive**, *a. nonce-comb.* That combines directive with executive functions.

1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 419 The directo-executive system of a society (its legislative and defensive appliances).

**Director** (*dire'ktər*). Also 5-7 -our, 6-9 -er (6 *Sc. direkkare, direckar*). [*a.* AF. *direct-our* = F. *directeur*, ad. L. \**director*, agent-n. from *dirigere* to direct.]

1. One who or that which directs, rules, or guides; a guide, a conductor; 'one that has authority over others; a superintendent; one that has the general management of a design or work' (J.).

*Director-general*, a chief or supreme director, having under him directors or managers of departments.

1477 CAXTON in *Earl Rivers' Dictee* 145 Erle of Ruuyers . . . Defendour and directour of the siege apostolique. 1552 ASP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 47 To be ledar, techar and directear of the same kirk. 1571 MARBECK *Bk. Notes* 741 They use hir [the moon] as the director of their festuall daies. 1594 HOOKER *Ecll. Pol.* I. (1676) 74 It cannot be but Nature hath some Director of infinite knowledge to guide her. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* II. 225 The North Starre is the most fixed directour of the Seaman to his desired Port. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 77 The husband is the director and ruler of his wife. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 78 Whatever thou doest, consult them as thy directors. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 467/1 In 1765 Mozart was appointed director of the archbishop of Salzburg's concerts. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S. V.* xvi. 526 He was created director-general of the finances. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 412/2 The theatre was turned permanently into an opera-house. The director was Mr. Frederick Beale. 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 86 Stable-master and director-in-general of everything. 1891 S. C. SCHWENNER *Our Fields & Cities* 135 It is a better knowledge of the effect produced by inevitable 'weather' that the director of cultivation requires.

b. *spec.* A member of a board appointed to direct or manage the affairs of a commercial corporation or company.

1632 (Title) A remonstrance of the directors of the Netherlands East India Company . . . touching the bloody proceedings against the English Merchants . . . at Amboyna. 1673 *Phil. Trans.* VIII. 6113 He . . . is still one of the chief of the Court of Committees, which a foreigner would call Directors. 1697 *Land. Gas.* No. 3303/3 (Bank of Eng.). A General Court will be held for the Election of Twenty four Directors. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 3 ¶ 1, I looked into the great Hall where the Bank is kept, and was not a little pleased to see the Directors, Secretaries, and Clerks. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 117 What made Directors cheat in South-sea year? 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 29 ¶ 6, I was hired in the family of an East India director. 1825 SCOTT *Diary* 13 Dec. in *Lockhart*, Went to the yearly court of the Edinburgh Assurance Company, to which I am one of those graceful and useless appendages called Directors extraordinary. 1876 BESANT & RICE *Gold. Butterfly* vii, Gabriel Cassilis was a director of many companies.

c. *spec.* A member of the French Directory of 1795-9: see DIRECTORY *sb.* 6.

1798 CANNING *Elegy* xiii. in *Anti-Jacobin* (1852) 134 The French Directors Have thought the point so knotty. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 15/1 The executive power was entrusted to five directors . . . The directors had the management of the military force, of the finances, and of the home and foreign departments.

d. *Ecll.* (chiefly in R. C. Ch.) An ecclesiastic holding the position of spiritual adviser to some particular person or society.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xiii. 80 He will have great need of a Directour, if he can meet with an experienced one. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* II. i. He prates as if kings had not consciences, And none required directors but the crowd. 1697 JOS. WOODWARD *Relig. Soc.* ix. (1701) 133 That an orthodox and pious Minister should be chosen by each Society, as the Director and visitor of it. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* iv. The parson of the parish, who was one of the executors, and had acted as ghostly director to the old man. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 648 Tillotson . . . as a spiritual director, had, at that time, immense authority. 1877 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 5/7 A director is not the same as a confessor . . . A confessor hears avowals of sin, a director is consulted in 'cases of conscience'.

† e. *Mus.* = DIRECT *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 20 It is called an *Index* or *director*: for looke in what place it standeth, in that place doth the first note of the next verse stand. 1667 C. SIMPSON *Compend. Musick* 22 This mark ♯ is set to direct us where the first Note of the next five Lines doth stand, and is therefore called a *Director*.

f. A small letter inserted by the scribe for the direction of the illuminator in the space left for an illuminated initial.

1881 BLADES *Caxton* (1882) 230 Space is left at the beginning of the chapters with a director, for the insertion of 2 to 5-line initials.

† 2. The dedicatory of a book or the like. *Obs.*

1553 *Douglas's Aeneis* (1710) 481 Here The Direkkare and Translatore of this Buke direkkis it.

3. One who or that which causes something to take a particular direction.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. ii. 62 [The] Needle . . . will not hang parallel, but decline at the north extreme, and at that part will first salute its Director.

† b. One who aims a missile. *Obs. rare.*

1632 LITHGOW. *Trav.* VII. 300 The best director may mistake his ayme.

c. *Surg.* A hollow or grooved instrument for directing the course of a knife or scissors in making an incision.

1667 R. LOWER in *Phil. Trans.* II. 544 Take it [the Incision-knife] out, and put in a Director, or a small Quill made like it. 1769 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 383 Carefully introduce a very small director, to avoid injuring the intestines. 1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Director*, grooved instrument for guiding a bistoury, etc., in certain operations.

d. 'A metallic rod in a non-conducting handle connected with one pole of a galvanic battery, for the purpose of transmitting the current to a part of the body.' *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883.

1795 CAVALLO *Electr.* II. (ed. 4) 122 Each of these instruments, justly called directors, consists of a knobbed brass wire. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 267 The other extremities of the wires must be fastened to the wires of the instruments YZ, which are called directors. 1846 JOYCE *Sci. Dial.* xv. 394 (Electricity).

e. An apparatus for directing a torpedo.

1889 C. SLEEMAN *Torpedoes & Torp. Warf.* (ed. 2) 252 The Torpedo director . . . consists of a brass circular casting . . . faced out and graduated.

f. *Perspective.* (See *quots.*)

1876 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Director of an Original Line*, the straight line passing through the directing point and the eye of a spectator. *Director of the Eye*, the intersection of the plane with the directing plane perpendicular to the original plane and that of the picture, and hence also perpendicular to the directing and vanishing planes.

g. *Geom.* = *Director circle*: see below and cf. DIRECTRIX 2 b.

1852 GASKIN *Geom. Constr. Conic Sect.* Pref. 6 There are several remarkable properties of this locus, which, as far as the author is aware, have not been hitherto noticed, and he has found it convenient to denominate it the 'director' of the conic section, which in the case of the parabola coincides with the directrix.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* **director-circle** (of a conic), the locus of intersection of tangents at right angles to each other; so also **director-sphere** (of a surface of the second degree); **director-plane**, a fixed plane used in describing a surface, analogous to the line called a DIRECTRIX; **director-tube** (= sense 3 e).

*Director-circle* is also sometimes used to denote the circle described about a focus of an ellipse or hyperbola with radius=major axis. See TAYLOR *Anc. & Mod. Geom. of Conics* (1881) 90. (H. T. GERRANS.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Director plane*. 1867 R. TOWNSEND in *Quart. J. Math.* VIII. 11 For the paraboloid . . . the director sphere opens out into a plane. *Ibid.* The director plane of the paraboloid. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* § 99 The director planes . . . of these conoids are at right angles to one another. 1882 *Daily News* 8 June 5/8 Equation to the Director Circle of a Conic, [by] Professor Wolstenholme. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Mar. 5/1 Director tube . . . is the telescopic apparatus through which aim is taken at the enemy's vessel, and by means of which the torpedo is fired.

**Director**, *v. nonce-ud.* [*f.* prec. *sb.*] *trans.* To manage as a director.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 5/1 Another typical mine . . . the Langlaigte, which is directed by Mr. G. B.—.



**Directorial** (direktōriāl), *a. rare*. [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a director; directive, directory.

1874 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 20 July 2/5 The business of law is to prevent and to punish crime, and directoral laws are comparatively rare. Directoral statutes, telling 30,000 clergymen what to do every day of their lives, and how their congregations are to be led... must of necessity be exceptional.

**Directorate** (direktōri), [mod. f. DIRECTOR; see -ATE<sup>1</sup>. Cf. F. *directorat*, 17th c. in Hatz-Darm.] *a.* The office of a director, or of a body of directors; management by directors. *b. concr.* A board of directors.

1837 CAREY in *Fr. Rev.* III, vii, viii. (1872) 272 Directorates, Consulates, Embassies... Succeed this business in due series. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V, 31/1 The Directorates of the East India Company and of the Bank of England are the Garter and the Bath of Commerce. 1861 SMILES *Engineers* II, 202 Under the joint directorate of the East and West India Dock Company. 1881 *Athenaeum* 30 Apr. 601/3 The Musical Union... under the directorate of M. Lasserre. 1887 *Times* 2 Sept. 8 The successful efforts made... by the directorate of the Royal Gardens at Kew.

**Directress**: see DIRECTRESS.

**Directorial** (di-, direktōriāl), *a.* [f. L. *directōrius* (f. *\*directōr-em* DIRECTOR) + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a director, or of direction or authoritative guidance.

1770 W. GUTHRIE *Geogr. Gram.*, *Germ.* (T.), The emperor's power in the collective body, or the diet, is not directorial, but executive. 1839 G. S. FABER *Husenbeth's Professed Refut.* 37 note, Directorial bodies... with which I conclude Mr. Husenbeth, as a zealous Romish Priest, to be not altogether unacquainted.

2. Of or pertaining to a body of directors; *spec.* belonging to the French Directory (see DIRECTORY *sb.* 6).

1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* III. Wks. VIII. 342 This object was to be weighed against the directorial conquests. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II, 93/3 The national institution was established under the directorial government. 1818 *Jas. Mill Brit. India* II, v, ix. 706 Copies of all proceedings of Directorial and Proprietary Courts. 1862 L. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* v, 69 The Directorial Constitution of 1795 gave one elector for every two hundred of the Primary Assembly. 1886 *Lavo Times* LXXX, 250/3 He brought... charges of misfeasance in their directorial duties against the two directors.

Hence **Directorially** *adv.*, in a directorial manner; according to the principles of the French Directory.

1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX, 127 He lived... with kings, monarchically;... with the nobility, aristocratically;... with the convention, conventionally; with the directory directorially.

+ **Directorian**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [f. as prec. + -AN.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a director; see DIRECTORY *sb.* 2 a.

1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *Relapsed Apostate* Intro. Biiij b, Your New Liturgy it self, is down-right Directorian.

+ **Directorize**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. DIRECTOR + -IZE.] *trans.* To bring under the authority of a director (see DIRECTORY *sb.* 2 a.).

1651 RANDOLPH, etc. *Hey for Honesty* II, v, There would be no Presbyterians to directorize you. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch. 609* Undertaking to Directorize, to Unliturgize, to Catechize, and to Discipline their Brethren.

**Directorship**. [f. DIRECTOR + -SHIP.] The office or position of a director; guiding.

1780 A. HILL *Let. to G. Sewel* 3 Sept. Wks. 1753 I, 9 Yourself have much the fairest pretence to the directorship. 1795 WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1892 XIII, 106 The directorship of the mint. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 Aug. 5/4 It is difficult to associate the idea of a railway directorship with the authorship of melodious verse.

**Directory** (direktōri), *a.* [ad. L. *directōrius* that directs, directive, f. *\*directōr-em* DIRECTOR; see -ORY. Cf. obs. F. *directoire* (Cotgr.)] Serving or tending to direct; directive, guiding.

1450 LYND. *Sacres* 593 Rewle directory, set up in a somme. 1611 COTGR., *Directorie*, directorie, directive, directing. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 62 The iron barres... being... placed North and South, do receive a polar vertue, and directory faculty. 1645 TOMBS *Anthropol.* 11 The power of Pastors... being... not in a compulsory, but a directory way. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Gov. Eng.* I, xxiv. (1739) 41 Neither was the... Sheriff's work in that Court, other than directory or declaratory; for the Free-men were Judges of the fact. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* I, Intro. (1734) 4 Having no necessary Connection with what is Directory or Practical. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* III, iv, iii. § 7, 134 In the directory business of the confessional.

*b. spec.* Applied to that part of the law which directs what is to be done, esp. to 'a statute or part of a statute which operates merely as advice or direction to the person who is to do something pointed out, leaving the act or omission not destructive of the legality of what is done in disregard of the direction'.

1652 WASHINGTON tr. *Milton's Def. Pop.* v. (1851) 160 That Princes were not bound by any Laws, neither Coercive, nor Directory. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (Cl.), Every law may be said to consist of several parts: one, declaratory... another directory. 1884 *Lavo Times* 11 Oct. 383/3 There was no necessity... to comply with the directory provisions of the Act as to delivery of copies in England. 1886 *Lavo Times* LXXX, 241/1 The section is directory only, and a mortgage is not rendered invalid merely by reason of non-registration.

+ *c. Directory needle*, a magnetic needle. *Obs.* 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* Pref. 2 A Directory-needle, VOL. III.

or a little file Magnetical in the box, fastened at the bottom in his convenient distance. 1646 J. GREGORY *Terrestrial Globe* Posth. (1650) 281 This Needle... directing towards the North and South, the Mariners... call their Directory-Needle. 1664 POWELL *Eng. Philos.* iii, 156 A well polished Stick of hard Wax (immediately after friction) will almost as vigorously move the Directory Needle, as the Loadstone it self.

**Directory** (direktōri), *sb.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *directōrium*, subst. use of neuter of *directōrius*; see prec. and -ORY. Cf. F. *directoire*, 15th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*, It. *direttorio* a directorie (Florio).] 1. Something that serves to direct; a guide; *esp.* a book of rules or directions.

1543 J. HARRISON *Man of Synne* title-p., An alphabetically directory or Table also in the end thereof. c. 1550 (title), The Directory of Conscience, a profitably Treatise to such that be tymerous... in Conscience. 1621 MOULLE *Camerar. Liv. Libr.* iv, xx, 312 Sometimes a light occasion serveth as a directory for the execution of most weighty things. 1675 TROWSE *Diary* (1825) 7 We... hast toward the Downes; looking for our directory, the Foreland light. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 76 At a time when God had not given any express Directory for the Manners of Men. 1775 *Phil. Trans.* LXV, 184 The compilers of those popular directories. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II, 454 The Rhodian law was the directory of the Romans in maritime affairs. 1878 J. P. HORRIS *Princ. Relig.* vii, 24 We might have preferred a written directory, or a visible teacher.

2. *Ecll.* A book containing directions for the order of public or private worship; *spec.* a The set of rules for public worship compiled in 1644 by the Westminster Assembly, ratified by Parliament and adopted by the Scottish General Assembly in 1645.

1640 A. HENDERSON in C. G. M'Crie *Worship Presbyt.* *Scott.* (1892) 194 [Expressing the wish that there were] one Directory for all the parts of the public worship of God. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* xi. (1847) 92/1 Perhaps there may be usefully set forth by the Church a common directory of public prayer. 1645 (title), The Directory for the Public Worship of God; agreed upon by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, with the assistance of Commissioners from the Church of Scotland. 1736 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* III, 157 The Parliament... imposed a fine upon those ministers that should read any other form than that contained in the Directory. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1896) II, x, 172 The English commissioners... demanded the complete establishment of a presbyterian polity, and the substitution of what was called the directory for the Anglican liturgy. 1892 C. G. M'Crie *Worship Presbyt.* *Scott.* 194 The word Directory exactly describes the nature and contents of a Presbyterian as distinguished from a liturgical Service-book.

fig. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i, iii, 1703 When Butchers were the only Clerks, Elders and Presbyters of Kirks, Whose Directory was to kill, And some believe it is so still.

*b. R. C. Ch.* A manual containing directions for the repetition of the daily offices; an ordinal.

1750 (title) The Laity's Directory (Cath. Dict.). 1837 (title) The Catholic Directory (ibid.). 1867 (title) Catholic Directory and Ordo for Ireland. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 265/2 The Catholic Directory... familiar to all Catholics... contains besides the Ordo a list of Clergy, Churches, etc.

3. A book containing one or more alphabetical lists of the inhabitants of any locality, with their addresses and occupations; also a similar compilation dealing with the members of a particular profession, trade, or association, as a *Clerical* or *Medical Directory*, etc.

1732 J. BROWN (title) The Directory, or List of Principal Traders in London. 1778 (title) Whitehead's Newcastle Directory, for 1778. 1838 GRAY *Let.* (1893) 71 Returning to the hotel I consulted the city directory. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Behind Closed Doors* vi, Gryce, searched for an address in the directory.

4. Direction, ordering, control. *Obs. rare.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I, xxxvii. (1739) 56 This manner of trial... and that of Ordeale [were] under the directory of the Clergy. *Ibid.* i, xlvii. (1739) 81 Present as Assistants in directory of judgment.

+ *5. Surg.* = DIRECTOR 3 c. *Obs.*

161 MULHENS in *Phil. Trans.* XVII, 822 By help of a Directory and Forceps... he brought away the Stone. 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif.* II, 18 This opening was enlarged upon a directory.

6. *Fr. Hist.* [transl. F. *Directoire*.] The executive body in France during part of the revolutionary period (Oct. 1795—Nov. 1799), consisting of five members called directors (*directeurs*).

1795 *Amer. State Papers, For. Relat.* (1832) I, 378 (Stanford) It is probable that this act of the minister proceeds from himself, and not from the directorie. 1796 WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1892 XIII, 273, I little expected... that a private letter of mine... would have found a place in the bureau of the French Directory. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* I, Wks. VIII, 802 It is said by the directory... that we of the people are tumultuous for peace. 1796-*Corr.* (1844) IV, 397 Shall you and I find fault with the proceedings of France, and be totally indifferent to the proceedings of directories at home? 1810 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV, 143 This does, in fact, transform the executive into a directory. 1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* (1876) 66 General Buonaparte... when the Directory was about to give him a fête, was very much surprised.

7. A body of directors; = DIRECTORATE *b.*

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I, 407 Within the proprietary, we had almost said within the directory of the company, persons are now found [etc.]. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 926/1 The principal working members of the directory.

**Directress** (direktres), *a.* Also 6-7 -esse, 8 directoress. [f. DIRECTOR + -ESS.] A female who directs; + a governess. Also *fig.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 336 Directress of my destinie. 1647 R. STAFFORD *Journals* 236 We stile him happy too, that... life for his directress takes. 1737 JOHNSON *Jenre* III, i, Reason! the hoary dotard's dull directress. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II, 64 You shall be the Directress of your own Pleasures, and your own Time. 1801 MISS C. SMITH *Solitary Wanderer* I, 240 Her cunning directress had foreseen that I should endeavour to obtain that proof of her regard. 1848 THACKERAY *Eng. Snobs* vi, She... is a directress of many meritorious charitable institutions. 1884 *Lavo Times* 4 Oct. 369/1 The mother... obtained a conditional order for a *habeas corpus* addressed to the directress of the home.

+ **Directrice**, *Obs.* [a. F. *directrice* (ad. med. or mod. L. *directrix*, *directric-em*, fem. of *directeur* DIRECTOR.) = prec.]

1631 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlew.* (1641) 323 Where vertue is not directrice. c. 1730 BURNETT *Let. N. Scott.* (1818) I, 193 The directrice or governess who is a woman of quality.

**Directrix** (direktiks), *PL. -ices*, [a. med. or mod. L. *directrix*, fem. of *\*director* DIRECTOR.] 1. = DIRECTRESS.

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II, (1637) 112 As if the same pen had been as well the directrix of the languages, as the truth. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* (1662) 31 The Regent and directrix of the whole bodies culture, motion, and welfare. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i, iii, § 37, 164 The several parts... acting alone... without any common directrix. 1843 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III, 40 An unfeeling directrix in all difficulties. 1892 J. RICKABY *Aquinas Ethicus* I, 224 Renson is the directrix of human acts.

2. *Geom.* + *a.* = DIRIGENT *sb.* 3; (see quot. 1753). *Obs.* *b.* A fixed line used in describing a curve or surface; *spec.* the straight line the distance from which of any point on a conic bears a constant ratio to the distance of the same point from the focus.

1702 RALPHSON *Math. Dict.*, Directrix of the Conchoid. *Ibid.* App., The two Conchoids, whereof the line CD will be the common Asymptote, which is also called the Directrix. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, Directrix, in geometry, the line of motion, along which the describing line, or surface, is carried in the Genesis of any plane or solid figure. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 403 A certain circle on the same surface, which is, as it were, the conical directrix. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math.* II, 117 If, through the point G, the line GH be drawn perpendicular to the axis, it is called the directrix of the parabola. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* xx, 269 Lines drawn perpendicular to the transverse axis, through the points D, D', are called directrices of the ellipse.

3. **Directrix of electrodynamic action** (of a given circuit): the magnetic force due to the circuit.

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* II, 157 Their resultant is called by Ampère the directrix of the electrodynamic action. *Ibid.* 158 We shall henceforth speak of the directrix as the magnetic force due to the circuit.

+ **Directure**, *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *directūra* (in Vitr. a making straight or levelling), f. *direct-* ppl. stem of L. *dirigere* to DIRECT.] The action of directing; direction.

a. 1677 MANTON *Disc. Peace* Wks. 1871 V, ii, 167 Led by the fair directure and fair invitation of God's providence.

**Direful** (dīrēfūl), *a.* [f. DIRE *a.* (or *sb.*) + -FUL.] Fraught with dire effects; dreadful, terrible.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i, (1872) 70 Except these women were minded to... follow their direfull wayes in this cursed kind of... Pride. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I, xi, 55 Whens the direfull feed She saw not stirre. She higher drew. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v, i, 38 'Tis some mischance, the voyce is very direfull. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 357 The direful grasp Of savage hunger, or of savage heat. 1715-20 POPE *Wit.* I, 1 Achilles' wrath, to Greece the direful spring of woes unnumber'd. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* & F. II, xlii, 561 Their sincerity was attested by direful imprecations. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 477 The direful effects of using lead in the manufacture of pottery. 1850 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* 1865 II, xi, 8 Prodigious of direful import.

Hence **Direfully** *adv.*, dreadfully, terribly; **Direfulness**, dreadfulness, terribleness.

a. 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 244 Curtius... describes... the direfulness of the tempest. 1756 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope's T.*, The direfulness of this pestilence is... emphatically set forth in these few words. 1775 ASH, *Direfully*... (not much used). 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. II, iv, 126 These convictions... men were too direfully earnest in carrying... out. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* liii, He passed the night direfully sick in his carriage.

**Direge**, *obs. form* of DIRGE.

**Direkkare**, *obs. Sc. form* of DIRECTOR.

**Direly** (dīrēli), *adv.* [f. DIRE *a.* + -LY 2.] In a dire manner; dreadfully; in a way that bodes calamity.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* III, Screech-owls direly chant. 1630 DRAYTON *David & Goliath* (L.), And of his death he direly had forethought. 1633 F. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* XII, xxxix, Direly he blasphemous. 1824 CAMPBELL *Theodric* 131 A check in frantic war's unfinished game, Yet dearly bought, and direly welcome, came. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiv, Some great catastrophe... was likely direly to affect Master G.

+ **Dirempt**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. I. *dirempt-us*, pa. ppl. of *dirimere* to separate, divide, f. *dir-*, Dis- i apart + *emere* to take.] Distinct, divided, separate.

1561 STOW *Eng. Chron.* A ij, (N.), Bodotria and Glota have sundry passages into the sea, and are clearly dirempt one from the other.

+ **Dirempt**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *dirempt*- ppl. stem of *dirimere*: see prec.] *trans.* To separate, divide; to break off.

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel.* in Holinshed *Chron.* II, 52/1 That if either part refused to stand to his arbitrement, 50\*



the definitive strife might be dirempted by sentence. 1637 TOMLINSON *Remon's Dispt.* 287 Leaves like Fig leaves dirempted into three angles.

**Diremption** (dīrēmpshn). Now rare. [ad. L. *dīrēmpshn*-em, n. of action f. *dīrēmpere* to separate, divide.] A forcible separation or severance.

1633 COCKERAM, *Diremption*, a separation. 1678 HOBBS *Decum.* iii. 25 They cannot be parted except the Air or other matter can enter and fill the space made by their diremption. 1874 C. E. APPLETON in *Life & Lit. Relics* (1881) 159 The diremption of the two kinds of development may be possible to the individual. 1876 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVII. 960 The successive stages... on the way through self-diremption to the return unto self.

b. *spec.* Forcible separation of man and wife.

1649 BR. HALL *Cases Conc.* (1650) 331 The displeasure of the Canon law against such marriages is so high flowne, that no lesse can take it off than an utter diremption of them. 1653 GOSGOL, *Comm. Heb.* xiii. 4 Marriage... ought not to be dissolved, but by diremption, which is, by severing man and wife by death.

**Direness** (dīrēnēs). [f. DIRE a. + -NESS.] The quality of being dire or of dreadful operation.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. v. 14, I have supt full with horrors; Direness, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts, Cannot once start me. 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. City of God* 356 Trismegistus and Capella averre the direness of his (Mercury's) name. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvii. (1859) 458 Direness of this kind cannot daunt me.

**Direpse** v., obs. form of **DERAIGN**, to decide.

† **Direption**. Obs. [ad. L. *dīrēpshn*-em, n. of action f. *dīrēpere* to tear asunder, lay waste, snatch away, f. *dīr-*, *dis-* asunder + *rapere* to snatch, tear away; cf. 16th c. F. *direption* (Godef.).]

1. The sacking or pillaging of a town, etc.

1528 GARDINER in Pocock *Rec. Ref.* I. 1. 118 Such as before dwelt in Rome, and in the direption lost their substance. 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. 181 Calphurnius, notwithstanding their direption, went forthwart with his army. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. 1. 191 The whole Country by these continual direptions, was utterly deprived of the staffe of food. 1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 203 The arrears... due to him before the direption and depraedation. 1828 G. S. FABER *Sacr. Cal. Prophecy* (1844) III. 133 The direption and spoliation of the Empire.

2. The action of snatching away or dragging apart violently.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 76½ For we haue not obeyed thy commandementis, therefore we ben betaken in to dyrepcion, captyuete, deth. 1550 BAILE *Apot.* 1 A bonde indispensable by autorite of the church, and a dyrepcion or sackynge of matrimony. 1633 COCKERAM, *Direption*, a violent taking away. 1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Collect.* Arcanum (ed. 3) 238½ Of the conflict of the Eagle and the Lion, the more Eagles, the shorter the Battaile, and the direption of the Lyon will more readily follow. 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xlviii. 393 Direption, tearing and rending asunder of their joynts.

† **Direptitious**, a. Obs. [f. L. *dīrēpt-us*, pa. pple. of *dīrēpere* (see **DIREPTION**) + -ITIOUS (after *surreptitious*).] Characterized by direption, plundering, or pillaging. Hence † **Direptitiously** adv., by way of pillaging or plundering.

1532 R. BOWYER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* I. xvii. 135 The grants surreptitiously and direptitiously obtained.

**Diresioun**, obs. form of **DERISION**.

**Dirge** (dārdz), sb. Forms: a. 3-7 (8-9 *Hist.*) dirige, (4-6 dir-, dyr-, der-, -ige(e), -yge, -ege, -egi, -egy, 6-7 dirigie). b. 6 Sc. dergie, (6-8 dregy, dredgy, drudgy), 7 dirgie, 7-8 dirgee. γ. 4 derge, 5 derche, dorge, 5-6 dyrge, 6- dirge. [Originally *dirige*, the first word of the Latin antiphon *Dirige, Domine, Deus meus, in conspectu tuo viam meam* 'Direct, O Lord, my God, my way in thy sight', taken from Psalm v. 8.]

1. In the Latin rite: The first word of the antiphon at Matins in the Office of the Dead, used as a name for that service; sometimes extended to include the Evensong (*Placebo*), or, according to Rock, also the Mass (*Requiem*).

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 22 Efter euesong anonriht siggeð ower Placebo euerliche niht hwon 3e beoð ise; bute 3if hit beo holniht vor þe feste ni lescuns þet kuned amornen, biore Cumple, oðer efter Uhtsong, siggeð Dirige, mit þreo psalmes, and mit þreo lescuns euerliche niht sunderliche... et Placebo 3e muwen sitten vort Magnificat, and also et Dirige. c 1320 *Sir Beues* 202 Beues is ded in bataille þar fore... Hit is Beues dirige! 1350 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 35 He ssal sende forth þe bedel to alle þe breþeren and þe system, þat þey bien at the derge of þe body. 1408 *E. Wills* (1882) 15 Brede & Ale to Steward atte my dryrge. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2170 He contineude algate... In doying of masse, of derche, & of almys-de. 1494 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 191 When any Broder or Suster of this Gilde is deceased out off this worlde... y' Steward of this Gilde shall doo Ryng for hym, and do to say a Placebo and dirige, w<sup>t</sup> a masse on y<sup>e</sup> morowe of Requiem. 1537 WRIGHTSLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 71 Also a solempne dirige songen in everye parische church in London. 1539 BR. HILSEY *Manual of Prayers in Three Primers* Hen. VIII 407 Of those old Jewish customs bath there crept into the church a custom to have a certain suffrages for the dead, called Dirige, of Dirige, the first anthem hereof; but by whom or when these suffrages were made, we have no sure evidence. *Ibid.* 408 For this only cause have I also set forth in this Primer a Dirige; of the which the three first lessons are of the miseries of mans life; the middle of the funeral of the dead corpse; and the last three are of the last resurrection. 1591 SPENSER *M. Huberd* 453 They whilome used... to say... Their Diriges, their Trentals, and their shifts. 1643 ROGERS *Naaman* 165 Give moneyes

and yearly gifts to a Priest to read Masse or Diriges for the weale of his soule after his decease. 1654 SELDEN *Table-T.* (Arb.) 88 The Priest said Diriges, and twenty Diriges at fourpence a piece comes to a Noble. 1711 C. M. *Lett. to Curat* 7 This Primer consisted of the very same parts that the Popish Primer does, viz. of Mattins... Dirige... and such other Ecclesiastical jargon. 1846-7 MASKELL *Mon. Rit.* II. 111 note, The Office of the Dead (or Dirige), consisted of two parts: the Evensong or Vespers; and the Matins. 1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II. 503 As the first anthem at matins commenced with *Dirige*... the whole of the morning's service, including the Mass, came to be designated a *Dirige* or Dirge. 1875 J. T. FOWLER in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 83 note, The 'Vigilia Mortuorum'... consisting of Vespers, called 'Placebo'... and Matins, called 'Dirige', from its first antiphon, 'Dirige Domine', etc.

2. *transf.* A song sung at the burial of, or in commemoration of, the dead; a song of mourning or lament. Also fig.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Dregy* 111 Heir endis Dunbaris Dergy to the King, byndand to lang in Stirling. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1612 And now this pale swan in her watery nest Begins the sad dirge of her certain ending. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 228 Most memorable battels; as when CRASSUS lost his life, Valerian and others, occasioning those dirges of the Roman Poets. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. 297 Musick, which in some sort sung her own Dirige... at the dissolution of Abbies. 1713 POPE in *Guardian* No. 40 In another of his pastorals, a shepherd utters a dirge not much inferior to the former. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* II. i. Let mirth and music sound the dirge of Care! 1819 SHELLEY *Ode West Wind* II. 9 Thou dirge Of the dying year. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Ireland* iv. 65 The waves... renewed their dirge with every human life that they swept away. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Æneid* vi. 220 Dirge at an end, the departed is placed in the funeral bed. 3. A funeral feast or carouse; cf. *dirge-ale* in 4; quot. 1408 in I. (Sc.)

c 1730 BURT *Lett. N. Scott.* (1754) I. 268-9 (Jam.) Wine is filled about as fast as it can go round; till there is hardly a sober person among them... This last homage they call the Drudgy (read Dredgy), but I suppose they mean the Dirge, that is, a service performed for a dead person. 1750 in *Herd Collect. Sc. Songs* (1776) II. 30 (Jam.) But he was first home at his ain ingle-side, And he helped to drink his ain dirge.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *dirge-man*, -mass, -note, -priest; *dirge-like* adj.; also *dirge-ale*, an ale-drinking at a funeral (cf. quot. 1408 in 1); *dirge-groat*, -money, money paid for singing the dirge.

1587 HARRISON *England* II. i. (1877) 1. 32 The superfluous numbers of... church-ales, helpe-ales, and soule-ales, called also \*dirge-ales... are well diminished. 1564 BECON *Displaying Popish Mass Prayers*, etc. (1844) 258 Have ye not well deserved your \*dirge-groat and your dinner? 1721 STRYPE *Eccl. Mem.* III. xii. 114 The priests did not seldom quarrel with their parishioners for... dirge-groats and such like: for that was the usual reward for singing mass for a soul. 1561 BR. PARKHURST *Injunctions*, Whether they vse to sing any number of psalmes, \*dirge lyke at the buryall of the dead? 1876 KEBLE *Chr. Year Restoration* iii. One dirge-like note Of orphanhood and loss. 1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* II. 91 Other dogs in the distant village... bayed in a dirge-like chorus. 1824 J. SYMMONS *Æschylus Agamemnon* 99 Why for Loxias woe, woe, woe? He has no \*dirgemem. 1503-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 544 To say a \*Dirge Mass after the old custom, for the Funeral of King Edward. 1564 Brief *Examinat.* \*\*\*\*\* You can be content \*Dirige money be converted to preachynge. 1835 MRS. HEMANS *Swan & Skylark Poems* (1875) 553 The \*dirge-note and the song of festival. 154. Def. *Priests Marriage* 24 (Strype *Mem.* I. iii. 393) Mass-priests, \*dirge-priests, chantry-priests, sacrificing-priests.

**Dirge**, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To sing a dirge over, commit with a dirge.

a 1245 HOOD *Loss Pegasus* II, Dirged by Sea Nymphs to his briny grave! — *She is far fr. Land* 62 Waves over-surgin her, Syrens a-dirgeing her.

**Dirgeer**, var. of **DURZER**, *Anglo-Ind.*, tailor.

**Dirgeful** (dārdzful), a. [f. DIRGE + -FUL.] Mournful, full of lamentation, moaning, wailing.

1787 BURNS *To Miss Cruikshank*, Thou, amid the dirgeful sound, Shed thy dying honours round. 1794 COLERIDGE *Chatterton*, Soothed sadly by the dirgeful wind. 1851 MOIR *Poems*, To a wounded Ptarmigan x, While the dirgeful night-breeze only Sings.

† **Dirgy** (dārdzi), a. rare<sup>1</sup>. [f. DIRGE sb. + -Y.] Of the nature of a dirge.

1830 W. TAYLOR *German Poetry* II. 47 How glumly sownes von dirgy song! [*affected archaism*.]

|| **Dirhem**. Also **dirham**, **derham**. [Arab. *dirham*, *dirhim*, ad. L. *drachma*, Gr. *δραχμή*; see **DRACHM**. Formerly in It. *dirēmo*.] An Arabian measure of weight, originally two-thirds of an Attic drachma (44.4 grains troy), now used with varying weight from Morocco to Abyssinia, Turkey, and Persia; in Egypt it is at present (1895) = 47.661 troy grains. Also a small silver coin of the same weight, used under the caliphs, and still in Morocco, where its value is less than 4d. English.

1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* lii. V. 397 note, Elmacin... compared the weight of the best or common gold dinar, to the drachm or dirhem of Egypt. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* xxxix. (1853) 199 Omar Ibn Al Hareth declares that Mahomet, at his death, did not leave a golden dinar nor a silver dirhem. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 3 In Turkey, Syria, Egypt, Barbary and Arabia, the Dirhem, as a standard of weight, continues at the present day to be divided into 16 killoes, or carats, and 64 grains. *Ibid.* 48 note, The drachma of Constantinople... the original of the

Egyptian dirhem. 1885 BURTON *Arab. Nts.* (1887) III. 36, I now adjudge him the sum of ten thousand dirhams.

**Dirhombhedron** (dairēmbōhēdrōn), *Cryst.* (See quot., and *Di-* pref. 2. 1.)

1898 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 66 The dirhombhedron is a double six-sided pyramid, whose faces are similar isosceles triangles.

† **Diribitory**. Obs. [ad. L. *diribitōrium*, f. *diribere* to distribute, f. *dīr-*, *dis* asunder + *habere* to hold.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diribitory*, a place wherein Soldiers are numbered, mustered, and receive their pay; A place where the Romans gave their voices.

**Dirige** (dīridzē), obs. and historical f. **DIRGE**.

† **Dirigent** (dīridzēnt), a. and sb. Obs. [ad. L. *dirigent-em*, pr. pple. of *dirigere* to DIRECT.]

A. adj. 1. That directs, directing, directive.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp.* Ely II. ix. 359 Imperant only, not elicent; dirigent, not exequant, as your School-men love to speak.

2. *Pharm.* Formerly applied to certain ingredients in prescriptions which were held to guide the action of the rest.

1851-60 in MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*

3. *Geom.* (See quot.)

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* (J.), The dirigent line in geometry is that along which the line descript is carried in the generation of any figure.

B. sb. 1. = DIRECTOR 1.

1756 T. AMORY *Life Bunclie* (1770) I. xiii. 45 You will be the guide and dirigent of all my notions and my days.

2. *Pharm.* A dirigent ingredient: cf. A. 2.

1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 217 *Dirigent*, that constituent in a prescription which directs the action of the associated substances.

3. *Geom.* A dirigent line: see A. 3.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dirigent*, the Line of Motion along which, the Describent Line or Surface is carry'd in the Genesis or Production of any plain or solid Figure. 1706 in HUTTON *Math. Dict.*

**Dirigible** (dīridzib'l), a. Also 7 **derigible**, 9 **dirigeable**. [ad. L. type \**dirigibil-is*, f. *dirigere* to DIRECT. Cf. mod. F. *dirigeable*.] Capable of being directed or guided.

1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* I. x. (1588) 62 It would avayle greatly to the furtherance of the Service, if the *Deidimus potestatem* to give these Oaths were dirigible to the Iustices (and none other). 1649 BR. REYNOLDS *Hosea* vii. 119 The proper conclusions deducible from these principles, and derigible unto those ends. 1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* II. i. 63 Why love as Dirigible is made the subject of Morality rather than understanding. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 137 Intellectual operations... in so far as they were dirigible, or the subject of laws. 1881 *Sat. Rev.* LI. 110½ For eighteen years... no attempt was made to render balloons dirigible. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 764 The balloon was dirigeable. 1889 *St. Jas. Gaz.* 23 Sept. 5 A greater speed than has yet been attained by any other dirigible torpedo.

**Dirigo-motor** (dirigo-mōtōr), a. *Physiol.* [irreg. f. L. *dirig-* stem of *dirigere* to DIRECT + *motor*.] That both produces and directs muscular motion.

1825 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. i. iii. 49 Each efferent nerve is a dirigo-motor agent.

**Diriment** (dīrimēt), a. [ad. L. *diriment-em*, pr. pple. of *dirimere* to separate, interrupt, frustrate: see **DIREMPT**. Cf. F. *dirimant* that nullifies (a marriage).] That renders absolutely void; nullifying; chiefly in *diriment impediment*, one that renders marriage null and void from the beginning. 1848 J. WATERWORTH *Council of Trent* (1888) p. cccxv, The Church having authority to establish... new ecclesiastical and diriment impediments of matrimony. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI. 423 There is another diriment impediment which has lately attracted more than ordinary attention. 1888 *Ch. Times* 2 Mar. 179 In England... marriages, not hindered by a diriment impediment, are valid wherever solemnised.

† **Dirity**. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *dirītās*, f. *dirūs* fell, DIRK.] Direness, dreadfulness.

c 1586 HOOKER *Serm. Pride* v. Wks. III. 794 So unappeasable is the rigour and dirity of his corrective justice. 1633 COCKERAM, *Diritie*, cruelty, fierceness. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721-1800 in BAILEY.

**Dirk** (dārk), sb. Forms: 7 dork, 7-9 durk, (7 durke), 8- dirk. [Origin unknown. Found in 1602 spelt dork, then common from second half of 17th c. as *durk*; the spelling *dirk* was adopted without authority in Johnson's Dict. 1755, app. from the falling together of *tr*, *ur*, in Eng. pronunciation; cf. *Burmah*, *Birmah*, *dirt*, *durt*, etc. Although early quotes, and Johnson's explanation suggest that the name was Gaelic, there is no such word in that language, where the weapon is called *bodag*. O'Reilly's *duirc* is merely the 18th c. English word spelt Irish-fashion.]

The suggestion has been offered that the word may be the Da. *Dirk*, familiar form of the personal name *Diederik*, which name, in Ger. *diétrich*, I.G. *dierker* (Bremen Wb.), Da. *dirik*, *dirk*, Sw. *dyrk*, is actually given to a pick-lock; but besides the difficulty that *dirk* is not the original form of the English word, no such sense as 'dagger' belongs to the continental word. If of continental origin, the earliest form *dork* might possibly be a soldier's or sailor's corruption of Du., Da., Sw. *dolk*, Ger. *dolch*, dagger.]

1. A kind of dagger or poniard: *spec.* a. The dagger of a Highlander. † b. 'A small sword or



dagger formerly worn by junior naval officers on duty. *Smith Sailor's Word-bk.* (Obs.).

**1602** *Form of ancient trial by battle* in Nicholson and Burn's *Hist. Westmoreland* (1777) I. 596 note, Two Scotch daggers or dorks at their girdles. **1610** *Robin Hood & Beggars* 11. 90 (Ritson) 1793 I. 106 A drawn dork to his breast. **1680** G. HICKES *Spirit of Poetry* 36 Armed men, who, fell upon them with Swords and Daggers. **1681** COLVIL *Wicks Supplic.* (1693) 4 Some had Halberds, some had Dorks, Some had crooked swords like Turks. **1734** RAMSAY *Tosad. Misc.* (1733) I. 7 With dork and pistol by his side. **1740** T. TICKELL *Imit. Prophecy* *Nereus* 29 The shield, the pistol, dork, and dagger. **1746** *Rep. Cond. Sir J. Cope* 184 Some few of their Men . . . arm'd only with Dork, Sword, and Pistol. **1755** JOHNSON, *Dirk*, a kind of Dagger used in the Highlands of Scotland. **1786** BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* xvii. Her tartan petticoat she'll kill, An' dork an' pistol at her belt, She'll talk the streets. **1794** — *Let. to J. Johnson* 1 Feb. Wks. 1857 IV. 58, I have got a Highland dirk, for which I have great veneration, as it once was the dirk of Lord Balmerino. **1806** *Gazetteer Scotl.* Intro. 15 The Highland dirk is certainly an imitation of the Roman short dagger. **1822** J. FLINT *Let. Amer.* 113 The dirk has a pointed blade, four or five inches long, with a small handle. It is worn within the vest, by which it is completely concealed. **1830** SCOTT *Demonst.* x. 396 We saw the dirk and broadsword of Rorrio Moor. **1833** MARRIAT *P. Simple* iv. 1. wrote another (letter) asking for a remittance to purchase my dirk and cocked hat. **1839** 40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 193, I pocketed the purse . . . put a dirk in my bosom, girt a couple of pistols round my waist. **1881** JOWETT *Thyrid.* I. 162 The Highland Thracians . . . are independent and carry dirks.

**2. Comb.** as *dirk-hilt*; *dirk-like* adj.; *dirk-hand*, the hand that grasps the dirk; *dirk-knife*, a large clasp-knife with a dirk-shaped blade.

**1837** LOCKHART *Scott* xii. (1839) V. 340 Its bottom is of glass, that he who quaffed might keep his eye the while upon the dirk hand of his companion. **1851** D. WILSON *Presb. Ann.* (1863) II. iv. vi. 347 Ivory dirk-hilts elegantly turned and wrought by the hand.

**Dirk** (därk), *v.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To stab with a dirk.

**1689** W. CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 13 For a misobling word She'll durk her neighbour o'er the board. *Ibid.* 15 Had it not been for the Life-guard She would have durked him. **1698** J. BARLOW *Columb.* vii. 356 They . . . Wrench off the bayonet and dirk the foe. **1822** SCOTT *Nigel* iii. 'I thought of the Ruthens that were dirked in their ain house.' **1840** R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxvii. 88 With a fair prospect of being stripped and dirked.

**Dirk**, *v.* -ness, obs. ff. DARK, -NESS.

**Dirk**, *v. Sc. and north. dial.* [Allied to *Sc. thirl* to pierce, to THRILL, and to DRILL. It is not a simple phonetic development of *thirl*, since *th* does not become *d* in the north; but it seems to be due to some onomatopoeic modification.]

**1. trans.** To pierce, to thrill; to cause to vibrate, cause a thrilling sensation in by a sharp blow.

**1513** [see DIRLING *vbl.* sb. below]. **1568** Bannatyne *MS.* in Sibbald *Chron. Scot. Poetry* (1802) III. 236 (Jam.) Young Pirance . . . Was dirled with lufe of fair Meridiane. **1826** T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay* (1872) 8 (Northumb. Gloss.) Thy tongue . . . dirils my lug like woe smith's hammer. **1837** LOWELL *Let.* (1894) I. 23 But she, alas! my heartstrings dirils. **1871** P. H. WADDELL *Psalm* 4 Horns o' the siller . . . dirilin the lug an' wauk'nin the heart. **1892** Northumbld. *Gloss.* a. v., 'To dirk the elbow' is to strike the sensitive bone of that part—the 'funny bone', as it is called.

**2. intr.** To vibrate as when pierced or sharply struck, or in response to sound; to have a thrilling sensation, to tingle.

**1725** RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* II. 7 Meg Wallet wi' her pinky een Gar Lawrie's heart-strings dirle. **1790** BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 124 He screw'd the pipes and garf them skirl, Till roof and rafters a' did dirle. **1835** HOGG *Rings & May* 38 Though . . . the merle gar all the greenwood dirle. **1869** *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Dirle*, to tingle, or thrill with pain, the sensation being the result of a blow or other violence. **1884** NUGA *Eccles.* I. 26 When I smash the table till it dirils.

**b. To produce a vibrating sound; to ring.**

**1823** GALT *R. Gilhaise* I. 132 (Jam.) Twisting a rope of straw round his horse's feet, that they might not dirle or make a din on the stones. **1892** Northumbld. *Gloss.*, *Dirle*, to produce a deafening or a painful vibration. 'Hear hoo the win's dirlin'.

Hence *Dirling vbl. sb.*

**1513** DOUGLAS *Eneis* xii. vii. 97 The pane vanyst als clene . . . as thocht it had bene Bot a dyrling or a littil stond. **1810** CROMIEK *Nithsdale Song* App. 334 (Jam.) [The Brownie] keeping the servants awake at nights with the noisy dirling of its elfin flail.

**Dirle**, *sb. Sc. and north. dial.* [f. DIRL *v.*] A thrill or vibration, with or without sound; a thrilling effect or sensation; a tremulous sound.

**1785** BURNS *Death & Doctor Hornbook* xvi. It just play'd dirle on the bane, But did nae mair. **1818** SCOTT *Hri. Midl.* xvii. 'A body has a conscience. . . I think mine's as weel out o' the gate as maist folk's are; and yet it's just like the noop of my elbow, it whiles gets a bit dirle on a corner.' **1837** CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. iii. (1848) 330 Successive simultaneous dirle of thirty-thousand muskets shouldered. **1862** HISLOP *Prov. Scotl.* 18 An elbuck dirle will lang play thirl. **1878** Cumblid. *Gloss.*, *Dirle*, a tremulous sound.

**Dirit** (därit), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *dirit*, *dryt*, *drirt* (e), *dryte*, (4) *dryit*, 5 *drytt*, 5-6 *dyrt* (e), 5-7 *dyrt*, 5-*dirit*. [By metathesis from M.E. *drīt*, not known in OE. and prob. a. ON. *drīt* neuter, excrement (mod. Icel. *dritr* masc., Norw. *dritt*); cf. also MDu. *drete*, Du. *dreet*, Fl. *drits*, *drets* excrement: see *DRITE* *v.*]

**1. Ordure; = EXCREMENT** 2 b.

**1300** *Cokkyng* 179 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 161 *Seue* 3ere in swine is dritte He mot wade. **1387** TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) V. 295 (Mätz.) Ureyne and dritte. **1388** WYCLIF *Phil.* iii. 8 All thisingis . . . Y deme as drit, [1382a] toordis that Y wyne Crist. **1398** TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. xxiii. v. (1495) 732 The lambe hath blacke dyrtie. **c. 1440** *Promp. Parv.* 132<sup>2</sup> Dryte. doonge, merda, sterens. **c. 1460** *Towneley Myst.* (Surtees) 194 The dwyllis durt in thi berd, Vyle fals traur! **1561** HOLLYBUSH *Hon. Aphor.* 13 b, Take whyte dogges dyrtie thr uncens. **1642** FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* v. xii. 466 Some count a Jestling lie . . . like the dirt of oysters, which . . . never stains. **1830** MARRIAT *King's Own* xxvi, It's the natur of cats always to make a dirt in the same place.

**2. Unclean matter, such as soils any object by adhering to it; filth; esp. the wet mud or mire of the ground, consisting of earth and waste matter mingled with water.**

**1300** *Sarnum* vii. in *E. E. P.* (1862) 2 Pi felle wij-oute nis bot a sakke iudrid ful wi drit and ding. **1300** *Ten Commandm.* 21. iud. 16 Pe ful dritte of grunde. **14. . . Sir Beues 1196 (MS. M.) He . . . tredith hym vnder his fete In the dirte amyddus the strete. **1577** B. GOODE *Hereshack's Husb.* iii. (1586) 151 b, The Swine. . . delightheth . . . to wallow in the dirt. **1596** SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. I. 80 How she waded through the dirt to plucke him off me. **1611** BIBLE *Isa.* lvii. 20 The troubled sea . . . whose waters cast vp myre and dirt. **1661** *Perry's Diary* 29 May, The spoiling of my clothes and velvet coat with dirt. **1669** PENN *No Cross* ii. § 10 Poor Mortals! But living dirt; made of what they tread on. **1684** BUNYAN *Phil.* II. 64 The Dirt will sink to the bottom, and the Water come out by itself more clear. **1782** COWPER *Gilpin* 189 Let me scrape the dirt away That hangs upon your face. **1852** MRS. STOWE *Uncle Tom's* (C. xi. 95 Now comes my master . . . and grinds me down into the very dirt! **1878** HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 131 The muddy matter in these streams is merely the dirt washed from the roofs of the houses and the stones of the street. *Mod.* Dirt is only matter in the wrong place.**

**b. fig.** As the type of anything worthless: cf. the phrase *filthy lucre*.

**1357** *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 771 *peu* sellyn sowlys to satanas for a lytyl worldly drit. **c. 1350** WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 68 Bishops, munkis & chonans sullen . . . trewe prechynge for a luttel stynkyng muk or drit. **c. 1670** R. DUKE *To Dryden on Tr. & Cr.* (R.) You found it dirt, but you have made it gold. **1720** Dr. Fox *Capt. Singleton* xix. (1840) 392 The wealth . . . was all like dirt under my feet. **1734** *Pope Ess. Man* iv. 279 Is yellow dirt the passion of thy life? **1753** A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn* *Tral.* No. 2 p. 1 Ever since . . . Convenience stamped an imaginary Value upon yellow Dirt.

**c. A scornful name for land (as a possession).**

**1604** SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 90 'Tis a Chowgh; but as I say spacious in the possession of dirt. **1616** BEAUM. & FL. *Scornful Lady* i. ii, Your brother's house is big enough; and to say truth, he has too much land: hang it, dirt!

**d. Applied abusively to persons.**

**c. 1300** *Havelok* 682 Go hom swithe, fule, drit, cherl. **1658** CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks. (1687) 457 That Dirt of a Captain . . . had butchered the English Patriarch. **1871** C. GIBBON *Lack of Gold* iv, Are you to turn your back on them like the dirt they are? **1894** HALL *Caine* *Manxman* II. xi. 88 I hate the nasty dirts.

**3. Mud; soil, earth, mould; brick-earth. colloq.**

**1698** FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 26 A Fort or Blockade (if it merit to be called so) made of Dirt. **1790** STEELE *Tatler* No. 417 To As Infants ride on Sticks, build Houses in Dirt. **1795** WINDHAM *Sp. Parl.* 27 May (1812) I. 270 Children, who had surrounded a twig with a quantity of dirt, would think that they had planted a tree. **1833** P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 344 Place Bricks, being made of clay, with a mixture of dirt and other coarse materials . . . are . . . weaker and more brittle. **1841** CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) I. x. 77 Throwing up the dirt from each excavation in a little pile. **1889** FARMER *Dict. Amer.* 202a The gardener fills his flower-pots with dirt.

**b. Mining, quarrying, etc.** Useless material, rubbish; the vegetable soil comprising a DIRT-BED.

**1799** KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 308, 3 feet of coal, under which is a bad sort, called dirt, and again, 2 feet of coal. **1881** J. W. URQUHART *Electro-typing* v. 130 The common qualities [of copper] give off a great deal of foreign matter known as 'dirt'. **1884** *Chesh. Gloss.*, *Dirts*, salt-making term. Cinders and ashes left after fuel is consumed. **1885** *Lyell's Elem. Geol.* 250 A stratum called by quarrymen 'the dirt', or 'black dirt', was evidently an ancient vegetable soil.

**c. The material from which a metallic ore or other valuable substance is separated; esp. the alluvial deposit from which gold is separated by washing; = WASHDIRT.**

**1859** BORTHWICK *California* 120 (Bartlett), In California, 'dirt' is the universal word to signify the substance dug; earth, clay, gravel, or loose slate. The miners talk of rich dirt and poor dirt, and of stripping off so many feet of 'top dirt' before getting to 'pay-dirt', the latter meaning dirt with so much gold in it that it will pay to dig it up and wash it. **1890** BOLDREWOOD *Miner's Right* xiv. 122 We were clean worked out . . . before many of our neighbours at Greenstone Gully were half done with their dirt.

**4. The quality or state of being dirty or foul; dirtiness, foulness, uncleanness in action or speech.**

**1774** GOLDEN *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 328 The sloth and dirt of the inhabitants. **1879** MRS. PIZZI *Journ. France* I. 144 Literature and dirt had long been intimately acquainted. **1857** C. G. GORDON *Let.* III. 121 The Turkish steamer . . . was in a beastly state of dirt. **1872** E. PEACOCK *Mabel Heron* I. ii. 26 The dirt, darkness, and savagery of the town.

**b. Meanness, sordidness.**

**1625** FLETCHER *Noble Gent.* iii. i, Our dunghill breeding and our dirt. **1746** MELMOTH *Pliny* vii. xix (R.), Honours, which are thus sometimes thrown away upon dirt and infamy; which such a rascal . . . had the assurance both to accept and to refuse.

**5. a. dial. 'Dirty' weather.**

**1836** MARRIAT *Three Cutt.* iii, Shall we have dirt? **1876** *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dirt*, a weather term for rain or snow. 'We're likely to have some dirt.'

**b. Mining.** Inflammable gas which constitutes 'foulness' in a mine; = FIRE-DAMP.

**1831** *Examiner* 765/1 We examined if there was any dirt (inflammable air). **1851** GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms* Northumb. & Durh. 23. **1892** Northumbld. *Gloss.*, *Dirt* . . . is also used to express foul-air or fire-damp in a pit.

**6. Phrases.** **a. To fall to dirt:** to fall to the ground, to come to nothing; so to be all in the dirt, to lay all in the dirt, and the like. *Obs.*

**1546** *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 181 To the which we will in no wise agree, but will rather laye all in the durt. **1637** North's *Plutarch*, *Add. Lives* (1676) 28 Here Saladin was handsomely beat to dirt. **1658** BRAMHALL *Consecr. Bps.* vi. 148 Mr. Mason squeezed the poor Fable to dirt. **1667** *Perry's Diary* 19 Feb., Our discourse of peace is all in the dirt. **1670** MARVELL *Corr.* cxli. Wks. 1822-5 II. 315 We heard them 'pro forma', but all falls to dirt.

**b. To cast, throw, or fling dirt:** to asperse any one with scurrilous or abusive language.

**1642** SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 1 Cast what dirt thou wilt, none will stick on me. **1645** HOWELL *Let.* (1659) II. 62 Any sterquilinous raskall is acend'd to throw dirt in the faces of sovereign princes in open printed language. **1655** FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. 12 The best of men . . . are more careful to wash their own faces, then busie to throw dirt on others. **1676** B. R. *Letter Pop. Friends* 9 'Tis a blessed Line in Matchiavel—if dirt enough be thrown, some will stick. **1706** E. WARD *Hud. Rediv.* I. ii. 12 Fling dirt enough, and some will stick. **1738** *Pore Epit.* Sat. ii. 145 To me they meant no hurt, But 'twas my Guest at whom they threw the dirt.

**c. To eat dirt:** to submit to degrading treatment. *Proverb.* 'Every man must eat a peck of dirt before he dies': see PECK.

**1859** FARRAR *J. Home* ix, Lord Fitzurse . . . made up for the dirt which he had been eating by the splendour of his entertainment. **1890** *Sat. Rev.* 18 Oct. 462a In times of revolution a good many pecks of dirt have to be eaten.

**d. To cut dirt:** to take one's departure, be off. *U.S. slang.*

**1829** *Negro Song* (Farmer s. v. *Cut*), He cut dirt and run. **1843-5** HALIBURTON *Sam Slick* in *Eng.* (Bartlett), The way the cow cut dirt. **1853** *Western Scenes* (Farmer), Now you cut dirt, and don't let me see you here again.

**7. attrib. and Comb.** *a. attrib.*, 'of or for dirt', as *dirt-band*, *-box*, *-car*, *-cart*, *-cone*, *-floor*, *-heap*, *-pellet*, *-spot*, *-streak*, etc.

**1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 68, I could see . . . the looped 'dirt-bands of the glacier. **1889** G. F. WRIGHT *Ice Age N. Amer.* 19 Neither moulins nor regular dirt-bands are present. **1884** *Health Exhib. Catal.* 55/2 Man-hole Cover for sewers, with elm blocks and fixed 'Dirt Boxes. **1870** EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* vi. 120 'The railroad "dirt-cars" are good excavators. **1860** BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 122 'The "dirt-cart", or cart which removes street sweepings, would, in London, be called a "dust-cart". **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ii. 18 Here are also "dirt-cones" of the largest size. **1858** P. CARTWRIGHT *Autobiogr.* xxx. 471 We walked on 'dirt floors for carpets, sat on benches for chairs. **1862** BUNYAN *Holy War* Advt. to Rdr., John such 'dirt-heap never was. **1709** SWIFT *T. Tub* Apol., Do they think such a building is to be battered with 'dirt-pellets? **1856** KANK *Arct. Expl.* II. xi. 113 Coming nearer, you see that the 'dirt-spots are perforations of the snow. **1864** LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 47 Cleanliness, incapable of moral dirt spot. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. viii. 267 The only trace of the moraines is a broad 'dirt-streak.

**b. instrumental, as dirt-besmeared, -born, -grim'd, -incrust'd, -rotten, -smirched, -soaked adjs.**

**1606** SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* v. i. 23 Dirt-rotten livers, wheezing lungs. **1754** J. SHEBBEAR *Matrimony* (1766) I. 70 It is the Devil to have to do with such dirt-born Fellows. **1828** DICKENS *O. Twist* I. Dirt-besmeared walls. **1886** J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* (1889) 74 Little dirt-grimed brats, trying to play in the noisy courts.

**c. objective, as DIRT-EATER, -EATING, -flinging, -loving, -thrower.**

**1819** *Metropolis* II. 133 The very last of dirt-throwers thereof [of the Canonage]. **1824** *Westm. Rev.* II. 467 This is done by assumption and dirt-flinging. *Ibid.*, The Clerc divides the . . . Dirt-flinging argument into sixteen species.

**d. Special combs:** *dirt-board* (see quot.); *dirt-fast* a., stuck fast in the dirt; *dirt-fear*, -ed a., *dirt-gabard* (see quotes.); *dirt-roller*, a roller in a cotton-spinning machine for removing dirt; *dirt-scraper*, a road-scraper; also a grading-shovel used in grading or levelling up ground; *dirt-weed* (see quotes.). Also *DIRT-BED*, -CHEAP, etc.

**1874** KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Dirt-board [in carriage], a board for warding off earth from the axle-arm. A cutto-plate. **1508** KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 33 'Dirtfast dearch. **1767** MESTON *Poems* 131 (Jam.) He trembl'd, and, which was a token of a 'dirt-fear, look'd dun as docken. **1722** W. HAMILTON *Wallace* x. 250 (Jam.) The Bishop of St. Andrews . . . Who would not Wallace' coming there abide, Was so 'dirt-fear'd, even for all Scotland wide. **1867** SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, 'Dirt-gabard, a large ballast-lighter. **1825** FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, 'Dirt-weed, *Chenopodium viride*, an expressive name for what generally grows on dunghills or other heaps of dirt. **1884** MILLER *Plant-n.* 38/2 Dirt-weed, or Dirty Dick, *Chenopodium album*.

**Dirt**, *v.* Also 6-7 *durt*. [f. DIRT *sb.* See also the earlier strong vb. *DRITE*.] *trans.* To make dirty or foul; to defile or pollute with dirt; to dirty, to soil.

**1527** FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 158 Riding in his long gowne downe to the horse heels . . . dirted vp to the horse bellie. **1611** BARRY *Ram-Alley* i. ii, How light he treads For dirling



his silk stockings! 1660 FULLER *Misc. Contempl.* (1663) 89 For fear to dirt the soles of their shoes. 1727 *Th. Var. Subjects* in Swift's Wks. 1755 II. 1. 226 Ill company is like a dog, who dirt those most whom he loves best. 1826 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 149 Don't thumb and dirt the books. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) I. 386 Sitting down on the ashes... which are so dry as not to dirt.

Hence *Dirting* *vbl. sb.*

1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Enlodadura*, dirting, fouling with dirt, lutamentum.

**Dirt-bed.** *Geol.* A stratum consisting of ancient vegetable mould; *spec.* A bed of dark bituminous earth containing the stumps of trees, occurring in the lower Purbeck series of the Isle of Portland, and overlying the Portland oolite.

1824 T. WEBSTER in *Geol. Trans.* (1829) II. 42 A bed about one foot thick, consisting of a dark-brown substance, and containing much earthy lignite; this bed is very remarkable and extends all through the north end of the Isle of Portland. It is called by the quarrymen the *Dirtd-bed*. 1836 BUCKLAND *Geol.* xviii. § 3. (1858) 457 A single stump rooted in the dirt-bed in the Isle of Portland. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* (1855) 397 A mass of bituminous soil, called the 'dirt-bed', which is an ancient vegetable soil, containing numerous trunks of fossil trees, standing erect at a height of from one to three feet, with their summits jagged.

**Dirt-bird.** A local name of the skua, *Stercorarius crepidatus*, called also Dirty Allan; also of the green woodpecker, *Cecinus viridis*.

1847-78 HALLIW., *Dirtd-bird*, the woodpecker. *North.* 1885 SWAINSON *Prov. Names Brit. Birds* 100 Green Woodpecker. The constant iteration of its cry before rain (which brings out the insects on which it feeds) gives it the names Rain bird... Dirt bird, Storm cock. *Ibid.* 210 Richardson's Skua (*Stercorarius crepidatus*)... from the vulgar opinion that the gulls are musing, when, in reality, they are only disgorging fish newly caught. Dirt bird (Dundrum Bay)... Dirty allan or aulin... Dung bird. 1886 W. BROCKIE *Leg. & Superst. Durham* 136 Several species of small birds are confounded under the title of 'dirt birds', because they sing on the approach of rain.

**Dirt-cheap** (dɜːtʃeɪp), *a. (adv.)* [See CHEAP a. 6.] As cheap as dirt; exceedingly cheap. Hence *Dirt-cheapness*.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII. 616 Dirt-cheap, indeed, it was, as well it might. 1849 DICKENS *Dev. Cogh.* xxii. Five bob... and dirt-cheap. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. s/x It appears likely that November will bring an alteration in that dirt-cheapness of money of which brokers and bankers now complain. 1886 H. F. LESTER *Under two Fig Trees* 102 I'll do it cheap, that I will... dirt cheap. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* i. I was no more than the commonest, dirt-cheapest feller in the parish.

**Dirt-dauber.**

†1. One who daubs or plasters with dirt or mud; a maker of cob-walls; also, a term of abuse. *Obs.*

c1515 *Cock Lorell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 5 Here is... patrycke peuysshe a conyng dyrt dauber, Worshypfull wardayn of slouens In. 1563-87 FOXE *a. & M.* (1596) 532/1 A man would think him some dirt-daubers none. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Jacke-a-Lent* Wks. i. 155/2 Vntylng houses... to... the profit of Plaisterers, and Dirdawbers, the game of Glasiers, Joyners, Carpenters, Tylers and Bricklayers. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Epistles* 472 These are the devils dirt-daubers, that teach such doctrine.

2. A species of sand-wasp; = DAUBER 4.

1844 GOSSE in *Zoologist* II. 582 These were the nests of dirt-daubers.

**Dirt-eater.** - One who eats dirt: see next.

1802 BEDDOES *Hygia* viii. 70 The dirt-eaters of the West-Indies.

**Dirt-eating** (dɜːtˈiːtɪŋ), *vbl. sb.*

1. The eating of some kinds of earth or clay as food, practised by some savage tribes, as the Ottomaks of South America and some Arctic tribes.

2. A disorder of the nutritive functions characterized by a morbid craving to eat earth or dirt.

1817 *Edin. Rev.* XXVIII. 359 The accounts... of the Stomach-eater, sometimes called Dirt-eating. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* (ed. 2) 97 For some time past she had been addicted to dirt-eating (eating earth)... a disease, which... terminates in dropsy and death. 1834 *W. Ind. Sk. Book* II. 49 The singular propensity to dirt-eating, a disease which has acquired from the French the name of *mal d'estomac*.

†**Dirten**, *a. Obs. exc. dial.* [In early use, for *drillen*, *pa. pple.* of *DRITE* *v.*; in later use *f. DIRT* *sb.* + *-EN* *4*: cf. *earthen*.]

1. Dirtied, defiled with excrement or filth.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 25 Dirten Dumber, quhome on blawes thou thy boist? 1508 DUNBAR *Flying w. Kennedy* 248 Rottin crok, dirtin dok, cry cok, or I sall quell the. 1836 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* xvi. xix. (Jam.) Thairfor this jurnay was callit the dirten raid.

2. *dial.* Made of dirt.

1847-78 HALLIW., *Dirten*, made of dirt. *West.*

**Dirten Allan:** see DIRTY ALLAN.

**Dirtilly** (dɜːtɪli), *adv.* [f. DIRTY *a.* + *-LY* 2.]

1. In a dirty manner; foully, filthily.

1598 FLORIO, *Sporcamente*, filthily, foully... dirtilly. a1613 OVERBURY *A Wife* (1638) 90 He looks like his Land, as heavily and dirtilly. 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xiii. We put up at a Fonda... where we are dirtilly lodged. 1799 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 20 The hounds were always dirtilly and ill kept.

2. In a manner that stains morality or honour; dishonourably, despicably, sordidly.

a1631 DONNE *Elegie* xii. (R.), Such gold as that, where-with Almighty chymics... Are dirtilly and desperately gull'd. 1661 R. L'ESTRANGE *Interest Mistaken* 133 How dirtilly... the Presbyterian crew treated his Majesty. 1709 Mrs. CENTLIVRE *Gamester* v. 'Tis dirtilly done of you... to

kick a man for nothing. 1796 T. JEFFERSON in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) IV. 484 An intriguer, dirtilly employed in sifting the conversations of my table.

**Dirtness** (dɜːtnes), *[f. DIRTY *a.* + *-NESS*.]*

1. The quality or state of being dirty; foulness, filthiness.

1561 *Stow Eng. Chron.* Romans, an. 386 (R.) Paris, which... was called Lutecia, it standeth of the muddle and dirtness of the place wherein it standeth. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* v. 17 There will come much filth and dirtness from the horse. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. (1869) I. 105 The wages of labour vary with... the cleanliness or dirtness... of the employment. 1885 *Law Times* 30 May 74/2 To throw up a contract... on the... ground of the dirtness of the house.

2. Uncleanliness of language; sordidness of action.

1649 FULLER *Just Man's Fun.* 22 Let not the dimness of our eyes be esteemed the dirtness of his actions. a1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 137 Degenerate wantonness and dirtness of speech. 1724 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1841) I. 106 You know I am above such dirtness. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Outlet Owlst.* 74 The darkness and the dirtness of the money-loving mind.

**Dirtness** (dɜːtnes), *a. (adv.)* [f. DIRTY *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Void of dirt.

a1618 SYLVESTER *Mayden's Blush* 577 The Wayes so dust-lesse, and so dirtness faire. a1745 SWIFT (F. Hall). 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Mar. 3/1 With a smile at the almost dirtness room.

**Dirty-pie.** Mud or wet earth formed by children into a shape like a pie; a mud-pie.

a1641 SUCKLING (J.), That which has newly left off making of dirt-pies, and is but preparing itself for a green-sickness. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L. iv.* xiii. And for the young Woman... I thought it more fitting for her to learn her Sampler, and make Dirt-Pies, than to look after a Husband. a1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vi. § 64 (1740) 470 Their Towns... gave Way like Dirt Pies before his Army. 1793 BURKE *Policy of Allies* Wks. VII. 159 Busy in the confection of the dirt-pies of their imaginary constitutions. 1854 THACKERAY *J. Leech's Pict.* (1869) 333 Poor little ragged Polly making dirt-pies in the gutter.

**Dirty** (dɜːti), *a.* Also 6-7 *durtie, durtly*. [f. DIRTY *sb.* + *-Y* 1.]

1. Characterized by the presence of dirt; soiled with dirt; foul, unclean, sullied.

15... Chester PL. (E. E. T. S.) 143 Dryve downe the dyrtys arses, all by deene. 1530 PALSGR. 310/1 Dyrtly with myers, *bonheur*. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 405 You... in stormy weather, and durtie wayes... come tripping to mee in your silken sleepers. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. i. 75 Heere the maiden sleeping sound, On the danke and durtly ground. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kindred & Commu.* 133 A beastly Towne and durtie streets. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 64 Now 'tis Dirty with the feet of some that are not desirous that Pilgrims here should quench their Thirst. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 35 p. x Taking Snuff, and looking dirty about the Mouth by Way of Ornament. 1838 DICKENS *Nick.* iii. Her apartment was larger and something dirtier. 1840 - *Old C. Shop* iii. His Hands... were very dirty.

b. Of the nature of dirt; mixed with dirt.

a1533 FRITH *Wks.* 136 (R.) To decline from the dignitie of diuinitie into the durtie dregges of vayne sophistrie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vi. 41 All his armour sprinkled with blood, And soyl'd with durtie gore. 1621 BURTON *Anal. Mel.* I. ii. iii. x. (1651) 106 Taking up some of the durtie slime. 1824 ABNEY *Water Cure* (1843) 80 Covered with a durtie purulent mass. 1894 Labour Commission Gloss. s. v. *Coal*, *Dirty coal*, pure coal mixed with stones, shale and other refuse.

c. That makes dirty; that soils or befouls.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 138 They partake of the same dirty drudgery with the rest. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 381 Whoever does hard work, or dirty work, as to the Lord, under the disguise of his soiled hands and garments, is putting on nobility.

d. *Dirty half-hundred:* applied to the 50th foot (1st Battalion Royal West Kent), from the fact that, during the Peninsular war, the men wiped their faces with their black facings. *Dirty shirts:* the 101st foot (1st Battalion Munster Fusiliers), from the fact that they fought in their shirt-sleeves at Delhi in 1857. (Farmer.)

1841 LEVER *C. O'Malley* xciv. (Farmer), A kind of neutral tint between green and yellow, like nothing I know of except the facings of the 'Dirty half-hundred'. 1887 *Daily News* 11 July (ibid.), As the old Bengal European Regiment... they had won their honourable sobriquet of the dirty shirts. 1892 *Ibid.* 20 July 3/1 One who fought with the old 'Dirty Shirts' in the Sutlej campaign.

2. Morally unclean or impure; 'smutty'.

1599 SANDYS *Europe's Spec.* (1632) 20 No such blaspheming nor durtie speaking as before. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* II. i. Foul limmer, durtly low! 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) II. 111 (*Case Consc.*) Then I shall let him see I know he is a dirty fellow. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* (1812) I. xv. 350 Disagreeable, mean, vulgar, or dirty ideas. 1850 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1880) I. 206, I took it up by mistake for one of Swift's dirty volumes.

b. That stains the honour of the persons engaged; dishonourably sordid, base, mean, or corrupt; despicable.

1670 COTTON *Espernon* II. v. 219 Branded with the durtiest and most hateful of all Crimes. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 253 To me he called it a dirty trick. a1764 PULTENEY in *Beaton Nav. & Mil. Mem.* (1790) I. 26 Some Ministers... cannot do their dirty work without them. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 39, I have done a base and dirty deed, and have been punished for it. 1888 BYRCE *Amer. Commw.* II. lvii. 399 These two classes do the... dirty work of politics.

c. Earned by base or despicable means.

1724 *Young Nt. Th. iv.* 353 Shall praise... Earn dirty bread by washing Æthiops fair? 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 808 Fish

up his dirty and dependent bread From pools and ditches of the commonwealth. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XIV. 17 Nor is there one single penny of dirty money.

3. An epithet of disgust or aversion: repulsive, hateful, abominable, despicable.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. vi. 55 Those Who worship dirty Gods. 1618 B. HALL *Serm.* v. 111 To scorn this base and... dirty god of this world, and to aspire unto the true riches. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 451 p. 4 Every dirty Scribbler is countenanced by great Names. 1730 GAY in Swift's *Lett.* (1766) II. 711, I am determined to write to you, though those dirty fellows of the post-office do read my letters. 1819 BYRON *Juan* I. cli. 'Twas for his dirty fee, And not from any love to you.

4. Of the weather: Foul, muddy; at sea, wet and squally, bad.

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* II. 168 (L.) When this snow is dissolved, a great deal of dirty weather will follow. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 102 As soon as we came out to Sea, we had the same squally dirty Weather as before we came in. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xix, It begins to look very dirty to windward. 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 404 Distinguished by the popular term of dirty spring, or mud season. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* viii, He became aware that dirty weather was setting in.

fig. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* IV. xxi, If they can... fire in upon us through our own ports, things would begin to look dirty.

5. Of colour: Tinged with what destroys purity or clearness; inclining to black, brown, or dark grey.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 74 The fouler the tincture be, the more dirty will the Red appear. a1704 LOCKE (J.), Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a dirty one. 1823 J. F. COOPER *Pioneer* xviii, The clouds were dense and dirty.

b. Prefixed, as a qualification, to adjectives of colour. (Usually hyphenated with the adj. when the latter is used attributively.)

1694 SCOT in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1711) 99 Both of them are of a dirty white, but the Eggs have black specks. 1756 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* IV. 235 Pileus dusky greyish hue with a cast of dirty olive. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *tr. Humboldt's Trav.* xxii. 309 The colour of the troubled waters upon it was of a dirty gray. c1865 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sc.* I. 97/2 The spermaceti solidifies as a dirty-brown crystalline mass.

6. Comb. a. parasynthetic, as *dirty-coloured, -faced, -handed, -minded, -shirted, -shoed, -souled*. So *dirty-face*, a dirty-faced person.

1658 COKEINE *Trappolin* v. iii, Goodman dirty-face, why did not you keep me these in prison till I bid you let them out? 1663 KILLIGREW *Parson's Wed.* in Dods. O. Pl. (1780) XI. 392 She looks like a dirty-soul'd bawd. 1705 *Lond. Gas.* No. 4132/4 Wears a light dirty-coloured Coat. 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 34 The house too neat for a dirty-shoed carter to be allowed to come into. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Aug. 7/1 It is not the weak but the dirty-minded Christians who see evil in ballet dancing.

b. Special comb.: *Dirty Dick, Dirty John*, popular names of species of *Chenopodium*; *dirty-filling* (see quot.): see also DIRTY ALLAN.

1878 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Plant-n.*, Dirty Dick, *Chenopodium album*. *Chesh.* From its growth on dunghills.—Dirty John, *Chenopodium Vulvaria*. *W. Chesh.* 1894 Labour Commission Gloss., *Dirty Filling*, loading the hatches or tubs with an excess of dirt in proportion to the quantity of coal.

**Dirty**, *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To make dirty or unclean; to defile or pollute with dirt; to soil.

1591 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* (1592) 22 They dirty their hose and shoes upon purpose. 1672-3 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1. 212 The passage... being so dirtyed with the Nonconformists thumbs. 1762 DERRICK *Lett.* (1767) II. 61 It would be dirtying paper to send you any such productions. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* I. (1879) 5 The dust falls in such quantities as to dirty everything on board.

fig. a1661 FULLER *Worthies, London* (R.), He rather soiled his fingers, then dirtied his hands in the matter of the Holy Maid of Kent. 1835 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 395 Innocent as such phrases are in themselves, they have been dirtied. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* II. 200 Mostly they dirty those they fawn on.

2. *intr.* To become dirty or soiled.

1864 Mrs. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 231 Dark blue morocco... which won't dirty in a hurry.

Hence *Dirtying* *vbl. sb.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Serv.* 23 A foolish blasphemy or dirtying of God.

**Dirty Allan.** Also 9 *dirten*-, *-allen*-, *-aulin*. A species of skua, *Stercorarius crepidatus*, which obtains its food chiefly by pursuing gulls and other sea-birds, and forcing them to disgorge their prey, which it then catches up; = DIRT-BIRD.

1771 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1769, 78 (Jam. s.v. *Aulin*), An Arctic Gull flew near the boat. This is the species that persecutes and pursues the lesser kinds, till they mute through fear, when it catches their excrement they reach the water: the boatmen, on that account, styled it the dirty Aulin. 1806 NEILL *Tour Orkn. & Shetl.* 201 (Jam. s.v. *Scouti-aulin*) This bird is sometimes simply called the Allan; sometimes the Dirten-allan. 1821 A. FISHER *Jrnl.* 28 Commonly called by our Greenland seamen the boat-swain, and sometimes dirty Allan, a name somewhat analogous to that by which it is characterized by the Danes. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 515 Richardson's skua, 'Dirten Allan'. 1885 [see DIRT-BIRD].

**Dirtyish**, *a.* [f. DIRTY *a.* + *-ISH*.] Somewhat dirty.

1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1189 Her hair was of a dirtyish



flaxen hue. 1840 *Tail's Mag.* VII. 127 Dirtyish yellow gloves. 1877 BESANT & RICE *Son of Vulc.* Prol. 17 Forty dirtyish five-pound notes.

**Dirump**, obs. var. of **DIRUMP** v.

† **Diruncinate**, v. Obs. rare<sup>o</sup>. [app. f. L. *dir-* apart + *Runcina* goddess of weeding.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Diruncinate*, to weed.

† **Dirupt**, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *diruptus*, pa. ppl. f. *dirumpere* to burst or break asunder. See also **DIRUP**.] Rent asunder, burst open.

1531-a Act 23 Hen. VIII, c. 5 § 2 The walls... by rage of the sea... be so dirupte, lacerate, and broken.

† **Dirupt**, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. *dirupt*, ppl. stem of *dirumpere*.] trans. To break asunder.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Edw. IV (1809) 241 Atropos... disrupted and broke the threde of his naturall life the 9th daie of April.

† **Diruption**, Obs. rare. [ad. L. *diruptionem*, n. of action f. *dirumpere*: see prec.] Breaking or rending asunder; disruption.

1606 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Diruption*, a bursting, or breaking asunder. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* 23 As if that Division had been a diruption caused by that Earthquake.

† **Dirutor**, Obs. rare<sup>o</sup>. [f. L. *dirutor*.] 1606 BLOUNT *Gl.*, *Dirutor*, he that destroys or pulls down.

**Dirvesh**, var. of **DEEVISH**.

**Dirworthe**, var. of **DEARWORTH** a. Obs.

**Diryge**, obs. form of **DIRGE**.

**Dis-** (ME. also **dys-**) prefix, of L. origin. [L. *dis-* was related to *bis*, orig. *\*dis* = Gr. *dis* twice, from *duo*, *duo* two, the primary meaning being 'two-ways, in twain']. In L., *dis-* was retained in full before *c*, *p*, *q*, *s*, *t*, sometimes before *g*, *h*, *j*, and usually before the vowels, where, however, it sometimes became *dis-* (as in *diribere* = *dis* + *habere*, *dirimere* = *dis* + *emere*); before *f*, it was assimilated, as *dif-* (as in *differre*, *dif-fusus*); before the other consonants, it was reduced to *di-* (Di-1). In late L. the full *dis-* was often restored instead of *di-* (cf. Eng. *dismiss*, *disrupt*); and the prefix itself became of more frequent use by being substituted in many words for *di-*: see **DE** pref. I. 6. The regular Romanic form of *dis-* (*dif-*) was *des-* (*def-*) as in OIt., Sp., Pg., Pr., OFr. In F., *s* (*f*) before a consonant became mute, and was finally dropped in writing, giving mod.F. *dé-*. In OF. words of learned origin adopted from L., the L. *dis-* was usually retained; and under the influence of these, *dis-* was often substituted for, or used alongside of, *des-* in the inherited words, e.g. *descorder*, *discorder*. The early OF. words in English exhibit the prefix in these forms; *des-* prevailing in the popular words, *dis-* in those of learned origin. But before the close of the ME. period, the latinized form *dis-* (*dys-*) was uniformly substituted, and *des-* became entirely obsolete, or was retained only in a few words in which its nature was not distinctly recognized, as **DESCANT**. All words taken from L. in the modern period have *dis-*.

Hence, in English, *dis-* appears (1) as the English and French representative of L. *dis-* in words adopted from L.; (2) as the English representative of OF. *des-* (mod.F. *dé-*, *dés-*), the inherited form of L. *dis-*; (3) as the representative of late L. *dis-*, Romanic *des-*, substituted for L. *dé-*; (4) as a living suffix, arising from the analysis of these, and extended to other words without respect to their origin.

In Latin, compounds in *dis-* were frequently the opposites of those in *con-*, *con-*; e.g. *concolor* of the same colour, *discolor* of different colours; *concordia* concord, *discordia* discord; *conjunctio* joining together, *disjunctio* separation; *compendium* profit, *dispendium* loss; *consentire* to agree in feeling, *dissentire* to disagree in opinion, etc. In cl.L. *dis-* was rarely prefixed to another prefix, though *discondicere* to be unprofitable, is used by Plautus, and *disconvenire* to disagree, by Horace; but in late L. and Romanic, compounds in *discon-*, expressing the separation of elements of which *con-*, *con-* expressed the junction, became very numerous; many words of this type have come down through Fr. into English, where others have been formed after them: cf. *discoherent*, *discomfit*, *discomfort*, *discommend*, *discompose*, *discompound*, *disconnect*, *disconsolate*, *discontent*, *discontinue*.

In some words beginning with *dis-*, the prefix is *dis-*, the *s* being the initial of the radical (e.g. *disperse*, *dis-singuish*). But by identity of phonetic change, *dis-* here also became *des-* (sometimes reduced to *de-*) in OF., whence also *des-* in ME. as *desperse*, *des-tinctus*; at the Renaissance these were rectified to *dis-*.

The following are the chief senses of *dis-* in Latin and English:

I. As an etymological element. In the senses:

1. 'In twain, in different directions, apart, asunder,' hence 'abroad, away'; as *discernere* to discern, *discurrere* to run, *dislapidare* to lapidate, *dismittere* to dismiss, *dirumpere* to disrupt, *dissentire* to dissent, *distendere* to distend, *dividere* to divide.

2. 'Between, so as to separate or distinguish'; as *dis-judicare* to adjudicate, *dis-legere* to choose with a preference, love.

3. 'Separately, singly, one by one'; as *dinumerare* to dinumerate, *disputare* to dispute.

4. With privative sense, implying removal, aversion, negation, reversal of action (cf. **DE** I. 6), as *disdelectus* unshed, *diffidulare* to unclasp, *disjungere* to disjoin, *dispicere* to dispel, *dissociare* to dissociate, *dissuadere*, *dissuade*.

5. With verbs having already a sense of division, solution, separation, or undoing, the addition of *dis-* was naturally intensive, away, out and out, utterly, exceedingly, 'as in *disperire* to perish utterly, *disputare* to be utterly ashamed, *distendere* to be utterly wearied or disgusted; hence it became an intensive in some other verbs, as *dilaudare* to praise exceedingly, *discupere* to desire vehemently, *dissuadere* to dissuade ardently. In the same way, English has several verbs in which *dis-* adds intensity to words having already a sense of undoing, as in *disalter*, *disaltern*, *disannul*.

II. As a living prefix, with privative force.

(Extended from 4, and like **F** *des-*, used with verbs, substantives, and adjectives, without regard to their origin. 1699 O. WALKER *Oratory* at Some Prepositions there are, which may be prefixed at pleasure, as, *in, dis, re*.)

6. Forming compound verbs (with their derivative sbs., adjs., etc.) having the sense of undoing or reversing the action or effect of the simple verb.

Usually formed by the addition of *dis-* to an existing verb; sometimes, however, formed from a sb. or adj. by prefixing *dis-* and adding a verbal suffix, *-are*, *-ate*, *-ify*, etc.

Most of these formations, including all the more important and permanent, are treated in their alphabetical places as Main words, e.g. **DISAFFIRM**, **DISESTABLISH**, **DISOWN**. Of others, chiefly nonce-words, examples are, *disanagrammatize*, *disangularize*, *disasinate*, *disasinize* (to deprive of asinine nature), *disByronize*, *discompound*, *disdeify*, *disdenominationalize*, *disdub*, *disexcommunicate*, *disshellenize*, *dislegitimate*, *dispantheonize*, *dispapalize*, *dispericraniate*, *disrestore*.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* § 54. 150 In the wordes of him... who calls himself Clarus Bonarius but is unmask'd and \*Disanagrammatized by his fellow who calls him Carulus Scribanus. c. 1830 G. S. FABER *Right Dissert.* (1845) II. 14 The more flowing character, thus ultimately rounded off or \*disangularized, is... denominated Rabbinical Hebrew.

1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 28 Doth he [that asse] desire to be \*disasinated and become man again? 1668 LOWELL *Witchcraft* Prose Wks. 1890 II. 361 Two witches who kept an inn made an ass of a young actor... But one day making his escape... he... was \*disasinated to the extent of recovering his original shape. 1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 45/2 Europe was getting sadly \*dis-Byronized. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xvi. 53 The Papists pourtray Him [God] as an old man and by this means \*disdifile Him. 1870 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 292 The existing system [of education] might be \*disdenominationalized to the utmost extent compatible with the maintenance of... energy in the conduct of the schools.

1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* v. D, I nowe can dubbe a protestant, and eke \*disdubbe agayne. 1647 *Power of Keys* iv. 105 [It] signifies receiving men into the Church, \*disexcommunicating. 1854 GROTE *Greece* II. lxvii. X. 21 During most part of the Peloponnesian war, Cyprus became sensibly \*disshellenized. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. IV. 258 Legitimated in 1673... \*dislegitimated again. 1801 *Paris as it was* II. xlviii. 137 Marat... was... \*pantheonized, that is, interred in the Pantheon. When... reason began to resume her empire, he was \*dispantheonized. 1616 M. A. DE DOMINIS *Motives* 78 A Spectacle... dangerous for Romanists to behold, lest it should presently \*dispapalize them. 1803 LAMB *Lett. to Mr. Manning* (1888) I. 204 Liquor and company... have quite \*dispericraniated me, as one may say. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 224 Old churches which have been restored must be \*dis-restored.

7. With substantives, forming verbs (with their ppl. adjs., etc.) in the senses:

a. To strip off, free or rid of, to bereave or deprive of the possession of (the thing expressed by the sb. element). Examples: *discharacter*, *discrested*, *disennui*, *diseye*, *disfoliated*, *disgeneral*, *disgig*, *disheaven*, *dislawarel*, *dislipped*, *disnosd*, *disnumber*, *disperiwig*, *dispowder*, *disring*, *distrouser*, *diswench*. See also **DISCLOUD**, **DISEDGE**, **DISFROCK**, **DISHORN**, **DISPEOPLE**, **DISQUANTITY**, **DISWORTH**, etc.

1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1596) 131/2 If he did well in so dispreesting and \*discharactering Formosus for such privit offenses. 1887 SWINBURNE *Loecine* III. ii. 66 Discrowned, disorbed, \*discrested. 1849 *Young Lady's Bk.* 363 Many persons... have... run all over the world, to \*disennui themselves. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* 192 We search about the Foot of the Artichoke, and separate or slip off the Suckers or Off-slips... and that is called slipping or \*dis-eying. 1885 *Science* Apr. V. 352 The \*disfoliated forest. 1890 *Star* 26 Nov. 2/7 If Parnell retires, Ireland is enfeebled, and \*disgeneral. 1837 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* (1879) V. 156 Gignamity \*disgigged, one of the saddest predicaments of man! 1889 *Daily News* 6 Dec. 3/1 The effort of 'gignamity' to escape 'disgigging'. 1877 PATMORE *Unknown Eros* (1890) 16 Yet not for this do thou \*disheavened be. 1836 E. HOWARD R. *Keefer* Ivi, To the assistance of the almost \*dislipped master's-mate. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* III. xxvi. 180 Showing me here a \*disnosd Melisendra. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Sept. 2/3 Stating that the coming Congress of Orientalists is \*disnumbered. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gl. IX. vii. She was much heated and \*dispowdered [depondered]. 1836 T. HOOK G. *Gurney* I. iii. 106, I had forgotten to \*dis-ring my finger. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* II. xxxvii. (1893) 508 Mine [attacks of stone] doe strangely \*dis-wench me.

b. To deprive of the character, rank, or title of; as *disanimal*, *disarchbishop*, *disboy* (-ment), *discommittee*, *disconventicle*, *discler*, *disminion*, *disminister*, *disprince*, *disquinox*, *dis-Turk*. See also **DISHISHOP**, **DISHBROTHER**, **DISCHURCH**, **DISMAN**, etc. 1864 *Times* 10 Oct. 7/4 The boy has been so far \*dis-animat'd that his reasoning powers have been roused into

full vitality. 1875 TENNYSON *Q. Mary* IV. ii, We had to \*dis-archbishop and unlord And make you simple Cranmer once again. 1849 \*Discommittee (see **DISJUSTICE**). 1663 O. U. *Parish Ch. no Conventicles* 34 Their little Variations about Modes... will not be of validity to conventicle or \*disconventicle Parochial Churches. 1655 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* VIII. xvi. § 12 Preferring rather... to un-Pastor and \*dis-Elder themselves. 1599 CHAPMAN *Hum. Days* M. Dram. Wks. 1873 I. 73 Neuer was minion so \*disminioned. 1743 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1833) I. 280 (D.) Can you think... him [Lord Orford] so totally \*disministered as to leave all thoughts of what he has been? 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 29 For I was drenched with ooze, and torn with briars... And all one rag, \*disprinc'd from head to heel. 1832 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* v, The most \*disquixotted cavalier that ever hung up his shield. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* II. iii. 54 To \*dis-Turk themselves.

c. To turn out, put out, expel, or dislodge from the place or receptacle implied (cf. **DE** II. 2 b); as *discastle*, *dischest*, *dischoach*, *disroost*. See also **DISHAR**, **DISHENCH**, **DISHOSOM**, **DISCRADLE**, etc.

1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* I. ii. 24 The answer often unseated, and once \*discastled, them. 1579 J. JONES *Preserv.* *Body & Soule* i. xxiv. 45 Apt to out breathe, and to \*dischest the moistures, humors and iuyces of the body. 1629 SHIRLEY *Grateful Servant* II. i, Madam, here is Prince Lodwick Newly \*dischoached. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Christi* VII. App. (1852) 600 To disturb and \*disroost these mischievous rooks.

d. To undo or spoil: as **DISCOMPLEXION**.

8. With adjectives, forming verbs in the sense of: To undo or reverse the quality expressed by the adjective; as **DISABLE**, **disabsolute**, **disgood**, **disnew**.

1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* To Rdr., The variableness of those Men \*disabsolutes all Rules, and limits all Examples. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 25 A dislocation, which so farre \*disgoods the Ordinance, I feare it altogether unhallows it.

9. With a substantive, forming a new substantive expressing the opposite, or denoting the lack or absence, of (the thing in question). Such are: *disaffection*, *disagglomeration*, *discare*, *discharity*, *discircumspection*, *disconcord*, *disgenius*, *dishealth*, *disindivisibility*, *disimagination*. Cf. also **DISEASE**, **DISHONOUR**, etc.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Aug. 12/1 A prince of plain speaking and \*disaffection. 1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XVI. 53 My remarks upon decentralization and \*disagglomeration. 1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 16 A grosse neglect, and ugly \*dis-care of the Publick. a 1868 LD. BROUGHAM in *Hinsdale Garfield & Educ.* (1882) II. 203 The parent of all evil... all \*discharity, all self-seeking. 1671 J. DAVIES *Subtys* i. vi. 12 We meet with many instances of \*discircumspection, weakness, and an excessive credulity. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* *John v.* 22 (1634) 10 Take the earth... in this concord, or this \*disconcord. 1657 REVE *God's Plea* 20 If he look not the better to it, this Genius will be a \*disgenius to him. 1887 *Scot. Congregationalist* Oct. 136 Though suffering from \*dishealth, he was attentive to the sick. 1799 *Spirit Pub. Jnals.* (1800) III. 39 This indivisibility of yours turns out downright \*disindivisibility.

10. Prefixed to adjectives, with negative force; as **DISHONEST**, *dislike*, *disanswerable*, *dispenal*.

1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1596) 328/1 They are not cleane contrary, but \*dislike. 1600 HARLEY *1<sup>st</sup> Voy.* (1810) III. 13 Nothing \*disanswerable to expectation. 1604 *Supplic. Masse Priests* § 2 Through the benefite of the \*dispenall use or toleration of their Religion.

¶ In Florio's Italian-Engl. Dictionary (esp. in ed. 1611), a large number of words in *dis-* are coined to render It. words in *dis-*, *s-*. Besides those elsewhere dealt with, the following occur:

*Disabound*, *disabondare*; *disapostled*, *disapostolato*; *disbolden*, *disboldare*; *discountiered*, *discontinginate*; *discurper*, *discurpare*; *disclips*, *disclissare*; *disdury*, *disduriare*; *disgianted*, *disgiantito*; *disgreaten*, *disgrandire*; *dissharish*, *disshariare*; *disdumble*, *disdumiliare*; *disimplastar*, *disimplastare*; *disinpuerish*, *disinpuerishare*; *dislanguage*, *dislanguage*; *disobstinate*, *disostinare*; *dispearle*, *disperlare*; *dispoeted*, *dispoetato*; *dispupill*, *dispupillare*; *dispurpose sb.*, *disproposito*; *disruded*, *disrullanto*; *disuermillion*, *disuermilliare*; *disuigor*, *disuigorire*; *diswhiten*, *disbiancare*; *diswoman d.*, *sfeminato*.

**Dis-**, abbreviation of **DISCOUNT**; † also of L. *disputabilis* proper for disputation (see quot.).

1574 M. STOKES in *Peacock Stat. Cambridge* (1841) App. A. p. xiv, One of the Bedels must... proclaime thorder of their standyng... upon the Dis Dayes... Yf it be Dys, then... from one of the Clocke untill fyve.

**Disability** (disabi-liti). [f. **DISABLE** a., after *able*, *ability*.]

1. Want of ability (to discharge any office or function); inability, incapacity, impotence. b. An instance of this. (Now rare in gen. sense.)

1580 LUTON *Synqila* 130 His disability to performe his promise. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* (1790) VI. 2038 Their whole frame trembling and paralytic, attended with a disability of raising their heads. 1856 LEVER *Martins of Cro'M.* 205 A disability to contest the prizes of life even with such as Mr. Massingbred. 1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* IV. xxxix. 364 Crippled by the disability of its oldest native helper.

b. 1645 MILTON *Colaster*. Wks. (1847) 22/1 Disabilities to perform what was covenanted. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* II. II. xxi. (R.), Bringing on the inconveniences, disabilities, pains and mental disorders spoken of. 1844 *Westm. Rev.* II. 194 The author labours under many disabilities for making a good book.

c. Pecuniary inability or want of means.

1644 JAB. I *Sp.* in A. Wilson *Life* (1653) 267 My disabilities are increased by the Charge of my Sonnes journey into Spain. 1648 BOYER *Seraph. Love* (1660) 23. 1701 J. LAW *Conn. Trade* (1751) 72 It [Taxing] leaves a disability equal, and in proportion to its weight. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ.*



*Art 18* What would you say to the lord of an estate who complained to you of his poverty and disabilities?

2. Incapacity in the eye of the law, or created by the law; a restriction framed to prevent any person or class of persons from sharing in duties or privileges which would otherwise be open to them; legal disqualification.

1641 *Termes de la Ley* 118 b, Disability is when a man... by any... cause is disabled or made incapable to doe, to inherit, or to take... advantage of a thing which otherwise he might have had or done. 1765-9 *BLACKSTONE COMM.* (1793) 554 The next legal disability is want of age. a 1832 *MACKINTOSH France* in 1815 Wks. 1846 III. 193 Of all the lessons of history, there is none more evident in itself... than that persecutions, disabilities, exclusions—all systematic wrong to great bodies of citizens,—are sooner or later punished. 1832 *Hr. MARTINEAU Ireland* 117 The law has at length emancipated us from our civil disabilities. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 11 His eagerness to remove the disabilities under which the professors of his religion lay.

† **Dis'able**, *a. Obs.* [DIS-10.] Unable; incapable; impotent.

14. *Certain Balades, Lenoxy* (R.). Consider that my coming is disable To write to you. 1598 *DRAYTON Heroic. Ep.* *Rich. II. to Isabel*, As my disable and unworthy Hand Never had Power, belonging to command. 1615 *MARKHAM Eng. Housew.* Pref. This imperfect offer may come to you weak and disable. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* II. Add. § 12. 98 To forgive debts to disable persons, to pay debts for them.

**Disable** (dis-ə'b'l), *v.* Also 5 *dysable*, 6-7 *dishable*. [f. DIS-8 + ABLE *a.*]

1. *trans.* To render unable or incapable; to deprive of ability, physical or mental, to incapacitate. *Const. from*, formerly to, *for*, or with *inf.*

1548 *GEST Pr. Masse* 89 Lesse hys fyrst offering... be disabled to the full contentation of syn. 1574 *J. DEE in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 34 My father was disabled for leaving unto me due maintenance. a 1602 *W. PERKINS Cases Counc.* (1619) 328 Immoderate excesses, whereby we are utterly disabled from these... duties. a 1627 *W. SCLATER Romans IV* (1650) 127 We are wilfully disabled to performance. 1773-84 *COOK Voy.* 1790-IV. 1534 Incumbered by many garments... which must disable them to exert their strength in the day of battle. 1848 *HAMPDEN Banqpt. Lect.* Intro. (ed. 3) 20 Men... are disabled from understanding what they have been taught to condemn. 1885 *Ld. SELBORNE in Law Rep.* 28 Ch. Div. 361 The Plaintiff... by selling the property... disables himself from doing that which by his pleadings he offers to do.

b. *spec.* To render (a man, animal, ship, etc.) incapable of action or use by physical injury or bodily infirmity; to cripple.

1491 *CANTON Vilas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 204 b/1, I am all dysabled of my membres. 1583 *STANLEYSTON Aeneis* II. (Arb.) 63 Thee Gods thee cittyte dishable. c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn.* lvi, Strength by limping way disabled. 1606 *G. WOODCOCKE* tr. *Hist. Iustine* 576 His continual sickness... was like to disable the government, and sway of so high a place. 1712 *HEARNE Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 296 My writing hand hath been disabled by a sprain. 1745 *P. THOMAS Jnrl. Anson's Voy.* 283 A Wound in his Breast by a Musket-ball... disabled him at present. c 1790 *WILLOCK Voy.* 56 We were struck by a sea, which totally disabled us. 1893 *Weekly Notes* 85½ A member being permanently disabled by an accident.

† c. To injure, impair, or render less able in some capacity; to deprive of the use of (some faculty, power, or possession). *Const. in, of. Obs.*

1604 *JAS. I Countrebl.* (Arb.) 110 How you are by this custome disabled in your goods. 1623 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 435 All things that deprive or disable the debtor in any of these, do weaken and lessen his means. 1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 292 He... disabled them of sixteen thousand good horses.

2. *spec.* To incapacitate legally; to pronounce legally incapable; to hinder or restrain (any person or class of persons) from performing acts or enjoying rights which would otherwise be open to them; to disqualify.

1285 in *Paston Lett.* No. 883. III. 316 Piers, Bishop of Exeter... with other dyvers his rebelles and traytours disabled and atteynted by the... High Court of Parliament. 1584 in *Vicary's Anatomie* (1888) App. iii. 156 Doctour Bentley & doctour Yakesley... examyners Admytted to habile or disable suche as practise phisik & Surgery in London. 1612 *DAVIES Why Ireland.* (ed. 1747) 105 The Irish were disabled to bring any action at the Common Law. 1632 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 111 M<sup>r</sup> Tuke the elder was found 100<sup>l</sup> for this contempt, and to be imprisoned and disabled in their testimony for ever. 1637 *Decree Star Chamb.* § 19 in *Milton's Areop.* (Arb.) 18 Vpon paine of being for euer disabled of the vse of a Presse or printing-house. 1678 *JUTTRELL Brief Ref.* (1857) I. 4 An act... disabling papists from sitting in either house of parliament. 1700 *Ibid.* IV. 673 Papists, by the Act of Settlement, are disabled to inherit the crown. 1852 *Ld. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* xvii. 274 Statutory provisions disabling the Judges from sitting in the House of Commons.

3. To pronounce incapable; hence, to disparage, depreciate, detract from, belittle; *refl.* to depreciate one's own competence or fitness for an appointment or honour (chiefly as a conventional tribute to modesty). *arch. or Obs.*

a 1529 *SKELTON Replie.* 26 Our glorious lady to disable And heinously on her to bable. c 1555 *HARRISFIELD Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 92 That... presume so far to disable... disgrace and infame this marriage. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* iv. 1. 34 Farewell Monsieur Traueller... disable all the benefits of your owne Countre: be out of love with your nativite. 1619 *Crt. & Times Jas. I* (1849) II. 142 He disabled himself dyvers ways, but specially, that he thought himself unworthy to sit in that place. 1709 *STRYPE Ann. Ref.* I. xcvi. 294 When Sir Edward Rogers... had recommended him to

the house to be their speaker, and Williams [the speaker recommended] had disabled himself, Cecil... required him to take the place. 1763 [see *DISABLING ppl. a.*]

† 4. To make or pronounce of no force or validity.

1551 *HULOET*, Disable, or refuse, or reject, *ocquinsco*. 1584 *R. SCOT Discov. Witcher.* II. iii. 18 The depositions of manie women at one instant are disabled as insufficient in law. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy. I.* 221 (R.) Neither mean I to aouch... ne to disable or confute those things which... have bene reported. 1665 *GLANVILLE Sceptis Sci.* 53 Some few of whose charges against Aristotle our Author indeavours to defeat and disable. 1693 *Apol. Clergy Scot.* 25 The Council may stop and disable the Laws.

**Dis'able**, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] The act of disabling; disablement.

1827 *SIR J. BARRINGTON Pers. Sk.* II. 16 A disarm is considered the same as a disable.

**Disabled** (dis-ə'b'ld), *ppl. a.* [f. *DISABLE v.* + -ED.] Rendered incapable of action or use, *esp.* by physical injury; incapacitated: see the verb.

1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Crosse* iii, I am in all a weak disabled thing. 1695 *London Gaz.* No. 3142½ He saw off the Durces a disabled Ship. 1725 *POPE Odys.* III. 381 Shatter'd vessels, and disabled oars. 1837 *Hr. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer.* III. 190 The families of intemperate or disabled men.

**Disablement** (dis-ə'b'lmēt), [f. as prec. + -MENT.]

1. The action of disabling; the fact or condition of being disabled.

1684 *PH. HENRY Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 322, I heard of y<sup>e</sup> Death of Mr. Jo. Tho... after several years disablement. a 1716 *SOUTH Serm.* V. iv. 182 (T.) This is only an interruption of the acts, rather than any disablement of the [intellectual judging] faculty. 1806 *W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev.* IV. 230 This practice brings on diseases of the foot and ankles, and disablement for military service. 1853 *GROTE Greece* II. lxxxv. XI. 249 Encouraged by the evident disablement of their enemies. 1884 *Law Times* 27 Sept. 356½ Compulsory assurance... against sickness and disablement.

2. The imposition of a legal disability.

1485 *Act 1 Hen. VII in Materials Hist. Hen. VII* (Rolls) I. 120 Actes of attainder, forfeiture, and disablement. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 35 § 2 The said acte of Atteyndre... or any other things to the disablement of the said Gilbert and of his heirez. a 1626 *BACON Observ. Libel* in 1592 (T.), The penalty... was... disablement to take any promotion, or to exercise any charge. 1680 *BAXTER Answ. Stillingfl.* iv. 26 By Imprisonment, Banishment, or Death, or such Disablement.

† **Disa'bleness**, *Obs.* [f. *DISABLE a.* + -NESS.]

1. Inability, incapacity.

1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb.* (1623) 65 A disableness to bow downe his necke. 1665 *WITHER Lord's Prayer* 122 A natural disableness to do any good.

2. The state of being disabled or injured.

1666 *PERVVS Diary* 4 July, Many of our ships coming in with very small disableness.

**Disabler** (dis-ə'b'lsr), [f. *DISABLE v.* + -ER.] One who or that which disables. (By Puttenham used for the figure *meiosis* in rhetoric, expressing disparagement: cf. *DISABLE v.* 3.)

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* III. xvii. (Arb.) 195 Such speech is by the figure *Meiosis* or the disabler spoken of hereafter in the place of sententious figures. *Ibid.* III. xix. 227 We call him the Disabler or figure of Extenuation.

**Disabling** (dis-ə'b'lin), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb *DISABLE*, *q.v.*

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 30 Preamble, The said atteyndre and disabling of the said Gervys. 1555 *AMP. PARKER Pa. lxxix.* 188 They did it cast, to my disabling. 1658-9 *Newton's Diary* (1828) III. 248, I was against utter disabling in the other case, because I would not have you meddle with after Parliaments.

**Disabling**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That disables: see the verb.

1756 *Monitor I.* xxxii. 293 Must that fire... be smothered by disabling clauses in statutes? 1763 *HARDWICKE* in *Ld. Campbell Chancellors* (1857) VI. cxxxvii. 288, I made all the dutiful, grateful, but disabling speeches that became me. 1832 *LEWIS Use & Ab. Pol. Terms* xv. 142 The absence of a disabling law. 1856 *MRS. BROWNING Answ. Leigh* II. 501 The creaking of the door... Which let upon you such disabling news.

† **Disabridge**, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS-6.] *trans.* To undo the abridgement of; to lengthen out.

1592 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas, Tri. Faith* III. xi, Hee, whose life the Lord did dis-abridge... The most religious matchless Ezechias.

**Disabusal** (dis-əbi'zāl), [f. *DISABUSE v.* + -AL; after *abusal*.] The action of disabusing; = *DISABUSE sb.*

1876 *MRS. WHITNEY Sights & Ins.* II. iii. 364 Whatever... she risked in her own disabusal by taking a course that should make all plain.

† **Disabusse**, *sb. Obs.* [f. DIS-9 + ABUSE *sb.*, under influence of *DISABUSE v.*] The act of disabusing, or fact of being disabused.

1620 *SHELTON Quix.* IV. xxxiii. 253 I am aggrieved that this Disabusse hath happened so late unto me. 1700 *ASTRY tr. Saavedra-Farazdo* I. 339 Disabusse is the Son of Truth.

**Disabuse** (dis-əbi'z), *v.* [f. DIS-6 + ABUSE *v.*]

1. *trans.* To free from abuse, error, or mistake (see *ABUSE v.* 4 b, *sb.* a); to relieve from fallacy or deception; to undeceive.

1611 *COTGR., Desabuser*, to disabuse, to rid from abuses. 1653 *WALTON Angler* 6, I hope in time to disabuse you and make the contrary appear evidently. 1665 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* I. Intro. 7 To... disabuse our minds from those false Images. 1732 *POPE Ess. Man* II. 14 [Man] still by himself abus'd, or disabus'd. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 136 It remains for Clement VII to disabuse men of their alarms.

1872 *MINTO Eng. Prose Lit.* Intro. 24 To disabuse their minds of the idea that the one is wrong, the other right.

2. As an intensive of *abuse*: To mar, spoil, misuse. *Sc.* 1825-80 in *JAMIESON*.

Hence **Disabus'd**, *ppl. a.*

1621 *COTGR., Desabus'd*, disabused; unblinded; deliv'ed of errors, rid from abuses. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exemp.* xii. § 20 Wise and disabused persons.

† **Disaccept**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-6 + ACCEPT *v.*] *trans.* To refuse acceptance to, not to accept; to decline.

1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xlvii. (1739) 77 It had formerly made many fair proffers of service to this Island, but it was disaccepted.

† **Disacceptable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-10.] Not acceptable, unacceptable.

1687 *SETTLE Refl. Dryden* 63 Yet I hope my instructions... may not be wholly disacceptable.

† **Disacceptance**, *Obs.* [f. *DISACCEPT v.*, after *acceptance*.] Refusal to accept, non-acceptance.

1642 *O. SEDGWICK Eng. Preserv.* 36 Particular and exclusive actings... serve only to the disacceptance of the workes. a 1652 *J. SMITH Sel. Disc.* vii. 351 God's acceptance or disacceptance of things is... proportionable to his judgment. 1780 *S. SEWALL Diary* 23 July (1882) III. 258 Gave the Govt. £500 only... He sent it back with a Note expressing his Disacceptance.

**Disaccommodate** (dis-ə'kɒmə'deɪt), *v.* ? *Obs.* [f. DIS-6 + ACCOMMODATE *v.*] *trans.* To put to inconvenience, to incommode; the reverse of to ACCOMMODATE.

1611 *COTGR., Desaccommoder*, to disaccommodate. 1640 *J. ROUS Diary* (Camden) 96 It may not only disaccommodate, but occasion the hurte... of many of his Majesties subjects. 1767 *WARBURTON Lett.* (1809) 394, I hope this will not disaccommodate you. 1826 *Southey in Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 330 The neck and the hands... were disaccommodated with a haircloth tippet and haircloth gloves.

**Disaccommodation** (dis-ə'kɒmə'deɪt-fən), ? *Obs.* [n. of action f. prec.: cf. ACCOMMODATION and DIS-9.] The action of disaccommodating or condition of being disaccommodated; want of accommodation; unsuitableness; disagreement.

1619 *NAUMTON in Fortesc. Papers* 95 'The Venetians' disaccommodations with the Pope. 1660 *BLOUNT Boscobel* 37 John... acquainted Mr. Whitgreave... that His Majesty was return'd to Boscobel, and the disaccommodation he had there. 1662 *PETTY Taxes* 23 Too great a confinement... and withall a disaccommodation in the time of the work. 1677 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* II. ix. 217 According to the accommodation or disaccommodation of them [the places] to such Calamities. *Ibid.* IV. v. 332 The least disproportion or disaccommodation of one to the other would spoil the whole Work.

† **Disacompany**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-6 + ACCOMPANY *v.*] *trans.* To cease to accompany or frequent; to deprive of one's company. Hence † **Disacompanied**, *ppl. a.*, deprived of company; unaccompanied; unfrequented; companionless.

1598 *FLORIO, Scomersare*, to disacompanie, to vnfrequent. *Conversations*, a disacompanying, an vnfrequenting. 1618 *DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1621) 20 To come disacompanied was for neither [life nor honour]. 1631 *Celestina* XXI. 201 Tell me what hast thou done with my daughter? where hast thou bestow'd her? who shall accompany my disacompanied habitation?

**Disaccord** (dis-ə'kɒrd), *sb.* [f. DIS-9 + ACCORD *sb.*; after *disaccord* vb.: cf. F. *disaccord*.] The reverse of accord or harmony; disagreement, variance.

1809 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) II. 132 Upon the ground of his disaccord with their principles of politics. 1871 *FARRAR With. Hist.* ii. 62 It was in flagrant disaccord with the ideal of the Society in the bosom of which it rose. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Oct. 436½ There is no disaccord between what he is at the outset and what he becomes.

**Disaccord** (dis-ə'kɒrd), *v.* [ME. *disacorde-n*, a. OF. *desa(c)order*, f. *des-*, DIS-4 + a(c)order to ACCORD, after *desa(c)cord* sb. (12th c. in *Hatzl. Darm.*)] *intr.* To be out of accord or harmony; to be at discord, to disagree; to refuse assent.

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. (R.), Trewly presence and predestinacion in nothing disaccorden. c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* xix And if it disacorde to by demynge, þanne it ys to be to loken whether it be helpe and profitable. *Ibid.* xi Opyñ þinge ys þat qualytes er to be despyssed whenne þey disacord for þeir mein. 1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* IV. 111 From which also not muche disaccordeth the other place of the Apostle above alleged. 1566 *SPENSER F. Q.* vi. iii. 7 A noble Lord... sought her to affy to a great prey; but she did disaccord, Ne could her liking to his love apply. 1805 *Monthly Mag.* X. 147 This disaccords with the precise date. 1874 *MIVART Contemp. Evol.* (1876) 210 An action... which disaccords with the action of blind chance.

**Disaccordance**, *rare.* [f. *DISACCORD v.*, after *accordance*: cf. OF. *desaccord*.] Disagreement; = *DISACCORD sb.*

1862 *T. A. TROLLOPE Marietta* II. viii. 127 A line of action so wholly in disaccordance with Tuscan ideas. 1891 *E. & D. GERARD Sensitive Plant* III. xi. 76 Had her own feelings been all along in disaccordance to her mother's verdict?

**Disaccordant** (dis-ə'kɒrd-ənt), *a. rare.* [a. F. *disaccordant*, AF. *disaccordant* (14th c. in *Godef.*), pr. pple. of *desaccorder* to DISACCORD.] Not agreeing, not in accord.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* v. c. 75 It is disaccordaunt vnto other wryters. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xix. (1848) 206 Built up an idol of all elements Most disaccordant.



† **Disaccount**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-6, 7 + ACCOUNT *v.* or *sb.*] *trans.* To strike out of an account or reckoning.

1640 EARL CORK in Sir R. Boyle's *Diary* Ser. 1. (1886) V. 160 That 150<sup>l</sup> is by him to be repaid and disaccounted.

**Disacoustom** (disäkr'stöm), *v.* In 5 **dysac-**. [a. OF. *desacoustumer*, *desacostumer* (12-13th c.), mod.F. *désacoustumer*, f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *acostumer*, *accoustumer* to ACCOUSTOM.]

1. *trans.* To render (a thing) no longer customary; to disuse, break off (a habit or practice). *arch.*

1484 CANTON *Curiall* 3 He shal dine . . . and . . . soupe in suche facon that he shal dysacoustume hys time and hys maner of luyng. 1594 CONSTABLE *Diana* viii. 1. And I though disacoustuming my Muse . . . May one day raise my stile as others use. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-Martyr* 45 Those stiles, which Christian humilitie hath made them dis-acoustume and leave off. 1814 CARY *Pante*, *Paradise* xvi. 11 With greeting such as Rome was first to bear, But since hath disacoustom'd.

2. To render (a person) unaccustomed or unused to something (to which he was previously accustomed); to cause to lose a habit. *Const. to, †from.*

1530 PALSGR. 517/2 For one that is disacoustumed, it is a great payne to be brought in good order. 1636 E. DACRES tr. *Machiavel's Disc. Livy* I. xvii. 90 Sufficient, to disacoustume them to the ill, and accoustume them thoroughly to the good. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas Ho. Medicis* 306 The people might be disacoustom'd from exercising them. 1836 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 271 Such application insensibly disacoustom'd us to the use of our reason. 1881 H. JAMES *Portr. Lady* xxxii. Disacoustomed to living with an invalid.

Hence **Disacoustomed** *ppl. a.*; **Disacoustomedness**; also **Disacoustomance** (*obs.*), disuse.

1502 ARD. *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxii. 299 Moeyunge the helpe of god hym to dyscoustume, unto the whiche dyscoustumance be not many comyn in the space of .xx. or .xxx. yerres. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iv. (1622) 412 Some long disacoustom'd paines. 1632 SHERWOOD, *Disacoustumance*, *desacoustumance*. 1835 SOUTHEY *Tale Paragony* iii. 46 How strangely to her disacoustom'd ear Came even the accents of her native tongue!

**Disacidify** (disäsi'difoi), *v. rare.* [DIS-6.] *trans.* To do away with the acidity of.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

† **Disacknowledge**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. next; cf. ACKNOWLEDGE *sb.*] The act of disacknowledging; non-acknowledgement.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. ix. (1632) 536 The most ordinary assurance I take of my people, is a kinde of disacknowledge or neglect.

**Disacknowledge** (disäkn'ledz), *v.* [f. DIS-6 + ACKNOWLEDGE *v.*] *trans.* To refuse to acknowledge; to renounce, disown.

1598 FLORIO, *Scondere*, to disacknowledge. *Scondiuto*, disacknowledged, forgotten. 1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* I. II. xiv. (1635) 187 These violent opinions I altogether disacknowledge. 1692 SOUTH 12 *Serm.* (1697) I. 108 By words and oral expressions verbally to deny, and disacknowledge it. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lxvii. I disinherit, I disacknowledge you. 1859 TROLLOPE *Bertrams* II. v. 75 You are not the man to disacknowledge the burden.

Hence **Disacknowledging** *vbl. sb.*; also **Disacknowledger**, one who disacknowledges; **Disacknowledgement**, the fact of disacknowledging. 1650 B. *Discollimium* 8 No . . . conscientious Subject ought to obey such a Power . . . with an acknowledgement of its Authority, or without a disacknowledgement of it. a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. ii. 135 (R.) A disacknowledging or rejecting the due government. 1661 Bp. SANDERSON *Episc.* (1673) 55 A disacknowledgment of the Kings Authority and Supremacy Ecclesiastical. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure-footing* 101 Disacknowledgers of Tradition.

**Disacquaint**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. DIS-6 + ACQUAINT *v.*] *trans.* To make no longer acquainted; to estrange; to render unfamiliar (quot. 1567). Hence **Disacquainted** *ppl. a.*

1549 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi. 16 Ye must now disacquaint and estrange yourselves from the sour old wine of Moses lawe. 1567 DRANT *Horace's Epist.* vi. D j. Seeke how to chase that grieue away to make it disacquainted. 1635 QUARLES *Emblems* i. viii. (1718) 33 When disacquainted sense becomes a stranger, And takes no knowledge of an old disease. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* ii. 89 This kind of dealing . . . will in a little time dis-acquaint the Soul with them, and make the Soul and them strangers one to another.

**Disacquaintance** (disäkwäntäns). ? *Obs.* [f. prec., after *acquaintance*: cf. DIS-9.] The state of being disacquainted; want of acquaintance; unfamiliarity.

1589 PUTTENHAM *English Poetrie* iii. ix. (Arb.) 169 The strangeness . . . proceeds but of noultie and disacquaintance with our eares. 1672 BAXTER in *Life of Alline* (1838) I. 3 Men's strangeness and disacquaintance with those that are good. 1830 LAMB *Lett. to Gilman* Wks. (1856) 165 The innocent taste of which [milk-porridge] I am anxious to re-new after half a century's disacquaintance.

**Disacrone**: see next.

**Disacryl** (disäkr'il). *Chem.* [f. DIS- (implying disintegration or dissolution) + ACRYL.] A white flocculent substance into which acrolein changes when kept for some time. Called also *disacrone*. Also attrib., as *disacryl resin*, a resinous matter similarly formed.

1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 336 Acrolein when kept . . . changes sometimes . . . into a resinous matter, disacryl resin. Disacryl is a white, tasteless, inodorous powder which becomes strongly electrical by friction.

† **Disadapt**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—°. [f. DIS-6 + ADAPT *v.*] *trans.* To render unfit. Hence **Disadapted** *ppl. a.*, **Disadapting** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Desagencer*, to disadapt, disadapt. *Ibid.*, *Desagencé*, disadapted, disadusted. *Ibid.*, *Desagencement*, a disadapting, disadusting.

† **Disadjust**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-6 + ADJUST *v.*] *trans.* To undo the adjustment of; to unsettle, disturb. Hence **Disadjusted** *ppl. a.*, **Disadjusting** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR. [see prec.] 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.*, *On Night* II. (1748) 50 When the Thoughts are once disadjusted, why are they not always in Confusion?

† **Disadmonish**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-6 + ADMONISH *v.*] *trans.* To dissuade, to disadvise.

1611 COTGR., *Desadmonesté*, disadmonished, or dissuaded. 1847-78 in HALLIWELL.

† **Disadorn**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-6 + ADORN *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of adornment; to disfigure.

1598 FLORIO, *Disbrauare*, to disadorn or spoile of brauerie. 1611 G. SANDYS *Ornith. Met.* ix. (1626) 176 My brow . . . [he] disadornes: By breaking one of my ingaged homes. a 1799 CONGREVE *Homers Hymn Venus* (T.), She saw grey hairs begin to spread, Deform his beard, and disadorn his head.

† **Disadvauce**, *v.* *Obs.* [ME. *disavaunce*, a. OF. *desavaner* to repel, push back, hinder (14th c. in Godef.), f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *avancer* to ADVANCE (q.v. for non-etymological change of *a-* to *ad-*).]

1. *trans.* To check the advance of, hinder from advancing, drive back, cause to retreat.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 462 (511) Right for to spoken of an ordennance, How we þe Grekes myghte disavaunce. c 1450 *Merlin* 658 To disavaunce the Emperour, and by-reve hym the way to Oston. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 131 The more they sail southward, the more they advance the Antartick, and disvaunce the Artick [pole].

b. To draw back; to lower (anything put forward).

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. iii. 8 That forced him his shield to disavaunce. *Ibid.* iv. iv. 7 Which th' other seeing can his course relent, And vaunted speare eftsoones to disavaunce. 1612 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. vii. (1632) 533 Hee displayed his Ensignes, till for the French Kings loue he was content to dis-advauce them.

2. *fig.* To hinder from advancement, progress, or promotion; to throw back; to cast into a lower condition or position.

a 1430 HOCCEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1358 He slipirly stant whom that thow [Fortune] enhauncest. For sodeynly thow hym disavauncest. c 1450 *Merlin* 250 Men . . . hadden grete drede that for the faute of her prowess that holy cherche and cristin feith were disavaunced. 1530 PALSGR. 517/2, I disavaunce, I disallowe or hynder, *je desavance*. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1890) II. 102 The daughters . . . be dis-avaunced and abased.

3. *intr.* To cease to advance, stop short.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* II. iii. But when they saw their Lords bright cognizance Shine in his face, soon did they disavaunce, And some unto him kneel, and some about him dance.

Hence **Disadvancing** *vbl. sb.*, retrogression.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 13 The [the stars'] advancements and disadvancings.

**Disadvantage** (disädvantédz), *sb.* Also 4-6 **des-**, 5 **dys-**. [ME. *des-*, *disavauntage*, a. F. *dés-avantage* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *avantage* ADVANTAGE.]

1. Absence or deprivation of advantage; an unfavourable condition or circumstance.

1530 PALSGR. 213/2 Disavauntage, *desavauntage*. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* II. iii. 36 Him did you leave vn-seconded by you, To looke vpon the hideous God of Warre, In dis-advantage. 1607 — *Cor.* i. vi. 49 Martius we have at dis-advantage fought And did retyre to win our purpose. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xii. (1840) 199 Never could the Christian religion be showed to Pagans . . . on more disadvantages. 1751 JOHNSON *Ramblor* No. 120 ¶ 3 Every condition has its disadvantages. 1782 COWPER *Lett.* 7 Mar. You must have seen her to a disadvantage. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* II. ii. Her regret of the many disadvantages under which he laboured. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 85 A noble nature should not be re-venge by taking at a disadvantage one as good as himself.

2. Detriment, loss, or injury to interest; diminution of or prejudice to credit or reputation.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 351 Whoso synnep for advantage of himself, his synne makþ disavantage of þat þat he weneþ turne to good. 1387 TREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 161 Children leueþ Freynsch & construeþ & turneþ an Englysch, & habbeþ leuþ by avantage in on syde, & desavantage yn another. 1488-9 *Act & Hen. VII.* c. 22 Your seid liegemen . . . susteyn and bere grete losses hinderaunce and disavantage. 1618 NAUMTON in *Forrest. Paper* 68 They speake there all they can to the disadvantage of our nation. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 431 Some disadvantages we endure and paine, Till now not known. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 136 ¶ 3, I . . . never speak Things to any Man's Disadvantage. 1755 JOHNSON *s.v.* He sold to disadvantage. 18 . . . BANCROFT (Webster 1864) They would throw a construction on his conduct to his disadvantage before the public. *Mod.* Having to realize on a falling market we had to sell to disadvantage.

**Disadvantage**, *v.* [f. prec. sb.: cf. ADVANTAGE *v.*, and F. *désavantage-r* (1507 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *désavantage* *sb.*] *trans.* To cause disadvantage to; to place in an unfavourable position; to affect unfavourably.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 262 Canulus . . . knew that the pollicie of his adversarie wolde muche disadvantage him. 1579-80 NORTH *Pittarch* (1676) 951 He . . . made their lands waste, to disadvantage their enemies

by so much the more. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 73 Sun and wind cannot disadvantage you. 1731 FIELDING *et. Writers* III. vi. You will be disadvantaged by the discovery. 1871 BROWNE *Baldust.* 414 Yet faltering too. As somehow disadvantaged, should they strive.

Hence **Disadvantaged** *ppl. a.*, **Disadvantaging** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Desavantageé*, disadvantaged. 1646 SALT-MAKSH *Smoke in Temple* 2 To the advantaging or dis-advantaging the cause. 1648 BOWLE *Scraps Love* x. (1700) 58 Their . . . disadvantaged Beauty is made the Compliment and Hyperbole of that Quality. 1879 H. SERENGER *Data of Ethics* xi. § 69. 188 The uniform principle has been that the ill-adapted, disadvantaged in the struggle for existence, shall bear the consequent evils.

† **Disadvantageable**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. DISADVANTAGE, after *advantageable*: cf. DIS-10.] Attended by disadvantage; disadvantageous, prejudicial.

1597-8 BACON *Ess.* *Expense* (Arb.) 54 Hastie selling is commonly as disadvantageable as interest. 1613 F. ROBERTS *Revenue Gospel* 116 It is very disadvantageable to the glorie of God and salvation of men. 1631 Bp. WENGE *Quietus* 127 A disadvantageable peace is to be preferred before a just war.

Hence † **Disadvantageably** *adv.* *Obs.*, in a disadvantageous manner, to the disadvantage or prejudice (of any one).

1627 LISANDER & Cal. x. 222 Hee had . . . spoken so disadvantageably of her.

**Disadvantageous** (disädvant'edz), *a.* Also 7-8 **-ious**. [f. DIS-10 + ADVANTAGEOUS, perh. after F. *désavantageux* (15-16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).] Attended with or occasioning disadvantage; unfavourable, prejudicial.

1603 HOLLAND *Pittarch's Mor.* 168 To enter into some disadvantageous promise. 1608 T. MORTON *Pream. Encounter* 70 Intolerably disadvantageous vnto the Romish part. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* vi. Harold (1847) 156/2 The English were in a streight disadvantageous place. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* III. ii. We are obliged to bring our hero on the stage in a much more disadvantageous manner than we could wish. 1861 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Old Age* Wks. (Bohn) III. 131 The creed of the street is, Old Age is not disgraceful, but immensely disadvantageous. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 8. 684 To consent to a disadvantageous peace.

b. Tending to the disadvantage or discredit of the person or thing in question; unfavourable; derogatory, depreciative, disparaging. ? *Obs.*

1663 COWLEY *Ode Restoration* viii. Seen . . . in that ill disadvantageous Light, With which misfortune strives 't abuse our sight. 1709 SWIFT *T. Tub Apol.*, Fixes . . . a disadvantageous Character upon those who never deserved it. a 1776 HUME *Ess.* *Princ. Govt.* (R.), Whatever disadvantageous sentiments we may entertain of mankind. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. 69 Herodian concurs with Dio in his disadvantageous representation of the civilisation . . . among the Caledonian clans.

**Disadvantageously**, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-ly*.] In a disadvantageous manner; with disadvantage; to the disadvantage of the person or thing in question; unfavourably, prejudicially.

1611 COTGR., *Desadvantageusement*, disadvantageously. 1631 *Star Chambr. Cases* (Camden) 20 It hath fallen out to be heard disadvantageously for some. 1666 tr. *De Mont's Voy. Levant* 353 You have spoken disadvantageously of the Government before a Guardian. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II.* (1847) II. ii. 49 The question was opened disadvantageously for the court. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 47 That national indifference to social philosophy, in which we compare so disadvantageously with the first nations of the continent.

**Disadvantageousness**. [f. as prec. + *-ness*.] The quality of being disadvantageous; unfavourableness.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1782 TYERS *Rhaps. on Pope* 5 (T.) This disadvantageousness of figure he converted . . . into a perpetual spur to . . . deliver himself from scorn.

† **Disadventure**, *Obs.* [ME. *disaventure*, a. OF. *desaventure*, *desadventure* (in Godef.), f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *aventure* ADVENTURE.] Misadventure, mischance, mishap, misfortune.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 366 (415) If I, thurgh my disadventure, Had lov'd other hym or Achilles. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* II. ii. With streames to and fro, And tempestes greete, and sore disadventure. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 214 It is accounted more to disadventure than to sinne. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. i. 45 For never knight, that dared warlike deed, More luckless disadventures did amate. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. a.) 275 Barames a noble Persian by hap escaped, but not a second disadventure.

† **Disadventurous**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 6 **disadventurous**, **disaventurous**. [f. prec., after ADVENTUROUS: cf. *obs.* F. *desaventureux* (in Cotgr. 1611).] Unfortunate, disastrous.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. ix. 11 And who most trustes in arme of fleshly might . . . Doth soonest fall in disadventurous fight. 1591 — *M. Hubbard* 100 For to weve olde at home in idleness, Is disadventurous, and quite fortuneless. 1596 — *F. Q.* iv. viii. 51 An hard mishap and disadventurous case Him chaunst. 1700 ROWE *Tamerl.* I. i. 263 The Merit of his Virtue hardly match'd With disadventurous Chance.

† **Disadvest**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—°. [a. OF. *desadvestir*, f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *advestir* to ADVEST.]

1611 COTGR., *Desadvestir*, to disseise, disadvest, dispossesse, disinherit.

Hence † **Disadvesture**.

1611 COTGR., *Desadvest*, a disseisin, dispossession, disadvesture, disinheriting.



**Disadvise** *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + ADVISE.]

1. *trans.* To give advice against (an action or course); to advise that (it) should not be done.

1636 LD. WENTWORTH *Let.* in *Carte Ormonde* (1735) 14, I must in any case disadvantage it, till you hear further from me. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* iv. 149 Thorin demanded herein the opinion of the principal Gepades, who plainly disadvantaged it. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* iv. iv. I should disadvantage the bringing any such action. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Roberts Mem.* I. 216 Every one of his friends has disadvantaged the measure. 1882 C. EDWARDS tr. *Leopardi's Ess. & Dial.* 166, I do not fail...to disadvantage the search after that cold and miserable truth.

2. To advise (a person) against an action or course; to dehort from.

1687 BOYLE *Martyr.* *Theodora* iv. (1703) 55 An apostle, who, though not unfavourable to the Marriage state, disadvantages those women that are free, from entering into it. 1855 TROLLOPE *Warden* xviii, I am sure he disadvantaged you from it.

† **Disadvised**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + ADVISED, after OF. *desavisd.*] Imprudent, ill-advised, inconsiderate.

15. in *Q. Ellis. Acad.* (1869) 73 In whatsoever you doe, be neither hasty nor disadvantaged.

† **Disaffect**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. DIS- 9 + AFFECT *sb.*, after AFFECT *v.* 2.] = DISAFFECTION 3.

1683 SALMON *Dorset Med.* li. 391 Convulsions, Gouts, Cholick and other Disaffects coming from frigidity.

† **Disaffect**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 10 + AFFECT *ppl. a.*: prob. viewed as short for *disaffected*.] = DISAFFECTED 1.

1682 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1694/3 Levying War upon...the Arbitrary Orders of a Disaffect...part of Parliament.

**Disaffect** (disafekt), *v.* 1 [f. DIS- 6 + AFFECT *v.* 1 Cf. mod.F. *désaffecter* (19th c.)]

1. *trans.* To lack affection for; to dislike, regard with aversion, be unfriendly to. *Obs. or arch.*

1621 BR. H. KING *Serm.*, To Rdr., I have not yet so doted on their part, or disaffected my owne. 1666 SHIRLEY *Brothers* i. 1, Unless you disaffect His person. 1708 SHAFESBURY *Inquiry Virtue* i. 2 The heart must rightly and soundly affect what is just and right, and disaffect what is contrary. 1755 YOUNG *Centauri* Wks. (1757) IV. 124 How comes it to pass, that men of parts should so much disaffect the Scriptures? 1890 *West. Meth. Mag.* Jan. 47 I you disaffect a Vestry or a Class-room, set apart your drawing-room once a week.

2. To estrange or alienate the affection of; to make unfriendly or less friendly; *spec.* to discontent or dissatisfy, as subjects with the government; to make disloyal. (Mostly in *passive*: see DISAFFECTED 1.)

1641 *Remonstr. Commons* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii. (1692) I. 439 To disaffect the King to Parliaments by Slanders and false Imputations. 1680 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 36 Many libels are thrown about to disaffect the king and his people. 1792 G. WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1891 XII. 172 We have fresh representations...of their endeavoring to disaffect the four southern tribes of Indians towards this country. 1893 *Chamb. Jnl.* 21 Jan. 46/1 You...began to raise Cain by disaffecting the other workmen. 1893 MARIE CORELLI *Barabbas* av. (1894) 28 A pestilence in this man's shape doth walk abroad to desolate and disaffect the province.

† **Disaffect**, *v.* 2 *Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + AFFECT *v.* 2] *trans.* To affect in an evil manner; to disorder, derange, disbase.

1625 *DONNE Serm.* xx. 192 The more it works upon good Men, the more it disaffects the Bad. a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* vi. (1658) 773 That disease was like none of ours; the head was disaffected, and that being dried, killed many. a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* xxiii. (T.), It disaffects the bowels, entangles and distorts the entrails. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* iv. 200 If the eyelids, which are subject to more than one distemper, be considerably disaffected.

**Disaffected** (disafektid), *ppl. a.* [f. DISAFFECT *v.* 1, 2 + -ED 1.] I. Pa. *ppl.* of DISAFFECT *v.* 1.

1. Evilily affected; estranged in affection or allegiance, unfriendly, hostile; almost always *spec.* Unfriendly to the government or to constituted authority, disloyal.

1632 ST. *Trials*, H. *Sherfield* (R.), But in as much as he is accused of infidelity...to Almighty God...and to be disaffected to the king. 1678 HICKES in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. IV. 51 The Court was full of disaffected villains. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 131 ¶ 7, I pass among some for a disaffected Person. 1809 *Morning Post* 13 July, The disaffected crowded to the standard of these traitors. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* i. Major Bridgenorth was considered...as a disaffected person to the Commonwealth. 1849 CORDEN *Speeches* 42 A measure which will tend to make the people contented and happy citizens, instead of being miserable, dejected, and disaffected.

2. Disliked, regarded with aversion. *rare.*

1649 BP. HALL *Cases Consc.* (T.), To cast her against her mind upon a disaffected match.

II. Pa. *ppl.* of DISAFFECT *v.* 2

† 3. Affected with disease, disordered. *Obs.*

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. ii. 505 As if a man should be dissected, To find what part is disaffected. 1665 GLANVILLE *Septis Sci.* x. (R.), And if our disaffected palates resent nought but bitterness from our choicest viands.

Hence **Disaffectedly** *adv.*, **Disaffectedness**.

1700 STYVEY *Ann. Ref.* I. xlviii. 522 Out of private hatred and disaffectedness. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Disaffectedly*, dissatisfied. 1793 J. WILLIAMS *Calm Exam.* 59 They look disaffectedly and with scorn at the present rulers.

**Disaffectation** (disafekʃən). [f. DIS- 9 + AF-

FECTION; or II. of action f. DISAFFECT *v.* 1 and 2, after *affection*.]

1. Absence or alienation of affection or kindly feeling; dislike, hostility: see AFFECTION 6.

1640 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 145 Chastening is...far from being any argument of the father's disaffection. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. vii. (1851) 78 Not to root up our natural affections and disaffections. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. iii. § 6 His disaffection to the discipline established in England. 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux Strat.* III. iii, What Evidence can prove the unaccountable Disaffections of Wedlock? 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* 87 Modestine...seemed to have a disaffection for monasteries.

2. *spec.* Political alienation or discontent; a spirit of disloyalty to the government or existing authority: see DISAFFECTED 1.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. i, Nor any disaffection to the state Where I was bred. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 218 To take away all Occasions of Disaffection to the Anointed of the Lord. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 371 The whole Crew were at this time under a general disaffection, and full of very different Projects. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 204 ¶ 2 Thou hast reconciled disaffection, thou hast suppressed rebellion. 1808 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 115 A very probable cause of disaffection in the troops. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* 556 The popular disaffection told even on the Council of State.

† 3. The condition of being evilily affected physically; physical disorder or indisposition. *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III. xi. 144 Forc'd to fly to Physick, for cure of the disaffection. 1676 WISEMAN (J.), The disease took its original merely from the disaffection of the part, and not from the peccancy of the humours. 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things*, Vitiated Sight 260 This woman...had a disaffection of sight very uncommon. 1741 *Compl. Ram.* Piece 1. i. 78 If the Patient be subject to...any Swelling, Heat, or Disaffection in the Eyelids.

† **Disaffectionate**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 10 + AFFECTIONATE *a.*]

1. Wanting in affection: unloving.

1796 HAYLEY *Life of Milton* (T.), A beautiful but disaffectionate and disobedient wife.

2. Characterized by disaffection; disloyal.

1636 SIR H. BLOUNT *Voy. Levant* (1650) 99 (T.) They...were found damnable corrupt, and disaffectionate to the Turkish affairs.

† **Disaffiance**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. [DIS- 9.] Want of affiance, trust, or confidence; distrust.

1631 *Celestina* II. 34 Not caring...how thou putttest a disaffiance in my affection.

† **Disaffiance**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. DIS- 6 + AFFIANCE *v.*] *trans.* To put out of affiance, trust, or confidence.

1631 *Celestina* x. 117 Already disaffianced in his hope, for want of a good and faire answer, hee hath set both his eyes and his heart upon the love and person of another.

**Disaffiliate** (disafiliet), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + AFFILIATE *v.*] *trans.* To undo the affiliation of, to detach (that which is affiliated): the reverse of to AFFILIATE.

1870 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms*, *Affiliate*, *Disannex*, *Disaffiliate*. 1892 *Graphic* 21 May 598/3 Eleven branch associations have 'disaffiliated' themselves in consequence of the dispute over the suffrage question.

**Disaffirm** (disafaim), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + AFFIRM *v.*] *trans.* To contradict, deny, negative: the contrary of to AFFIRM 4.

1548 *Gest Pr. Masse* 97 Disaffirmynge the masse sacryfyce to bee propitiatory. 1615 DAVIES *Reports Cases Pref.* (T.), Neither doth Glanvil or Bracton disaffirm the antiquity of the reports of the law. 1825 SIR R. DALLAS in *Taunton Rep.* VI. 329 The suggestion that this was a voluntary payment, is disaffirmed by the averment of compulsion.

b. *Law.* To annul or reverse (some former decision, etc.); to repudiate (a settlement or agreement): the contrary of AFFIRM 1, 2, CONFIRM.

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng.* i. xxvi. (1638) 46 Therefore...the said Statute neither affirmeth nor disaffirmeth the title.

1634 EARL STRAFFORD *Lett. & Disp.* (1739) I. 298 Leaving the other...in the State they now are, either affirmed or disaffirmed. 1893 N. Y. *Tribune* XLIII. 5 The Supreme Court of the United States has disaffirmed the view of the Post Office Department and affirmed that of the Company. 1890 SIR A. KEKEWICH in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 682/1 She could disaffirm the settlement on attaining twenty-one.

**Disaffirmance** (disafaiməns), [f. DISAFFIRM *v.*, after *affirm*, *affirmance*.] The action of disaffirming; negation; annulment, repudiation.

1650 BACON in *Howell St. Trials* (1816) II. 399/1 If it had been a disaffirmance by law they must have gone down in solido. 1643 FRYNNE *Open. Ct. Seal* 24 Done in affirmance, onely, not disaffirmance of it, as Lawyers speake. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iv. 102 As much a Demonstration in disaffirmance of any thing that is affirmed as can possibly be. 1818 COLEBROOKE *Oblig. & Contracts* I. 36 A suit...in disaffirmance of it [an illegal contract]...is consonant to the policy of the law. 1868 BENJAMIN *On Sales* (1884) 404 The vendor has done some act to disaffirm the transaction...Before the disaffirmance the vendee has transferred the...interest.

**Disaffirmation** (disafaiməntʃən), [f. DISAFFIRM *v.*, after *affirm*, *-ation*.] The action of disaffirming; denial, negation; repudiation.

1842 in *BRANDE Dict. Science*, etc. 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* vii. 205 The disaffirmation of the legality of Tanistry. 1893 *Weekly Notes* 40/2 Notwithstanding her disaffirmation of her settlement when she attained twenty-one.

**Disaffirmative**, *a.* [f. as *prec.*, after *affirmative*.] Characterized by disaffirming; tending to disaffirm; negative.

a 1832 in BENTHAM (F. Hall).

**Disafford**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To refuse to afford; to prevent from obtaining.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vii. lviii, Let not my being a Lancastrian bred, Without mine own Election, disafford Me Right, or make my Cause disfigured.

**Disafforest** (disäpfrest), *v.* [ad. med. (Anglo-) L. *disafforestare* (in *Charter of Forests* 13th c.), f. DIS- 4 + *afforestare* to AFFOREST. Cf. the synonymous DE-AFFOREST, DEFOREST, DISFOREST.]

1. *trans.* To free from the operation of the forest laws; to reduce from the legal state of forest to that of ordinary land.

1225 *Charla Foresta* an. 9 *Hen. III.* c. 3 (Spelman s.v. *Afforestare*) Omnes bosci qui fuerunt afforestati per Richardum avunculum nostrum...statim Disafforestentur. 1598 STOW *Surr.* xii. (1603) 424 The Forest of Middlesex, and the Warren of Stanes were disafforested. 1598 MANWOOD *Laves Forest* xvi. § 9 (1615) 116/2 By the Charter, all new forests were generally to be disafforested. 1677 N. COX *Gentlem. Recr.* i. (ed. 2) 24 *Afforest*, is to turn Land into Forest. *Disafforest*, is to turn Land from being Forest to other uses. 1725 *Lond. Gas.* No. 6350/3 The whole inclosed with a Pale, and disafforested. 1888 BLACK *Adv. House-boat* 71, I don't know when the district was disafforested; but in Shakespeare's own time they hunted red-deer in these Warwickshire woods.

Fig. a 1631 *DONNE Poems*, To Sir Herbert (1650) 157 How happy is he, which hath due place assign'd To his beasts; and disafforested his mind.

*abol.* 1638 SIR R. COTTON *Abstr. Rec. Tower* 14 [Edward I] disafforested in most Counties of England.

2. To strip or clear of forests or trees. *rare.*

1842 DE QUINCEY in *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 126 From the wreck of her woods by means of incendiary armies, Greece is, for a season, disafforested.

Hence **Disafforested** *ppl. a.*; **Disafforesting** *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Disafforestment**.

1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 469 For the disafforesting of the royal forests and chases. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log-bk.* 240 This was before the miserable cheese-paring policy of disafforesting, when the red-deer were still to be seen in the forest glades. 1883 *Standard* 14 Mar. A Commissioner under the Hainault Disafforesting Commission. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVI. 661/1 The great disafforestment proceeds apace.

**Disafforestation** (disäpfrestəʃən). [n. of action f. med.L. *disafforestare* to DISAFFOREST.]

a. The action of disafforesting; exemption from forest laws. b. Destruction of forests or woods.

1598 MANWOOD *Laves Forest* xvi. § 9 (1615) 116/2 All those, that were put out of the Forest by the disafforestation. 1888 *Athenaeum* 10 Mar. 302/3 The gradual obsolescence of our forest law and the steady progress of disafforestation. 1888 *Times* 4 Oct. 9/5 The rapid progress of disafforestation will be understood, and it is certain that the natural growth cannot keep pace with it.

† **Disaffright**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To free from fright or alarm; to reassure.

1676 HOBBS *Iliad* iv. 216 His own Commanders first to disaffright.

† **Disaffy**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [In 16th c. *desafie*, a. OF. *désafie-r* to distrust, f. *des-*, L. *dis-* (DIS- 4) + *afier* to trust: see AFFY *v.*] *trans.* To put out of relations of affiance: DEFY *v.* 1.

1546 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 239 He fledde like a traitour...and being for the same desafied by Julian, doth maynteyn his acte and him self to be honest, and to fight in that quarrell with the said Julian.

† **Disage**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. It. *disagio* dis-ease, trouble, want, f. *dis-*, DIS- 4 + *agio* leisure, ease; cf. AGIO, ADAGIO.] Hardship, trouble.

1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 156 [They] were thick-skinn'd Fellows, and could patiently undergo such and greater Disages.

† **Disaggrate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To release from a burden or charge: see AGGRAVATE *v.* 3.

1598 FLORIO *Disgratio*, a discharge, a disaggrating.

**Disaggregation**, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + AGGREGATE *v.* Cf. F. *désagréger*, Sp. *desagregar*.]

1. *trans.* To separate (an aggregated mass) into its component particles.

1828 in WEBSTER 1828 G. P. SCROPE *Geol. Centr. France* (ed. 2) 47 Its parts are then disaggregated. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment*. 172 The cellular tissue is either partly or completely disaggregated.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To separate from an aggregate. 1881 MORGAN *Contrib. Amer. Ethnol.* 87 As soon as they had disaggregated.

**Disaggregation** (disaggrigēʃən). [n. of action f. *prec.* vb.: cf. mod.F. *désaggrégation* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*)]

1. The separation of the component particles of an aggregated mass or structure; disintegration.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Nov. 501/1 A million of entire skeletons...bound together by the fine powder resulting from the disaggregation of their fellows and of other calcareous organisms. 1865 ESQUIROS *Corrwall* 41 Deposits formed by the disaggregation of the primitive rocks. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 436 Neither disaggregation nor sparks. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 67 An electric disaggregation of the electrode.

2. *transf.* In various non-physical senses.

1831 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) XI. 73 Power of aggregation; power of disaggregation. 1881 MORGAN *Contrib. Amer. Ethnol.* 87 A further consequence of this disaggregation was...the necessity for an official building. 1890 *Times* 11 Jan. 5/1 Centralization would disappear...to make way for a disaggregation as troublesome for the Monarchy of Portugal as for the French Republic.



**Disagree** (dis'agrī), *v.* [ad. F. *désagrēer* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *f. dés-* (DIS- 4) + *agrēer* to AGREE. See also DISGEE.]

1. *intr.* To differ, to be unlike; not to AGREE, correspond, accord, or harmonize. Const. *with*, *to*, *from*.

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* iv. lxxi. 45 That sayinge disagreeeth to the wrytynge of Eutropius. 1579 LVLV *Phylips* (Arb.) 191 [He] sorroweth to see thy behaviour so far to disagree from thy birth. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* iv. lli. 8 Those things we call morally good, which agree to right reason: those morally evil, which disagree from right reason. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iii. (1701) 86/1 Which [account] disagrees not with the other. 1683 STILLINGF. *Orig. Brit.* l. 4 A Tradition . . . disagreeing to the Scripture. 1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. iv. § 2 We have neither a very clear conception in our selves of the two Ideas contained in the Words, nor how they agree or disagree. 1874 A. B. DAVIDSON *Hebr. Gram.* § 48 The other numerals are nouns, and disagree in gender with the words which they enumerate. 1884 tr. *Lotus's Logic* iv. 235 Particular circumstances which agree or disagree with given facts.

2. To differ in opinion; to dissent.

1559 in *Styrie Ann. Ref.* I. App. xl. 35 If any . . . disagreed from his forefathers, he is . . . to be judged suspected. 1602 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* i. i. § 20 Those who disagree from that former Computation, place it yet lower. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 1 Who shall decide when Doctors disagree? 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 181 The sincere beliefs and conscientiously performed rites of those . . . from whose religion he disagrees. 1883 FROUDE *Short. Stud.* IV. ii. 187 He could not place himself in the position of persons who disagreed with him. 1891 *Spectator* 23 June 823/1 Men who hoped against hope that the jury would disagree.

3. To refuse to accord or agree (to any proposal, etc.); to dissent. Const. *to*, *with*; *from*. Indirect passive, *to be disagreed to*.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 36 Preamble, If the . . . Duke . . . disagree to the said acts. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 52a, If the parcener . . . hath yssue and dyeth, the issue may disagree to the partition. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng. vi.* xxx. (1612) 155 Mine is to lode, but hers to disagree. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 495 In such cases the grantee may, by deed only, disagree, and disclaim the estate. 1825 T. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I. 31 The Delaware counties had bound up their delegates to disagree to this article. 1869 GLADSTONE *Sp. in Parli.* (*Daily News* 16 July), I shall move to disagree to that clause. . . I beg now to move that the House disagree with the Lords' amendment . . . of the preamble of the Irish Church Bill. *Ibid.*, The Lords' amendment was then disagreed to. 1869 *Daily News* 27 July, The Lower House has disagreed from the amendment.

4. To be at variance, to dispute or quarrel.

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. IV.* 29 b, Takyng a corporall othe . . . never after to disagree or renewe any displeasure. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 497 Devil with Devil damn'd Firm concord holds, men only disagree Of Creatures rational. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* xvii. 531 Children of the same family ought not to disagree. 1835 LYTTON *Riensi* ii. i, Come, we must not again disagree.

5. Of food, climate, etc.: To conflict in physical operation or effect; to be unsuitable. Const. *with*.

1563 etc., [see DISAGREEING *ppl. a.* 4.] 1758 tr. *Cornard's Disc.* 25 To try, whether those, which pleased my palate, agreed or disagreed with my stomach. *Ibid.* 45 Fruit, fish, and other things of that kind disagree with me. 1813 MARTIN in *Med. Chirurg. Trans.* IV. 47 Increasing one drop every day until it might begin to disagree with the stomach. 1860 SHELLEY *Cenci* ii. ii. 28 So plain a dish could scarcely disagree. 1867 SCOTT *Napoleon* xlvii, Ascribed to his health's disagreeing with the air of that capital. 1865 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 288 It couldn't have been sound, that champagne . . . or it wouldn't have so disagreed with me. *Mod.* The confinement and close application to work disagrees with him.

† **Disagree**, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. vb.] Disagreement.

1589 GREENE *Tullies Love* (1609) D iv b, It may bee that the destinies have appointed their disagreee.

**Disagreeability** (dis'agrē'ābī'līti). [f. DISAGREEABLE + -ITY: cf. *agreeability*.] The quality or condition of being disagreeable; unpleasantness. 1768 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* IV. iv. 188 These only formed its disagreeability. 1790 *Ibid.* V. iv. 163 Difficulties and disagreeabilities in carrying on a week's intercourse. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 248 He will be exposed to many 'disagreeabilities' from the police. 1889 MRS. RANDOLPH *New Eve* II. ix. 62 Ill-health meant ill-temper, discomfort, disagreeability of all sorts.

**Disagreeable** (dis'agrē'ābl'), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5 *dis-*. [a. F. *désagréable* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), *f. dés-* (DIS- 4) + *agrēable* AGREEABLE.]

†1. Not in agreement; characterized by difference or incongruity; disagreeing, discordant, at variance. Const. *to*, *with*. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4727 It [love] is Carybdis perillous Disagreeable and gracious. It is discordance that can accord, And concordance to discord. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* vii. cxxxiv. 270 But . . . I see the mater disagreeable to other wryters, and also thyne that moche therof is fayned. 1538 COVERDALE *Ded. to N. T.*, It was disagreeable to my former translation in English. 1563 GOLDING *Cesar* Pref. (1565) 1 Cesar in hys description of Gallia . . . may seeme disagreeable wth other authors. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. xv. 79 What is conformable or disagreeable to Reason, in the actions of common life. 1725 BAILEY *Erasm. Collig.* 407 Compare their Lives and nothing can be more disagreeable. 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxviii. (1787) 78 The obstinate contests of disagreeable virtues. 1766 F. BLACKBURN *Confessional* 262 In determining what is the proper sense and extent of the Articles, and what shall be judged agreeable or disagreeable to them.

2. Not in accordance with one's taste or liking; VOL. III.

exciting displeasure or disgust; unpleasing, unpleasant, offensive.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 4 P. 254 Yet he found it disagreeable, because the Nights now were as intensely Cold, as the Days were Hot. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 230 This is such a horrible ugly Creature, that I don't believe any thing besides so very disagreeable is to be found. 1754 E. DARWIN *Let. to Dr. Oke* in *Dallas Life* (1879), Yesterday's post brought me the disagreeable news of my father's departure out of this sinful world. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermon* 90 This animal is without any ill scent, or disagreeable effluvia. 1838 JAMES *Robber* iv, Your society is any thing but disagreeable to me. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess.*, *Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 100 In regard to disagreeable . . . things, prudence does not consist in evasion . . . but in courage.

3. Of persons: Of unpleasant temper or humour; actively unamiable; offensive.

It ranges from an active sense, of which the person in question is the subject, as in quot. 1474, to a subjective one of which the person in question is the object, both being often present.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* (1481) D viij b, Not plesyd but disagreeable when they haue receyved the yeste. 1710-11 SWIFT *Lett.* (1767) III. 109, I dined to-day with my mistress Butler, who grows very disagreeable. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 323 A very disagreeable man was here. 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love Agst. World* 11 My cousin is dreadfully disagreeable.

b. Uncomfortable, in an unpleasant position. 1844 P. Parley's *Ann.* V. 180 The King felt quite disagreeable. The Russians might drop in upon him very unceremoniously.

B. as *sb.* (cf. AGREEABLE 6.) †a. A disagreeable person. *Obs.*

1829 MRS. SOUTHEY *Church Yards* II. 242 Whatever some superior-minded disagreeables may say to the contrary.

b. A disagreeable thing or experience; *esp.* in *pl.*

1781 COWPER *Lett.* 4 Feb., Some disagreeables and awkwardnesses would probably have attended your interview. 1797 HOLCROFT tr. *Stolberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. xlii. 64 The Greek artists are . . . careful to keep the disagreeable out of sight. 1804 W. IRVING *Life & Lett.* (1864) I. iv. 78, I am seasoned . . . to the disagreeables from my Canada journey of last summer. 1849 C. BROWNE *Shirley* ix. 127 When the disagreeables of life—its work and privations were in question.

**Disagreeableness** (dis'agrē'ābl'nēs). [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disagreeable.

†1. Want of agreement; discordancy, incongruity. *Obs.*

1571 GOLDING *Cain* on Ps. lix. 18 This disagreeableness of the wicked is easily washt away. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif.* *Jesus* xxiv. 828 Remove and conquer that disagreeableness, that is betwixt my nature, and thy harmony. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 413 P. 1 We know neither the Nature of an Idea, nor the substance of a human Soul, which might help us to discover the Conformity or Disagreeableness of the one to the other. 1716 ATTENBURY *Serm.* (1734) I. 215 Its disagreeableness to the eternal rules of right reason.

2. Unpleasantness; also, an unpleasant feature.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Essays* i. xvii. § 1 Many who have figured Solitude . . . have sought to sweeten all they could the disagreeableness. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 84 P. 5, I found the Disagreeableness of giving Advice without being asked it. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xvi. 109 Look upon that man—see but the disagreeableness of his person. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 4 With all its manifold disagreeableness (to coin a word), it must be grappled with boldly. 1861 SWINHOE *N. China Camp.* 9 There was just that amount of disagreeableness that usually occurs among Englishmen who are strangers to one another.

**Disagreeableness**, *nonce-wd.* [see -ISM.]

1889 BESANT *Fifty Years Ago* in *Graphic* Jubilee No. 20 June 2/3 Together with discontent, charism, republicanism, atheism—in fact all the disagreeableness.

**Disagreeably** (dis'agrē'ābli), *adv.* [f. DISAGREEABLE + -LY 2.] In a disagreeable manner or degree; unpleasantly; unpleasantly.

1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Disagreeably*, unpleasantly. 1666 GRAY in *Corr.* w. N. Nicholls (1843) 61, I passed . . . all June in Kent not disagreeably. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxix, You may find yourself very disagreeably deceived. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.* Swedenborg Wks. (Bohn) I. 333 Swedenborg is disagreeably wise . . . and repels.

† **Disagreeance**, *Obs.* [f. DISAGREE *v.*, after AGREEANCE: cf. also OF. *disagreement* (Godef.)] = DISAGREEMENT.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* viii. 36 There is no disagreement where is faith. 1589 *Late Voy. Sp. & Port.* (1881) 98 Our disagreement with them, will impeach the trade of our Merchants. 1597 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI. (1814) 158 (Jam.), They sall . . . report the groundis and causis of their disagreement to his maiestie.

**Disagree'd**, *ppl. a.* [f. DISAGREE *v.* + -ED 1.] The reverse of AGREED; not in agreement; at variance.

1508 FLORIO, *Scordato*, forgotten, put out of tune, vnstrung, disagreed. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* Ded. A. ij, Well worth his labor to prove us disagreed. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 42 The partisans of utility are disagreed among themselves.

**Disagreeing** (dis'agrē'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb to DISAGREE; disagreement.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* 942, There ought to be no discord nor disagreeing among them in their preaching. 1567 R. MULCASTER *Fortescue's De Laud. Leg.* (1572) 103 b, To be troubled with so many disagreeings. 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lik. Proph.* xvii. 219 Such complying with the disagreeings of a sort of men, is the total overthrow of all Discipline. *Mod.* Their disagreeing was happily prevented.

**Disagreeing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That disagrees.

†1. Out of harmony or agreement; discordant, incongruous; diverse. *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1589) 39 The places . . . declare . . . what be incidents, what be disagreeing from the matter. 1561 T. HOVE tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* (1577) E vij b, Orateurs . . . vnlike and disagreeing . . . to their predecessors & followers. 1593 Q. ELIZ. tr. *Boethius* (E. E. T. S.) 105 Me thinks it a crosse matter and in it self disagreeing, that God all knowes, and yet ther should be a free will. 1656 W. D. tr. *Comenius's Gate Lat. Und.* § 559 Many Islands, replenished with disagreeing nations and tongues. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* i. ii. § 7 A Figure . . . very disagreeing with what . . . Children imagine of their Parents.

2. Differing in opinion; dissentient.

1552 HULOT, *Disagreeing, dissentient.* 1695 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* i. xx. 63 The nobles about them, in agreeing silence covered their disagreeing thoughts. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. xii. 244 Finding the Philosophers and Wise Men so uncertain and disagreeing. 1856 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 271 A half-perplexed, half-amused, and wholly disagreeing expression.

3. At variance, quarrelling.

1621 BURTON *Anal. Mel.* iii. i. ii. (1651) 421 Hard-hearted parents, disobedient children, disagreeing brothers. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* v. § 19 The most contentious, quarrelsome, disagreeing crew, that ever appeared.

4. Of incompatible or prejudicial operation; unsuitable.

1563 HYLL *Art Garden.* (1593) 90 The Greek writers think the Basil so disagreeing and contrary to women, that if (etc.). 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 483 The eating of this . . . Food becomes offensive to them, and disagreeing. 1794 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowl. for Oliver* Wks. II. 41 This was a puzzling, disagreeing question, Grating like arsenic on his host's digestion.

Hence † **Disagreeingly** *adv.* *Obs.*

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Desacordamente*, disagreeingly.

**Disagreement** (dis'agrē'mēt). [f. DISAGREE *v.* + -MENT, after agreement. Cf. F. *désagrément* (disagreement, Oudinot, 1642) anything disagreeable, or not to one's liking.]

1. Want of agreement or harmony; difference; discordancy, diversity, discrepancy.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 284 As well their words as their deeds bee at disagreement. 1609 BENTLEY *Phil.* 124 There's a seeming disagreement between Diodorus and Herodotus. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* Diss. ii, The apparent disagreement of any command to the moral attributes of God. a 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* i. vii. 267 Sin is a disagreement or nonconformity of the will of any creature with the will of God. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 105 The Judgment, *quadrupeds are not rational*, determines the relation of disagreement between the two Terms.

2. Refusal to agree or assent.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 36 § 1 Any disagreement or dissent by the said Duches . . . notwithstanding. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 43. 19 The disagreement of the husband ought to be shewed.

3. Difference of opinion; dissent.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 83, I againe with you was not at disagreement. 1613 JACKSON *Creed* i. 445 note, His disagreement from some of his owne profession. 1658 T. WALL *Charac. Enemies* Ch. 7 Disagreement in matters of faith causeth enmity. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xvii. 348 Men of very different natures, apart from their utter disagreement in religion.

4. Quarrel, dissension, variance, strife.

1529 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* ii. 34 Disagreement vexing brethren faithles and vtrustie. 1666 MEADE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 223 There hath been some Disagreement at Court between their Majesties, by reason of the French Ambassador. 1777 *Yunius Lett.* xxxviii. 190 Is it . . . for your interest . . . to live in a perpetual disagreement with your people? 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xii. 10 The occasion of their disagreement being removed, he desired to return to the old terms of amity.

5. Unsuitableness (of food, climate, etc.) to the constitution.

1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* i. ii. (1853) I. 48 The probable disagreement of so torrid a climate unto English bodies.

6. An unpleasantness, a disagreeable condition. [F. *désagrément*.] *rare.*

1778 GATES in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 532 You would have avoided many disagreements, had it pleased you to have accepted that offer.

**Disagreeer** (dis'agrē'ēr), *rare.* [f. DISAGREE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who disagrees; a dissenter.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. i. 605 (R.) To awe disagreeers in all matters of faith.

**Disagree, Obs. Sc. f. DISGUISE.**

† **Disaiment**, *Obs. rare.* [see DIS- 5.] Ailment, indisposition.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 256 Without the least disaiment or distemper.

**Disalarm**, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6 or 7 + ALARM.] *trans.* To free or relieve from alarm.

1617 SIR F. BURDETT in *Parli. Deb.* 1693 Who had taken . . . care that not a syllable should be inserted that could tend to disalarm the country.

**Disalike**: see DIS- 10.

† **Disallegiance**, *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 9 + ALLEGIANCE.] Contravention of allegiance.

1641 LAUD *Wks.* (1857) VI. 216 Consider a little with what insolency, and perhaps disallegiance, this Lord and his roundhead crew would use their Kings.



† **Disalliege**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. **DIS-6** + \***alliege**, deduced from **ALLEGIANC**E, under the influence of **LIEGE**: cf. *prec.*] *trans.* To withdraw or alienate from allegiance.

1648 **MILTON** *Observ. Art. Peace Wks.* (1847) 263/2 By a pernicious and hostile peace, to disalliege a whole feudal kingdom from the ancient dominion of England.

**Disallow** (disálau), *v.* *Forms:* 4-5 **desallowe**, 4-6 **dis-**, 6 **dysallowe**, **dissallow**, 6- **disallow**. [a. OF. *desalouer*, *disalower* to blame, etc. (in Godef.), f. *des-*, **DIS-4** + *alouer* **ALLOW**. In med. (Anglo) *L. disallocare*: see **Du Cange**.] To refuse to **ALLOW** (in various senses).

† 1. *trans.* To refuse to laud, praise, or commend; to discommend, to blame. See **ALLOW I.1**.

1393 **GOWER** *Conf. I.* 83 This vice of Inobedience... he desallowe. c.1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xxix. (1869) 191 Nought but I wole blame it ne despoile it ne disallowe it. 1510 **BARCLAY** *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) GJ, Both is like error which wise men disallowe. 1573 **G.** *HARVEY* *Letterbk.* (Camden) 7, I praefere Tulli before Caesar in writing Latin; do I therefore disallow or disallow Caesar? 1612 **T.** *TAYLOR* *Comm. Titus* iii. 1 According to their care herein haue they been commended or disallowed in the Scriptures. 1656 **COWLEY** *Prologue to Guardian*, Who says the Times do Learning disallow? 'Tis false; 'twas never Honour'd so as Now.

2. To refuse to approve or sanction; to disapprove of: see **ALLOW I.2** *arch.*

1494 **FABYAN** *Chron.* vii. 616 Whiche conclusion was after disallowyd. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 46 The auditors general... shal haue authority to examin thacomptes... and to allowe and disallow all that shal be reasonable. 1552 *Bury Wills* (1850) 141 Furthermore I denull, disallow, and sett att nothing all former wills and testaments which I haue made. 1673 **RAY** *Journ. Low C.* Glaris 436 Though they... do take liberty to... use... sports and exercises upon the Lords day, yet most of their ministers disallow it. a. 1745 **SWIFT** (J.), It was known that the most eminent of those who professed his own principles, publicly disallowed his proceedings. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 6/2 The auditor also disallowed the refreshments the committee had, which... amounted to *gs.* 63d. each.

† b. *intr.* with *of*. To refuse approval of. *Obs.*

1576 **FLEMING** *Panopl. Epist.* 44, I... might in no wise disallowe of his doings: for he was very circumspect... in his master's business. 1649 **MILTON** *Eikon* xiv. (1851) 448 He returns againe to disallow of that Reformation which the Covenant vowes. 1681 **CHETHAM** *Angler's Vade-m.* xxviii. § 3 (1689) 164 Others disallow thereof.

† 3. To refuse to accept with approval; to reject, disown. *Obs.*

1377 **LANGL.** *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 130 For þei [the rich] han her hyre here... a beuene as it were... And when he deyeth, ben disallowed. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xiii. (1850) 9 Sithen that he come to yerres of discrecyon, this labour he hath in dede disallowed. 1526-34 **TINDALE** *1 Pet.* ii. 4 A livynge stone disallowed of men, but chosen of god and precious. 1660 **STANLEY** *Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 435/1 (tr. *Archytas*) The fates of young and old together croud, No head is disallow'd By merciless Proserpina.

† b. *intr.* with *of*. *Obs.*

1576 **FLEMING** *Panopl. Epist.* 422 Wee ought not... to disallowe of what soever is appointed us by Gods good providence. 1595 **SHAKS.** *John I.* 16 What follows if we disallow of this?

4. To refuse to accept as reasonable, true, or valid; to refuse to admit (intellectually). See **ALLOW II.4**.

c.1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 11 Every child is holden for to bowe Unto the modir... Or elles he mot reson desallowe. 1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 37 Who with common reason can disallow that her Majesty used her principal Authority? 1692 *Ray Dissol. World* iii. v. § 3. 135 This whole Hypothesis [of Des Cartes] I do utterly disallow and reject. 1778 **MISS BURNBY** *Evelina* Ded. (1784) to His influence is universally disallowed. 1841 **MYERS** *Cath. Th.* iii. § 40. 145 By disallowing any human element... we are deprived at once of much feeling of sympathy with the writers of the Bible.

5. To refuse to acknowledge or grant (some claim, right, or privilege), or to accede to (some request or suggestion); to reject.

a. 1555 **LATIMER** *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 11, I must not suffer the devil to have the victory over me... I must disallow his instigations and suggestions. 1698 **FRYER** *Acc. E. India* & P. 275 Use Christian Liberty in respect of Matrimony, it being disallowed none but the Vortobees. 1786 **T.** *JEFFERSON* *Writ.* (1859) II. 1 To discuss the propriety of his charges, and to allow or disallow them as you pleased. 1841 **JAMES** *Brigand* xxii, Your claim upon her hand is already disallowed.

6. To refuse to allow or permit; to forbid the use of, to prohibit.

1563 *Homilies* ii. *Agst. Excess Apparel* (1859) 308 The abuses thereof, which he forbiddeth and disalloweth. 1568 *Form Submission Papists* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 549 Nor willingly suffer any such... to offend, whom I may reasonably let, or disallow. a. 1600 **HOOKE** (J.), God doth in converts, being married, allow continuance with infidels, and yet disallow that the faithful, when they are free, should enter into bonds of wedlock with such. 1621 **BURTON** *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. 11. iv, He utterly disallows all hote Bathes in melancholy. a. 1654 **SELDEN** *Table-T.* (Arb.) 30 If he disallows a book it must not be brought into the Kingdom. 1733 **BENTLEY** *Free-thinking* xi. (R.), They disallow'd self defence, second marriages, and usury. 1831 **COLERIDGE** *Table-T.* 27 Oct., Advocates, men whose duty it ought to be to know what the law allows and disallows. 1854 **LOWELL** *Camb. Thirty Y.* *Agro* *Prose Wks.* 1890 I. 96 The great collar disallowing any independent rotation of the head... he used to turn his whole person.

b. Const. with *infin.*, or *from* and *vbl. sb.*

1746 **W.** *HORSLEY* *Fool* (1748) II. 54 If a poor Barber shall be disallowed from taking Money. 1868 **BROWNING** *Ring*

& *Bb.* vi. 38, I being disallowed to interfere, Meddle, or make in a matter none of mine. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 June 12/1 A law of the trade which disallowed an employer to take more than one apprentice at a time.

Hence **Disallow** *vbl. a.*, **Disallowing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1377 **LANGL.** *P. Pl.* B. xiv. 130 Nought to fonge bifore... for drede of disallowynge. c.1555 **HARPSFIELD** *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 193 The public judgment of certain universities for the disproving and disallowing of his first marriage. 1637 **GILLESPIE** *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* ii. ix. 53 To practise the Ceremonies, with a doubting and disallowing conscience. 1818 **JAB.** *MILL* *Brit. India* III. ii. 79 The objection... was founded upon a disallowed assumption. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Feb. 11/2 If the House went on voting disallowing motions for ever, Mr. Bradlaugh would still be one ahead.

† **Disallowable**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. **DISALLOW** + **-ABLE**.] Not to be allowed or permitted; not to be approved or sanctioned.

1494 **FABYAN** *Chron.* vii. 417 With these and many other disallowable conditions he was excercysed, which touned hym to great dishonoure. 1576 **FLEMING** *Panopl. Epist.* 280 What judge you of the words which I uttered: were they approvable, or were they disallowable? 1678 **R.** *L'ESTRANGE* *Seneca's Mor.* (1702) 474 Our Passions are nothing else but certain Disallowable Motions of the Mind. 1716 **Bp.** *SMALDRIDGE* *1st Charge* 21 Which though not wholly unlawful, nor in the late disallowable, yet in the clergy are of evil fame.

Hence † **Disallowableness**, the quality of being disallowable.

1727 in **BAILEY**, vol. II.

**Disallowance** (disálau'ans), [f. **DISALLOW** + **-ANCE**.] The action of disallowing; refusal to sanction, admit, or permit; disapproval, rejection, prohibition.

1505 in *Parker's Corr.* (1853) 267 We have consulted how to proceed, whereby we may have your allowance or disallowance. 1585-7 **T. ROGERS** 39 *Art.* (1607) 206 note, The approbation or disallowance of a general assembly... should be a matter and cause spiritual. 1631 **GOUCE** *God's Arrows* iii. § 14. 211 Centurions... are commended... without any reproof or disallowance of their warlike profession. 1733 **NEAL** *Hist. Purit.* II. 559 They declare their disallowance of all seditious libels. 1846 **GROTE** *Greece* i. xxi. II. 180 This disallowance of the historical personality of Homer. 1883 **A. H. DE COLYAR** in *Rep. Co. Cr. Cases* Pref. 11 note, The Rules of the Supreme Court... come into operation on the 24th October next, subject to disallowance by Parliament.

† b. *Mus.* Something disallowed or forbidden by rule; an irregularity. *Obs.*

1597 **MORLEY** *Introd. Mus.* 16 The... allowances and disallowances in the composition of four parts. 1674 **PLAYFORD** *Skill Mus.* iii. 37 The last disallowance... is when the upper part stands, and the lower part falls from a lesser third to a fifth. 1789 **BURNBY** *Hist. Mus.* III. viii. 527 An excellent composition might now be produced merely from ancient disallowances. 1854 **J. W. MOORE** *Compl. Cycl. Music*, Disallowance, a term applied to any anomalous formation, or succession of chords. Two succeeding eighths, or two consecutive perfect fifths, in the same direction, constitute a disallowance.

**Disallow-er**, [f. **DISALLOW** + **-ER**.] One who disallows, or refuses to sanction.

1674 **H.** *MORE* *Brief Reply* 71 Himself was an Opposer and disallower of that fond and Idolatrous Superstition.

**Disallowment** (disálau'ment), *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + **-MENT**.] The action or fact of disallowing.

1884 **J. H. MCCARTHY** *Eng. under Gladstone* xiv. 290 The disallowment roused a strong display of public feeling in all the Australian colonies.

**Disally** (disálai), *v.* *rare.* [f. **DIS-6** + **ALLY**.] *trans.* To free from alliance or union.

1671 **MILTON** *Samson* 1022 Nor both so loosely disallied Their nuptials. 1864 **SWINBURNE** *Atalanta* 301 Disallied From breath or blood corruptible.

† **Disalter**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **DIS-5** + **ALTER**.] *trans.* To alter or change for the worse.

1579 **FENTON** *Gwiciard*, vii. (1599) 281 No other thing had disalter'd the people, but the pride of the gentlemen.

† **Disaltern**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. **DIS-5** + **L.** *alternare* to change from one thing to another.] *trans.* To alter or change for the worse: cf. *prec.*

1635 **QUARLES** *Embl.* III. iv, O wilt thou disaltern The rest thou gav'st?

**Disamay**, *obs. var.* of **DISMAY**.

**Disamis** (disámis), *Logic.* The mnemonic term (introduced by Petrus Hispanus, c. 1250) designating the second mood of the third figure of syllogisms, in which the major premiss is a particular affirmative (i), the minor a universal affirmative (a), and the conclusion a particular affirmative (i).

The initial letter *d* shows that the mood can be reduced to *Darii*, by simple conversion of the major, transposition of the premisses, and simple conversion of the conclusion, as indicated by the letters *s, m, s*, following the three vowels.

1551 **T. WILSON** *Logike* (1580) 30 The third figure... This argument is reduced to *Darii*... *Di.* Mercie only forgiveth synnes. *sa.* All mercie is purchased by faith; *mis.* Therefore by faith only forgiveness is obtained. 1644 **DE LAWNE** *tr. Du Mont's Logick* 144. 1891 **WELTON** *Logic* I. iv. iii. § 136 *Disamis*. As example we may give: 'Some pronouns in English are inflected; all such pronouns are words of English origin; therefore, some words of English origin are inflected'. *Ibid.*, As an *I* proposition can be simply converted, it is a matter of very small moment whether an argument is expressed in *Disamis* or in *Datisi*.

**Disanagrammatize**: see **DIS-6**.

† **Disana'logal**, *a.* *Obs.* [**DIS-10**.] = next.

1676-7 **HALE** *Contempl. II. Works of God* (R.), That knowledge, which we have in ourselves, which is utterly unsuitable and disanalagous to that knowledge, which is in God.

**Disanalagous** (disaná'lógos), *a.* [**DIS-10**.] Having no analogy.

1816 **KEATINGE** *Trad.* (1817) II. 174 The words... have their ordinary denominations in an idiom totally disanalagous to what they have with us.

† **Disana'logy**, *Obs. rare.* [**DIS-9**.] Want of analogy; a condition the reverse of analogous.

1610 **W.** *FOLKINGHAM* *Art of Survey* Pref. Verse 15 For Dis-analogies strange, strained, rude, Nor Deviations curious ill-scand. 1641 **CAPT. A. MERVIN** in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 218 Where first I observe the disanalogy.

**Disancher** (disán'ker), *v.* Also 5-7 **dis-**, **dysa(u)nore**, 6-7 **disan(o)kar**, -er. [a. OF. *desancrer*, f. *des-*, **DIS-4** + *ancrer* to **ANCHOR**, f. *ancr* **ANCHOR sb.**]

1. *trans.* To loosen (a ship) from its anchorage; to weigh the anchor of.

1477 **CAXTON** *Yason* 56 Thene the good patrone... disanchred the noble shippe and went againe to the see. 1481 — *Godfrey* 189 They shold disancher theyr shippes and flee. 1600 **HOLLAND** *Livy* XXXI. vii. 776 After he is disanchered once... & under saile from Corinth. 1609 **HEYWOOD** *Brit. Troy* v. xxxix. 116 Sixe Gallies they Disanker from the Isle.

*fig.* a. 1871 **CARLYLE** in *J. W. Carlyle's Lett.* (1883) II. 346 note, Miserable feature of London life, needing to be dis-anchored every year, to be made comparatively a nomadic, quasi-Calmuck life.

2. *intr.* To weigh anchor: said of a ship or its crew.

a. 1470 **TIPTOT** *Cesar* iii. (1530) 3 He dysanchred & departed about thre of the clocke. 1477 **CAXTON** *Yason* 38 She went to the ship that sholde disanchre for to go to Athenes. 1595 **DRAKE** *Foy.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 9 The enemy labored to cause us to disanker. a. 1656 **USSHER** *Ann.* (1658) 644 [They] were commanded... to disancher, and to depart from those places. 18... **SOUTHEY** (F. Hall).

Hence **Disanchoring** *vbl. sb.*

1851 **CARLYLE** *Sterling* vi. vi. (1872) 138 We need not dwell at too much length on the foreign journeys, disanchoring, and nomadic vicissitudes of household, which occupy his few remaining years.

† **Disangelical**, *a.* *Obs.* [**DIS-10**.] Not angelical; the reverse of angelical.

a. 1687 **H.** *MORE* in *Norris Theory of Love* (1688) 191 It were a thing Disangelical, if I may so speak, and undivine. 1736 **H.** *COVENTRY* *Philemon to Hyd.* ii. (1.), The opinion of that learned casuist... who accounts for the shame attending these pleasures of the sixth sense, as he is pleased to call them, from their disangelical nature.

**Disangelarize**, *v.*: see **DIS-6**.

**Disanimal**, *v.*: see **DIS-7 b**.

† **Disanimate**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. **DIS-10** + **ANIMATE** *v.*, prob. after *F. dsanimer* (15-16th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*).] Deprived of life; inanimate.

1681 **P.** *RYCAUT* *Critick* 228 They saw... many disanimate Bodies.

**Disanimate** (disánim'et), *v.* [f. **DIS-6** + **ANIMATE** *v.*, prob. after *F. dsanimer* (15-16th c. in Godef. *Suppl.*).] 1. *trans.* To deprive of life, render lifeless.

1646 **SIR T. BROWNE** *Pseud. Ep.* iv. vii. 106 In carcasses warme and bodies newly disanimated. 1678 **CUDWORTH** *Intell. Syst.* 38 That Soul and Life that is now fled and gone, from a lifeless Carcase, is only a loss to that particular Body or Compages of Matter, which by means thereof is now dis-animated. 1833 [see **DISANIMATING** below].

2. To deprive of spirit, courage, or vigour; to discourage, dispirit, dishearten.

1583 **STUBBS** *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 39 [They] also rather animate, than disanimate them to persevere in their wickedness. 1591 **SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* III. i. 183. 1638 **SIR T. HERBERT** *Trav.* (ed. a) 183 Yet the sublime height did not disanimate us. 1702 **C.** *MATHER* *Magn. Chr.* vii. App. (1852) 604 The garrisons were so disanimated at these disasters. 1791-1814 [see **DISANIMATING** below].**

Hence **Disanimating** *ppl. a.*; **Disanimating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1624 **CAPT. SMITH** *Virginia* III. xii. 94 After the expence of fifteen yeares more... grow they disanimated. 1677 **LD.** *ORRERY* *Art of War* 199 May it not be a greater Disanimating of the Soldiery? 1791 **E.** *DARWIN* *Bot. Gard.* i. 87 To stay Despair's disanimating sigh. 1814 **SOUTHEY** *Roderick* xviii. 83 From whence disanimating fear had driven The former primeate. 1833 **LAMB** *Elia* Ser. II. *Product. Mod. Art.* [The Dryad] linked to her own con-natural tree, co-twisting with its limbs her own till both seemed either—these animated branches; those disanimated members.

**Disanimat-ion**, [n. of action f. **DISANIMATE** *v.*] The action of disanimating: a. Privation of life. b. Discouragement, disheartening.

1646 **SIR T. BROWNE** *Pseud. Ep.* III. c. 128 Affections which depend on life, and depart upon disanimat-ion. *Ibid.* III. xxv. 178 A Glow-worme will afford a faint light, almost a dayes space when many will conceive it dead; but this is a mistake in the compute of death, and terme of disanimat-ion. 1828 **WESTER**, *Disanimat-ion*, the act of discouraging; depression of spirits.

**Disannex** (disán'eks), *v.* Also 5 **disanex**. [a. OF. *desannexer* (1475 in Godef.): see **DIS-1** and **ANNEX**.] *trans.* To separate (that which is annexed); to disjoin, disunite.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 34 Preamb., The same... Here-ditaments shuld be... separat severed and disannexed from the Duchie of Cornwall. 1628 **COKE** *On Litt.* 190 b, The feoffor cannot disannex the advowson from the manor,



without deed. 1719 T. GORDON *Cordial for Low Spirits* l. 270 [It] became part of the English Dominions . . . and could not be disannexed but by Act of Parliament. 1869 *Echo* 9 Mar., The object of the Bill was to disannex from the Provostship of the College [Oriel] a canonry of Rochester and a valuable rectory, which now formed part of the endowment.

Hence **Disannexing** *vbl. sb.*

1831 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* 17 Dec., The disannexing and independence of Ireland.

**Disannexation** (diseneks'z-fən). [f. DISANNECX, after *annexation*.] The action of disannexing; separation (of something annexed).

1884 *Q. Rev.* July 148 note, The idea of the disannexation of the Transkei has been abandoned. 1885 LADY HERBERT *tr. Lagrange's Dupanloup* II. 130 Ceaseless fears of annexation and disannexation.

**Disannul** (disānŭl'), *v.* Also 5-6 *dys-*, 5-8 *-annul*. [f. DIS- + ANNUL *v.* Cf. the parallel forms DISNULL, DENULL.]

1. *trans.* To cancel and do away with; to make null and void, bring to nothing, abolish, annul.

1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 347 He laboured that he myght do dysannul y<sup>e</sup> former ordonances and statutes, and to cause them to be broken. 1536 TINDALE *Matt.* v. 17 Ye shall not thinke that I am come to disannul the lawe. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xl. 3 Wilt thou disannulle my judgment? 1590 SHAKES. *Com. Err.* i. i. 145 Our Lawes . . . Which Princes, would they, may not disannul. 1634 CANNE *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 52 The whole action is disannulled and made void. 1691 *Ray Creation* i. (1704) 44 They endeavour to evacuate and disannul our great Argument. 1745 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV. 775 To disannul the Engagements and destroy the Amity subsisting between them. 1849 MISS MULOCK *Ogilvie* xiv, A solemn troth-plight, which . . . no earthly power ought ever to disannul.

†2. To deprive by the annulment of one's title; fig. to do out of. *Const. from, of. Obs.*

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 79 Soo by that they be dyscharged and dysannulled from alle maner of inherytans of the imperiale crowne. 1604 T. M. *Black Bk.* B iv b, Are we disannul of our first sleepe, and cheated of our dremes and fantasies? 1613 *Answ. Unceasing Machin's Instr.* E ii, That will . . . disannul thee of thy quiet rest.

Hence **Disannulling** *vbl. sb.*; also **Disannuller**, one who disannuls; **Disannulment**, the fact of disannulling.

1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. 337 The disannulling of all gold and silver coine, and the appointing of yron monie only to be currant. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Comestaggio* 65 If any thing were done by them that was absolutely good, it was the disannulling of the impost of salt. 1611 COTGR., *Nullitie*, a nullitie, annihilation, disannulment. 1635 FLETCHER *Woman's Prize* ii. v, In which business Two of the disannullers lost their night-caps. 1755 JOHNSON, *Disannulment*. 1799 G. WASHINGTON *Let. Writ.* 1891 XII. 157 The right of disannulling is reserved to the government. 1818 COLERIDGE *Preat. Obligations* I. 101 He is debarred from . . . insisting on the delay as a disannulment of it. 1885 *Standard* 23 Dec. 1/2, I agree to the disannulment of our engagement on certain conditions

**Disanoint** (disānoīnt'), *v.* [f. DIS-6 + ANOINT.] *trans.* To undo the anointing or consecration of. Hence **Disanointed**, **Disanointing** *ppl. adjs.*

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1649) 2 They have . . . banded and borne armes against their King, devested him, disanointed him. 1800 KEATS *Hyperion* ii. 98 For Fate Had poured a mortal oil upon his head, A disanointing poison. 1867 *Trench Shipwrecks Faith* 47 There is something utterly pathetic in that yearning of the disanointed King [Saul]. 1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise, Hall bef. Rome* 175 His blessings, as other men's curses disanoint where they consecrate Kings.

**Disanswerable** *a.*: see DIS-10.

†**Disapparel**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS-6 + APPAREL *v.*: perhaps after F. *désappareiller* (11th c. in Littré) cf. Sp. *desaparejar* to unharness, unrig, Pg. *desaparelhar* to unrig, unmast.] *trans.* To deprive of apparel; to disrobe, undress. Also fig.

1580 SUDNEY *Arcadia* III. 336 Zelmane disapparelling herself. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* l. lxxiv. 128 The Cup is the betrayer of the mind, and does disparel the soul. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Cypress Grove* Wks. (1711) 119 Every day we rise and lie down, apparel and disparel our selves, weary our bodies and refresh them. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* xiii. c. 249 Thus entertain we death, as friend To disparel us for Glories endless end.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* Cf. *undress*.

1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* i. (1858) 51 I'll disapparell, and to buy But one half glance most gladly dye.

†**Disapparition**. *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-9 + APPARITION; after *disappear*.] = DISAPPEARANCE. 1790 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX. 479 Its disappearance in general, and in my telescopes its faintness when turned edges, are in no manner favourable to this idea. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Roberts's Mem.* I. 97 The still disappearance of the tumult and bustle.

**Disappear** (disāpi'nt'), *v.* Forms: 6 *disapere*, 7 *disappeare*, 7- *disappeare*. [f. DIS-6 + APPARE *v.*, after F. *disparaître*, *disparaître*, of which the earlier direct reprs. were DISPARISH and DISPEAR, *q.v.*

(In Palsgr., but app. not in common use before 17th c. Not in Shaks., nor in Bible of 1611.)

1. *intr.* To cease to appear or be visible; to vanish from sight. The reverse of APPEAR.

1530 PALSGR. 517/1 The vysion disapared incontinēt. 1623 COCKERAM, *Disappeare*, to vanish out of sight. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 17/2 There appeared to him, on the side of his bed, a man . . . after this discourse he disappeared. 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 388 When

the Sun is deprest and disappearing. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 478 She disappeared, and left me dark, I wak'd To find her, or for ever to deplore Her loss. 1704 LOCKE (J.), The pictures drawn in our minds are laid in fading colours, and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 271 The Cloud upon my Wife's Face began to disappear by degrees. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxvii. 212, I saw the leader sink and suddenly disappear.

b. Of a line or thing extended in space, which ends by gradually ceasing to be distinguishable, or 'dies away' by blending with something else; to be traceable no farther.

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* 9 Its opposite thread is lost, and disappears on the other. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ix. 63 A moraine . . . disappearing at the summit of the cascade. *Mod. (Entomol.)* A species of moth with a particular line disappearing at the subcostal vein.

2. To cease to be present, to depart; to pass from existence, pass away, be lost.

1665 HOOKE *Micragr.* 98 If . . . the surface has been long expos'd . . . these small caverns are fill'd with dust, and disappear. 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 814 As duly as the swallows disappear. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 235 A species of plant or animal disappears in face of a better adapted species. 1884 GUSTAFSON *Found. Death* i. (ed. 3) 13 The works of the few writers of antiquity who ventured to treat of these mysteries . . . have tracelessly disappeared.

b. of things immaterial.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J.), When the night and winter disappear, The purple morning rising with the year, Salutes the Spring. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 38 Effects will not, indeed, immediately disappear with their causes. 1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* - IV. § 26 (1875) 91 Our conception of the Relative itself disappears, if our conception of the Absolute is a pure negation. 1893 *Weekly Notes* 83/2 The distinction between meritorious and non-meritorious creditors had disappeared.

**Disappearance** (disāpi'rāns). [f. DISAPPEAR *v.* + -ANCE, after *appearance*.] The action of disappearing; passing away from sight or observation; vanishing.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 317 ¶ 2 Not likely to be remembered a Moment after their Disappearance. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 115 The usual times of the appearance and disappearance of these birds. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men.* *Montaigne* Wks. (Bohn) I. 352 Let a man learn . . . to bear the disappearance of things he was wont to reverence, without losing his reverence. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* viii. (1858) 328 The sudden appearances and disappearances, which baffled all the zeal of his enemies. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 351 The final disappearance of many ideas which foster anti-social tendencies.

**Disappearer** (disāpi'rān). [f. DISAPPEAR + -ER *1.*] One who disappears or vanishes.

1885 N. Y. *Tribune* 14 June, Prickly comfrey, which . . . was going to do such great things for our agriculture, seems to have joined the mysterious disappearers. 1889 *Daily News* 8 Oct. 5/1 The learned Feithuis, who 'chanced to pop his head into a fuller's shop' and never came out again, was a model of a disappearer.

**Disappearing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING *1.*] The action of the verb to DISAPPEAR.

1611 COTGR., *Disparoisance*, a disappearing, or vanishing out of sight. 1662 S. P. Acc. *Latitude Men* in *Phenix* II. 514 The appearing of new Stars and disappearing of old. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 285 All the Discourse was of Don Rodrigo's sudden disappearing. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* II. 115 It is impossible . . . to account for the disappearing of the two gases, or the appearance of the water, without admitting that this liquid is actually composed of oxygen and hydrogen.

**Disappearing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING *2.*] That disappears or passes out of sight.

1886 *Daily News* 9 Nov. 2/7 The defendant . . . performed the trick with his daughter as the disappearing lady. 1887 *Forin. Rev.* Nov. (Brit. Army), We are behindhand . . . in disappearing guns, in cupolas and shields, and in submarine mining. 1891 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 5/3 Witnessing target practice with the so-called disappearing gun . . . The gun is hoisted for firing, and immediately upon the discharge falls back into position.

†**Disappendancy**, -ency. *Obs. rare*-1. [f. DIS-9 + APPENDANT.] *Law.* The condition or quality of being disappendant; an instance of this. 1760 BURN *Eccles. Law* (1767) I. 6 (Jod.) A disappendency may be also temporary.

†**Disappendant**, -ent, *a. Obs.* [f. DIS-10 + APPENDANT.] *Law.* The opposite of APPENDANT; detached from being an appendancy.

1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* v. § 436. 188 If the Baylywick or faire be disappendant in fee from the Manour. 1760 BURN *Eccles. Law* (1767) I. 7 (Jod.) The advowson is made disappendant.

**Disappoint** (disāpoi'nt), *v.* Also 5-6 *disapoynte*, 6 *disapointe*, -apoint, -apoynt, -apoynte, *dys-*. [ad. F. *désappointer* (14th c. in Hatz-Darm.), f. *des-* (DIS-4) + *appointer* to ARPOINT. See also DISPOINT.]

1. *trans.* To undo the appointment of; to deprive of an appointment, office, or possession; to dispossess, deprive. *Obs. (exc. as nonce-wd.)*

[1849 see DISPOINT.] 1586 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. 382 A monarch . . . hath power . . . to appoint or to disappoint the greatest officers. 1824 BYRON *Yvan* xvi. lxxv, He would keep it Till duly disappointed or dismissed. 1869 SPURGEON *Trav. Dav.* Ps. xi. 6 God's Anointed is appointed, and shall not be disappointed.

2. To frustrate the expectation or desire of (a person); to defeat, balk, or deceive in fulfilment of desire. *Const. † of, in, with.*

1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. cckxxiv. 270 He, contrary his promise, dyd disapoynte them, and nothyng ayded them. 1555 WATREMAN *Farlie Facious* Decl. 4 Neuer disappointed of honourable successes. 1697 POTTER *Amf. Greece* II. ii. (1715) 183 (They) were miserably disappointed of their expectations. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. iii, Disappointed in the woman whom . . . he had mistaken for his wife. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* III. iv. 128, I . . . first was disappointed not to see Such mighty change as I had felt within Expressed in outward things. 1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 204, I was much disappointed with its appearance. *Mod.* I should be sorry to disappoint you. If they rely on me, be will be sure to disappoint them.

† b. To defeat (of action, effort, etc.). *Obs.*

1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxx. 132 Howbeit to disappoint them of their subtle dealing. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* x. (1617) 149 The Adamant or Lodestone . . . is disappointed of his force by Garlicke.

†3. To break off (what has been appointed or fixed); to fail to keep or comply with (an engagement); to fail to fulfil an appointment with (a person). Cf. APPOINT *v.* 3. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 517/1, I disapoynte, I breake a poyntement with a person. 1542 HENRY VIII *Declar. Scots* 193 The . . . metyng was not only disapoynted, but . . . an invasion made . . . into our realme. 1581 *York Bakers' Guild* § 39 in *Archaeol. Rev.* (1888) May, If any journeyman . . . dothe promise anie maister to come and helpe him to bake at tyme appointed, and . . . go to an other to worke, and disapoint the maister. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 363 So as to put off and disappoint the day which he had set.

4. To undo or frustrate anything appointed or determined; to defeat the realization or fulfilment of (plans, purposes, intentions); to balk, foil, thwart (anticipations, hopes, etc.).

1579 TOMSON *Catlin's Serin.* *Tim.* 99/2 Not y<sup>t</sup> any mortall men can disappoint that which God hath established from heauen. 1611 BIBLE *Prov.* xv. 22 Without counsell, purposes are disappointed. 1609 C. HATTON in *H. Corr.* (1898) II. 133 Y<sup>t</sup> fatal resolution . . . hath disapoynted y<sup>e</sup> delivery of y<sup>e</sup> letter. 1715-20 *Pope's Iliad* vii. 304 The wary Trojan shrinks, and, bending low Beneath his buckler, disappoints the blow. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Lady Rich* 16 Mar., I can answer without disappointing your expectations. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) II. 433 On purpose that the testator's intention should be wholly frustrated, and that the tenant for life should be under a temptation to disappoint the will. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* ix, The junction of penal with voluntary emigration tends . . . to disappoint the purposes of the one, and to extinguish the benefits of the other. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 165 This ambitious hope Louvois was bent on disappointing. 1873 F. HALL in *Scribner's Mag.* VI. 466/2 Nor is this expectation frequently disappointed.

† b. To undo, destroy, overthrow. *Obs.*

1611 COTGR., *Desbraquer*, to vnplant, or dismount artillery; to wry, or disappoint the leuell thereof. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts* 311 All those curious and wealthy Trades of them who worke in fine flaxe . . . Shall be utterly undone and disappointed. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 135 ¶ 2 They endeavour to disappoint the good works of the most learned . . . of men. 1712 Tr. *Pomel's Hist. Drugs* I. 26 Disappointing all the ill Effects of the Viperine poison.

†5. To appoint, equip, or accoutre improperly. Cf. APPOINT *v.* 15. *Obs.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. 7 In painting thy Pictures thou doest not so disappoint thy selfe.

†**Disappoint**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. *vb.*] The act of disappointing; disappointment.

1648 ROGERS *Naaman* 267 The more desirable the object, the greater the disappoint. 1656 Bp. HALL *Solitiquies* 45 There is nothing more troublesome in human Society than the disappoint of trust and failing of friends.

†**Disappointable**, *a. Obs. rare*-2. [f. DISAPPOINT *v.* + -ABLE.] Liable to be deprived of office, etc.

1611 COTGR., *Destituable*, destituable, disappointable.

**Disappointed**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED *1.*] 1. Having one's anticipations frustrated; foiled, thwarted.

1552 HULOET, Disappointed, *frustratus*. 1744 R. LIDDELL *Let. to Lady Denbigh* 10 May in *8th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, The disappointed people who were invited have lost their dance. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F. II.* 107 The disappointed monarch . . . was thrice repulsed with loss and ignominy. 1861 Geo. ELIOT *Silas M.* 10 The anguish of disappointed faith.

†2. Improperly appointed, equipped, or fitted out; unfurnished, unprepared. *Obs.*

1608 SHAKES. *Ham.* I. v. 77 Cut off euen in the Blossomes of my Sinne, Vnbuzzled, disappointed, vnnaneld. 1659 CLEVELAND *Sing-song* xxxv, The Bridegroom in at last did rustle. All was disappointed in the Bustle, The Maidens had shav'd his Breaches.

Hence **Disappointedly** *adv.*, in a disappointed manner.

1880 Mrs. BURNETT *Louisiana* 12, I would rather have 'Louise', she said, disappointedly.

**Disappointer**. [f. as prec. + -ER *1.*] One who or that which disappoints.

1822 LEIGH HUNT in *Examiner* 14 Dec. 786/2 He is not the disappointor of hopes. 1880 *Ibid.* No. 616. 66/1 Royal disappointers and promise-breakers.

**Disappointing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING *1.*] The action of the *vb.* DISAPPOINT; disappointment.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Destitution & Delaisement*, destituting or disappointing. 1643 MILTON *Divorces* iii. (1851) 26 The disappointing of an impetuous nerve.

**Disappointing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING *2.*] That disappoints; that belies hope or expectation.

1530 PALSGR. 510/1 Disapoynting, *frustratif*. 1836 KEBBLE in *Lyons Apost.* (1849) 199 Vain disappointing dream! 1884



*Fortn. Rev.* June 82a The sons of Jacob were... a disappointing set of young men.

Hence **Disappointingly adv.**, in a disappointing manner. **Disappointingness**, disappointing quality.

1870 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Aug. 5/1 [Apparatus] disappointingly useless. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. x. 371 The light verses and essays... are disappointingly weak. 1887 CHEYNE *Job & Solomon* vi. The main point for us to emphasise is the disappointingness of the events of the epilogue regarded as the final outcome of Job's spiritual discipline.

**Disappointment** (disapointmēt), [f. DIS-APPOINT v. + -MENT: cf. F. *désappointement* (14-15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.); also DISPOINTMENT.]

1. The fact of disappointing; the frustration or non-fulfilment of expectation, intention, or desire.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iv. v. § 11 (R.) Such disappointment of expectation doth much abate the courage of men in fight. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) I. 25 Not that which the World understands by Disappointment, the not compassing what you design'd... but the not enjoying what you have compassed, the Disappointment of Fruition. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 1107 Penalties... for the disappointment of the Lord by his Ward's marrying himself without his consent. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 139 All the prospects of success and disappointment. 1860 LYNDALE *Glac.* II. ix. 271 Severe labour and frequent disappointment had taught observers the true conditions of success.

b. with a and pl. An instance of this.

1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 935 Lest... he... should want means of speedy thanksgiving for so gracious a disappointment; behold a Ram stands ready for the sacrifice. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 196 ¶ 4 Hope will predominate in every mind, till it has been suppressed by frequent disappointments. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 23 She saw clearly that the meeting with the son had been a disappointment in some way.

2. The state or condition of being disappointed, with its resulting feeling of dejection.

1756 BURKE *Subl. & B. I.* v. If pleasure be abruptly broken off, there ensues an uneasy sense called disappointment. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Detached Th. on Bks.* Newspapers always excite curiosity. No one ever lays one down without a feeling of disappointment. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 118 The disappointment was intense in proportion to the interests which were at issue.

3. *ellipt.* A cause of disappointment; a thing or person that disappoints.

1765 COWPER *Lett.* 1 Aug. One who has been a disappointment and a vexation to them ever since he has been of consequence enough to be either. 1843 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* III. x. 177 Bath is a disappointment—monotonous, bald, poor, and dead.

**Disappreciate** (disapri'siēt), v. [f. DIS-6 + APPRECIATE.] *trans.* To regard with the reverse of appreciation; to undervalue.

1828 in WEBSTER; whence in mod. Dicts.

So **Disappreciation**, the reverse of appreciation.

**Disapprobation** (disəprəb'i'sən), [f. DIS-9 + APPROBATION, after *disapprove*: so mod. F. *désapprobation* (18th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)] The action or fact of disapproving; the feeling or utterance of moral condemnation; disapproval.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb. v.* (1843) 217/2 Which implied a disapprobation, at least, if not a contempt of their carriage towards him. 1693 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2843/1 The Pope has declared... his Disapprobation of his Imperial Majesties having Erected a Ninth Electorate. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. xx. 323 His Majesty betrayed some signs of disapprobation. 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* vii. A murmur of disapprobation ran through the warriors present. 1887 R. GARNETT *Carlyle* iv. 'Sartor', the publisher acquainted him, 'excites universal disapprobation'.

**Disapprobative** (disəprəb'etiv), a. [f. DIS-10 + APPROBATIVE; after *disapprove*, *disapprobation*.] Characterized by or expressing disapprobation; disapprobatory.

1824 J. GILCHRIST *Etym. Interpr.* 83 They are all approbative or disapprobative. 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* II. 102 Now I look at him with a disgustful and disapprobative eye.

**Disapprobatory** (disəprəb'etari), a. [f. DIS-10 + APPROBATORY: cf. prec.] Characterized by disapproving; conveying or implying disapproval.

1828 WEBSTER, *Disapprobatory*, containing disapprobation; tending to disapprove. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. App. 322 Eminent men... had stood pointedly silent, dubitative, disapprobatory. 1877 FLORA L. SHAW *Castle Blair* (1882) 38 Mr. Plunkett looked as though he felt somehow vaguely disapprobatory.

**Disappropriate** (disəprə'pri'et), *ppl. a.* [ad. med. or mod. L. *disappropriatus*, f. DIS-4 + *appropriatus* APPROPRIATE. In F. *désapproprié*.] Deprived of appropriation; severed from connexion with a religious corporation.

1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 14 A Church appropriated to a spiritual corporation, becometh disappropriate, if the corporation be dissolved. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 386 If the corporation which has the appropriation is dissolved, the parsonage becomes disappropriate at common law.

**Disappropriate** (disəprə'pri'et), v. [f. *ppl. stem* of med. or mod. L. *disappropriare*, f. DIS-4 + *appropriare* TO APPROPRIATE: in F. *désappropriier*, (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. *trans.* To dissolve the appropriation of; to take away from that to which it has been appropriated. See APPROPRIATE a. I.

1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 299 A Bill for the disappro-

priating of the Rectory appropriate to Preston. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 386 At the dissolution of monasteries... the appropriations of the several parsonages, which belonged to those respective religious houses... would have been by the rules of the common law disappropriated. 1768 BENTHAM *Lett. to Pole Carew* 16 Aug. Wks. (1838-1843) X. 325 If the portion of revenue at present appropriated... was to be disappropriated.

2. To render (a thing) no longer the private property or possession of any one. *Obs. rare*—1.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 186 To assist nature in disappropriating that evil which by continuing proper becomes destructive.

**Disappropriation**, [n. of action, f. prec.: cf. F. *désappropriation* (17th c.)] The action of rendering disappropriate.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Appropriation*, To dissolve an appropriation, it is enough to present a clerk to the bishop, and he to institute and induct him: for that once done, the benefice returns to its former nature. This is called disappropriation.

**Disapprovable** (disəprūvəbl), a. [f. DIS-APPROVE v., after APPROVABLE.] To be disapproved of; worthy of disapproval.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 554 That manner wherein the Cassia is so long coated, is disapprovable. 1875 M'COSH *Scott. Philos.* xii. 101 Distinguishing good and approvable actions from bad and disapprovable ones.

**Disapproval** (disəprūvəl), [f. DISAPPROVE v., after APPROVAL.] The action or fact of disapproving; moral condemnation of what is considered wrong; disapprobation.

1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* iv. (R.), There being not a word left fall from them in disapproval of that opinion. 1818 TOPP, *Disapproval*, a word, like *approval* not common, but which has been used, I think, in modern times, for *disapprobation*. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 173 The disapproval with which good men regard acts of sin. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 6. 336 His silent disapproval was more telling than the opposition of obscure foes.

**Disapprove** (disəprūv), v. [prob. a. OF. \**desapprove-r*, mod. F. *désapprouver* to disapprove, f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *approve*, *approuver* TO APPROVE. Our earliest quot. however is earlier than the first recorded in Hatz.-Darm. (1535).]

1. *trans.* To prove to be untrue or wrong; to DISPROVE. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Tully's Friendship. Orat. G. Flaminius* f. 1a. The vulgar oppynyon... I holde if ful easy to disapprove syth it is so full of errors. 1540 COVERDALE *Confut. Standish* Wks. II. 378 Sundry places of scripture, the circumstances whereof doth utterly disapprove your doctrine. 1607 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 223 Such like vanities have the ancient Heathens... firmly believed, till... experience disapproved their inventions. 1760-72 *Tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. Pref. 9 Things not thoroughly proved, or absolutely disapproved; but which are reserved for further examination. 1793 MRS. PARSONS *Mem. Mrs. Menzies* IV. 15 My conduct shall disapprove her malicious conjectures.

2. The reverse of TO APPROVE: to regard with disfavour or moral condemnation; to feel or express disapprobation of.

1647 COWLEY *Mistress. Love gone over*, iii. Fate does disapprove Th' Ambition of thy Love. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* III. xlii. 280 Some approved, others disapproved the Interpretation of St. Paul. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 31. 197 Why must I hear what I disapprove, because others see what they approve? 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Brooke Farm* i. I disapprove the object of such a meeting. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* II. 960 Henceforth none could disapprove me.

*absol.* 1717 POPE *Eloisa* 250 Nature stands check'd; Religion disapproves. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 97 Rochester, disapproving and murmuring, consented to serve.

3. *intr.* with *of* (rarely *to*). = 2. Also with *in-direct* passive.

1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 113 This... was not disapproved of by some of my people who eat of it. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 4, I wholly disapprove of all these Positions. 1799 SICKELMORE *Agnes & L.* I. 182 Don Sebastian enquired to what... the Count de Tourville could disapprove. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxiv. The leader disapproved of this arrangement. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 181 Modern jurists would disapprove of the redress of injustice being purchased only at an increasing risk.

Hence **Disapproved ppl. a.**, **Disapproving vbl. sb.** and **ppl. a.**; **Disapprovingly adv.**, in a disapproving manner; also **Disapprovement**, disapproval; **Disapprover**, one who disapproves.

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 11 A disapprovement of the factious carriage of things. 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. (1851) 375 Wrung out of mens Purses to maintain a disapproved Ministry against their Conscience. 1654-5 LD. HATTON in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 165, I find my self exceedingly out in the approving or disapproving of persons. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script. Ep.* Ded. (1675) 8 Not incompetent judges... have been pleased to give these papers no disapproving character. 1794 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 107 Every disapprover of their politics and religious tenets. 1820 FOSTER *Ess. Evil's Pop. Ignorance* 178 The disapprovers of the designs for educating the people. 1822 *Examiner* 646/1, I have spoken disapprovingly of the method. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life our Lord v.* 229 note, The opinion... is noticed, not disapprovingly, by Lightfoot. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* (1868) 26 There was unkind triumph or disapproving pity in the glances of greeting neighbours.

**Disaproned** (disəprənd), *ppl. a.* [f. \**disapron* vb.: see DIS-7a.] Divested or devoid of an apron.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. iii, I entered the main street

of the place, and saw... the aproned or disaproned Burghers moving in to breakfast.

**Disapt**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-6 + APT v.] *trans.* To render unfit.

1611 COTGR., *Disadjuste*... disapted. *Disadjuster*, to disadjust... disapt. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 619 Yet doth the custome Diserve the bodie, and disapt the minde.

† **Disapten**, v. *Obs. rare.* [see -EN 5.] = prec. a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supper* (1677) 36 Such sins as carnalize the heart, and disapten us for spiritual fruition.

**Disar**, obs. form of DICEB.

**Disarchbishop**: see DIS-7 b.

**Disard**, obs. or archaic form of DIZZARD.

**Disare**, var. DISOUR, Obs.

† **Disarithmetic**, v. *nonce-wd.* [DIS-7.]

1666 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xvi. cl. 400 Minerva suffreth violence when Phao makes her faire, May such be disarithmetick, his Creatures that are.

**Disarm** (disārm), v. Also 5 *des*, *dys*. [In 15th c. *desarm* (e, a. F. *désarmer* (11th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *armer* TO ARM.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of arms, to take the arms or weapons from. *Const. of.*

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* (E.E.T.S.) 224 The Turkes... took these .xij. men by force, and desarmed them. 1618 ROWLANDS *Night Raven* 33 All those he after ten a clocke did finde, He should disarme of weapons they did beare. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 253 Death... shall... stoop Inglorious, of his mortal sting disarm'd. 1765-9 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* (1793) 328 A proclamation for disarming papists. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxvii. The new comers had... entered the Castle, and were in the act of disarming the small garrison. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 139 A royal order came from Whitehall for disarming the population.

b. To force his weapon from the hand of (an opponent) in fighting or fencing.

1530 PALSGR. 517/1 He was desarmed at the first course. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 82 b. The kyng of England with few strokes desarmed his counter partie. 1650 SHAKS. *Temp.* I. ii. 472 Come, from thy ward... I can heere disarme thee with this stick, And make thy weapon drop. 1700 S. L. *tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 160, I made another pass at him, and fortunately run him into the Shoulder, and disarm'd him. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* I. 123 He may be disarmed by the 'Left Parry'.

c. To divest of armour; to strip the defensive armour off (a man or horse). *arch.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xli. 91 They... made hym come in, and dysarmed hym, and dyde to hym grete honour. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* an. 2 (R.) These justes finished... the kyng was dysarmed, and at tyme convenient he and the queene heard euen song. 1611 COTGR., *Desbarde*, to vnbarbe, or disarme a horse of service. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* II, The page... came up to disarm his lord.

d. *refl.* To put off one's armour or divest oneself of arms.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* (E.E.T.S.) 275 Thenne departed the barons, and dysarmed them and toke of theyr harmois in theyr hostelley. c 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* viii. 128 They dysarmed theym selfe, and ete right well. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 28 The Prince disarm'd and uncloth'd himselfe. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II. 900 Earl Richard... disarmed himself.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) = I d.

1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres* II. i. 22 The Ensigne-bearer is not to disarme vntill the gates of the Fort... be first shut. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 31 Sweet lord, abandon passion, and disarme. 1626 C. POTTER *tr. Sarpi's Quarrels Pius V.* 433 Order was also giuen... to the Count de Fuentes that he should disarme.

3. *trans.* To deprive of munitions of war or means of defence, to dismantle (a city, ship, etc.). (Also b. *intr.* for *refl.*)

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* Epit. (1612) 355 The Romaines... still to hold this Land theys, had disarm'd it of munition. 1611 COTGR., *Desmonter vne navire*, to disarme a ship, to despoile her of all her munition and furniture. 1685 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2081/1 Orders have been sent to the Gallies... to return hither, that they may be disarm'd and laid up. 1726 CAVALIERE *Mem.* I. 40 We disarm'd and burn'd some Churches, for fear the Enemy should put Garrisons in them. *Ibid.* II. 125, I disarm'd Brujerie and some other Villages near Holy-Ghosts-Bridge.

b. 1694 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3027/1 All the Ships were Disarming.

c. To deprive (an animal) of its natural organs of attack or defence, as horns, claws, teeth; to divest anything of that with which it is armed.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 34 Heliogabalus... suddenly, in the night, would put in among them bears, wolves, Lyons, and leopards, muzzed and disarm'd. *Ibid.* 98 They lose their horns in March... When the head of this beast is disarm'd, there issueth blood from the skull. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* I. 300 Their jaws disabl'd, and their claws disarm'd. a 1800 COWPER *Idiad* (ed. 2) xvi. (R.) Hector, drawing Nio to Ajax, of his brazen point disarm'd His ashen beam. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 47 Have the courage to appear poor, and you disarm poverty of its sharpest sting.

4. To reduce (an army, navy, etc.) to the customary peace footing. Usually *absol.* or *intr.* (for *refl.*).

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Disarming*, On the conclusion of a peace, it is usual for both sides to disarm. 1801 NELSON 4 Apr. in *Nicholas Disp.* (1845) IV. 334 He knew the offer of Great Britain, either to join us, or disarm. 'I pray, Lord Nelson, what do you call disarming?'... 'I considered it as not having on foot any force beyond the customary establishment. 1868 *Spectator* 14 Nov. 1322 The old difficulty that a drilled nation cannot disarm, that disarmament in a country like Prussia is a mere phrase, is still unaffected.



1886 *Manch. Exam.* 23 Jan. 4/5 Greece... will not disarm, but will go to war if her demands are not agreed to.

**5. fig.** To deprive of power to injure or terrify; to divest of aversion, suspicion, hostility, or the like; to render harmless, divest of its formidable character. Const. of (rarely from).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. met. iv. 13 So schalt þou desarmen þe ire of þilke winnyng tyraunt. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* cliv. 8 The general of hot desire Was sleeping by a virgin hand disarm'd. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* iv. Wks. (1847) 85/2 His design was... to disarm all, especially of a wise fear and suspicion. a 1704 T. BROWN *Upon a Yng. Lady* Wks. 1730 I. 67 A tongue that every heart disarms. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F. I.* vii. 136 Conscious security disarms the cruelty of the monarch. 1788 LADY HAWKE *Julia de G. I.* 230 Disarmed from the slightest remains of envy, Julia returned to the company. 1841-44 EMERSON *Ess.* *Manners* Wks. (Bohn) I. 213 Society loves... the air of drowsy strength, which disarms criticism. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Patmus* vi. 75 What could disarm that amphitheatre and these blazing faggots of their horrors? 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamant* Introd. 70 His hostility was soon disarmed, and his conversion effected.

absol. a 1719 ADDISON *Rosalind* i. i. No fear shall alarm, No pity disarm.

† **6. trans.** To take off as armour. Obs. rare.

c 1613 ROWLANDS *Paire Spy-Knaves* 6 Disarme this heavy burden from my backe.

† **7. Magnetism.** To take away the armature. See ARMATURE 6. Obs.

1730 SAVERY in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 325. I took off the Armour and bound it to that which was newly touched, and therewith retouched that which I had disarmed.

† **7. Manège.** (See quot.) [*F. désarmer un cheval, les Revers d'un cheval.*]

1797 BAILEY vol. II. s.v. *Disarm*, To disarm the Lips of a Horse, is to keep them subject, and out from above the Bars, when they are so large as to cover the Bars, and prevent the Pressure or *Appui* of the Mouth, by bearing up the Bit, and so hindring the Horse from feeling the Effects of it upon the Bars.

Hence **Disarming** ppl. a.

1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Spinn. Whale* 302 Beckoned us to approach with winning and disarming smiles.

**Disarm**, sb. [*f. prec.*] The act of disarming (an opponent); esp. in *Fencing*.

1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 9 The crossing of the blade signifies a kind of disarm, performed by a jirk from the wrist. 1827 BARRINGTON *Pers. Sk.* II. 16 A disarm is considered the same as a disable. 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i. 149 The 'Second Point'... should be given with great caution, the wrist being then so liable to the disarm.

**Disarmament** (dis'armamēt). [*f. DISARM v.*, after *armament*; cf. *F. désarmement* (1594 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), *f. désarmer*, to which the corresponding Eng. type would be *disarmment*.] The action of disarming; esp. the reduction of an army or navy to the customary peace footing.

1795 BURKE *Corr.* IV. 327 If the disarmament had been common to all descriptions of disorderly persons, the measure would have been excellent. 1861 *Lond. Rev.* 20 Apr. 434/2 They propose the disarmament of the country. 1863 HELPS *Organic. Daily Life* 54 What Europe really needed was a congress that should dare to speak boldly to ambitious monarchs respecting the vital subject of disarmament. 1889 B. F. WESTCOTT *Lett. in Guardian* 6 Apr. Such a disarmament would secure the lasting and honourable peace which the leaders of Europe... desire.

**Disarmature**, rare. [*f. DISARM v.*, after *ARMATURE*.] The action of disarming; divestiture of armour or means of defence.

18. SIR W. HAMILTON (O.), On the universities, which have illegally dropt philosophy and its training from their course of discipline, will lie the responsibility of this singular and dangerous disarmature.

**Disarme**: see **DISARM**.

**Disarmed** (dis'armd), ppl. a. [*f. DISARM + -ED*.]

1. Deprived of arms; unarmed; without arms or weapons; divested of means of attack or defence.

1504 SPENSER *Amoretti* xii. I then disarmed did remaine. 1508 B. JONSON *Ep. Man in Hum.* iv. v. I hold it good polity not to go disarmed. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 141 The Plateans... aimed their arrows and darts at their more disarmed parts. 1676 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) *Disarmed*, (among Hunters) Deers are said to be when the Horns are fallen. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg.*, Wallace xciii, As sleeping and disarmed he lay.

2. *Her.* (See quot.)

1830 ROSSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss. *Disarmed*... is said of an animal or bird of prey, without claws, teeth, or beak. 1882 CUSSANS *Handbk. Her.* 128.

**Disarmer** (dis'armr). [*f. DISARM + -ER*.]

One who disarms.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 62 (T.) So much learning and abilities, as this disarmer is believed to have. 1820 *Examiner* No. 618. s/2 The disarmers... of the country which enabled them to disarm it. 1827 BARRINGTON *Pers. Sk.* II. 16 The disarmar may break his adversary's sword.

**Disarming** (dis'armjng), vbl. sb. [*f. DISARM + -ING*.]

1. The action of the verb **DISARM**.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 81 b, The two kynge set their countre parties to disarming. 1611 COTGR., *Desarmement*, a disarming, a depriving of Armes. a 1660 HAMMOND *Wks.* II. 62 (T.) For the disarming of schism. 1848 W. H. KELLY *U. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten V. II.* 37 In the departments de La Sarthe, de La Mayenne, some disarmings were effected without violence.

attrib. 1753 *Stewart's Trial* 273 The part of the country where the pannel lives, fell under the disarming Act. 1894 *Daily News* 29 June s/2 This mode of protection [paint] was unknown to the Highlanders, where they hid their weapons, after the Disarming Act.

† **Disarmy**, *Obs. rare.* (Also 9 **disarme**.) [*a. obs. F. désarmée* action of disarming, *f. désarmer* to disarm (—Romanic type *desarmata*: see **ARMY**).] A disarming.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VIII. 78 b, The herauldes cried the disarmy [ed. 1809 *disarme*].

**Disarrange** (dis'arrndg), v. [*f. DIS-6 + ARR-ANGE*; cf. *F. désarranger* (17th c. in *Littre*).] *trans.* To undo the arrangement of; to put into a state of disorder.

1744 AKENSIDE *Pleas. Imag.* III. 519 (Seager) Quick disgust From things deform'd or disarrang'd. 1764 GRAINGER *Sugar Cane* i. 189 The glebe... Will journey, forc'd off by the mining rain; And... disarrange Thy neighbours' vale. 1834 Ht. MARTINEAU *Farrers* II. 35 She... would not let his chamber be disarranged just at present. 1892 *Speaker* 8 Oct. 427/1 Sudden... fluctuations in the standard of value undoubtedly disarrange trade.

Hence **Disarranged** ppl. a., **Disarranging** vbl. sb.; **Disarranger**, one who disarranges.

1827 CH. WOODSWORTH *Chas. I.*, etc. 19 A lamentably miscalculating and disarranged understanding. 1828 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 40 The arranging and disarranging of the multitudinous constituents of the world. 1885 *Athenaeum* 14 Nov. 645/2 The name of the arranger—or rather disarranger—was not given in the programme.

**Disarrangement** (dis'arrndgmēt). [*f. prec. + -MENT*, after *arrangement*.] The fact or process of disarranging or putting out of order; the condition of being disarranged; disorder.

c 1730 A. BAXTER *Eng. Nat. Soul* (1737) II. 137 (T.) How... is it possible that the mere disarrangement of the parts of matter should perform this? 1790 BURKE *Army Estimates* Wks. V. 10 The whole of the arrangement, or rather disarrangement of their military. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. II. 1. (1837) II. 180 They are the Heart and presiding centre of a France fallen wholly into maddest disarrangement. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 18 Feb. 3/2 The various organic diseases and functional disarrangements.

**Disarray** (dis'arē), sb. Forms: 4-7 *disarray* (e, s, *dysarray*, 6 *disaray*, 6-*disarray*. [Probably a. OF. *\*desarei* (14th c. *desarroy* in *Littre*, mod. F. *désarroi*), vbl. sb. from *desareer*, *desarroyer*; see next. The earlier OF. synonym was *desrei*, *desrai*, *derai*, whence Eng. *desray*, *DERAY*, *DISRAY*, of which *disarray* may be regarded as a modification.]

1. The condition of being out of array or regular order; disorder, confusion; = *DERAY* sb. 1, 1c.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* P. 853 (*Elles*). As the woman hath the maistrise she maketh to muche desray (*MSS. Camb. disray, Harl., Petw., Lansd., Selden* disaray). c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 31 b, They tounred their back and put hem to flight and disaray. c 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xv. 354, I wolde not for noo good that rowlande & olivere... sholde fynde vs in dysaray. 1530 PALSGR. 214/1 *Disaray*, out of order, *desaray*. 1580 CTESS *Pembroke Ps.* lxxviii. 1 His very face shall cast on all his haters flight and disaray. 1664 PEPPY *Diary* 27 Mar. So much is this city subject to be put into a disaray upon very small occasions. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* xiv. 19 Dire disaray! the tumult of the fight. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Shoe R.* xviii. (1860) 216 Their... weapons lay around in disaray. 1882 SHORTHOUSE *J. Inglesant* II. 181 The wild confused crowd of leaping and struggling figures, in a strange and ghastly disaray.

*trans.* 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 32 As clouds... Gather their blackening disaray to burst Upon some mountain turret.

2. Imperfect or improper attire; disorderly undress. *arch.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. iv. 4 A wicked Hag... In ragged robes and filthy disaray. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxv. 215 He who in that disaray Doth... besstride the noble steed.

1857 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Lett.* iii. Clad in a strange disaray of civilized and savage costume.

**Disarray** (dis'arē), v. Also 5-7 *disaray*. [*f. DIS-6 + ARRAY v.*: perh. immediately after OF. *desareer*, *-eier* (-oyer) to put into disorder (in *Godef.*), *f. des-*, *DIS-4 + areyer* to *ARRAY*. Cf. *prec. sb.* and the synonymous *DISRAY*.]

1. *trans.* To throw out of array or order, to put into disorder or confusion; to rout, disorder, disorganize. (Chiefly of military array.)

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE ix. 856 All dysarayit the oot was, and agast. 1513 DOUGLAS *Bevis* xiii. vi. 32 The cite, quihill was disarayit and schent. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. lxiii. 86 At the first skirmish the enemies were disarayit (*just*). 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 223 To rout, and disaray the wise and well-cought order of Saint Pauls owne words. 1690 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man bec. Guilty* 205 They rob Gardens without disaraying them. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 68 The small Remnant left in Iamaica... will be able to disaray the Spaniards in Hispaniola or Cuba. 1713 CTESS *WINDHLESEA Misc. Poems* 244 You Winds! Whilst not the Earth alone, you disaray. a 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* v. (1853) 222 What disarayings like death?

† **b. intr.** (for *refl.*) To fall out of array or order, to become disordered. *Obs.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Provs.* I. cccxv. 297 If any of our batayls breke, or disaray by any aduenture, drawe thyder and confort them.

2. *trans.* To strip or spoil of personal array, raiment, or attire; to disrobe.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/3 To Disaray [*v. r.* *Disray* or *disgise*], *disaray*. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 46 That witch they disarayd, And robd of roial robes. 1611 COTGR., *Deshabiller*, to disaray, vncloth. 1715 ROWE *Yene Gray* v. i. Help to disaray and fit me for the Block. 1814 Mrs. J. WEST *Alicia de L.* III. 226 Attendant damsels to prepare the bath, to help to disaray her.

**b. intr.** for *refl.*

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. l. 250 I'd hardly time to lay My weapons by, and disaray.

**c. trans.** To despoil, strip of any adjunct.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 105 A goodly Oake... With armes full strong... But of their leaves they were disarayde. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* in *Farr S. P. 2as. I* (1848) 24 As when a vapour from a moory slough... Doth heaven's bright face of his rayes disaray. 1820 SHELLEY *Liberty* xix. My song, its pinions disaray'd of night, Drooped. 1822 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Empedocles on Etna* II. Ere quite the being of man, ere quite the world Be disaray'd of their divinity.

Hence **Disarraying** vbl. sb.

1611 COTGR., *Desarrangement*, an vnranking, disordering, disarayng.

**Disarrayed** (dis'arēd), ppl. a. [*f. DISARRAY v.* + *-ED*.]

1. Out of array; disordered, in disorder.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xlviii. § 16. 170 Following the disaray'd flight of the Persians. 1742 Young *Nt. Th.* v. 826 His disaray'd oblation he devout. 1827 T. DOUBLEDAY *Sar-Cave* II. Some sea-born maid... with her green tresses disaray'd. 1854 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ix. 363 Mists, which hurry along... like hosts disaray'd.

2. Divested of personal array or attire, stripped.

1611 COTGR., *Descouff*... whose head is disaray'd or vncouered. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xvii. 98 Then disaray'd, the shining bath they sought. 1820 TENNYSON *Idylls*, *Enid* 516 She... found, Half disaray'd as to her rest, the girl.

† **Disarrayment**, *Obs. rare.* [*f. DISARRAY v.* + *-MENT*: after *arrayment*.] The fact of disarraying or deranging; the condition of being disarrayed; disorder, derangement.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. liii. 269 Inward Enemies, our vices, our weaknesses, and our own disarrayments.

† **Disarrest**, v. *Obs.* [*ad. OF. desarrester* to release from arrest (14th c. in *Godef.*), *f. des-*, *DIS-4 + arrester* to *ARREST*.] *trans.* To set free from arrest; to reverse the arrest of.

1526 HACKETT *Lett. to Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Galba B. ix. 54 b), That sche schowld cawse to dysarest the forsayd Korn. 1643 FRYNE *Doom Coward*. 9 The King... wills that he shall be disarrested, and sufferd to goe at large.

**Disarticulate** (disarti'kület), v. [*f. DIS-6 + ARTICULATE v.*]

1. *trans.* To undo the articulation of, to disjoint; to separate joint from joint.

1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 278 Disarticulate, entirely, the odontoid process. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Ors's Circ. Sc.* *Organ. Nat.* 1. 175 The entire segment, here disarticulated... is called the 'occipital vertebra'. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Sept. 2/1 From time immemorial the plan has been adopted of filling the bony case with peas and then causing them to swell with water whenever a skull was required to be 'disarticulated'.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become disjointed; to separate at the joints.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 334 In some of these the joints disarticulate, and appear to be capable of reproduction. 1835 — *Introd. Bot.* (1868) I. 261 The leaflets... spontaneously disarticulate. 1892 *Natural Science* Mar. 57 Stems... which ultimately disarticulated and left the surface marked by scars.

Hence **Disarticulated** ppl. a.; also **Disarticulator**, he who or that which disarticulates.

1861 HULME tr. *Moquin-Tandon* II. vii. xi. 378 The disarticulated stems. *Ibid.* II. vii. xiii. 401 The cucurbitans are disarticulated zoönites. 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* xiv. 302 Disarticulated remnants of human skeletons.

**Disarticulation** (disarti'küli'zən). [*n.* of action from *prec.*: after *articulation*.] The action of disarticulating; separation at the joint; disjointed condition.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* Introd. 23 Béclard invented or improved several modes of... disarticulation of the metatarsal bones. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 251 In Orchideæ... a complete disarticulation of the stem and leaves takes place.

† **Disartuate**, v. *Obs. rare.* [*f. DIS-6 + ARTUATE v.*] *trans.* To disjoint.

1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 145 If any man please to disartuate the whole [Horse-tail] they will find the frame exquisite enough to deserve a better esteem.

**Disasinate**, **Disasinize** v.: see **DIS-6**.

† **Disassemble**, v. *Obs. rare* -o. [*f. DIS-6 + ASSEMBLE v.*] *trans.* To separate, scatter, disperse. 1611 COTGR., *Desassembler*, to disassemble, disioyne, disunite.

† **Disassent**, v. *Obs.* Also 5 *dis-*, *dysassent*. [*ad. OF. desassent-ir* (13-14th c. in *Godef.*), *f. des-*, *DIS-4 + assentir* *ASSENT v.*] *intr.* To refuse assent to, withhold assent from; to disagree.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9369 All the most of þo mighty... Dyssassent to the dede, demyt hit for noght. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* I. (1822) 82 Servius nouthir assentit nor yit dissassentit to their marriage. 1600 W. SCOT *Apol. Narr.* (1846) 104 He dissassent from all the proceedings. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 16, I dissassent from the common received opinion. 1641 *Protests Lords* I. 6 We whose names are underwritten did dissassent. 1643 FRYNE *Sov. Power* Parl. iv. 18 It is obligatory and legal, though the King himselfe consent not, or dissassent thereto. 1692 WAGSTAFFE *Vind. Carol.* vi. 60 If he may diss-assent, it is a sufficient Proof of this Negative Voice.

Hence † **Disassenter**, one who disassents; † **Disassenting** vbl. sb. and ppl. a., dissentient.

1624 St. Trials, Lord Balmerino (R.). The names of the disassenters. 1635 PERSON *Varieties* i. xi. 45 In this point



also I finde them variable and disassenting. 1643 PRYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* ii. 66 Such a disassenting Voyce . . is inconsistent with the very office, duty of the King.

† **Disassent**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. *prec.*, after *ASSENT sb.*] Refusal of assent; dissent, disagreement.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 36. § 1 Any disagreement or dissent by the said Duches . . notwithstanding. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VII.* an. 7 (R.) Whether he departed without the French kynges consent or disassent, he . . returned agayn to the Lady Margaret. a1639 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot.* iv. (1677) 189 Fearing that her disassent might work some delay. 1643 *PRYNNE Sov. Power Parl.* i. (ed. 2) 34 Notwithstanding his owne personall disassent.

† **Disassertor**, *Obs.* *rare.* [agent-n. from \**disassert*, f. *DIS-6*.] One who contradicts an assertion or asserts the contrary.

1651 J. GOODWIN *Red. Redeemed* iv. § 38. 69 Imputations . . which the Dis-assertors of it have charged upon it.

† **Disassiduity**, *Obs.* [f. *DIS-9* + *ASSIDUITY*.] Want of assiduity; failure to be assiduous in attentions, etc.; slackness.

1613 *WOTTON in Relig. Wotton.* (1672) 412 Some argue . . that dissiduity in a Favorite is a degree of Declination. a1639 — *Parall. Essex & Buckingham.* *ibid.* (1651) 25 Knowing that upon every little absence or dissiduity, he should be subject to take cold at his back. a1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)* 46 He came in, and went out, and through dissiduity, drew the Curtain between himself and the light of her grace.

† **Disassiege**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [a. F. *désassiéger* (15th c. in *Godef.*) 'to raise a siege, to delinier from a siege' (Cotgr.), f. *des-*, *DIS-4* + *assiéger*: see *ASSIEGE*, *BESIEGE*.] *trans.* To free from the state of siege; to raise the siege of.

1630 M. GODWIN tr. *Bp. Hereford's Ann. Eng.* ii. 232 John Lord Russell entering the City . . disassieged it.

**Disassimilation** (disasi'milz'sjən). [f. *DIS-9* + *ASSIMILATION*.] The process which reverses assimilation; in *Physiol.* the transformation of assimilated substances into less complex and waste substances; catabolism.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* X. 751 Appropriation of new material, and the disassimilation, or elimination of old. 1883 *Glasg. Weekly Her.* 5 May 8/1 Coffee always causes an increased excretion and an augmented disassimilation. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Disassimilation*, the downward metabolism of the body, by which its components form lower planes of chemical compounds whilst force of one kind or another is disengaged. 1889 *BURDON SANDERSON Addr. to Brit. Assoc. in Nature* 26 Sept. 525/1 The words . . 'anabolism', which . . means winding up, and 'catabolism', running down, are the creation of Dr. Gaskell. Prof. Hering's equivalents for these are 'assimilation', which . . means storage of oxygen and oxidizable material, and 'disassimilation', discharge of these in the altered form of carbon dioxide and water.

So **Disassimilate** *v.*, to transform by catabolism. In mod. Dicts. (1894).

**Disassimilative**, *a.* [f. *DIS-10* + *ASSIMILATIVE*.] Of or pertaining to disassimilation.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IX. 91 Dr. Flint has demonstrated that cholesteroline is a disassimilative product of nervous function.

† **Disassistent**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* [f. *DIS-6* + *ASSIST*.] *trans.* To do the reverse of assisting; to hinder, obstruct.

1669 *WOODHEAD St. Teresa* i. 2 My Brothers also were such, as in nothing dis-assisted me from serving God. *Ibid.* i. xiv. (1671) 85 The other . . Faculties . . assist the Will; although now and then it happen that they disassistent it.

**Disassociate** (disasō'si'et), *v.* [f. *DIS-6* + *ASSOCIATE*, after F. *désassocier* (16th c. in *Littre*), f. *des-*, *DIS-4* + *associer* to associate.] *trans.* To free or detach from association; to dissociate, sever. *Const. from (with).*

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* (1613) 630 As if our minde had not other houres enough to doe his businesse, without disassociating himselfe from the body. 1650 *Don Bellianis* 70 So said the Princesse Aurora, that never would disassociate her knights. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog.* vii. (1860) 146, I can never disassociate the feeling from their persons. 1859 C. BARKER *Associative Princ.* i. 5 They were at no time disassociated with useful labour.

Hence **Disassociated** *pp.* *a.* 1611 in *COTGR.* 1881 P. Brooks *Candle of Lord* 183 Disassociated and apparently contradictory ideas.

**Disassociation** (disasō'si'et'sjən). [n. of action f. *prec.* vb.: cf. *ASSOCIATION*.] The action of disassociating, or the condition of being disassociated; dissociation.

1873 B. STEWART *Conserv. Energy* iv. § 159 At very high temperatures it is possible that most compounds are decomposed, and the temperature at which this takes place, for any compound, has been termed its *temperature of disassociation*. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 252 A sensible, mild youth, of whom you cannot think in disassociation from his spectacles.

† **Disassure**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare*—0. [f. *DIS-6* + *ASSURE*.] *trans.* To deprive of assurance or security.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Disassurer*, to disassure; to put in feare, or bring into doubt, one that was well resolved.

**Disaster** (dizastər), *sb.* Also 7 *dys-*. [ad. F. *désastre* (1564 in *Hatz-Darm.*) 'a disaster, misfortune, calamitie, misadventure, hard chance'; f. *des-*, *DIS-4* + *astre* 'a starre, a Planet; also destinie, fate, fortune, hap' (Cotgr.), ad. L. *astrum*, Gr. *ἀστρον* star; after It. *disastro* 'disastre, mischance,

ill lucke' (Florio). Cf. Pr., Sp., Pg. *desastre*, also Pr. *benastre* good fortune, *malastre* ill fortune, and Eng. *ill-starred*.]

† 1. An unfavourable aspect of a star or planet; 'an obnoxious planet'. *Obs.*

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* i. i. 118 Stars with trains of fire and dews of blood, Disasters in the sun; and the moist star, Upon whose influence Neptunes empire stands, Was sick almost to dooms-day with eclipse. 1635 *QUARLES Embl., Hieroglyph* vii, What dire disaster bred This change, that thus she veils her golden head?

2. Anything that befalls of ruinous or distressing nature; a sudden or great misfortune, mishap, or misadventure; a calamity. Usually with *a* and *pl.*, but also without *a*, as 'a record of disaster'.

'Disaster is etymologically a mishap due to a baleful stellar aspect' (Whitney *Life Lang.* vi. (1875) 99).

1591 *HORSEY Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 253 Let those souls suffer that at the occasions of thy disaster and myne. 1598 *FLORIO, Disastro*, disastre, mischance, ill lucke. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* iii. vi. 55 It was a disaster of warre that Cæsar him selfe could not have prevented. 1605 — *Lear* i. ii. 131 We make guilty of our disasters the Sun, the Moone, and Starres. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 100 Fate, it seems, would needs involve them in the same disasters. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Vill.* 200 Well had the boding tremblers learn'd to trace The day's disasters in his morning's face. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 84 Faithlessness was the chief cause of his disasters, and is the chief stain on his memory. 1874 *MORLEY Compromise* (1886) 27 Such a system must inevitably bring disaster.

† b. A bodily affliction or disorder. *Obs.* *rare.*

1664 F. ROGERS *Let. in Sir H. Slingsby's Diary* (1836) 377, I am very ill of a disaster upon my stomach, y<sup>e</sup> I cannot ride.

† **Disaster**, *a.* *Obs.* [Either an attrib. use of the sb., or repr. obs. F. *désastre* (Cotgr.) disastrous, f. *désastre* disaster. The simple word is not used as an adj. in any Romanic lang.] = *DISASTROUS*.

1590 *GREENE Never too late* (1600) 23 No disaster fortune could drive her to make shipwrack of her fixed affection. *Ibid.* 28 Saturne conspiring with all balefull signes, calculated the houre of thy birth full of disaster accidents. 1600 *Look about you* xxix. in *Hazl. Dodsley* VII. 481 Let this be to me a disaster day. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 167 Whom disaster fortune . . hath enforced to wander here and there.

† **Disaster**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *DISASTER sb.* No corresp. vb. is found in the Romanic langs., though French had in 16th c. the ppl. adj. *désastéré*: see *DISASTER a.*] *trans.* To bring disaster or misfortune upon; to strike with calamity; to ruin, afflict, injure seriously, endamage.

(Todd's sense 'To blast by the stroke of an unfavourable star', repeated in later Dicts., seems to be unsupported; his quotation is of a *pp.* *a.* in sense 'ill-starred', 'hapless'.)

1580 [see *DISASTERED*]. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* ii. vii. 26 The holes where eyes should bee, which pittifully disaster the cheeks. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 158 Neither was there ever any more easie way to disaster these monster-seeming souldiers (elephants in battle) than by casting of stones. 1689 *MOYLE Sea Kyrurg.* ii. xiii. 61 The Cable running out, a Kink therein happened to disaster a Man's Leg. 1778 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) i. 70 The French fleet was so disastered they could by no means afford us any assistance. 1784 *Ibid.* 107 This occasioned the thermometer's being more slightly secured . . and . . it was so disastered as to lose almost all the mercury. 1812 W. TENNANT *Anster F.* iii. lvi, Some were cuff'd and much disaster'd found.

Hence † **Disastered**, stricken with disaster; ill-starred, hapless. *Obs.*

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* ii. (1613) 163 Ah, chastest bed of mine . . how canst thou now receive this disaster'd changing? 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* v. i. 170 At his disaster'd journey made into Barbary. 1746-46 *THOMSON Winter* 279 In his own loose revolving fields, the swain Disaster'd stands.

† **Disasterly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *DISASTER a.* + *-LY*.] In a disastrous or ill-starred manner.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* (1613) 93 What Gentleman hath been cast away at Sea, or disasterly souldiery'd it by Land. 1598 *DRAYTON Heroic.* Ep. (1748) 131 Nor let the envy of invenom'd tongues. Thy noble breast disasterly possess. 1654 *VILVAIN Epit. Ess.* iv. 46 Who died disasterly in New Forest.

**Disastrous** (dizastərəs), *a.* Also 6-7 *des-*, 7 *dysastrous*, *disastrous*. [a. F. *désastreux*, -euse (16th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), f. *désastre*: cf. It. *disastroso* 'unfortunate, unlucky' (Florio 1598). See *DISASTER sb.* and -OUS.]

† 1. Stricken with or subject to disasters; ill-starred, ill-fated; unfortunate, unlucky. *Obs.*

1586 B. YOUNG tr. *Guasso's Civ. Conv.* iv. 184 If she aford mee but one sparkle of hope and favour, she doth it to no other ende, but to make mee more disastrous. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel. Induct.* Wks. 1856 i. 2 He prov'd alwaies disastrous in love. 1603 *ADO. Don Sebastian in Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 368 The unfortunate accidents this disastering king hath sustained. 1750 *SHENSTONE Poems, Economy* iii. 43 Ah disastrous wight! In evil hour and rashly dost thou trust The fraudulent couch! 1790 *BEATSON Nav. & Mil. Mem.* i. 225 The various calamities that befall this disastrous fleet.

2. Foreboding disaster, of evil omen, unpropitious, ill-boding. *arch.*

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1292 Reputing the third of these intercalary daies to be disastrous and dismall. 1648 *GAGE West. Ind.* xii. (1655) 47 At whose birth could not but be some disastrous aspect of the Planets. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 597 As when the Sun . . from behind the Moon In dim Eclipse disastrous twilight sheds On half the Nations. a1849 *MANGAN Poems* (1859) 42 By the bell's disastrous tongue.

3. Of the nature of a disaster; fraught or attended with disaster; calamitous.

1603 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1630) 573 A faction no lesse disastrous to the State of Persia, than the warre of Turkie. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 76 b. The very first alarm of any sinister, and disastrous accident. 1684 *Contempl. State Man* i. ii. (1699) 18 All human greatness . . must end, and perhaps in a disastrous and unhappy conclusion. 1766 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* v. iii. 344 Events more disastrous to France. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* i. 225 The Samyal wind . . so disastrous in its effects. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* v. § 1. 217 We have followed the attack on Scotland to its disastrous close. 1875 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xlvii. 549 Heavy rains followed by disastrous floods.

Hence **Disastrousness**, *rare.* 1787 *BAILEY vol. II, Disastrousness*, unluckiness, unfortunate.

**Disastrously**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In a disastrous manner; calamitously, ruinously.

1603 *DRAYTON Bar. Wars* v. (R.), Whilst things were thus disastrously decreed. 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. i. 62 To answer, with his Vessel, all That might disastrously befall. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* v. 187 The almost universal darkness, which licentious desolation . . disastrously introduced into the world. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq.* (1876) III. xii. 180 The great invasion of Normandy, which ended so disastrously for the French.

**Disattach** (disatætʃ), *v.* [f. *DIS-6* + *ATTACH v.*] *trans.* To undo what is attached; = *DETACH* 1.

1851 *COL. WISEMAN Actions* N. T. *Ess.* 1853 i. 586 To disattach importance from all that relates to her.

**Disattachement**. [*DIS-9*] = *DETACHMENT* 4 b.

1860 T. T. CARTER *Imit. our Lord* (1861) 19 Chastening our being into disattachement and heavenly-mindedness.

**Disattaint** (disatɪnt), *v.* [*DIS-6* + *trans.* To free from attainer; to see *ATTAIN* v. 6.]

1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. IX.* xx. vii. 149 Earl Marischal . . has been . . pardoned, disattainted, permitted to inherit.

† **Disattention**, *Obs.* [f. *DIS-9* + *ATTENTION*.] Active inattention; neglect.

1624 *BP. MOUNTAGU Gagg* i. 3 Slownesse of heart: that is . . disattention unto those things. 1693 *W. FREEKE Sel. Ess.* xxv. 147 Carelessness and Disattention . . are the Daughters of Folly. 1757 *Herald* x. 79 Disattention to duty.

† **Disattire**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *DIS-6* + *ATTIRE v.*] *trans.* To divest of attire; disrobe.

a1598 *SPENSER* cited by *WEBSTER* (1864). 1611 *COTGR.* *Discoffer*, to disattire, disattire, vnhoud, vncover, the head. 1677 *HOLYOKE Dict.*, *Disattire*, divestio.

**Disattune** (disatiün), *v.* [f. *DIS-6* + *ATTUNE*.] *trans.* To put out of tune or harmony.

1853 *LYTTON My Novel* xi. xvi. (D.), Thus ever bringing before the mind of the harassed doctor images at war with love and with the poetry of life, he disattuned it, so to speak, for the reception of Nora's letters.

† **Disaugment**, *v.* *Obs.* [*DIS-6*.] *trans.* To reverse the augmentation of; to diminish.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Disaugmenter*, to disaugment, wane, diminish. 1635 *QUARLES Embl.* v. xiii, That everlasting treasure which hope deprives not, fortune disaugments not.

† **Disauthentic**, *a.* *Obs.* [*DIS-10* + *AUTHENTIC*.] The reverse of authentic; not authoritative (see *AUTHENTIC* 1).

1591 G. FLETCHER *Russe Commu.* (Hakl. Soc.) 126 Certaine bookes . . of Moses . . which they say are al made disauthenticke, and put out of use by the comming of Christ. 1619 *PURCHAS Microcosmos* lxix. 601 They . . account disauthenticke the four last Bookes of Moses.

**Disauthenticate**, *v.* [*DIS-6*.] *trans.* To prove or pronounce non-authentic.

1895 A. W. BENN in *Academy* 1 June 457/2 Among passages disauthenticated, or at least pronounced doubtful.

† **Disauthorize**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *DIS-6* + *AUTHORIZE*.] *trans.* To strip of authority; to make or treat as of no authority.

1548 *GEST Pr. Masse* 90 Then is y<sup>e</sup> once sacrifice of Christ utterly to be abandoned and disauthorized. 1563 *MAN Musculus Compendi.* 153 a, Thei judged it best to disauthorise them [the scriptures of the Old Testament]. 1615 *WADSWORTH in Bedell Lett.* (1624) 8 As if their new censure were sufficient to disauthorize the others ancient sentences. 1689 *Def. Liberty agit. Tyrants* 143 The general Assembly . . may . . even dis-authorize and depose a King.

**Disavail**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *DIS-6* + *AVAIL v.*]

† 1. *intr.* To be the reverse of advantageous; to be prejudicial or harmful. *Obs.*

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* v. xxxvi, They . . toke nought that might disauyle Unto that lande but it were vitayle. 1549 *CHALONER Erasmus on Folly* i. iij a, The same not seeldome disauyleth to the . . pleasure of the lyfe.

2. *trans.* To disadvantage, injure, harm.

1471 *MARG. PASTON in P. Lett.* No. 681 III. 24 Lete hym helpe me now, or elles it shall dysawayll hym better than the trebyll the money. a1520 *SKELTON Col. Cloute* 1106 Hyndering and dysawayling Holy Church, our Mother. 1530 *PALSGR.* 571/1, I disauyle one, I hynder his advantage . . he hath disauyaled me more than an hundred pounde. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) II. iv. 52 'I am an Englishman, gentlemen', said I . . judging . . that plea would not disavail me.

† **Disavail**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. *prec.* vb., after *AVAIL sb.*] Disadvantage, harm, loss.

c1430 *LYDG. Bochas* i. xix. (1558) 33 a Hys wyfe of frowarde doubles, Which euer wrought to his disauayle. 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* Wks. (1876) ix. 11 If subjects' pence and glorie be the King's, And their disgrace and strife his disauayle.

**Disavaunce**, *Disavantage*, *obs.* forms of *DISADVANCE*, *DISADVANTAGE*.



† **Disavouch**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. **DIS-6** + **AVOUCH** *v.* In med.L. *disadvocare*.] = **DISAVOW**.

1597 **DANIEL Cív. Wars** iv. xxvi. They flatly disavouch To yield him more obedience. 1637 **R. HUMPHREY** tr. *St. Ambrose Pref.*, Numa Pompilius ceremonies were disavouched by Quintus Petilius. 1679 **KID** in *G. Hickes Spir. Popery* 7 Disowning and disavouching that which sometime we judged our honour to testify for and avouch.

**Disavow** (*disávan'*), *v.* Also 4 **des-**, 5 **dys-**. [a. F. *desavouer* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), f. *des-*, *Dis-* + *avouer* **AVOW** *v.* In med.L. *disadvocare*, *disadvocare*.]

1. *trans.* To refuse to avow, own, or acknowledge; to disclaim knowledge of, responsibility for, or approbation of; to disown, repudiate.

1393 **LANGOL**, *P. Pl. C. iv.* 322 Boþe kyng and kayser and þe coroned pope May desavouwe þat þey dude. c. 1289 **CAXTON** *Sonnes of Aymon v.* 134 Our fader hath dysavowed vs for the love of hym. 1596 **SPENSER**, *F. O. vi. v.* 37 Weary . . . Of warres delight. The name of knightþood he did disavow. 1659 **B. HARRIS** *Parival's Iron Age* 285 One of his Masters drew profit from it, and the other disavowed it. 1748 **CHESTERF.** *Lett.* (1792) II. clxxii. 137 Comte Pertingue . . . far from disavowing, confirms all that Mr. Harte has said. 1787 **T. JEFFERSON** *Writ.* (1859) II. 212 The Emperor disavowed the concessions which had been made by his governors. 1855 **MACAULAY** *Hist. Eng.* III. 387 Melfort never disavowed these papers. 1874 **GREEN** *Short Hist.* vi. § 6. 328 The plan was simply that the King should disavow the papal jurisdiction.

† 2. To refuse to admit or acknowledge as true or valid; to deny. *Obs.*

1611 **COTGR.**, *Nier*, to denie, disaduow; say nay, gainsay. 1630 **GAULE** *Pract. The.* 86 One disavowes him begetten of God; another, borne of Mary. 1634 **FORD**, *P. Warbeck* iv. ii. Yet can they never . . . disavow my blood Plantagenet's. 1660 **F. BROOKE** tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 387 Complaining I had sold her a broken stone, which I disavowed.

† 3. To refuse to accept or entertain; to decline. 1609 **CHAPMAN** *Juvenal v.* 167 An oil, for whose strength Romans disavow To bathe with Boccharis. 1640 **FULLER** *Joseph's Coat* iii. (1867) 125 They . . . disavow to have any further dealing with worldly contentments. 1660 **F. BROOKE** tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 364 The Mexicans disavow all peace with their neighbouring enemies, that they may be stored with prisoners of war for sacrifice.

Hence **Disavowed** *ppl. a.*, **Disavowing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Disavowable** *a.*, liable to be disavowed; **Disavow'dly** (*-dli*) *adv.*, in a disavowed manner; **Disavow'er**, one that disavows (*Ash* 1775).

1611 **COTGR.**, *Nieuent*, a denying, disaduowing, or gain-saying. 1651-3 **JER. TAYLOR** *Serm. for Year I.* iv. 43 No public or imaginative disavowings . . . can be sufficient. 1698 **R. FERGUSON** *View Eccles.* 7 As that great and learned man Mr. Baxter . . . disavowedly, and with an openness natural to him, doth express himself. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 28 Sept. 345/2 The disavowable, but not yet disavowed, agents of Russia.

**Disavowal** (*disávan'ál*). [f. **DISAVOW** *v.* after **AVOWAL**.] The action of disavowing or refusing to acknowledge; repudiation, denial.

1748 **RICHARDSON** *Clarissa* (J.), An earnest disavowal of fear, often proceeds from fear. 1838 **D'ISRAËLI** *Chas. I.* i. v. 114 The disavowal of the acts of a minister threw everything back. 1868 **E. EDWARDS** *Raleigh I.* ii. 30 An official disavowal followed in due course.

† **Disavowance**, *Obs. rare.* [f. **DISAVOW** *v.*, after **AVOWANCE** and *OF. desavouance* (14th c. in *Godef.*)] = **DISAVOWAL**.

a. 1716 **SOUTH** *Serm.* VI. i. (R.) The very corner-stone of the English Reformation was laid in an utter denial and disavowance of this point (the papal supremacy).

† **Disavow'er** *l. Obs. rare.* [f. **DISAVOW** *v.* + *-ER* suffix 4; corresp. to *F. desavouer*, infinitive used subst.] Disavowing, disavowal.

1648 **FAIRFAX**, etc. *Kemontfrance* 33 This . . . we can take to intend no less than the plain disavowal of this Treaty. **Disavow'er** 2: see after **DISAVOW** *v.*

† **Disavowment**, *Obs. rare.* [f. **DISAVOW** *v.* + *-MENT*: perh. repr. *OF. desavouement* (14th c. in *Godef.*)] = **DISAVOWAL**.

1637 **WOTTON** *Lett. to Regius Professor in Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) Fiva, His Holiness . . . will not press you to any disavowment thereof.

† **Disavowry**, *Obs.* [f. **DISAVOW** *v.*, after **AVOWRY** and *OF. desavouerie*, *desavowry* (in *Godef.*)] The action of disavowing; disavowal.

1598 **J. H[ARVEY]** *Discovertive Probl.* 65 Concerning the general disanoy, and discredit of such special matters. a. 1641 **BP. MOUNTAGU** *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 498 He disclaimeth it utterly in that disavowry; My Kingdom is of this world. 1650 **B. DISCILLIMINUM** 9 Christ . . . thought such a Disavowry . . . a sufficient salvo for his act.

**Disbalance** (*disbá'láns*), *v.* [f. **DIS-6** + **BALANCE** *v.*] *trans.* To disturb the balance or equilibrium of, to put out of balance. Hence **Disbalanced**, **Disbalancing** *ppl. adjs.*, **Disbalance** *ment*, disturbance of equilibrium.

1853 **LYNCH** *Self-Improv.* v. 121 Some are shy . . . there is a decomposing, disbalancing force in them. 1866 **ALGER** *Solit. Nat. & Man* iv. 252 To . . . enlarge existing disbalancements, and intensify the discords already experienced. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Feb. 170/2 The disbalanced mind of this particular woman.

† **Disbalass**, *v. Obs.* [f. **DIS-6** + **balass**, 16th c. form of **BALLAST** *v.*] *trans.* To free from ballast or burden; to disburden.

1576 **NEWTON** *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 170 Man . . . having disburdened and disbalassd himselfe of his provocative

superfluous Sperme to fetch his breath the better. 1592 **G. HARVEY** *New Letter* 24 But now you must lend me patience until I have disbalassd my mind.

**Disband** (*disbænd*), *v.* [ad. 16th c. *F. desbänder*, mod.*F. débänder*; in military sense after *It. sbandare* (cf. *Sp.*, *Pg. disbandar*), f. *It. banda*, *F. bande*, *BAND* *sb.*]

In the sense 'to unbind, loosen, let loose, unbind a bow', etc. *desbänder* (also *desbender*) goes back to 12th c. in *OF.*: cf. **DISBEND**.]

1. *trans.* 1. To break up (a band or company); to dissolve and dismiss from service (a military or other force).

1591 **GARRARD** *Art Warre* 156 And afterwards disband them in such a place. 1649 **BP. GUTHRIE** *Mem.* (1702) 45 The Marquis of Huntley . . . disbanded his Forces. 1701 **Dz. Fox** *True-born Eng.* i. 148 No Parliament his Army could disband. 1771 *Junius* *Lett.* lxiii. 322 You talk of disbanding the army with wonderful ease and indifference. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 5 The 1st East York Artillery Volunteers . . . has been disbanded on account of insubordinate conduct. 1878 **BOSW.** *Smith Carthage* 72 When Agathocles died, his mercenary troops were disbanded.

† 2. To dismiss, discharge, or expel from a band or company. *Obs.*

1666 **J. YATES** *Ibis ad Casarem* ii. 6 You have fathered upon mee that bastard, which your selfe disbanded. 1666 **LD. ORMERBY** *State Letters* (1743) ii. 54 To take notice of my securing and disbanding Langley. 1667 **FLAVEL** *Saint Indeed* (1754) 124 Thou art disbanded by death, and called off the field. 1699 **DAMPIER** *Voy.* II. i. 72 After 30 years service a Soldier may petition to be disbanded.

*O. refl.* (= 4.)

1603 **KNOLLES** *Hist. Turks* (J.), They disbanded themselves, and returned every man to his own dwelling. 1614 **SYLVESTER** *Bethulia's Rescue* v. 20 Each, as him listeth, dares him now dis-band. 1651 *tr. Hist. Don Fenise* 275 Leon disbanded himself upon the instant. 1659 **B. HARRIS** *Parival's Iron Age* 77 *marc.*, His Army disbanded it self. 1855 **MACAULAY** *Hist. Eng.* III. 252 They paid . . . so much respect to William's authority as to disband themselves when his proclamation was published.

† 2. To let loose, turn off or out, dismiss from union or association, send away. *Obs.*

1604 **EARL STIRLING** *Aurora* iv. (R.), What savage bull disbanded from his stall, Of wrath a signe more inhumane could make? 1645 **BP. MOUNTAGU** *App. Cesar* ii. ii. 114 M. Mountagu . . . hath disbanded them from their shelter. 1643 **MILTON** *Divorce* vii. (1851) 37 And therefore by all the united force of the Decalogue she [the wife] ought to be disbanded, unless we must set marriage above God and charity. 1713 *tr. Panctolus's Rerum* *Mem.* I. ii. x. 90 They disbanded all Trouble and Anxiety from the pensive Mind. 1790 **J. B. MORDON** *West India Islands* 108 Her husband . . . took the . . . little ones into his own protection, and disbanded their vile mother.

† 3. To break up the constitution of, dissolve, disintegrate. *Obs.*

1695 **WOODWARD** *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. ii. (1723) 176 That a Quantity of Water sufficient to make such a Deluge was created . . . and, when the Business was done, all disbanded again and annihilated. 1793 **W. ROBERTS** *Looker-on* lxvi. (1794) III. 31 The very elements of civilization have been destroyed in a moment, and society itself disbanded.

II. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

4. To break up as a body of soldiers, to cease to be a band or company; to break rank, fall into disorder, disperse; to leave military service.

1598 **BARRET** *Theor. Warres* ii. i. 28 Shewing them . . . how to disband, and how to fall into troupes. a. 1608 **SIR F. VERE** *Comm.* 8 I commanded our men not to disband, but pursue them. 1611 **SPEED** *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vi. xiv. § 12. 92 The rest disbanded, turned their backs, and fled toward the desert. 1744 *De For* *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 300 They began to disband, and run every way. 1835 **ALISON** *Hist. Europe* (1840-50) III. xiii. § 30. 26 The troops . . . openly threatened to disband. 1855 **MACAULAY** *Hist. Eng.* III. 268 Feversham had ordered all the royal army to disband.

† 5. To break up into its constituent parts, dissolve; to separate, retire from association. *Obs.*

1633 **G. HERBERT** *Temple, Assurance* vi. When both rocks and all things shall disband. 1649 **JER. TAYLOR** *Gt. Exemp.* n. viii. 81 He makes a confident resolution . . . though the purpose disbands upon the next temptation. 1697 **COLLIER** *Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1709) 117 They (Men of Honour) should throw up their Fortune; and Disband from Society.

Hence **Disbanded** *ppl. a.*, turned loose out of their ranks; disordered; scattered or dispersed; dismissed; **Disbanding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1611 **COTGR.**, *Desbandade*, a disbanding; a cassing of whole troops, or companies of souldiours. — *Desbande*, disbanded. 1645 **MARKHAM** *Souldier's Accid.* 15 The Sergeants are . . . to lead loose and disbanded files of Shot in Skirmish. 1641 **NICHOLAS** *Papers* (Camden) 18 Letters . . . touching the disbanding of the Scottishe Armie. 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camden) 36 To . . . 2, 1501 13<sup>th</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> . . . paid . . . for the disbanding tax for the county of Leicester. 1689 **LUTTRELL** *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 547 The house of commons had the late disbanded judges before them. 1718 **ARBUHNOT** *John Bull* iii. iii. A poor disbanded officer. a. 1859 **MACAULAY** *Hist. Eng.* xiv. v. 170 He admitted it to be necessary for him to give his assent to the disbanding bill. 1874 **GREEN** *Short Hist.* vii. § 6. 324 The disbanded soldiers of the army . . . spread over the country.

**Disbandment** (*disbændment*). [f. *prec.* + *-MENT*: cf. *F. débatement* (1701 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] The action or fact of disbanding or dispersing; dismissal from corporate existence.

1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 5875/2 Full Pay allowed . . . for doing Duty after Disbandment. 1768-74 **TUCKER** *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 182 The very recent disbandment of that body-guard of popery the Jesuits. 1837 **CARLYLE** *Pr. Rev.* II. ii. iii. (1848)

97 The august Assembly . . . dare nowise resolve, with Mira-beau, on an instantaneous disbandment and extinction. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 3 Sept., The disbandment of the Basingstoke Rifles.

† **Disband'on**, *v. Obs. rare.* [By-form of **DISBAND** *v.* after **BANDON**.] = **DISBAND**.

1640-1 **Kirkcudbr.** *War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 48 Their sgers are disbanding for want of maintenance. 1641 **EARL MONTMOUTH** tr. *Biondi's Civil Wars* i. 74 The King writ unto him to disbandon his forces.

† **Disbank**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. **DIS-7** c + **BANK** *sb.* 1] *intr.* (for *refl.*) To pass over its banks or borders; to overflow, to debord.

1660 **F. BROOKE** tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 218 The River Zuama, which disbanks as Nile do's.

† **Disbar**, *v.* 1. *Obs.* [f. **DIS-1** + **BAR** *v.*: cf. *OF. desbarrier*, mod.*F. débarrer* to unbar: see **DEBAR**.] *trans.* To exclude, shut out, prevent, stop; = **DEBAR** *v.*

1565 **GOLDING** *Ovid's Met.* x. (1593) 255 Then Neptune's impe her swiftnesse to disbarre, Troild downe a tone-side of the way one apple of the three. 1571 — *Calvin on Ps.* To Rdr. 10 Too the intent all vaunting myght bee disbarred the further of. 1598 **BARRET** *Theor. Warres* iv. iv. 114 To disbarre all odds and inconueniences.

**Disbar** (*disbā'z*), *v.* 2. [f. **DIS-7** + **BAR** *sb.* 1]

1. *trans.* To expel from the bar; to deprive of the status and privileges of a barrister.

1633 **R. VERNEY** in *Verney Papers* (1853) 157 He is to be degraded in the universitie, disbarred at the innes of court. 1848 *Edin. Rev.* XLVIII. 495 In his Utopia such practicers . . . would be disbarred. 1848 **WHARTON** *Law Lex.*, *Disbarring*, expelling a barrister from the bar, a power vested in the benchers of the four inns of court, subject to an appeal to fifteen Judges. 1871 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 2 In the event of a barrister being disbarred . . . the Judges may revise and reverse the decrees of the benchers.

† 2. To deprive of bars or that which bars. *Obs.*

1636 **N. WALLINGTON** in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 33 When all forts are disbar'd Of Battlements, of Gunnes, and Bulwarkes marr'd.

**Disbarbarize**, *v. rare.* [f. **DIS-6** + **BARBARIZE**.] *a. trans.* To free from barbarism; = **DEBARBARIZE**. *b. intr.* (for *refl.*) To cease to be barbarous; to lay aside barbarism.

1803 **W. TAYLOR** in *Ann. Rev.* I. 362 A new proof that benevolence alone disbarbarizes the savage. 1805 *Ibid.* III. 322 The slave-coast began from that period to disbarbarize.

† **Disbark** (*disbā'rk*), *v.* 1. *Obs.* Also 6-7 -*barke*, 7-8 -*barque*. [ad. *F. desbarquer* (1564 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), mod.*F. débarquer*, f. *des-*, **DIS-** 4 + *barque* *sb.* 2: cf. *It. sbarcare*.] = **DEBARK** *v.* 1, **DIS-EMBARK**. *a. trans.*

1552 *Act 5-6 Edw. VI. c. 14* § 12 If he . . . there do disbarke, unlade and sell the same. 1632 **LITGHOW** *Trav.* v. 187 That in the night, they should have entred the Haven, disbarke their men, and scale the walles. 1709 *Royal Proclam.* 20 Oct. in *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4605/i [To] be . . . carried . . . to the Port . . . and there to disbarque and sell the same. 1725 **PORR** *Odys.* xl. 22 We . . . Disbarke the sheep, an offering to the gods.

*b. intr.* (for *refl.*)

1585 **T. WASHINGTON** tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* ii. vii. 37 b, From Constantinople into Italy, where I disbarked to go to Rome. 1692 **HACKE** *Collect. Orig. Voy.* (1699) IV. 16 Being now got to Leghorn, I there disbarked. 1842 **MANNING** *Unity of Church* i. iv. 107 We read that he 'disbarking from the ship with great joy, hastened to see St. Polycarp'.

Hence **Disbarking** *vbl. sb.*

1598 **FLORIO**, *Sbarcamento*, an vnshipping, a disbarking, a landing. 1645 **J. GLANVILLE** *Voy. to Cadix* 33 [To] finde a landing place fitted for our disbarkeing.

**Disbark**, *v.* 2. Also 6-7 -*barke*, 7 -*barque*. [f. **DIS-7** a + **BARK** *sb.* 1: cf. **DEBARK** *v.* 2] *trans.* To divest of the bark, strip the bark off (a tree), decorticate; = **DEBARK** *v.* 2

1578 **FLORIO** 1st *Fruites* 86 The forreyne knyfe doothe disbarke it. 1657 **AUSTEN** *Fruit Trees* i. 102 If we disbarke a bough or branch where sap is up. 1797-1803 **FOSTER** in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 176 Oaks cut down, disbarked and embrowned by time. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 192 Disbarking those whose tops they [rabbits] cannot reach.

*b.* To strip off (bark).

1659 **GATE** *Lang. Unl.* x. § 109 *marc.*, The hard rinde (outward bark which may be disbarked) is without.

Hence **Disbar'ked** *ppl. a.*, divested of bark; **Disbar'king** *vbl. sb.*, decortication.

1601 **HOLLAND** *Pliny* I. 541 Neither doth the tree Adrachne find any hurt or offence by disbarking. 1657 **AUSTEN** *Fruit Trees* i. 137 This bough may be cut off below the disbarked place. 1795 **BADLEY** *Fam. Dict.* a. v. *Trees*, The picking and disbarking of the Roots.

**Disbarment** (*disbā'ment*). [f. **DISBAR** *v.* 2 + *-MENT*.] The action of disbarring a barrister.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIII. 639/2 Appealing . . . against the Benchers' sentence of disbarment. 1874 *Daily News* 5 Dec., As he means to appeal against their order of disbarment, he should include in that appeal their order for disbarment.

† **Disbar'se**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. **DIS-5** + **BASE** *v.* 1: cf. **ABASE**, **DEBASE**.] *trans.* = **DEBASE**.

a. 1592 **GREENE** *Alphonsus Dram.* Wks. II. 56 First I will die in the thickest of the foe Before I will disbase mine honour so. 1601 **B. *Jonson* *Peelaster* II. i. Before I disbased [i.e. disbas]d myself, from my mood and my farthingal to these bum-rows and your whale-bone bodice.**

**Disbeautify**, *v. rare.* [**DIS-6**.] *trans.* To undo the beautifying of, deprive of beauty.

1577 **STANVHURST** *Descr. Irel.* in *Holmshed* VI. 5 The women have an harsh and brode kind of pronunciation . . . which dooth disbeautify their English above measure.



† **Disbecome**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. **DIS-** 6 + **BECOME** *v.* III.] *trans.* To misbecome; to be unbefitting for or unworthy of. Hence **Disbecoming** *ppl. a.*, unbecoming, unbefitting.

1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* v. ii. [Lest] your compassion... Move you to anything that may disbecome The place on which you sit. a 1639 W. WHATELY *Prototypes* II. xxix. (1640) 163 No calling... can so much disbecome a man, or reproach and abase him... then this of having no calling. *Ibid.* II. xxxiv. (1640) 174 This forgetfulness... is a most disbecoming vice.

**Disbelieve** (disbɪl'v). [f. **DIS-** 9 + **BELIEF**.] The action or an act of disbelieving; mental rejection of a statement or assertion; positive unbelief.

1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* i. iii. (R.). Those who will pretend such kind of grounds for their disbelief of any thing. a 1694 TILLOTSON (J.). Our belief or disbelief of a thing does not alter the nature of the thing. 1666 WHISTON *Th. Earth* III. (1722) 277, I have, I think, just reasons for my Disbelief. 1701 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* vii. Your good sense, Adeline, I think, will teach you the merit of disbelief. 1865 LECKY *Rationalism* I. i. 12 A disbelief in ghosts and witches was one of the most prominent characteristics of scepticism in the seventeenth century. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* II. xx. (1879) 699 [They] will drift away into either vague unbelief or absolute disbelief.

**Disbelieve** (disbɪl'v), *v.* [f. **DIS-** 6 + **BELIEVE** *v.*] 1. *trans.* Not to believe or credit; to refuse credence to: a. a statement or (alleged) fact: To reject the truth or reality of. (With simple obj. or obj. clause.)

1644 [see DISBELIEVING below]. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 18 (R.). There have been doubtless in all ages such as have disbelieved the existence of any thing but what was sensible. 1712 SPECT. No. 527 ¶ 2 A People will be as slow and unwilling in disbelieving scandal, as they are quick and forward in believing it. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* i. 77 That misgiving which precedes belief in what was disbelieved and scoff'd at late For folly. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apologia* 162 *Id* Henry VIII... disbelieve Purgatory? 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. ix. § 2 (1879) 395 It does not rest with any man to determine what he shall believe or what he shall disbelieve. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 68 He disbelieves in the heart of him that edict which for truth his head receives.

b. a person in making a statement. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 273 Plutarch disbelieved Pharias. 1826 HALLAM in *Edin. Rev.* XLIV. 2 There would be no historical certainty remaining, if it were possible to disbelieve such a contemporary witness as Sir Thomas More.

2. *absol.* or *intr.* 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* i. Wks. 1757 IV. 106 Eve doubted, and then eat... most of Eve's daughters first taste, and then disbelieve. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* III. 188, I feel it is not possible to hear and disbelieve. 1828-60 WHATELY *Commonpl. Bk.* (1864) 48 It is very evident that the opposite to credulity is scepticism, and that to disbelieve is to believe.

3. *intr.* with *in*: Not to believe in; to have no faith in; cf. **BELIEVE** 1, 3.

1824 W. IND. *Sketch-bk.* I. 172 He disbelieves in the glowing changes of colour in the dying dolphin. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* v. 739, I disbelieve in Christian pagans, much as you in women-fishes. 1869 FREEMAN *Norin. Cong.* (1876) III. xii. 222, I do not altogether disbelieve in the story.

Hence **Disbelieving** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Disbelievingly** *adv.*, in a disbelieving manner; with disbelieving.

1644 HAMMOND *Pract. Catech.* (J.). The disbelieving of an eternal truth of God's. 1893 CHICAGO *Advance* 22 June, Hester shook her head disbelievingly, but Daisy rattled on.

**Disbeliever**. [f. *prec.* + **-ER** 1.] One who disbelieves or refuses belief; an unbeliever.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* I. viii. § 2 (R.) The incredulous and disbelievers of the facility of this medium. a 1748 WATTS (J.). An humble soul is frightened into sentiments, because a man of great name pronounces heresy upon the contrary sentiments, and casts the disbeliever out of the church. 1799 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 64, I am not a disbeliever in these things, but that story is not among the credible ones. 1818 WHEWELL in *Todhunter's Acct.* (1876) II. 26 He attacks disbelievers, but has very little to say to mere unbelievers.

**Disbench** (disbɛnʃ), *v.* [f. **DIS-** 7 c + **BENCH** *sb.*] 1. *trans.* To remove or displace from a bench or seat; to unseat. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. ii. 75 Sir, I hope my words dis-bench'd you not?

2. To deprive of the status of a benchman; to strike off the name of (a person) from the roll of the senior members of the Inns of Court.

1874 *Observer* 2 Aug. After a long deliberation they decided to disbench Dr. Kenely. It was further intimated that if the publication of the *Englishman* was continued... as heretofore, the Benchers might have to consider the necessity of disbarring him.

Hence **Disbenchment**, the fact or process of disbenching (sense 2).

1874 [see DISBARMENT].

† **Disbend**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. **DIS-** 6 + **BEND** *v.*: cf. **OF.** *desbender*, var. of *desbender* in same sense.] *trans.* To unbend (e.g. a bow), relax, let loose.

1607 EARL STIRLING *Yul. Caesar* III. ii. Chor., As libertie a courage doth impart, So bondage doth disbend, els breake the heart. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x. 488, I Organize the Truth, you Allegate the Sense, Disbending cominous defects, in your absurd pretence.

† **Disbind**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [**DIS-** 6.] *trans.* To unbind, to loose.

a 1638 MEDE *Disc. Matt.* vi. 9 (1672) i. 12 How dare we disbind or loose our selves from the tye of that way of agnizing and honouring God?

**Disbishop**, *v.* *nonce-wd.* [f. **DIS-** 7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of episcopal office or dignity.

1585 ASP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 43 He is easily dealt withal if he be disbishopped.

† **Disblame**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. **OF.** *desblasmer*, -blāmer, f. *des-* (**DIS-** 4) + *blasmer* to **BLAME**.] *trans.* To free from blame, acquit, exculpate. Hence **Disblaming** *vbl. sb.*, exculpation.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. Prol. 17, I... pray yow mekely, Disblameth me yf only word be lame, For as myn auctor seyde so sey I. 1631 *Celestina* VI. 75 Thou hadst come to disblame and excuse thy doings. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balzac's Lett.* III. (1654) 79 But to disblame both of us, I beseech you hereafter to have more care of my modesty. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 240 (T.) His humble request but of one quarter of an hour's audience for his disblaming.

**Disblock**, *v.* *rare.* [f. **DIS-** 7 c + **BLOCK** *sb.* 4 c, d.] *trans.* To remove (something) from the block (or head) on which it is placed.

1665 J. WILSON *Projectors* i. Dram. Wks. (1874) 224 Do you not observe, sir, how hard he wrings his brows, to the manifest hazard of disblocking his periwig?

**Disbloom**, *v.* [f. **DIS-** 7 a + **BLOOM** *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of bloom. Hence **Disbloomed** *ppl. a.* 1884 STEVENSON *Old Mortality* in *Longm. Mag.* IV. 76 A faint flavour of the gardener hung about them [the grave-diggers], but sophisticated and disbloomed.

† **Disboard**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also 7 *disbord*. [a. **OF.** *desborder* (mod. *F.* *déborder*) (in various senses), f. *des-* (**DIS-** 1) + *bord*, **BOARD**.]

1. *intr.* = **DISSEMBARK**.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* XIV. 486 They straightly bound me, and did all disbord To shore to supper, in contentious rout.

2. To pass outside or over the border or edge.

Cf. **DEBORD** 2.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Shoeing*, If the Foot be very narrow let the Shoe disbord without the Hoof.

**Disbody** (disbɔɪ), *v.* [f. **DIS-** 7 + **BODY** *sb.*] *trans.* = **DISEMBODY**. Hence **Disbodied** *ppl. a.*, disembodied.

1646 J. HALL *Poems* 38 Come, Julia, come! let's once disbody what Strait matter ties to this and not to that. 1662 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* 143 (T.) They conceive that the disbodied souls shall return... and be joined again to bodies of purified and duly prepared air. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Juv.* (1789) 9 Ten thousand tongues Of hymning seraphs and disbodied saints. 1870 LOWELL *Cathedral Poet.* Wks. (1879) 448 We cannot make each meal a sacrament, Nor with our tailors be disbodied souls.

† **Disbogue**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. **DIS-** 6 + stem of **EM-BOGUE**, perh. after Sp. *desbocar* = *desembocar* to disembogue, f. *des-* = **DIS-** 1 + *boca* mouth: the corresp. Fr. is *déboucher*: see **DEBOUCH**.] *intr.* = **DISSEMBOGUE**.

1600 HAKLUIT *Voy.* (1810) III. 302 The current of the Bay of Mexico, disbogguing between the Cape of Florida and Havana. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 25 Near unto it disbogueth into the sea the lake Achersia.

**Disboscation**. [ad. med. L. *disboscatō-em* (Du Cange), f. **DIS-** 4 + med. L. *boscus*, *boscum* wood.] The clearing away of woods; the conversion of wooded land into arable or pasture.

1726 *Dict. Rast.* (ed. 3). *Disboscation*, a turning of Wood-ground into Arable or Pasture. Hence 1727 in BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.*: 1764 in BAILEY (folio, ed. Scott); 1775 in ASH; and in mod. Dicts.

**Disbosom** (disbɔzəm), *v.* [**DIS-** 7 c.] *trans.* To disburden one's bosom of; to unbosom; to confess. Hence **Disbosoming** *vbl. sb.*

1844 BROWNING *Colombe's Birthday* i. Poems 1887 II. 185 This prompt disbosoming of love. 1868 — *Ring & Bk.* III. 614 Home went Violante and disbosomed all.

† **Disbound**, *v.* 1. *Obs. rare.* [f. **DIS-** 1 + **BOUND** *v.* 1.] *trans.* To separate by boundaries.

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.* Lev. xxi. 24 Separated, in Greeke disparted (or disbound) you from all the nations.

**Disbound**, *v.* 2 [f. **DIS-** 7 c + **BOUND** *sb.* 1.] *intr.* To extend beyond its bounds. (Cf. **DISBANK**, **DISBOARD** 2.)

1843 E. JONES *Poems, Sens. & Event* 39 The company multiplies, the space disbounds.

**Disbourgeon**, *obs. form* of **DISBURGEON**.

**Disbowel** (disbɔʊl), *v.* In 5 *dysbowalyn*. [f. **DIS-** 7 a + **BOWEL** *sb.*] *trans.* To take out the bowels of, eviscerate; = **DISEMBOWEL**. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 122 *Dysbowalyn*, *eviscero*, *exentero*. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* 383 A great Oke... halfe disbowel'd lies about the ground. 1708 WILSON, etc. tr. *Petrus Arbitr* 75 The Cook that had forgotten to disbowel the Hog. 1711 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 704 His body has been disbowelled, and put into pickle.

b. To take out (bowels or viscera).

1591 R. W. Taucrad & Gismunda v. i. in Hazl. *Dodley* VII. 83 Thus was Earl Palurin Strangled unto the death, yea, after death His heart and blood disbowel'd from his breast.

Hence **Disbowelled** *ppl. a.*, **Disbowelling** *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 122 *Dysbowalynge*, *evisceracio*. 1680 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1508/4 A most Curious and Excellent way of Preserving Dead Bodies from Putrefaction... without Disbowelling, seer-clothing, mangling or Cutting any

part thereof. a 1719 ADDISON tr. *Horace Wks.* (1758) 146 Nor the disbowell'd earth explore In search of the forbidden ore. 1871 ROSSETTI *Poems, Burden of Nineveh* II. 'Twas bull, 'twas mitred Minotaur, A dead disbowelled mystery.

**Disbrain** (disbrɛɪn), *v.* [f. **DIS-** 7 a + **BRAIN** *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of the brain; to dash out the brains of; to remove the brain from. Hence **Disbrained** *ppl. a.*

1631 *Celestina* XX. 196 What cruelty were it in me, he dying disbrained, that I should live pained all the daies of my life? 1884 *Nature* XXX. 260 If the cerebrum were removed... disbrained and decapitated animals manifested much stronger reflex movements.

**Disbranch** (disbrɛɪnʃ), *v.* [f. **DIS-** 7 a + **BRANCH** *sb.*: cf. **OF.** *desbrancher*, -chir (in Codef.), f. *des-* (**DIS-** 4) + *brancher*, f. *branche* **BRANCH** *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To cut or break off the branches of; to deprive or strip of branches.

1575 *Art of Planting* 15 If the trees be great... ye must disbranch them afore ye set them agayne. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farme* III. xlii. 517 It is best to disbranch and prune trees when the sap beginneth to rise vp into them. 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl. Gard.* IX. i. 279 Peas that are disbranched, bear a more plentiful Crop than others. 1889 G. G. MURRAY *Gobi or Shamo* XIV. 228 The fury of the explosion had uprooted and disbranched the... trees.

2. To cut or break off, as a branch; to sever.

1605 SHAKS. *Leav. iv.* II. 34 She that herself will sliver and disbranch From her maternal sap, perforce must wither And come to deadly use. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* IX. viii. § 28 (R.) That duke-dome... disbranched from France since the year eight hundred eighty-five, was againe rent away. 1796 LAMB *Lett.* Wks. (1840) 14, I conjecture it is 'disbranched' from one of your embryo hymns. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 126 All this flower of life Disbranched and desecrated miserably.

† 3. *intr.* To branch off, spring out of. *rare.*

1622 PEACHAM *Compl. Gent.* 162 Cavendish: out of which familie disbranched that famous Travailer, Master Thomas Cavendish.

Hence **Disbranched** *ppl. a.*, **Disbranoing** *vbl. sb.*

1616 SURFL. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 401 This disbranching must be done in the decrease of the Moone. 1843 *Zoologist* I. 305 An old disbranched fir.

† **Disbrother**, *v.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [**DIS-** 7 b.] *trans.* To undo the brotherhood of; to make no longer brothers.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. (1623) 75 Nothing did difference them, but their Religion, whereof... they never argued, that they might not disbrother themselves.

† **Disbuckle**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [**DIS-** 6.] *trans.* To undo the buckling of, to unbuckle, draw apart.

1562 PHAER *Æneid* IX, Armes disbukking severall wayes [diversaque brachia ducent].

**Disbud** (disbʊd), *v.* [f. **DIS-** 7 a + **BUD** *sb.*] *trans.* To remove the buds of; to deprive of (superfluous) buds.

1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Disbudding*, Peaches, Apricocks, etc. are... disbudded, that the remaining Branches may be the better preserv'd. 1861 DELAMER *Fl. Gard.* 167 Disbud dog-rose stocks, leaving only those buds to shoot, on which you intend to insert your bud. 1882 *Garden* 14 Jan. 28/2 To prevent our Cherries and Plums from being entirely disbudded we are obliged to use a considerable amount of powder and shot every year.

Hence **Disbudding** *vbl. sb.*; **Disbudder**, one who disbuds.

1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Peach*, The disbudding or nipping... consists in taking away the useless Branches, and such as are found to be irregularly situated. 1765 EARL OF HADDINGTON *Forest-trees* 9 Such disbuddings and prunings as I have advised. 1888 *Woon Farmer's Friends & Foes* 47 The bullfinch... acting the part of a pruner and disbudder.

**Disburden**, -**burthen** (disbʊɹdn, -bʊɹdn), *v.* [f. **DIS-** 7 + **BURDEN**, **BURTHEN** *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To remove a burden from (the bearer); to relieve of a burden. *lit.* and *fig.*

1531-2 *Act 2 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 3 The Kynges Highnes... coveting to disburden this realme of the seid great exactions and intollerable charges of annates. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Egipt.* 40, I am disburthened and eased of many cares and troubles. 1681 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* IV. i. You know, she disburthened her conscience this morning to you. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) II. III. 155 To ease and disburden the hive of its superfluous inhabitants. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xvii. The need she felt to disburden her mind. *reft.* 1612 *Proc. Virginia* 47 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Arb.) 125 The Ship having disburdened her selfe of 70 persons... set forward. 1821 A. FISHER *Jrnl.* 29 Gulls are not the only birds that disburden themselves of their prey when pursued. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* lii. Having now disburdened himself of his great surprise, the schoolmaster sat down.

2. *trans.* To get rid of (a burden); to discharge, unload.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.). Though by my thoughts I've plunged Into my life's bondage, I yet may disburden a passion. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 31 Obliging strangers to disburthen in the City all the Merchandises which pass through it. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. vi. Lucia, disburden all thy cares on me. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* v. iii. A desert Pelican... Her load of water had disburthen'd her. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* (ed. 2) 149 Obtaining an excuse for disburdening his wrath upon her.

b. *refl.* To discharge or empty itself; to fall as a river. Also *fig.*

1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 333 This small river... disburdeneth it selfe into the sea not farre from the citie.



1647 STAPFOLN *Juvenal* 231 The port of Hostia, where Tiber disburdens it self into the Tyrrhene sea. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I. iii. 65 A new generation of men... who could no longer disburden themselves on Normandy.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To unload, to discharge its load.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 379 Where Nature multiplies Her fertile growth, and by disburdening grows more fruitful. c. 1850 S. ROGERS *Italy, St. Mark's Place* 217 The prison-boat, that boat with many oars... Disburdening in the Canal Orfano, That drowning-place.

**Disburdened, -burthened**, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 1.] Freed from burden.

1598 FLORIO, *Scarica*, free, quit, discharged, disburthened. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 133 Verses proceed from a disburthened braine. 1772 FLETCHER *Logica Genev.* II The disburthened clouds begin to break. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 506 Two or three disburthened vehicles. 1856 BRYANT *Poems, Ages* xiv. With glad embrace The fair disburthened lands welcome a nobler race.

**Disburdening, -burthoning**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 1.]

1. A freeing from burden; discharge; unloading. 1881 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 415 Towards the disburdening of the free farm. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 61 This is not... the disburdening of a particular fancy. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* I. ii. 55 For the disburthening of their consciences.

2. That which is discharged; a discharge. *Obs.* 1686 *Ethiopian Adv. Heliodorus* 7 (Jod.) A valley, that receives the inundations and disburdenings of Nilus.

**Disburdening**, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2.] That disburdens.

1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. xi. 34 Solon... met the reasonable expectations... by his disburdening ordinance.

**Disburdenment, -burthenment**, [f. DISBURDEN *v.* + -MENT.] The act or process of disburdening; the fact of being disburdened.

1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng. Pref.* 35 Whether any such disburthenment shall be attempted. 1850 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* xi. He had never yet confessed his secret to Adam, but now he felt a delicious sense of disburthenment.

**Disburgeon**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 7 -gen. [f. DIS- 7 + BURGEON *sb.*] *trans.* = DISBUD. Hence Disburgeoning *vbl. sb.*

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 533 For disburgening of vines, and cleansing them of their superfluous leaves. *Ibid.* 538 Not... to disburgen or deffoile altogether such trees.

**Disburseable** (disbŭ'səb'l), *a.* [f. DISBURSE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being disbursed.

1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. xiv. 291 Anecdotes also are portable... they can be carried home, they are disburseable at other tables.

**Disbursage**, *Obs. rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -AGE.] The act of disbursing; disbursement; expenditure. 1721 STRYVE *Ecl. Mem.* II. xxix. 490 An account... of the payment, and disbursage and discharge of the same.

**Disbursatory** (disbŭ'sətori), *a.* [f. L. type \*disbursare: see next, and -ORY.] Characterized by or given to disbursing.

1863 MRS. C. CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vi. 161 Fenton, the least capable of the three suitors to be disbursatory.

**Disburse** (disbŭ'rs), *v.* Also 6 -bourse, -bourse, -bursae. [orig. *disbourse*, a. OF. *desbourser* (13thc. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod. F. *desbourser*, in same senses, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *bourse* purse. Afterwards assimilated to L. *bursa*, as if repr. a L. \*disbursare. Cf. DEBURSE, DISPURSE.]

1. *trans.* To pay out or expend (money); to pay or defray (costs, expenses).

1530 PALGR. 517/a. I have disbursed for hym above a hundred ponde. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. 1. 38 Take the Chaine, and bid my wife Disburse the summe on the receipt thereof. 1591 HORSEY *Trav.* (Hakluyt Soc.) 200, I disbursd to him and them 300 dollars. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* II. vii. (1739) 42 Importation does bring in more profit than Exportation disburseth. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* Introd. 33 Who Fifty Millions Sterling have disburs'd. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 16/a Whatever contingent expenses you may find it necessary to disburse in Calcutta. a. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* V. 251 They had disbursed money largely, and had disbursed it with the certainty that they should never be re-imbursed unless the outlay proved beneficial to the public.

2. To defray (a charge). *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. IV.* 31 To disburse and pay al the costes and charges. 1594 PLAT *Jewel-ho.* III. 30 Disbursing the charge both of the Beere, and the ingredients. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 377 Rupertus Duke of Alemanny disbursed the greatest charge thereof.

3. To pay for on account of (anything). *rare.* 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 73 Commission on cash advanced to disburse the ship, 5 per cent.

d. *absol.* To make disbursement.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 12 Each allice constraines The hunger-bitten Client to disburse. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* iv. ii. Sir... you must disburse, For gold is a restorative. Mod. He has disbursed liberally in support of the cause.

2. *figs. and transf.* To spend, give out or away. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1203 And all my Fame that lies disbursed be To those that live and thinke no shame of me. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 52 In a whispering language, he disburs'd His various thoughts. 1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix. [b] 126 He had rather disburse his life at the present. 1671 GREAV *Anal. Plants* I. l. § 40. (1682) 8 The said Sap being disbursed back into all the seminal Root.

Hence Disbursed *ppl. a.*; Disbursing *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1564 GOLDING *Justine* 35 (R.) He demanded to have the VOL. III.

disbursing of the money himselfe. 1621 COTGR., *Desboursé*, disbursed, laid out of a purse. 1625 G. SANDYS *Trav.* I. 61 His incomes are great, his disbursings little. 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 173 These are deposited... in charge of the... disbursing agent.

**Disburse**, *sb. Obs.* [f. *prec.* vb.: cf. OF. *desbours* (16th c. in Littré).] = DISBURSEMENT. To be in disburse, to be out of pocket.

1608 MACHIN *Dumb Knight* v. ii. Come, there is Some odd disburse, some bribe, some gratulace Which make you lock up leisure. 1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 186 Lest on the one hand he be in disburse, on the other, in cash for his Principal. 1716 S. SEWALL *Diary* 8 Feb. (1882) III. 73 (He) offers to be his Quota towards this Disburse. 1743 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* I. 288 The Annual Rent... would abundantly pay the Publick for the first Disburse. 1782 ELPHINSTON *tr. Martial* II. liii. 117 Of wealth in love luxuriat the disburse!

**Disbursement** (disbŭ'zsmēt), [f. DISBURSE *v.* + -MENT: cf. F. *desboursment* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), now *debs.*]

1. The action or fact of disbursing.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel. Wks.* (Globe) 651/1 The Queenes treasure in soe great occasions of disbursements... is not allwayes soe... plentifull, as it can spare soe great a somme together. 1605 HOOKE *Microgr.* Pref. G b. His cheerful Disbursement for the replanting of Ireland. 1756-7 *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 245 Upon any... extraordinary disbursement, the cause of the difference in the account must be carefully entered. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. liii. (1862) V. 421 And that deficit was never so complete as to stop the disbursement of the Dioboly.

2. That which has been disbursed; money paid out; expenditure.

1607 *Vestry Bks.* (Surtees) 148 This is the whole disbursement for this year 1607. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. ix. 294 The surplus of receipts above disbursements. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. xxviii. (1862) III. 52 The visitors, whose disbursements went to enrich the inhabitants of Kirrha.

**Disburser** (disbŭ'səri), [f. DISBURSE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who disburses. Also *fig.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxiv. 297 The sparing of money by the grand disburser. 1660 W. SECKER *Nonssuch Prof.* 409 Faith is the great receiver, and love is the great disburser. 1745 *Gen. Assembly Rec.* (1838) 86 Mr. Dalrymple was appointed receiver and disburser of said money. 1881 *Times* 5 May 11/2 The military disbursers knew they had drawn more than the audit testified to.

Disburthen: see DISBURDEN.

**Disbury** (disbŭ'ri), *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + BURY *v.*] *trans.* To release from a buried condition; to disentomb, disinter. Hence Disburied *ppl. a.*

1835 LYTON *Rienzi* II. iii. Disburied secrets. 1862 - *Str. Story* II. 238 The quartz was shattered by the stroke, and left disburied its glittering treasure.

**Disbutton** (disbŭ'tŭn), *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 or 7 + BUTTON *sb.* or *v.*] *trans.* a. To deprive of buttons. b. To undo the buttons of, to unbutton.

1883 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 700/2 His eldest son... was disrobed and disbuttoned. 1887 *Twin Soul* I. vii. 58 As the Spartan boys kept their foxes under their waistcoats, defying the world to disbutton them.

Dis-Byronize: see DIS- 6.

**Disc**, a current variant spelling of DISK.

**Disca'binet**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 + CABINET.] *trans.* To divulge or disclose, as the secrets of a cabinet.

1628 MILTON (*title*), The Cabinet-Council, containing the chief Arts of Empire, and Mysteries of State, disca'binet in Political and Polemical Aphorisms, grounded on Authority and Experience... By the ever renown'd Knight Sir Walter Raleigh.

**Discage** (diskæ'dʒ), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 c + CAGE *sb.*] *trans.* To release or let out from a cage; to uncage.

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Hen. V.* ccxxvii. Trampling the Mud of mixed Brains discag'd From double fence. 1872 TENNYSON *Garath & Lynette* 19 Until she let me fly discag'd to sweep In ever-highering eagle-circles up To the great Sun of Glory.

**Discal** (di'skål), *a.* [f. L. *discus* DISK + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, a disk; discoid.

1848 R. HILL in *Gosse Nat. in Jamaica* (1851) 345 The exceedingly discal character of the extremity. 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Discalceate** (diskæ'lsɪ'eit), *ppl. a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *discalceat-us* unshod, barefooted; see next.]

A. *ppl. a.* Unshod, barefooted; *spec.* applied to certain orders of friars and nuns.

1628 J. BURBURY *Hist. Christine, Q. Swedenland* 103 The... present of 25 great bottles of wine, which the Queen caus'd to be given to the Carmelite discalceat Nuns. a. 1667 JES. TAYLOR *Reverence due to Altar* (1848) 51 Justin Martyr... saith that the Gentiles when they came to worship were commanded... to be discalceate. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. Pref. 37 Unless... some of the discalceat Mercenary Troops... stay behind. 1861 NEALE *Notes on Dalmatia*, etc. 180 Originally written by a Discalceate Carmelite.

B. *sb.* A barefooted friar or nun. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xvii. 118 Ten Covents of Discalceates. 1706 *tr. Dupin's Ecl. Hist.* 16th C. II. iv. xl. 449 From the Carmelites came the Congregation of those whom they call Discalceates.

**Disca'leate**, *v. Obs. rare*°. [f. *discalceat*-*ppl. stem* of L. *discalceare* to pull off the shoes, f. DIS- 4 + *calceare* to shoe, *calceus* a shoe.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Discalceate*, to put off ones Shoes. 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

**Disca'leate**, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ED 1.] = DISCALCEATE *ppl. a.*

1639 W. SCLATER *Worthy Commun. Rew.* 15 In those hotter climates [they] went discalceate, and without shoes. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. vii. 364 The discalceate Nunnas of the Order of S. Clare. 1762 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* V. 145 The Lutheran churches and convents here are the church of the discalceate. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. 120 But thirteen 'fervent virgins' shall dwell there, discalceate (that is, sandalled, not shod).

**Disca'leation**, *Obs.* [n. of action from L. *discalceare*: see DISCALCEATE *v.*] The action of taking off the shoes, esp. in token of reverence.

a. 1638 MEDE *Reverence God's Ho. Wks.* (1672) II. 347 An allusion... to that Rite of Disca'leation used by the Jews and other Nations of the Orient at their coming into Sacred places. 1669 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* I. II. ix. 238 The Pythagorean mode of discalceation, or putting off the shoes, at entrance into the Temple.

**Discalced** (diskæ'lst), *ppl. a.* [as if from a vb. \*disca'ce, repr. L. *discalceat*-*re* + -ED. Cf. DISCHAUCE.] = DISCALCEATE *ppl. a.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 139 They are called Carmes discalced, or bare footed Friars. 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 264 The King... walked in Procession... to the Church of the Franciscans discalced. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle* I. ix. 233 Carmel is the head-quarters of the Discalced Carmelites. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 265 The Carmelite reform both of men and women, instituted by St. Teresa, is also discalced. The discalced Augustinians (Hermits) were founded by Father Thomas of Jesus, a Portuguese.

**Disca'le**, *v. Obs.* [f. *di-* = DIS- 7 a + SCALE *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of the shell or scales.

1655 MOURET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 271 Each of them [crevisses and shrimps] must be disca'led, and clean pickled with much piddling. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* 4 *Min.* 192 To be sodden in milk till they be tender, being first disca'led, and the long gut pulled out.

**Disca'lendar**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 diskal-. [f. DIS- 7 c + CALENDAR *sb.*] *trans.* To erase or remove from the calendar.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 40 The feast of Tabernacles, the feast of sweet Bread, and the feast of Weekes, shall quite bee disca'lendar. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 84 Which Sept... let it be Disca'lendar, and not be numbered amongst the Twelve.

**Discalcenohe'dron**, *Cryst.* [f. DI- 2 + SCALENOHE'DRON.] (See *quoy*.)

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 63 A double twelve-sided pyramid, the faces of which are symmetrically arranged with respect to each of the seven planes of the hexagonal type of symmetry... is called the discalcenohe'dron.

**Discameration**, *Obs. rare* -1. [n. of action from L. type \*discamerare, f. DIS- 6 + L. *camera* chamber.] = DISINCAMERATION.

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 200 Clement the ninth was never to be persuaded to the discameration of Castro.

**Discamp** (diskæ'mp), *v. Mil. Obs.* [ad. It. *scampare*, with substitution of the full form of the prefix *dis-* for *s-*; cf. DECAMP.]

1. *intr.* To raise or break up a camp; to depart from a place of encampment; to decamp. Also *fig.*

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* (1618) 213 After which accident... they discamped secretly in the night to go to Quiercy. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 211 Fidelity, fortitude, and vigilance, must needs give, if Mammona give the word. a. 1693 - *Rabelais* III. xxxvii. 311 He was about discamping.

2. *trans. a.* To remove or abandon (a camp). b. To force (any one) from a camp, force to abandon a camp.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 272, I command you to leave your armour, to discamp your camp. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 25 No enemy put he ever to flight, but he discamped him and draue him out of the field. 1658 J. COLES *tr. Cleopatra* vii. 140 He discamped his Army, and marched to meet Ariamenes.

Hence Discamping *vbl. sb.*

1599 FENTON *Guicciard.* II. (1599) 84 The King departed with his army before day, without sound of trumpets, to cover his discamping as much as he could. 1611 COTGR., *Decampement*, a discamping.

**Disca'ndy**, *v. Obs. rare.* (Also 7 *erron.* disca'nder.) [f. DIS- 6 + CANDY *v.*] *intr.* To melt or dissolve out of a candied or solid condition.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xiii. 165 By the discandering of this pelleted storme. *Ibid.* iv. xii. 22 The hearts... to whom I gave Their wishes, do dis-Candie, melt their sweets On blossoming Caesar.

**Disca'non**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 c + CANON *sb.*] *trans.* To exclude from the canon.

1608 2nd Pt. *Def. Reasons Refusal Subscrip.* 218 He acknowledgeth arguments more forcible... to discanon those books.

**Disca'nonize**, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + CANONIZE.] 1. *trans.* To exclude from the canon. *Obs.*

1605 SUTCLIFFE *Briefe Exam.* xviii. 87 We discanonize no book of canonical scriptures. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. II. § 38. 67 Divers books must be discanoniz'd. 1660 FISHER *Rustick's Alarm Wks.* (1679) 289 Dis-Canonizing all others save such as are in your Bibles, called Canonical.

2. To undo the canonization of.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIV. 521 They are discanonizing the heroes of religion, and raising altars to the apostles of philosophy. Hence Disca'nonization.

1811 SHELLEY in *Dowden Life* (1887) I. 151 The discanonisation of this saint of theirs is impossible.

Disca'nt, variant of DESCANT.



**Discapacitate** (diskāpə'sitēt), *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + CAPACITATE.] *trans.* To deprive of capacity, to incapacitate.

1660 Z. CROFTON *Fastening Peter's Fetters* 38 Circumstances attending themselves, and discapacitating them unto the Act. 1845 LAMB *Biog. Mem. Liston Misc. Wks.* (1871) 406 An unavoidable infirmity absolutely discapacitated him for tragedy.

† **Discapitation.** *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from Rom. *discapitare*, OF. *descapiter*, for L. *dēcapitare*: see DE- 1. 6.] = DECAPITATION.

1787 W. MARSHALL *Norfolk II.* 332 Whether it be a universal faculty belonging to flies .. to live in a state of discapitation.

**Discard** (diskārd), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 c + CARD *sb.*; cf. OF. *descarter* (see DECARD); Sp., Pg. *descartar* (Minshew 1599), It. *scartare* (for \**discartare*) 'to discard at cards' (Florio 1598).] *trans.*

1. *Cards.* To throw out or reject (a card) from the hand. Also *absol.*

In whist, etc., applied to the action of playing a card from one of the two remaining suits when not able to follow the lead and not trumping.

1591 FLORIO *2d Frutes* 69 Let vs agree of our game .. goe to, discard. 1680 COTTON *Gamester in Singer Hist. Cards* 265 By discarding the eights, nines, and tens, there will remain thirteen cards. 1744 HOYLE *Piquet* 49 After he has discarded he cannot alter his discard. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 238 The player .. discards three inferior cards. 1862 CAVENTISH *Whist* (1879) 93 You weaken a suit by discarding from it. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle, Whist* 8.

2. To cast off, cast aside, reject, abandon, give up.

1598 FLORIO, *Dare nulle scartate* .. to fall among ill company, as a man would say among such as are discarded from others. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1206, I was very much angry and offended that I was so discarded and left out. 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 82 Sentiments of shame and honesty .. are quite discarded by the Muscovites. 1727 SWIFT *Let. on Eng. Tongue Wks.* 1755 II. 1, 121 Many gross improprieties, which however authorised by practice .. ought to be discarded. 1764 REID *Inquiry* ii. § 6, 109 They discarded all secondary qualities of bodies. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. x. 87 He had displeased his friends, and had been discarded in disgrace. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Ing.* i. 25 We have .. discarded our faith in astrology and witches. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 200 It is generally so warm that the miners are glad to discard most of their clothing.

† b. To cast or force away (from another). *rare.* 1596 SPENSER *F. Q. v. v.* 8 He that helps [i.e. her shield] from her against her will discarded.

† c. To divest, rid, or free (any one) of; also *refl.* *Obs. rare.*

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 73 The more peaceful Souls [are] discarded of their Anxieties. 1732 *Gentleman Instructed* (ed. 10) 293 (D.), I only discard myself of those things that are noxious. *Ibid.* 492 (D.) The old man's avarice discarded him of all the sentiments of a parent.

3. To dismiss from employment, service, or office; to cashier, discharge.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), These men .. were discarded by that unworthy prince, as not worthy the holding. 1688 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 472 A soldier having spoken base words .. was whipt, and the next day .. discarded. 1712 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 9 Jan., My man .. is a sad dog; and the minute I come to Ireland I will discard him. 1858 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1873) II. viii. 573 Having discarded the able advisers of his father, he conferred the highest posts upon men as narrow and incompetent as himself.

† b. With double object: To dismiss or banish (a person) from (a place). *Obs.*

1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 66 Lest I be disgraced and discarded Thy Palace and Presence for ever. 1670 WALTON *Lives* I. 48 A Person of Nobility .. was at this very time discarded the Court, and justly committed to prison.

**Discard**, *sb.* [f. *prec.* *vb.*]

1. *Cards.* a. The act of discarding or rejecting a card from the hand. b. The card so rejected.

1744 [see DISCARD *v.* 1.] 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.*, *Piquet* 119 In order to capot the Elder-hand, you are to make a deep Discard, such as the Queen, Ten, and Eight of a Suit. 1876 A. CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card Gloss.*, *Discard*, the card you play when you cannot follow suit, and do not trump it. 1878 H. H. GIBBS *Ombre* 22 Having placed his discard on the pool dish, he takes from the Stock a number equal to his discard. 1885 PROCTOR *Whist* viii. 92 Your original discard indicates your shortest suit if trump strength is not declared against you.

2. That which is discarded, an offcast. *rare.* 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 297 In the brothel the discard of society.

**Discarded** (diskārdəd), *ppl. a.* [f. DISCARD *v.* + -ED.]

1. *Cards.* Thrown out from the hand.

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xxxviii. 377 We have seen in our age Kings discarded and .. the discarded Cards taken in again and win the Game. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 239 The dealer for whom the discarded cards count.

2. Cast off, rejected; dismissed from employment, discharged.

1595 SHAKS. *John v.* iv. 12 Welcome home againe discarded faith. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 76 ¶ 2 A discarded Servant has it in his power to dishonour his Master or Mistress. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 13 The wisdom and virtue of the discarded statesman. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* I. 69 We have again fallen into the old discarded error.

**Discarder** (diskārdə), [f. as *prec.* + -ER.] One who discards or rejects.

1880 BURTON *Q. Anne* II. x. 158 That eccentric discarder of conventionalities.

† **Discardinate**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + L. *cardin-em* hinge + -ATE 3: cf. L. *cardināt-us* hinged.] *trans.* To unhinge.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* v. xviii, Canst Motion fix? count Sands? .. Discardinate the Spheres?

**Discarding** (diskārdɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DISCARD *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb DISCARD.

1. *Cards.* The rejection or throwing out of a card from the hand. Also *attrib.*

1593 PEELE *Chron. Edu.* I (1829) I. 129 Since the King hath put us among the discarding cards, and as it were turned us with deuces and treys out of the deck. 1594 CAREW *Huarie's Exam. Wits* viii. (1596) 112 To know .. the skill of discarding. 1778 C. JONES *Hoyle's Games Impr.*, *Piquet* 119 By which Manner of discarding, you have a Probability of scoring fifteen Points for your Quint in Diamonds.

2. Rejection, abandonment; dismissal from employment, discharge. In quot. 1840 *concr.* That which is discarded.

1660 T. M. Hist. *Independ.* iv. 55 A hot-spur zealot .. whose ambition made old Nol lay him aside as dangerous, and that dishonourable discarding created him a desperate Enemy to the Cromwellian. name. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 306 The discarding of that rash Principle. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* vl. 444 Then subject .. to thy cruce the world's discardings.

**Discardment.** *rare.* [f. DISCARD *v.* + -MENT.] The action of discarding; rejection, abandonment.

1844 N. Brit. *Rev.* I. 395 Their discardment by the Hindus as religious authorities.

† **Discardure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DISCARD *v.* + -URE.] = *prec.*

1780 HAYTER *Hume's Dial.* II. 38 In what shape does it constitute a plea for the entire discardure of religion?

**Discare**: see DIS- 9.

**Discarg**, -carge, *obs. var.* DISCHARGE.

† **Discarnate**, *obs. var.* *rare.* [ad. late L. type

\**discarnāt-us* (for L. *dē-carnāt-us*: see DE- 1. 6), f. DIS- 4 + *carn-em* flesh, *carnāt-us* fleshy; cf. It. (*dī-scarnato*, Sp. *descarnado*, OF. *descarné*, mod. F. *décharné*.) Stripped of flesh.

1661 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 143 A memory, like a sepulchre, furnished with a load of broken and discarnate bones.

So † **Discarnated** *ppl. a.*, deprived of 'flesh' or bodily form, disembodied: the reverse of *incarnated*. *Obs.*

1728 EARBERRY *tr. Burnet's St. Dead* I. 66 Jesus went thro' all, for he went to the Region of Humane Souls, and being discarnate, he was a living rational Soul, like to a humane one.

† **Discarve**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 1 + CARVE.] To dissect.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Proceede in dyscarvunge almoste unto yleon where as the gutt begynneth that hyght Collon.

**Discase** (diskā's), *v. arch.* [f. DIS- 7 a + CASE *sb.*] *trans.* To remove the case or covering of; to uncase, unsheathe, undress. Also *intr.* (= *refl.*) Hence *Discased* *ppl. a.*

1596 BELL *Surv. Popery* i. iii. ii. 97 Fell upon his discased sword. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 85 Fetch me the Hat, and Rapier in my Cell, I will discase me, and my selfe present As I was sometime Millaine. 1825 LAMB *Relect. Pillory*, Discase not, I pray you. 1882 B. NICHOLSON in *New Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1880-2) 343 Having discased himself of his doublet and vest.

† **Disca'sk**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 c + CASK.] *trans.* To take out of the cask.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 239 No Tunny is suffered to be sold at Venice, vnlesse first discaskt, and searcht to the bottome.

**Discaste** (diskā'st), *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DIS- 7 c + CASTE.] *trans.* To cause to lose caste.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1323, 318 With the deliberate and formal purpose of discasting idolators.

**Discastle**: see DIS- 7 c.

† **Disca'tter**, *v. Obs.* Also 4 *deskater*, 5 *des-cater*, 8 *dis-scatter*. [In ME. *de-scater*, f. F. *de-*, *des-* (DE- 6, DIS- 1) + SCATTER; the prefix being subsequently conformed to L. *dis-*, *di-*.] *trans.* To scatter abroad, disperse. Hence *Discattered* *ppl. a.*

c 1345 *Poem Times* *Edw. II.* 315 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 337 Hit is so deskatered bothe hider and thidere. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) v. viii. 206 Woo be to the shepherds that thus discateren .. the flocke. 1597 DANIEL *Civ. War* vi. lxxvi, The broken remnants of discattered [ed. 1717 discattered] power. 1613-23 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 32 Petty revolts made by discattered troupes. 1635 BRATHWAITE *Arcaid.* Pr. II. 43, I begunne to recollect my discattered senses.

**Disceas** (e-, cees, etc.), *obs. ff.* DECEASE, DISEASE.

**Disceat**, -ceipte, -ceit, *obs. ff.* DECEIT.

**Disceau**, -ceiue, etc., *obs. ff.* DECEIVE, etc.

† **Discede**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *disced-ere* to separate, depart, f. DIS- 1 + *cādere* to go.] *intr.* To depart, deviate. (Usually *fig.*) Hence *Disced-ing* *vbl. sb.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 247 They who onely discede from this exact rule. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 30 One part of the said Cork would approach and make toward the stick, whereas another would discede and fly away. *Ibid.* 36 This Disceding of the heat in glass drops by the .. cooling Irradiations.

**Discede**, *obs.* (bad) form of DECIDE.

**Disceence**, **Disceend**, etc., *obs. ff.* DESCENCE, DESCEND, etc.

**Discension**, -tion, *obs. ff.* DESCENSION, DIS-SESSION.

**Discent**, *obs. var.* of DESCEND.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 14 If any vice arise from the Court .. it immediately discent to the Cittie. 1659 MACALLO *Cam. Physick* 37 The wandering discenting pains.

**Discent**, *obs. form* of DESCENT, DISSENT.

**Discept** (disēpt), *v. rare.* [ad. L. *discept-āre* to contend, debate, decide, determine, f. *dis-* (DIS- 2, 3) + *capere* to try to catch, catch at, strive after, etc.] *intr.* To dispute, debate; to express disagreement or difference of opinion, to 'differ'.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 27 It is God that thus discepts with you. 1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* xi. 150 Permit me to discept. 1855 BROWNING *Master Hughes of Saxe-Gotha* xiv, One dissertates, he is candid; Two must discept,—has distinguished; Three helps the couple, if ever yet man did. 1868 — *Ring & Bk.* x. 1350, I try it with my reason, nor discept from any point I probe and pronounce sound.

**Discept**, *obs. form* of DECEIT.

**Disception** (disēptʃən), *arch.* Also 4-7 *decept*, 6 *dyscept*, 6-7 *descept*, 7- *dissept*, 4-6 *-acio* (u)n. [a. F. *disception* (14th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *disception-em*, n. of action f. *disceptare*: see DISCEPT.] Disputation, debate, discussion.

1382 WYCLIF *Rom.* xiv. 1 Take 3e a syk man in bileue, not in deceptacioun [Gloss. or disceptacioun] of thouhtis. 1529 MORE *Deyalog* iii. Wks. 203f Our former dysception and reasoning, had betwene vs before his departing. 1602 FULBECKE *Pandectes* 15 The Emperour .. did cause a .. generall assemble of estates to be held for the disception, and deciding of this doubt. 1670 WALTON *Lives* Wks. 1793 I. 65 These unhappy disceptions between Hooker and Travers. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 65 Such Controversy shall be decided by the Arbitration of good and honest Men .. who shall decide the Affair in such Manner as that no Damage may happen to the Owner during the Time of Disception. 1833 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discess.* (1852) 118 Their subtlety in philosophical disceptions.

† **Disceptations**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *prec.* : see -OUS.] Disputations; controversies.

1682 D'URVEY *Butler's Ghost* 99 Buzzing Whimseys warm'd the Adle Part of his disceptacious Noddle.

† **Disceptator**, *Obs. rare.* [a. L. *disceptator*, agent-n. f. *disceptare* to debate, DISCEPT.] A disputer, debater, controversialist.

1653 COCKERAM, *Disceptator*, a Iudge in a matter. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Disceptator* .. also he that argues or disputes. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* 1. 29 The inquisitive disceptators of this Age .. who with their altercation and Ergo's had turned out of their Creed the Amen of their Progenitors.

† **Disceptatorial**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. type \**disceptatōri-us* (f. *disceptator*: see *prec.*) + -AL.] Pertaining to disputation or controversy.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 141 What with ratiocinatory, or at least disceptatorial cunctation.

† **Disception**, *Obs. rare.* Erroneous form of DISCEPTION.

1492 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 298 (Jam.) For the disceptione of the Kingis leigis be aulde summondis.

**Discepre**, *var.* of DIS-SCERT *v.*

† **Discebrate**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + L. *cerebr-um* brain + -ATE 3. Cf. *decerebrize*.] *trans.* To deprive of the brain; to disbrain.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* viii. 121 For the discebrating of his Knights head.

**Discern** (dizərn), *v.* Also 4 *disserne*, 4-7 *discerne*, 5-6 *des-*, *dyscerne*, 6 *dysserne*. See also DECBERN. [a. F. *discerner*, in OF. also *disserner* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. L. *discern-ere* to separate, distinguish, determine, f. DIS- 1 + *cernere* to separate. In early times sometimes confused with DECBERN, which in OF. also appears as *des-cerner*.]

† 1. *trans.* To separate (things, or one thing from another) as distinct; to distinguish and divide.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 87 (Mätz.) Pictagoras .. Fonde first out .. y, a figure to discerne Theyre lyff here short, and lyff that is eterne. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1050/2 Our sauour would not discern & deuide fayth from the woroke, but sayth that the faith it selfe was the woroke of god. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par.* i. *John* 48 It is not the sacramentes that discern the children of God from the children of the devyll; but the puritie of lyfe, and charitie. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost Pearl* iv. in Hazl. *Doddley XI.* 481 That precious gem of reason, by which solely We are discern'd from rude and brutish beasts. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* 39 That so he might be discerned from all things created. For nothing is like unto God.

2. To recognize as distinct; to distinguish or separate mentally (one thing from another); to perceive the difference between (things). *arch.*

1823 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* H iv, By the knowyng of it they shalle .. discern the good fro the euyl. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 20b, To discern the truthe from that whiche is false. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 363 If we discern the two testaments, the promises are not the same. 1612 BIBLE 2 *Sam.* xiv. 17 As an Angel of God, so is my lord the king to discern good and bad. 1727-38 GAY *Fables* 1. x, Can he discern the different natures? 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Paroch. Serm.* I. xvii. 257 Like men who have lost the faculty of discerning colours. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv. § 38, 172 We discern good from evil by the understanding. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. vi. 109 Not having yet the taste to discern good Gothic from bad.



3. *intr.* To perceive or recognize the difference or distinction; to make a distinction; to distinguish or discriminate between. *arch.*

13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 513 Wyminen . . . Bitwene þe stete and þe steyre discerneþ his cunen. c1400 MAUNDE (Roxb.) xxii. 103 Þai . . . can discerne betwix gude and euill. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xxii. 26 They put no difference between the holy and vnholi, neither discerne between the cleine and vnclene. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xix. 97 One that cannot discerne between Good and Evill. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 255. ¶ 5 Some Men cannot discern between a noble and a mean Action. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 5. 18 The spiritual mind . . . discerns and separates between the things which differ in excellence.

4. *trans.* To distinguish (one thing or fact) by the intellect; to recognize or perceive distinctly. (With simple obj., or clause expressing a proposition.)

13. *Cursor M.* 15066 (Gött.) Cum nu forth vr sauueour, we haue discerned [3 MSS. desired] þe, þu es right king of israel, quatum þe soth can se. c1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 2145 Than may men wel by this orde discerne, That thilke moevere stabul is and eterne. 1549 MORE *Dialoge* i. Wks. 164/a If . . . ye coude not make your audience to discerne the trithe. 1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* i. vi. (1648) 41 Hence also may wee discerne the reason why [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 326 His swift pursuers from Heav'n Gates discern Th' advantage. 1679 L. ADDISON *First State of Mahumedi* 126 If we look into the condition of Christianity . . . at the time . . . we shall discern it miserably shaken and convuls'd. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. v. 124 We do not discern how food and sleep contribute to the growth of the body. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxviii. I wake, and I discern the truth. 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess.* i. 33 Incapable of discerning where their true interest lay.

b. *intr.* or *absol.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. Prolog. 9 (Harl.) In heuene and helle and erthe and salte se Is fel þi myght if þat I wol discerne. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* iii. 9 Which skill to discern so narrowly . . . is not in all. 1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* iv. (1757) 110 Compton, born o'er senates to preside, Deep to discern, and widely to survey.

c. *intr.* To have cognizance, to judge of.

a1682 BACON *Hen. VII.* Wks. (1860) 353 This court of Star-chamber . . . discerneth . . . of forces, frauds, crimes various of stellionate, and the inchoations . . . towards crimes capital . . . not actually committed. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 135 Is there nobody, thinkest thou, that can discern of truth, but thou and thy followers? a1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) i. 380 The magistrates . . . discerned of the offence clothed with all these circumstances.

5. *trans.* To distinguish (an object) with the eyes; to see or perceive by express effort of the powers of vision; to 'make out' by looking, descry, behold.

c1386 CHAUCER *Knt.'s T.* 1131 Wyndowe . . . was ther noon, Thurgh which men myghten any light discerne. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Rich. III. 50 A bekon w<sup>th</sup> a grete lantern . . . which maie be sene and discerned a grete space of. 1653 H. COGAN *in Pinto's Trav.* v. 12 The smok was . . . so thick, as we could hardly discern one another. 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* i. § 10 The best eyes are necessary to discern the minutest objects. 1843 TENNYSON *Lord of Burleigh* 43 Till a gateway she discerns With armorial bearings stately. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xvii. 317 We could discern no trace of rupture [in the ice].

† b. *intr.* or *absol.* *Obs. rare.*

c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* ii. 401 (*Fairf. & Bodl. MSS.*) Or elles was the aire so thikke That y ne myght[e] not discerne [*Cast.* that I myght it not decerne]. a1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) ii. 72 It was frozen also to sea so far as one could well discern. *Ibid.* ii. 81 There was such a precipice as they could scarce discern to the bottom.

c. *trans.* To distinguish or perceive distinctly by other senses. *rare.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v. 71 Sundry portions of sinewes . . . scattered only to discerne annoynance at any time offered. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* i. x, His ear discerned a distressed childish voice crying.

¶ 6. Formerly sometimes used for *DECEARN*.

1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 549 We . . . pronounce, dyscerne and declare, the same kyngye Rycharde . . . to be . . . vnablen . . . and vnworthy to the rule and gouernance of the foresayd realmys. 1533 COVERDALE *Lord's Supper* Wks. (Parker Soc.) l. 440 It pertaineth not to every private person to judge and discern, who ought to be admitted. 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 770 b, We do . . . discerne, deme, and iudge the same to be committed to y<sup>e</sup> . . . custodye of such person or persons as his maiesty shall apoynte. 1595 DALRYMPLE *Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 66 That, quihike Ptolomeie discernet to be among the hindmost lies of Schytland.

**Discern** (dizə'm), *sb. rare* <sup>1</sup>. [f. *DISCERN* v.] The act of discerning; discernment, perception.

1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* ii. 582 Afront was stationed, facile of discern, An orb immissible of mist profound.

**Discernable**, var. of *DISCERNIBLE*.

† **Discernance**. *Obs.* [f. *DISCERN* v. + *-ANCE*: perh. from a French original.]

1. Distinction, difference.

1592 NASH *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 36 b, Those bodies . . . are distinguish by no difference of sex, because they are simple; and the discernance of sex belongs to bodies compound.

2. Discernment, discrimination, judgement.

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* (N.), He . . . manifesteth, that either he hath but a blinde discernance, or that in wisdom he is inferior to a woman.

**Discernant**, *rare*. [a. f. *discernant*, pr. pple. of *discernere* to *DISCERN*.] One who discerns or discerns.

1822 SOUTHEY *in Q. Rev.* XXVIII. 35 These persons were called the discernants.

**Discerner** (dizə'mɔɪ), [f. *DISCERN* v. + *-ER* <sup>1</sup>] One who or that which discerns, discriminates, or perceives: see the verb.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 274 To be vynteners, discerners, and tasters of the same. 1530 CRAMMER *Heb.* iv. 12 The worde of God . . . is a discernor of the thoughts and of the intentes of the herte. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* i. 1. 32 'Twas said they saw but one, and no Discerner Durst wagge his Tongue in censure. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 515 ¶ 2, I am too nice a Discerner to laugh at any, but whom most other People think fine Fellows. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. a) l. 292 Discerners of characters . . . who would have known our future great men.

**Discernible** (dizə'mɪb'l), *a.* Also 6-8 discernable, (7) discernneable, discernneable. [orig. a. f. *discernable*, f. *discerner*; after middle of 17th c. conformed to the L. form *discernibilis*, f. *discernere* to *DISCERN*: see *-BLE*.]

1. Capable of being discerned; perceptible: *a.* by the sight: Visible, that can be descried.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. Pref. If the godly hadde then sought any discernible forme with their eyes. 1597 HOOKER *Tract. & Sermon in Eccl. Pol.* v. lxviii. (1617) 303 When I behold with mine eyes some small scarce discernable Grain or Seed. 1652-53 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* ii. (1682) 112 The Cathedral easily discernible by Mariners as they sail along. 1748 ANON *Voy.* i. v. 43 It is scarce discernible at the distance of ten leagues. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* ii. There was the slightest possible quiver discernible across Jermyn's face.

b. by other senses. *rare.*

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 212 Nor did it cause the least discernable pain. 1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 83, I did not find . . . the Purgings Springs . . . to have any discernible Acidity. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* ii. xiii. 67 A discernible weight. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* xxx. The buzz and tread and the fitfully discernible voices.

c. by the understanding.

1160 SANDERSON *Serm.* i. 142 Hypocisie is spun of a fine thread, and is not easily discernable, without very diligent examination. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* l. v. rule iv. § 1 When we are in a persued, discernible state of danger. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will.* i. (ed. 4) 32 That discernible and obvious course of events. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 181 Under all their differences there would be discernible a principle of unity.

† 2. Distinguishable (from something else). *Obs.* (cf. *DISCERN* v. 2.)

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 2 If . . . any man affirme that true Judgement cannot be severed from true valour, yet ordinarily the one doth appeere more discernable from the other in diuers subjects. 1670 WALTON *Lives* iii. 220 He never [laboured] . . . to get glory to himself; but glory only to God: which intention, he would often say, was as discernable in a Preacher, as a Natural from an Artificiall Capable.

† 3. actively. Capable of discerning. *Obs. rare.*

1603 DANIEL *Panegyric to King* lxvii. God . . . Hath . . . framed thy heart Discernable of all apperances.

Hence **Discernibleness**, the quality of being discernible.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Discernibleness*, visibleness. 1881 J. CAIRNS *Unbelief* 18th c. vi. 270 The concession he makes as to the discernibleness of Creation. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* ix. 160 Discernibleness involves negation. We should not know what warmth is, were there no cold.

**Discernibly** (dizə'mɪb'l), *adv.* Also 7-ably. [f. *prec.* + *-LY* <sup>2</sup>.] In a discernible manner or degree; perceptibly.

1643 T. GOODWIN *Trial Christian's Growth* 67 Christians doe not grow discernably till after some space. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 364 Its taste is more discernably nitrous. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iii. Wks. 1874 i. 48 Whether . . . a righteous government be not discernibly planned out. 1766 LEE *in Phil. Trans.* lvi. 103 The filtered liquors were not discernibly different in colour and taste. 1839 FOSTER *in Life & Corr.* (1846) ii. 368 Revealed discernibly through the solemn mystery.

**Discerning** (dizə'mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *DISCERN* v. + *-ING* <sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb *DISCERN* (q.v.); distinction, discrimination; intellectual perception, discernment.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxiv. l. By the inwarde wyttes to haue decernynge. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 123 b, The discernynge of true reuelacions . . . from false illusyons. 1644 MILTON *Judgm.* *Bucer* Wks. 1738 i. 275 If it be in man's discerning to sever Providence from Chance. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 149 ¶ 4 If they are Men of discerning, they can observe the Motives of your Heart. 1822 I. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* i. 85 It asks not his nicer discerning To observe [etc.].

**Discerning**, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* <sup>2</sup>.] That discerns (see the verb); distinguishing, discriminating, perceiving; *esp.* (of persons or their minds, etc.) Having or showing discernment; quick in intellectual perception; penetrating.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 49 b, Directed . . . by a better discerning wisdom. 1680-3 SOAME & DRYDEN tr. *Boileau's Art of Poetry* iii. 801 A glance, a touch, discovers to the wise; But every man has not discerning eyes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 261 ¶ 9 Before Marriage we cannot be too inquisitive and discerning in the Faults of the Person beloved. 1782 COWPER *Conversation* 373 True modesty is a discerning grace, And only blushes in the proper place. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Clive* (1854) 531/a Every discerning and impartial judge will admit, that there was really nothing in common.

† b. Separating, dividing: cf. *DISCERN* v.

1. *Obs.*

1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commu.* ii. § 1. 119 Are we improved by the purification of the discerning flames?

**Discerningly**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* <sup>2</sup>.] In a discerning manner; with discernment.

1634 M. SANDYS *Prudence* 741 T. Memory discerningly and distinctly reverts unto things. 1717 GARTH *Pref.* (*Quid* 1718) 419 These two errors Ovid has most discerningly avoided. 1850 KINGSLEY *Alt. Locke* *Pref.* (1859) 99 That they may judge discerningly and charitably of their fellow-men. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* v. Here his large eyes looked discerningly through the spectacles.

**Discernment** (dizə'mɪnt), [f. *DISCERN* v. + *-MENT*. Cf. F. *discernement* (17th c. in *Hatzl. Darm.*)]

1. a. The act of discerning or perceiving by the intellect; intellectual perception or apprehension.

168. in Somers *Tracts* II. 340 Leading me to a right Discernment of the present Condition into which we are now brought. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 174 Reason tends to and rests in the discernment of truth. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 277 The savage . . . has a quicker discernment of the track than the civilized man. 1886 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 536 A power of critical discernment.

b. The faculty of discerning; discrimination, judgement; keenness of intellectual perception; penetration, insight.

1586 (see *DECEARNMENT*, s.v. *DECEARN*). 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* l. iii. 9 Things invisible, but unto intellectuall discernments. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* II. xvi. 726 His discernment was expressed in the choice of this important post. 1875 MANNING *Mission H. Ghost* vii. 177 The eye of the soul acquires a discernment whereby some can instantly read the characters of others.

† 2. The act of distinguishing; a distinction. *Obs.* (cf. *DISCERN* v. 2.)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 107 But that touching the difference of counsels, or tender of his life, should make a discernment. 1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. x. § 4 (R.) It is not practicable, to frame rules for the discernment between due praises and flatteries.

3. Perception by the senses; distinguishing by sight, distinct vision. ? *Obs.* (cf. *DISCERN* v. 5.)

1727 PHILIP QUARL 6 Being come within reach of plain discernment.

**Discerp** (disə'p), *v.* Now *rare*. Pa. t. and pple. *discorped*, *discorpt*. [ad. L. *discerpere* to tear in pieces, f. *DIS* + *carpere* to pick, pluck, etc. Cf. *EXCERP*. The pa. pple. *discorpt* rests, partly at least, on the L. pa. pple. *discepit-us*.]

1. *trans.* To pluck or tear asunder, pull to pieces; fig. to divide forcibly into parts or fragments, to dismember.

1482 Monk of Evesham (Arb.) 51 The cruelle . . . wodnes of wykkyd spyritys the whiche al to bete me discerpte me . . . and al to brend me. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 28 Being once so discorped [they] can never after neither in applying their own parts together, neither yet in fasting . . . them to any body . . . reuiue and quicken againe. 1668 H. MORE *Pref. Dial.* iv. xxxiii. (1713) 385 This Horn . . . is the Roman Empire discorped into so many Kingdoms. 1682 — *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 182 It is no derogation to his Omnipotence that he cannot discerp a Spirit once created.

2. To pluck or tear off, sever (from a whole).

1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 173 There is no means . . . to discerp or separate any one ray of this Orbe, and keep it apart by it self. 1776 ARTHUR *Preval. Chr.* 311 His principle was, that the human soul, discorped from the soul of the universe, after death was re-fused into the parent-substance. 1845 T. COOPER *Purgatory Suicides* (1877) 115 The Soul Lived consciously discorped from her clay shrine. 1869 BARING-GOULD *Origin Belief* (1878) i. xii. 247 Infinite space may have parts in it discorped, and the interval subdivided.

† **Discorrible**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. type \**discoribilis*, f. *discerpere*: see *prec.*, and cf. *discernible*. Later supplanted by *discerptible*.] = *DISCERPTIBLE*.

1655 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* (1662) 150 One part is not separable or discorrible from another, but the intire Substance . . . is indivisible. 1661 GIANVILL *Van. Dogm.* 51 What is most dense and least porous, will be most coherent and least discorrible. 1700 *Bibliotheca Biblica* i. 435 A Vapour, or a Fluid Discorrible Substance.

Hence † **Discorribility**, † **Discorribleness** = *DISCERPTIBILITY*.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 220 In Fire, no doubt the Discorribility is yet harder. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 74 A natural discorribility and susceptibility of various shapes. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Discorribleness*, capableness or aptness to be pulled in Pieces.

**Discorpt**, pa. pple. of *DISCERP* v. q.v.

† **Discorpted**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. L. *discorpt-us*, pa. pple. of *discerpere* to *DISCERP* + *-ED* <sup>1</sup> 2. Cf. *excerpit* vb.] Plucked or torn asunder, divided, separated.

1607 J. KNO *Serm.* Nov. 4 Manie a thousand discorpted limme. 1631 J. BURGESS *Annu. Rejoined* 203 A few discorpted parcels. 1633 P. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* ii. 7 Dead corpses and discorpted limbs.

**Discerptible** (disə'ptɪb'l), *a.* [f. L. *discerpt-* ppl. stem of *discerpere*: see *-BLE*.] Capable of being plucked asunder, or divided into parts or pieces; divisible.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. l. 16 Upon supposition that they are compounded and so discerptible. 1837 J. McCulloch *Attributes of God* (1843) III. 514 Not only extensible but discerptible. 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* v. 226 The soul is discerptible, and perishes with the body.

Hence **Discerptibility**, divisibility; **Discerptibleness** (Ash, 1775).

1755 JOHNSON, *Discerptibility*, liableness to be destroyed by disunion of parts. 1837 McCulloch *Attributes of God* (1843) II. 466 Without any apparent regard to hardness, rigidity, weight, toughness, flexibility, softness, discerptibility. 1867



*Contemp. Rev.* V. 228 The attempt is made to prove the perishable quality of the soul by its discerption.

**Discerption** (dis'serpshn). Now rare. [ad. L. *discerption-em* (in Vulgate), n. of action from *discerpere*: see DISCERP.]

1. The action of pulling to pieces, dilaceration; fig. division into parts or fragments.

1647 Bp. HALL *Peacemaker* (T.). Hence are churches, congregations, families, persons, torn asunder. So as the whole earth is strewn over with the woful monuments of our discerptions. 1741 COVENTRY *Phil.* to Hyd. iv. (T.) The discerption of Osiris's body into fourteen parts by his relentless adversary. 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xiv. 306 The discerption of his members. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* ix. (1869) 373 Heracles suffers a strange discerption of individuality; for his eidolon or shade moves and speaks here, while 'he himself is at the banquet of the immortals'.

2. The action of tearing off, severance (of a part from a whole); *concr.* a portion torn off or severed.

1688 in Somers *Tracts* II. 242 Even the Propagation of Light is by Discerption; some Effluvia or Emanations of the enlightening Candle passing into that which is lightened. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 402 The discerption of souls from thence [the mundane soul] to inhabit human bodies. *Ibid.* II. 291 Supposing it could be proved, that [brutes] are discerptions too from the general fund of spiritual substance. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 37 If he . . . does not . . . restore the dead body entire, he is compelled to repair the whole of whatever has been bitten and taken from it, with discerptions from his own face.

**Discerptive**, a. rare. [f. L. *discerpt-* ppl. stem of *discerptere* + *-ive*.] Having the quality of dividing or separating; tending to pull to pieces.

18. OGLIVIE cites N. B. Rev.

**Discert**, obs. form of DESERT sb.1

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 316, I herd neuer telle, for what maner discert.

**Discese**, -cess(e, etc., obs. ff. DECREASE, DISSEASE, DISSEIZE.

† **Discess**. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *discess-us* departure, f. *discedere*: see DISCEDE.] Departure.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 299 Aftr myn discess wolues of rauyn shal come [quoting *Acts* xx. 29].

† **Discession**. Obs. Also 7 dissession. [ad. L. *discessio-em*, n. of action from L. *discedere*: see prec.] Departure; secession; separation.

1521 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 337 Before the comynge of antichrist there shall be a notable discession from the faythe of the churche. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. § 20 So vniuersall an oppression, as might cause a generall discession from the Church of Rome. 1612-15 Bp. HALL *Contempl.*, N. T. iv. xv. Their slinking away (one by one) may seem to carry a shew of deliberate and voluntary discession. 1662 HOBBS *Seven Prob.* Wks. 1845 VII. 19 As you pull, the wax grows . . . more and more slender; there being a perpetual parting or discession of the outermost parts.

**Disceue**, -eyue, -eyt(e, obs. ff. DECEIVE, -CEIT.

† **Disceyvous**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. OF. *deceueux* (Godefroy), in AF. \**deceuous*, f. *decevoir* to DECEIVE: see -OUS.] Deceptive; deceitful.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Priv. Priv. (E.E.T.S.) 217 Suche a man is lecholorus and disceyuous.

† **Dischain**, v. Obs. [ad. 16th c. F. *deschainier* (mod. F. *déchainner*), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *chainner* to chain.] *trans.* To set free as from a chain; to unchain, unloose. Hence **Dischained** ppl. a.

1508 SYLVESTER *Mathieu's Trophies Hen. IV France*, To W. Cecil 8 Henry's Death through Hell's dis-chained Rage. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 51 Their owne irregular lusts and unordinate appetites, which now he (as it were) dischaind and let loose.

† **Dischainnel**, v. Obs. [f. DIS- 7 c + CHANNEL sb.] *trans.* To turn (a stream) out of its channel; *refl.* and *intr.* to quit its channel; to discharge itself (into the sea, etc.).

1607 A. BREWER *Lingua* III. v. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 394 The river Alpheus at that time pursuing his beloved Arethus dischainnelled himself of his former course. 1652-6a HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1673) 411 Cataractes, dischainneling into the Mediterranean. *Ibid.* III. (1682) 165 Mixt with those streams they are dischainnelled in the Caspian Sea.

**Discharacter** v.: see DIS- 7.

**Discharge** (dis'tʃɑ:dʒ), v. Forms: 4-6 discharge, (4-7 discharge, 5-6 dyscharge, 6 dis-, dyscharge, Sc. dischaire, 6-7 discharg, 7 disoarg), 4- discharge. [a. OF. *descharge-r*, (mod. F. *décharger*) in 12th c. *deschargier*, ONF. *deschargier* = Pr. and Sp. *descargar*, It. *discarcare*, -*cariare*, in med. L. *des-*, *discargare* (12th c. in Du Cange) = late L. type \**discarriare*, f. DIS- 4 + *carriare* to load, to CHARGE.]

1. To free, rid, or relieve a thing (or person) from that with which it is charged.

1. *trans.* To unload (a ship, etc.) from that with which it is charged or loaded; to rid of a charge or load; to disburden. (Also *absol.*, and *intr.* for *refl.*)

1328a WYCLIF *Acts* xxvii. 38 And thei . . . dischargeden [v.rr. dischargeden, -chargiden] the schipp, castinge whete in to the see. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 260 The maronniers of Gene receyued them moche honorably . . . and discharged theyr shippes. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 765 No man unoccupied, some lading . . . some discharging, some comynnyng for more. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 167 At the first, ships were accustomed to discharge at Lynne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 193 Himselfe saw at Puteoli,

a certain ship discharged of Elephants embarked therein. 1712a W. ROGERS *Voy.* 20 We . . . discharg'd the Bark, and parted the small Cargo between our two Ships. 1821 *Law Times* XCII. 78½ A strike took place amongst the men employed to discharge the vessel.

b. To disburden (a weapon, as a bow or gun) by letting fly the missile with which it is charged or loaded; to fire off (a fire-arm). Also *absol.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 159 The gouernoure discharged aboute . . . xx. pieces of ordinaunce agaynst them. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 39 He should know how to charge and discharge Gunner like. 1745 WESLEY *Answ. Ch.* 32 To discharge your Spleen and Malice! Say, Your Muskets and Blunderbusses. 1872 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 334 When his piece was discharged, he had to defend himself with his sword.

† c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of a fire-arm: To go off.

c 1580 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carewin Archael.* XXVIII. 139 The matche gave fier, and the pece dyscharged. 1582a N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxxi. 144 b, Some of the Ordinance of the flete beggan to discharge.

d. *Electr.* (*trans.*) To rid of an electric charge; to withdraw electricity from. (Also *intr.* for *refl.*)

1748 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1840 V. 199 The bottle being thereby discharged, the man would be charged. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlvii. 295 It [a Leyden phial] will be discharged of its fire with a loud snap. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 83½ The torpedo sometimes bears great irritation . . . without discharging. 1869 T. GRAHAM in *Sci. Opinion* 10 Feb. 20/3 On charging and discharging portions of the same palladium wire repeatedly, the curious retraction was found to continue.

e. *transf.* and *fig.* To rid, clear (of); to deprive (of). Now rare.

13. K. ALIS. 3868 Y am of Perce deschargid, Of Mede, and of Assyre aquted. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 13 Pei [the clergy] wolde himself discharge Of pouerte and become grece. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxlii. (1482) 285 Queene Isabell was dyscharged of all hir dower, and sente out of Englund. 1520 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* 26 The same person . . . shalbe discharged of his franchises. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 157 He is bound . . . to discharge the cite of all leprous persons. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 92 You need only discharge them of the dead wood. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 188 At that Time the Earth being wholly discharged of its Moisture, is very dry. 1736 BAILEY *Househ. Dict.* 355 Discharge the fish of its scales and entrails. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 103 The assertion . . . that whatever has misery for a quality can never be discharged of it.

f. *refl.* To disburden oneself by utterance; to give vent to words, feelings, etc. ? Obs.

1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 1353, I will myself discharge To lettered men at debate. 1713 STEELE *Guardian* No. 29 ¶ 26 We now and then discharge ourselves in a symphony of laughter. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* v. i. The colonel . . . discharged himself of two or three articles of news.

2. *fig.* To relieve of (an obligation or charge); to exonerate; to exempt, let off, release from.

To discharge a bankrupt: to release him from further legal liability for debts contracted before his bankruptcy.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 313 Discharged wille bei be of grete oth bei suore. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 56 She might have saide, 'Aske myn husbonde that question and not me', and thus she might have discharged her of her ansuere. 1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 771 Neither king nor Pope can geve any place such a privilege that it shall discharge a man of his debtes beyng able to pay. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. i. 328, I discharge thee of thy prisoner, and I thanke thee. 1607 SCHOL. *Disc. agst. Antichr.* I. iii. 126 Doth not the Lawe discarg from a vowe that which hath a superfluous member. 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 11 We have established the Imposition of 50 Sols per Ton, on the Freight of all Strangers Ships, at the same time discharging those of our own Subjects. 1784 *Form Bankrupt's Certif.* in Tomlins *Law Dict.* s. v., We . . . testify and declare our consent . . . that the said John Thomas . . . be discharged from his debts in pursuance of the same act. 1786 J. BACON *Liber Regis Pref.*, An Account of the Valuations of all the Ecclesiastical Benefices in England and Wales, which are now charged with the Payment of First Fruits and Tenths, or were lately discharged from any Payment to those Revenues, on account of the Smallness of their Income. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 484/6 We are not discharged of our duties towards our female readers by any coyness on their part. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. viii. 95 Some boroughs were discharged by the sheriffs from sending members.

† b. *refl.* To relieve oneself of an obligation by fulfilling it. To discharge oneself of: to acquit oneself of, perform, fulfil (a duty or obligation) = sense 11; to pay (a debt) = sense 10. Obs.

1586 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 447 Such magistrates . . . as neither are comburgesses nor apt to discharge themselves of such offices. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parson's Iron Age* 252 To discharge themselves of a part of their debts. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 94 Yet 'tis observ'd of 'em, that they discharge themselves with a great deal of Dexterity in such Embassies . . . as are laid on 'em.

3. *trans.* To relieve of a charge or office; (more usually) to dismiss from office, service, or employment; to cashier. Constr. *from*, † *of*; prep. rarely omitted.

1476 in York *Myst.* Introd. 37 All . . . insufficient persones . . . to discharge, ammove, and avoide. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI. 135 b, The Duke of Yorke was discharged of the office of Regent. 1599 HARNET *Agst. Darrell* 94 About a Moneth or five weekes after he was Discharged of M. Brakenburies Service. 1664 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) III. 144 Being . . . discovered to be a rampant Socinian, he was discharged of employment. 1738 *Comm. Sense* (1739) II. 203 Enemies . . . insisted I should be forthwith discharged his Service. 1836 MARRIAT *Midsh. Easy* xxiii. He wanted to leave the service; he hoped that Captain Wilson would

discharge him and send him home. 1884 PÆ *Eustace* 67 You are an idle, drunken vagabond, and I'll have you discharged.

† b. *refl.* To disburden or relieve oneself of an office or employment by quitting or renouncing it.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8939 Now is tyme in this tru . . . To discharge me as cheftain. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* N iv, Syre I rendre and dyscharge me of your offyce.

† 4. *trans.* To clear of a charge or accusation; to exculpate, acquit. Obs.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 3227 Bot, if god will, I sal me son discharge. Say to sir kay I sal not ber the charge, He sal no mater have me to rapref. 1552 HULOET, *Discharge. extra culpam ponere*. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* vii. (1657) 132 We may well doubt if every Sir John's absolution discharge us before god. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just. Vind.* ix. 245 But it is not enough to charge the Church of Rome, unless we can discharge our selves, and acquit our own Church of the guilt of Schisme. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* I. xvi. The constable hath not been discharged of suspicion on this account.

5. To dismiss (a prisoner in charge of the officers of the law, or one charged with an offence); to release from custody, liberate.

1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 82 The duke of Norfolk . . . and the byshoppe of Wyssiter had their pardone, and were dyscharged. 1699 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 549 Requesting to be discharged from his confinement. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlv. 239 The . . . magistrate . . . declares the warrant illegal and discharges the prisoner. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 550 The sheriff may then discharge the defendant. 1887 *Times* 26 Aug. 10½ Mr. d'Eyncourt discharged a man accused of picking pockets.

b. To dismiss, send away, let go. (Cf. also 3.) († Also with *indirect obj.* by omission of *from*.)

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 20 Whom your selfe knew an houre before our conference, to have bin discharged our company. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 120 They would not discharge the soldiers. 1652 WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civil Wars Sp.* 333 Requiring the Commissioners forthwith to discharge him the Citie. 1807 *Med. Jnl.* XVII. 316 At the end of which time . . . the girl was a second time discharged cured. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 249½ The jury, having informed the court that they had no presentment to make, were discharged.

6. To charge or command not to do something (cf. CHARGE v. 14); to prohibit, forbid. Also with the action as obj. Obs. exc. *dialect.* (Chiefly Sc.)

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 31 To discharge, *inhibere, absolvere*. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* viii. 89 This parliament . . . discharges al man the futeball, and al sik games. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 389 The Cardinall . . . discharged him to say Masse for a yeare. 1693 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 368 And discharge all others from Transporting Anie persons over the Skuillkill. 1707 *Act agst. Innov. Worship* 21 Apr. (Jam.), The General Assembly . . . doth hereby discharge the practice of all such innovations. 1716 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) II. 120 The ministers . . . were discharged to pray for King George even in their families. [1881 *Leicesterh. Gloss.* s. v., A dischaag'g 'im of ivver comin' agen o' the graound. 1889 N. W. Linc. *Gloss.* s. v., I discharge you fra iver speakin' to oor 'Melia any moore.]

7. *Arch.* To relieve (some part) of superincumbent weight or pressure by distributing this over adjacent parts. (Also b. with the weight as obj.)

1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 82 One Lintel to discharge the two windows and Balcony-door. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 138 Put a Girder between, to Discharge the Length of the Joists. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I. 51 The arched ceilings . . . are made of cane, to discharge the Walls. 1788 [see DISCHARGING ppl. a.]. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III. 195½ The arch . . . not only supports the wall above, but 'discharges' the weight over the walls on each side.

II. To remove, throw off, clear away a charge.

8. To remove (that with which anything is charged); to clear out, send out or forth, emit. *spec.* a. To take out, clear away, empty out, unload from a vessel, etc. (Also predicated of the vessel: cf. c. below.)

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 425 All smalwodde to be discharged at the Bak. 1582a N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xlii. 96 That ther were settled a Factorie, to discharge the Merchandise the which were appointed for that place. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. l. 4 The Ships as usually take in water . . . yet they do as frequently discharge it again at some of these Islands, and take in better. 1720 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* III. 112 Preventing Sickly Vessels from discharging their goods or passengers. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xx. 59 They came to anchor, moored ship, and commenced discharging hides and tallow. *Ibid.* xxii. 67 Having discharged her cargo and taken in ballast, she prepared to get under weigh. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) I. the two coaches draw near, and from thence . . . trunks, children . . . and an affectionate wife are discharged on the quay.

b. To send forth, let fly (a missile, a blow, etc.); to fire off (a shot).

c 1500 *Melusine* lxii. 369 He . . . wold haue take the swerd to haue discharged it vpon the serpent. 1604 SHAKS. *Oh.* II. i. 57 They do discharge their Shot of Courtesie. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 75 Of the . . . Motion or Course of a Shot discharged out of any Piece of Ordnance. 1725 *Pope's Odys.* xxi. 276 Let each at once discharge the deadly dart. 1771 *Goldsmit's Hist. Eng.* I. 196 A Norman knight . . . discharged at his head two . . . furious strokes of a sabre. 1817 WOLFE *Burial Sir J. Moore* i. Not a soldier discharged his farewell shot O'er the grave where our hero we buried. 1840 *Arab. Nts.* (Rldg.) 466 The king, my father, discharged an arrow, which pierced his breast.

*absol.* 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 147 Our meyne discharged [i. e. arrows] on them. 1684 *Scanderbeg Rediv.* vi. 144 The Turks having Discharged, again retired. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* IV. viii. xiv. 94 Archers who discharged perpetually upon them. a 1774 *Goldsmit. Hist. Greece* I. 297.



a. To give vent to, allow to escape or pass out; to send or pour forth, emit; *fig.* to give utterance or expression to.

1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaggio* 299. There they discharged their choler. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. i. 81. Infected minds To their deaf pillows will discharge their secrets. 1676 WISEMAN *Surgey* (J.). The matter being suppurated, I opened an inflamed tubercle... and discharged a well-concocted matter. 1711 SHAFESB. *Charm.* (1737) l. 73. 'Tis the only manner in which the poor cramp'd Wretches can discharge a free Thought. 1833 *Act 3-4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 114. The same [pipes] shall not discharge the water... upon the foot pavements. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) l. 11. The shoals of the frivolous and dissipated which this country annually discharges upon the Continent.

d. *refl.* To find vent, escape; *esp.* of a river, to empty itself, disembogue (also *intr.*).

1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* II. 333. This small river... discharges it self into the Mediterranean sea. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 30. Twenty five run westerly and discharge themselves into Lake Champlain. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 49. A deep and rapid river, which discharges at Larache. 1880 SCORRISSE *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 338. The chimney... through which the smoke discharges itself.

† *9. trans.* To remove (anything of the nature of a charge, obligation, etc.); to get rid of, do away with, abolish. *Obs.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 12 b. Mater in writyng may nat be discharged by... bare wordes. 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 236. All this dischargeth not the wonder. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 173. I resolved to remove and discharge the Office of the Major of the Pallace. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 234. The Earl of Murray... convened a Parliament... in which the Pope's authority was again discharged. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1742) IV. 34. If it be the natural Duty of a Mother, it is a Divine Duty; and how can a Husband have Power to discharge a Divine Duty? 1778 BR. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah Prelim. Diss.* (ed. 1844) 44. We can hardly expect... more... than to be able... to discharge and eliminate the errors that have been gathering... for about a thousand years past.

b. *Law.* To put an end to the obligation of, cancel, annul (an order of a court).

1798 DALLAS *Amer. Law Rep.* II. 33. Therefore adjudge that the order of the court be discharged. 1808 *Parl. Deb.* 1409. Other... business... might render it improper to discharge the order: the call might be postponed for a few days without being discharged. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 175/1. The order... was entirely wrong, and must be discharged with costs.

c. *Arch.* To get rid of (a weight): see 7 b.

10. To clear off, or acquit oneself of (an obligation) by fulfilment or performance; to pay (a debt, vow, etc.).

1585 LD. BERNERS *Proits.* II. cxxxiv. [cxxx.] 701. His entent was not to departe thens tyll euery thyng was payed and discharged. 1548 UDALL in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 2. Only of an honest purpose to discharge my debtes. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* iv. l. 13. I will discharge my bond. 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xvi. 28. Death of one person can be paid but once, And that she ha's discharged. 1785 POPE *Odys.* l. 329. Soon may your sire discharge the vengeance due. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 141. If I am bound to pay money on any certain day, I discharge the obligation if I pay it before twelve o'clock at night. 1807 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. vi. 337. By no means sufficient to defray his expenses, far less to discharge his debts. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 175/1. If forbearance were shown, the defaulting solicitor would be able to discharge his liabilities.

† b. To pay or settle for. *Obs.*

1593 NASHE *Four Lett. Confut.* 6. That thou mayst haue money to goe home to Trinitie Hall to discharge thy commons. 1646 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. 230. The next morning... discharging our lodgings, we agreed for a coach to carry us. 1729 SWIFT *Libel on Delany Wks.* 1735 IV. i. 95. Crazy Congreve scarce could spare A shilling to discharge his chair. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 156. She literally was without a shilling to discharge the vehicle which had conveyed her to the metropolis. 1842 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) II. iv. 218. I had discharged my lodging that morning. *Ibid.* III. xi. 446. That insult shall be discharged at the same time with the other debts.

† c. To pay, settle with (a creditor). *Obs.*

1560 AMY ROBERT *Let. in Westm. Gns.* 21 Apr. (1894) 4/1. To make this gowne of vellet whiche I sende you... and I will se you dyscharged for all. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. ii. 276. If he had The present money to discharge the Jew, He would not take it. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 392. The Husbandman... reaps the Fruit of his Labour, provided he take care to discharge his Landlord.

† d. To clear oneself of, account for, give account of. *Obs. rare.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vii. xii. 17. He bade her Ceasse to molest the Moone to walke at large Or come before high Jove her doings to discharge.

† e. To transfer the responsibility for (something) by charging it on some one else (cf. CHARGE v. 16). *Obs. rare.*

1612 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvii. 292. Part of the fault may be discharged on the punisher. 1697 DRYDEN *Amid.* XII. (R.). 'Tis not a crime 't attempt what I decree, Or if it were, discharge the crime on me.

11. To acquit oneself of, fulfil, execute, perform (a charge, office, duty, trust, function, etc.).

1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 21. A soore word for them that are negligent in discharginge theyr office. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 205. Thus haue I Wall, my part discharged so. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) II. 214. He was high-sheriff of this county, 1635, discharging the place with great honour. 1799 in *Perry Hist. Coll. Am. Col. CA.* I. 216. Let me... exhort you to discharge a good conscience in this matter. 1755 JOHNSON *Let. to Langton* 6. May in *Bowwell*, When the duty that calls me to Lichfield is

discharged, my inclination will call me to Langton. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. vii. 92. They appointed one of their number... to discharge those offices for them.

12. *Dyeing, etc.* To remove (the dye or colour with which it has been charged) from a textile fabric, etc. b. To print (a fabric) with a pattern by discharging parts of the ground colour.

1787 POPE, *etc. Art of Sinking* 91. Take off the gloss, or quite discharge the colour. 1794 CHURCHILL *Poems. Ep. to Hogarth*, Wash the Ethiop white, discharge the leopard's spots. 1808 MAR. EDGEMOND *Moral T.* (1816) I. xix. 150. The colours had been discharged by some acid. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* VI. 155/1. The second style of calico-printing consists in giving a general dye to the cloth, and discharging portions of the ground, which has the effect of producing a number of white or variously coloured figures upon it. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 288. That is, 224 handkerchiefs are discharged every ten minutes.

c. *intr.* Of ink, dye, etc.: To be washed out; to 'run' when wetted.

1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 336/2. The ink... dries quickly, and may even be varnished without discharging.

**Discharge** (dis[tʃɑːdʒ], sb. [f. prec. vb.: cf. OF. *descharge* (13-14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), mod. F. *décharge*, f. *des-*, *décharger*.]

1. The act of freeing from or removing a charge or load; disburdenment, unloading (of a vessel, etc.); clearing away, removal (of a cargo, etc.).

1800 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Passe-ports*, a bill of discharge for any merchandise. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 92. Marke well the Discharge of that Cloude; And you shall see it euer breake vp, first in the Skirts, and last in the midst. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 78/2. The discharge of her cargo began on the 14th Nov.

2. The act of discharging a weapon or missile; the act of firing off a fire-arm, letting fly an arrow, etc. Also *fig.*

1596 SHAKS. i. *Hen. IV.* l. i. 57. By discharge of their Artillerie. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinlo's Trav.* xxii. 79. Without any noise or discharge of Ordnance. 1785 SARAH FIELDING *Ophelia* I. xiv. I had stood her discharge of nonsense. 1831 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* (1884) 8 Feb., I am as convinced... as I am that the discharge of my gun will follow the pulling the trigger. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 76. The howitzers were then brought up, and after a few discharges, the work was taken in flank.

3. The act of sending out or pouring forth; emission, ejection, the rate or amount of emission.

1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. II. l. 37. The wretched animall heau'd forth such groanes that their discharge did stretch his leatherne coat almost to bursting. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* III. (1723) 161. Wherever there are any extraordinary Discharges of this [subterraneous] Fire, there also are the neighbouring Springs hotter than ordinary. 1783 POTT *Chirurg. Wks.* I. 309. The discharge of this mucus. 1843 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 180. And give a more easy issue or discharge to the water. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* III. 141. This gives a discharge of water to the southward, equal to 32.28 cubic miles per hour.

b. *Electr.* The emission or transference of electricity which takes place between two bodies positively and negatively charged, when placed in contact or sufficiently near each other.

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlvii. 295. The person who holds the discharger feels nothing from the discharge. 1836-9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 82/2. The shock caused by an electrical fish is said to be produced by a discharge of its electricity. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 388. The recombination of the opposite electricities which constitutes discharge may... be either continuous or sudden. 1894 *Times* 19 Apr. 13/6. Three modes of electric discharge—the glow discharge, the spark discharge, and the arc discharge.

c. *concr.* That which is emitted or poured forth; *esp.* matter issuing from a wound or running sore.

1727 P. HARDISWAY in *Phil. Trans.* (1727) VII. 216 (title) A Purulent Discharge. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 223. I directed that this discharge should be pressed out... and a poultice applied. 1868 MARG. GOODMAN *Exper. Eng. Sister of Mercy* 103. The discharge was so offensive as to nauseate him and prevent him taking nourishment.

d. The place where something is discharged; e.g. the mouth of a river (cf. DISCHARGE v. 8 d); an opening for discharging something.

1798 PENNANT *Hindooism* II. 110. The water contained in them [rivers] is increased by dams made across their discharges. 1808 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* III. App. 6. From its sources to its discharge into the head of the gulf of California. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* (ed. 1) xxix. On the meadow at the Ballough, that is, the discharge of the lake into the river.

4. The act of freeing from obligation, liability, or restraint; release, exoneration, exemption.

*Discharge of a bankrupt:* release from further legal liability for debts contracted before his bankruptcy.

c 1460 FORTESCUE *Abbs. & Lim. Mon.* ix. With increase, any subset desirith for his owne discharge off bat he beyrith to the sustenance off his prince. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 518/2. Of whiche commandement in scripture we see no discharge. 1559 AEP. HETHE in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. II. App. vi. 11. Thus muche I haue here said... for the discharge of my conscience. 1863 *Brit. Spec.* 135. After that Honorius had by Letters of Discharge quitted the Britains of the Roman Jurisdiction. 1705 *Act 4 Anne c. 17*. That a bankrupt trader... should be entitled to his discharge from all further liability for the debts theretofore contracted. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 4) III. 66. Neither will any prescription *de non decimando* avail in total discharge of tithes, unless it relates to such abbey lands. 1835 PENNY *Cycl.* III. 405/1. *Bankrupt Law Sc.*, The bankrupt... may apply to the Court of Session for a discharge... A discharge... frees the debtor from all debts previous to the date of the first delivance

on the petition for sequestration, except debts due to the crown. 1895 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 558/2. [Bankruptcy Court] Although he did not treat the debtor as impecuniate, he thought the order of discharge might be granted subject to the minimum suspension laid down by the Act—namely, two years.

b. Exoneration from accusation or blame; exculpation, acquittal, excuse.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1521) 160 b. It is not sufficient to my discharge. a 1557 MRS. M. BASSET *tr. More's Treat. Passions Wks.* 1373/2. Would that... haue serued them for their dyscharge! 1656 EARL MONM. *Adv. Fr. Parnass.* 328. He published in his own discharge, those his unfortunate relations. a 1716 SOUTH (J.). Not condemning... which word imports properly an acquittance or discharge of a man upon some precedent accusation. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomem.* I. (1852) 20. His receiving a discharge from guilt.

c. Dismissal from service, employment, or office.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 139 b. He... nothing more coveted and desired then libertie and discharge. 1590 GREENE *Mourn. Garn.* (1616) 36. The Seruingmen... brookt their discharge with patience. 1611 BIBLE *Ecl.* viii. 8. There is no discharge in that warre. 1755 MAGNUS *Insurances* II. 211. If the Master... give the Mate his Discharge. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 195. In the cases of Soldiers who obtain their Discharge by Purchase, no charge is allowed by the Public for their passage from abroad.

d. Release from custody, liberation.

c 1590 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps. LXVI.* vii. I cried to him, my cry procured My free discharge from all my bandes. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1573. Death, who sets all free, Hath paid his ransom now and full discharge. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man Feel.* xi. (1803) 88. You will receive... a sum more than sufficient for your husband's discharge. *Mod.* The magistrate ordered the discharge of the prisoner as the evidence did not warrant his committal for trial.

e. *concr.* Something that frees from obligation; *esp.* a document conveying release from obligation; a receipt for the payment of money due, an acquittance; a certificate of freedom from liability.

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 54 § 5. The King's letters under his pryve seale... shalbe sufficient discharge for the... payment thereof. 1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* 12 b. Than must the tenant shewe a discharge by sufficient writyng, and nat by wordes, or elles to paye the same. 1640-1 Kirkcudbr. *War Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 91. To call for a sight of the said discharges, and tak coppies thairof. 1719 DE FOU CRUSOE I. xix. (1840) 341. I sent for a notary, and caused him to draw up a general release or discharge for the four hundred and seventy moidores. 1792 MRS. C. SMITH *Desmond* III. 53. He [the steward] is very honest... and I have given him his discharges. 1866 CRUMP *Banking v.* 107. An alteration made by the drawer... without the consent or knowledge of the acceptor, is considered a full discharge to the acceptor. 1895 *Times* (Weekly Ed.) 16 Aug. 652/2. Sending up parchment discharge and other documentary evidence of the... good conduct of the deceased.

5. The act of clearing off a pecuniary liability; payment.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv. 173. Oh the charity of a penny Cord... you haue no true Debitor, and Creditor but it: of what's past, is, and to come, the discharge. 1688 PENNYFOLK *Archives* I. 104. Help us wth some money for the Discharge of the Great Expence wee are at. 1809 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 136. The discharge of the debt, therefore, is vital to the destinies of our government. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commw.* II. xliii. 140. Providing for the discharge of existing liabilities.

6. Fulfilment, performance, execution (of an obligation, duty, function, etc.).

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. l. 254. An act Whereof what's past is Prologue; what to come In yours and my discharge. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea.* I know the Spaniard too too well and the manner of his proceedings in discharge of promises. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xxx. 478. The discharge of our duty. 1820 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* i. iii. Such tribute... rendered, in discharge Of grateful duty. 1845 STEPHEN *Laws Eng.* (1874) II. 627. The discharge of the office is, in general, compulsory upon the party chosen. 1883 *Law Reports* 11 Q. Bench Div. 596 note. In discharge of his functions as advocate.

7. † a. The act of sending away; dismissal. *Obs.*

b. *Law.* Dismissal or reversal of an order of a court.

1677 GILPIN *Demonal.* (1867) 430. Positive discharges, like that of Christ in the same case, 'Get thee hence, Satan'. 1892 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 150/1. The discharge of the order... ought not to be granted except upon the terms of bringing the money into court.

8. *Arch.* The relieving some part of a building of superincumbent weight; *concr.* a contrivance for effecting this. (Cf. DISCHARGE v. 7.)

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 159. A Brick-wall or a Post trim'd up to a piece of Timber over charg'd of its Bearing, is a Discharge to that Bearing. 1843 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 222. Discharge, a post trimmed up under a beam, or part of a building which is weak.

9. *Dyeing, etc.* The act or process of removing the colour with which a textile fabric is charged.

b. *concr.* A composition or mixture used for this purpose. (Cf. DISCHARGE v. 12.)

1836 PENNY *Cycl.* VI. 155/1. *Calico-printing*, Discharges are of two kinds: the simple, and the compound or mordanted. *Ibid.* 155/2. Compound discharges not only remove the mordant from the ground... but introduce a new mordant on the discharged points. 1854 J. SCOFFER in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 422. Some varieties of calico-printing by the process of discharge. 1874 W. CROOKER *Pract. Handbk. Dyeing* 377. By the word discharge is designated any compound or mixture which has the property of bleaching, or taking away, the colour already communicated to a fabric.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1836 PENNY *Cycl.* VI. 155/1. The goods... are impressed with the discharge paste by means of the engraved block



or cylinder. *Ibid.* 155/2 Morganted goods . . intended for the discharge process. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 July, The discharge culverts, through which the sewage is poured into the river, are visible only at the time of low-water. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Discharge-valve, in marine engines, a valve covering the top of the air-pump, opening when pressed from beneath. 1891 R. KIPLING *City Dreadf. Nt.* 26 His statements tally with the discharge-certificate of the United States.

**Dischargeable** (dis,tʃɑːdʒəb'l), *a. rare.* [f. DISCHARGE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being discharged: in quot., liable to be paid for (see DISCHARGE *v.* 10 b).

1781 T. JEFFERSON *Lett. Writ.* 1893 II. 514 And we will give you moreover 150 lbs. of Tobacco a Day each dischargeable in current money at the rate affixed by the grand Jury.

**Discharged** (dis,tʃɑːdʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Freed from a charge, load, obligation, etc.; exonerated, released, dismissed, emitted, etc.

*Discharged Living*, (in *Ch. of Engl.*) a benefice that is exempt from the payment of First-fruits, its value having been returned in the *Liber Regis* of K. Henry VIII as less than £10. Cf. DISCHARGE *v.* 2, quot. 1786.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R. xii.* Introduct. (Tollem. MS.), Fowles of praye, hat ben discharged of weyghte of flesche, and flep most hyge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100 Discharged, *exoneratus*. 1631 MAYTR. *Barclay's Mirr.* Minde II. 36 Of such men . . the labour . . is precious, as filling their discharged minde with a new strength. 1719 DE FOX *Cruise* (1840) I. xvi. 280 Laying down the discharged pieces. 1758 M.P.'s *Lett. on R. Navy* 35 Dead and discharged Tickets . . are paid at the Navy-Office, without being chequed. 1786 J. BACON *Liber Regis* 1253 Livings discharged. 1836 [see DISCHARGE *sb.* 9]. 1849 R. GARNETT in *Proc. Philol. Soc.* IV. 179 In the same degree that a magnetized steel bar differs from an ordinary one, or a charged Leyden jar from a discharged one. 1859 *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* 3 My mother's marriage with a discharged soldier. 1891 Kelly's *P. O. Direct.* Bucks 364/2 Datchet, the living is a discharged vicarage, net yearly value £306.

**Discharger** (dis,tʃɑːdʒə), [f. DISCHARGE *v.* + -ER.] Cf. F. *dischargeur* (13th c.).

1. One who discharges (in various senses; see the verb).

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* xii. (R.), Deth is the discharger of all griefes and myserys. 1585 ABP. SANDVIS *Serm.* (1841) 230 A sure discharger of his debts to the uttermost. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. v. 89 By Borax and Butter mixed in a due proportion; which, sayeth he, will so goe off as scarce to be heard by the discharger. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 288 The discharger . . admits the liquor, the air, and the water. 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, Dischargers, men in the chemical industry engaged in loading and unloading waggons.

2. An instrument or appliance for discharging. *spec. a.* An apparatus for producing a discharge of electricity.

1794 [see DISCHARGE *sb.* 3 b]. 1832 *Nat. Philos., Electr.* ix. § 136. 37 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) In order to direct the charge with more certainty . . an apparatus, called the *Universal Discharger*, was contrived by Mr. Henley. c1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc. I.* 179/1 An instrument, called a discharger . . which consists of two brass knobs, fixed to a bent wire.

b. *Dyeing.* = DISCHARGE *sb.* 9 b.

In mod. Dicts.

**Discharging** (dis,tʃɑːdʒɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb DISCHARGE in various senses. (Now chiefly *gerundial*.)

a1433 *Liber Niger in Housch. Ord.* 29 Bycause of newe charging and discharging of servants, officers, etc. 1538 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 135 In discharging of my conyence. 1666 *Pepys Diary* 16 Oct., Orders . . about discharging of ships. 1762 *Golds. Cit. W.* lxxvii. ¶ 6 Bequeathed . . to the discharging his debts. 1832 MARSHALL (*title*) On the Enlisting, the Discharging, and the Pensioning of Soldiers. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Nov. 6/3 The proposals . . by the large shipowners to undertake their own discharging.

**Discharging**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That discharges: see the verb.

*Discharging arch* (*Arch.*): an arch built in the substance of a wall, which relieves a part below it (as a lintel, etc.) from the superincumbent weight; cf. DISCHARGE *v.* 7 and *sb.* 8; similarly *discharging strut*, etc. *Discharging rod* (*Electr.*) = DISCHARGE 2 a.

c1788 *Langley's Builder's Compl. Assist.* (ed. 4) 152 If . . there be discharging Struts framed into the Beams and Prick Posts . . they will discharge the principal Rafters from the greatest Part of the whole Weight. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III. 301 The spirit becomes sooner condensed, before it reaches the discharging cock. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) p. viii, Copious instructions for the discharging Officers. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 137 The condenser and the discharging-pump communicate by means of a horizontal pipe containing a valve opening towards the pump. 1819 P. NICHOLSON *Arch. Dict.*, *Discharging Arches*, rough brick or stone arches, built over the wooden lintels of apertures. 1819 *Pantologia* s.v. *Electrical Battery*, Care should be taken not to touch the wires . . before the discharging rod be repeatedly applied to its sides. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* I. xii. 135 An icy wall, which constantly threw off its discharging bergs. 1858 *Archit. Publ. Soc. Dict.*, *Discharging piece, strut, etc.*, a piece of timber so placed as to discharge any weight, in framing or shoring, upon a better point of support. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* I. 288 The bleaching or discharging liquor.

**Discharity** *sb.*: see DIS-9.

**Discharm** (dis,tʃɑːm), *v.* [ad. OF. *descharmer*, *décharmer* to free from enchantment (15th c. in Littré), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *charmer* to CHARM.] *intr.* and *trans.* To undo a charm; to free from the influence of a charm or enchantment.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xiv. vii, The more she discharmed,

the more we gate our forme humayne. 1634 HEYWOOD *Witches Lanc.* v. Wks. 1874 IV. 255 So they are discharm'd. 18 . . LOWELL *To W. L. Garrison* v, That thunder's swell Rocked Europe, and discharmed the triple crown.

**Dischase** (dis,tʃeɪs), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 b + CHASE *sb.* 1 3.] *trans.* To reduce from the legal status and condition of a chase to that of ordinary land. 1725-6 *Act 22 Geo. I.* c. 4 (Jod.) An act for dischasing and disfranchising the chase of Alrewas Hay.

† **Dischaunce**, *v.* Obs. rare. [ad. OF. *deschaucer*, *-chaucier*, *-chalier* (12th c. in Littré), mod. F. *déchausser*:—L. *discalceāre*, f. DIS- 4 + *calceāre* to shoe, *calceus* a shoe: cf. DISCALCEATE, -CALCED, also CHAUSSER.] *trans.* To divest of shoes, or of hose.

c1400 *Beryn* 471 And þerfor, love, dischaunce yewe nat till þis chek be do.

**Dischayte**, obs. erratic form of DECEIT.

14140 *Morte Arth.* 3790 Sekerly assemblies thare one sevenschore knyghtes, Sodaynly in dischayte by tha salte strandes.

† **Discheer**, *v.* Obs. rare-1. [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To put out of cheer; to distress, dishearten.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 99 An other thing there was, that most discheerde Her kynfolkes then in place.

**Dischest**: see DIS-7.

**Dischevel**, etc., obs. form of DISHEVEL, etc.

† **Dischisel**, *v.* Obs. [f. DIS- 6 + CHISEL *v.*] *trans.* To undo the chiselling of. Hence † **Dischiselling** (*dischiseling*) *vb. sb.*

1652 J. HALL *Height of Eloquence* p. xxv, That was meerly a dischiselling of the general design.

**Dischone**, obs. Sc. form of DISJUNE *sb.* and *v.*

**Dischort**, obs. f. DISHORT *Sc.*, injury, mischief.

† **Dischurch**, *v.* Obs. [f. DIS- 7 + CHURCH *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To deprive (a church) of its character;

to cause to be no longer a church; to unchurch.

1629 BP. HALL *Reconciler* ix This heresie . . makes Rome justly odious and execrable . . but cannot utterly dischurch it. a1656 — *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 408 These are enough to deform any Church, not enough to dis-church it. 1656 S. WINTER *Serm.* 37 That Church shall never be dischurched.

2. To exclude or expel (persons) from the church.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* i. 113 All dis-union of people is not enough to dis-church them.

Hence *Dischurhing* *vb. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1680 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* 51 They were not under the dischurhing cause of as many of the Jews as were dischurched. 1695 J. ST. N. *Widow's Mite* 11 The Apostacy . . for which the Judgment of Dischurhing came upon them.

† **Discide**, *v.* Obs. [ad. L. *discid-ere* (rare) to cut in pieces, f. DIS- 1 + *cadere* to cut.] *trans.* To cut asunder or in pieces; to cut off or away. *lit.* and *fig.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 406 No parte of bounte from hym was discided. 1566 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. l. 27 Her lying tongue was in two parts divided . . And as her tongue so was her hart discided. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 16/1 Discide from this roote the little eares and jagges. 1679 PRANCE *Addit. Narr. Pop.* Plot 34 The distinction of *errante clause* . . doth at least cut, if not discide that Knot.

**Discide**, obs. form of DECIDE.

**Disciferous** (disi,fərəs), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *discus*, *disci*-, DISK + -FEROUS.] Bearing a disk or disks.

1893 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Discifloral** (disi,floːrəl), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *discus*, *disci*-, DISK + -flosus flowering, flowered + -AL: cf. *floral*.] Having flowers with the receptacle enlarged into a conspicuous disk surrounding the ovary: *spec.* applied to a series of orders of poly-

petalous exogens (*Discifloræ* in *Eng. Bot.*, ed. 3, 1863) having this character, including *Rutaceæ*, etc. 1873 HOOKER in *Le Maout & Decaisne's Syst. Bot.* (App.) 998 Series II. Discifloral—Sepals distinct or connate, free or adnate to the ovary—Disk usually conspicuous, as a ring or cushion, or spread over the base of the calyx-tube, or confluent with the base of the ovary.

**Disciform** (disi,fɔrm), *a.* [f. L. *discus* (see prec.) + -FORM.] Having the form of a disk; disk-shaped, discoidal.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 134 Stamens . . inserted round the base of the stalk of the calyx, which is sometimes disciform. 1874 COOKE *Fungi* 167 The one is a cylinder as long as it is broad, the other is disciform. 1875 BLAKE *Zool.* 200 The Torpedoes have the body covered with naked unarmed skin, disciform, and rounded.

**Discigerous** (disi,dʒərəs), *a. Bot.* [f. as prec. + -GEROUS.] Bearing a disk or disks.

1872 NICHOLSON *Palaont.* 489 Porous, discigerous, or pseudo-scalariform tissue. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* v. 347 Known to be conifers by the exogenous structure of the trunk, together with the discigerous tissue of the wood.

**Discinct**, *a. rare.* [ad. L. *discinctus*, *pa.* pple. of *discingere* to ungird.] Ungirt (*lit.* & *fig.*).

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Luke* xii. 35 A loose, discinct, and diffident mind is unfit to serve God. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Discinct*, ungirded, dissolute, negligent. 1846 LANDOR *Wks.* (1868) I. 85/4 In the country I walk and wander about discinct.

So † **Discincture**, ungirding (*obs.*).

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* (1666) II. vi. 67 The depriving of the Belt . . termed, the discincture or ungirding.

† **Discind**, *v.* Obs. [ad. L. *discind-ere* to tear or cleave asunder, divide, f. *di-* DIS- 1 + *scindere* to tear, rend.] *trans.* To tear asunder, cleave, sever, divide, separate.

1640 REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxii. 393 Neither can any Seed be discind or issue out from the soule. 1650 HOWELL *Lett. II.* Introduct. Poem 2, Credential letters . . golden Links that do enchain Whole Nations, though discind by the Main. a1691 BOYLE (J.), Concretions so soft, that we could easily discind them betwixt our fingers.

**Discipher**, obs. form of DECIPHER *v.*

**Disciple** (disi,p'l), *sb.* Forms: 1-4 *discipul*, 2-3 *disciple*, 3-4 *disciple*, -cipil, -cypile, desciple, -pil, 4 *desiple*, *disiple*, *disissile*, -pil, 4-6 *discipil*(l), 5 *dycypile*, *dyseiple*, -cypile, -cypull, *dyssypile*, -sypull, 6 *disoyple*, 3- *disciple*. [In OE. *discipul*, ad. L. *discipul-us* learner, pupil, f. *discere* to learn. In early ME. *di-*, *deciple*, a. OF. *deciple*, semi-popular ad. L. *discipul-us*. Both in OF. and ME., *deciple* was gradually conformed to the L. spelling as *disciple*; ME. had occasional variants in -il, -yl, -ul.]

1. One who follows or attends upon another for the purpose of learning from him; a pupil or scholar.

It has not been at any period in English the ordinary term for *scholar* or *pupil*, as *discipulus* was in Latin; but has come into use through the New Testament versions, being applied chiefly to the Twelve Disciples of Jesus Christ, and used in similar Scriptural applications or later extensions of them. Hence the sense-development in Eng. is not that of Latin, where the order of sub-senses was d, c, a, b.

a. One of the personal followers of Jesus Christ during his life; esp. one of the Twelve.

Rare in OE, the word in *Ag. Gospels* being *lærung-cniht*, in *Lindisf. Gl.* usually *beigra*.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxvii. 57 *Summ monn* . . 8e discipul was 8as hælendes. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 101 Ure loured stod among his disciples. a1225 *Ancre R.* 106 He bihold hū his deore deciples fluen alle vrom him. c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 5733 *Suþre sente þe holy gost To ys decyplee he loude most.* 1382 *Wyclif John* xix. 38 Joseph of Armathi . . was a disciple of Ihesu, forsothe priuey, for the drede of Iewis. 1538 *Starkey England* i. ii. 40 Al Chrysstys dycypullys and apostylls were symful and pore. 1611 *Bible Luke* x. (*heading*), Christ sendeth out, at once, seventy discipules to worke miracles. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 438 His Disciples, Men who in his Life Still follow'd him. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* i. xvi. 242 One disciple who had dipped in the same dish . . deceived and betrayed him.

b. Also applied in the N. T. to the early Christians generally; hence, in religious use, *absol.* a professed follower of Christ, a Christian or believer. (Hence sense 3.)

c1360 *Wyclif De Dot. Eccl.* ii. Sel. Wks. III. 433 Crist seiþ þat noo man may be his discipul but 3if he renunce alle siche þingis. 1388 — *Acts* xi. 26 The discipuls were namyd first at Antioche cristen men. 1586-34 *TINDALE Acts* xx. 7 The disciples came to geder for to breake breed. 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 384 If a true discipule, a true Christian; if but a formal discipule, surely but a hollow Christian. 1823 ROBERTSON *Serm.* ii. xix. 244 To the true discipule a miracle only manifests the Power and Love which are silently at work everywhere. 1890 J. HUNTER *Devot. Services, Dedic. Serv.*, You are gathered here . . to take upon yourselves the obligations of Christ's disciples.

c. A personal follower or pupil of any religious or (in more recent use) other teacher or master. (This passes almost imperceptibly into sense 2.)

(Rare in OE: see a.)

c900 *Seda's Hist.* v. ix. (1891) 410 An 8ara broðra, se was iu on Breotene Bosles discipul and þegn. a1300 *Cursor M.* 2199 (Cott.) Lucas was . . discipole o paule at foluand fer.

1382 *Wyclif Isa.* viii. 16 Marke the lawe in my disciples. — *Matt.* xxii. 46 Thanne Pharisees . . senden to hym her disciples, with Erodyanya. — *Luke* vii. 19 And John clepide to gidere tweyne of his disciples, and sente to thes. 1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 374 (MS. Harl. 3490) And grete wel Chaucer, whan ye mete, As my discipule and my poete. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour France* IV. 90 The ceiling . . is painted in fresco, by Francesco Romanelli, a discipule of Peter of Cortona. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* II. 137 His fellow-citizen, friend, and discipule, the courageous and unfortunate Zeno.

d. generally. A scholar or pupil. (Now *arch.*, *rhet.*, *affected*, or *jocular*, or with conscious reference to c.)

1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. I.* x. 29 Al thinges seme dyffycile to the discypole or scole. 1563-7 *BUCHANAN Reform. St. Andros Wks.* (1892) xi Nor 3it sal it be leful to the said pedagogis to ding their discipules. 1758 *JORTIN Life Erasmus* I. 321 Lord Mountjoy, who was formerly my discipule, gives me a yearly pension of an hundred crowns. *Mod.* I am afraid you may not find him a very apt discipule.

2. One who follows, or is influenced by, the doctrine or example of another; one who belongs to the 'school' of any leader of thought. [An extension of 1 c, or *fig.* from 1 a.]

a1300 *Cursor M.* 16636 (Cott.) Þai spitte on his luneli face, þaa discipils of hell. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv. 18 A discipill of Judas, Maknab, a fals traitour. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* iv. vii. (1611) 139 To become discipules vnto the most hatefull sort that liue. 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII.* v. iii. 112 This man, whose honesty the Diuell And his Discipules only enuy at. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 163 ¶ 4, I am one of your Disciples, and endeavour to live up to your Rules. 1849 *JAMES Woodman xxx.* All who are discipules of St. Hubert, prepare your horses. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 75 M. Pierre Lahte and his English discipules. 1893 *Chr. World* 16 Nov. 885/3 An advanced Theist, of the school of the late Professor Green, of whom he was a pupil and is a discipule.

3. pl. The name of a denomination of Christians, a branch of the Baptists, which originated in the early part of the 19th c. and is chiefly found in the United States; called also Campbellites. [A specific application of 1 b.]



1828-60 GARDNER *Faiths World* I. 718/1 The principles of the Disciples have found their way into England and Wales and the census of 1851 contains a return of three congregations or churches calling themselves by the name of the Disciples of Christ. 1867 *Even. Standard* 19 Nov. A new sect is attracting some attention in this city. Its members give themselves the name of 'the Disciples'. They profess a religion most primitive and simple. 1881 W. M. THAYER *Lug. Cab. to White Ho.* ii. Abram Garfield. united with a comparatively new sect, called Disciples, though Campbellites was a name by which they were sometimes known.

4. Comb.  
1641 MILTON *Reform.* II. Wks. (1847) 17 Honoured as a father and physician to the soul, with a sonlike and disciple-like reverence. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 392 Apparatus employed by him in his trade of disciple-catcher.

**Disciple, v.** Now rare or arch. [f. prec. sb.: in sense 3 in earlier use in the form DISPLE; cf. *disciple*, as stressed by Spenser.]

† 1. *trans.* To teach, train, educate. *Obs.*  
1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. Intro. I. Fraile youth is off to follie led. That better were in vertues discipline. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* i. ii. 28 He did looke farre Into the service of the time, and was Discipline of the braut. 1664 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) I. 303 Every hypocrite can afford to discipline himself thereunto. 1681 W. NICHOLSON *Exp. Catech.* 183 To discipline, or enter into a School to be taught.

2. To make a disciple of; to convert to the doctrine of another. Now rare or arch.

1647 SALTmarsh *Spark's Glory* (1847) 26, I Discipline those Nations, and Baptize them with the Holy Ghost in your ministration. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 29 When the parents are by teaching made Disciples, the Children are thereby Discipled also. 1711 KEN *Hymns Evang.* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 179 Go out with Zeal, Disciple all Mankind. 1852 NEALE *Hymns Evang.* Ch. 36 That every race beneath the skies They should disciple and baptize.

† 3. To subject to discipline; to chastise, correct, punish. *Obs.*

1492, 1563, etc. [see DISPLE]. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glass* 3 Let us so discipline our selves that each one may thoroughly know himselfe. 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ob.* xxiv. (1748) 356 Alban. who, strongly disciplined in Christian patience, learnt his tortures to appease. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* lxxix. 289 He was disciplined with rods three times.

Hence **Discipling** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 482, I must marshall Christs Disciples into two ranks: the first I may call for this once discipling Disciples; that is, such as haue a calling to call others vnto Christ; plainly, Ministers. 1638 MEDE *Disc. Rev.* iii. 19 Wks. (1679) i. 296 Such a correction as we use to call a discipling, a punishment of discipline. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* i. (1709) 161 None but Mr. Hobbs, and some few of his Discippling. 1713 BEVERIDGE *Priv. Th.* i. (1739) 65 Discipling, or bringing the Nations over to the Profession of the Christian Religion. 1812 SOUTHEY *Ottomana* I. 2 such penances, such fasting, such discipling.

† **Disciplehood.** *Obs.* [f. DISCIPLE sb. + -HOOD. OE. *hadiscipulhād*.] The condition or state of a disciple; = next.

[c. 900 *Beda's Hist.* iv. xxviii. (xxviii). (1891) 362 Disces discipulhada Cudbyrht was eadmodice underpeoded.] 1400 Gloss. in *Rel. Ant.* I. 6 *Discipulus*, a discipulhod. c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* 295 Euydence that Crist here clepid this yong man into Apostilhode or vnto Disciplehode. 1697 *State of Philadelph.* Sec. 7 Great and glorious Ends, worthy of a true Disciplehood of Jesus Christ.

**Discipleship.** [f. DISCIPLE sb. + -SHIP.] 'The state or function of a disciple, or follower of a master' (J.).

1549 LATIMER *6th Sermon. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 177 [He] dyd it not onely to allure them to hys discipleship, but also for our commoditie. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 384 Such as a mans discipline-ship, such is his christianity. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prind.* viii. 355 Wisdom. invites us to come into her Discipleship. 1832 CARLYLE in *Fraser's Mag.* V. 383 The old reverent feeling of Discipleship. had passed utterly away. 1889 SWINBURNE *Study B. Jonson* 98 No Lydgate or Lytton was ever more obsequious in his discipleship.

† **Discipless.** *Obs.* [f. DISCIPLE sb. + -ESS.] A female disciple.

1380 WYCLIF *Acts* ix. 36 In Ioppe was sum discipylisse, bi name Tabyta. c. 1410 *Love Bonavent. Mirr.* xiv. (Gibbs MS. 95) Mawdeleyne be trewe louede dyscyplesse. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* viii. 88 b. Joanna y<sup>e</sup> wife of Chusa. became a disciplesse vnto Christ. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xxxi. (1632) 376 She was afterwards recommended to a Disciplesse of the said Lady.

**Disciplinable** (di'siplināb'l), *a.* [ad. L. *disciplinābilis* to be learnt by teaching, f. *disciplināre* to instruct: see DISCIPLINE v. and -BLE. Cf. F. *disciplinable*, 15th c. in Hatz-Darm.]

1. Amenable to discipline or teaching; capable of being instructed; docile.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 196 b. Of Elephanes, how disciplinable and of how greute prudence, docilitee and. capacitee and aptitude they are. 1559 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* 63 If ye see ought in my quire worth reformation ye know I am disciplinable. 1639 MARCOMBES in *Lisimore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) IV. 101 Your hopeful sons. are very noble, virtuous, discret and disciplinable. 1840 MILL *Dis. & Disc.* (1859) II. 146 Instead of the most disciplinable one of the most intractable races among mankind. 1889 Temple Bar *Mag.* Nov. 406 Lads. who were disciplinable to take a special line.

† 2. Of or pertaining to instruction; disciplinary.  
1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* II. ix. (1645) 84 Those Philosophers, who in a disciplinable way search into nature. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* 311 Animals. are advanceable by Industry and disciplinable Acts to a great perfection.

3. Subject or liable to discipline or correction.  
1870 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. xix. 155 [They] had maintained their standing as Christians, and avoided all disciplinable offences.

Hence **Disciplinableness**, the quality of being amenable to discipline; docility.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 16 We find in Animals something of Sagacity, Providence, Disciplinableness.

**Disciplinal** (di'siplināl, di'siplināl), *a.* [ad. med. L. *disciplinālis* (Du Cange), f. *disciplina* DISCIPLINE: see -AL.]

† 1. = DISCIPLINABLE *1. Obs.*  
1628 PRESTON *New Court.* (1634) 144 Those two [seeing and hearing] are the only disciplinal senses we have.

2. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of discipline.

1833 E. J. SHEPHERD *3rd Let. to Dr. Maitland* 9 By strong expositions of disciplinal views. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.* 16 (*Tennyson*) Pain that serves no disciplinal aim. 1863 M. PATTON *Serm.* (1885) 88 The struggle of the disciplinal system of education against the doctrinal. 1881 FITCH *Lect. Teaching* iv. 107 One of the hardest of the disciplinal problems of a boarding-school is the regulation of the employments of Sunday. *Ibid.* ix. 256 All study of language is in itself disciplinal.

**Disciplinant.** [a. Sp. *disciplinantes* (pl.), or It. *disciplinanti* (pl.) 'a religious order of such as will scourge themselves' (Florio 1598), subst. use of pr. pple. of med. L. *disciplinare* to chastise, correct, beat with rods (Du Cange).]

One who subjects himself to a course of discipline; spec. a member of a religious order in Spain, who publicly scourged themselves by way of discipline.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* iv. xxv. II. 277 Presently he 'spy'd, descending from a certain Height, several Men apparell'd in white, like Disciplinants. 1718 MORTHEUX *Quix.* (1733) II. 297 The Disciplinants lifting up their Hoods and grasping fast their Whips, as the Priests did their Tapers. 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav.* 242 The very disciplinants, who scourge themselves in the Holy-Week, are generally peasants or parties hired for the purpose. 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* III. lxxi. 699, I have no mind to catch cold, which is the danger run by all new disciplinants.

**Disciplinarian** (di'siplināriən), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as DISCIPLINARY + -AN.]

**A. adj.** 1. *Ch. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the Disciplinarians (see B. 1); Presbyterian.

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Serv. Discipline* iii. 56 Those Disciplinarian practises. *Ibid.* xix. 215 The Papistes. and our disciplinarian men. 1598 *Conspir. Pretended Ref.* 98 Doe not many of the Disciplinarian veine despise and condemne all helps of good Artes? 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 157 The hole Parliament (whereof some members began now to incline to the Disciplinarian sect). 1889 A. H. DRYSDALE *Hist. Presbyter.* Eng. II. iv. 223 The Disciplinarian or Presbyterian party was extinct.

2. Of or pertaining to discipline; disciplinary.

1640 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 18 Dec. vi. 22 The other three are disciplinarian in the present way of Novellisme. 1678 OWEN *Mind of God* viii. 215 The Second sort of means I call Disciplinarian. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 141 ¶ 5 My tutor. after a few months began to relax the muscles of disciplinarian moroseness. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. 80 The self-made trial is a poor disciplinarian weapon.

**B. sb.**

1. *Ch. Hist.* A name applied to the Puritans of the Elizabethan age, who aimed at establishing the Genevan or Presbyterian ecclesiastical polity or 'discipline' in England: see DISCIPLINE 6 b.

1585-7 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* (1607) 331 The erroneous and evil minds. Of the late schismatics, namely. The Disciplinarians or Puritans among ourselves. 1639 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 33 All sectaries pretend to scripture; papists, anabaptists, disciplinarians. 1673 R. LEIGH *Transp. Reh.* 98 Bishop Bramhall speaking of the Scotch Disciplinarians. 1886 J. H. BLUNT *Diet. Sects* 125 At one time the Disciplinarians had so much expectation of carrying out their plans as openly to express their conviction that Parker would be the last archbishop of Canterbury.

2. One who enforces discipline (in an army, school, family, etc.).

1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xii. (1647) 189 He, being a strict Disciplinarian, would punish their vitiuous manners. 1705 HEARNE *Collect.* 7 Dec. He was like to prove a good Disciplinarian. 1748 FIELDING *J. Andrews* III. v. Because one man scourges twenty or thirty boys more in a morning than another, is he therefore a better disciplinarian? 1825 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1854) IV. xxii. 50 A severe disciplinarian. he yet secured the affections of. his. men. 1882 B. M. CROKER *Proper Pride* I. ii. 18 A strict disciplinarian, and a most excellent teacher.

3. An upholder or advocate of strict discipline.

1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 32 Nor did the strictest Disciplinarian scruple suffering me to exercise those Powers wherever I came. 1859 MILL *Liberty* i. 20 A despotism of society over the individual, surpassing anything contemplated in the political ideal of the most rigid disciplinarian among the ancient philosophers.

Hence **Disciplinarianism**, the principles and practice of a disciplinarian.

1872 SYD. MOSTYN *Perplexity* II. iii. 56 The house was full of the suggestions of disciplinarianism.

**Disciplinarily**, *adv.* rare. [f. next + -LY 2.] In the way of discipline.

1706 A. SHIELDS *Inquiry Ch. Communion* (1747) 26 No church would censure disciplinarily all guilty of epidemick backslidings.

**Disciplinary** (di'siplināri), *a.* (sb.). [ad. med. L. *disciplināri-us*, f. *disciplina* DISCIPLINE: see -ARY 1. Cf. It. *disciplinario* (1598 Florio) and F. *disciplinaire* (1611 Cotgr.).]

1. Relating to ecclesiastical discipline. † *b. spec.* in 16-17th c. = DISCIPLINARIAN *a.* 1.

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Serv. Discipline* xviii. 198 Of the

disagreement about the new disciplinarian Deacons. *Ibid.* xix. 226 Amongst the Disciplinary brotherhoods. 1640 R. BAILLE *Canterb. Self-Conuict.* 89 This to him. is doctrinal Puritanisme, much worse than disciplinary. 1641 T. EDWARDS *Reasons agst. Independ.* Ep. Ded. 2 The chief question is about the. discipline of the Church, and our Controversie may fitly be termed the Disciplinary Controversie. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* i. v. (1828) I. 76 A few disciplinary points which are confessed indifferent by the greatest zealots for them. 1719 J. T. PHILLIPS *tr.* 34 *Confer.* 344 There is no disciplinary Institution observed among these Christians.

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of discipline; promoting discipline or orderly observance of rules.

1598 FLORIO, *Disciplinario*, disciplinario, pertaining to discipline or correction. 1612 DONNE *Banquet* (1644) 27 A man which undertook an austere and disciplinary taming of his body by fasts or corrections. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 303 That watchful and disciplinary love and loving-kindness, which. Christ himself had enjoined. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Sept. 298/2 The internal disciplinary regulations of the celebrated seminary of Bonn savour a little of barbarism. 1866 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 665/1 All these restrictions are merely disciplinary, and do not affect the tenacity.

*b.* Of a person: Given to enforcing discipline.

1601 BACON *Let. to Earl of Essex* (T.), It may make you in your commandments rather to be gracious than disciplinary.

3. Pertaining to the acquirement of learning or mental training.

1644 MILTON *Educ. Wks.* 1738 I. 139 The Studies wherein our noble and our gentle Youth ought to bestow their time in a disciplinary way from twelve to one and twenty. 1664 BOWEN *Logic* II. 39 Encumbered it with a mass of disciplinary precepts. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 27 An excellent disciplinary instrument for the formation of character.

† 4. Acquired by learning. *Obs. rare.*

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Phil.* iii. 70 A natural man may have a disciplinary knowledge of Christ, that is, by hear-say, as a blinde man hath of colours, not an intuitive. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* vi. 36 Temporary Believers may have more then this meer Disciplinary knowledge. *Ibid.* 37 He saith that one sort of knowledge is Disciplinary. and the other is Intuitive.

† **B. sb.** = DISCIPLINARIAN *sb.* 1. *Obs. rare.*

1584-7 ROGERS *39 Art.* (1607) 271 Such adversaries in our time be the. Disciplinarians (usually termed Puritans).

† **Discipline, v.** *Obs.* [f. L. *disciplināt-* ppl. stem of *disciplinare* to DISCIPLINE.] *trans.* To subject to instruction or discipline; to discipline.

Hence **Disciplinated** *ppl. a.*, -ating *vbl. sb.*

1586 SIDNEY *Wanstead Play Arcadia*, etc. (1613) 571 A Pedagogue, one not a little versed in the disciplinating of the iuuentall frie. 1644 BR. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 125 She is faine to teach them, and discipline them. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 203 As if those of our disciplinating were so conceyted. 1647 WARD *Simple Cob.* 43, I have. seen. such Epidemical and lethall formality in other disciplined Churches.

† **Disciplination.** *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. med. L. *disciplinatio-nem*, n. of action from *disciplinare*: see prec.] Subjection to discipline.

1673 F. KIRKMAN *Unlucky Citizen* 280 These were they that had passed under his Disciplination.

**Disciplinative, a. rare.** [f. L. ppl. stem *disciplināt-*: see -ATIVE.] = next.

1792 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Proetus* I. 82 Disciplinative science. 1855 SMEDLEY *Occult Sciences* 8 The good they contain is not disciplinative but mystic.

**Disciplinary** (di'siplinātorī, -ploinātorī), *a.* [ad. med. L. *disciplinātorī-us* (Du Cange): see prec. and -ORY.] Tending to promote discipline.

1821 I. TAYLOR *Wesley* (1852) 255 His abhorrence of laxities. led him to adopt a complicated disciplinary system. 1823 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* iii. 62 There are. Elementary and Disciplinary books. 1865 *Spectator* 28 Jan. 102/2 Education is not merely disciplinary nor useful, but should combine both objects.

**Discipline** (di'siplin), *sb.* Also 4 *disci*, 4-6 *disci*, *discoy*, 4-7 *disai*, *dyssy*, *dyssi*, 5 *dyscy*, -pline, -plyne. [a. F. *discipline* (OF. also *dece*, *desce*, *desce*, 11th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *disciplina* instruction of disciples, tuition, for *discipulus*, f. *discipulus* pupil, DISCIPLE.]

Etymologically, *discipline*, as pertaining to the disciple or scholar, is antithetical to doctrine, the property of the doctor or teacher; hence, in the history of the words, doctrine is more concerned with abstract theory, and discipline with practice or exercise.]

† 1. Instruction imparted to disciples or scholars; teaching; learning; education, schooling. *Obs.*

1380 WYCLIF *Prov.* iii. 4 Thou shalt finde grace, and good discipline [1388 teaching] before God and men. 1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) F vj. If thou have in greke had all thy discipline, To dispute in latin what needeth thee to seeke. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. VI.* 223 b. He firste holpe his awne young scholers, to attain to discipline, and for them he founded a solemne schoole at Eton. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* II. iii. 31 Heauen blesse thee from a Tutor, and Discipline come not neere thee! 1615 *Stow's Annals* (1631) 307/2 Apt to all offices of worthnesse, if in his child-hood hee had not wanted discipline.

*b.* A particular course of instruction to disciples.

*Discipline of the Secret* (a translation of modern L. *disciplina arcani*, used by Tertentel and Schelstrate 1683-5): a term of post-Reformation controversy, applied to modes of procedure held to have been observed in the early Church in gradually teaching the mysteries of the Christian faith to neophytes, and in concealing them from the uninitiated.

1600-55 I. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 9 They communicated



nothing, but to those of their own Society, taking special Order. . . their Discipline might not be divulged. 1833 *Rock Hiervaria* ii. 18 § 3 note, The Discipline of the Secret. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 266 *Discipline of the Secret* . . . a convenient name for the custom which prevailed in the early Church of concealing from heathen and catechumens the more sacred and mysterious doctrines and rites of . . . religion.

2. A branch of instruction or education; a department of learning or knowledge; a science or art in its educational aspect. *arch.*

c 1386 *CHAUCEY Can. Yeom. Prol. & T.* 700 Assaye in myn absence This discipline and this crafty science. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lkv. 4 To speik of science, craft, or sapience. . . Off euerie study, lair, or discipline. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Eras. Par. Eph. II.* 2 Being singularly learned in humane disciplines, ye have excelled other sortes of men euer vnto this day. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 184 Yet tearemeth he musick a perfect knowledge of al sciences and disciplines. 1654 *Z. COKE Logick* (1657) 2 Objective disciplines be . . . principally four. 1 Theologie. 2 Jurisprudence. 3 Medicine. 4 Philosophy. 1685 *BOYLE Eng. Notion Nat.* 375 Acquainted with Physico-Mathematical Disciplines, such as Opticks, Astronomy, Hydrostatics, and Mechanics. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero I.* vi. 454 Skill'd in all the Tuscan discipline of interpreting portentous events. 1844 *EMERSON Lect. New Eng. Ref. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 266 The culture of the mind in those disciplines to which we give the name of education. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* II. i. 48 Professors of arts and disciplines at Paris. 1878 *BELL Gegenbaurs Comp. Anat.* 1 The department of Science which has organic nature for its investigations, breaks up into two great divisions, Botany and Zoology. . . The two disciplines together form the science of living nature.

3. Instruction having for its aim to form the pupil to proper conduct and action; the training of scholars or subordinates to proper and orderly action by instructing and exercising them in the same; mental and moral training; also used fig. of the training effect of experience, adversity, etc.

1434 *MISVN Mending of Life* 112 Qwhat is discipline bot setting of maners or correctynge? . . . be discipline we ar taght rightwysnes, & of ill correctyng. 1607 *BACON Ess.* *Marriage & Single L.* (Arb.) 268 Certainly wife and children are a kind of discipline of humanity. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 323 The pampred Colt will Discipline disdain. 1713 *STEELE Englishman No.* 7. 46 Clowns under the Discipline of the Dancing-Master. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i. v. Wks. 1874 I. 85 The present life was intended to be a state of discipline for a future one. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero I.* vi. 461 Caelius . . . was a young Gentleman. . . trained under the discipline of Cicero himself. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 240 A mind on which all the discipline of experience and adversity had been exhausted in vain. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art I.* (1868) 23 The notion of Discipline and Interference lies at the root of all human progress or power. 1862 *SIR B. BRODIE Psychol. Inq.* II. v. 177 No part of early education is more important than the discipline of the imagination. 1892 *WESTCOTT Gospel of Life* 270 Every sorrow and pain is an element of discipline.

b. *spec.* Training in the practice of arms and military evolutions; drill. Formerly, more widely: Training or skill in military affairs generally; military skill and experience; the art of war. (Cf. sense 2.)

1489 *CANTON Faytes of A. I. i. 3* Rules, techyngs and dyscypline of armes. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 21 A man not ignorant in the discipline of warre. 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* ix. xlv. (1612) 216 Martialists in Discipline and ordering their war. 1659 *B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* 41 School of war . . . where all the Martiall Spirits resorted, to learn Discipline, and to put it in practice. 1775 *R. H. LEE in Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I. 59 Without discipline armies are fit only for the contempt and slaughter of their enemies. 1776 *GIBBON Decl. & F. I.* 297 It was the rigid attention of Aurelian, even to the minutest articles of discipline, which bestowd such uninterrupted success on his arms.

† c. A course of training. *Obs.*

1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 153 The knowledge of keeping cattell hath a discipline, wherein a man must from his very Childhood be brought up. 1664 *EVELYN Kal. Mart.* (1729) 188 By such an Oeconomy and Discipline, as our Industrious Gardiner may himself be continually improving. 1683 *Brit. Spec.* 40 To those . . . who . . . underwent the Severities of a long and tedious Discipline.

4. The orderly conduct and action which result from training; a trained condition.

1509 *FISHER Fern. Cless. Richmond Wks.* (1876) 290 The companyon of them two may be made . . . In nobleness of Person, in discipline of their bodies. 1551 *T. WILSON Logike* (1580) 15 b The political lawe doeth cause an outward discipline to be observed, even of the wicked. 1611 *BIBLE Transl. Pref.* I Seeking to reduce their Countrymen to good order and discipline. 1728 *NEWTON Chronol. Amended* iv. 312 He . . . reduced the irregular and undisciplined forces of the Medes into discipline and order. 1781 *GIBBON Decl. & F. III.* liii. 287 The discipline of a soldier is formed by exercise rather than by study. 1827 *POLLOCK Course T.* iv. Sound-headed men, Of proper discipline and excellent mind.

5. The order maintained and observed among pupils, or other persons under control or command, such as soldiers, sailors, the inmates of a religious house, a prison, etc.

[c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* I. xxv. Fervent & devoute brethern & wel manered & under discipline.] 1667 *Perrys Diary* 1 Apr. (Wheatley, 1895, VI. 249) [Sir] W. Coventry is wholly resolved to bring him to punishment; for, 'bear with this,' says he, 'and no discipline shall ever be expected.' 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* ii. 509 Let crooked Steel invade The lawless Troops, which discipline disclaim. 1813 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp. X.* 539 The fact is, that, if discipline means obedience to orders, as well as military instruction, we have but little

of it in the army. 1827-38 *HARE Guesses Ser.* II. (1873) 494 Discipline . . . should exercise its influence without appearing to do so. 1836 *MARRVAT Midsh. Easy* xiii. If I do not punish him, I allow a flagrant and open violation of discipline to pass uncensured. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng. I.* 424 The discipline of workshops, of schools, of private families, was infinitely harsher. 1889 *Times* 9 Mar. 16/1, I recently heard a learned limb of the law . . . confound prison punishment with prison discipline, forgetting that the former is merely a means of enforcing the latter.

b. A system or method for the maintenance of order; a system of rules for conduct.

1659 *B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* 40 The Mutiners governed themselves in form of a Republic, observing a most exact discipline. 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy. round World* (1757) 227 Having regulated themselves according to the discipline of Jamaica. 1861 *M. PATRISON Ess.* (1880) I. 47 The inmates . . . were submitted to an almost monastic discipline.

6. *Eccles.* The system or method by which order is maintained in a church, and control exercised over the conduct of its members; the procedure whereby this is carried out; the exercise of the power of censure, admonition, excommunication, or other penal measures, by a Christian Church.

1549 *Bk. Comm. Prayer, Communion.* In the primitive church there was a godly discipline, that, at the beginning of Lent, such persons as were notorious sinners were put to open penance. 1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* (1578) iv. xii. 2 The first foundation of discipline is, that private monitions should have place. 1574 *tr. Marlorat's Apocalips* 78 Our meeting vpon that day rather than vpon any other, is only for orders sake, and for a certaine discipline in the Church. 1621 *First Book of Discipline* (1721) ix. i. 568 The order of Ecclesiastical Discipline, which stands in re-proving and correcting of the Faults which the Civil Sword either doth neglect, or may not punish. 1828-50 *GARDNER Faiths World I.* 479/1 The ancient discipline of the church, while it excluded offenders from spiritual privileges, left all their natural or civil rights unaffected.

b. Hence, generally, the system by which the practice of a church, as distinguished from its doctrine, is regulated. *spec.*, in *Eng. Ch. Hist.*, The ecclesiastical polity of the Puritan or Presbyterian party (thence styled DISCIPLINARIANS) in the 16th and 17th c.

*Books of Discipline:* the name of two documents, adopted in 1561 and 1581 respectively, constituting the original standards of the polity and government of the Reformed Church of Scotland, and also dealing with schools, universities, and other matters.

1574 [W. TRAVERS (title) Ecclesiastice Discipline et Anglicana Ecclesie ab illa aberrationis . . . explicatio.] — T. CARTWRIGHT [transl. of prec.] (title) A full and plain Declaration of Ecclesiastical Discipline owt of the Word of God, and of the declining of the Church of England from the same. 1588 W. TRAVERS (title) A Defence of the ecclesiastical discipline ordaind of God to be used in his Church, agaynst a reply of Maister Bridges. 1593 *ABP. BANCROFT (title) A Survey of the Pretended Holy Discipline.* *Ibid.* v. 70 (heading) The pretended Antiquitie of the Consistorial Discipline. 1594 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* (1888) I. 126 The wonderful zeal and fervour wherewith ye have withstood the received order of this Church . . . to join . . . for the furtherance of that which ye term the Lord's Discipline. *Ibid.* 127 Let it be lawful for me to rip up to the very bottom how and by whom your Discipline was planted. *Ibid.* 133 That which Calvin did for establishment of his discipline; seemeth more commendable than that which he taught for the countenancing of it when established. 1610 *B. JONSON Alch.* iii. i. This heat of his may turn into a zeal, And stand up for the beauteous discipline Against the menstruous cloth and rag of Rome. 1642 *CHAS. I. Roy. Protestations* 4 New doctrines and disciplines. 1643 *MILTON (title) The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce* restored . . . from the Bondage of Canon Law. 1676 *W. HUBBARD Happiness of People* 35 Wee in New England that profess the doctrine of Calvin, yet practise the discipline of them called Independent, or Congregational Churches. 1729 *BURKE Let. to Sir H. Langrishe Wks.* 1842 I. 547 Three religions . . . each of which has its confession of faith and its settled discipline. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 5, 509 The Presbyterian organization remained untouched in doctrine or discipline. 1885 *Catholic Dict.* 265 Usually, discipline in its ecclesiastical sense signifies the laws which bind the subjects of the Church in their conduct, as distinct from dogmas or articles of faith, which affect their belief.

c 1566 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Scot.* (1848) II. 181 (anno 1561) The Preacheris vehementlie exhorted us to establish the Buke of Discipline, by ane Act and publick Law. 1621 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 50 At the same convention [1561], the Booke of Discipline was subscribed by a great part of the nobilitie. *Ibid.* 51 To establish a more perfyte discipline, which was done twenty yeeres after . . . as we sall see in the Second Booke of Discipline. 1621 (title, 1st printed ed.) The First and Second Booke of Discipline, together with some Acts of the Generall Assemblies. 1860 *J. LEE Hist. Ch. Scot. I.* 151 The first head of the original Book of Discipline treats of Doctrine . . . The second head relates to Sacraments. The fourth head related to Ministers and their lawful election.

7. Correction; chastisement; punishment inflicted by way of correction and training; in religious use, the mortification of the flesh by penance; also, in more general sense, a beating or other infliction (humorously) assumed to be salutary to the recipient. (In its monastic use, the earliest English sense.)

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 138 Auh ancre schal . . . temien ful wel hire fleschs . . . mid heuie swinke, mid herde disciplines. 1340 *Ayemb.* 236 Hit be-houep bett uless beate and wesse be disciplines and be hardnesses. 1382 *WYCLIF Prov.* iii. 11 The discipline of the Lord, my sone, ne caste thou away. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 22 Alle that were there wyth grete contricion of herte toke discyplynys of roddys. 1509 *FISHER*

*Fun. Sermon. Cless. Richmond Wks.* (1876) 293 The blessyd Martha is prayd in chastysynge her Body by crysten dyscyplyne. 1620 *SHELTON Quix.* iv. xxv. II. 277 They did institute Rogations, Processions, and Disciplines throughout all that Country. 1686 *J. SERGEANT Hist. Monast. Convent.* 34 If any be found unchast, she receives three Disciplines or Scourgings. c 1790 *WILLOCK Voy.* 36 With a rope's-end . . . he continued this discipline till he rendered me incapable of moving. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 133 [She] came in for her share of the discipline which her husband was undergoing. 1888 *BERNARD Fr. World to Cloister* v. 113 The corporal austerities which are known as 'the discipline'.

b. *transf.* Hence applied to the instrument of chastisement: A whip or scourge; esp. one used for religious penance.

1622 *PEACHAM Compl. Gent.* 120 By Chastity standeth Pennance having driven away with her discipline Winged Love. 1630 *WADSWORTH Pilgr.* iii. 20 Approaching his bed side with two good disciplines in their hands, the ends of some sticke with wyery prickles, they did . . . raze his skinne. 1707 *J. STEVENS Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) R ij, The Whippers . . . laid aside their Disciplines. 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* iv. On the floor lay a discipline, or penitential scourge. 1848 *J. H. NEWMAN Loss & Gain* iii. x. 376 In the cell . . . hangs an iron discipline or scourge, studded with nails.

† 8. Treatment for some special purpose, e.g. medical regimen. *Obs. rare.*

1754 *MRS. E. MONTAGU in Four C. Eng. Lett.* 280 He has been under discipline for his eyes, but his spirits and vivacity are not abated.

9. *attrib.* as in discipline-master, a master in a school employed not to teach, but to keep order among the pupils.

1822 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Nov. 6/3 A discipline master, who was running with the hounds, plunged in to catch the 'hares'. 1895 *Daily News* 3 Apr. 8/3 Deceased was employed as discipline master . . . at the Police Orphanage.

**Discipline, v.** [a. F. *discipliner*, f. L. *disciplina* DISCIPLINE sb.]

1. *trans.* To subject to discipline; in earlier use, to instruct, educate, train; in later use, more especially, to train to habits of order and subordination; to bring under control.

1322 [see DISCIPLINED below]. 1580 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poetie* i. xii. (Arb.) 44 With vs Christians, who be better disciplined, and do acknowledge but one God. 1638 *BAKER tr. Balsac's Lett.* ii. (1654) 97 When some Discipline themselves, others run to debauches of all kinds. 1641 *HINDE Y. Bruen Esp.* to Rdr., I would send such to be disciplined by Erasmus. 1665 *BLACKMORE Pr. Art.* i. 591, I form'd and disciplin'd their naughty Hate. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 160 ¶ 4 Great natural Genius's that were never disciplined and broken by Rules of Art. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* ix. 145 Heaven by sorrow disciplines The froward heart. 1871 *R. W. DALE Ten Commandm.* viii. 206 The whole organisation of the world is intended to discipline our moral nature. 1888 *BURTON Lives* 12 *Gal. Men* II. x. 242 He had been disciplined in the school of adversity.

b. *spec.* To train in military exercises and prompt action in obedience to command; to drill.

1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* i. i. 7 Wartes well conducted and disciplined. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 255 He that disciplin'd thy armes to fight. 1692 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1897) II. 629 Orders were come from England . . . to discipline the militia. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* I. v. 138 A farmer . . . may be a good soldier if you take care to have him properly disciplined. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 79 He addressed himself vigorously to the task of disciplining these strange soldiers. 1861 *Even. Star* 4 Oct. The Western men take longer to discipline into soldiers than the citizens of New England.

c. To subject to ecclesiastical discipline; 'to execute the laws of the church on offenders, with a view to bring them to repentance and reformation of life' (Webster).

1828 in WEBSTER. [1870 cf. DISCIPLINABLE 2.] 18. H. W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit Ser.* vi. II. 134 (Funk & Wagn.) He whose orthodoxy inspires bitterness should be disciplined.

2. To inflict penitential discipline upon; to scourge or flog by way of penance or mortification of the flesh; hence, by extension, to chastise, thrash, punish.

c 1200 *Beket* 2384 Of Ech Monke of the hous : he let him discipline, With a yurd. 1282 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 31 Y made a signe to hym, to discipline me in lyke wyse ageyne as he dyd afore. 1483 *CANTON Gold. Leg.* 422 b/2 He chastysed his body by abstynence of mete & drynke & . . . dyscyplyned it . . . with chaynes of yron right oft wyth his owne handes. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* ii. I. 239 Ha's he disciplin'd Auffidius soundly? 1647 *N. BACON Disc. Court. Eng.* i. lxxix. (1739) 181 First he was disciplin'd with rods three times. 1740 *GRAY Let. Poems* (1775) 83 Half a dozen wretched creatures . . . are in a side-chapel disciplining themselves with scourges full of iron prickles. 1786 *tr. Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 103 Having well disciplined their asses with nettles behind. 1865 *T. F. KNOX tr. Life of Henry Suso* 65 He used to . . . go into the choir in front of the Blessed Sacrament and there discipline himself.

† b. *intr.* (for refl.) To chastise oneself. *Obs.*

a 1300 *E. E. P.* (1862) 154 Wij seint benetis scourge lome 3e disciplene.

† 3. *trans.* To deal with or treat of in an orderly manner. *Obs. rare.*

1658 *EVELYN Fr. Gard.* (1675) 261 Your fruit, your herbs, and your pulses are disciplin'd in the two former treatises.

Hence *Disciplined ppl. a.*; *Disciplining ppl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1382 *WYCLIF Yas.* iii. 23 Who is wijse, and disciplin'd [1388 *taught*] among 3ou? c 1400 *Test. Love* (R.) After a good disciplining with a yerde, they kepe right wel doctrine of



their schol. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* i. (1851) 99 They are left to their own disciplining at home. 1645 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) i. 191 Amongst other things, they shew St. Catharine's disciplining cell. 1668 PERRY *Diary* 20 Dec. How the Spaniards are the best disciplined foot in the world. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* li. xxvi. 167 Her penances, and disciplinings were numerous. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 165 Alaric was a Christian and a soldier, the leader of a disciplined army. 1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iv. § 53 (1875) 175 A developed and disciplined intelligence.

**Discipliner.** [*f.* DISCIPLINE *sb.* or *v.* + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who disciplines or subjects to discipline; an adherent of a system of discipline.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xv. (1632) 784 The King incensed against these discontented discipliners. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 42 Had an Angel bin his discipliner. 1656 DUCHESSE OF NEWCASTLE *Life* (1886) 280 Two of my three brothers were excellent soldiers, and martial discipliners. 1771 MRS. PENDERVINE in *Mrs. Delany's Life & Corr.* 312 the gout or rheumatism you have never provoked—it would be hard indeed if you should suffer by those severe discipliners. 1805 10th Cent. Aug. 251 Any monk lying abed later than four without excuse was sent to the discipliner for birching.

**Discipling**, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see DISCIPLE *v.*  
† **Discipline**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* DISCIPLINE *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To bring under discipline; spec. under the Presbyterian ecclesiastical discipline.

1659 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 609 These were to do the Journey-work of Presbytery..undertaking to Directorize, to Unfurligize, to Catechize, and to Disciplineize their Brethren.

† **Disciplization**, = *Discipling*: see DISCIPLE *v.*  
1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 55 The unprofitableness and weakness of the former disciplization.

**Discipular** (disi'pizlār), *a.* [*f.* L. *discipulus* DISCIPLE + -AR<sup>1</sup>.] Of, belonging to, or of the nature of, a disciple.

1859 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Aug. 1981 Mr. Mansel's..discipular spirit marks him out to carry onward the new Scottish Philosophy. 1864 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 181 By Sankara and by all his discipular successors. 1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* II. xi. 93 His discipular patience when his master told him that his verses were poor.

**Discipulate**, *v.* *rare.* [*f.* as prec. + -ATE<sup>1</sup>.] The state of a disciple; discipleship, pupilage.  
1842 *Tail's Mag.* IX. 681 During the period of his disciplulation.

**Discipulize**, *v.* *rare.* [*f.* as prec. + -IZE.] *trans.* = DISCIPLE *v.* 2.

1863 KITTLE'S *Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* (ed. 3) I. 293/2 When we come to ask, what is implied in discipleship? in what relation does baptism stand to the disciplinizing of nations?

**Discission** (disi'shən), *Also 7 discition, disciole.* [*ad.* L. *discission-em*, *n.* of action *f.* *discindere* to cleave, cut asunder: see DISCIND. But the 17th c. spelling *discission* appears to come from L. *dis-* and *cædere*, *-cidere* to cut, *ppl. stem -cis-*: see DISCIDE, and cf. *excision, incision*.] A cleaving, rending, or cutting asunder; now only in *Surg.*: An incision into a tumour or cataract: see DECISION 4.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. II. xlviii, So gentle Venus.. Casts ope that amur curtain by a swift discission. 1661 G. RUST *Origen in Phenix* I. 37 As painful as the violent discission of very Life would be could it be forcibly torn in pieces. 1684 tr. *Boneti Merc. Compit.* xvii. 590 You must slant your Knife and endeavour discission with an oblique Hand. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Discission*, a cutting into; especially an incision into or laceration of the capsule of the lens in the operation for the removal of cataract.

**Discition**, *obs. form* of DECISION.

1633 FRYNNE *Histrio-Mastix* II. iv. 92 (R.) Declining their own particular discitions to avoid all partiality.

**Disclaimer** (disklām), *v.* [*a.* AF. *des-, disclaimer* (accented stem *desclaime*), *f.* *des-*, DIS- + *clamer* to CLAIM; in med.(Anglo) L. *disclāmāre*.] 1. *intr. Law.* To renounce, relinquish, or repudiate a legal claim; to make a formal disclaimer. Const. † *in* the thing disclaimed, † *out of* or *from* the claim of the other party.

Originally said in reference to the renunciation of the claim of feudal lordship or tenancy by the lord or tenant respectively.

1304 *Year-books Edw. I* an. 30-31. 83 (Godefroy) Si le teneant portat sun bref 'de homagio recipiendo' seriez vus rescuz a desclamer en sun homage. 1304 *Ibid.* 119 En plee qe chiet par voye de destresse le teneant poet desclamer. 1409 *Act 9 Hen. IV*, c. 4 Ordines est et establies que nul home larron n'autre felon en Gales ouverement conus ne soit soeffit par disclaimer hors del seignourie ou la felonie fust fait et qe tielx manere de disclaimer soit de tout oustes. [Pulton's *transl.* It is ordained and established, that no Thiefe nor Felon in Wales, openly knowne, be suffered to disclaime out of the Seignorie where the felony was done, and that such maner of disclaimeing be utterly put out.] [a. 1481 LITTLETON *Tenures* (ed. Houard) 145 Si l'aignoir que est vouche n'avoit receivé pas homage del tenant ne d'aucun de ses auncesters, le seigneur (s'il voit) poet disclaimer en la seignorie, et issint ouste le tenant de son garranty.] 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 32a, The lord.. may disclaime in the lordship, and so put his tenants of his warranty. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* (s.v. *Disclāmation*) *Disclāmāre* is to disclaime, disavow or deny, as to deny an vther to be his superior; as quhen the superior affirms the landes to be haliden of him, and the vassall denies the samin. 1608 COKE *On Litt.* 102a, The lord may disclaime.. which signifieth utterly to renounce the seignory. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. lxii. (1730) 125 If the Lord fail, he loses his Tenure, and the Tenant might theneforth disclaime, and hold over for ever.

1651 *Ibid.* II. xlii. (1730) 71 He that hath both Right and Power, and will not seize, disclaime. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v. *Disclaimer*, Such person as cannot lose the thing perpetually in which he disclaime, shall not be permitted to disclaime. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 494 The law adjudges the frank tenement in B. till he disagreos or disclaime. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 182 He cannot so disclaime after he has proved the will of his own testator.

† 2. *intr. transf. a.* To renounce or disavow all part *in*; = sense 4. *Obs.*

1560 A. L. tr. *Calvin's Fourte Sermon, Songe Esch.* iv, As if God would reject them, and utterly disclaime in them. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions xxxix.* (1887) 195 Disclaimeing in that which vertue aununceth not. 1605 SHAKS. *Leare* II. ii. 50 You cowardly Rascall, nature disclaime in these. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* I. ii, The sourer sort Of shepherds now disclaime in all such sport.

† b. To proclaim one's renunciation of, or dis- sent from. *Obs.*

1604 R. PARSONS *3rd Part Three Convers.* Eng. 360 He disclaime from the Bohemians or Hussites and their opinions. 1605 ANSW. *Disco.* *Romish Doctr.* 39 They not wholly disclaime from the Kings Authority. 1624 L. WILLIAMS in *Fortesc. Papers* 203 He disclaimeing from all fees and profits of the place. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Evmenia* 125 Catascopo disclaime from having ever named me.

fig. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* II. (1645) 67 These two conditions.. doe openly disclaime from quantity and from matter.

3. *trans. Law.* To renounce a legal claim to; to repudiate a connexion with or concern in.

[Arising by omission of the preposition in sense 1: with quot. 1607, cf. 1534 FITZHERBERT *La Novv. Nat. Breveum* (1567) 107 b, Sil ne disclaime en le sank; *transl.* 1634 If he do not disclaime in the blood.]

1595 SHAKS. *K. John* I. i. 247, I am not Sir Roberts sonne, I have disclaime'd Sir Robert, and my land, Legitimation, name, and all is gone. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *Disclaimer*, If a man deny himselfe to be of the blood or kindred of another in his plee, he is said to disclaime his blood. *Ibid.* If a man arraigned of felonie do disclaime goods, being cleared he leesteth them. 1651 W. G. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 48 Nor can an Infant disclaime that Guardian who prosecutes an action for him as being next of Kinn. 1670 [see DISCLAIMER 1 b]. 1754 [see DISCLAMATION 1]. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 249 Upon this the bishop and the clerk usually disclaime all title. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 123 Tenant for life may also forfeit his estate by disclaimeing to hold of his lord. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 182 A devise in fee may, by deed, without manner of record, disclaime the estate devised. *Ibid.* An executor may, before probate, disclaime the executorship.

b. To relinquish a part of (a patent) by a disclaimer.

1835 L. D. BROUGHAM 3 June, in *Hansard* ser. 3. XXVIII. 474 The parts disclaimed should not detrimentally affect the other parts of the invention. 1888 R. GRIFFIN *Patent Cases decided* 12 Application..to disclaime the 8th claim.

4. To disavow any claim to or connexion with; to renounce or reject as not belonging to oneself; to disown formally or emphatically.

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. i. 70 There I throw my gage, Disclaimeing heere the kindred of a King, And lay aside my high bloods Royalty. 1636 HEYWOOD *Challenge* II. Wks. 1874 V. 21 Sir, shee's yours, Or I disclaime her ever. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 47/2 A short protestation.. in which all men should.. disclaime and renounce the having any intelligence, or holding any correspondence with the rebels. 1704 POPE *Spring By Tell* me but this, and I'll disclaime the prize. 1791-1833 D. ISRAELI *Civ. Lit., Liter. Forgeries*, The real author.. obliged him afterwards to disclaime the work in print. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 224 Socrates disclaime the character of a professional eristic. 1895 GLADSTONE *Lett.* 8 Aug. in *Daily News* 12 Aug. 5/4, I entirely disclaime the hatred and hostility to Turks, or any race of men, which you ascribe to me.

† b. (with complement.) To refuse to acknowledge (any one, or oneself) to be (so and so). *Obs.*

1597 T. BEARD *Theat. Gods Judgem.* (1612) 220 (He).. also disclaime him from being his father. *Ibid.* 524 Disclaimeing him to be her son. 1604 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* xi. lxxvii. (1612) 268 That Helen may disclaime her selfe for Helen in her glas. 1670 WALTON *Lives* II. 133 To perswade him..to disclaime himself a Member of the Church of England.

5. To refuse to admit (something claimed by another); to reject the claims or authority of, to renounce.

1650 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 28 They likewise disclaime the Authority of the Pope. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* V. III. 130 It was lawful for the people to disclaime him as their sovereign. 1785 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* II. xliii. 585 The troops.. disclaime the command of their superiors. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I. 203 They agree with the Baudhas..in disclaimeing the divine authority of the Vedas.

† b. To refuse (a thing claimed). *Obs. rare.*

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. lix. (1730) 114 These then are the rights that the King claimed, and the Clergy disclaime at the first. 1725 POPE *Odys.* viii. 39 Let none to strangers honours due disclaime.

† c. To decline or refuse (to do something). *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 63 Yet disclaime you to be married, you will heare of no suters. 1589 WARNER *Ab. Eng.* Prose Addit. (1612) 340, I that will not lue to heare it so, heartily disclaime to have it so. 1805 *Miniature* No. 32 p. 13 The errors of the schoolboy will become the errors of the man, if he disclaime to adopt my practice.

† d. To denounce the claims or pretensions of; to cry out upon. *Obs.*

1590 J. EGERTON in *Confer.* 39, I shalbe readye to disclaime you wheresoeuer I come, not only for men voyde of pietie, but euen of ciuile honestie also. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 63 The Arminians [were] reviled, and disclaime, as no better then half Traytors, by the very dregs of the people.

† b. *intr. Disclaimer against*: to cry out against, *DECLAIM* against. *Obs.*

1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 202 Hee is not.. ashamed to quarrell, first with his Patron, and openly disclaimer against the poor value of his Benefice. 1708 J. SERJEANT *Chapter of William* (1853) 81 That he resolutely oppose it, and disclaimer against it, in the chapter's name. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xi. I, which bears an exact analogy to the vice here disclaimed against.

7. *trans. Her.* To declare not to be entitled to bear arms; to 'make infamous by proclamation' (those who used arms without any right, or assumed without authority the title of Esquire or Gentleman) as formerly done by the heralds at their visitations. (Said also of the persons, in sense 4.)

1634 *Visitation of Bucks* (in Rylands, *Disclaimers* (1888, ix) Robt. Wilcott, Chadderton, for usurping the Title of Robt., notwithstanding having been disclaime in the Visitation made 1611.. — *Visitation of Worcestersh.* *Ibid.*, Edmud. Brothby.. to be spared from disclaimeing in regard of his being a scouldier and of desert. — *Visit. Hereford* (*Ibid.*, viii.), John Phillips of Ledbury to be disclaime at our next sizes because he was not disclaime at our being in the country, being respyted then for prooffe. 1883 J. P. RYLANDS *Disclaimers at the Herald's Visitations* viii, The practice seems to have been for the visiting Herald to induce the persons summoned to disclaime under their hands if they would.. and if they declined, or did not attend.. they were disclaime at the Assizes.

Hence Disclaime *ppl. a.*, *Disclaimeing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. ii. 252 Let my disclaimeing from a purpos'd euill, Free me so farre in your most generous thoughts. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I. 268 In all those which thinke and hope to bee saved, there must bee a disclaimeing, a renouncing, an vter forsaking of those sinnes. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 60 A Disciple of that so much disclaime Italian. 1802 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Poet. Wks.* (1833) II. 271 The Baron.. bowed with a disclaimeing gesture. 1885 BRIDGES *Nero* II. iv. 16/2 Thou wert right in that, Wrong now returning on disclaimeed ambition. 1892 *Rep. Patent Cases* IX. 83 The language of this disclaimeing clause.

† **Disclaime**, *sb.* *Obs.* [*a.* AF. *disclaime*, *f.* *disclaime*: see prec. vb.] An act of disclaimeing; formal renunciation or repudiation of a claim.

[1409 see DISCLAIM *v.* 1]. 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 35 And so the said king Lowes relese was.. a disclaime from the kinges of France for ever. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. i. § 2. 170 The associates of Britaine were now returned with vter disclaime of further assistance. 1666 *Jesuits' Reasons* (1675) 128 You..make your disclaime of these..Opinions. 1674 A. G. *Quest. conc. Oath of Alleg.* 29 The disclaime of His indirect Authority over Kings. 1786 FRANCIS *The Philanthropist* III. 85 A blush, not of disclaime, spread her cheek.

**Disclaimeant**, [*f.* DISCLAIM *v.*, after *claimant*.]

One who disclaime (a part of a patent): cf. DISCLAIM *v.* 3 b.

1892 *Rules of Practice U. S. Patent Off.* 52 To which the disclaimeant does not choose to claim title.

**Disclaimer**<sup>1</sup> (disklām), [*a.* AF. *disclaime* *inf.* used sbst.: see -ER<sup>4</sup>.] An act or action of disclaimeing.

1. *Law.* The action of disclaimeing in reference to the feudal relationship, esp. on the part of the vassal or tenant; repudiation of a legal claim.

1579 *Termes de la Ley* 68 b, If the tenant say that hee disclaime to hold of him, this is called a disclaimer, and if y<sup>e</sup> Lord thereupon bring a writ of right, sur disclaimer, and it be found against the tenant, hee shall lose the land. 1618 PULTON *Stat.* (1632) 269, 9 Hen. IV. c. 4 (*title*) Disclaimer in felony in Wales shall be vterly excluded and put out. 1650 B. DISCOUTINUING 9 Christ.. seems to judge it necessary to make a cautious Disclaimer of the Power that requir'd it. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 275 Equivalent.. to an illegal alienation by the particular tenant, is the civil crime of disclaimer, as where a tenant, who holds of any lord, neglects to render him the due services, and, upon an action brought to recover them, disclaime to hold of his lord.

b. An act of renouncing or relinquishing a legal claim; a formal refusal to accept an estate, trust, duty, etc.: see DISCLAIM *v.* 3.

1573 STAUNFORD *Les Ples del Coron* III. 186 Icy par cel disclaimer: il perdra les biens..as queux il claime. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* s.v., In Chancery, if a Defendant by his Answer Disclaime the having any interest in the thing in question, this is also called a Disclaimer. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.* s.v., There is a deed of disclaimer of executorship of a will, etc., where an executor refuses, and throws up the same. 1876 DIGBY *Real Prop.* x. § 1. 371 In all other cases the proper mode of refusing to accept a conveyance or devise of land.. is an execution by an alienee of full capacity of a deed of disclaimer.

c. *Patent Law.* An alteration by which a specification is amended in such a manner as to relinquish a portion of the invention, when in danger of being invalidated on account of the comprehensiveness of the claim. Formerly (up to 1883), an instrument executed by a patentee abandoning a part of his claim of invention.

1835 *Act 5 & 6 Will. IV.* c. 83 [He] may enter a disclaimer of any part of his specification. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* IV. 102/2 (Patents) A means by which a grantee may abandon portions of the title.. this process is called a disclaimer. 1883 *Act 46 & 47 Vict.* Chap. 57 (*Patents Act*) § 18 Amend his specification.. by way of disclaimer, correction, or explanation. 1892 *Rules of Practice U. S. Patent Off.* 77 Such disclaimer shall be in writing.

2. *generally.* A disavowal of claims or pretensions; a renunciation, denial, or rejection.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 164, I think the honour of our nation to be somewhat concerned in the disclaimer of



the proceedings of this society. 1835 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 109 If after these disclaimers I shall without proof be charged by any with renewing or favouring the errors. 1862 MRS. GASKELL *C. Bronte* 228 It conveys a peremptory disclaimer of the report that the writer was engaged to be married to her father's curate. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 42 Our emphatic disclaimer of fellow feeling with the Cretan insurgents.

3. *Her.* A proclamation or announcement made by English heralds, during their regular visitations, of persons having no right to armorial bearings, or to the title of Esquire or Gentleman, especially of such as were found usurping these without right. 1854 SIR T. PHILLIPS (*title*) *Heralds' Visitation Disclaimers*. 1888 J. P. RYLANDS *Disclaimers at the Herald's Visitations* x. He notes the press-mark of each MS. in the College of Arms, from which he copied the list of disclaimers.

**Disclaimer** <sup>2</sup>. [*f. DISCLAIM v. + -ER* 1.] One who disclaims. 1702 ECHARD *Ecol. Hist.* (1710) 176 The multitude might have abandoned him as a disclaimer of his own sovereignty. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) IV. v. 43 Girls, writing of themselves on these occasions, make no disclaimers, you know.

**Disclamation** (disklām'fən). [*n. of action from med.L. disclamare to DISCLAIM.*] 1. *Sc. Law.* The action of disclaiming on the part of a tenant, etc.: see *DISCLAIM v. 1.*, and cf. *DISCLAIMER* 1. 1592 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1814) 604 (Jam.) With all richt .. be resonne of ward, noneries .. purpursions, disclamations, bastardrie [etc.]. 1754 ESKRINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 176 Disclamation is that casualty whereby a vassal forfeits his whole feu to his superior, if he disowns or disclaims him without ground, as to any part of it. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scotl.* 290 Disclamation signifies a vassal's disavowal .. of a person as a superior, whether the person so disclaimed be the superior or not.

2. Renunciation, repudiation, disclaimer. 1610 BP. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 7 To speake as if before her late disclamation of Poperie .. shee [Ch. of Engl.] had not bene. 1649 — *Cases Cons.* 403 Let .. servants .. count their (infidell) masters worthy of all honour; not worthy therefore of desertion and disclamation. 1772 *Scots Mag.* 457 Mr. Wallace's disclamation of a late publication. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* vi. The biblioplist greeted him, notwithstanding every disclamation, by the title of Doctor. 1892 STEVENSON & OSBOURNE *Wrecker* xvii. 275, I cannot tell with what sort of disclamation I sought to reply.

**Disclamatory** (disklām'atōri), *a. rare.* [*f. as prec. + -ORY.*] Of the nature of, or tending to disclamation; having the character of disclaiming. 1853 READE *Chr. Johnstone* ii. 30 'My Lord, my Lord!' remonstrated Saunders, with a shocked and most disclamatory tone.

1. **Disclander**, *sb. Obs.* Forms: 4-6 *des-*, *dys-*, *discla(u)nder*, *-dre*, *-dir*, *-dyr*, 5 *disclander*, *disklander*, *deslauder*, 5-6 *disla(u)nder*, *-dre*, *dyssclander*. [*a. AF. \*desclandre, disclander* (15th c.) deriv. of OF. *escla-ndre*, earlier *escandre*, *escandle*, *escandele*:—*L. scandalum*: see *ESCLANDRE*; cf. *SCANDAL* and *SLANDER*. The prefix *des-* in Anglo-Fr. was prob. due to some analogy, or to confusion of *des-* and *es-*.]

2. Malicious speech bringing opprobrium upon any one; slander. 1300 *Beket* 2073 This missaist foule thine owe loured .. Ho misse suffri such desclandre, bot he nome wreccer? 1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 21 The false, faynyd fables, and disclanders, that .. were wont to be seditiously sowne and blowne about all the land. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 99 b. He declareth you a true man to hym .. the said disclander and noysing notwithstanding. 1562 in *Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xxi. 411/2 If their offences be great .. offending his master by theft or disclander or such like, then to command him to Newgate.

3. Reproach or reprobation called forth by what is considered shameful or wrong; public disgrace or opprobrium; scandal. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl. A.* v. 75, I have .. Abamed him beynde his bak to bringe him in disclaundre. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 536 (564) For yf I wolde it openly distourbe, It most ben disclaundre to here name. 1402 HOCLEVE *Letter of Cupid* 70 No worshippe may he thus to him conquire, but grete disclander vnto him and here! 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) V. 143 The disclaundre of your ylle disposicion scholde not be known amonge your enemyes. 1462 J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 439. II. 89 To deliver seison accordyng to the same feffment, to the gret disclaundre of the said Sir John and all his. 1531-2 Act 23 Hen. VIII. c. 1 [They] suffre them to make their purgacions .. to the gret disclaundre of suche as pursue suche misdoers.

4. **Disclander**, *v. Obs.* Forms: see prec. [*ME. desclandre, f. prec. sb., perh. through an AF. \*desclandre-r for OF. esclandre to slander.*]

1. *trans.* To speak evil of, so as to expose to opprobrium; to slander. 1390 *Beket* 1246 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 142 Pe bischopes comen bi fore And desclaundreden seint thomas, but he was fals and for-suore. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 138 Pes proude .. possessoris disclaundren trewe prechours. 14.. *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 63 Awise the welles who syttys the by, Lest he wylle report this tale, And dyssclaundre the after to gret and smalle. 1530 PALSGR. 513/2, I desclaundre, I hurte or hynder ones good name by reporte.

2. To bring into public disgrace or opprobrium; to bring scandal upon. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1031 *Dido*, We that weryn in prosperite Ben now disclaunderyd. 1430 LYDG. *Mis. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 143 Now as ye seen, for disobedience

Disclaundrid is perpetually my name. 1483 *Liber Niger in Housh. Ord.* (1700) 70 That the owner be not hurte, nor this famous courte disclaunderyd by any outrage of cravynge or craking.

1. **Disclanderer**, *Obs.* [*f. prec. + -ER* 1.] A slanderer. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 70 b, To stone hym to deth as for a dyssclaundrer.

2. **Disclanderous**, *a. Obs.* [*f. DISCLANDER sb. + -OUS.*] Slanderous. 1494 FARYAN *Chron.* iv. lxx. 44 In this whyle, by styrynge of disclaundrous & deuylysshe perones, a grudge was arrayed atweene the kyng and a Duke of his lande. *Ibid.* vii. cxxviii. 258 Of this duke Wyllyam some desclaundrous wordes are lefte in memory.

**Disclare**, *obs. var. of DECLARE* [cf. OF. *desclairier*]. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* 1. 75 He suld that arbytre disclar, Off thir twa that I tauld off ar. **Disclass** (disklās'), *v.* [*f. DIS- 7 c + CLASS sb.*] *trans.* = *DECLASS*; to remove or cut off from one's class. Hence *Disclass'd ppl. a.* 1890 *Times* 31 Jan. 9/1 Worked by a Union largely composed of the broken-down, disclass'd waifs and strays who gravitate to the dock-gates in search of casual employment.

**Disclassify** (disklās'sifai), *v.* [*f. DIS- 6 + CLASSIFY*] *trans.* To undo the classification of. 1856 J. GROTE *Exam. Utilit. Philos.* xx. (1870) 336 The process of levelling, disclassifying, making everybody like everybody else.

**Disclass**: see *DISKLESS*. 1. **Discloak**, *v. Obs.* Also 7 *discloke*. [*f. DIS- 6 or 7 a + CLOAK*] *trans.* To take off the cloak of; to unrobe. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iii. v, Now goe in, discloke yourselfe. 1616 — *Devil an Ass* vi, If you interrupt me, Sir, I shall discloak you. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. l. (R.), That teins what was not, and discloaks a soul.

2. **Disclóg**, *v. Obs.* [*f. DIS- 6 + CLOG v.*] *trans.* To free from that which clogs; to unclog. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 234 They shall make a restitution of all their ill gotten goods, and so disclógge their souls and consciences.

**Discloister** (disklōistər), *v.* [*f. DIS- 6 or 7 c + CLOISTER*] *trans.* To turn or let out of a cloister; to release or remove from seclusion. 1660 HOWELL *Parly of Beasts* 134 They [nuns] fell a murmuring .. and to think too often on man with inordinat desires to be discløisterd. 1881 PALGRAVE *Visions Eng.* 282 A girl by lustful war and shame Discløistered from her home.

**Disclósal** (disklō'sāl), *rare.* [*f. DISCLOSE v. + -AL*] The act of disclosing, disclosure. 1705 COLERIDGE *Conciones ad Populum* 37 In the disclosal of Opinion, it is our duty to consider the character of those, to whom we address ourselves.

1. **Disclóse**, *sb. Obs.* [*f. DISCLOSE v.: cf. CLOSE sb.* 2] The act of disclosing; = *DISCLOSURE* (in various senses). 1548 GIST *Pr. Masse* 73 Wolde God .. soch a person .. had openly published the worthy disclóse and disprove of the unsufferable abomination of the popyshe private pryve masse. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. i. 174 There's something in his soule, O're which his Melancholly sits on brood, And, I do doubt the hatch, and the disclóse will be some danger. 1622 WITHER *Mistr. Philar.* Wks. (1633) 623 They [those lips] are like in their disclóses To the mornings dewie roses. 1645 W. B. *True School War* 42 It is an Embryo that .. waites the good houre for the disclóse and deliuey. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th. ix.* 1576 Glasses .. Haue they not led us deep in the disclóse Of fine-spun nature.

2. **Disclóse**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4 *desolós*. [*a. OF. desclós, pa. pple. of desclóre to disclose*:—*Romanic* (and med.L.) *disclausus*, *pa. pple. of disclaudere*: see *DISCLOSE v.*] *Disclósed*; unclosed; let out. In quotes., used as *pa. pple.*

1393 GOWER *Conf. I.* 285 For drede it shulde be disclóse And come unto her faders ere. *Ibid.* II. 354 A maiden, which was .. kept so close, That selden was, when she desclós Goth with her moder for to play. **Disclóse** (disklō'z), *v.* [*ME. des-, dis-closen, a. OF. desclós- pres. stem (pres. subj. desclóse) of desclóre, -clorre to uncloze, open, free* = *Pr. des-claure*:—*Romanic* (and med.L.) *disclaudere*, *f. DIS- 4 + L. claudere* to close, shut.]

1. *trans.* To open up (that which is closed or shut); to uncloze, unfold; to unfold. *Obs.* 1400-50 *Alexander* 3632 Pre Olifantis .. disclosid pai pe chaviles. 1420 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* li. 331 Almoumes me may make .. her shelles to disclóse. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 67 b, It [a rosebud] discloseth it selfe and spreadeth abroad. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. v. 16 Full oft about her wast she it enclos'd, And it as oft was from about her wast disclos'd. 1596 B. GRIFFIN *Fidessa* (1876) 31 Armes still imbrace and neuer be disclos'd. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* liv, The perfum'd tincture of the Roses .. When Sommers breath their masked buds discloses.

2. *b. To hatch (an egg).* Cf. 3 *b. Obs.* 1626 BACON (J.), It is reported by the ancients, that the ostrich layeth her eggs under the sand, where the heat of the sun discloseth them.

3. *intr. (for refl.)* To uncloze or unfold itself by the falling asunder of parts; to open. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 101 Which upon occasion disclozing again may let out the shot. 1796 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *To Disclóse*, to bud, blow, or put out Leaves.

1665 T. H. CAUSIN's *Holy Cr.* 166 If the hen brood not her eggs, she hath no desire to make them disclose. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1138 Over head a sheet Of livid flame discloses wide, then shuts And opens wider.

3. *trans.* To uncover (anything covered up from view); to remove a cover from and expose to view (anything material). 1393 GOWER *Conf. II.* 262 As she, that was with thaire enclosed And might of no man be desclosed. 1530 PALSGR. 518/1, I disclóse, I uncover a thing that is hydde .. This treasure shall never be disclosed for me. 1611 BIBLE *Isa.* xxvi. 21 The earth also shall disclose her blood, and shall no more couer her slain. 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* cvi. 9 The parting Deep disclos'd her Sand. 1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* x. 197 The open helm Disclosed that eye. 1832 TENNYSON *Enone* 65 He smiled, and opening out his milk-white palm Disclosed a fruit of pure Hesperian gold. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* i. iv, Her full rich lips disclosed teeth, that might have shamed the pearl.

4. *b. To uncover or set free (a young bird, etc.) from the egg; to hatch; also fig. to 'hatch' (mischievous).* Rarely, to exclude or lay (eggs). 1486 Bk. *St. Albans Aija*, Now to speke of hawkys, first they ben Egges, and afterwarde they bene disclosed hawkys. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* v. i. 310 Anon as patient as the female Dove, When that her golden Cuplet are disclos'd. 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x. iv. (1612) 245 Papisits heere, forren and Land-leapt Foes, Did mischiefs that imported more our practiz'd State disclose. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxx. 122 They leave the eggs there till they think the young ones are disclosed. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 633 Snakes, familiar, to the Hearth succeed, Disclose their Eggs, and near the Chimney breed. 1707 CURRIE, in *Husb. & Gard.* 322 Forcing Eggs to disclose their Young by the artificial Heat of an Oven. 1816-26 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) II. 18 As soon as one of these young caterpillars is disclosed from the egg it begins to feed.

5. *b. To open up to one's own knowledge, to discover. Obs.* 1450 *Crt. of Love* 112 Many a thousand other bright of face: But what they were, I could not well disclose. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 168 He was disclosed and ceased [unseized] on by his Master. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxi. 467 Old Priam in his sacred tow'r stood, and the flight disclos'd On his forc'd people, all in rout.

6. *b. To open up to the knowledge of others; to make openly known, reveal, declare (secrets, purposes, beliefs, etc.).* 1393 GOWER *Conf. II.* 277, I dare min herte well disclóse. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxix. (Percy Soc.) 142 They are not all disposed So for to do as ye have here disclosed. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 71 b, If you will promise me to kepe that close, whiche I shall disclose unto you. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 22 The faithful should not admit him [God] to be any other than such as he had disclosed himself by his word. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* ii. i. 298 Tell me your Counsels, I will not disclose 'em. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 6 Their Arms, their Arts, their Manners I disclose. 1712-4 POPE *Rape Lock* n. 9 Her lively looks a sprightly mind disclose. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 44 As for disclosing the Secret, it is what I never can do. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 2. 121 The great league which John had so long matured at last disclosed itself. *Ibid.* vii. § 7. 413 The strange civilization of Mexico and Peru disclosed by Cortez and Pizarro. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* iii. 64 The modest light of faith discloses a real future life.

7. *b. intr. (for refl.)* To show itself, to come to light. *Obs.* 1494 FARYAN *Chron.* vii. 349 The displeasure atweene the Kyng & his barons began to appere and disclose. 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xii. 18 Vices .. which I can see, when they do disclose in them. 1746-7 [see *DISCLOSING ppl. a.*]

Hence *Disclósed ppl. a.* 1. *a. In senses of the vb.* 1486 [see *DISCLOSE v.* 3 b]. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xvii. § 5. 62 Another diuersitie of Methode there is .. and that is Enigmatall and Disclosed. 1891 *Echo* 7 Dec. 9/7 The defendant .. pleaded that he was only an agent for a disclosed principal.

2. *b. Her.: see quotes.* 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* x. 64 The expanded wings .. of all birds that are not Birds of Prey, are disclosed. 1882 CUSANS *Her. vi.* 91 The most common attitude in which the Eagle appears in Heraldry, is Displayed. This term is peculiar to Birds of Prey; when other Birds (such as the Dove) are represented with their wings expanded .. they are said to be Disclosed.

**Disclóser** (disklō'sər), [*f. prec. + -ER* 1.] One who or that which discloses or reveals. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van. Artes* 138 b, In all dishonestie that men shall commytte I will that thou be their judge and discloser. 1608-11 BP. HALL *Medit. & Vows* ii. § 39, I will not long after .. secrets, least I should procure doubt to my selfe, and zealous feare to the discloser. 1690 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxvii. (1658) 226 That occult Philosopher, and singular discoverer of truth, Dr. Harvey. 1894 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 13 Oct. 9/4 The policeman's mace is a veritable mind discloser.

**Disclósing** (disklō'zɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING* 1.] The action of the verb *DISCLOSE*: *a.* Opening up, revelation, bringing to light; disclosure. *b. Hatching. Also attrib.*

1494 FARYAN *Chron.* vii. cxxii. 245 The forenamed ii. erles were warn'd of discloving of this matyer. 1543 BALE (*title*), Yet a course at the Romysh Foxe. A dysclovyng or openyng of the manne of synne. 1866 J. HOOKER *Grind. Irel.* in *Holmshed* II. 21/1 The king .. being in love with the falcon, did yearely at the breeding and discloving time send thither for them. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. v. § 3. 22 Being of so excellent use for the discloving of nature. 1626 — *Sylva* § 739 The Distance .. betweene the Egge Layed and the Disclosing or Hatching.

¶ *predicatively for 'in or a discloving'* = 'in process of disclosure', 'a-hatching': thus simulating a neuter-passive use of the verb. See *A prep.* 1. 2. 1737 LILLO *Fatal Curiosity* iii. 44 Heard you that? What prodigy of horror is discloving? To render murder venial.



**Disclosing**, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

That discloses or opens up: see the verb.

1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1358 Through the disclosing deep light my blind way. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 147 Like these disclosing gems under the powerful eye of day. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Apr. 1/2 The forcible and disclosing coincidence to which we referred at the outset.

**Disclosure** (disklō'zū). [f. DISCLOSE v. + -URE, after CLOSURE.]

1. The action of disclosing or opening up to view; revelation; discovery; exposure; an instance of this. a 1598 in Hakluyt *Voy.* I. 271 (R.) Whereas by the voyage of our subjects... towards the discoverie and disclosure of unknown places. a 1605 BACON (J.), She was, upon a sudden mutability and disclosure of the king's mind, severely handled. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* § 3 (R.) An unseasonable disclosure of flashes of wit. 1803 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xviii. (1819) 479 We may well leave to Revelation the disclosure of many particulars which our researches cannot reach. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxxiii. 215 A public disclosure of his motives. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 1. 448 The disclosure of the stores of Greek literature had wrought the revolution of the Renaissance.

b. The hatching of young from the egg; the liberation of an insect from the pupa state.

1640 BR. HALL *Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 9/1, I have observed that the small and scarce sensible seed which it [the silkworm] casts comes not to life and disclosure until the mulberry... yields her leaf. 1805 KIRBY & SR. *Entomol.* III. xxxiii. 345 Immediately after the disclosure of the insect from the pupa.

† 2. The opening of a river into sea or lake; the embouchure or mouth. *Obs. rare.*

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 328 The disclosure of this River frames a square harbour.

3. That which is disclosed; a revelation.

1803 J. NEAL Bro. *Jonathan* III. 246 Preparing him for the disclosure. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. iii. 354 Put to the rack... to draw from him disclosures to the prejudice of Egmont. 1878 BROWNING *La Saitias* 6 Earth's most exquisite disclosure heaven's own God in evidence.

† **Disclothe**, v. *Obs.* [f. DIS-6 + CLOTHE v.]

*trans.* To strip of clothing, unclothe, undress.

1563-7 FOXE A. & M. (1684) III. 570 Being discloathed to their Shirts. 1566 R. LINCHE *Diella* (1877) 69 Hee... straight disclothes him of his long-worne weed.

**Discloud** (disklau'd), v. [f. DIS-7 a + CLOUD sb.] *trans.* To free or clear from clouds; to free from gloom or obscurity; to reveal, disclose.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* Author to Bk., For 'tis the haire of crime To shunne the breath that doth discloud it [=its] sinne. 1613 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 50 To discloud Your virtues lost in the confused crowd of headstrong rumor. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* Pref. § 6 That God would be pleased to discloud these gloomy days with the beams of his mercie. 1650 — *Pisgah To Rdr.*, Are these gloomy days already disclouded?

Hence **Disclouded** ppl. a.

1613 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 133 A rejoicing heart, an apprehensive head, and a disclouded fancy. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Sept. 41 My lord Shone in his harness for a passing while An orb disclouded.

† **Disclout**, v. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. DIS-7 a + CLOUT sb.] *trans.* To take out of a clout.

1597-8 BR. HALL *Sat.* II. iii. 34 Tho must he buy his vainer hope with price, Disclout his crownes, and thank him for advice.

† **Disclown**, v. *Obs. rare*—0. [f. DIS-7 b + CLOWN sb.] *trans.* To divest of the character or condition of a clown.

1659 TORRIANO, *Splettide*, disclowned, become from a base plebeian to be a Gentleman.

† **Discluide**, v. *Obs.* [In form a. L. *discluid-ere* to shut up apart or separately; but in sense conformed to DISCLOSE.] *trans.* To disclose.

c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 84 Then his magnitude By brekyng of this pottle me may discluide.

† **Disclusion**, *Obs. rare.* [In form ad. L. *disclusion-em*, n. of action from *discludere* to separate by shutting up apart; but in H. More app. influenced in sense by DISCLOSE v.] 'Emission'. (So J., but the sense is obscure.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Disclusion*, a shutting out, a separation. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 73 The composition of them and disclusion and various disposal of them. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* II. v. (1713) 99 That the continued Shadow of the Earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions or disclusions of light.

**Disco-** (disko), combining form of Gr. *diskos* quoit, disk, occurring in numerous scientific terms; as **Discoblastula** a. *Embryol.* [Gr. *blastos* germ], (of an ovum), having discoidal segmentation of the formative yolk (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*): **Discomorula**, *Embryol.*, the morula or 'mulberry-mass' resulting from the partial and discoidal segmentation of the formative yolk of a meroblastic egg: it develops from earlier stages called **Discomerula** and **Discocy-tula**, and proceeds to develop into the forms called **Discoblastula** and **Discogastrea**: see *quots.* and *CYTULA*, etc. **Discoecarp** Bot. [ad. mod. L. *discoecarpium*, f. Gr. *καρπός* fruit], (a) a fruit consisting of a number of achenes within a hollow receptacle, as in the rose; (b) the disk-like hymenium or fructification of discomycetous fungi and gymnocarpous lichens; hence **Discoecarpous** a., relating to, or having, a

discoecarp. **Discocephalous** a. *Zool.* [Gr. *κεφαλή* head], belonging to the suborder **Discocephali** of fishes, having a sucking-disk on the head. **Discoecetyl**, **Discoecetylous** adjs. *Zool.* [Gr. *δάκτυλος* finger], having toes dilated at the end so as to form a disk, as a tree-frog. **Discoglossid** a. and sb. *Zool.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], belonging to, or a member of, the family **Discoglossidae** of toad-like batrachians; also **Discoglossoid** a. **Discohexaster** *Zool.*, in sponges, a six-rayed spicule (HEXASTER) with the rays ending in disks. **Discomedusian** a. and sb. *Zool.*, belonging to, or a member of, the order **Discomedusae** of aculeophs or jelly-fishes, having an umbrellar disk; also **Discomedusoid** a. **Discomycetous** a. Bot., belonging to the order **Discomycetes** of Fungi, having a disk-shaped hymenium or discoecarp. **Discoplacental**, **Discoplacentalian** adjs. *Zool.*, belonging to the section **Discoplacentalia** of mammals, having a disk-shaped placenta. || **Discoepidum** Bot., 'the foot or stalk on which some kinds of disks are elevated' (*Treas. Bot.* 1866). **Discoepodous** a. *Zool.*, having the foot shaped as a disk; belonging to the section **Discoepoda** of Gastropods. **Discostomatous** a. *Zool.* [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], pertaining to or belonging to the class **Discostomata** of Protozoa (in Saville Kent's system), containing the sponges and collar-bearing monads.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, \***Discoblastula**, Haeckel's term for the small fluid-containing cavity lying between the discomorula and the nutritive yolk of a meroblastic ovum. *Ibid.*, \***Discoecarp**, a collection of fruits in a hollow receptacle, as in the rose. (1866 *Treas. Bot.*, **Discoecarpium**.) 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR tr. *De Barry's Fungi* v. 198 Of gymnocarpous and \*discoecarpous forms. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, \***Discogastrea**, Haeckel's term for that form of gastrula which develops from a disc situated on a mass of food yolk, as in Ganoid fishes. 1888 *Athenaeum* 3 Mar. 279/2 Evidence of the pelobatoid rather than the \*discoglossid affinities of the genus. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, \***Discomerula**, Haeckel's term for the disc of cells which, during the segmentation of the impregnated meroblastic ovum, covers the nutritive vitellus as with a hood. 1879 tr. *Haeckel's Expl. Man* II. xix. 168 All other \*discoplacental animals. 1881 *Standard* 23 June 5/2 The \*discoplacental animals.

**Discoec'h**, v.: see DIS-7 c.

† **Discoagulate**, v. *Obs.* [f. DIS-6 + COAGULATE v.] *trans.* To undo the coagulation of; to dissolve.

1683 PETTUS *Fleta Min.* II. 5 This Salt... having a nature to discoagulate Metals.

† **Discoast**, v. *Obs.* Also 7 **discoast**. [f. DIS-6 + COAST v.]

1. *intr.* To withdraw from the coast or side.

1598 STOW *Ann.*, Q. *Eliz.* an. 1588 (R.) The Spanish naue for six days space... coasting and discoasting from England to the coast of Fraunce, and from thence to England, and thence to Fraunce agayne.

2. *fig.* To withdraw, depart: the opposite of COAST v. 8, to approach.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) I. xx. 280 Do we not sometimes grievously reproach them... for discoasting from our practice? *Ibid.* II. xxiii. 341 Never willingly to discost from truth and equity.

Hence † **Discoasted** ppl. a., withdrawn from contiguity, removed, distant. (= F. *éloigné*.) *Obs.*

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* IV. 119 As far as heaven and earth discoasted lie. 1622 H. SVENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* II. (1637) 67 His will... as farre discoasted from tyranny, as injustice. 1645 LISLE *Du Bartas* 119 It is discoasted further from the plain of Sennar. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1683) II. xvi. 232 To settle himself in, or to draw others to, a full persuasion... discoasted from truth.

**Discoblastic**, -blastula: see DISCO-

**Discobole**, *Zool.* [a. mod. F. *discobole* (Cuvier), in pl. *discoboles*, ad. mod. L. *discoboli* (pl. of DISCOBOLUS: see below.)] A fish of the group **Discoboli**, in Günther's system, a family of *Acanthopterygii gobiiformes*, having the ventral fins formed into a disk or sucker.

**Discobolic** (diskob'lik), a. *rare.* [f. L. *discobolus* (see next) + -IC.] Pertaining to a discobolus or quoit-thrower; quoit-throwing.

1822 T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* v. 202 His discobolic exploit proved the climax of his rage.

|| **Discobolus** (diskob'ölös). *Class. Antig.* Also *erron.* -bulus. [L., a. Gr. *δισκοβόλος* discus-thrower, f. *δίσκος* disk, *discus* + *-βολος* -throwing, -thrower, f. *ablaute*-grade of *βάλλειν* to throw.] A thrower of the DISCUS; an ancient statue representing a man in the act of throwing the discus.

1727 ARBUTHNOT & POPE *Martin. Scriblerus* I. vi. The Discoboli... were naked to the middle only. 1851 J. GIBSON in *Eastlake Life* (1857) 185 (Stanf.) In the same room is the Discobolus of Myron, in the act of throwing his discus. 1877 WRAXELL *Hugo's 'Miserables'* II. cxxx. 28 Vejanus the discobolus lives again in the rope-dancer Forioso.

**Discoecarp**, **Discocephalous**, etc.: see DISCO-

† **Discoignisance**, *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *discoignisance*, -oissane ignorance (13th c. in Godef.), f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *cognisance* knowledge, COGNIZANCE.] Non-recognition.

c 1477 CAXTON *Ysaac* 33 b, Put not ye your [error for the]

herte in discoignisance by the whiche your noble royaume is put in pees (*Fr.* ne mettez le cuer en descoignisance).

† **Discoherent**, a. *Obs.* [f. DIS-10 + COHERENT.] Without coherence; incoherent, incongruous. So † **Discoherence** *Obs.*, want of coherence or agreement; incoherence, incongruity.

a 1600 HOOKER *Serm.* III. Wks. 1845 II. 730 An opinion of discoherence... between the justice of God and the state of men in this world. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* I. 32 They... made the parts so incongruous, discoherent, in-consequent, nay, contradictory to one another.

**Discohexaster**: see DISCO-

**Discoid** (di'skoid), a. and sb. [ad. I. *discoïdes*, a. Gr. *δισκοειδής* quoit-shaped, f. *δίσκος* DISCUS, quoit + *-ειδής* -form. In mod. F. *discoïde*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Of the form of a quoit or disk, disk-shaped; (more or less) flat and circular; in *Conchol.*, used of spiral shells of which the whorls lie in one plane.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 101 Stigmas... discoid and 4-lobed. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* IX. 197 Discoid and angular univalves. 1854 JONES & SHEP. *Pathol. Anat.* (1874) 7 The red corpuscles are round discoid bodies, with two concave surfaces.

2. Bot. Of composite flowers: Having or consisting of, a disk only, with no ray, as in Tansy.

1794 MARTYR *Rousseau's Bot.* x. 102 Ray called them discoid flowers [*Discoides*]. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* § 131 Some capitula are wholly discoid, such as those of Groundsel, of Thistles, etc. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 184 Flowers all tubular (head discoid).

B. sb. A body resembling a disk in shape. b. *Conchol.* See *quot.* 1846 and cf. A. 1.

1828 WEBSTER, *Discoid*, something in form of a discus or disk. 1846 WORCESTER, *Discoid* (Conch.), a univalve shell of which the whorls are disposed vertically on the same plane so as to form a disk.

**Discoidal** (diskoi'däl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL.] = DISCOID.

*Discoidal segmentation* of an ovum (*Embryol.*): segmentation producing or resulting in a disk-shaped mass of cells.

1706 [see DISCOURS]. 1819 G. SAMOUELLI *Entomol. Compend.* 148 Elytra... with some impressed discoidal punctures.

1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* IV. x. (1856) 41 The discoidal planorbis sometimes becomes perforated by the removal of its inner whorls. 1866 HUXLEY *Phys.* III. 67 By adding dense and weak solutions alternately, the [blood] corpuscles may be made to become successively spheroidal and discoidal.

**Discolith** (disk'ölith), *Biol.* [f. DISCO- + -LITH.] A kind of coccolith of the form of a flattened disk. (Cf. CYATHOLITH.)

1875 CARPENTER *Microsc. & Rev.* § 367 Two distinct types are recognizable among the Coccoliths, which Prof. Huxley has designated respectively *discoliths* and *cyatholiths*. 1883 J. H. WRIGHT *Sci. Dogmatism* 8 This jelly [Bathylus]... forming deposits thirty feet thick, with imbedded granules, coccoliths, discoliths [etc.]. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Discolith*, flattened or concavo-convex circular coccoliths found in the ooze brought up in deep-sea dredgings.

**Discolor** (disk'ölär, -k'ölär), a. *Nat. Hist.* [a. L. *discolor*, *discolor-us* not the same colour, variegated, f. *dis-*, DIS-1 + *color* COLOUR; the opposite of *concolor*. Cf. F. *discolore* in same sense.]

a. Of different colours; having one part of one colour and another of another. b. Of a different colour from some other (adjacent) part or organ.

1866 in *Treas. Bot.* 1883 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

**Discolor**, v.: see DISCOLOUR.

**Discolorate** (disk'ölär, -k'ölär), a. [ad. med. L. *discolorāt-us*, pa. pple. of *discolorāre* (Du Cange) to DISCOLOUR; cf. OF. *descolorer* (Godef.).]

Discoloured; of different colours.

In recent Dicts.

**Discolorate** (disk'ölär), v. *rare.* Also 7 **discolorate**. [f. med. L. *discolorāt-*, ppl. stem f. *discolorāre*: see prec.] *trans.* = DISCOLOUR v. 1.

1651 BAKER *New Disp.* 234 (11) doth variously affect and perturb the blood, and discolorate it. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 31 The Clergie complained, that... the least mixture of Civil concernment in Religious matters so discoloured the Christian candor and purity thereof, that [etc.]. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xl. 7 Fields the rich Nile discolorates, a seven-fold River abounding.

**Discoloration**, **discolouration** (disk'ölär, -k'ölär), *fn.* [n. of action f. DISCOLOURATE v.: cf. OF. *discoloracion* (1495 in Godef.).] The action of discolouring, or condition of being discoloured; alteration or loss of colour; discolourment.

1642 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* III. ii. 36 Pure light without discolouration. 1763 W. LEWIS *Commerc. Phil. Techn.* 38 There is no other metallic body, so little susceptible of tarnish or discolouration. c 1870 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* xiii. 49 The sources of discolouration or decay in woven or leather fabrics. 1892 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 44 With none of the litter and discolouration of human life.

b. *concr.* A discoloured formation, marking, or patch; a stain.

1684 BOYLE *Poryn. Anim. & Solid Bod.* III. 17 Black and blew Discolorations of the skin, that happen upon some... contusions. 1842 PEARCE *Nat. Hist. Man* 89 Brown discolorations are often found. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* Sea xviii. § 747 These discolorations are no doubt caused by organisms of the sea.

**Discolorization**, *rare.* [f. \**discolorize* (f. DIS-6 + COLORIZE) + -ATION: cf. *colorization*.] = DISCOLOURATION, DISCOLOURATION.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* I. iii. (1871) 27 The shadow of the



archway, the discolourisations of time on all the walls. 1893 *Daily News* 21 Feb. 3/3 The discolourisation and close texture which was characteristic of the bread.

**Discolorous** (disk'lorəs, -k'lorəs), *a.* [f. *L. discolor, discolor-us* (see above) + *-OUS*.] = *DIS-COLOR a.*

188a *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 554 (Lichens) Usually they [apothecia] are discolorous, and may be black, brown, yellowish, or also less frequently rose-coloured, rusted, orange-reddish, saffron, or of various intermediate shades.

**Discolour, discolor** (disk'lor), *v.* [In senses 1, 2, ad. OF. *descolorer, -coulourer*, in 11th c. *desculur* = Pr. and Sp. *descolorar*, It. and med.L. *discolorare*, Romanic deriv. f. *des-, dis-* (DIS- 4) + *L. colorare* to colour, taking the place of *L. decolorare*; see DE- pref. I. 6, and cf. *DECOLOUR v.* In sense 3, from *L. discolor* adj.: see *DISCOLOR*.]

1. *trans.* To alter the proper or natural colour of; esp. to make of a duller, less pleasing, dingy, or unnatural colour; to spoil the colour of, stain, tarnish. (Sometimes *spec.* To deprive of colour, render pale or faded.)

c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1099 Ac vs Fysage al discolorid was, for is blod was gon away. 138a *Wyclif Song Sol.* i. 5 Wileth not beholden, that I be broun, for discolorid me hath the sunne. 1484 *Caxton Chivalry* 6 By the penaunce that he dayly made he was moche discolorid and lene. 1599 *SHAKES.* *Hen. V.* iii. vi. 171 If we be bindred, We shall your tawnie ground with your red blood discolor. 1647 *CLARENDON Contempl. Ps. Tracts* (1797) 466 Herbs, which .. the first frost nips and discolors. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat. I.* 220 The sulphurous acid in the mephitic waters, which have the property of discoloring silver. 184a-5 *BROWNING The Glove Wks.* 189 v. 42 Does the mark yet discolor my cheek? 1880 *GEIKIE Phys. Geog.* iv. 289 After heavy rain even the clearest brook has its water discoloured by the earth it is carrying down.

b. *fig.*  
1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie* i. iv. 189 Ingrain'd Habits, died with often dips, Are not so soone discolorid. 1626 T. HAWKINS *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 53 Friuolous employments .. discolor the lustre, and honour of your name. a 1748 *WATTS (J.)*, Lest some beloved notion .. so prevail over your mind as to discolor all your ideas. 1887 *STEVENSON Virg. Puerisque* 16 Some whimsy in the brain .. which discoloured all experience to its own shade.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become discoloured or pale; to lose or change colour. (Also *fig.*)

[1555-1598 See below, *DISCOLORING*.] 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 29 Those .. that, having had good education and great estates left, discolor from the one and dissipate the other. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootonia* 187 Such like Imputations, seemingly black and dark, will discolor into Encomiums. 1883 *HARDWICK'S Photogr. Chem.* (ed. Taylor) 287 This Nitrate of Silver must .. be very pure, else the developer will soon discolor.

† 3. *trans.* To render of different colours; to adorn with various colours, to variegate. (Cf. *DISCOLOURED* 3.) *Obs.*

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Discolor* .. to make of divers colours. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 129 High Towers .. leaded in some part, in other part discoloured with gold and blue.

† b. To render different in colour. *Obs. rare.*  
a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1840) III. 88 Thereby it is discoloured from ox-beef that the buyer be not deceived.

Hence *Discolouring vbl. sb.* and *pppl. a.*

1555 *EDEN Decades* 310 These colours .. from whyte they do to yellowe by discoloryng to browne and redde. 1598 *FLORIO, Scoloramento*, a discolouring, a growing pale or sallowe. a 1657 *LOVELACE Poems* (1864) 161 Not that you feared the discoloring cold Might alchymize their silver into gold. 1670 J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 197 It .. clears the .. skin from spots and discolorings. 1741 *MONRO Anat.* (ed. 3) 201 Swelling, Discolouring, or other Mark of Bruise. 1875 *tr. Vogel's Chem. Light* i. 3 This discolouring effect of light has been long turned to practical use in the bleaching of linen.

**Discolour, discolor, sb.** Now rare. [f. *DIS- 9* + *COLOUR sb.*, after *DISCOLOUR v.*] The state of being discoloured; loss or change of colour; discoloration, stain.

1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* XIX. viii. (1495) 868 Soden palenesse and dyscolour is a token of drede. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 459 The jaundice in trees known by the Discolour of the leaves and buds. 1812 *EXAMINER* 7 Sept. 563/2 The blue tinge of mildew .. will only tip with a slight discolor a part of the kernels. 1847 *BUSHNELL Chr. Nurt.* iv. (1861) 102 No moral discolor.

**Discoloured, -ored** (disk'lorid), *pppl. a.* [f. *DISCOLOUR v.* + *-ED 1*.]

1. Altered from the proper or natural colour; deprived of colour, pale; changed to a duller, dingier, or unnatural colour; stained, tarnished. (Also *fig.*)

1393 *GOWER Conf.* III. 339 The discoloured pale hewe Is now become a ruddy cheke. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 234 Who-so hath the visage litill and streyte, yelow and discolorid, he is ful malicious. 1593 *SHAKES. Lucr.* 708 With lank and lean discolor'd cheek. 1732 *POPE Ep. Cohann* 24 All Manners take a tincture from our own; Or come discolor'd thro' our Passions shown. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 112 The green, or discoloured, water which marks the extent of D'Agulhas Bank.

b. *Her.* (See *quot.*)  
1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* iii. xii. (1611) 123 Foure footed beasts, whether they be borne proper, or discoloured (that is to say varying from their naturall colour).

† 2. Without colours, divested of colours. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii. *Amo.* And you have still in your hat the former colours. *Mer.* You lie, sir, I have none: I have pulled them out. I meant to play discoloured.

† 3. Various coloured; of different colours; variegated, particoloured. [from *L. discolor, discolorous*.] *Obs.*

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Aleh.* iii. viii. In Ashm. (1652) 141 Wyth Flowers dyscoloryd bewtysely to syght. 1595 *SPENSER Epithal.* 51 Diapred lyke the discolorid mead. a 1597 *PEELE David & Bethsabe* (1599) 8 May that sweet plain .. Be still enamell'd with discolor'd flowers. 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 307 Beautified with columns of discolor'd marble.

b. Differently coloured, the one from the other.  
1651 *CLEVELAND Poems* 25 Who askt the Banes 'twixt these discolor'd Mates?

Hence *Discolouredness*, the quality of being discoloured.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 77 Losing that discolor'dness which appeared in the Fever.

**Discolourment** (disk'lorment), [f. *DISCOLOUR v.* + *-MENT*.] The act of discolouring, or fact of being discoloured; discoloration.

1810 *BENTHAM Packing* (1821) 176 A picture which cannot be charged with hostile distortion or discolourment. 1839 J. R. DANLEY *Introd. Beaum. & Fl. Wks.* I. 25 They had not his imagination to throw its splendid discolourment over all realities. 1859 *TENNENT Ceylon* II. ix. v. 490 Accidents .. involving the damage of the coffee by sea-water, or its discolourment by damp.

**Discombine, v. rare.** [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To undo the combination of, to disjoin, disunite. (In *quot. intr.* for *refl.* To become disunited.)

1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric of Hopeless Love* iii. 9 The parts can never discombine One essence which contain.

**Discomedusan**: see *DISCO-*

† **Discomfct, ppl. a.**, latinized by-form of *DISCOMFIT*, discomfited.

a 1599 *SKELTON Agst. Scottes* 84 That late were discomfct with battle marciall.

**Discomferd**, *obs. pa. pple.* of *DISCOMFORT v.*

**Discomfct, -fish, v. Sc.** Forms: *Pa. pple.* and *pa. t.* 5 *discomfyst*, 6 *-fat*, -feist, -oomfeist, -fest, -confeist, 9 *discomfist*. [A by-form of *DISCOMFIT v.*, a. OF. *desconfis*- present stem of *desconfire* (pr. *ppe. desconfisant*, pr. subj. *-confise*). In early use chiefly in *pa. pple.* and *pa. t.* *discomfist* (cf. F. pret. *il desconfist*); modern present tense *discomfct*, also *SCOMFISH*.] = *DISCOMFIT v.*

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 429 Ane that has discomfyst ws al. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. xxvii. Discomfist be their enimmes. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* ix. 77 Gedeon, vitth three hundredth men, discomfeist ane hundredth and twenty thousand. 1553 *Douglas' Aeneis* x. xiv. 24 Ane man was brocht to ground And discomfist [MS. *discomfyt*] wyth sa grislle ane wound. 1570 *Tragedie* 264 in *Satir. Poems Reform.* (1809) 90 Bot we the Langsyde hill befor thame wan, And .. discomfist thame. 1825-80 *JAMIESON, Discomfist*, overcome. 1894 *Liberal* i. Dec. 7/1 Ye're a pair feckless fushionless discomfist body.

**Discomfit** (disk'mfit), *v.* Forms: *Pa. pple.* 3 *deskumfit*, 4 *desconfit*, -cumfit(e), -cumfist, -confet, 4-6 *discomfist*, -fyt, -oomfist, -fyt, -confit(e), dyscumfyt, 5 *dis-*, dyscumfite, -comfyd, -fid. *Pres.* 4 *disconfint*, dyscumfyte, 4-6 *disconfit(e)*, -fyte, dyscumfite, -fyte, 5 *dyscumfytyn*, 5-6 *dyscumfyt*, 5- *discomfit* (6 *-feit*). [ME. *desconfit*, -cumfit, etc., a. OF. *desconfit*, -cumfit, -cumfit (—*L. type "disconfictus"*), *pa. pple.* of *desconfire*, mod.F. *deconfire* to discomfit:—late pop.L. *disconficere* (Du Cange), f. *dis-* + *L. conficere* to put together, frame, make ready, accomplish, complete, finish; also, to finish up, destroy, consume; f. *con-* together + *facere* to do, put. In Romanic, *con-ficere, conficere*, retained the constructive sense, as in F. *confire*, Sp. *confitar*, while *disconficere*, from *DIS- 4*, has that of 'destroy, undo' (so Pr. *desconfir*, It. *disconfiggere*). The OF. *desconfit* was first taken into Eng. in its proper sense as a participle, and used to form a passive voice, as 'he was desconfit', i.e. completely undone; whence it was subsequently taken as the stem of a verb, *desconfit-en*. The *pa. pple.* (and *pa. t.*) continued to be *disconfit* (also *-confid*) till end of 15th, and occasionally till end of 16th c., but *discomfited* from the verb is found from 15th. For the Sc. form, see *prec.*]

1. *trans.* To undo in battle; to defeat or overthrow completely; to beat, to rout.  
a 1285 *Ancr. R.* 250 Peo ne muwen beon deskumfit ne ouer-kumen, o none wise. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7999 (Cott.) *pai er* discomfist [Gott. scumfited] wit pair fas, Saul es slan and ionathas. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4986 *pey ordeyne* hem .. *Agens* *pe* Phyllystynes to go, And hem dyscumfyte and slo. c 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1003 Schamefully .. ar we desconfit! a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 61 And bei disconfuted him han and scapet ful ofte. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* i. 108 *Pei* were disconfit in bataille. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xiii. 55 Gedeon and ooc men with him discomfist three kynge. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 122/1 *Dyscumfytyn*, *confuto*, *supero*, *vinco*. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5900 *pai* wer all discomfyd. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edu.* IV, 204 b,

*Hys men .. which wer in maner disconfit, and redy to flye.* 1587 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Brennus* viii. In the ende I was discomfit there. 1596 *SHAKES.* 1 *Hen. IV.* iii. ii. Thrice hath this Hotspur Mars in swathing Clothes .. Discomfited great Dowglas. 1678 *WANLEY Wond. Lit. World* v. i. 3 78. 466/2 He went after to the Holy Land, where he discomfited the Turks in three great Battels. 1794 *Anecd. W. Pitt* i. 305 Her [France's] arms had been discomfited in every quarter. 1852 *Mrs Yonge Cameos* II. ii. 20 'Come, and we shall discomfit them!'

*fig.* 1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* 281 Farre lesse able .. to discomfit, overcome, and expell diseases.

2. *gen. a.* To defeat or overthrow the plans or purposes of; to thwart, foil. b. To throw into perplexity, confusion, or dejection; to cast down utterly; to disconcert.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 197 And fra the hart be discomfyt, The body is nocht worth a myt. c 1400 *Yvain & Gau.* 1349 A sari man than was Sir Kay .. Al descomfite he lay on grownde. 1530 *PALSGR.* 518/1, I discomfite, I put one out of comfote. *Je desconfys.* 1596 *SHAKES.* *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 164 Wel go with me, and be not so discomfited. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* i. xvii. (1647) 26 Many secretly stole away, whereat the rest were no whit discomfited. 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 149 Not impeded by those wants that usually discomfit private persons in such enquiries. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* i, Dombey was quite discomfited by the question. 1872 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* ix. 132 Bell, conscious of past backslidings, seemed rather discomfited.

† c. To frustrate or defeat of. *Obs. rare.*

1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI* (1809) 155 The Captain discomfited of al releve and succor rendered the fortress.

Hence *Discomfited ppl. a.*; *Discomfiting vbl. sb.*, discomfiture.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 1861 Ne ther was holden no disconfityngte But as a Justes or a turneyngte. 1535 *COVERDALE* 1 *Macc.* iv. 35 Lysias seyngte the disconfityngte of his men and the manlynesse of the Jewes. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 170 The rest of his discomfited army flying headlong back again to Constantinople. 1877 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Makers Flor.* 255 The shamed and discomfited ambassadors .. went hastily away.

† **Discomfit, sb. Obs.** [f. *DISCOMFIT v.*] The act of discomfiting, or fact of being discomfited; undoing, defeat, rout, discomfiture.

1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 216 The Sterrys makyth many mewyngs in the coragis of mene, and of that comyth .. victories, and dyscomfites. c 1425 *Engl. Cong. Irel.* (E. E. T. S.) 30 The other weneden that thay departed yn dyscomfite. 1593 *SHAKES.* 2 *Hen. VI.* v. i. 86 Vncurable discomfite Reignes in the hearts of all. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 469 Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive Such a discomfit, as shall quite despoil him Of all these boasted Trophies won on me. 1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II. 314 'Twere slight to boast The foul discomfit of that felon boat.

**Discomfit, obs. pa. pple. of *DISCOMFIT v.***

See in the verb.

**Discomfiter.** Also 6 *Sc.* discomfatur. [In early use a. OF. *desconfiture* (in Godef.); in later, f. *DISCOMFIT v.* + *-ER 1*.] One who or that which discomfites.

1528 *LYNDESAY Drewe* 569 The Martyris war as nobyll stalwart Knychtis,—Discomfaturis of creuell battellis thre, The fiesche, the world, the feind. 1820 *MILMAN Fall Jerusalem* (1821) 89 What birth So meet and fitting for the great Discomfiter? 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Apr. 571/1 The discomfiter of Mr. Chamberlain.

**Disconfiture** (disk'mfitiur). Forms: 4 *desconfiture*, 5 *-oomfiture*, 4- *dis-*. See also the shortened *SCOMFITURE*. [a. OF. *desconfiture* rout, defeat (12th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), F. *deconfiture*, = Pr. *desconfitura*, Oit. *sconfitura*, med.L. *disconfectura*, f. *disconficere* to rout, overthrow (Du Cange): see *DISCOMFIT* and *-URE*.] The action of discomfiting, or fact of being discomfited.

1. Complete defeat in battle, overthrow, rout.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12912 Modded ne myghte in bataille dure But euere was at desconfiture. c 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) xiii. 56 When he come fra be desconfiture of his enimys. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A. i.* viii. 20 After the desconfiture Hanybal dyde doo serche the field. 1560 *ROLAND Cr.* *Venus* ii. 234 Of Italie siclik disconfiteur. 1591 *SHAKES.* 1 *Hen. VI.* i. 1. 59 Sad tidings bring I .. Of losse, of slaughter, and disconfiture. 1777 *ROBERTSON Hist. Amer.* (1778) II. v. 84 A few days after the disconfiture of Narvaez, a courier arrived. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* I. 561 What army commanded by a debating club ever escaped disconfiture and disgrace?

2. *gen. a.* Defeat, overthrow, or frustration of plans or hopes; utter disappointment. b. Complete disconcertment or putting to confusion.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 326 For in this worlde nys Creature Wakyng in moore disconfiture pane I. 1513 *BRADSHAW St. Werburge* i. 2140 Yet after all heunyesse, penaunce, and dysconfiture, She reioysed in soule. 1675 *Art Contentm.* x. v. 231 That accursed thing which has caused our disconfiture. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 79 To rely upon promises .. would end in regret and disconfiture. 1885 *DUNKLEY in Mauch. Exam.* 23 Mar. 6/1 A ripple of laughter follows the disconfiture of his questioner.

† 3. Physical damage or injury. *Obs. rare.*  
1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Drinner* A iiij b, If thy lungs have tane disconfiture By sle assault of Rume.

**Discomfort** (disk'mfart), *sb.* Forms: see *COMFORT*. [ME. *discomfort*, a. OF. *desconfort* (12th c. in *Littre*), mod.F. *déconfort*, *vbl. sb.* from *desconforter* to *DISCOMFORT*. Cf. also *DIS- 9*.]

† 1. Undoing or loss of courage; discouragement, disheartening. *Obs.*  
1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xl. 488 Ofstias of ane vord may riss



Discomfort and tynsall with all. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 168 The tothir Scottis. For discomfort to leiff the feild was boun. 1496 *Dines & Pamp.* (W. de W.) vi. xviii. 264/1 More discomfort it is to an oost yf they see theyr cheftayne flee . . . and more comfort to the ennies. 1514 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 20 § 2 To the great discomfort and fere of your true officers. 1551 *CROWLEY Pleas. & Payne* 81 Wyth spytfull wordis of discomfort.

† 2. Absence or deprivation of comfort or gladness; desolation, distress, grief, sorrow, annoyance. *Obs.* (exc. as in 3).

1384 *Wyclif Matt.* xxiv. 15 The abhominacion of discomfort, that is seid of Danyel, the prophete. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) i. iii. 4 This gresly ghost also bygan to cryen, wherof I was ful gretely annoyed and in ful hyge discomfort. 1509 *More Conf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1144/1 So is the discomfort of that persone desperate, that desyreth not his owne comfort. 1577 *B. Gooch Heresbach's Husb.* iii. (1586) 150 For swine . . . ate not only their owne, but young children . . . to the pittiful discomfort of the parent. 1606 *SHAKS. Ant. & Cl.* iv. iii. 34 What meane you (Sir) To gie them this discomfort? Looke they weepe. a 1716 *SOUTH* (J.). In solitude there is not only discomfort but weakness also. 1847 *LONGF. Ev.* ii. i. 68 Thus did that poor soul wander in want and in cheerless discomfort.

† b. with *pl.* Something that causes distress; a trouble, grief. *Obs. or arch.* (exc. as in 3 b).

c 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 168 Here freendes sawe that it was no disport To romen by the see but discomfort. 1536 *Wriothesley Chron.* (1875) I. 33 Which was a great discomfort to all this realme. 1564 *I. S. (Stille)*, Truth tried: very comfortable to the faithful, but a discomfort to the enemies of God. 1850 *Tennyson Elaine* 1066 This discomfort he hath done the house.

3. Now in weakened sense: The condition of being uncomfortable; uneasiness (of mind or body): cf. *COMFORT* *sb.* 6, *COMFORTABLE* *a.* 7, 10. 1841 *LANE Arb. Nls.* I. 85, I will cure thee without any discomfort to thy person. 1845 *A. COMBE Physiol. Digestion* (ed. 4) 205 The great discomfort which attends the subsequent indigestion of a heavy dinner. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* III. 255 The Scots . . . began to find that independence had its discomfort as well as its dignity. 1861 *SIR B. BRODIE Psychol. Inq.* III. iv. 126 The excitement produced by the cigar is followed by a feeling of discomfort.

b. with *pl.* Something that makes one uncomfortable; an inconvenience, hardship. (Cf. *COMFORT* *sb.* 7.)

1841 *JAMES Brigandi*, The inconveniences and discomforts which those beautiful days of the south sometimes bring. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 485 The troops who had gone on shore had many discomforts to endure. 1885 *E. GARRETT At Any Cost* i. 10 Mrs. Sinclair was one of those who instinctively avoid all avoidable discomforts.

† Formerly, like the *vb.*, confused with *DISCOMFIT* *sb.*

1580 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesie* i. xxiv. (Arb.) 62 Ouerthrowes and discomforts in battell.

**Discomfort** (disk'omfāt'), *v.* Also 4-6 *dys-*, *-con-*: *cf.* *COMFORT*. [*ME. discomfort, descomfōrt*, *a.* OF. *descomfōrt-er* (12th c. in *Littre*), mod. F. *descomfōrtier*, *f. des-*, *DIS-* 4 + *conforter* *COMFORT* *v.*; cf. *It. discomfōrtare*.]

† 1. *trans.* To deprive of courage or strength of mind; to discourage, dishearten, dismay. *Obs.*

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 70 Discomfort to þing be, so faire happe neuer þou fond. c 1340 *Cursor M.* 15543 (Fairf.) Loke 30 þu discomfōrt (earlier texts misusing) noht. 1503-4 *Act 10 Hen. VI.* c. 28 Preamb., The seid sueturs . . . discomforted & in dyspayre of expedition of theer suetes. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. & Cr.* v. x. 10 My Lord, you doe discomfort all the Hoste. a 1677 *MANTON True Circumcision* Wks. 1871 II. 39 The mind . . . which is naturally discomforted and weakened . . . is mightily revived and encouraged with these glad tidings. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Discomfort* . . . to afflict, cast down, or put out of Heart.

† 2. To deprive of comfort or gladness; to distress, grieve, sadden; to render disconsolate or sorrowful. *Obs. or arch.* (exc. as in 3).

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) i. iii. 4 The syght of some thynges that I sawe gladly moche my herte and the syght of somme other thynges dyscomfōrted me hugely. c 1480 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* xxviii. 590 Ye doo not well for to make soo grette sorowe, nor to dyscomfōrt yourself so moche as ye doo. a 1533 *Ld. BERNERS Huon* xlvii. 159 She was ryght sorrowful and sore dyscomfōrted. 1608 *NORRIS Pract. Dile.* IV. 109 Is not every Man concern'd to provide that neither the Desire of Life may imbitter his Death, nor the Fear of Death discomfort his Life? 1845 *T. W. CORR Puritanism* 386 The man who went to discomfort Abp. Laud in his imprisonment. 1883 *ROSSETTI Ball. & Son.*, *Rose Mary*, Long it was ere she raised her head And rose up all discomforted.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To distress oneself, grieve. *Obs. rare.*

1554-9 in *Songs & Ball.*, *Philip & Mary* (1860) 3 O why should we be . . . sad? Or for to dyscomfort what thyng should us compell?

3. Now in weakened sense: To make uncomfortable or uneasy (mentally or physically).

1856 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xix. § 27 He is careless . . . nor feels discomforted, though his walls should be full of fissures like the rocks. 1859 *THACKERAY Virgin*, (1879) I. 296 Mr. Wolfe looked very much discomforted. 1893 *Q. (COUCH) Delectable Duchy* 37 The Registrar . . . was discomforted by a pair of tight boots. *Mod.* Does the want of the cushion discomfort you?

† Formerly often confused with or used for *DISCOMFIT* *vb.*, *q.v.*

1384 *Wyclif Matt.* xii. 25 Ecce kyngdam departid ageins hym self, shal be desolat, or discomfōrtid. 1403 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* L iiij. He allone discomforted and ouercame

thre thousand perones. 1506 *J. NORDEN Pragm. Pictie* (1847) 102 When the wicked shall fall and be utterly discomforted. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turke* 1638:288 The Turkes discomforted with the inuincible courage of these old soldiers . . . betooke themselves to flight. 1608 *Crt. & Times* Chas. I (1848) I. 410 The news . . . almost discomforted our hopes.

Hence *Discomforted ppl. a.*, *Discomforting* *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl. a.*; *Discomfortedly*, *Discomfortingly* *adv.*

1297 *R. GLOUC.* (1724) 212 þo be Romeyns were wyþ out cheif, dyscomforted hit were. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* III. 193 For throw mekill discomforting Men fallis off into dyspayng. c 1400 *Melayne* 240 The Sarazen slewe oure cristyn knyghte, It was dyscomfōrthyng. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) I. ij, The bitter teares of the discomforted Quene. 1767 *William of Normandy* I. 114 Amid the unavailing sorrows of a now discomforted people. 1857 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* II. 418 A most discomforting knowledge of the consequences which had ensued. 1873 *MISS BROUGHTON Nancy* III. 64, I snubbed and discomforted put them in my own breast. 1891 *G. MEREDITH One of our Cong.* II. i. 13 Involuntarily, discomfortingly.

**Discomfortable** (disk'omfāt'āb'l'), *a.* [*a.* OF. *descomfōrtable* (in *Godef.*); *f.* *descomfōrtier*: see *DISCOMFORT* *v.* and *COMFORTABLE*.]

1. Causing discouragement, distress, grief, or annoyance; destroying, or tending to destroy, comfort or happiness. *Obs. or arch.* (exc. as in 2).

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xx. 68 Nothing agreeable . . . hit is to me but ful discomfortable. 1535 *COVERDALE Eclues.* xviii. 15 Speake no discomfortable wordes. a 1572 *KNOX Hist. Ref. Wks.* (1846) I. 375 We hard nothing of him bot threatening and discomfortable wordis. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II.* iii. ii. 36 Discomfortable cousin I knowest thou not, [etc.]. 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy.* (1810) III. 349 As ioyfull to me, as discomfortable to them. 1655 *DIGGES Compl. Ambass.* 374 She said she would write a few wordes to you . . . which I prayed her might not be discomfortable. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* xliii. (1862) 345 He breaks the silence . . . but it is with an answer more discomfortable than was even the silence itself. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Nov. 543/1 Lord Salisbury's perhaps discomfortable remarks.

† b. Marked by absence of comfort or happiness; comfortless, miserable. *Obs.*

1590 *More Conf. agst. Trib.* ii. Wks. 1180/1 The nyght is, of the nature self, dyscomfōrtable & ful of feare. 1586 *BRIGHT Melanch.* xvii. 103 The body thus possessed with the discomfortable darknes of melancholie. 1622 *DONNE Serm.* cxix. V. 117 Though it be the discomfortablest thing in the world, not to have known Christ.

2. Wanting in material comfort or convenience; causing physical discomfort or uneasiness; positively uncomfortable, comfortless.

1607 *DEKKER Northw. Hoe* i. Wks. 1873 III. 17 Lodge me in some discomfortable vault Where neither Sun nor Moone may touch my sight. 1614 *RALEIGH Hist. World* II. 224 Neither could Moses forget the length of the way through those discomfortable Desarts. 1854 *HAWTHORNE Eng. Note Bks.* (1883) II. 208 Of all discomfortable places, I am inclined to reckon Aldershot Camp the most so. 1888 *STEVENSON in Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 254 Pacing to and fro in his discomfortable house.

3. Characterized by, or in a state of, discomfort or uneasiness; uncomfortable, uneasy.

1844 *KINGLAKE Eothen* (1847) 157, I never saw . . . in the most horribly stuffy ball room such a discomfortable collection of human beings.

† 4. Not to be comforted; disconsolate, inconsolable. *Obs. rare.*

1535 *COVERDALE Tobit* x. 4 She wepte with discomfortable teares. [*WYCL.*, *vnmremediab.* *teris*.]

Hence *Discomfortableness*; *Discomfortably* *adv.*

1580 *SIDNEY Arcadia* (1622) 317 A death where the maner could bee no comfort to the discomfortableness of the matter. 1585 *ABP. SANDYS Serm.* (1841) 360 Weary of the discomfortableness of the night. 1619 *W. SCLATER Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 435 Thy conscience must . . . inferre the conclusion discomfortably. 1653 *J. BAMFIELD in Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 29 [They] speake very discomfortably of it. 1773 *MISS BROUGHTON Nancy* III. 105 'How can I tell?' reply I, discomfortably.

**Discomforter**. [*f.* *DISCOMFORT* *v.* + *-ER* 1. Cf. OF. *descomfōrtier*.] One who discomforts, discourages, or distresses.

1628 *EARLE Microcosm.*, *Plodding Student* (Arb.) 72 Hee is a great discomforter of young Students. 1653 *BOGAN Mirth Chr. Life* 80 Thus will Christians comfort themselves, let their discomforters say what they will.

† **Discomforture**. *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *DISCOMFORT* *v.*: cf. *discomfūture*.] Discomfort, distress.

1559 *Primer in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 92 My heart is almost like to brast, so great is my discomforture.

**Discommend** (disk'omēnd'), *v.* [*f.* *DIS-* 6 + *COMMEND*: cf. OF. *descommānder* (13th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*).]

1. *trans.* To find fault with, express disapprobation of: the opposite of *COMMEND* (sense 3).

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vi. clvi. 145 In hym was no thyng to be dyscommēdyd, bot that he helde his daughter so longe vnmarrayed. 1509 *BARELAY Ship Polys* (1570) 122, I shall . . . Lawde iust and good, and the euill discommēde. 1557 *NORTH tr. Gueuere's Diall of Princes* 90/2, I do discommēd, that the women should goe gadding a broode in visitation. a 1639 *W. WHATELEY Prototypes* I. iv. (1640) 31 The Lord bids men goe and learne of the Pismire, and discommēds idleness. 1676 *SHADWELL Virtuoso* IV, I cannot abide the sight of her since she discommēded these, my dear. 1860 *PATMORE Faithful for ever* i. 49 Who else shall discommēd her choice?

*abol.* 1833 *BROME Novella* III. Wks. 1873 I. 136 It is the chapmans rule to discommēd. 1737 *STACKHOUSE Hist.*

*Bible* (1767) IV. vii. iv. 519 The author neither commends nor discommēds.

2. To speak of dissuasively; the opposite of *RECOMMEND* (cf. *COMMEND* 2).

1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* ii. vii. 23 The iuyce of oranges eaten with Sugar in a hotte fever is not to be dyscommēded. 1621 *BARTON Anat. Med.* i. ii. ii. 1, *Savannah* discommēds Goats flesh. 1879 *MACFARREN Counters.* (ed. 2) iii. 7 Their use . . . is discommēded to students.

3. To cause (anything) to be unfavourably viewed or received. ? *Obs.*

1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 131 The manners of the childe at the first are to be looked to that nothing discommēd the minde. a 1659 *BOGAN in Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. xxiii. 1 Only privative defects discommēd a thing.

Hence *Discommēded ppl. a.*; *Discommēding* *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also *Discommēnder*, one who discommēds.

1544 *BALE Chron. Sir J. Oldestall in Harl. Misc.* (Mali.) I. 249 Wyth no small discommēdings of some princes. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* 1. (1625) 128 To the intent hee may . . . be instructed in the vilenesse and discommēded parts of the same. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Vituperare*, a dispraiser, discommēder. 1678 *DRYDEN All for Love* Pref., No part of a poem is worth our discommēding, where the whole is insipid. 1702 *S. PARKER tr. De Finibus* 192 Having something in them Discommēding and Unacceptable. 1755 *JOHNSON*, *Discommēder*, one that discommēds; a dispraiser.

**Discommendable** (disk'omēndāb'l'), *a.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-ABLE*.]

1. To be discommēded; worthy of censure.

1527 *ANDREW Brunsyughe's Distyll. Waters* Prol., It is not dyscommēdable for a man of more base lernynge to put to his helping hande. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abuses* i. To Rdr. p. xii, It is an exercise althether discommēdable and vnlawfull. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* 201 Splendid apparel, counterfeit crisped haire is more discomfortable then the nakednesse of these Barbarians. 1711 *W. KING tr. Nauade's Ref. Politic* ii. 62 An act very discommēdable and shameful. 1737 *STACKHOUSE Hist. Bible* (1767) IV. vii. iv. 517 The motives . . . are not discommēdable. 1833 *LAMB Elia* Ser. II. *Poor Rel.*, In a vein of no discommēdable vanity.

† 2. Not to be recommended; to be represented dissuasively. *Obs.*

1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* ii. xiii. (1539) 31 b, To them, whiche use moche exercise, it is not discommēdable. 1655 *MOUFET & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 329 Rice is . . . discommēdable only in that it is over-binding. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Compt.* xviii. 644 The eating of flesh is not discommēdable, especially of Animals.

Hence † *Discommēdableness*; † *Discommēndably* *adv.* *Obs.*

1656 *W. D. tr. Comenius's Gate Lat. Unl.* § 663 Those that do discommēdably, reprove, rebuke, slight them. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Discommēdableness*, undeservingness of commendation.

**Discommendation** (disk'omēndā'fōn). [*n.* of action from *DISCOMMIT* *v.*] The action of discommēding; dispraise.

1573 *ABP. PARKER Corr.* 427 In whose discommendation . . . your honour once did write to me. 1599 *BRETTON Scholler & Souldiour* 25 Oh good Sir! speake not so in Discommendation of a Scholler. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) VI. lvi. 374, I had much rather have been in the company . . . than grubbing pens in my closet and all to get nothing but discommendation. 1837 *CARVELL Mirabeau Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 232 Let him come, under what discommendation he might, into any circle of men.

b. (with *a* and *pl.*) A special instance of this.

1580 *LUPTON Siviglia* 98 Truly the crab is a discommendation to the Pearce tree that bare it. 1677 *GILPIN Damonol.* (1867) 117 That rebuke, 'Mary hath chosen the better part', is only a comparative discommendation. 1841 *L. HUNT Seer* ii. (1864) 55 [We] hereby present the critics . . . with our hearty discommendations.

† **Discommisssion**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* *DIS-* 7 + *COMMISSION* *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of a commission.

1622 *Crt. & Times* Jas. I (1849) II. 287 All justices are like to be discommisssioned shortly, and a new choice made. 1641 *LAUD Hist. Acc. Chanceryship* 142 (L.), I shall . . . proceed to discommisssion your printer and suppress his press. 1659 *MILTON Rapt. Commw.* Wks. (1851) 401 For discommisssioning nine great Officers in the Army.

**Discommissee**: see *DIS-* 7.

† **Discommodable**, *a.* *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* *F. discommode* to inconvenience, *DISCOMMODATE* + *-ABLE*.] Disagreeable, annoying.

1579 *TWYNE Phisicke agst. Fort.* i. xxii. 29 a, The smel of womens oymntes is more discommodable then the odour of flowres.

† **Discommodate**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* *DIS-* 6 + *COMMODATE* *v.*, after *obs. F. discommode-er* (Cotgr.).]

*trans.* To put to inconvenience; to disturb, trouble; = next. Hence † *Discommodated ppl. a.*

1610 *Crt. & Times* Jas. I (1849) I. 119 After the sending away her stuff, which . . . will much discommodate her. 1620 *WOTTON in Reliq. Wotton.* (1672) 533 None . . . shall . . . discommodate, pillage . . . or trouble one another. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* i. ii. xv, These Wars did so drain and discommodate the King of Spain. 1649 *CROMWELL Lett.* 13 Aug. (Carlyle), Sir, I desire you not to discommodate yourself because of the money due to me.

**Discommode** (disk'omōd'), *v.* [*f.* *DIS-* 6 + *COMMODE* *v.*, after *obs. F. discommode*; see *prec.*] *trans.* To put to inconvenience or trouble; to incommode, inconvenience.

1721 *BAILEY*, *Discommode*, to incommode. 1753 *L. M. tr. Du Bosq's Accomplish'd Woman* II. 127 For fear of discommoding his curls. 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* I, It could not discommode you to receive any of his Grace's visitors or mine. 1830 *GALT Laverie* T. III. I (1849) 84 Finding



herself and the younger children discommoded in the boat. 1885 CHILD *Ballads* III. lxxviii. 235/a The hero comes out of his mound . . . to tell her how she discommoded him . . . every [tear] drop pierces, cold and bloody, to his breast.

Hence **Discommoded** *ppl. a.*, inconvenient.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 30 Apr., Half-smothered ejaculations of discommoded men.

† **Discommodiate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + COMMEDIATE, used by the same author.] = prec.

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Wars of Flanders* 59 To have fought the Enemy by discommodiating them.

† **Discommodious**, *a. Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + COMMODIOUS.] Causing trouble or inconvenience; inconvenient; disadvantageous, troublesome.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 44 The . . . distance of the towne from the parishes churches . . . is verie discommodious. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* IV. (1586) 179 b. The fixed, or standing Hives, bee discommodious, as which you can neither sell, nor remove. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 142 So discommodious is gluttonie to the proceedings of the Christians. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 154 A marriage . . . totally discommodious, distasteful, dishonest and pernicious to him. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 29.

b. as *sb.* = Discommodious quality, *rare.*

1583 B. GOOGE *Let. in N. & Q. Ser.* III. 242, I can very well away with the dyscommodious off the cuntry.

† **Discommodiously**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] Inconveniently.

1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 69 They had laine very discommodiously all the winter. 1638 MAYNE *Lucan* (1664) 81 Having . . . discommodiously washt.

† **Discommodiousness**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Discommodious quality; unsuitability, inconvenience; a disadvantage.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 24 The discommodiousness of the place, where was neither ground . . . to fly, nor yet any space for any long chase. 1637 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 90 We . . . begin to find those discommodiousnesses and incumbrances which before we never thought of. 1675 OGILBY *Brit.* 186 The Discommodiousness of the Harbor is a great Occasion of its not being well-frequented.

**Discommodity** (diskɒmpɒdɪti). [f. DIS- 9 + COMMODITY.]

1. The quality of being discommodious; unsuitableness, inconvenience, disadvantageousness.

1513 MORE *Rich. III* in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 798 He had declared the discommodity of discord, and the commodity of concord. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 147 b. Of the discommodity of Essex Cheese, our . . . John Haywood . . . meerly writeth. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1621) 1335 Nassuf excused himself . . . by reason of the discommodity of his health. 1718 PENN *Tracts* Wks. 1726 I. 688 The Reason of the Alteration of the Law, ought to be the Discommodity of continuing it. 1839 LAMB *Let.* (1888) 224 You go about, in rain or fine, at all hours, without discommodity.

2. (with *a* and *pl.*) A disadvantage, inconvenience, trouble.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. vi. These discommodities do happen by implacable wrath. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* II. (1682) 138 Patiently enduring all discommodities of Cold, Rain, and Hunger. 1662 PETTY *Taxes* 35 It would be a great discommodity to the Prince to take more than he needs. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat.* 476, I have thought of all the discommodities that may come unto me.

b. *concr.*

1879 JEVONS *Pol. Econ.* III. (1888) 58 As the noun *commodities* has been used . . . as a concrete term, so we may now convert *discommodity* into a concrete term, and speak of *discommodities* as substances or things which possess the quality of causing inconvenience or harm.

**Discommon** (diskɒmən), *v.* [f. DIS- 7, 8 + COMMON *sb.* and *a.*: cf. also COMMON *v.*]

† 1. *trans.* To cut off from the membership of a community; *spec. a.* to deprive of citizenship, disfranchise; *b.* to exclude from church fellowship, excommunicate. *Obs.*

1478 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 303 In opyn Court, the Mayer and bayliffes . . . declared the said persones nott discommoned nor disfranchised. 1588 BP. ANDREWES *Ninety-six Sermons* (1843) V. 41 Every man doeth what in him lieth to discommon communities. 1600 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* VII. Wks. 1845 II. 491 What though a man being severed by excommunication from the Church, be not thereby deprived of freedom in the city; nor being there discommoned, is thereby forthwith . . . excluded from the Church? 1650-3 tr. *Hales' Dissert. de Pace in Phenix* (1708) II. 382 We also ought to know the causes why we discommon any of the Citizens in that . . . Commonwealth. 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 230 Ground to dis-common, or disfranchise a reputed member.

c. *fig.* To exclude, banish.

1586 *Praise of Mus.* 77 By a commission onely of Sic volumus, Sic iubeamus, to discommon that which is the principall [music].

2. In the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge: To deprive (a tradesman) of the privilege of dealing with the undergraduates.

1530 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 80 The hedds of the Unversite . . . dyscommenynd hym, and commaunded all the mansebylls, cooks, and all others of the Unversite that they shulde nother bye nor sell w<sup>th</sup> hym. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* III. vi. § 39 A civil penalty (equivalent to the Universities discommoning a Townsman in Cambridge). 1762 *Genil. Mag.* 91 An action depending in the vice-chancellor's court at Oxford against a tradesman of that place was determined, when the defendant was publicly discommoned. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 173, I had been posted up by the marshal on the buttery hatch of every College of my University after the manner of discommoned pastry-cooks.

b. To deprive of commons; = DISCOMMONS 1.

1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 167, I was instantly expelled college, discommoned.

3. a. To deprive of the right of common; to exclude from pasturing on a common: see COMMON *sb.* 1, 5, 6. Also *fig.* b. To deprive of the character of a common; to inclose (common land).

1597-8 BP. HALL *Sat. v.* III. 72 Whiles thou discommonest thy neighbour's kine, And warn'st that none feed in thy field. 1828 WEBSTER, *Dis-common*, to appropriate common land; to separate and inclose common. *Cowel.* 1865 LOWELL *New Eng. Two C. Ago Prose* Wks. 1890 II. 76 To develop the latent possibilities of English law and English character, by clearing away the fences by which the abuse of the one was gradually discommoning the other from the broad fields of natural right.

**Discommonize**, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + COMMONIZE *v.* (or COMMON *sb.* + -IZE).] = DISCOMMON 2.

1886 H. V. BARNETT in *Hornet* 150 Slippery's discommonized, and the proctors are down on the Three Crows. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Apr. 7/a The boat-builder who lends out a boat to an undergraduate who prevails on him to omit his name from the list might, if detected, be for ever discommonised.

**Discommons** (diskɒpmənz), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 + a + COMMONS *sb. pl.*, 3, 4.] Hence DISCOMMONSED *ppl. a.*, DISCOMMONSING *vbl. sb.*

1. *trans.* To deprive of commons in a college.

1556 F. E. PAGET *Owllet Owlst.* 112 The world that could be ruled by being discommonised, imposed, rusticated, expelled, lay at his mercy. 1881 SAINTSBURY *Dryden* I. 6 On July 19th, 1652 . . . he was discommonised and gated for a fortnight for disobedience and contumacy. 1881 *Pall Mall Budget* 4 Nov. 20 Like a great school where a lecture, an imposition, a discommoning, a gentle personal castigation, or . . . expulsion were the only punishments in use. 1894 *Astley 50 Years' Sport* I. 34, I was discommonised for keeping a dog contrary to the statutes.

2. = DISCOMMON 2.

1852 BRISTED 5 *Years in Eng. Univ.* (ed. 2) 81 note, The owners [of lodging-houses] being solemnly bound to report all their lodgers who stay out at night, under pain of being 'discommoned'. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* I. (1880) 6 To keep all discommoned tradesmen . . . and bad characters generally, out of the college.

† **Discommonwealth**, *v. nonce-wd.* [DIS- 7 c.] *trans.* To cut off from the commonwealth or state. Hence † **Discommonwealthing** *vbl. sb.*

1647 *Ward Simp. Cobler* 47 The divell himselfe . . . as he is a creature, hee fears decreation, as an Angell dehomination; as a Prince discommonwealthings.

**Discommune** (diskɒpmi:n), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + COMMUNE *v.*, or DIS- 7 + a + COMMUNE *sb.*] Hence DISCOMMONED *ppl. a.*, DISCOMMONING *vbl. sb.*

† 1. *trans.* To cut off or exclude from communion, fellowship, or association. *Obs.*

1590 D. ANDREWS in *Greenwood Collect. Sclaund. Art.* Eij, The other was a ciuile discommuning. 1618 *Hales Gold. Rem.* (1688) 424 By suspending, discommuning, by expelling them from their Churches, etc. 1647 FULLER *Good Th. in Worse T.* (1841) 130 Must I be discommuned from my husband's devotion? 1650 GAUDEN *Tears of Ch.* 409 When they have disputed, and discommuned, and unchurched, and unchristened one another.

2. = DISCOMMON *v.* 2.

1677 *Wood Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 383 Brickland, a discommuned cobler. 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* II. 507 He . . . did expel the said Dobson, and discommune for ever the Book-seller called Edward Thorne. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 98 Mr. Ryley was one of the Persons discommuned, which he attributes chiefly to Dr. Sacheverell. 1852 *Queen's Bench Rep.* XVIII. 650 The said Vice-Chancellor and certain Heads of Colleges . . . pronounced the plaintiff to be discommuned until the end of next term.

† **Discommunion**, *Obs.* [DIS- 9: cf. prec.] Exclusion from communion or fellowship.

1590 T. SPERIN in *Confer.* II. 20 The Bishop his excommunication is but a Ciuile discommunion. 1660 GAUDEN *Brownrig* 163 Dough-baked Protestants, that are afraid to own their discommunion and distance from the Church politick, or Court of Rome.

**Discommunity** (diskɒmi:ni:ti), *rare-1.* [f. DIS- 9 + COMMUNITY.] Absence of community; the quality of not having something in common.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* (1888) II. xiv. 253 Dissimilarity of embryonic development does not prove discommunity of descent.

**Discommonerula**, **Discommonorula**: see DISCO-

**Discommonied**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [pa.

*ppl. of \*discompany vb.*, ad. OF. *descompaignier*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *compaignier* to COMPANY.] Destitute of company, unaccompanied.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. v. If shee bee alone, now; and discommonied. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 13 [His] step-mother . . . murdered him, coming to her house, estrayed, in hunting, and discommonied.

**Discompanion**, *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of companionship.

1893 G. MACDONALD *Donal Grant* I. xxiv. 254 A youth, fresh from college and suddenly discompanioned at home.

† **Discompensate**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DIS- 6 + COMPENSATE *v.*] *trans.* To do the reverse of compensating; to counterbalance in the way of loss instead of gain.

1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1718) 21 It will not suffice to discompensate the Benefit.

† **Discomplexion**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 7 d.] *trans.* To spoil the complexion or aspect-of; to render unsightly, disfigure, deface.

1625 SHIRLEY *Coronat.* I. i. His band may be disordered . . . his rich cloaths be discomplexioned With blood. *Ibid.* IV. iii.

Can a sorrow enter but upon thy garment, Or discomplexion thy attire?

**Discompliance**, *rare-1.* [f. DIS- 9 + COMPLIANCE.] Refusal to comply, non-compliance.

1664 *Pepys Diary* 23 July, A compliance will discommend me to Mr. Coventry, and a discompliance to my Lord Chancellor.

**Discompose** (diskɒmpəʊz), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + COMPOSE *v.* The Caxton instance, in sense 1, stands alone in time, and prob. represents an OF. \**descomposer* = F. *décomposer*.]

1. *trans.* To destroy or disturb the composure or calmness of; to ruffle, agitate, disquiet: *a.* (persons, or their minds, feelings, etc.).

1493 CAXTON *Cato* I. ij b. Thou oughtest not to wepe ne to discompose the when thou lovest the rychesses and temporalle goodes of this world. 1645 BP. HALL *Remed. Discontents* 6 Prosperity may discompose us, as vvel as an adverse condition. 1665 GLANVILLE *Scepis Sci.* 168 Every opposition of our espous'd opinions . . . discomposeth the minds serenity. 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* I. 168 Better for Us, perhaps, it might appear, That never passion discompos'd the mind. 1765 WALPOLE *Cas. Otranto* IV. (1798) 65 Discompose not yourself for the glozing of a peasant's son. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* xlvii, Sol's bitter chiding had been the first thing to discompose her fortitude.

b. (things, as the sea, the air).

1646 J. HALL *Poems* 65 That breath of thine can onely raise New stormes and discompose the Seas. 1661 COWLEY *Disc. Govt.* O. Cromwell Wks. 1710 II. 626 No Wind . . . the Air to discompose. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 300 Not a breath of wind discomposed the surface of the water.

2. To disturb the order or arrangement of; to throw into confusion; to disarrange, disorder, unsettle. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Discomporre*, to vnframe, to discompose. 1649 CROMWELL *Let.* 19 July, Sir, discompose not your thoughts or estate for what you are to pay me. 1667 MILTON *P. L. v.* 10 So much the more His [Adam's] wonder was to find, unwaik'd Eve With Tresses discompos'd, and glowing Cheek As through unquiet rest. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 104 This Species [of red ants] is . . . the most daring and venomous, as Experience will teach any that presume to discompose their Settlements. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) II. 2 Our whole body was discomposed and dispersed in an instant. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 357 These minutiae alter and discompose the characters of the citizens.

† b. To upset or disorder the health of; *pa. ppl.* indisposed, out of health. *Obs.*

1694 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1837) III. 404 The lord keeper on Sunday last fell backwards in his chamber and came with his head to the ground, which much discomposes him. 1708 HEARNE *Collect.* 16 Oct., Is much discomposed with a cold. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* (1718) 213 Being discomposed I was not with them.

† 3. To displace, discard. *Obs.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 242 (R.) Hee neuer put downe, or discomposed counsellor, or neare seruant, saue onely Stanley, the Lord Chamberlaine. 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* III. (1867) 133 It is recorded in the honour of our King Henry the Seventh, that he never discomposed favourite.

**Discomposed** (diskɒmpəʊzɪd, *poet. -zɪd*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Disordered, disturbed, agitated, disquieted: see the verb.

1625-8 tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* IV. (1688) 615 His unsettled and discomposed Countenance. 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 121 It is an absolute folly of a discomposed judgement. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Cong. Granada* II. i, I met Almanzor coming back from Court, But with a discompos'd and speedy Pace. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxxv, With a discomposed aspect and faltering voice.

Hence **Discomposedly** *adv.*; **Discompos'dness**, disturbedness, disquietude.

1627 DONNE *Serm.* xxii. 218 Their inordinatenesse thir discomposedenesse and fluctuation of passion. 1655-62 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1669) 356/2 David behaved himself discomposedly. 1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. Afflictions (R.), Sickness . . . is a time of distemper and discomposedenesse. 1881 MRS. C. FRAED *Policy & P.* II. 33 She rose discomposedly.

**Discomposes** (diskɒmpəʊzɪz), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That discomposes.

1694 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. v. 220 A man that is not in love with a fair lady . . . may have as true and perfect, though not as discomposing an idea of her face. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 385, I hope I have not one discomposing thing to say. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister* 92 A tall girl . . . took the dominie round the neck in a discomposing manner.

Hence **Discomposingly** *adv.*, in a way that discomposes or disturbs.

1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* III. xii. 247 Perfectly satisfactory, yet discomposingly violent appeals.

† **Discomposition**, *Obs.* [n. of action from DISCOMPOSE, after COMPOSITION.] The condition of being discomposed; disorder, discomposure.

1624 DONNE *Devotions* 8 (T.) O perplexed discomposition, O riddling distemper, O miserable condition of man! 1656 FINNETT *For. Ambass.* 63 He was . . . brought to the presence of his Majesty without discomposition of countenance.

† **Discomposture**, *Obs.* [ad. Sp. *descompostura* disorder (Minshew 1599), f. *descomponer* to discompose. Cf. *composture*.] = next.

1622 MABBE tr. *Alemán's Guzman D'Alf.* I. 76 Daraxa never gaue way by any discomposture or vnjoined behaviour, or any other occasion whatsoever. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 836 This is wrought . . . by the disordination and discomposture of the Tangible Parts.

**Discomposure** (diskɒmpəʊzɪtʃ), [f. DISCOMPOSE, after COMPOSURE.] The fact or condition of being discomposed.



## 1. Disorder, confusion, derangement. ? Obs.

1641 MILTON *Animado*. (1851) 223 The Prelates... which way soever they turne them, put all things into a foule discomposure. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. vii. 348 The Wonder and Miracle is ten times greater in the state of things as they now stand, than it would be in such a discomposure of Nature. 1756 BULLOCK in *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 402 Several pieces of minerals were dropped from the sides and roof, but all the shafts remained intire, without the least discomposure.

## † b. Derangement of health, indisposition. Obs.

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* II. i. (1845) 98 You left me free from any other discomposure than that which your leaving me is wont to give me. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 275 In cases of uterine discomposures. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* (1789) 110 Latrissa is often indisposed. Last Friday she was seized with her usual discomposures.

## † c. The condition of being taken to pieces; dismemberment. Obs.

1660 W. SECKER *Nonsuch Prof.* 73 We see more in the discomposure of a Watch then when its wheels are set together.

## 2. Disturbance of mind or feelings; agitation, perturbation. (Cf. COMPOSURE, sense 10.)

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 131 And he continued in this melancholic and discomposure of mind many days. 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1692) 66 Without any the least shew of Impatience or Discomposure of Spirit. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1749) IV. 305 Did I betray any Impatience of Speech or Action, any Discomposure? 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Peril* vi. His face was pale, his eyes red; and there was an air of discomposure about his whole person. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 471 A series of sermons was preached there by Popish divines, to the great discomposure of zealous churchmen.

## † 3. Want of harmony; disagreement, dissension. Obs. rare.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 73 How exquisite a symmetry... Omniscience doth... discover in the Scripture's method, in spite of those seeming discomposures that now puzzle me. 1673 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) II. 271, I was not there... because of the present discomposures between the scholars and townsmen.

## Discompt, obs. form of DISCOUNT.

## † Discomputation. Obs. [DIS- 9.] An erroneous reckoning.

1611 FLORIO, *Scomputo*, a discomputation.

## Discomycetous: see DISCO-

## † Disconceit, v. Obs. [f. DIS- 7 + CONCEIT sb.] trans. To deprive of the conceit or notion; to put (any one) out of the conceit (of something).

1640 J. DYKE *Worthy Commun.* 61 An over good conceit of a mans owne condition and estate... disconceits a man of the necessity of Christ.

## Hence † Disconceited ppl. a.; † Disconceitedness, the being out of conceit with something.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 114 An ill affectedness, and disconceitedness, both towards good people, and all godly and religious exercises.

† Disconcert, sb. Obs. rare. [f. DIS- 9 + CONCERT sb.: cf. It. *concerto*, for *disconcerto*, Sp. *desconcerto*, mod. l' *déconcert*.] Want of concert or concerted action; disunion, disagreement in action.

1668 TEMPLE *Let. to Ld. Arlington* Wks. 1732 II. 113 Avoid all Pretences... of France's breaking the Business... which I knew they would be strongly tempted to... by our Disconcert for their Defence. 1673 — *Observ. Netherl. Pref.* (Seager). The remainders of their state are... kept alive by neglect or disconcert of their enemies. 1839 POE *Masque Red Death* Wks. 1864 I. 341 The waltzers perforce ceased their evolutions; and there was a brief disconcert of the whole gay company.

Disconcert (disk'ns'it), v. [a. obs. F. *disconcert* (1611 Cotgr., *disconcert*, 'disordered, confused; set awry'), mod. F. *déconcert*, f. *dis-*, *dé-*, DIS- 4 + *concert* to CONCERT: cf. It. *disconcertare* 'to vntune' (Florio), Sp. *desconcertar* 'to disagree, to break a match, to set at variance' (Minsheu).]

## 1. trans. To put out of concert or harmonious action; to throw into confusion, disarrange, derange, spoil, frustrate; now esp. to disarrange or upset measures or plans concerted.

1689 A. LOVELL tr. *Bergerac's Com. Hist.* II. 134 The best Harmony of the four Qualities may be dissolved... and the loveliest Proportion of Organs disconcerted. 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub* xi. 128 Which a drop of film can wholly disconcert. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* V. II. 293 But an unforeseen accident disconcerted all his measures. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. 154 One of the four divisions... fell behind its time, and disconcerted the operations of the remainder. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 151 This scheme was... completely disconcerted by the course which the civil war took.

## † b. To disturb or displace in material position. Obs. rare.

1747 *Genll. Mag.* 102 His shatter'd leg being cut off, the bandage was disconcerted by the ship's motion.

## 2. To disturb the complacency or self-possession of; to confuse, ruffle, 'put out'.

1776 COLLIER tr. *Panegyric* 59 'Tis part of the Devil's business to disconcert our Mind, to ruffle our Humour, and blow us up to Rage and Passion. 1753 *Johnson's Rambler* No. 188 7 to He never... disconcerts a puny satirist with unexpected sarcasms. 1856 MRS. BROWNING *Ans. Leigh* III. 666 He would not disconcert or throw me out. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 482 Are you at all disconcerted, Cebes, at our friend's objection?

## Hence Disconcerting ppl. a., that disturbs self-possession or complacency.

1807 BARRETT *All the Talents* (ed. 9) 41 A hundred dis-

concerting measures mov'd. 1891 R. KIFLING *City Dreadf.* VI. 61 A stolid and disconcerting company is this ring of eyed monsters. 1892 *Athenaeum* 2 Apr. 434/2 Curious and disconcerting problems relating to human nature.

## Disconcerted (disk'ns'it), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Disturbed from self-possession; put to confusion; ruffled; 'put out'. Hence Disconcertedly adv.; Disconcertedness, the state of being put out.

1723 BLACKMORE *Hist. Conspiracy* Bijla. The Government was more disconcerted and embroil'd. 1752 A. MURPHY in *Gray's Inn Trm.* No. 6 2 Florio has an uneasy disconcerted Temper. 1752 MISS TALBOT *Let.* (1809) II. 80 It is very foolish to look disconcerted in the way I have seen you do... Whence is this disconcertedness? 1847 DICKENS *Haunted Man* (C. D. ed.) 210 Mr. Williams, standing behind the table, and browsing disconcertedly among the objects upon it. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* Epil. 8 Our singer For his truant string Feels with disconcerted finger.

## Disconcertion (disk'ns'itjən), [irreg. f. DISCONCERT v.; after etymological formations like insert, insertion.] The action of disconcerting, or the condition of being disconcerted; confusion.

(Disconcertion has the authority of Mr. Curran 'R.)

[Not in J. or Todd.] 1794 *St. Trials, Hamilton Rowan* (R.), If I could entertain a hope of finding refuge for the disconcertion of my mind in the perfect composure of yours.

1816 J. SCOTT *Vie. Paris* (ed. 5) 31 No embarrassment is conceivable; neither disconcertion nor anger takes place. 1881 MEM. G. THOMSON xii. 176 To his still greater disconcertion [he] was asked to make a speech.

Disconcertment (disk'ns'itment), [f. DISCONCERT v. + -MENT; perh. after F. *déconcertement*.] The action of disconcerting; the fact or condition of being disconcerted.

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* vii. 89 House-hunting, under the circumstances, becomes an office of constant surprise and disconcertment to the stranger. 1881 J. HAWTHORNE *Fort. Fool* I. vii. His disconcertment... seemed to show that there was more in the matter than had been suspected. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* May 2 His disconcertment is written... on his features.

## † Disconclude, v. Obs. [DIS- 6.]

1611 FLORIO, *Disconcludere*, to disconclude.

## Disconcoor: see DIS- 9.

## † Discondescend, v. Obs. [f. DIS- 6 + CONDESCEND v.] intr. To withdraw from condescension, consent, or compliance.

1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* I. (1599) 5 The king... satisfied him in the effect, but not in the manner, plainly declaring to Lodowyke that he did not discondescend from the first plot and resolution for the ambassadors.

## † Disconduce, v. Obs. [f. DIS- 6 + CONDUCE v.] intr. To be non-conductive to. Hence Disconducing ppl. a., non-conductive.

16... DOWNE *Serm.* xli. 408 Of things that conduce or disconduce to his glory. 1626 *Ibid.* lxxvii. 782 It were impertinent... and disconducting to our owne end to vex... the Pope.

## † Disconducive, a. Obs. rare. [f. DIS- 10 + CONDUCTIVE, after prec. vb.] Not conducive.

1819 SEAGER *Suppl. Johnson, Disconducive*, disadvantageous, obstructive, impeding, that makes against.

## Disconfeis, -fis, -feit, -fet, etc.: see DISCOM-

## † Disconfide, v. Obs. rare. [f. DIS- 6 + CONFIDE v.] intr. To do the reverse of confiding; to put no confidence or trust in.

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. viii. 50 Placing all my confidence in his Divine Majesty, and totally disconfiding in myself.

## † Disconfidence. Obs. rare. [f. DIS- 9 + CONFIDENCE, after prec. vb.] The opposite of confidence; distrust.

1621 BP. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 156 Iosephus doth not confidently say it: shew me any such confidence or confidence in Iosephus, and I yield vnto all the Lewes. 1799 tr. *Diderot's Nat. Son* II. 35 As I expected this timidity, or rather disconfidence, I had brought with me all your letters [etc.].

## † Disconfident, a. Obs. rare. Wanting in confidence. Hence † Disconfidently adv., without confidence.

1666 J. SERGEANT *Let. of Thanks* 74 To speak disconfidently and descendingly.

## Disconfiture, obs. form of DISCONFITURE.

## Disconford, obs. form of DISCONFORT.

Disconform, a. Sc. [f. DIS- 10 + CONFORM a., after L. *dis-similis*, etc.] Not conformable. In Sc. Law the opposite of CONFORM a.

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* 120 The forme and proving of exception be witness, is divers, and disconforme to the manner of the probation of the libell. 1890 *Scott. Leader* 29 Jan. 4 That they were 'disconform' to the spirit of the Improvement Act. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 188/2 It was seen conclusively that the wheat was disconform to sample.

## † Disconform, v. Obs. [f. DIS- 6 + CONFORM v.] intr. To do the opposite of conforming; to disagree or differ in practice. Const. to, from.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* I. (1692) 212 (D.) That they do it only out of crossness to disconform to your practise. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1690) 86 Thy Pardon my sweet Saint I implore, My soul ne're disconform'd from thine before.

## † Disconformable, a. Obs. [f. DIS- 10 + CONFORMABLE.] The reverse of conformable; unconformable; disagreeing. Const. from, to.

1603 JAS. I in *Contn. Stow's Chron.* (1615) 842/1 As long as they are disconformable in religion from vs, they cannot

be but halfe my Subjects. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Freud.* vi. 232 Always disconformable to himself, doing what he would not, and not doing what he would and should. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 329 By means disconformable to the uniform course of nature.

Disconformity (disk'nf'ormiti), [f. DIS- 9 + CONFORMITY: cf. Sp. *desconformidad* disagreement; also DISCONFORM a.] The opposite of conformity or practical agreement; nonconformity.

1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* II. xlvii. 178 The Cardinals... were seuteente, whose disconformity continued the seat voyd almost three yeeres. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scott.* I. (1677) 13 He thus excuses his disconformity with Rome in the keeping of Easter. a 1680 J. CORBET *Free Actions* II. xvi. (1683) 24 [It] hath necessarily, in the manner of it, a disconformity to Gods Law. 1793 *Trial Fyne Palmer* 16 As to the disconformity in the copy of the Indictment. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* I. II. v. 186 Practices... forced into a disconformity with their ancient institutions. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. vi. § 1 Conformity or disconformity to usage or convention.

## Disconfort, -fyte, obs. ff. DISCOMFORT, -FIT.

## Discongruity. ? Obs. [f. DIS- 9 + CONGRUITY.] The quality of being 'incongruous'; absence of congruity; disagreement, inconsistency; incongruity.

1644 BP. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 42 Upon Erasmus' bare word who savoured some discongruity of style. 1645 — *App. Caesar* II. vi. 163 That much discongruity betwixt Him and us. 1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. vi. 118 The intrinsic discongruity of the one to the other. 1728 EARBERRY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 80 The Soul forms its absolute Judgment upon them in itself, by a Congruity and Discongruity with its own Nature. a 1806 BP. WORSLEY *Serm.* II. 117 Internal perceptions of moral fitnesses and discongruities.

## † Discongruous, a. Obs. rare. [f. DIS- 10 + CONGRUOUS.] Wanting in congruity; incongruous; disagreeing.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. v. 673 Discongruous forms.

## Disconjure, v. rare. [f. DIS- 6 + CONJURE v.] trans. † a. ? To disenchant. Obs. b. To deprive of the power of conjuring.

1651 HOWELL *Venice* 191 Ravenous Birds such as these are, who stand about me now, to disconjure me with their hideous noise. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. i. Necker (returns) to the *Cil-de-Bœuf*, with the character of a disconjured conjuror there,—fit only for dismissal.

## Disconnect (disk'ne-kt), v. [f. DIS- 6 + CONNECT v.]

## 1. trans. To sever the connexion of or between; to disjoin, disunite, separate. Const. with, from.

1770 BURKE *Pret. Discont.* 50 It is not easy to foresee, what effect would be, of disconnecting with Parliament the greatest part of those who hold civil employments. 1792 — *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe* Wks. VI. 317 The Episcopal Church of England, before the Reformation, connected with the See of Rome, since then, disconnected and protesting against some of her doctrines, and against the whole of her authority. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 224 It was impossible to disconnect him with old clothes and oranges. 1854 G. B. RICHARDSON *Univ. Code* v. 7591 After your screw propeller. 1892 *Law Times* Rep. LXXVII. 210/1 To disconnect the drains of the defendants from the sewer.

## 2. To separate into disconnected or detached parts. Obs. exc. in pa. ppl.: see DISCONNECTED 2.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* (R.), Thus the commonwealth itself would... crumble away, be disconnected into the dust and powder of individuality. 1810 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* V. 611 They shall not induce me to disconnect my army.

## Disconnect, ppl. a. rare. [short for next: cf. CONNECT ppl. a.] = DISCONNECTED.

1839 BAILEY *Fictus* xx. (1848) 254 In shadowy glimpses, disconnect The story, flowerlike, closes thus its leaves.

## Disconnected (disk'ne-kted), ppl. a. [f. DISCONNECT v. + -ED 1: but in sense usually privative of CONNECTED.]

## 1. Having no connexion (with something else, or with each other); detached (from); uncon-nected, separate.

1783 BLAIR *Lect. Rhet.* xv. (Seager), An allegory... may be allowed to stand more disconnected with the literal meaning. 1799 HAN. MORE *Fem. Educ.* (ed. 4) I. 177 The chronology being reduced to disconnected dates, instead of presenting an unbroken series. 1821 *Westm. Rev.* XIV. 51 An inland sea, totally disconnected from the ocean. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Aug. 205/2 One [paper] wholly disconnected with the county. 1879 D. M. WALLACE *Australas.* II. 19 The elevations consisting more frequently of low disconnected hills.

## b. Without family connexions; not well-connected.

1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xvi. A Governess, disconnected, poor, and plain.

## 2. Destitute of connexion between its parts; incoherent. (Also transf. of a speaker or writer.)

1870 *Daily News* 10 Oct. The plot is complicated and disconnected. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind.* (1886) 157 He [a lecturer] was disconnected.

## Hence Disconnectedly adv., in a disconnected manner; Disconnectedness, the quality of being disconnected.

1864 *Athenaeum* No. 1920. 215/3 Accomplished disconnectedly during growth. 1874 *Daily News* 26 June 2/1 A roar of 'Divide!' arose, which completely drowned his voice and lent an appearance of disconnectedness to the general tenor of his remarks. 1881 S. COLVIN *Londor* v. 100 It was thus an essential habit of Landor's mind... to think in fragments and disconnectedly. 1885 *Athenaeum* 23 May 660/3 The style reminds us throughout of that of Miss Thackeray... by reason of its occasional disconnectedness.



**Disconnecter**, -or (disk'ne-ktər). [f. DISCONNECT v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which disconnects; an apparatus or device for disconnecting.  
 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 59/1 Sewer Disconnectors.

**Disconnec'tive**, a. [f. DISCONNECT v., after connective.] Having the function of disconnecting; disjunctive. Hence **Disconnec'tiveness**.

1844 J. GILCHRIST *Etym. Interpr.* 104 *Either... and Neither... are disconnec'tive*. 1870 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms*. *Aberration*, Syn. Desultoriness, Disconnec'tiveness, Inconsecutiveness.

**Disconnexion**, -nection (disk'ne-k'ʃən). [f. DIS- 9 + CONNEXION, after DISCONNECT v.]

The action of disconnecting (*rare*); the fact or condition of being disconnected or unconnected; undoing of connexion; separation, detachment; disunion. (Const. *from, between*.)

1735 FRANKLIN *True Happiness* Wks. 1887 I. 423 We shall soon see the disconnection between that and true, solid happiness. 1769 BURKE *Pres. St. Nat. Wks.* II. 193 A spirit of disconnection, of distrust, and of treachery among public men. 1846 TRENCH *Mirac.* xxix. (1862) 416 The power was most truly his own, not indeed in disconnection from the Father. 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* iv. 61 An awkward harmonic disconnection between the 6th and 7th of the Scale. 1894 *Times* 23 July 6/6 [It] involves the complete disconnection of one part of the machinery before the other can be brought into working order. 1895 PARKES *Health* 60 By disconnection [of drains] is meant that the waste-pipe should discharge by an open end in the outer air.

1. Want of connexion between the component parts; disconnectedness.

1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* 454 The Iliad has too much of the disconnection which offends in the Orlando.

† **Disconsient**, a. Obs. [f. DIS- 10 + CONSCIENT.] Devoid of conscience, unconscientious.

1640 LD. J. DIGBY *Sy. in Ho. Com.* 9 Nov. (1641) 8 Seeking to remove from our Sovereign such unjust Judges, such pernicious Counsellors, and such disconsient Divines.

**Disconsecrate**, v. *rare* = 0. [f. DIS- 6 + CONSECRATE v.: cf. DECONSECRATE.] *trans.* To deprive of consecration, to desecrate.

1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Disconsent**, v. Obs. [ad. OF. *desconsentir* to be at variance with (Godef.), f. *des*, DIS- 4 + *consentir* to agree, accord, CONSENT.] *intr.* To refuse consent; not to consent; to disagree, dissent. Const. *with, from*.

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* Wks. 307 A man must immediately love God and his commandments, and therefore disagree and dissent vnto the fleshe, and be at bate therewith. 1549 COVERDALE *Erasm. Par. Rom.* Prol. 11iv. For the law declareth that our heres are bounde and that we cannot dissent from him. 1641 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* 18 If... the tradition of the Church were now grown so ridiculous, and dissenting from the Doctrine of the Apostles.

† **Disconsent**, sb. Obs. [f. prec. vb., after CONSENT sb.] Negation of consent. *By his disconsent*: without his consent.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. viii. (1739) 52 All which was done in the presence of the King, and by his disconsent, as may appear by his disconsent therat.

**Disconsider** (disk'nsi-dər), v. *rare*. [f. DIS- 6 + CONSIDER v.] *trans.* To lower in consideration, bring into disrepute: cf. CONSIDER 9.

1887 STEVENSON *Misadv. J. Nicholson* I. 3 It was the sort of exploit that disconsidered a young man for good with the more serious classes. 1889 — *Master of B.* III. 53 The man was now disconsidered and as good as deposed.

So **Disconsideration**, the action of disconsidering, or fact of being disconsidered; disrepute.

1880 T. W. ALLIES *Life's Decision* 238 Its poverty, and worldly disconsideration. 1885 STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 190, I have now arrived at such a pitch of disconsideration that... I do not know a soul that I can face.

† **Disconsolacy**. Obs. [f. DISCONSOLATE a.: see -ACY.] The state or condition of being disconsolate; disconsolateness.

1653 WATERHOUSE *Apol. Learning* 148 (L.) My repair shall be to God... in all spiritual doubts and disconsolacies. a 1677 BARROW *Exp. Creed* (T.), Penury, baseness, disconsolacy. [Disconsolance, -ancy: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

*Disconsolacy* is a misreading of DISCONSOLACY, and disconsolance a dictionary figment deduced therefrom.]

**Disconsolate** (disk'nsə-lət), a. (sb.). [a. med. L. *disconsolāt-us* comfortless (Du Cange), f. *dis*, DIS- 4 + L. *consolātus*: see CONSOLATE ppl. a. Cf. 16th c. F. *desconsollé*, It. *sconsolato*, Sp. *desconsolado*.]

1. Destitute of consolation or comfort; unhappy, comfortless; inconsolable, forlorn.

1425 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 145 Rewe on the poore and folk desconsolate. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. cxi. 127 Thou mother to wretches and other disconsolate. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lxxxviii. So I alone, now left disconsolate, Mourn to my selfe the absence of my love. 1663 PEYVS *Diary* 19 Oct. The King... is most fondly disconsolate for her, and weeps by her. a 1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxf. Scholars* Wks. 1730 I. 7 A poor disconsolate widow. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 23 ¶ 2 The Disconsolate soon pitted upon a very agreeable Successor. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* I. *Falc. Ser. Fed.* xix. She... passed out at the gate With footstep slow and soul disconsolate. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 678 On the high-naked tree the robin piped Disconsolate.

2. Of places or things: Causing or manifesting discomfort; dismal, cheerless, gloomy.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 542 O paleys desolat!.. O

paleys empty and disconsolat! 1655-62 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* (1666) 256/2 When the Christians affairs are most disconsolate, he may soon meet with a happy change. 1691 RAY *Creation* (1714) 66 The disconsolate Darkness of our Winter Nights. 1720 DE FOE *Capt. Singleton* ix. (1840) 156 It was... a desolate, disconsolate wilderness. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 665 The island... to French courtiers was a disconsolate place of banishment.

B. as sb. A disconsolate person.  
 1781 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* III. 14 Raymond, our poor disconsolate, the mutual joy of our hearts.

† **Disconsolate**, v. Obs. [f. prec. adj.: cf. CONSOLATE v.] *trans.* To make disconsolate or comfortless; to deprive of consolation. Also *refl.*

1530 PALSGR. 518/1, I disconsolate, I bring out of comfort, *je desconsolate*. This terme is nat yet comenly used. Who hath thus disconsolated hym: *qui la ainsi desconsolat*? 1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament. Traj.* II. iii. in Bullen O. P. IV. 4h, do not so disconsolate your selfe. 1642 SIR T. STAFFORD in *Lismore Papers* Ser. II. (1888) V. 84 We are... disconsolated when report brings vs the contrarie.

Hence **Disconsolated** ppl. a., rendered or become disconsolate; **Disconsolating** ppl. a.

a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. Spirit* (1867) 68 Everything that is of a discouraging and disconsolating nature in or from the world. 1695 TRYON *Dreams & Vis.* vi. 64 What a disconsolated... Condition would this be to the soul. a 1768 STERNE *Serm.* III. xxv. (R.), A poor disconsolated drooping creature.

**Disconsolately** (disk'nsə-lə-ti), adv. [f. DISCONSOLATE a. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a disconsolate manner; without comfort or consolation.

1648 JOS. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xix. lxxix. (R.), Psyche here observ'd a serious maid... Upon the ground disconsolately laid. a 1717 PARNELL *Elysium* (R.), There at a solemn tide, the beauties slain... Through gloomy light... In orgies, all disconsolately rove. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvia Brit.* 98 Formal rows of Pollard Willows standing disconsolately by the sides of ditches. 1875 FARRAR *Seekers* I. vi. 75 Peer about disconsolately amid insulting smiles.

**Disconsolateness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being disconsolate or destitute of consolation.

c 1600 DONNE *Serm.* cxli. (1848) V. 532 In the night of disconsolateness, no comfort. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* iii. 10 Some shadows of dimness and clouds of disconsolateness have shed themselves upon our souls. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. iv. 15 He bowed to the very ground, with such an air of disconsolateness. 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* 185 The disconsolateness of the dreary twilight, as the breeze springs with the daybreak.

**Disconsolation** (disk'nsə-lə-ti-ʃən). [f. DIS- 9 + CONSOLATION, after disconsolate. Cf. It. *sconsolazione* (Florio).] The condition of being disconsolate; want of consolation, disconsolateness.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 51 Tuning his owne priuate disconsolations to the darke gloomy aire. 1612-15 BR. HALL *Contempl. O. T.* xiv. v. The earth yielded him nothing but matter of disconsolation and heaviness. 1755 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* IV. 210 Their doors being shut close... in a time of mourning and disconsolation. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* (C. D. ed.) 85 They have had their disconsolation pasted up.

† **Disconsolatory**, a. Obs. [f. DIS- 10 + CONSOLATORY; after disconsolate.] The reverse of consolatory; tending to make or leave disconsolate. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 67 Our doctrine is no way disconsolatory to the souls of any. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea To Rdr.* Div b, A restless, unquiet, and disconsolatory Sea.

† **Disconsolvency**. Obs. [f. next: cf. *consolvency*.] The quality of being disconsolant; want of consolvency or harmony; incongruity.

1664 FALKLAND *Marriage Night* II. i. in Hazl. *Dodley* XV. 125 Madam, there's disconsolvency in the name, methinks. 1680 R. L'ESTRANGE *Tully's Offices* (1681) 72 In Musical Instruments, let them be never so little out of Tune, a skilful Ear presently takes Cheque at it: and that's the Case in the least disconsolvency of Life.

† **Disconsolant**, a. Obs. [f. DIS- 10 + CONSOLANT a.] The reverse of consoling; out of agreement or harmony; discordant.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Elegy Bp. Andrewes* Wks. II. 332/1 He shew'd them... How far from truth they were disconsolant. 1634 — *Gl. Easter Kent* 7 Men, being compounded and composed all of one mould and mettle, are different and disconsolant in estates, conditions, and qualities. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 72 Either disconsolant to Scripture, or injurious to God. 1767 MRS. S. PENNINGTON *Left.* III. 163 A certain arrangement of really disconsolant sounds. 1866 *Med. Jnrl.* XV. 407 A train of operations, disconsolant to general experience.

† **Disconsort**, v. Obs. [f. DIS- 6 + CONSORT v. 1.] *trans.* To be out of harmony or at variance with. Hence **Disconsorted** pa. pple., out of harmony, at variance.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* I. ix. 36 Passions disconsorting nature [are] punished with payne. *Ibid.* iv. ii. 125 If mens words or actions be disconsorted, doubtlesse the soule cannot be well disposed.

**Discontent** (disk'ntent), sb.<sup>1</sup> [f. DIS- 9 + CONTENT sb., after the vb. and adj.: cf. It. *scontento* for *discontento* discontentment (Florio 1598).]

1. The state or condition of being discontented; want of content; dissatisfaction of mind: the opposite of content or contentment.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 898 To wast long nights in pensive discontent. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. I. i. 1 Now is the Winter of our Discontent Made glorious Summer by this Son of Yorke. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 31/2 The country full of pride, mutiny, and discontent. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 54 Lose not in sullen discontent

your peace. 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* I. (1858) 4 What means the bitter discontent of the Working Classes? 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. 1. 2 That feeling of intellectual discontent which... is very useful as a stimulant.

† b. Formerly sometimes in stronger sense: Displeasure, vexation. Obs.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 4 (1873) 54 Some inward discontent at the ingratitude of the times. 1678 WANLEY *Wond. Lit. World* v. i. § 81. 466/2 The Romans abused his servants, whereupon he departed Rome in great discontent.

c. (with pl.) A feeling of discontent or dissatisfaction.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 443 Dissemble all your griefes and discontents. 1659 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* I. 662 The discontents of the common people... were heightened against the powerful men at Court. a 1745 SWIFT *Wks.* (1841) II. 37 It would... either prevent or silence all discontents. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* III. i. (1852) 430/1 The means of traducing the new government, of inflaming popular discontents.

† 2. *transf.* A cause or occasion of discontent or dissatisfaction; a grievance. (Usually in pl.) Obs.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. vii. § 9 (1873) 58 The good administration of justice... and the moderation of abuses. 1620 ROWLANDS *Night Raven* 25 An ill Liuer is my discontent.

**Discontent**, a. and sb.<sup>2</sup> [f. DIS- 10 + CONTENT a.: cf. obs. F. *descontent* (Godef.), It. *discontento* (Florio).] A. adj.

1. Not content; unquiet in mind through having one's desires unsatisfied or thwarted; dissatisfied, discontented. Const. *with, to with inf.*

1500-80 *Dunbar's Poems* (1893) 312 He that wantis ane of thir thre, Ane luvar glaid may neir be, Bot ay in sum thing discontent. a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 237 Ever giving thanks to their Lord God... discontent with nothing that he doth. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 119 He... is discontent and troubled when he fails. 1724 RAMSAY *Test. Misc.* (1733) I. 68 Tho' ilka are discontent, Awa' wi' her I'll gae. 1845 M. PATRISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 25 He... withdrew discontented and discontent. 1893 KINGLAKE *Crimen* II. 418 Moving slowly, and as though discontent with its fate, the column began to fall back.

† 2. In stronger sense: Displeased, vexed. Obs.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. v. 12 Lotrinus enamowryd hym selfe vpon a fayre wenche named Estrilde... wherwith his wyfe... beyng soe discontent, excyted her fader and frendes to make warre vpon... her husbnde. a 1533 FRITH *Another Bk. agst. Rastell* (1829) 219 Be not discontent with me if I ask you one question. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 53/1 Discontent That such grave Men should on the stage be brought.

B. sb.<sup>2</sup> A discontented person or member of a body, a malcontent. Now *rare*.

1596 SHAKS. I *Hen. IV.* v. i. 76 Pickle Changelings, and poore Discontents. 1653 DOROTHY OSBORNE *Let. to Temple* (1888) 169 You would not have been taken for a discontent. 1695 TEMPLE *Introd. Hist. Eng.* (Seager) Having overthrown his brother and his army of strangers or discontents. 1871 FREEMAN *Gen. Sketch* xii. § 2 (1874) 238 There had all along been religious discontents among particular men. 1887 SIR W. HARCOURT in *Scott. Leader* 23 Nov. 5 What would he say to them? They are only Celts and Irish Papists, vulgar discontents, people who would like to have some voice in the management of their own affairs.

**Discontent**, v. [f. DIS- 6 + CONTENT v.: cf. obs. F. *descontent-er*, -tant-er (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. *trans.* To deprive of contentment; to make unquiet in mind by failing or refusing to satisfy desire; to dissatisfy. (Now chiefly in pa. pple.: see DISCONTENTED.)

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* I *Cor.* xii. 13 Thou... that... discontentest thy selfe, because of the counterfayte glorie of hym, of whom thou haste receyved baptisme. 1591 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 100 The French manner of in-camping dothe discontente me moste. 1623 BEXHAM *Tongue Combat* 22 All these pressures were vpon purpose cast vpon the people to discontent them. 1666 PEYVS *Diary* (1879) VI. 21 So fearful I am of discontenting my wife. 1794 G. WASHINGTON *Left.* Writ. 1891 XII. 451 Attempts to discontent the public mind. 1889 *Fall Mall* G. 23 Mar. 4/1 The Amer... is discontenting his troops by paying them in provisions instead of in cash.

† 2. In stronger sense: To displease, vex. Obs. or arch. (See also DISCONTENTED 2.)

1494 [see DISCONTENTED 2]. 1530 PALSGR. 518/1, I discontent, I displease, *je mescontente*. I have served you well all my life, and never discontented you by my good will. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eromena* 118 Which as much contented the people, as it madded and discontented my husband. 1878 SIMPSON *Sch. Shaks.* I. 75 The Queen used to beat Secretary Cecil about the ears when he discontented her.

† **Discontentation**. Obs. [f. DISCONTENT v., after CONTENTATION.]

1. Dissatisfaction; displeasure; = DISCONTENT sb.<sup>1</sup>, DISCONTENTMENT.

1528-9 HENRY VIII in *Fiddes Wolsey* II. (1726) 145 Being informed, to our no little marvell and discontentation [etc.]. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II. (1622) 215 Rather then my ease discontentation Should breed to her, let me for aye dejected be From any ioy, which might her griefe occasion. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xii. (1632) 687 To the high discontentation... of the English Subjects. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* II. App. x. 155 For the discontentation they have of the queen's majesty.

2. *transf.* Something that causes discontent; a grievance; = DISCONTENT sb.<sup>1</sup> 2.

1585 PARSONS *Chr. Exerr.* II. iii. 291 Who can number the hurtes and discontentations, that dallie insue vpon vs, from our neighbours?



**Discontented**, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. *v.* + -ED 1.]

1. Deprived or devoid of contentment; dissatisfied, unquiet in mind; marked by or showing discontent; = DISCONTENT *a.* 1.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. V. (an. 5) 55 b. Surely there was no creature which with that war was either discontented or displeased. 1595 *SHAKS. John v. i.* 8 Our discontented Counties doe revolt. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 10 There are Thousands of Discontented People in Ireland who may be apt to Rise. 1745 *Pope's Odyssey*, xi. 329 Sullen and sower with discontented mien. 1783 *Watson Philip II*, ii. (1839) 89 The troops, discontented with his treatment of them, refused to obey. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* IV. 519 The discontented gentry of Cheshire and Lancashire.

+ 2. Displeased, vexed. *Obs.*

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* v. lxxvi. 55 With which answer the Romaynes beyng sore discontented, made newe warre vpon y<sup>e</sup> sayd Sicambres. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 142 For the which presumption the king was grievously discontented against the Citee. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 169 f. Plato discontented hereat. [said] he could not stay, Dion being used so ignominiously.

**Discontentedly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

In a discontented manner; with discontent.

1588 *THOMAS Lat. Dict.* (1606), *Molesté*, grievously, discontentedly, painfully. 1599 *Broughton's Lett.* 47 Vnlesse they bee . . . discontentedly malicious, or schismatically factious. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Rom.* vii. 24 We must discontentedly be contented to be exercised with sin while we are here. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xvi. 'They may begin, my dear', replied the collector disconcertedly.

**Discontentedness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality or condition of being discontented; discontent, dissatisfaction.

1597 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* viii. lii. For those high purposes He had conceived in discontentedness. 1653 *MANTON Exp. James* iii. 14 Envy . . . is Discontentedness at another man's good and prosperous estate. 1764 *Mem. G. P. Salmansar* 10 What added still more to my discontentedness was, that [etc.]. 1881 *MASSON Carlyle in Macn. Mag.* XLV. 150 A soul . . . whose cardinal peculiarity should be dependency, discontentedness, and sense of pain.

+ **Discontentee**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. DISCONTENT *v.* or *a.* + -EE.] A discontented person; a malcontent.

a 1734 *NORTH Exam.* (1740) 55 The Priests . . . traded much in Conventicles, and among the Discontentees.

**Discontentful**, *a. arch.* [f. DISCONTENT *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of discontent; fraught with or expressing discontent.

1615 *Trade's Incr. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 314 All the most discontentful. 1622 *W. WHATELEY God's Husb.* II. 118 At last . . . the smallest imperfections are more discontentful, and breed more anguish, then at first the greatest did. a 1677 *BARROW Serm.* (1686) III. xxiv. 277 Discontentful murmurings.

**Discontenting**, *vb. sb.* [f. DISCONTENT *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISCONTENT. (In quot. 1633, the cherishing or exhibition of discontent; cf. next, sense 2.)

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vl. clxx. 149 Without consent or knowledge of . . . Lewes, and some deale to the discontenting of my mynde. 1593 *T. WATSON Tears of Fancie v. Poems* (Arb.) 181 Then Cupid . . . Vnto his mother vovd my discontenting. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Elisa* II. xi. Poet. Misc. 120 Religion blames impatient discontenting.

**Discontenting**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That discontents; causing discontent; + displeasing, unpleasant (*obs.*); dissatisfying.

1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 25 That . . . which in the end . . . will be to you most discontenting. 1645 *MILTON Colast. Wks.* (1851) 368 How unpleasant and discontenting the society of body must needs be between those whose minds cannot be sociable. 1835 *CARLYLE Schiller* II. (1845) 55 Literature is apt to form a dangerous and discontenting occupation.

+ 2. Feeling or showing discontent. *Obs.*

1605 *Play Stucley* 2050 in *Simpson Sch. SHAKS.* (1878) I. 240 Leave such discontenting speech. 1611 *SHAKS Wint.* T. iv. 543 And with my best endeavours . . . Your discontenting Father strive to qualifie. 1613 *F. ROBERTS Rev. Gospel* 115 That . . . not one sower looke, not one discontenting gesture be observed.

+ **Discontentive**, *a. Obs.* [f. DISCONTENT *v.* + -IVE; after CONTENTIVE.] a. Feeling or showing discontent; inclined to discontent. b. Causing or tending to discontent; unsatisfactory.

1607 *BRETTON Murmurer*, To conceive one discontentive thought of his Majesty. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* iv. ii. 286 The fight was . . . doubtfull for a long time, and discontentive. 1627-47 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. xcvi. 444 Pride is ever discontentive.

**Discontentment**, [f. DISCONTENT *v.* (or *a.*) + -MENT, after CONTENTMENT. Cf. *obs. F. descontentement* (1553 in Godef.).]

1. The action or fact of discontenting (*rare*); the fact or condition of being discontented; dissatisfaction; = DISCONTENT *sb.* 1.

1579 *FENTON Guicciard.* (1618) 305 It seemed his discontentment proceeded chiefly of feare. 1580 *Proscr. agst. Pr. Orange* in *Phenix* (1721) I. 433 There did . . . appear some Discontentment of our said Subjects. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 457 Seeing what trouble and discontentment was risen hereupon throughout the city. 1645 *Bp. HALL Remed. Discontents* 71 Discontentment is a mixture of anger, and of grief. 1780 *STRYVE Stow's Surv.* (1754) II. v. xi. 294 a Finding a general Exclamation and Discontentment against patents of privilege. 1835 *CARLYLE Schiller* I. (1845) 12 His discontentment devoured him internally.

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+ b. Displeasure, vexation; = DISCONTENT *sb.* 1 b. *Obs.*

1588 *R. PARKE tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 242 The newe baptised . . . wept bitterly, with discontentment to see how [etc.]. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy XXXVIII.* liii. 1017 With words of indignation, testifying his discontentment for this course and manner of proceeding. a 1639 *W. WHATELEY Prototypes* I. xvi. (1640) 159 So transported with discontentment against a parent for some sharpnesses, as even to hate him. 1659 *B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* 221 This War . . . expired . . . 1648 to the . . . great discontentment of the French, who had much reason to be angry at [the peace].

c. with *pl.* A feeling or instance of discontentment or dissatisfaction; = DISCONTENT *sb.* 1 c.

1594 *HOOKE Eccl. Pol.* I. iv. No shadow of matter for teares, discontentments, griefes, and vncomfortable passions. a 1649 *DRUMM. OF HAWTH. Hist. Scot.* (1655) 46 He nourished discontentments in all parts. 1724 *T. RICHES Hist. R. Genesl. Spain* 156 The Discontentments which . . . subsisted between Berengaria and the House of Lara.

+ 2. *transf.* A cause or occasion of discontentment; a grievance; = DISCONTENT *sb.* 2. *Obs.*

1886 *A. DAY Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 37 Think you not that I have already received discontentment enough? 1627-36 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. ii. 5 The best way to perik discontentments, is either not to see them, or convert them to a dimpling mirth.

+ **Discontigue**, *a. Sc. Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + CONTIGUE.] = DISCONTIGUOUS.

1538 in *Balfour Practicks* (1754) 175 (Jam.) Landis lyand discontigue fra their landis. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj. Forme* of Proces 125 Gif the lands lyes within sundrie Schirefdomes . . . or gif they ly in any one of them, discontigue.

**Discontiguity**, [f. DIS- 9 + CONTIGUITY.] The quality of being discontiguous; discontiguity or isolation of parts.

1676 *H. MORE Remarks* 60 A Discontiguity or Discontiguity of matter. *Ibid.* 140 Not because there is any more fear then of discontiguity or a vacuum.

**Discontiguous**, *a. Sc.* [f. DIS- 10 + CONTIGUOUS.] Not contiguous, not in contact; consisting of parts not in contact.

1798 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* VI. 222 Tarland is one of the most disjointed and discontiguous parishes in Scotland. 1793 *J. MILL Diary* (1889) 163 Parcelled out in discontiguous plots. 1861 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Discontiguation*, Where heritable subjects lay locally discontiguous . . . a clause of dispensation was sometimes inserted. *Mod. Cromarty* is the typical example of a discontiguous shire.

**Discontinuable**, *a. rare* -9. [f. DISCONTINUE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being discontinued.

+ **Discontinual**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 dys-, -tyn-, -elle. [f. DIS- 10 + CONTINUAL.]

1. = DISCONTINUOUS.

1398 *REVISIA Barth. De P. R.* vii. xxxvi. (1495) 251 The cause and the solution of all rooty feuers is knowne in generally whether they ben continuall or dyscontinual. c 1430 *Art Nombrunge* (E. E. T. S.) 13 Of progression one is naturelle or contynuelle, bat ober broken and dyscontinuelle. 1611 *FLORIO, Discontinuo*, discontinuall.

b. *Math.* Said of proportion: = DISCONTINUED.

1557 *RECORDE Whetst. Cij b.* When I saie thus: as 5, is to 15, so 6, is to 18. Here is a triple proportion, but not continuall . . . And therefore it is called a proportion discontinuall. 1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* v. def. vii. 131 Proportionalitie, is of two sortes; the one is continuall, the other is discontinuall. 1706 in *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey).

**Discontinuance** (disk'ntini'u'ans). Also 4-5 dys-, -tyn-, 4-6 -aunce. [a. AF. *discontinuance*, f. F. *discontinuer* to DISCONTINUE; see -ANCE.]

1. The action of discontinuing or breaking off; interruption (temporary or permanent) of continuance; cessation; intermission.

1398 *REVISIA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxviii. (1495) 341 Shynnyge comyth of lyght without mynnyshynge of lyght and . . . without dyscontinuanse therof. 1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A. i.* viii. 20 The romayns in lyke wyse . . . left on a tyme thexercyte of armes, whiche by theyr dyscontinuanse they were by hanybal . . . desconfyted. 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* III. i. 31 My fyve or six years discontinuanse from action. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 651 And not suffer the ancient custome . . . by use and discontinuanse to be utterly neglected. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit.* II. 105 f. At the distance of every hundred foot the line is broken off by a kind of transverse step, which makes a discontinuanse in the layer. 1809 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* IV. 455 The cause of the discontinuanse of the works at Lisbon. 1875 *LYELL's Princ. Geol.* II. iii. xl. 402 A large proportion of them would perish with the discontinuanse of agriculture. 1886 *WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge* II. 307 The discontinuanse of an external stringcourse.

+ b. Solution of continuity, want of cohesion of parts; disruption. *Obs.*

1646 *BACON Sylva* § 24 If there bee no Remedy, then they [stillicides of water] cast themselves into round Drops; Which is the Figure that saueth the Body most from Discontinuanse.

+ c. *Math.* Of proportion: The condition of being discontinued or not continued. *Obs.*

1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* v. def. vii. 131 By reason of the discontinuanse of the proportions in this proportionallitie.

+ 2. A (temporary) ceasing to dwell or be present in a place; absence. *Obs.*

1604 *R. CADDREY Table Alph.*, *Discontinuanse*, absence. 1633 *HEYWOOD Eng. Trav.* III. Wks. 1874. IV. 59 Hee writes mee here, That at my discontinuanse hee's much grieved. a 1635 *NAUNTON Fragn. Reg.* (Arb.) 42 They quote him for a person . . . of too often recesses, and discontinuanse from the Queens presence. 1677 *S. HEARNE Domus Car-*

*thusiana* 188 Their time of discontinuanse is usually excepted in the Certificate.

+ 3. *Law.* In the old law of real property: An interruption or breaking off of a right of possession, or right of entry, consequent upon a wrongful alienation by the tenant in possession for a larger estate than he was entitled to. *Obs.*

This could regularly happen only in the case of a feoffment to a stranger by a tenant in tail in possession. The heir in tail had then no right to enter upon the land and turn out the intruder, but had to resort to the expensive course of asserting his title by process of law (Sir F. POLLOCK *Land Laws* (ed. 2) 80).

[1304 *L'arrabé* 32-3 *Edw.* I. 255 (Godef.) L'estatut ne fet myc mencion de continuance ne de discontinuanse.] 1494 *Act 11 Hen. VII.*, c. 30 All such Recoveries, Discontinuanse, Alienations, . . . be utterly void. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 115 a. 1598 *KITCHIN Courts Leet* (1675) 308 A Grant without Livery doth not make a discontinuanse. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. 171 The injury of discontinuanse. 1809 *H. W. CHALLIS Law Real Prop.* (ed. 2) 79 A discontinuanse . . . was the result of certain assurances which, by the common law, had a tortious operation, whereby, under certain circumstances, one person might wrongfully destroy the estate of another; or rather, interrupt and break off the right of possession, or right of entry, subsisting under that estate, without any assent or laches on the other's part. The word discontinuanse properly denotes this turning of an estate to a right of action.

4. *Law.* The interruption of a suit, or its dismissal, by reason of the plaintiff's omission of formalities necessary to keep it pending.

1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.*, c. 30. § 1 Any miscontinuanse or discontinuanse, or misconueyng of process. 1607-73 *COWELL s. v.*, The effect of Discontinuanse of Plea or Process, when the instant is lost, and may not be regained, but by a new Writ to begin the Suit afresh. 1613 *SIR H. FINCH Law* (1636) 431 If the Plaintiff do nothing, it is called a discontinuanse: If any error bee in the continuing, as by awarding a *Capias* where a *distress* should bee, it is called a miscontinuanse. 1638 *SANDERSON Serm.* II. 102 The devil . . . is an unwearied solicitor, and will not lose his claim by discontinuanse. 1834 *Law Times Rep.* 10 May 322 f. What the plaintiff has done amounts to a discontinuanse of his original action.

+ **Discontinuate**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *discontinuat-us*, pa. pple. of *discontinuaré* to DISCONTINUE; see -ATE.] Discontinued, discontinuous. So *Discontinuated ppl. a.*

1635 *N. CARPENTER Geog. Del.* I. ii. (1635) 24 Continuate and diuisible things cannot bee made out of such things as are merely discontinuate and indiuisible. 1641 *WILKINS Mercury* vi. (1707) 26 Placing [the words] . . . in four Lines, and after any discontinuate Order. 1666 *G. HARVEY Morb. Angl.* viii. 70 A Disease of discontinued Unity.

**Discontinuation** (disk'ntini'u'jan). [a. F. *discontinuation* (14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *discontinuation-em*, n. of action f. *discontinuaré* to DISCONTINUE; cf. CONTINUATION.] 1. The action of discontinuing. a. = DISCONTINUANCE 1.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Discontinuation*, a discontinuation or discontinuing. 1649 *Alcoran* 185 The righteous shall enjoy eternally the delight of Paradise without discontinuation. 1736 *ENTICK Proposals Chancery's Wks.* i. Gentlemen need not fear to be imposed upon by a Discontinuation of this Work. 1862 *T. A. TROLLOPE Marietta* I. ii. 25 The discontinuation of the houses. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* July 164 No one ever dreams of the discontinuation of the race.

b. Solution of continuity; = DISCONTINUANCE 1 b.

a 1727 *NEWTON (J.)*, Upon any discontinuation of parts, made either by bubbles or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls.

2. *concr.* A breach or interruption of continuity.

1728 *MORGAN Algiers* I. vi. 188 Pumps [shoes] in very bad order at the Sides, with some discontinuations in the Upper Leathers.

+ 3. = DISCONTINUANCE 3. *Obs.* (? error).

1721 *BAILEY, Discontinuation* [of Possession].

**Discontinue** (disk'ntini'u', v. Also 5-6 -tyn-, -ew. [a. F. *discontinuer* (14th c. in Littré), ad. med.L. *discontinuar-e*, f. DIS- 4 + *continuaré* to CONTINUE.]

1. *I. trans.*

1. To cause to cease; to cease from (an action or habit); to break off, put a stop to, give up.

1479 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 114 King Edward the thirde . . . exemptid the saide maires, and discontinwed them, to feche their saide charges at the castell yate of the foresaide Constable. 1553 *Act 1 Mary* 3rd Sess. c. 7. § 1 Many good Clothiers . . . have been enforced to leave off and clearly discontinue their Cloth-making. 1633 *EARL MARCH, Al Mondo* (1636) 95 It doth not disanul, but discontinue life. 1694 *LUTTRELL Brief. Ref.* (1857) II. 589 The queen hath been pleased to order that the monthly fast should for the present be discontinued. 1726 *14th. Capt. R. Royle* 140 [He] begg'd that he would discontinue his Visits. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* II. 33 They never discontinue their work on account of the darkness. 1893 *Law Times* XCV. 5/a Persons who had been customers discontinued their custom.

b. *ellipt.* To cease to take or receive, give or pay; to give up, leave off.

*Mod.* I shall discontinue the newspaper at the end of the year. He has discontinued his subscription to the Society.

+ 2. To cease to frequent, occupy, or inhabit.

14. *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* 555 Mowe I be ryte well . . . lodged here, yete I wol nat deskontenew that kontery, bote some tyme ther and some tyme here as schal plesse me beste. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* II. iv. 75 Men shall sweare I haue discontinued schoole Aboute a twelue moneth. 1599 *Much Ado v. I.* 129, I must discontinue your companie. 1645 *EVELYN Mem.* (1857) I. 166 A great city, now discontinued and demolished by the frequent earthquakes.



3. *Law. a.* To dismiss or abandon (a suit, etc.).

1487 *Act 3 Hen. VII.* c. 10 Yf. the seid writte of error be discontinued in default of the partie. 1589 *Act 31 Elis.* c. 1. 1607-77 COWELL *v. Discontinuance*. To be discontinued; and to be put *sine die*, is all one, and nothing else but to be dismissed finally the Court. 1704 LITRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 501 Yesterday the lords adjourned .. having first discontinued the writ of error brought by Dr. Watson .. he having not assign'd errors in due time. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex. s.v. Discontinuance*. A rule to discontinue is obtained by a plaintiff when he finds that he has misconceived his action. 1891 *Law Times* XC 473/1 After delivery of defence the plaintiff discontinued his action.

† b. To alien land in such a manner as operates to the 'discontinuance' of the heir in tail. *Obs.*

1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 60 Preamb., The seid John Mayne in his lyf discontinued dyvers londes and tenementis whiche were intailed to him and to his Ancestres. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 32 b. The continuance of the tenancy in the tenant and in his blood by the alienation is discontinued. a 1666 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law ix.* (1636) 37 If tenant in tail discontinue, and the discontinuee make a lease for life. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 255 A fine is one of those assurances by which an estate tail may be discontinued.

† 4. To break the continuity of; to interrupt, disrupt, sunder. *Obs.*

1599 *More Comf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1154/1 A man hath grete cause of feare and heauines that continueth alway still in welth, discontinued with no tribulacion. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvii. 370 By heating a lump of Crystal .. and quenching it in .. Water, it would be discontinued by .. a multitude of Cracks. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 149 This bank of Earth .. is discontinued by seven .. breaks or apertures .. by which the Lagune communicate with the gulf. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 814 Solid bodies .. being once discontinued, are not easily consolidated together again. 1797-91 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v. Disease*. The bones, and flesh .. may be .. discontinued by fractures, and contusions.

## II. intrans.

5. To cease to continue; to cease, stop.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 33 Least theyre handes shulde discontinued from sheadinge of bludde. 1568-9 *Act 11 Elis.* (in Bolton *Stat. Irel.* (1621) 318) The O'Neyses and other of the Irishrie .. tooke opportunitie to withdraw from their dutie of allegiance .. and so discontinued uncontrolled until the foure and thirtieth year of .. King Henry the eight. 1580 BARET *Adv. D* 792 To discontinue a while from labour.

† b. To be cut off or severed from; to cease to reside; to be absent. *Obs.*

1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xvii. 4 And thou, euen thyselfe, shalt discontinue from thine heritage that I gave thee. 1677 S. HERNE *Donnus Carthusiana* 188 They have liberty .. to discontinue two months in a year.

† 6. To cease to be continuous; to become disrupted. *Obs.*

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 24 Stillicides of Water .. will Draw themselves into a small thread, because they will not discontinued.

**Discontinued** (diskɔntɪniəd), *pp. l.* a. [f. prec. vb. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Broken off, interrupted, stopped; made not continuous in time or space.

*Discontinued proportion*: see quot. 1827, and cf. CONTINUED 4 a.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 16 He deceived silly men, and hath oft tymes vsed discontinued phrases, that vnder such visor he might hide his deceites. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 137 (R.) By renewing of the foresayd discontinued trade. 1624 N. DE LAUNE tr. *Du Moulin's Logick* 13 Number may be counted by it selfe .. but continued quantitie cannot be measured but by the helpe of the discontinued quantity. 1728 PEMBERTON *Newton's Philos.* 155 This is the case of discontinued fluids. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 302 I'll see if the air, and a discontinued attention will help me. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 113 When the difference or ratio of the consequent of one couplet, and the antecedent of the next couplet, is not the same as the common difference or ratio of the couplets, the proportion is discontinued. So 4, 2, 8, 6, are in discontinued arithmetical proportion.

Hence **Discontinuedness**, the quality of being discontinued; interruptedness.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

**Discontinuee** (diskɔntɪniɪtɪ). In 6-tineus. [f. *DISCONTINUE* v. + -EE: corresp. in form to F. *discontinué* pa. pple.] One to whom an estate is aliened to the 'discontinuance' of the heir in tail.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 121 a. If the tenant in the tale discontinue the tale, and after he disseise his discontinuee. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law ix.* (1636) 35 The Feme takes another husband, who takes a feoffment from the discontinuee to him and his wife. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk. v.* § 397. 171 If the issue in tale doth disseise the discontinuee of his Father of the land entailed. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* V. 186 He afterwards disseised the discontinuee.

**Discontinuer**. [f. *DISCONTINUE* v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who discontinues. † b. *esp.* One who discontinues his residence or attendance; an absentee.

a 1613 OVERBURY *Characters, Puritane Wks.* (1856) 80 He ever prays against non residents, but is himselfe the greatest discontinuer, for he never keeps near his text. 1639 in *Laud's Rem.* II. 174. (T.) The new statutes at Oxford permit none but those who .. reside there to take degrees .. so that many discontinuers cannot in so short a time proceed as formerly. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. iii. § 16 He was no .. Discontinuer from his Convent, for a long time. 1655 — *Hist. Camb.* 166 M. Bernard, a Discontinuer, and Lecturer of S. Sepulchers in London.

**Discontinuing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb *DISCONTINUE*; cessation, interruption.

1611 COTGR., *Discontinuation*, a discontinuation, or discontinuing. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lvii. (1663) 224 All these pilgrims, which .. are all the year long without dis-

continuing. a 1715 BURNET *Own Times* (R.). There were so many discontinuings, and so many new undertakings.

† **Discontinuingly**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *discontinuing* pr. pple. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a discontinuing manner; without continuance.

1611 COTGR., *Discontinuing*, discontinuingly, intermissively, by stops, with interruptions.

**Discontinuity** (diskɔntɪniʊɪti). [f. med.L. type \**discontinuitas*, f. *discontinuu*-us: see next and -ITY. Cf. F. *discontinuité* (1775 in Hatzl.-Darm.).] The quality or state of being discontinuous; want or failure of continuity or uninterrupted sequence; interrupted condition.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 35 They will not be extended, to discontinuitie. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 846 The Second is the Stronger or Weaker Appetite, in Bodies, to Continuitie, and to file Discontinuitie. 1733 CHEYNE *Eng. Malady* i. x. § 4 (1734) 97 Nature seems only to have provided proper Juices to fill up the Discontinuity [in wounds]. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. ix. 329 He passes from one conception to the other without the smallest consciousness of any discontinuity. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II. 377 We are at the foot of the ladder, and they at the top; but they know there is no discontinuity between lowest and highest.

b. with *a* and *pl.* A break or gap in a structure.

1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 413 The spots may also be .. temporary holes, or discontinuities in the luminous meteor.

1835 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 408, I see such jumps and discontinuities as make me despair of ever being intelligible.

c. *spec. in Math.* said of a function or its variation: see *DISCONTINUOUS*.

**Discontinuer**. *Law.* [f. *DISCONTINUE* v. + -OR.] The tenant in tail whose alienation of an estate has caused a discontinuance.

1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 178 The law will not suppose the discontinuer to have aliened the estate without power so to do, and therefore leaves the heir in tail to his action at law, and permits not his entry to be lawful.

**Discontinuous** (diskɔntɪniʊəs), *a.* [f. med.L. *discontinuu*-us (in F. *discontinuu*), f. *DIS* + *continuu*-us: see CONTINUOUS.] (Not in Johnson.)

† 1. Producing discontinuity; breaking continuity between parts; gaping. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 329 So sore The griding sword with discontinuous wound Pass'd through him. 1703 J. PHILIPS *Splendid Shilling* (T.). A horrid chasm, disclos'd with orifice Wide, discontinuous.

2. Not continuous in space or time; characterized by want of continuity; having interstices or breaks; interrupted, intermittent.

1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* III. 755 (Seager) Towers, engines, all come thundering to the ground: Wide spread the discontinuous ruins lie. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 32 In which case the stones would be discontinuous and appear like little stones. 1832 Nat. *Philos.*, *Electro-Magnet.* xi. § 176 (Useful Knowl. Soc.) When the conductors are imperfect, the currents are discontinuous. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 13 This is one of the best cases .. of the discontinuous distribution of a species. 1883 Sir J. W. CHITTY in *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 442 A right of way .. is a discontinuous easement, because a man is not always walking in and out of his front door.

3. Math. *Discontinuous function*: one that varies discontinuously, and whose differential coefficient may therefore become infinite: opp. to *continuous function* (see CONTINUOUS 3).

1837 BARBAGE *Bridgew. Treat.* iii. 59 note, Every law so imagined might be interrupted by any discontinuous function. 1845 CAYLEY *Inverse Elliptic Funct.*, Analytically discontinuous. 1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 8 The first derivatives of a continuous function may be discontinuous. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr. & Magn.* I. 50 If  $\rho$ , the density of matter, be finite in any portion of space, the first differential coefficients of  $V$  cannot be discontinuous in that portion of space.

**Discontinuously**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a discontinuous manner; without continuity.

1836 DE MORGAN *Diff. & Integr. Calculus* 626 Those [series] which can become divergent, or as near divergency as we please, never are discontinuously connected with different functions; that is, never represent one function for a value of  $x$  between one pair of limits, and another for values between another pair. 1874 LEWES *Probl. Life & Mind* I. 177 All the phenomena constituting the external reality to us are presented discontinuously. 1881 SPOTTISWOODE in *Nature* No. 624, 570 The effect of this is to discharge the electricity discontinuously.

**Discontinuouslyness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] A discontinuous condition; want of continuity.

1865 GROTE *Plato* I. ii. 97 The advocates of absolute plurality and discontinuously. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* W. (ed. 2) 43 Is not this another instance of the discontinuouslyness of Law?

**Disconvenience**, *sb.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [ad. L. *disconvenientia* (Tertull. c 200), f. *disconvenient*-em: see DISCONVENIENT and -ENCE. Cf. F. *disconvenance*, Pr. and Sp. *disconveniencia*.]

† 1. Want of agreement or correspondence; incongruity, inconsistency. (The opposite of CONVENIENCE sb. 1.) *Obs.*

c 1340 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1844) 82 Where mesure faileth is disconvenience. a 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. iii. § 2 (1622) 213 A necessary disconvenience, where any thing is allowed to be cause of it selfe. 1636 HOBBS *Liberty, etc.* (1841) 87 Fear ariseth many times out of natural antipathies; but in these disconveniences of nature deliberation hath no place at all. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 39 The dictate of right reason, shewing to any action, from his convenience or dis-

convenience with Rational nature, that there is in it a Moral turpitude or a Moral necessity.

† 2. Unfitness, unsuitableness, impropriety. (The opposite of CONVENIENCE sb. 4.) *Obs.*

14. — LYDG. *Secrets* 953 Ther is a maner disconvenience In Re publica is hoolde vicious, A kyng to pleyne vpon In-dignite, Outhir in desirs to be Avaricious. 1598 FLORIO *Scannemolezza*, disconvenience, vnseemelines.

3. Inconvenience, incommmodity, disadvantage; (with *pl.*) something inconvenient, an inconvenience. (The opposite of CONVENIENCE sb. 5-7.) *Obs. exc. dial.*

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* Pref. to Rdr., To such sortes of annoyauce and disconvenience light and moderation is brought by morall doctrine. 1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* i. 183 What tormentes be in love, what trauelles in pursute .. what disconveniences. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 202 Hee .. looks to the disconveniences, not the commodity, hee gets by possession. 1645 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* II. 65 What harm, what disconvenience lies In being foole? what vantage to be wise? 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Disconvenience*, inconvenience. *Aberd.*

**Disconvenience**, *v. dial.* [f. prec.: cf. CONVENIENCE v.] *trans.* To put to inconvenience; to inconvenience.

1825-80 JAMIESON, *Disconvenience*, to put to inconvenience. [*Aberd.*] 1804 CROCKETT *Raiders* xviii. 159 Sand had no cloak .. yet he did not appear in the least disconvenienced.

† **Disconveniency**. *Obs.* [f. L. *disconvenientia*: see DISCONVENIENT and -ENCY.] The quality of being disconvenient; = DISCONVENIENCE sb.

1621 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Disconveniency* 42 The disconveniency or inconueniency of the duty commanded. 1640 Bp. REYNOLDS *Passions* 39 The natural convenience or disconveniency which it beareth to the faculty. 1650 T. VAUGHAN *Antima Magica* 7 None but God .. foresaw the Conveniences and Disconveniences of his Creatures.

**Disconvenient**, *a.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [ad. L. *disconvenient-em*, pr. pple. of *disconvenire* to disagree, be inharmonious or inconsistent, f. *DIS* + *convenire* to agree, suit: see CONVENIENT.]

† 1. Not in accordance (with), not consonant (to), incongruous; unsuitable, inappropriate. (The opposite of CONVENIENT 1-4.) *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* ix. xv. (1495) 356 That tyme is moost dysconuenient and vnacordyng to medycyne. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 49 To those that is conuenient for our nature, and to eschewe & flee all that is disconuenient to the same. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 39 Actions conuenient or disconuenient with Rational nature.

2. Inconvenient, disadvantageous. (The opposite of CONVENIENT 6.) *Obs. exc. dial.*

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* III. liv. Suche pinges as semeþ to the disconuenient & lest profitable. 1538 STARKEY *England* I. iv. 140 Such pryuylege at the fyrst begynnyngh of the Church .. were veray expedyent .. no les then they be now dysconuenient. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 132 To continue as I am, is for many respects disconuenient unto me. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Disconvenient*, inconvenient. [*Aberd.*]

**Disconventile**: see *DIS* 7 b.

**Discophoran** (diskɔfɔrən), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Discophora*, pl. neut. of *discophorus*, a. Gr. *δισκοφόρος* bearing the discus (f. *diskos* discus, + *-φορος* bearing), taken in sense 'bearing a disk'.]

**A. adj.** 1. Belonging to the subclass *Discophora* of Hydrozoa, comprising the jelly-fishes. 2. Belonging to the order *Discophora* of suctorial worms, synonymous with *Hirudinea* or leeches.

**B. sb.** One of the *Discophora* (in either sense). Also **Discophore** (diskɔfɔrɪ).

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 98 Forms .. closely allied to the larvæ of the *Discophora*.

**Discophorous** (diskɔfɔrəs), *a.* *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *discophorus*-us (a. Gr. *δισκοφόρος*: see prec.).]

1. Having an umbrellar disk, as a jelly-fish: see prec. A. 1. 2. Having a sucking-disk, as a leech: see prec. A. 2. 3. Of or pertaining to the *Discophora*.

1879 G. ALLEN *Col. Sense* iii. 28 The .. conjectural limit of discophorous vision.

**Discoplacental**, etc.: see *DISCO*-.

**Discord** (diskɔrd), *sb.* Also 3-4 *des*, 4-5 *dis*-. [ME. *des*-, *discord*, a. OF. *descord*, *descort* (12th c.), *discord*, *-cort* (14-15th c.), vbl. sb. f. *descorder*: see DISCORD v. (Hence, but also *des*-, *discorde* (ad. L. *discordia*), whence perh. ME. spelling *discorde*.)]

1. Absence of concord or harmony (between persons); disagreement of opinions and aims; variance, dissension, strife.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 196 Vor July Cesar yt nom vorst .. Poru descord & kontek, bat bytune or elderne was þo. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2223 (Cott.) Bot if disseniun bi-tide, .. bat es .. discord and strijff. 1340 *Ayem.* 43 Þe zenne of ham þet zaweb discord. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 38 Thei weren at gret Discord, for to make a Soudan. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xv. 18 An angrie man stirreth vp strife, but he yt is patient stilleth discorde. 1591 SHAKS. i. *Hen. VI.* v. 63 For what is wedlocke forced? but a Hell, An Age of discord and continuall strife. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* lvii. 354 These two Barones were at great discord, about the love of a young Noble woman. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Fenton*, Men who at that time of discord and debate consulted conscience .. more-than-interest. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1860) I. 13 Trying to sow discord between man and man, class and class.



## b. personified.

1667 MILTON P. L. x. 707 Discord first, Daughter of Sin, among th' irrational, Death introduced. 1784 COWPER Task iv. 482 Let Discord, arbitress of such debate. 1833 TENNYSON *Love Thou thy Land* 68 Regard gradation, lest the Soul Of Discord race the rising wind.

Apple of discord: see APPLE 5.

2. Want of agreement or harmony (between things); diversity; difference.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 35 (Mätz.) Dis seventy... translated be lawe wipoute discorde of wordes oper of menyng. 1520 Caxton's *Chron.* King. iv. 37/1 For the discorde of the paschal tyme he called a counsell in Alexander. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 60 Merry and tragically... How shall we finde the concord of this discord? 1608-11 Bp. HALL. *Medit. & Vowes* II. 49 Nothing makes so strong and mortal hostility, as discord in religions. 1733 POPE *Ess. Man* l. 291 All Nature is but Art, unknown to thee... All Discord, Harmony not understood. 1806 Bp. HORSELEY *Serm.* III. xxxix. (R.). The discordance of these errors is mistaken for a discord of the truths on which they are severally grafted. 1882-3 SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 104/1 The relations of the Church to the government of Baden... were entirely at discord with his own views.

3. Mus. (The opposite of CONCORD.) a. Disagreement or want of harmony between two or more musical notes sounded together; dissonance. b. A combination of two or more notes not in harmony with each other; a chord which by itself is displeasing or unsatisfactory to the ear, and requires to be 'resolved' or followed by some other chord. c. The interval between two notes forming a discord; any interval except the unison, octave, perfect fifth and fourth, major and minor thirds, and major and minor sixths (and the octaves of these). d. A single note which is dissonant with another, or with the other notes of a chord.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 122/1 Dyscorde yn songe, dissonancia. 1579 E. K. in *Spenser's Sheph. Cal. Ep. Ded.* § 1 Oftentimes a discorde in Musick maketh a comely concordance. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 6 If he, compact of farres, grow Musically. We shortly shall haue discord in the Sphaeres. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microl.* 79 A Discord... is the mixture of diuers sounds, naturally offending the eares. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* iii. 1 The Discords are, a Second, Fourth, and Seventh, with their Eighths. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 229 As in Musick, what is Discord in particular and separately considered, will be Harmony upon the whole. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* l. 55 An adept... might give his scientific hearers supreme pleasure by his skilful manner of resolving his discords. 1864 BROWNING *Abt Vogler* xi. Why rushed the discords in but that harmony should be prized? 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* viii. 95 The chord in which the dissonance is heard is called a Discord. 1881 MACFARREN *Counterpt.* i. 2 A discord is a chord that is unsatisfactory in itself, or it is a note foreign to the prevailing harmony.

fig. 1650 B. *Discolliminius* 46 My harmonious Pulse beats nothing but melodious Discords, to the tune of the Crosse and the Harpe. 1878 J. P. HOPES *Jesus* viii. 30 He had silenced the discords of passion in his own breast.

4. Disagreement or want of harmony between sounds; a mingling or clashing of sounds, a confused noise; a harsh or unpleasant sound. (Often with allusion to the musical sense: see prec.)

1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* iv. i. 123, I neuer heard So musically a discord, such sweet thunder. 1608 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 l. 67 There remains no discord that can sound Harsh accents to the eare of our accord. 1667 MILTON P. L. vi. 209 Arms on Armour clashing bray'd Horrible discord, and the madding Wheels Of brazen Chariots rag'd. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* v. The bravura of La Motte whose notes sounded discord to his ears. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* i. iv. The very sight, the very voice of a Colonna, was a blight to his eye and a discord to his ear.

5. Comb., as discord-wasted adj.

1813 SHELLEY Q. *Mab* iv. 79 The discord-wasted land. † Discord, a. rare. [a. F. *discord*, in 1304 *discors* (Godef.), ad. L. *discors*, *discord-em* discordant, at variance: see next.] Discordant.

a. 1425 *Chaucer's Parv.* T. 744 [MSS. Lansd., Petw., Selden] Vmesurable & discorde [other MSS. desordeyne, discorddeyn] couetise. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xv. xiii. For musike doth sette in all unyete The discorde thynges whiche are variable. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Hist. festine* Ep. Ded., In Musike, manie discord notes and manie tunes make one consent.

Discord (disk'ord), v. 1 Also 4-6 dys-. [a. OF. *des-, discorde-r* (13th c. in Littre), ad. L. *discordare* to be at variance, f. *discors*, *discord-* adj. discordant, f. *dis-* + *cor*, *cord-* heart: cf. *concord*.]

1. intr. Of persons: To disagree, 'differ'; to be at variance; to quarrel; also, to dissent from.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23640 (Cott.) Be gode... wit alkin thing sal pite accord, Be wicked... wit alkin scift sal discord. a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxix. 6 With þaim þat discords fra þe charite of halikyrke i held anheide. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Curyr.* 72 Per ben manye men þat discorden of dietyng of men þat ben woundid. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* l. xxv. 18 Here discordyth myn Auctour with some other wyrters. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 275 How the Lords of Scotland discordit at the Huntis. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 404 The human will cannot discord from the Divine. 1843 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlv. They discorded with her. 1867 CARLYLE in *Remin.* (1881) II. 124 We discorded commonly on two points.

2. Of things (chiefly): To be different (from), discordant or inconsistent (with).

1388 WYCLIF *Rom.* Jerome's Prol., He wolde shewen the newe to not discorden fro the olde testament. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 1227 Thire two last preceptes semes to discorde in nothing. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* l. lxxv. (R.), Thyse two

nacions discorde in maners, but nat in clothing and in fayth. 1608 HIBDON *Def. Ministers' Reasons Refus. Subscription* II. 166 Not because it accordeth or discordeth with the original. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. 484 The party, the views of which were apt to discord with those of the leading members of the government.

b. Of sounds: To be discordant or dissonant; to jar, clash.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cl. 4 Acorde, as of sece voyces, discordand, is swete unage. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 122/1 Dyscordyn yn sounde, or syngynge, dissona, deliro. 1530 BARET *Alth.* D 801 To Discord, or disagree in tune. 1636 BACON *Sylva* § 227 But Sounds do disturb and alter one the other... Sometimes the one jarring or discording with the other and making a confusion.

† 3. trans. To make discordant. Obs. rare.

1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 42 They adventure not to play upon that string... for fear of discording all the rest of their harmonie. a. 1697 [see DISCORDED].

† Discord, v. 2. Obs. Farriery. [f. DIS- 7 a + CORD sb.] trans. To replace (the intestine) of an incorded or ruptured horse. So Discor'ding vbl. sb., the relieving of hernia in this way.

1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 307 Having so discorded, that is to say, returned the gut into his right place. *Ibid.*, Forget not the next day after his discording to unloosen the list, and to take it away... and at the three weeks end... it were not amisse to geld the stone on that side away, so shall he never be encorded again on that side.

† Discordable, a. Obs. [ME. *discordabile*, n. OF. *des-, discordable*, ad. L. *discordabilis* disagreeing, discordant, f. *discordare*: see DISCORD v. and -BLE.] Characterized by discord, discordant.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1704 (1753), Elements, that been so discordable. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 225 It is nought discordable Unto my word, but accordable. 1549 *Compt. Scott.* xi. 100 The sametines herd the tua discordabil consillis of herenies.

Discordance (disk'ordāns). [a. OF. *des-, discordance* = It. *scordanza* for *discordanza* (Florio), L. type \**discordantia*, f. *discordare*: see DISCORD v. and -ANCE.]

1. The fact of being discordant; disagreement, want of concord.

1340 *Ayenb.* 259 Vor of þe discorde of þe herte comp þe discorde of þe bodie. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Parv.* T. 7201 After the diuise discordances of oure wickednesses. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 427 b/2 Thys holy saynt Yues laboured euer to peace alle dyscordance and stryf. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* l. vi. cxxiii. (R.). In this sayinge appereth some discordance with other writers. a. 1610 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* II. xii. § 1 (1622) 329 The whole concordance of the world consents in discordances. 1656 HOBBS *Liberty, etc.* (R.). The discordance between the action and the law. 1819 MACKINTOSH *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 2 Mar. Wks. 1846 III. 374 This rapidly increasing discordance between the letter and the practice of the Criminal Law, arose in the best times of our history. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 106 They were in discordance with each other, from the first, in their estimate of the means, [etc.].

2. Discord of sounds; harsh or dissonant noise.

c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4251 In floites made he discordeance. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101/1 A Discordeance... desonancia. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* xii. viii. Cries, Which rung in wild discordance round the rocks. 1878 BESANT & RICE *Celia's Arb.* xviii. (1887) 132 The curious mixture of discordances which rose to the organ-loft.

Discordancy (disk'ordānsi). [ad. L. type \**discordantia*: see prec. and -ANCY.]

1. The condition or quality of being discordant.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 94 Where there is a difference therefore in Religion, there is alwaies lightly a discordancy in affection. 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. III. 357 In such a discordancy of sentiments, it is better to look to the nature of things than to the humours of men. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* l. xii. 83 Our discordancies must always arise from my being in the wrong. 1855 BROWNING *Ferishtah* (1884) 128 How reconcile discordancy.

2. = DISCORDANCE 2.

1607 WALKINGTON *Opt. Glasse* v. 33 The body is like an instrument of musick, that when it hath a discordancy in the strings, is wont to jarre. 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II. xvi. 4 Absolutely deafened by discordancy and noise.

Discordant (disk'ordant), a. (sb.). [ME. *des-, dis-, discordant*, a. OF. *des-, discordant*, pr. pple. of *descorder*: see DISCORD v. and -ANT.]

1. Not in accord, not harmoniously connected or related; at variance; disagreeing, differing; incongruous. Const. to, from, with.

[1292] BRITTON i. Prol. (1865) 2 En taunt qe lour usages ne soynt mie descordant a dreiture. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* l. 988 (1037) No discordant jing y-ferre, As þus, to vser termes of Physic. a. 1400 HOCCLIVE *De Reg. Princ.* 96 As discordant as day is to the nyght. 1550 BALE *Apology* 71 (R.) So long as he is so dyscordaunte to hymself. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxvi. 140 The reasons and resolutions are, and must remain discordant. 1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* l. ii. 57 If discordant from it, the sentence of Condemnation [follows]. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 173 Discordant motives in one centre meet. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. iv. 52 The current accounts are in some points curiously discordant\* yet far less discordant than are the portraits. 1868 GLADSTONE *Yar. Mund.* i. (1870) 16 Testimony... in no case discordant with that of the liad.

b. Living in discord, disagreeing, quarrelsome.

1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scotles* II. iij. I. accuse... myne awne rebellious, discordant and graces children. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* Induct. 19 The blunt monster with uncounted heads, The still discordant, wauering multitude. 1776 JOHNSON *Lett. to Boswell* 21 Dec. When once a discordant family has felt the pleasure of peace, they will not willingly lose it. 1803 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* 328 He

united that discordant and turbulent race in the common cause.

2. Of sound; Inharmonious, dissonant, jarring. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4247 Discordaunt euer fro armonye, And distoned from melodie. 1701 CONGREVE *Hymn to Harmony* vi. War, with discordant notes and jarring noise The harmony of peace destroys. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* II. § 6 (1833) 68 Two sounds that refuse incorporation or mixture, are said to be discordant. 1764 COWPER *Task* vi. 787 No passion touches a discordant string, But all is harmony and love. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) vii. 156 Some discordant shrieks from our guides made the summer night hideous.

† B. sb. in pl. Discordant things, attributes, or propositions. Obs.

c. 1400 *Test. Love* II. (1542) 319 a/2 By these accordances, discordantes ben loyned. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 52 Contraries, are suche discordantes, as can not be, at one and the same tyme, in one substance. *Ibid.* 52 b. Note further, that all discordantes are not contrary, according to their common accidents, but according to their proper difference.

Hence Discordantness, discordant quality.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Discordantness*, disagreeableness. Discordantly (disk'ordāntli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a discordant manner; inharmoniously, incongruously.

1663 BOYLE *Colours* Wks. I. 741 (R.) If they be discordantly tuned... being struck together they make but a harsh and troublesome noise. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* I. i. (1845) 6 Human faces gloom discordantly, disloyally on one another. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* i. (1877) 15 The most discordantly opposite characters have yet exhibited a common element in this inspiration of a great hatred.

† Discor'ded, ppl. a. Obs. [f. DISCORD v. + -ED 1.] Set at variance; fallen out.

a. 1627 MIDDLETON *Anything for Quiet Life* v. ad fin., Discor'ded friends aton'd, men and their wives.

† Discorder, v. Also 5 -our. [a. AF. *discorder*, OF. *discordeor*, f. *des-, discorder* to DISCORD: see -ER 1.] A quarreller; a maker of discord.

c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, Gov. Lordsh. (E. E. T. S.) 115 A full face withouten bolnyng, bytokyns a stryuer, a dyscordour. a. 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 111 Tributes to their common Idol Discorder.

Discordful, a. rare. [f. DISCORD sb. (earlier *discord*) + -FUL.] Full of discord; quarrelsome.

1596 SPENSER F. Q. iv. ii. 30 Unmindfull both of that discordfull crew. *Ibid.* iv. iv. 3 Blandamour full of vain-glorious spright, And rather stird by his discordfull dame. 1867 G. MACDONALD *Poems* 167 Why should I discordful things weave into cadence ordered right?

Discording (disk'ordjng), vbl. sb. [f. DISCORD v. + -ING 1.] Disagreeing, disagreement, discordance.

1897 R. GLOUC. (1724) 255 Bytvene hem nas not dyscordyng. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101/1 A Discordyng of voces, *diphonia*. 1593 BILSON *Govt. Christ's Ch.* 96 The false report of their discording everywhere spread by these deceivers.

Discording (disk'ordjng), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] Disagreeing, discordant.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. Pr. II. 68 Dyuerse sentences and discording. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. v. xxiii. (1495) 131 A discording voyce... troubleth the acorde of many voyces. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) iv. 11 Be lande of Grece es þe next cuntree þat variez es discordan in faith and letters fra vs and oour faith. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lealie's Hist. Scot.* i. 68 Nothing... discording w<sup>th</sup> the truth of the historie. 1633 STOUTHER *True Happiness* 128 Yet they have but a discording concord. 1706 DE FOR Jure *Div.* xi. 247 Discording Parties can no Pleasure bring, No Safety to the People, or the King. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* III. Introd. viii, Whose doom discording neighbours sought.

† Discordous, a. Obs. [f. L. *discors*, *discord-* adj. (or Eng. DISCORD sb.) + -OUS. Cf. med. L. *discordiosus*, OF. *descordieus*, of which the Eng. repr. would be *discordious*.] Characterized by or full of discord; of the nature of discord; discordant.

1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* III. i. 42 And men grue greedie, discordous, and nice. 1612-15 - *Contempl.* O. T. xiii. v. The harsh and discordous noises. 1633 - *Hard Texts* 555 I heare and abhorre the discordous noise of your sins.

† Discoriate, ppl. a. Obs. rare. [ad. med. L. *discoriat-us*, pa. pple. of *discoriare* to flay, skin, scourge (in Du Cange), f. L. *dis-* (DIS- 4) + *cori-* um skin, hide: cf. earlier L. *dēcoriāre* to skin, and see DE- pref. 6.] Flayed.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 271 b/1 He was of them discoriate and flayn quyd, and deyde not.

Discorporate (disk'pōrət), ppl. a. rare. [f. DIS- 10 + CORPORATE a.: perh. ad. med. (Anglo) L. *discorporatus* dissolved, 'corpus discorporatum dissolutum declaramus' Rymer XV. 244/1.]

† 1. Deprived of corporate character and privileges; made no longer a corporation; disincorporated. Obs.

1622 Eng. *Elect. Sheriffs* 45 The City was never to this day discorporate. 1688 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2391/1 Such of the said Corporations... are not Discorporate or Dissolved.

2. Not corporate; not united into a corporation; dissociated. (nonce-use.)

1833 CARLYLE *Diderot* in *Misc. Ess.* (1888) V. 11 Corporations of all sorts have perished (from compulsion); and now instead of the seven corporate selfish spirits, we have the four and twenty millions of discorporate selfish.



**Discorporate** (diskōr-pōr'et), *v. rare*. [f. DIS- 6 + CORPORATE *v.*: perh. immed. repr. a med.L. \*discorporāre: cf. prec.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of corporate character; to dissolve (a corporate body).

1683 T. HUNT *Def. Charter Lond.* 40 A Corporation or Society of men may discorporate and dissolve themselves.

2. To separate from a corporate body; to disassociate, disconnect.

1891 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 309 Grattan... predicted... that a priesthood unconnected with the English Government would lead to a Catholic laity discorporated from the people of England.

† **Discorrespondency**. *Obs.* [f. DIS- 9; cf. next.] Want of correspondence.

1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 420 Those words... make very much discorrespondency inter parts which doe hang handsomely enough together.

† **Discorrespondent**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. DIS- 10.] Lacking correspondence or congruity; not answering to another.

1654 W. MOUNTAGU *Devout Ess.* II. vii. § 3 (R.) It would be discorrespondent in respect of God.

† **Discorsive**, *a. Med. Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + CORSSIVE.] Not 'cursive', corrosive, or escharotic.

1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Alch.* § 99. 163 It is altogether discorsive, and not contractive, and therefore safe and profitable for Women that have Cankers in their breasts.

† **Discorse**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. mod.L. *discōsus*, f. *discus* DISK: see -OSE.] Characterized by a disk.

1686 *Phil. Trans.* XVI. 285 These have radiated, discorse, and flat Flowers.

**Discost**, var. of DISCOAST *v. Obs.*

† **Discostate** (diskōst'et), *a. Bot. Obs.* [f. DIS- 1 + L. *costāt-us* ribbed, COSTATE, f. *costa* a rib.] Of leaves: Having radiately divergent ribs.

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* 72 Discostate [later edd. Divergent].

**Discostomatous**: see DISCO-

**Discoun-**, -counfite, etc., *obs. ff.* DISCOMFIT.

† **Discounsel**, *v. Obs.* In 5 discounseylle. [ad. OF. *descon-, descounseillier* = It. *disconsigliare*: prob. common Romanic; f. *des-, dis-* (DIS- 4) + L. *consiliāre* to COUNSEL.]

1. *trans.* To counsel (a person) against some undertaking or course of action; to give advice dissuading from; = DISADVISE 2. (Also with double object, quot. 1477.)

1477 CAXTON *Jason* 96 b. [The king] cam to Jason... and moche dis-counceylled him thenterprise of colchas. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 117 b/1 Ye discounseylle your frendes for the euerlastyng lyf. 1557 MRS. M. BASSET tr. *More's Treat. Passion* Wks. 1392/1 He discounsaied hym to take this death vpon hym. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxiv. xxxiv. 938 He... would have discounseilled and skared them... from foolish and furious designs.

*absol.* 1559 *Homilies* 1. *Adultery* II. (1859) 122 Holy Scripture dissuadeth (or discounseleth) from doing that filthy sinne.

2. To give counsel against (an action or undertaking); = DISADVISE 1.

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 108 They... not onely inhibite... the reading of Protestant Bookes... but discounseill also all joyning with them in any service of God. 1631 DONNE *Serm.* cii. (1848) IV. 361 Joab... did yet dissuade and discounsel this numbering of the people.

† **Discounselled**, *ppl. a. Obs.* In 5 discounceylled. [after OF. *desconseillid* discouraged, left without comfort, disconsolate, pa. ppl. of *desconseillier*: see prec.] Without resource or support, desolate, disconsolate.

1592 BRITTON III. v. § 1 Soen heritage, qe fust endormi et desconseill [v. r. *desconseilliee*, tr. unsupported]. *Ibid.* IV. iii. § 4 Si la eglise demoeure desconseill [unprovided] outre vi meys. *Ibid.* § 10 Cum ele fust tout voide et desconseill. 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XIII. ix. Now I am... fallen in orphanyte of parents & of my lord, and am poure & desherited, exilled & discounceylled.

**Discount** (di'skaunt), *sb.* Also 7 **discompt**. [a. 16th c. F. *descompte*, earlier *desconte*, mod. F. *décompte*, vbl. sb. f. *descompter* to DISCOUNT.]

The French *descompte*, *décompte* has not the technical sense of *discount*, which is expressed by *escompte*, with vb. *escompter*, adapted from It. *sconto*, *scontare*. The earlier sense of *discount* in Eng. was app. as in French, the technical sense being later, taken perhaps from Italian *sconto*, though attached to the existing word.]

† 1. An abatement or deduction from the amount, or from the gross reckoning or value of anything. *Obs.* (exc. as in 2).

1622 *Eng. Commissioners to Jas. I.* in *Fortesc. Papers* 189 The discount of the pepper brought into Hollande. 1669-70 MARVELL *Corr.* cxxxix. Wks. 1872-3 II. 306 In discount of the third year to be layd at the Custome House, to supply what falls short. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Discount*, is also used with less propriety for the tare, or waste of any commodity, sum, etc. There are 12 shillings discount in this bag. The cag of oil sent me from Spain leaks; there are fifty pints discount. 1798 *Bay Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I. 16 Against plaintiff's bill, defendant filed a discount for the loss of rent by plaintiff's delay. *Ibid.* 117 Permitted to offer [their claim] in discount against plaintiff's demand.

b. *fig.* (partly from 2.)

1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Fm.* No. 56 ¶ 9 The Peevishness of these my Creditors is a great Discount upon my Happiness. 1794 MISS GUNNING *Packet* III. 38 Present fears are a heavy discount on future expectations. 1859

F. HALL *Visavadatti* 54 The partiality for Baudhas... must, very likely, be received with liberal discount.

2. *Commerce. a.* A deduction (usually at a certain rate per cent.) made for payment before it is due, or for prompt payment, of a bill or account; a deduction for cash payment from the price of an article usually sold on credit; any deduction or abatement from the nominal value or price.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 110 For discount or rebate of money, this is the Proportion. 1702 *Burlesque R. L'Estrange's Vis. Quev.* 269 Here's ready Money: Speak, what Discount? 1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX. 18/1 The name of discount is also applied to certain trade allowances upon the nominal prices of goods. *Ibid.*, The rates of discount in [a list now before us] vary from 5 to 40 per cent. upon the nominal prices of the different articles. 1862 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 252 Draw all the profits without discount or percentage. *Mod.* A retail bookseller who gives twopence in the shilling discount. A discount of 5 per cent. is offered for payment of this account before the end of the month.

b. The deduction made from the amount of a bill of exchange or promissory note, by one who gives value for it before it is due, this deduction being calculated at a defined rate per cent. for the time the document has to run; practically, the interest charged by a banker or bill-discounter for advancing the value of a bill before it is due.

This is the common form in which banks and discount-houses advance money to persons engaged in commerce; the banker or discounter having thus purchased the bill at a discount keeps it till maturity, when he realizes the full amount. In practice, discount is calculated as the interest on the amount of the bill for the time it has to run; this is more than what arithmeticians call the *true discount*, which is reckoned as interest on the *present worth* (i.e. that sum which if invested at the given rate for the given time would amount to the face value).

1683 R. CLAVEL (*title*), Tables for the Forbearance and Discount of Money. 1732 DE FOX *Eng. Tradesman* I. Pref. 11 The dismal consequences of usury, high discount, and paying interest for money. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 491 We may define the Discount of a sum of money to be the interest of the Present Worth of that sum, calculated from the present time to the time when the sum would be properly payable. 1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* III. vi. (1876) 361 The value of money is said to be represented by the Bank-rate of discount. 1881 J. BROOK-SMITH *Arith.* (ed. 6) 323 With bankers and bill-discounters, discount is the interest of the sum specified, whereas, properly speaking, it is the interest of the present worth of that sum. And as the present worth of a sum due at a future time is less than the sum itself, the *true discount* is less than the banker's or mercantile discount; and therefore the banker obtains a small advantage.

3. The act of discounting a bill or note; with *pl.*, a single transaction of this nature.

1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R.* (1855) 119 To establish a bank of deposit, discount, and circulation. 1846 M'CULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 43 The Scotch banks make their advances partly by discount of bills, and partly by what are termed cash accounts, or cash credits. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* III. 78 Shall you require either loans or discounts, and to what amount? 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 114 The most common and proper way in which a banker gives credit and employs his funds is in the discount of bills.

4. At a discount: at less than the nominal or usual value; below par; *fig.* in low esteem, reduced in estimation or regard, depreciated. (Opp. to at a PREMIUM.)

1701 *Lond. Gas. No.* 3710/3 Their Bills go at 50 per Cent. Discount. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Berkeley the Banker* I. vi. 120 When its notes were at a discount. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xx. § 2 (1876) 372 The price of bills would fall below par; a bill for 100l. might be bought for somewhat less than 100l., and bills would be said to be at a discount. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 5 Though one system of coinage were adopted for all countries, claims on foreign countries would nevertheless vary in price, and would still be either at a premium or at a discount.

*fig.* 1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 237 'Conservative' principles are at a discount throughout the world. 1842 MARRYAT *Percival Keene* xxi, We should be at a pretty discount with the red-coats. 1856 READE *Never too late* lxxxv, Servants are at a great premium, masters at a discount, in the colony.

5. *Billiards.* An allowance made by a superior to an inferior player of a deduction of one or more counts from his score for every count made by the latter. (U.S.)

6. *attrib. and Comb.* (chiefly in sense 2 b), as discount-broker, one whose business is to cash or procure the cashing of notes or bills of exchange at a discount; also discount accommodation, business, house; (in sense 2 a) discount-bookseller.

1863 FAWCETT *Pol. Econ.* II. v. (1876) 163 Applying to a banker or discount-broker for loans. *Ibid.* III. ix. (1876) 415 The English discount-houses collect all the bills which are drawn upon France. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* ix. 190 The directors... contracted the discount accommodation to the public. 1876 *World V.* No. 117. 5 At to-day's rates there cannot possibly be any appreciable profit in discount business. 1889 *Spectator* 31 Aug. 268/2 Harper's, which discount booksellers sell at 9d. a copy.

**Discount** (diskaunt, diskaunt), *v. 1* Also 7 **discompt**. [a. OF. *descomter* (13th c. in Littré), *descompter* (14th c.), mod. F. *décompter* = Sp. *descontar* (Minshew 1599), It. *discontare*, *scontare* 'to vnrreckon, to abate in reckoning' (Florio 1598), med.L. *discomputare* (1293 in Du Cange), a late L.

or Com. Romanic formation from *dis-, Dis-* 4 + *computare* to COUNT, COMPUTE.]

† 1. *trans.* To reckon as an abatement or deduction from a sum due or to be accounted for. *Obs.*

1629 SIR R. CHAMBERS *Petit.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 679 The other moiety to be discounted upon such Goods as the Petitioner shall make entries of by Exportation or Importation in the Custom-house, London, until his debt with the interest be fully satisfied and paid. 1645 *Parl. Hist.*, Chas. I. an. 1645 (R.) That all provisions, or other necessities, provided by your care, be so ordered, that account may be made what is taken; and that the said provisions may be discounted upon the pay of the said army. 1666 LUTTRELL *Erief Rel.* (1857) IV. 93 The Turkey merchants have offered to advance a considerable summe to the king, provided it may be discounted out of the customs of their fleet. 1726 R. NEWTON in *Reminiscences* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 64 Decrements... so call'd as so much did... decrease, or was discounted from a Scholar's Endowment.

† 2. To abate, to deduct. *Obs.*

1652 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 266 By dis-counting 38 years from the year 1051, that year 1012, is sufficiently manifest. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. III. 1205 All which [plunder] the Conquer'd did discount, To pay for curing of his Rump. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II. 327 They made such exceptions to those of the other side, that they discounted as many voices as gave them the majority. 1828 WEBSTER s.v., Merchants discount five or six per cent., for prompt or for advanced payment.

† 3. To discount interest: to deduct 'interest' (now called discount) on receiving the amount of a bill or note before it is due: see sense 3. *Obs.*

1684 *Lond. Gas.* No. 1945/4 Because it may be some convenience... to have present Money, if they please to discount Interest, they may have it at the Office. 1701 *Ibid.* No. 3708/4 The whole Loss being to be paid by the Undertakers within 60 days... or sooner upon discounting the Interest.

† 4. To reduce the amount of (a debt) by a set-off. *Obs.*

1713 SWIFT *To Earl Oxford* 111 Wks. 1758 III. II. 46 Parvisol discounts arrears By bills for taxes and repairs.

† 2. *intr.* To discount for: to provide a set-off for; to meet, satisfy. *Obs.*

1647 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* IV. II. 1025 Public monies which... Mr. Thornton had no ways satisfied or discounted for before his death. 1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Hist. Times* I. 159 Discounting... for what we have Receive'd from the Westminster-Insurance Offices. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* III. i, My prayers and penance shall discount for these, And beg of heaven to charge the bill on me.

3. *trans.* To give or receive the 'present worth' of (a bill of exchange or promissory note) before it is due. a. To pay the value beforehand, with a deduction equivalent to the interest at a certain percentage for the time which it has still to run. b. Of the holder: To obtain cash for (a bill or note), with such deduction, before it is due. (See DISCOUNT sb. 2 b.)

1694 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3008/4 Foreign Bills of Exchange will be Discounted after the Rate of Four and half per Cent. per Annum. 1732 DE FOX *Eng. Tradesman* I. Suppl. II. 389 The seller had a supply by discounting the bills. 1777 SHERIDAN *Scand.* III. ii, Have you been able to get me that... bill discounted? 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xi. § 4 A bill of exchange, when merely discounted... does not perform the functions... of money, but is itself bought and sold for money. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxiii. (1860) 251/1, I was fortunate enough not to discount for him a single bad bill. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 114 A banker will... discount such a bill, that is, buy it up for the sum due, after subtracting interest... for the length of time the bill has to run.

4. *fig.* In various senses derived from the foregoing: a. To leave out of account; to disregard, omit. b. To deduct or detract from, to lessen. c. To part with a future good for some present consideration. d. To settle or account for beforehand. And now esp.: e. To make a deduction in estimating the worth of (a statement, etc.); to make allowance for exaggeration in. f. To take (an event, etc.) into account beforehand, thus lessening its effect or interest when it takes place.

1702 S. PARKER *Cicero's De Finibus* 237 To relinquish himself, to discount his Body, and take up with a Summum Bonum Uncommensurate to the Whole of his Person. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. *Critic. Hist.* 26 The Jacobites unaccountable Schism has been thoroughly discounted by our learned Dr. Turner. 1768 *Woman of Honor* I. 165 In this light... how much would [they] have to discount of their boasts of having had a number of women as worthless as themselves? 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xl. (1859) II. 402 Of the three opinions (I discount Brown's), under this head, one supposes [etc.]. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* 329 Absolution for a week! then it seems, she has discounted, if I may so speak, her prospective confessions, and may lie, thrive, drink, and swear for a whole seven days with a clear conscience. 1855 BRIMLEY *Ess.*, *Poetry & Crit.* 185 Discounting immortality for pottage. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 660/1 Making its own little profit by cleverly discounting a part of the great conception. 1860 *Ibid.* IX. 825/1 His father discounted and exhausted the policy of perfidious concession. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* v. 112 We... have to estimate [the] worth [of evidence] when it has been discounted in many ways. 1876 E. MELLOR *Friesth.* iv. 172 To discount from the teaching of Christ the words 'eat' and 'drink', as modal terms... is to relinquish the literal interpretation. 1880 *Daily News* 23 Sept., Acquaintance from books with the place to be visited 'discounts' the enjoyment of the visit. 1882 BRITHELL *Counting-house Dict.* s.v., To discount news or intelligence, a cant phrase



much used in City circles, is to anticipate or expect such intelligence, and then act as though it had already arrived. 1883 C. J. WILKS *Mod. Versin* 315 After a time one learns to mentally discount the statements made by the natives. 1884 M. PATFISON *Mem.* (1885) 214 Nor had his (Newman's) perversion, so long looked for, and therefore mentally discounted, at all fallen upon me like a blow.

5. *Billiards*. To allow discount to, as to discount an inferior player. (U.S.)

Hence Discounted *ppl. a.*, Discounting *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1682 SCARLETT *Exchanges* 6 Discounted Exchange, is, when the Drawer and the Remitter is one and the same Person. 1732 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* I. Suppl. ii. 391 Discounting of bills is certain debt to the tradesman. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 41 The discounting establishments at home. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 22 May 5/1 Fraudulent discounting of worthless accommodation bills.

† **Discount**, *v. 2 Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-1 + COUNT *v.*] *trans.* To count or reckon separately or in separate series.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* Index, Know that the discounting of Sheets (to expedite the work at several Presses) hath occasioned in the Fifth book after page 200. completed, to go back again to page (153) surrounded in this fashion, to prevent confusion. 1662 J. FULLER 'To the Reader' in Fuller *Worthies*, The discounting of Sheets (to expedite the Work at several Presses) hath occasioned the often mistake of the Folio's. [Cf. 1653 GAUDEN *Hieraspistes* 320 Reader, The Reason why the Folios of this Book do not follow is because the Copy (for Expedition) was divided to two Printers.]

**Discountable** (diskaunt'bl), *a.* [f. DISCOUNT + -ABLE.] That may be discounted; in quot. 1800, within which a bill may be discounted.

1800 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) IV. 420 Within the discountable period. 1802 H. THORNTON in *Mill Pol. Econ.* III. xi. § 4 Each is a discountable article.

**Discountance** (diskaunt'ns), *v.* [ad. obs. F. *descontenancer* (16th c. in Littré, and in Cotgr.), to abash, put out of countenance, mod. F. *décontenancer*, f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *contenancer* to COUNTERANCE. In some of the English senses, it is used as if f. DIS-7 + COUNTERANCE *sb.* Cf. DEFACE in some of its senses.]

†1. *trans.* To put another countenance on, to mask. *Obs. rare.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xii. 171 His own ambition, which was peradventure discountenanced to the common people, but could not be counterfitted before God, who seeth the very bottom of our hearts.

2. To put out of countenance, put to shame, discount, discountance, abash. (Chiefly in *pa. pple.*)

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1613) 69 Thinking it want of education which made him so discountenanced with unwonted presence. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iii. 1, Sir, let not this discountenance, or dis-gallant you a whit. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II. 218 How would one look from his majestic brow... Discountance her despised. 1690 *The Gl. Scanderbeg* 89 He was no more discountenanced then, than if he had been at the head of his Army. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* ix. 359 How is my pride further discountenanced, when I see thee my Lord... chusing to unite thyself... with flesh and blood. 1862 CARLYLE *Frederick* 64 (1865) III. viii. vi. 55 He appeared much discountenanced at this last part of my narrative.

3. To withdraw one's countenance from, set the countenance against; to show disapprobation of; to discountance, disfavour: *a.* a person.

1591 SPENSER *Tears Muses* 340 We silly Maides, whom they... with reprochfull... scorn discountance. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* i. § 43. 76 Discounting and discountancing the upright. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 23 Such Mock-prophecs and false Messiahs as these will be discountanced and hissed off of the stage. 1807 W. H. IRELAND *Mod. Ship of Fools* 251 note, He... discountanced him from that hour. 18... *Proclamation at Quarter Sessions*, That all Persons of Honour, or in Place of Authority, will... to their utmost contribute to the discountancing Persons of dissolute and immoral Lives.

b. an act, practice, or the like.

1580 FLEMING *Georg. Virg. Ded.*, Ripe to deface and discountance, but rawe to correct or imitate the commendable trauels of well affected Students. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Court.* III. 256 Profaneness is discountanced by all. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 ¶ 10 Duels are neither quite discountanced, nor much in vogue. 1766 BURKE *Wks.* II. 5 The late administration... discountanced... the dangerous and unconstitutional practise of removing military officers for their votes in Parliament. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 343 The traffic was discountanced.

Hence Discountanced *ppl. a.*, -ing *vbl. sb.* 1597 Bp. J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 76 Discountancing, disturbing, dispossessing of them. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* xvii. (1627) 276 By the incouragement and commendation of vertue, and discountancing of vice. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* Introd. (1851) 4 The sole advocate of a discount'nanct truth. 1667 LOCKE *Ess. Toleration* in Fox Bourne *Locke* (1876) I. iv. 189 The discountancing of popery amongst us. 1675 *Art Contentm.* IV. ix. 128 The most discountanced child oft makes better proof than the darling. 1749 W. DODWELL *Free Answer* 97 To prevent their preaching a discountanced Doctrine.

**Discountance** (diskaunt'ns), *sb. arch.* [partly ad. OF. *descontenance* (14th c. in Littré), partly an Eng. formation from DIS-9 + COUNTERANCE *sb.*, after the vb.]

1. The act or fact of discountancing; unfavourable aspect, disfavour or disapprobation shown.

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 829 He thought that the estimation of Cato was altogether the discountance of his [own] power and greatness. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Epie.*

(1647) 338 All discountance and disgrace done to the Clergy reflect upon Christ. 1673 *Essen Papers* (Camden) I. 151 The countenance given to the subscribers and discountance to the refusers. 1779 82 JOHNSON L. P. Milton *Wks.* II. 176 His great works were performed under discountance. 1812 SHELLEY *Proposals* Pr. Wks. 1888 I. 272 The discountance which Government will show to such an association. 1862 L.D. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* I. 4 Discountance of warlike policy.

b. with *a* and *pl.*

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1652) 19 Any man... might... see how to set a good countenance upon all the discountances of adversity. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. iii. Whether it be that the one way of cheating is a discountance or reflection upon the other, or [etc.].

†2. The fact or state of being put out of countenance; discomposure of face; abashment. *Obs.*

a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* vii. (1652) 86 The discountance, and depression which appeared in Sir Francis. 1656 FINNET *For. Ambass.* 39 Much to their discountance and discontent.

**Discountancer**. [f. DISCOUNTANCE *v.* + -ER.] One who discountances, or discourages with cold looks or disfavour.

1652 BACON *Hen. VII* (J.), A great taxer of his people and discountancer of his nobility. 1702 *Addr. fr. Maryland in Lond. Gas.* No. 3853/1 A Discountancer of Immorality and an Encourager of Virtue. 1721 WOODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1828) I. Introd. 10 A discountancer of ministers.

**Discount** (diskaunt'), [f. DISCOUNT *v.* + -ER.] One who discounts a bill or note; i.e. either the person who, before it is due, pays the amount with deduction of discount, or the person who obtains cash for it in this way: see DISCOUNT *v.* 3.

1732 DE FOE *Eng. Tradesman* I. Suppl. ii. 391 These discounters of bills are sometimes bit. 1791 BURKE *Let. Member Nat. Assembly* Wks. VI. 17 The whole gang of usurers, pedlars, and itinerant Jew-discounters. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* III. xi. § 4 A bill of exchange... discounted, and kept in the portfolio of the discountor until it falls due. 1861 GOSCHEN *For. Exch.* 38 The purchaser of the bills in this case takes the place of the discountor of accommodation paper. 1883 E. PAXTON HOOD *Scot. Char.* iii. 59 'Oh, you need not hesitate about him, Mr. Carrick (the banker),' said the proposed discountor. 1884 J. BACON in *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 134 The discountor, whether of a bill, or bond, or any other security, becomes the owner.

**Discountess**, *v. rare.* [DIS-7b.] *trans.* To deprive of the rank or dignity of countess.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* iv. iii. Though I am discountess'd, I am not yet discountenced. 1874 TROLLOPE *Lady Anna* v. Let them bring that Italian countess over if they dared! He'd countess her and dis-countess her too!

**Discouple** (diskəp'l), *v.* [a. OF. *descupler* (12th c. in Hatz. Darm.), *descupler* (Cotgr.) to separate, uncouple, f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *coupler* to COUPLE.] *trans.* To separate or disunite what is coupled, to uncouple.

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix. 241 Now are dyscoupled the four sonnes of Aymon, for I have slayne Richarde. 1549 HOOPER *Declar. Ten Commandm.* x. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 384 Neither doth the magistrate dissolve that God hath bound, nor discouple that God coupled. 1883 W. S. DUGDALE tr. *Dante's Purgatorio* xxv. 280 Ascending the steps whose narrowness discouples those who mount.

b. *intr.* for *refl.*

1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 66 When they die after discoupling.

**Discour**, -coure, obs. ff. DISCOVER *v.*

† **Discourage**, *sb.* *Obs.* [f. DIS-9 + COURAGE *sb.*: or f. DISCOURAGE *v.*] Want or failure of courage; the state of discouragement.

c 1500 *Three King's Sons* 105 Their enemies were in such discorage that they durst not wele be seen at no scarmysch. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* v. (R.). Many... be brought in discorage of themselves, by the reason of poutie... or by aduersitie. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxiii. 184 They are faint-hearted, and full of discorage. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gl. Brit.* ix. (1614) 121 Causing their king Canute with discorage to retire.

**Discourage** (diskəwɪdʒ), *v.* Also 5-6 dis-, dyscourage (6 dischorage). [ad. OF. *descoragier*, later *descourager*, mod. F. *décourager*; f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *corage*, COURAGE *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To deprive of courage, confidence, or moral energy; to lessen the courage of; to dishearten, dispirit. The opposite of *encourage*.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxxxii. 196 How therle of chartres discouraged thetempour of Constantinople that he shold not goo and socoure our peple. 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* xxxviii. 4 Thus he discourageth the hondes of the soudyers y<sup>e</sup> be in this cite, and the hondes of all the people. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* 2 His Royall heart was not daunted or discouraged. 1664 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. 21, I think no Slow of Despond would discourage me. 1755 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 253 He would be very far from discouraging me. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 322 No trick, no lie, which was thought likely to discourage the starving garrison was spared. *absol.* 1789 ANNA SEWARD *Let.* (1811) II. 226 Difficulty rather stimulates than discourages.

b. with complement: To deter (by discouragement) to do something (*obs.*); from (†) for an act.

1559 MORE *Suppl. Soulys* Wks. 337/1 Not for y<sup>e</sup> we wold discourage you to dispose wle your goodes when ye dye. 1559 *Suppl. to King* (E.E.T.S.) 36 This they doo to dyscourage all men from the study of Gods Worde. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence* (1607) 337 The poet... was lowe almost discouraged for taking any more paines. a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 191 It discouraged from all Navigation about it. a 1698 TEMPLE (J.), Unless you..

discourage them to stay with you by using them ill. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 1. 89 The Seamen are discouraged from fishing for them by the King. 1756 C. LUCAS *Esa. Waters* II. 3 We shall be discouraged from the laborious... task.

† c. *transf.* and *fig. Obs.*

a 1529 SKELTON *Kephe* 335 For to disparage And to discourage The fame matricule Of poetes laureate. 1577 B. GOUGE *Hereshack's Hush* II. (1586) 87 You shall sometime have one branch more gallant then his fellows, which if you cutte not away, you discourage all the rest. 1657 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 150 Though the face of public worship of late be discouraged.

2. *transf.* To lessen or repress courage for (an action or project); to discountenance, express disapproval of, 'throw cold water on'.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* II. xv. (1648) 292, I would be loath to discourage the enquiry of any ingenious artificer. a 1649 Eikon *Bas.* xii. (1824) 106, I might neither Incourage the rebels insolence, nor discourage the Protestants loyalty and patience. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 1. 85 Thro their oppression... trading is discouraged. 1735 BIRKBEY *Querist* § 42 Idleness which of all things be discouraged. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I. 173 A set of lectures upon political economy would be discouraged in Oxford. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 56 Laws were made to discourage usury.

†3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To lose courage or confidence. *Obs.*

1553 BALK *Vocacyon in Harl. Misc.* (1808-12) VI. 464 (D). Because that poore Church shulde not utterly discourage, in her extreme aduersities. 1574 HELLOWES *Gwenaria's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 33 Scipio considering the Numantines to increase in pride, and the Romanes to discourage.

**Discourageable** (diskəwɪdʒəbl), *a. rare.* [f. DISCOURAGE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being discouraged or disheartened; to be discouraged.

1612-15 Bp. HALL *Contempl.* N.T. IV. xxvi, O loue to unthankfull soules! not discourageable by the most hateful indignities.

**Discouraged**, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ED.] Deprived of courage or confidence, disheartened.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* xix. (R.). He wente away with his discouragements and heauye mynde. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 44 Discouraged souls, how many do you reckon the Lord for? 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* III. 137, I grew discouraged, Sir. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 8 June 4/1 Seductive terms about fettered industry, discouraged capital, and the undue taxation of the necessities of life.

**Discouragement** (diskəwɪdʒmənt), [ad. OF. *descouragement*, *descouragement* (12th c. in Hatz. Darm.), mod. F. *découragement*, f. *descoragier*, *descourager* to DISCOURAGE: cf. ENCOURAGEMENT.]

1. The action or fact of discouraging.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* III. 131 (R.) To the great discouragement and hinderance of the same marchants and fishermen. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo.* II. (1847) I. iv. 89 His severity to and discouragement of that pest of society, Attorneys. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Pernu. Bark* xii. 414 From that time there was nothing but discouragement and obstruction. *Mod.* The discouragement of rash and premature attempts.

2. The fact or state of being discouraged; want of spirit or confidence; depression of spirit with regard to action or effort. (The more usual sense.)

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. ii. (1634) 261 The feeling turneth onely to terror and discouragement. a 1600 HOOKER *Disc. Justif.* Wks. 1617 II. 53 That repining discouragement of heart, which tempteth God. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* iii. (1627) 20 About which I have taken no small griefe and discouragement. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. 157 He represents it as having caused so much discouragement at Sparta, that [etc.]. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 30 [It] showed how great was the discouragement into which the loss of Beton had thrown them. 1876 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. v. 50 Poverty and discouragement became more general than ever.

3. That which discourages; a disheartening or deterrent influence.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref. Wks. (1653) 9 Notwithstanding all such discouragements... he proceeded on with courage. 1720 SWIFT *Mod. Educ.* The books read at school and colleges are full of... discouragements from vice. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 319 Their first discouragement was, the country was all open with very little wood. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Kalraig* I. viii. 123 Strong discouragements which had often chilled the glowing anticipations.

**Discouraging** (diskəwɪdʒɪŋ). [f. DISCOURAGE *v.* + -ING.] One who or that which discourages or disheartens; one who discountenances or 'throws cold water' upon efforts.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* i. § 46. 80 None [are] greater discouragers of the upright. 1710 MACCLESFIELD in L.D. Campbell *Chancellors* (1857) VI. cxxi. 10 Discouragers of those who preach virtue and piety. 1849 LEWIS *Influence Author. Opin.* ix. (L.). The promoter of truth and the discourager of error. 1884 G. P. LATHROP *True* i. 5 Antiquity is a great discourager of the sympathies.

**Discouraging**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] The action of the verb DISCOURAGE; discouragement. (More chiefly gerundial.)

1545 *Primer Hen. VIII.* in 3 *Primers* (1848) 519 In all trouble and adversity to be quiet... without discouraging and desperation. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 318 The overthrow [was] a great discouraging of the enemy. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 35 To the great discouraging of all other Christian Princes.

**Discouraging**, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING.] That discourages or causes discouragement; disheartening.

1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. 77 Over that Valley hangs the discouraging Clouds of confusion. 1715 DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I. iii. With many discouraging thoughts for the event. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lviii. (1862) V. 158 The answer



returned was discouraging. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 185 Despite her discouraging words, he still went on.

Hence **Discouragingly** *adv.*, in a discouraging manner; † **Discouragingness**.

1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 21/a Collonel Lundy... spoke so discouragingly to many of them concerning the indefensibility of the place. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Discouragingness*, discouragement. 1882 ANNIE THOMAS *Allerton Towers* II. viii. 151 Treating her confidences coldly, not to say, discouragingly.

† **Discourative, -itive, a. Obs. rare.** [f. DISCOURSE: see -ATIVE.] a. Pertaining to discourse or conversation. b. Of or belonging to 'discourse' or reason, rational.

1600 C. SUTTON *Disce Mori* ii. (1838) 23 As if it were only some arbitrable matter or discursive. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* i. vii. 17 Horses discern by means of the virtue Imaginative, Discourative, and Memorative.

**Discourse** (diskō's), *sb.* Also 4-5 **discours**, **discours**. [a. F. *discours*, ad. L. *discursus* 'running to and fro, conversation, discourse' (after *cours*:-L. *cursus*): cf. It. *discorso*, Sp. *discurso*. L. *discursus* is f. *discurs*-, ppl. stem of *discurrere*: see next.]

† 1. Onward course; process or succession of time, events, actions, etc.; = COURSE. *Obs.*

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 134 The natural discourse of the sunne. 1548 UDALL, *etc. Erasme. Par. 1 Pet. i. (R.)*. But when y<sup>e</sup> day shal come, & the discourse of things turned vp side down, they shall be tormented, and you shal reioyce. 1565 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* (1611) 91 It is most evident by the whole discourse of the Text. 1577 HELLOWES *Guevara's Chron.* 65 The river Tygris in the discourse of his current maketh an Ilande. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 18 This tragical discourse of Fortune so daunted them, as they went like shadowes. 1612 SHELTON *Quix.* I. ii. v. 89 The Knights-errant... suffer much Woe and Misery in the Discourse of their Lives.

b. In the following the meaning is perhaps 'course of arms or combat' (cf. COURSE *sb.* s); though other explanations have been proposed.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. viii. 14 The villaine... Himself addrest unto this new debate, And with his club him all about so blist That he which way to turne him scarcely wist: Sometimes aloft he layd, sometimes a low, Now here, now there, and oft him neare he mist... At last the caytive, after long discourse, When all his strokes he saw avoyded quite, Resolved in one t'assemble all his force. 1611 BEAUMONT & FL. *King & No King* II. i. Good captain Bessus, tell us the discourse (viz. of single combat) Betwixt Tigranes and our king, and how We got the victory.

† 2. 'The act of the understanding, by which it passes from premises to consequences' (J.); reasoning, thought, ratiocination; the faculty of reasoning, reason, rationality. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. Pr. iv. 165 It [intelligence] byholdeþ alle þinges so as I shal seye by a strok of þouȝt formeþ wip oute discours or colliacioun. 1413 PILGR. *Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxviii. 75 He knoweth all hynde, therefore there is nought fether to seken by discours. 1604 EDMONDS *Observ. Caesar's Comm.* 39 The soule of man is endued with a power of discourse, whereby it concludeth either according to the certainte of reason, or the learning of experience. 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 131 The Dog... we see is plentifully furnished with inward discourse. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 56 The discerning of that connexion or dependance which there is betwixt several propositions... which is called ratiocination, or discourse. 1788 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 323 Discourse, strictly speaking, is the motion or progress of the mind from one judgment to another. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 177 Discourse (*discursus*, δίσκουσ) indicates the operation of comparison.

† b. *Phr. Discourse of reason*: process or faculty of reasoning. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1413 PILGR. *Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxviii. 74 The soule sekeþ by discors of reson the skyles and the causes of the wonderful beaute of creatures. 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 9 As could hardly be comprehended by the discourse of reason. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. ii. 150 A beast that wants discourse of Reason. 1675 SOUTH *Serm. In gratitude* (1715) 455 By the Discourses of Reason, or the Discoveries of Faith. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* App. I. 415 No one with the ordinary discourse of reason could commit an error in regard to them.

3. Communication of thought by speech; 'mutual intercourse of language' (J.); talk, conversation. *arch.*

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr.* Glasse 112 But what make I discourse in these things to you, which knowe them muche better then I. 1594 SHAKS. *Rich.* III. v. iii. 99 Ample interchange of sweet Discourse. 1597-8 BACON *Ess.*, *Discourse* (Arb.) 14 Some in their discourse, desire rather commendation of wit... then of iudgement. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 211 Sweeter thy discourse is to my eare Then Fruits of Palm-tree. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy J. Dennis*, I... laid hold of that opportunity of entering into discourse with him. 1726 ADV. *Capt. R. Boyle* 306, I finding she did not much care for talking upon that Subject, chang'd the Discourse. 1863 LONGF. *Wayside Inn* II. Prel. vii. Meanwhile the Student held discourse With the Musician.

† b. The faculty of conversing; conversational power. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* III. i. 109, I know a wench of excellent discourse, Prettie and witty. 1606 - *Tr. & Cr.* i. ii. 275 Is not birth, beauty, good shape, discourse... and so forth: the Spice, and salt that seasons a man? 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) I. i. His wisdom was great, and his judgement most acute: of solid discourse, affable, humble.

c. (with a and pl.) A talk, a conversation. *arch.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 286 In the midst of my Discourses, I told his Highnesse... the Guardians request. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* Wks. (1847) 98/1 The satisfaction which you profess to have received from those incidental discourses. 1715

DE FOE *Fam. Instruct.* I viii. I have had a long discourse with my father. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* III. ii. 183 They neither can speak nor attend to the discourses of others. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* i. 748 Dido the while with many discourses lengthens the night.

† d. A common talk, report, rumour. *Obs.*

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus' Antig.* II. ix. (1733) 43 There went a Discourse about that made their malice against them still more implacable. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 287 Many discourses were set about upon this occasion.

† 4. Narration; a narrative, tale, account. *Obs.*

1572 SIR T. SMITH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 21 This is hitherto a brief discourse of that which hath passed sith my lord Admiralls coming to Paris. 1575 (title), A brief Discours off the Troubles... aboute the Booke off Common Prayer and Ceremonies. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* v. 237 Troubling me... to show them the rare Discourses of my long two years survey of Turkey. 1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* II. i. 545 Out of whose faithful relation of that Rebellion... I have partly collected my discourse of it.

5. A spoken or written treatment of a subject, in which it is handled or discussed at length; a dissertation, treatise, homily, sermon, or the like. (Now the prevailing sense.)

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. 18 b, Referring to y<sup>e</sup> long discourses which y<sup>e</sup> divines make of it. 1596 HARRINGTON *Melant. Ajax* (1814) 15 The discourse ensuing is divided into three parts. 1644 MILTON *Arcep.* (Arb.) 47 The acute and distinct Arminius was perverted merely by the perusing of a namelesse discours writt'n at Delf. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 106 ¶ 7 Authors who have published Discourses of Practical Divinity. 1764 REID *Inquiry* III. 116 Dr. N. Grew read a discourse before the Royal Society in 1675. 1803 MED. *Jrnl.* IX. 84 The volume opens with a short preliminary discourse on the education and duties of a Surgeon. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 176 In the pulpit the effect of his discourses, which were delivered without any note, was heightened by a noble figure.

† 6. a. Familiar intercourse, familiarity. b. Familiarity with a subject; conversancy (in). *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. i. 108 If you be honest, and fair, your Honesty should admit no discourse to your Beautie. 1604 E. G. D'ACOSTA *Hist. Indies* v. 17 The Portugals... a Nation that hath more discourse in the Arte of Navigation than any other.

7. Comb.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Scepticke in Relig.* (Arb.) 67 He is strangely vnfixt, & a new man every day, as his last discourse-books Meditations transport him.

**Discourse** (diskō's), *v.* [f. DISCOURSE *sb.*; prob. influenced by F. *discourir* 'to discourse of' Cotgr., ad. L. *discurrere* to run to and fro, discourse, f. DIS- + *currere* to run: cf. F. *courir* to run, secondary form of OF. *courre*:-L. *currere*. OF. had also the more literal senses 'to run to and fro, to traverse']

† 1. *intr.* To run, move, or travel over a space, region, etc.; *transf.* to 'run out', extend. *Obs. rare.*

a 1547 SURREY *Aeneid* iv. 475 With silence [silent] looke discursing over all. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 213 A greete parte of lande... discursynge towarde the West.

† 2. *intr.* 'To pass from premises to conclusions' (J.); to reason. (Also with obj. clause.) *Obs.* (Cf. DISCOURSE *sb.* 2.)

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* i. (R.), Nor can herself discourse or judge of ought, but what the sense collects, and home doth bring; And yet the pow'rs of her discursing thought, From these collections is a diverse thing. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 105 A mind, i.e. something within us that thinks, apprehends, reasons, and discourses. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* i. ii. rule iii. § 5 If in philosophy we discourse that the true God, being a Spirit without shape or figure, cannot be represented by an image. a 1700 DRYDEN *Virg. Met.* xv. (R.), Those very elements... translated grow, have sense or can discourse.

† b. *trans.* To turn over in the mind, think over. *Obs.*

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 19 He discoursed many things in his minde. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 2 He discours, how best he might approue His vow made for Achilles grace.

3. *intr.* To hold discourse, to speak with another or others, talk, converse; to discuss a matter, confer. (Cf. DISCOURSE *sb.* 3.)

1559 (see DISCOURSING *vbl. sb.*) 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N. v.* i. 152 For all the rest, Let Lyon, Moone-shine, Wall, and Louers twaine, At large discourse. 1601 - *Jul. C.* III. l. 205 Thou shalt discourse To yong Octavius, of the state of things. 1660 *Trial Regic.* 154 We would sit up discoursing about these unhappy wars. 1677 C. HATTON in *Hatton Corr.* (1878) 152 Several persons are discoursed of to succeed him. 1695-6 R. FISHER in *Blackmore Hist. Conspir.* (1723) 75 It was discoursed... about seizing on the King in Kensington House. 1726 ADV. *Capt. R. Boyle* 204 And he in return, instructed me in the Portuguese Language: so that in a short time we could discourse in either. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* II. xxxvi. Now his tongue discourses of regions far remote. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 89 I am quite willing to discourse with Socrates in his own manner.

Fig. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 13 She speaks, yet she says nothing, what of that? Her eye discourses, I will answer it. 1607 BEAUM. & FL. *Woman-Hater* III. i, I'll promise peace, and fold mine arms up; let but mine eye discourse. 1644 (see DISCOURSING *ppl. a.* 2).

b. *trans.* (with compl.) To pass (time) away in discourse or talk; to bring (a person) by discourse into (some state).

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* III. iii. 38 How... shall we discourse The freezing hours away? 1673 EACHARD *Hobbs' State Nat.* 106, I always found it an endless thing to reason and discourse people into any soundness of mind. 1800 HAZLITT

*Lect. Dram. Lit.* 137 Seated round [they] discourse the silent hours away.

4. *intr.* To speak or write at length on a subject; to utter or pen a discourse. (Cf. DISCOURSE *sb.* 5.)

1564 (implied in DISCOURSER). 1628 PRYNN *Cens. Cozens* 23 They have discoursed of these seven sinnes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* vi. 239 Josephus... largely discourseth of many hundred thousands famished... within this multipotent City. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), The general maxims we are discoursing of are not known to children, idiots, and a greater part of mankind. 1750 LARDNER *Wks.* (1838) III. 38 Mr. Wolff has discoursed largely of this matter. a 1864 BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1869) III. iv. 203 If he discoursed for two hours without intermission, he was valued as a zealous pastor.

5. *trans.* To go through in speech; to treat of in speech or writing; to talk over, discuss; to talk of, converse about; to tell, narrate, relate. *arch.*

1563-7 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) III. 357 We have discoursed the Story of Mr. Robert Glover. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* I. iv. 26 How wert thou handled, being Prisoner?.. Discourse I prethee on this Turrets top. a 1592 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* II. Wks. (Rldg.) 256/2 To discourse at large, And truly too, how Troy was overcome. a 1622 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* IX. iii. (1821) 422 Having discoursed the nobleness of religion in its original and nature; we come now to consider the excellency of religion in its properties. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 388 Alcibiades cut of his Dogs Taile... that so the talkative people might lesse discourse his other Actions. 1716 COLLIER *tr. Greg. Nazianzen* 57, I need not discourse, that Passion, Rancour, and Malice, are not allow'd a Christian. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 170 Discoursing this matter with the sailors while I was asleep. 1822 B. CORNWALL *Dram. Scenes, Tartarus*, Means, beside Its waters rising, discourse tales of sin.

Fig. 1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dreame* xxix, His open hands discours'd his inward grace.

† b. To utter, say; to speak or write formally. (With the utterance or thing said as object.) *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. iii. 282 Druke? And speake Parrot?.. And discourse Fustian with ones owne shadow? 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 446 Who it may be can discourse nothing but slander, or censure. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* III. i. (1765) 108 The Joy... in recollecting what we have discoursed on these Subjects.

c. To utter, give forth (musical sounds). (Chiefly as a reminiscence of the Shakspeare passage.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* III. ii. 374 Give it breath with your mouth, and it will discourse most excellent Musick. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. ix. (1872) 135 The tocsins discourse stern music. 1881 SCRIBNER'S *Mag.* XXI. 267/2 The Ridgmont brass band was discoursing familiar strains. 1882 BESANT *Revolt of Man* xi. (1883) 263 On the Green the band was discoursing sweet music.

† 6. *trans.* To speak or converse with (a person), to talk to; to discuss a matter with, confer with; to speak to, address, harangue. *Obs.* or *arch.*

(Very common down to 1750).

1677 A. YARRANTON *Eng. Improv.* 25 All the People... will discourse their Parliament Men in these things hinted at. 1689-92 LOCKE *Toleration* III. ii. Wks. 1727 II. 330 A Friend whom I discoursed on this Point. a 1695 WOOD *Life* (O.H.S.) III. 408 He overtook me on horse back... and discours'd me aloud. 1702 EACHARD *Ecl. Hist.* (1710) 226 While Peter thus discoursed the people. 1763 FRANKLIN *Lef. Wks.* 1887 III. 229 That I might... have more convenient opportunities of discoursing them on our publick affairs. 1866 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Jrnl.* Prose Wks. 1889 I. 21 Sir Thomas discoursed us in his lively way.

† **Discourseless, a. Obs.** [f. DISCOURSE *sb.* + -LESS.] Void of reasoning power; unreasoning.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* II. vi. 69 To attempt things whence rather harm may after result unto us then good, is the part of rash and discourseless brains.

**Discourser** (diskō's-er), *v.* [f. DISCOURSE *v.* + -ER.] One who discourses; a speaker, talker, narrator, preacher, orator; the writer of a discourse or dissertation.

1564 *Brief. Exam.* \* \* \* iij b, There are much paynes bestowed of these discourser. 1579 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* Avj b, These discourser that vse the word of God with as little conscience as they doe Machiavel. 1600 O. E. *Reply Libel* i. vii. 166 An idle discourser, that mooneth questions, that bee not to purpose. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kindg. & Commw.* 300 Some few particulars... worthy a much more ample discourse, and a... better informed discourser. 1713 BENTLEY *Freethinking* 65 (R.) Our discourser here has quoted nine verses out of it. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lef. Nat.* (1852) II. 415 It behoves the discourser upon religious matters to consider [etc.]. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* III. 62 Perhaps she distrusted in business and state affairs so brilliant a discourser.

**Discoursing, vbl. sb.** [f. DISCOURSE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb DISCOURSE, q.v.; talking, conversation; discussion.

1559 BR. SCOT in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. x. 33 Let the prestes... meet together... for the discoursing thereof. 1667 BR. S. PARKER *Cens. Platon. Phil.* 37 Plato's discoursing about practical matters are exceeding handsome and pertinent. 1683 HACKE *Collect. Voy.* (1699) I. 7 We concluded the discoursing of Women at Sea was very unlucky, and occasioned the Storm. 1894 *Athenium* 17 Mar. 339/1 To listen to the discoursing of an accomplished man of letters... is always a pleasure.

**Discoursing, ppl. a.** [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That discourses; see the verb.

† 1. Passing from premises to consequences, reasoning; reasonable, rational. *Obs.*

1592 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* II. xi. (1714) 29 Brutes do want that quick discoursing Pow'r, Which doth in us the erring Sense correct. 1638 K. DIGBY *Lef. conc. Relig.* II. (1651) 14 The Fathers works... will fairly inform a rational and discoursing man of the true state of them. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* II. v. 156 Motives... sufficient to induce a discoursing man to forsake the Jesuits.



† b. Passing rapidly from one thought to another; busily thinking. *Obs.*

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem*. i. (Arb.) 78 A factious hart, a discoursing head, a mynde to medle in all mens matters. 1645 BACON *Ess.* *Truth* (Arb.) 499 And though the Sects of Philosophers of that kinde be gone, yet there remaine certaine discoursing Wits. 1638 FORD *Lady's Trial* iii. iii. We . . . Frame strange conceits in our discoursing brains.

2. Talking, holding discourse; delivering a discourse.

a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem*. (Arb.) 76 A busie head, a discoursing tong, and a factious harte. 1644 BULWER (*title*). *Chirologia*: or the Naturall Language of the Hand. Composed of the Speaking Motions, and Discoursing Gestures thereof. 1891 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 5/6 Mrs. Theodore Fry. . . and Miss Orme, were the discoursing ladies.

† **Discourrist.** *Obs.* [f. DISCOURSE v. + -IST.]

One who reasons or draws conclusions.

1622 MABRE tr. *Aleman's Gnanan d'Alf*. ii. 205 Thereby every good Discourrist might come to the knowledge of the fault, and repent himself thereof.

Discourstive: see DISCOURSATIVE.

† **Discursive**, a. *Obs.* [f. DISCOURSE v. + -IVE: cf. *discursive*, which follows Latin analogies.]

1. Of or pertaining to 'discourse' or reason; having the quality of reasoning; rational.

1594 CAREW *Huarts Exam.* Wits (1616) 60 Vnderstood of the faculties or reasonable wits, which are discursive and actiue. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tri. Faith* (1845) 286 The prime faculty, reason, the discursive power. 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Honour* i. Dram. Wks. 1873 III. 109 The brute herd . . . though they want Discursive soul, are less inhuman far than he. 1678 *Lively Orac.* ii. § 62. 261 He must be supposed . . . to have given men discursive faculties.

b. Proceeding by reasoning, argumentative.

1588 J. HARVEY (*title*). *Discursive Probleme* concerning Prophecies. 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 22 a. Hee fell into a discursive consideration, what this world was. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* iv. 94 All such actions. . . we know, without any great store of discursive inquiry, to attribute to their own proper causes. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Bosq's Accomplish'd Woman* i. 221 Fortune gives kingdoms, but art no more than discursive knowledge and science.

2. Passing from one thing to another, discursive. 1592 DAVIES *Immort.* *Soul* viii. xl. (1714) 52 His sight is not discursive, by degrees; but seeing the whole, each single Part doth see. 1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* vi. (R.) Thou. . . in thy discursive thought, dost range as farre.

3. Disposed or ready to discourse or converse; talkative; conversable, communicative.

1605 DANIEL *Philotas Poems* (1717) 321 See how these vain Discursive Bookmen talk. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 30 The one Discursive and Sociable, the other Reserved and Thoughtfull. 1669 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. H. S.) II. 169 He found him a complaisant man, very free and discursive.

b. Of the nature of discourse or dialogue; conversational.

a 1592 MARLOWE & NASHE *Disco* i. (Rtdg.) 254/2 But thou art gone, and leav'st me here alone, To dull the air with my discursive moan. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) III. ix. 17 You promised a further expression of your self by way of a Discursive Letter what you thought of Copernicus opinion. 1668 DRYDEN *Ess. Dram. Poesy* in Arb. *Garner* III. 567 For the Epic way is euery where interlaced with Dialogue or Discursive Scenes. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* iii. *Crit. Hist.* 111 The Editioning of. Ancient Authors, without any . . . long discursive Comments, or long-winded Sententious-Notes.

† **Discursively**, adv. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a 'discursive' way: a. Rationally; b. Conversationally; c. By way of a discourse or set speech.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 7 To proceede tentatiuely, and discursively, as the foresaid schoolemen vse to call it. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad.* 7 You are very bookishly and literally wise, not reasonably and discursively. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Arb.) 39 He hath made an introduction into the Spanish tongue . . . so that . . . he may easily come to speake it discursively. 1656 CROMWELL *Spl.* 17 Sept. Not discursively, in the oratoric way; but to let you see the matter of fact . . . how the state of your affairs stands.

† **Discoursiveness**. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being 'discursive'.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlv. 245 The discoursiveness of Reason.

† **Discourt**, v. *Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 b + COURT sb. 6.] *trans.* To dismiss or expel from court; to deprive of court favour; = DE COURT.

1585 WOTTON *Lett. to Walsingham* i June in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 99/2 Whether he might not be better dismissed by way of justice. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* vi. xlv. 155 Jehu . . . commanded all his officers to offer sacrifice to the Idoll-Gods, pretending to discourt all such as refused. 1676 W. ROW *Contr. Blair's Autobiog.* xii. (1848) 436 Middleton was like to be discourt. 1721-2 WODROW *Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* i. v. (1828) 384 The chancellor threatened to disgrace and discourt him.

**Discourteous** (diskō'tyəs, -kō'tyəs), a. [f. DIS- 10 + COURTEOUS a.; prob. after F. *discourtois* (Cotgr.), earlier *des-*, or It. *discortese* (Florio 1598).] Void of or lacking in courtesy; rude, uncivil.

1578 T. N. tr. *Comp. W. India* 7 Cortez . . . used discourteous words unto him in the presence of many. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur. Wks.* (Rtdg.) 98/1 Discourteous women, natures fairest ill. 1650 CROWNE *Eng. Frierv.* 44 Ladies are discourteous to themselves who take liberties of discourse will not allow. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xvi. That c'ter of old in forest of romance 'Gainst knights and ladies waged discourteous war. 1877 KITA *Vivienne* iii. vii. Pardon me that in a moment of just indignation I have seemed discourteous.

**Discourteously**, adv. [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a discourteous manner; with incivility.

1584 C. ROBINSON *Handf. Delites* (Spencer Soc.) 19 Alas

my love, ye do me wrong, to cast me off discourteously. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* v. 24 Abraham rescueth his nephew Lot, that had dealt so discourteously with him. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) VI. cxliii. 74 Peter, though so discourteously treated in this controversy, did not flinch. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xlvii, Lord St. Aldegonde . . . moved discourteously among them.

**Discourteousness**. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Rudeness, incivility.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II. 1866 (see DISCOURTESY).

**Discourtesy** (diskō'tesi, -kō'ti-). [f. DIS- 9 + COURTESY, after F. *discourtoisie* (Cotgr.), earlier *des-* (15th c. in Hatzl-Darm.); cf. It. *discortesia* (Florio), Sp. *descortesia* (Minshew).] The opposite of courtesy; rude or uncivil behaviour; incivility; an instance of this.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 252 Mee thyneke it shulde seeme a great discourtesy if I shuld not shewe yowe all that I knowe. 1599 SANDIUS *Europe Spec.* (1632) 154 Some jealousies and discourtesies passed lately betweene them and the Pope. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* ii. iii. 101, I pray you spare me, faith I shall vnfold equall discourtesie to your best kinnesse. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 16 Such pretended favours and kindnesses, as these, are the most right down discourtesies in the world. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 78 ample apologies were therefore made for the discourtesy. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls*, *Elaine* 968, I pray you, use some rough discourtesy To blunt or break her passion. 1866 Mrs. STOWE *Litt. Foxes* 100 (heading) Discourteousness. . . I think one of the greatest destroyers of domestic peace is Discourtesy.

† **Discourtnship**. *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 9 + COURTESHIP i b.] = DISCOURTESY.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, Monsieur, we must not so much betray ourselves to discourtnship, as to suffer you to be longer unsaluted.

† **Discous**, a. *Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *discōsus* f. *discus* DISK: see -OUS.] Having a disk or disks; discoid.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Discous or Discoidal Flowers* . . . whose *Flosculi* or little Leaves, are set together so close, thick, and even, as to make the surface of the Flower plain and flat like a Dish. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Discous* Flower . . . is that which has a Disk without any Rays, as in Tansy, etc. 1794 MARTYN *Roussard's Bot.* xxvi. 384 Discoid, or as some call them discous flowers.

† **Discovenable**, a. *Obs.* [a. OF. *descovenable*, -convenable, unsuitable, unbefitting, inconvenient, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *convenable*: see CONVENABLE, COVENABLE.] Unsuitable, unbefitting, inappropriate.

1592 BRITTON i. xxix. § 5 Si la condicioun soit impossible ou descovenable. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii. v. D viij b, The people of rome . . . no thyng shamefast to demaunde thynges discovenable. 1484 — *Chivalry* 18 A discovenable thyng it shold be that a man that wold lerne to sewe shold lerne to sewe of a carpenter.

† **Discovenant**, v. *Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + COVENANT v. 1, or DIS- 7 a + COVENANT sb.] *trans.* To dissolve covenant with; to exclude from a covenant. Hence *Discovenanted ppl.* a.

1650 TRAPP *Comm. Pentat.* ii. 101 God will own them no longer; they are now dis-covenanted. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 34 If he had . . . discovenanted my soul, I had reason to be cast down. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* v. App. (1822) 202 They were once in covenant and never since discovenanted. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 97 No more . . . rebuild The rainbow of discovenanted Hope.

**Discovenanter**. *rare* -1. [f. DIS- 9 + COVENANTER 2.] One who refused to sign or adhere to the (Scottish) Covenants; cf. COVENANT sb. 9.

1597 AIKMAN *Hist. Scot.* IV. viii. 186 The secret malignants and discovenanters.

**Discover** (diskō'vər), v. *Forms:* a. 4- discover; also 4- descover, discoovir, 4-5 dys-, 4-7 discouer, 5- ouner, -couyr, -couner. β. 4- dyskyuer, 5- dis-, dyskyuer. γ. 4- descure, 4-6 discoure(-e, -cure, 5- cuyre, 5-6 -kure, 6- cuir. δ. 5-6 dis-, dyskere. [a. OF. *descovrir*, *descovrir* = Fr. and Sp. *descubrir*, It. *discovrire* (later *coprire*), ad. med.L. *discooperire*, late L. or Romanic f. DIS- 4 + L. *cooperire* to COVER. The OF. stressed form *descuevre*, -gueuvre, gave the Eng. variant, *diskever* (still dial.), and the vocalizing of v between vowels, gave the reduced *discour*, -cure, and *diskere*.]

† 1. *trans.* To remove the covering (clothing, roof, lid, etc.) from (anything); to bare, uncover; esp. to uncover (the head), to unroof (a building). *Obs.*

1382a WYCLIF *Let.* xxi. 10 His heed he shal not discover, his clothis he shal not kitt. 14. . . LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 916 Wo þat wil . . . Fulli be cured. . . He most . . . Discure his wound, & shew it to his lech. c 1449 POCOCKE *Repr.* ii. x. 206 The principal Crucifix of the chyrche schal be Discovred and schewid bare and nakid to alle the peple of the Proceession. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 364/2 She . . . said to her sesters that they sholde discovere their hedes. 1520 WHITTON *Vulg.* (1527) 40 Let hym also . . . set his cuppe surely before his superyour, discover it and cover it agayne with cartesy made. 1572 GRINDAL *Articles* 30 Whether any man hath pulled downe or discovered any Church, chancell, or chappell. 1617 *Liaander & Cal.* v. 80 At the end of his sermon having discovered his head. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 1. 33 If the house be discovered by tempest, the tenant must in convenient time repaire it.

† 2. To remove, withdraw (anything serving as a cover); to cause to cease to be a covering. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* II. 139 At the last the cloud

ane lytill we Discoverit wes, that tha might better se. 1621 BIBLE *Jer.* xlii. 22 For the greatness of thine iniquitie are thy skirts discovered. 1618 CHAPMAN *Heind* i. 181 When the woman the unwieldy lid Had once discover'd, all the miseries hid . . . dispersed and flew About the world.

3. To disclose or expose to view (anything covered up, hidden, or previously unseen), to reveal, show. *Now rare.*

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* lv. 175 Thanne browhte Aleyn this holy vessel anon . . . & there it discoverede & schewed it be kyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxvi. 21 He wil discover the bloude that she hath deuoured. 1613 VOY. *Gniana* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 182 A goodly river, discovering a gallant Country. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 39 Columbus, to whose happy search, the West-Indies first discovered it self. 1689 — *Modest Ing.* v. 35 Which Wrinkles I had rather Masque over and cover, than discover. 1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett. to Pope* 14 Sept., The stage was built over a . . . canal, and, at the beginning of the second act, divided into two parts discovering the water. 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xxvii, This discovered to Schedoni the various figures assembled in his dusky chamber. a 1861 CLOUGH *Ess. Class. Metres*, *Actaeon* 13 She . . . Swift her divine shoulders discovering. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* (1884) 121 The nurseryman . . . readily discovered his hoard.

fig. 1892 NEWMAN SMYTH *Chr. Ethics* i. iii. 188 This mode of thinking discovers a cosmical moral significance in the incarnation.

† b. To afford a view of, to show. *Obs.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 212 Upon the hills, which discover the enemies lodging and their trenches. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 73 'Tis wall'd about, and to the N. N. W. discovers a lake or fish-pond five miles over. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 64 From those flames No light, but rather darkness visible Serv'd only to discover sights of woe. c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 112 An advanced piece of ground above all the rest . . . discovers the Country a great Circuit round.

6. To discover check (Chess): to remove a piece or pawn which stands between a checking piece and the king, and so to put the latter in check.

[1614 A. SAUL *Chess-viii*, The Mate by discovery, the most industrious Mate of all.] 1816 *Stratagems of Chess* (1817) 12 Place the queen, bishop or castle behind a pawn or a piece in such a manner as upon playing that pawn or piece you discover a check upon your adversary's king. 1847 STAUNTON *Chess Pl. Handbk.* 20 When the King is directly attacked by the Piece played, it is a simple check; but when the Piece moved does not itself give check, but unmasks another which does, it is called a discovered check. *Ibid.* 28 A striking though simple instance of the power of a discovered check. *Ibid.* 29 White must play his Rook to K.Kt.'s sixth square, discovering check with the Bishop. 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle*, *Chess* 42 Double Check is when check is discovered. . . the King being also attacked by the piece moved.

4. To divulge, reveal, disclose to knowledge (anything secret or unknown); to make known. *arch.*

a. With simple object.

a 1300 *Corsor* M. 28293 (Cott.) Priuets o fremyd and frende I haue discouered als vn-hende. c 1350 Will. *Palmer* 3192 þis dede schal i neuer descheuer. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* 4 T. 143 Thou sclaudrent me . . . And eek discouerest that thou sholdest hyde. c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* ii. i, The youngest suster the mater all discurred to her husbunde. 1c 1475 *Sgr. loue* Degre 868 Anone he made hym swere His counsaill he should never diskere. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. i. 147 O Noble Prince, I can discover all The vnluckie Mannage of this fatal brall. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 5 They contain some secrets which Time will discover. 1722 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 9 (I) now thought it fit to discover to our Crew whither we were bound. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 97 7 14 He honestly discovers the state of his fortune.

b. With subord. cl.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* i. ii. 12 The Prince discovered to Claudio that hee loued my niece your daughter. 1845 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II. 460 Continually do I pray that He would discover to me if I am under a delusion.

† c. *absol.* *Obs.*

14. . . LYDG. *Temple of Glas* 629 Lich him þat . . . knowep not, to whom forto discure. 1659 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) IV. 309 All means were used to make him discover, but he . . . would not confess.

† 5. To reconnoitre. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* vii. 268 Furth till discouir, thair way thair ta. c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 798 Derlie our Dailis, discoverand the doun, Gif ony douchtie that day for Iornayis was dich. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. iii. 196 Of the nycht wach the cure We geif Mesapus, the 3ettis to discure. 1592 UNTON *Corr.* (Roxb.) 230 The king this day goeth to the wart to discover. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 211 He issued forth . . . with his whole army, onely with an intent to discover.

6. To reveal the identity of (a person); hence, to betray. *arch.*

c 1320 Sir *Bones* 74 Maseger, do me surte, þat þow nelt nougt discure me To no wyjt! c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch.* T. 698 Mercy, and that ye nat discouere me. 1465 *Paston Lett.* No. 527 II. 234 A told me . . . in noo wyse that ye dyskure not Master Steyvn. 1599 WARR. *Faire Wom.* ii. 524 Whither shal I fly? The very bushes wil disc-ver me. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erromena* 71 When hee asked who hee was, the Marquesse durd not discover him (so strictly was he tied by promise to conceal him). 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 264 She at last discover'd herself to me: She was Daughter-in-law to [etc.]. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereau* xix, He was on the point of discovering himself to them.

† 7. To manifest, exhibit, display (an attribute, quality, feeling, etc.). *Obs.*

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* v. cxxv. (1865) 66 It is michel more woorth . . . þan to diskeure his iustice, and to say, bihold mi swerde whiche i haue vnshethed you. 1576 FLEMING *Panopol. Epist.* 338 M. Clemens, to whome S. T. Moore hath discovered a few sparkles of his benevolence towards me. 1599 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 33, I haue



not...store of plate to discover anie wealth. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 213 He will enter into a Taverne...openly to discover his gold lace and scarlet. 1682 BUNYAN *Holy War* (Cassell) 741 With what agility...did these military men discover their skill in feats of war. 1771 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* iv. (1876) 347 He takes as much pains to discover, as the greater artist does to conceal, the marks of his subordinate assiduity.

b. *esp.* To manifest by action; to display (unconsciously or unintentionally); to exhibit, betray, allow to be seen or perceived. *arch.*

c. 1460 *La Belle Dame* 403 in *Pok. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 65 If your grace to me be Discoverte, Thanne be your meane soon shulde I be relevyd. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) I. vii. Then yowre regard discoverethe...the desire of yowre harte. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 117 The more he mounted, the more he discovered his incapacity. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* ii. (1736) 29 The remaining Bones discovered his Proportions. 1739 LABELYE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Bridge* 59 The Timber...discovered a strong Smell of Turpentine upon the first Stroke of a Plane. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Melaph.* (1877) l. xviii. 347 She had never discovered a talent for poetry or music. 1887 *Times* 27 Aug. 11/3 He was bitten by a pet fox which subsequently discovered symptoms of rabies.

c. With subord. clause.

1556 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 640/1 The which name doth discover them to be also ancient English. 1622 J. MEADE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 126 How could that discover they were for Spaine? 1713 POPE *Guardian* No. 4 P. 2 A lofty gentleman Whose air and gait discovered when he had published a new book. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas Trav.* (1812) I. 425 All the Nagais still discover by their features, that they are of Mongolian origin. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, First Visit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 7 Rousseau's Confessions had discovered to him [Carlyle] that he was not a dunce.

8. To obtain sight or knowledge of (something previously unknown) for the first time; to come to the knowledge of; to find out.

a. With simple object.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 2 Colonus...in this fyrst nauigation discovered vj Ilandes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. v. 4 We discovered at the Seas two Foystes which came even towards the place where we were. 1670 MAYNWARING *Physician's Repos.* 90 This alkaliste property was first discovered by preparation and tryals. 1783 H. BLAIR *Lect. Rhet.* x. (Seager), We invent things that are new; we discover what was before hidden. Galileo invented the telescope; Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVI. 176 Banks's Islands...were discovered by Captain Bligh in 1789. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II. xvii. 317 The sounds continued without our being able to discover their source.

b. With subord. clause or inf. phrase.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) B. iij. Your love shal be discovered to be false. 1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 125, I am glad you have discovered those authors to be plagiarists. 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. viii. 169 He sent out his long-boat to discover what I was. 1668 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* vi. (1879) 228 Dr. Wollaston in...1802 discovered that there were dark lines crossing the spectrum in different places. 1892 SIR H. E. LOPES in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 150/2 The defendant Burton says he discovered that he had made a mistake.

c. To catch sight of; to sight, descry, espy. *arch.*

1576-90 N. T. (L. Tomson) *Actis* xxi. 3 And when we had discovered Cyprus, we left it on the left hand. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. xi. 13 In the evening we discovered the citie of Gigeri. 1650 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 23 From the top of the hill you discover Aden, standing in a large plain. 1716 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 273 November 3, we discover'd England, whose Chalky Cliffs gave us all a vast Delight. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vii. xl. 5 Day was almost over, When through the fading light I could discover A ship approaching.

†9. To bring into fuller knowledge; to explore (a country, district, etc.). *Obs.*

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxxv. 154 In commission to go & discover the red Sea with the Countreyes adiacent. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Jrnl. in Acc. Serv. Late Voy.* I. (1711) 43, I sent in my Boat to discover the Harbour, and see if the Pink was there. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2), s.v. *Tingmouth*, The Danes landed here in 970, to discover the country previous to their invasion of it. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* II. 192 He was empowered to discover and occupy the country for the distance of two hundred leagues.

†10. *intr.* To make discoveries, to explore. *Obs.*

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* iv. 10 b, Vpon Christmas daye, they had discovered along the Coast, three score and tenne leagues to the Eastward. 1685 R. BURTON *Eng. Emp. Amer.* ii. 39 Capt. Henry Hudson in 1607 discovered farther North toward the Pole than perhaps any before him. 1821 SOUTHEY *Exped. of Orissa* 129 We set out from Peru for the river Maranham, to discover and settle there.

†b. To have or obtain a view; to look; to see.

1599 HAKLUTT *Voy.* II. l. 234 Standing at the one gate you may discover to the other. 1647 SALTMARSH *Spark. Glory* (1847) 141 They that have discovered up into free-grace or the mystery of salvation. 1653 HOLCROFT *Protopius* I. 20 From a hill discovering round, they saw a dust, and soon after a great troop of Vandals. 1667 LD. DIGBY *Elvira* II. vii. There's nobody in the street, it is so light one may discover a mile. 1790 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 647 He steer'd securely, and discover'd far, Led by the light of the Mæonian star.

†11. *trans.* and *intr.* To distinguish, discern. *Obs.*

1620 E. BLOUNT *Horae Subsec.* 453 This kind of Flatterie...is so closely intermixt with friendship, that it can hardly be discovered from it. 1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 152 Discover better betwixt the Spirit of God and the World. 1655 MRQ. WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* vi. Far as Eye can discover black from white. 1796 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Warning* III. 59 A semblance of honour I had not the penetration to discover from a reality.

Hence Discovering *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1044, I drede me of descueuring, for 30 haue dwelled long. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* I. 242 Thus

contrar thingis euir-mar, Discoveryngis off the tothir ar. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 37 The mouth whiche is instrument of the discharging and discovering of hertes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 311 The fyrste descoueryng of the Weste Indes. 1593 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lviij. 349 To the end they might not vse any odde shiffes to keepe their nauyghness from discovering. a. 1631 DONNE in *Cornh. Mag.* May (1865) 618 All will spy in thy face A blushing, womanly, discovering grace. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 19 The middle Transome would be opposite to a mans eye, hindering to the free discovering of the Countrey. 1668 CLARENDON *Contemp. F.s.* Tracts (1727) 668 Who love such discovering words [etc.]. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 244 Rivers and Rains also, are instrumental to the Discovering of Amber.

**Discoverability.** [*f. next*; see -ITY.] The quality of being discoverable; capability of being found out.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* I. (1879) 4 Belief that there is a Greatest Man; that he is discoverable...the 'discoverability' is the only error here. 1867 *Sabbath on Rock* II. 42 To set up absolute discoverability as the test of a moral law.

**Discoverable** (disk'vərəb'l), *a.* [*f. DISCOVER v. + -ABLE.*] Capable of being discovered or found out; discernible, perceptible, ascertainable.

1572 in *Sir F. Drake revised* (1628) 24 Some fit place...where we might safely leave our Ship at Anchor, not discoverable by the enemy. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm., A weak Man* (Arb.) 59 One discoverable in all sillinesses to all men but himselfe. 1756 BUTLER *Anal.* II. i. Wks. 1874 I. 154 Containing an account of a dispensation of things not discoverable by reason. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 187 P. 8 Its effects...are everywhere discoverable. 1826 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. x. 413 The report is no longer extant. Bonner was directed by Queen Mary to destroy all discoverable copies of it. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 284 Provoking it by every means discoverable.

**Discoverably**, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.] So as to be discovered; perceptibly.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 79 Saltes [attract]...but weakly...not very discoverably by any frication. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. iii. (1845) 69 The river Lark, though not very discoverably, still runs or stagnates in that country.

† **Discoverance.** *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. DISCOVER v. + -ANCE*; cf. obs. F. *descouvance* (16th c. in Godef.)] The action of discovering; discovery.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 33, I have another advantageous way of discoverance of them to the bare eye also.

**Discovered** (disk'vəjd), *ppl. a.* [*f. DISCOVER v. + -ED* 1.]

†1. Uncovered; bare; having the head bare.

1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 88 That daye that he seeth the hede of his wyf or any other bare and discourd. 1579 FENTON *Ghiard.* (1618) 99 The campe of the Florentines...being pitched in a place so open and discovered. 1594 BLUNDEVILLE *Exerc.* III. II. iv. (ed. 7) 378 Leaving other parts of the earth drie, and discovered. a. 1638 MEADE *Wks.* (1672) 61 Having their faces discovered, their hair dishevelled. 1644 R. BAILLIE *Lett. & Jmils.* (1841) II. 149 In preaching he [Mr. Nye] thinks the minister should be covered and the people discovered. 1692 J. M. Zingis 147 Seeing his Head discovered, he knew him to be the Prince of Brema.

2. Made manifest; found out, revealed, divulged.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Otor.* 173 Whatsoever is decreed either by his covered or discovered will. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 91 Which companies, came neer to the town unseen or discovered. 1670 CLARENDON *Ess. Tracts* (1727) 133 Upon the most discovered and notorious transgressions. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1892) II. xxxiv. 278 The whole length of the discovered world. 1864 PUSSEY *Lett. Daniel* ix. 542 His discovered error.

b. *Discovered check* (Chess): see DISCOVER v. 3 c. Hence † **Discoveredly** *adv.*, openly, manifestly.

1659 TORRIANO, *Alla scoperta*, openly, discoveredly, in view of all.

**Discoverer** (disk'vərər), *Forms:* 4 *discurer*, 5 *des-dys-* discoverour, *dyscoverer*, *-cuerer*, *-curer*, *discourour*, *-owr*, *-cowerour*, 6 (*Sc.*) *discuriour*, 6-*discoverer*. [*ad. OF. descouvreur*, *-eor* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *découvreur*, *f. découvrir* to DISCOVER = *lt. discopritore*, *Sp. descubridor*; repr. late L. type \**discopritōr-em*.]

†1. One who makes known, discloses, or reveals (a secret); an informer. *Obs.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 27469 (Cott.) He tent if he tell o his man o scrift es he discurer pan. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 122/1 *Dyscuerer*, or dyscoverer of counselle (v. r. *discuerer*), *arbitrer*. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 122 Wine saith Ovid, is the discoverer of secrets. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 155 Jesus Christ is the first Discoverer of the other world. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 606 The authors are searched for, and great rewards offered to the discoverers. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 198 There is somewhat of a universal abhorrence in men's minds to a discoverer. 1778 *Phil. Surv.* S. Irel. 251 I'll turn discoverer, and in spite of you...I shall become one.

†2. One sent out to reconnoitre; a scout, spy, explorer. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Brice* IX. 244 The discurtouris saw thame cumande With baneris to the vynd vafand. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I. viij. 124 And with discurtouris kep the coist on raw. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshab's Husb.* iv. (1586) 175 b, They [bees] send abroad their discoverers to finde out more foode. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. IV.* IV. i. 3 Here...send discoverers forth, To know the numbers of our Enemies. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *Appeal Cesar* xxxvii. 320 A field of Thistles seemed once a battell of Pikes unto some Discoverers of the Duke of Burgundy.

3. One who discovers or finds out that which was previously unknown.

1600 HAKLUTT *Voy.* III. 20 (R.) This frier...was the greatest discoverer by sea, that hath bene in our age. 1602 WARNER

*Alb. Eng.* XI. lxii. (1612) 271 Caboto (whose Cosmographie and selfe-prove brake the ise To most our late discoverers). 1718 *Prior Knowledge* 319 Foreign isles which our discoverers find. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 691 He was not...the first great discoverer whom princes and statesmen had regarded as a dreamer.

†4. (?) An umpire between two combatants in a tournament. *Obs.*

[Cf. 1440 in 1.] 1450 *Lybeaus Disc.* 925 Taborus and trompours, Herawdes goode descouvours, Har strokes gon descrye. 1548 *Hall Chron.*, II. IV. (an. 1) 12 Not onely...to see...their manly feates...but also to be the discoverer and indifferent judge...of their courageous actes.

† **Discoverment.** *Obs. rare* -1. [*f. DISCOVER v. + -MENT*; cf. OF. *descouvremment* mod.F. *découvremment*, *Sp. descubrimiento*.] = DISCOVERY.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XV. xxxix. 274 The time...prefix for this discoverment.

**Discover**, *a.* and *sb.* [*a. OF. découvert, -couverit*, pa. pple. of *descouvrir* (also used subst.), mod.F. *découvert* = med.L. *discopertus*, pa. pple. of *discopertire* to DISCOVER.] *A. adj.*

†1. Uncovered, exposed, unprotected. *Obs.*

c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 138 As he huld is scheld vp so, discovert was al ys side. 1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlviii. 94/2 Seenge the caue broken and dyscouerte. a. 1500 Chaucer's *Dreme* 6 Flora...with hire mantel hole covert That winter made had discoverte. 1545 LD. BERNERS *Proits.* II. clvii. [clviii.] 429 The queens lytter was richly apparelled and discoverte.

2. *Law.* Of an unmarried woman or a widow: Not covert, not under the cover, authority, or protection of a husband; cf. COVERT *a.* 4.

1729 G. JACOB *Law Dict.* (1736), *Discover* is used in the law for a woman unmarried or widow, one not within the bands of matrimony. 1883 *Law Rep.* 23 Ch. Div. 715 The wife's...interest cannot come into existence until she is discoverte. 1886 *Law Times* LXXXI. 171/2 The married lady had not disposed of the income when discoverte.

†B. *sb.* An uncovered or exposed state. *In* or *at discover*, in an uncovered condition; off one's guard. [*OF. à découvert.*] *Obs.*

1292 BRITTON III. xv. § 3 En presence de bones gentz tut a discoverte.] 13...K. Alis. (Laud MS.) 7407 (W. 7418) Ac Alisaunder was some hym by And smoot hym in be discoverte Wip be strooke al to be herte. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7640 Pe deules may...scheten at hym at discoverte by temptation on eury side. c. 1450 *Melrin* 331 Nasdien...smote the kyngne Rion so harde at discoverte vpon the lifte side that he bar hym to the erthe. 1590 T. LODGE *Euphues's Gold. Leg.* in Halliwell's *Shaks.* VI. 15 Love...taking her at discoverte stroke her so deepe, as she felt herself growing passing passionate. a. 1592 GREENE *Arbusto* viii. Cupid...seeing her now at discoverte, drew home to the head.

**Discoverure** (disk'vərjūr), *Law.* [*f. DISCOVER v. 2 after coverture.* Cf. OF. *descouviture* discovery (15th c. in Godef.)] The state or condition of being discoverte, or not under coverture: cf. COVERTURE 9.

1818 CAUSSE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 502 Within ten years next after his and their full age, discoverure, coming of sound mind...or coming into this realm. 1884 *Law Times Rep.* LI. 157/1 During...the minority and discoverure of any female.

**Discovery** (disk'vəri), *Also* 6-7 -rie. [*f. DISCOVER v.*, app. after the analogy of *recover*, *recovery*. But the latter represents OF. *recovrre*, *recuwrre*, *recuwrre*, Romanic n. of action from pa. pple. feminine, L. type *recuperata*. The corresp. sb. from *descouvrir*, viz. *descouverte*, mod.F. *découverte*, *It. discoperta*, L. type \**discoperta*, was not taken in English in this sense: in early times *discovering* was used; subsequently we find *discovery*, *discoverment*; *discovery* was established in the latter half of the 16th c., and is frequent in Shakspeare. Cf. *deliver-y*, also *battery*, *flattery*, which associate themselves with *batter*, *flatter*, though not actually derived from these.]

†1. The action of uncovering or fact of becoming uncovered; opening (of a bud, etc.). *Obs.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. Seeds themselves in their rudimental discoveries, appear in foliaceous surcles.

2. The action of disclosing or divulging (anything secret or unknown); revelation, disclosure, setting forth, explanation. *Now rare.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 101 In the discovery whereof my minde is...to deliver what is my owne opinion. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 219 How significant is their discoverie of the beast unto the hunter. 1614 [see DISCOVER 3 c.] 1624 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 285 Certain Dutch Merchants, cloath'd in Persian habits...they made no discovery of themselves. 1678 DAVDEN *Kind Kisser* II. i. Come, make a free discovery which of 'em your Poetry is to Charm. 1737 *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* IV. 276 Resolved...to make a Discovery of the whole affair. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xxxi. 428 The bankrupt, upon this examination, is bound upon pain of death to make a full discovery of all his estate and effects, as well in expectancy as possession. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxv. She would then meet him, determined to make a full discovery of her sentiments.

b. *Law.* Disclosure by a party to an action, at the instance of the other party, of facts or documents necessary to maintain his own title.

1715 *Act 2 Geo. I. in Lond. Gas.* (1716) No. 545/2 The Person suing...shall be entitled...to demand a Discovery of all Incumbrances...any way affecting the same. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xxvii. 437 From the...compulsive discovery upon oath, the courts of equity have acquired



a jurisdiction over almost all matters of fraud. 1848 *WHARFON Law Lex. s.v.* A bill of discovery, emphatically so called, is a bill for the discovery of facts resting in the knowledge of the defendant, or of deeds, or writings, or other things, in his custody or power. 1853 *H. Cox Instit.* II. iv. 405 In the superior courts of common law... either party to a cause has a right... to obtain discovery of documents in his opponent's possession relating to the matter in dispute. 1883 *Law Times* 30 Oct. 415/1, I obtained discovery, and the result was that an authority, gained by the defendant, who had forgotten all about it, was disclosed.

† *c.* The action of displaying or manifesting (any quality); manifestation. *Obs.*

1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 57 That they... should not only in the discovery of their skill make him glorious, but themselves also. 1652 *DRYDEN St. Eremont's Ess.* 42 It was then the Romans... made a discovery of their Magnificence. 1759 *JOHNSON Rasselas* xvi, His companions... could make no discovery of their ignorance or surprise.

*d.* The unravelling or unfolding of the plot of a play, poem, etc.

1577 *51 CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Discovery*, in dramatic poetry, a manner of unravelling a plot, or fable... wherein, by some unforeseen accident, a discovery is made of the name, fortune, quality, and other circumstances, of a principal person, before they were unknown. 1870 *L'ESTRANGE Miss Milford* I. iv. 108 The dénouement of 'Marmion' and that of 'The Lay of the Last Minstrel' both turn on the same discovery.

*3.* The finding out or bringing to light of that which was previously unknown; making known: also with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this.

1553 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 265 The voyage intended for the discovery of Cathay and divers other regions, dominions, islands, and places unknown. 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* III. vi. 99 He will steal himself into a mans fauour, and for a weeke escape a great deale of discoveries, but for fear of discovery. 1676 *RAY Corr.* (1848) 156 Those discoveries and new inventions are not granted even to such men... unless [etc.]. 1748 *ANSON'S Voy.* II. x. 232 The discovery of new countries and of new branches of commerce. 1794 *PALEY Evid.* II. ii. (1817) 67 Morality... does not admit of discovery, properly so called. 1846 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* II. 1 Shew me... a discoverer who has not suffered for his discovery... whether a Columbus or a Galileo. 1846 *GROTE Greece* I. xviii. (1862) II. 458 The voyage was a kind of discovery. 1894 *Whitaker's Almanac* 594/2 Ferrier's discovery of cerebral localization.

† *b.* Exploration, investigation, reconnoitring, reconnaissance. *Obs.*

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* v. i. 53 The Enemys in view... Here is the guesse of their true strength and Forces, By diligent discovery. 1669 *N. MORTON New Eng. Mem.* 17 About thirty of them went out on this second Discovery... but upon the more exact discovery thereof, they found it to be no Harbour for Ships, but only for Boats. 1719 *DE FOE Crusoe* (1840) I. vi. 115 I had a great desire to make a more perfect discovery of the island. 1774 *GOLDSM. Grecian Hist.* II. 275 He was therefore commanded to make some further discoveries.

† *c.* The getting a view (of anything); descrying, viewing; view. *Obs.*

1613 *FURCHAS Pilgrimage* vii. xi. 592 In the first place presented it selfe to our Discoverie that Sea. 1616 *SURREL & MARKE. Country Farme*, The hills, which are commonly called the views or discoveries of parkes. 1650 *FULLER Pilegr. II.* v. ii. 144 He could not at that distance have taken a discovery of them.

*d.* *U.S. Mining.* 'The first finding of the mineral deposit in place upon a mining claim' (Raymond).

1812 *BRACKENRIDGE Vieus Louisiana* (1814) 147 What is called a discovery, by those engaged in working the mines, is, when any one happens upon an extensive body of ore. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss. s.v.* A discovery is necessary before the location can be held by a valid title. The opening in which it is made is called *discovery-shaft*, *discovery-tunnel*, etc.

† *4.* Information, indication, or evidence that brings anything to light. *Obs.*

1648 *CROMWELL Let.* 17 June in *Carlyle*, We have plain discoveries that Sir Trevor Williams... was very deep in the plot of betraying Chepstow. 1699 *BENTLEY Phal.* 356 By this we may have some Discovery of Nossis's Age. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* I. 273 Marks which were thought sufficient Discoveries of their being dictated by the same Spirit.

*5.* That wherein the discovery consists; the matter or thing which is discovered, found out, revealed, or brought to light. (In quot. 1657, property discovered to be held without title.)

1632 *MARMION Holland's Leaguer* v. v, I'll open but one leaf... And you shall see the whole discovery. 1857 *BURTON'S Diary* (1828) II. 102 A Bill for settling of Worcester House... upon Margaret, Countess of Worcester... and some discoveries in lieu of the arrears of her fifth. 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* (1684) 210 The Friars... brought back into Europe the discovery of Silk and Silk Worms. 1780 *COWPER Table-t.* 759 Then spread the rich discovery, and invite Mankind to share in the divine delight. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 419/2 No indication that the mariner's compass was a recent discovery.

*6.* *attrib. and Comb.* *Discovery-claim* (*Mining*), the portion of mining-ground to which the discoverer of a mineral deposit has a claim; the extra 'claim' to which a discoverer is entitled: see 3 *d.*

1779 *SHERIDAN Critic* III. i, One of the finest discovery-scenes I ever saw. 1820 *SCORESBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 99 One or two discovery vessels were generally attached to every whale-fishing expedition sent out. 1840 *F. D. BENNETT Whaling Voy.* I. 44 The British discovery-sloop *Swallow*. *Ibid.* 228 To enforce the restitution of property stolen from the discovery-ships.

† *Discread'le*, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *DIS- 7 c + CRADLE sb.*] *trans.* To turn out of a cradle. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To emerge from the cradle.

1634 *FORD P. Warbeck* I. iii, We know all, Clifford, fully since this meteor, This airy apparition first discredited from Tournay into Portugal.

*Discrease*, *-crasite*, etc.: see *DYSCREASE*, etc.

*Discreace*, *-crease*, *obs. var.* *DECREASE*.

*Discreate* (*diskrē't*), *v.* [*f.* *DIS- 6 + CREATE v.*] *trans.* To uncreate, annihilate, reduce to nothing or to chaos (anything created).

1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* 4 There and then, that particular thing shalbe discreate. 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* I. ii. 318 Both vniing... appears d the brall, Which doubtless else had discreated all. c. 1645 *CLOUGH Early Poems*, 'Eri Aarup 40 Self-created, discreate, Recreated, ever fresh, Ever young! 1870 *SWINBURNE Ode Proclam. Fr. Rep.*, Thou hast set time hand to unmake and discreate.

Hence *Discreate'd ppl. a.*; also *Discreation*, the action of uncreating; the undoing of creation.

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* II. lxxvii. 324 The latter is a double Creation, or at least a Dis-creation, and Creation too. c. 1628 *F. GREVILLE Sidney* x. (1652) 130 The dark Prince, that sole author of dis-creation and disorder. 1879 *G. MACDONALD Sir Gibbie* III. vii. 108 The strange, eerie, silent waste, crowded with the chaos of dis-created homes.

*Discredence* (*diskrē'dens*), *rare.* [*f.* *DIS- 9 + CREDENCE*; cf. *OF. dis-, descredence* distrust.]

† 1. Discredit, id. repute. *Obs.*

1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 53 We all are vndone, And brought to discredence.

2. Disbelief.

1666 *W. SCLATER Exp. 2 Thess.* (1629) 171 Discredence of such truths doth not prejudice any in his saluation. 1813 *T. BUSBY Lucertius* III. Comm. xxvi, A total discredence of the soul's mortality. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 753 The denial would imply discredence of the faith.

† *Discred'ible*, *a.* *Obs.* [*f.* *DIS- 10 + CREDIBLE*.]

1. Not to be believed, unworthy of belief.

1580 *LUPTON Stigola* 139 Giving men warning... not to deal with such a discred'ible person.

2. Reflecting discredit; discreditable.

1594 *Death of Unwre* 39 The discred'ible account hath bene made of Vsurers in most ages. 1652 *URQUHART Jewel Wks.* (1834) 179 [They] have in the mindes of forraigners engraven a discred'ible opinion of that nation.

*Discredit* (*diskrē'dit*), *sb.* [*f.* *DIS- 9 + CREDIT sb.*, after *DISCREDIT v.*; cf. *Sp. descredito* (Minshew 1599), *It. discredit*, *F. discredit* (1719 in Littre).]

1. Loss or want of credit; impaired reputation; disrepute, reproach; an instance of this.

1565 *Act 8 Edw. c. 7*, § 1 The Slander and Discredit of the said Commodities in Foreign Parts, where... they are grown out of Estimation and Credit. 1576 *FLEMING Panopl. Epist.* 290 Penning infamous libels to the discredit of his freende. 1591 *GREENE Disc. Cosmogr.* (1592) 9 Either driven to run away, or to lye in discredit for ever. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* I. i. § 1. 3 Learning... I thinke good to deliuer... from the discredits and disgraces which it hath receiued. 1749 *FILLIING Tom Jones*, Both religion and virtue have receiued more real discredit from hypocrites, than... infidels could ever cast upon them. 1791 *BOSWELL Johnson Adv.*, A failure would have been to my discredit. 1875 *JOWETT Phal.* (ed. 2) I. 342 Such conduct brings discredit on the name of Athens.

2. Loss or want of belief or confidence; disbelief, distrust.

1649 *N. BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xl. (1739) 63 The Saxons were utter enemies to Perjury; they punished it with eternal discredit of testimony. 1863 *Geo. ELIOT Remola* III. xxxix, There were obvious facts that at once threw discredit on the printed document. 1868 *Morn. Star* 25 Feb., The answers... had the effect of throwing discredit upon his previous evidence.

*b.* *Comm.* Loss or want of commercial credit.

1740 *W. DOUGLASS Discourse* 30 Insensibility of Discredit, does naturally follow long Credit. 1779 *FRANKLIN Lett. Wks.* (1889) VI. 355 Any measure attending the discredit of the bills. 1861 *GOSCHEN For. Exch.* 105 The influence of credit or discredit will not be forgotten. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Apr. 5/1 The course of the discount market depends upon credit or discredit, as the case may be.

*Discredit* (*diskrē'dit*), *v.* [*f.* *DIS- 6 + CREDIT v.*; prob. after *F. discreditier* (16th c. in Littre), or *It. discreditare*.]

1. *trans.* To refuse to credit, give no credit to; to disbelieve.

1559 *Br. Scor* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* I. App. vii. 17 If they returne to the truth agayne, their testimonies in the truth be not to be discredited. 17656 *BRAMHALL Replie* II. 100 To discredit any one of these lesser truths... is as much as to deny the truth of God. 1815 *W. H. IRELAND Scribblemania* 201 A statement which there is no reason to discredit. 1871 *ALABASTER Wheel of Law* 52, I see no particular reason to discredit the Ceylonese tradition.

2. To show to be unworthy of belief; to take away the credibility of; to destroy confidence in.

1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst.* I. viii. 19 Now let these dogges deny [it]... or let them discredit the historie. 1570-6 *LAMARDE Peramb. Kent* (1846) 69 If he shall seeke to discredit the whole worke. 17656 *BRAMHALL Replie* v. 205, I spake... this... to discredit that suppositions treatise. 1793 *MAUNDRELL Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 97 The behaviour of the Rabble without very much discredited the Miracle. 1866 *J. MARTINEAU Ess.* I. 161 The idea is... discredited by modern science.

3. To injure the credit or reputation of; to bring into discredit, disrepute, or loss of esteem.

1579 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 60 Doist thou not

verelye suppose I shalbe utterly discredittid and quite disgracid for ever? 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 191 He obscureth the parents he came off, and discreditteth his owne estate. 1659 *B. HARRIS Parival's Iron Age* 63 Many retired themselves from this Party, which for a time was much discredited. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* V. v. 400 In order to recover the reputation of his arms, discredited by so many losses. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. App. 626 Henry is said to have been discredited for the death of Thomas.

† *b.* To injure the commercial credit of. *Obs.*

1622 [see *DISCREDITED*]. 1732 *DE FOE Eng. Tradesman* II. 25 The clothier is discourag'd, and for want of his money discredited.

Hence *Discre'diting vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1571 *St. Trials, Duke Norfolk* (R.), It is not for my Lord of Norfolk to stand so much upon the discrediting the witnesses. 1589 *COOPER Admon.* 21 Which they looke to bring to passe, by the discrediting of the Bishops. 1770 *J. CLURKE Physiognomy* 73 Any discrediting circumstances. 1892 *Athenum* 6 Feb. 173/1 The utter and final discrediting of the Government.

*Discreditable* (*diskrē'ditā'bl*), *a.* [*f.* *DIS- 10 + CREDITABLE*; after *DISCREDIT sb.* and *v.*] The reverse of *CREDITABLE*; such as to bring discredit; injurious to reputation; disreputable, disgraceful.

1640 *R. BAILLIE Lett. & Jmils.* (1841) I. 250 Eishu [eschew] that discreditable stroke. 1738 *WARBURTON Dio. Legat.* III. iv. Wks. 1811 III. 139 He contends... for God's having a human form: No discreditable notion, at that time in the Church. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N. I.* v. (1869) I. 46 They would be precluded... from this discreditable method. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 151 Employing in self-defence artifices as discreditable as those which had been used against him. 1856 *FOURIE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iv. 290 A discreditable effort to fasten upon him a charge of high treason.

Hence *Discreditability*, the quality of being discreditable, disreputableness; *Discreditably adv.*, in a discreditable manner, disreputably.

1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* vi. ii. § 32 Many names, which might have ranked not discreditably by the side of these tragedians. 1888 *A. J. BALFOUR in Daily News* 17 May 6/3 The meanness and the discreditability of such a proceeding. 1891 *Law Times* XCI. 1/2 Work in both Chancery and Divorce is discreditably in arrear.

*Discre'dited*, *ppl. a.* [*f.* *DISCREDIT v. + -ED*.] Brought into discredit or disrepute; that has lost credit.

1611 *COTGRE, Deshonoré*, dishonoured, discredited, disgraced. 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 113 If the Factor do sell another mans commoditie to a man discredited... and it falleth out that this man breaketh [etc.]. 1674 *BOYLE Excell. Theol.* II. v. 203 Obsolete errors are sometimes revived as well as discredited Truths. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* Wks. V. 88 The discredited paper securities of impoverished fraud. 1887 *Spectator* 29 Oct. 1456 Natural theology, he says, has become a discredited science.

† *Discre'ditor*, *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *DISCREDIT v. + -OR*; cf. *creditor*.] One who discredits or destroys confidence in anything.

1654 *W. MOUNTAGUE Devout Ess.* II. iii. § 3 (R.) This course, which the wise man reproaches in the licentious discreditors of future accounts.

*Discreet* (*diskrē't*), *a.* (*adv.* and *sb.*). Forms: 4-6 *discret*, 4-7 *discrete*, 6-7 *discreete*, 5- *discreet*, (5 *discretet*, *dycretete*, 5-6 *Sc. discretit*, 6 *discretite*). [*ME. discret, discrete, a. F. discret, -ete* (12th c. in Littre), 'qui se conduit avec discernement', ad. *L. discretus*, in late *L.* and *Rom.* sense: cf. *It.* and *Sp. discreto* 'discrete, wise, wary, considerate, circumspect' (Florio), 'discreet, wise to perceive' (Minshew). A doublet of *DISCRETE*, differentiated in sense and spelling.

In *cl. Lat.*, *discretus* has only the sense 'separate, distinct', as *pa. pple. of discernere*, whence the corresponding mod. *F.* sense of *discret*, and *Eng. DISCRETE*. The late *L.* sense, which alone came down in popular use in *Romance*, seems to have been deduced from the cognate *sb.* *discretiō-em*, originally the action of separating, distinguishing, or discerning, and then the faculty of discernment; hence the adjective may have taken the sense 'possessed of discernment'.

In *Eng.*, *discrete* was the prevalent spelling in all senses until late in the 16th c., when on the analogy of native or early-adopted words in *ee* from *ME.* close *z*, as *feet, sweet, beet*, the spelling *discret* (occasional from 1400) became established in the popular sense, leaving *discrete* for the scholastic and technical sense in which the kinship to *L. discretus* is more obvious; see *DISCRETE*. Shakespeare (1st Folio) has always *discret*.]

*A. adj.*

1. Showing discernment or judgement in the guidance of one's own speech and action; judicious, prudent, circumspect, cautious; often *esp.* that can be silent when speech would be inconvenient. *a.* Of persons.

1340 [implied in *DISCREETLY*]. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's T.* 48 (Ellesam.) Discret she was in answering alway [30 *Heng.*; *Harl. & Corp.* discret, 3 *MSS.* discrete]. 1388 *Wyclif Eccles.* xxxi. 19 Vse thou as a discret and temperat man these thingis. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. 4 The clerke... is a discrete confessor. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxxi. 66 Gar your merchandis be discret, That na extortions make. 1534 *TINDALE Titus* II. § 2 To be discrete [30 *CEANMER & Gentry*; 1621 *discretit*, chaste, huswifely. 1569 *J. ROGERS Gl. Godly Love* 180 A wife ought to be discret. 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 145 To be silent and discrete in company... is most requisite for a young man. 1598 *FLORIO, Discret*, discreet. 1644 *MILTON Idem. Bucer* (1851) 332 We must ever beware, lest... we make our selva wiser and



discreeter than God. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Bland's Trav.* 251 His wife being very reserv'd and discreet in her husband's presence, but in his absence more free and jolly. 1733 POPE *Hor. Sat.* II. i. 69 Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet To run a muck, and tilt at all I meet. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 111 You are a discreet man, and I make no doubt can keep a secret: but you have a wife. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 33 A well-meaning and zealous officer, but not very discreet or scrupulous.

b. Of speech, action, and the like.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 894 (943) So wyrtcheth now in so discret a wyse, That I honour may have and he pleasure. 1393 LANGE, P. Pl. C. VI. 84 Preyers of a party man and penance discret. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 217/1 She aroos up with a glad visage a dyscrete tongue and wel spekyng. 1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helhe* II. xix. (1539) 346 There is neyther meate nor drynke, in the use wherof ought to be a more discrete moderation, than in wyne. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* IV. iii. 19 A smooth, discret, and stable bearing. 1608 BP. HALL *Char. Virtues* & V. 47 Not by flattery, but by discret secrecie. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 550 What she wills to do or say Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best. 1791 COWPER *Eliza* XIII. 562 At length as his discretore course, he chose To seek Æneas. 1883 WILLS *Mod. Persia* 48 We maintained a discret silence.

2. In *Sc.* applied more to behaviour towards others; hence, well-spoken, well-behaved, civil, polite, courteous; 'not rude, not doing anything inconsistent with delicacy towards a female' (Jam.).

[1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 1370 Dear youth!.. By fortune too much favoured, but by love, Alas!.. not favoured less, be still as now Discreet.] 1782 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Observ. Scot. Dial.* 100 (Jam.) He is a very discret (civil) man, it is true, but his brother has more discretion (civility). 1812 A. FULLER *Let. in Life C. Anderson* VII. (1854) 198 You are what your countrymen call 'a discreet man'. 18. *Blackiv. Mag.* (O). I canna say I think it vera discret 'o' you to keep pushing in before me in that way. 1860 RAMSAY *Remin.* Ser. I. (ed. 7) 105 Discreet.. civil, kind, attentive.

†3. Rare 16th c. spelling of DISCRETE, q.v.

†B. as *adv.* = DISCREETLY. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 101 Best advised, discreetest governed, and worthiest.

†C. *sb.* A discreet person; a sage counsellor; a confidential adviser; applied to ecclesiastics; cf. DISCRETION 8. *Obs.*

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 90 Wardens, discretres, and ministers, And wother offices of prelaty. 1533 MORE *Apol.* XVII. Wks. 882/a A great some remaining after al the spiritual folke sufficiently provided for, then had it bene good that he hadde yet farther deuyed, how it would please him that his discretres should order the remanant.

†Discreetfully, *adv.* *Obs.* = next.

1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. VI. 279 Hushai answered him discreetfully enough.

Discreetly (diskrē'tli), *adv.* [f. DISCREET + -LY 2.] In a discreet manner; with discretion; prudently; with self-regarding prudence.

c. 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 25 Wysely and discretely thei departed hir levynge in two. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 170 Crist asks two pinges of þin almes, þat þou do in his name, and also discretly. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* I. vi. 12 Hauynge possession of the sayd Ile, Wele and discretly she ruled it. 1526-34 TINDALE *Mark* XII. 34 Iesus sawe that he answered discretly. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 247 Vse your manners discretly in all kinds of companies. 1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* (1720) 201 Flowers of that class should be discretly pruned, where they mat too thick. 1775 JOHNSON *Tax. no Tyr.* 79, I could wish it more discretly uttered. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 7 He never counted truth a treasure to be discretly hidden in a napkin. 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 32 Ellen remained discretly silent.

Discreetness (diskrē'tnēs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being discreet; discretion.

1530 PALSGR. 214/1 Discreteneſse, discretion. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. 1811 (R.) Patience, discreteneſse, and benigntie.. These be the lovely play-mates of pure veritie. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 150 They had relied upon the mature judgment and the supposed discreteness of Lord Raglan. 1865 LEWIS in *Fortin. Rev.* II. 699 We detect.. the sensitive discreteness of the style.

†Discreetive, *v. Obs. rare.* App. a form of DESCRIBE, in its erroneous use (¶ 4) for *descri*, and so = To disclose, discover.

a. 1765 BALLAD, 'Sir Cawline' III. in *Child Ballads* (1885) III. No. 61. 58/1 Nothing durst hee say To discreetue his counsell to noe man. — 'Christopher White' II. *Ibid.* IV. No. 108. 439/1 Loth I was her counsell to discreene [i.e. see].

Discrepance (diskrē'pāns, diskrepāns), [a. OF. *discrepance* (Godef.), ad. L. *discrepantia* discordance, dissimilarity, f. *discrepare* not to harmonize, to differ: see DISCREPANT.]

1. The fact of being discrepant; want of agreement or harmony; disagreement, difference.

c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* II. x. 45, I fynd sch discrepance That I am nought of sufficience For to gare þame all accorde. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 54 There was no discrepans in sentens, ne varians in wordes. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 3/1 We.. will search out what discrepance is between them. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canterb. Self-convict.* Postscr. 14 Betwixt us and our Prince there is no discrepance. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* V. 66 The only instance of discrepance we have remarked. 1881 *Nature* XXIV. 387 The authors are unable to discover the cause of this discrepance.

†2. Distinction, difference. *Obs.*

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. iii. Ther hath bene euer a discrepance in vesture of youthe and age. a. 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 337 There is a great discrepance between certain knowledge and clear knowledge. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* 10 Almighty God.. even in the heuens hath made a discrepance of his heauenly Spirites, giuinge them severall names, as Ensignes of honour, c. 1611 CHAPMAN

*Iliad* XI. 442 The discrepance He made in death betwixt the hosts.

†3. Variation, change (of action). *Obs. rare.*

c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (E.E.T.S.) 35 Continewance in Cupideis dance, Bot discrepance, without remeid.

Discrepancy (diskrepānsi, diskripānsi), [f. as prec. + -ANCY.] The quality of being discrepant; want of agreement; variance, difference, disagreement.

1623 COCKERAM, *Discrepancie*, disagreeing, difference. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* 147 There is.. discrepancie of opinion among Divines both old and new. 1748 J. GEDDES *Composition of Antients* 13 Who again is not offended with discrepancy and discord? 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II. 186 Their discrepancy as to quantity was considerable. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. App. 617 There is little or no discrepancy as to the facts.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a difference, an inconsistency.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xlvii. (R.) It would be evincd from these two seeming discrepancies. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. ix. § 6. (1817) 249 Eusebius.. wrote expressly upon the discrepancies observable in the Gospels. 1835 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. IV. ii. 410 Discrepancies between thoughts and facts. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 515 Some discrepancies may be observed between the mythology of the Politicus and the Timæus.

Discrepant (diskripānt, diskrepānt), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 discrepant, discrepante. [ad. L. *discrepant-em*, pr. pple. of *discrepare* to differ, lit. to sound discordantly, f. DIS- + *crepare* to make a noise, creak.] *A. adj.*

1. Exhibiting difference, dissimilarity or want of harmony; different, discordant, inharmonious, inconsistent. *Const. from, + to.*

1524 ST. PAPERS *Hen. VIII.* IV. 100 It were ferre discrepant from the Kinges honour to have the treaty of peax with Scotland concluded.. by Lieutenantes. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xxv. Wherin he is moeste discrepant from brute beastes. c. 1555 HARRSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII.* (1878) 236 This marriage.. was much more discrepant to the said laws. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 478 The Vulgar Theology of the Pagans.. was oftentimes very discrepant from the Natural and True Theology. a. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. vii. § 49 (1740) 539 The King's Notions and his were very discrepant. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xviii. II. 11 A desire.. to blend together.. two discrepant legends. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xiii. 196 Since the price is so discrepant from that in the neighbourhood of Oxford.

†2. Apart or separate in space. *Obs. rare.*

1592 R. D. *Hyperotomachia* 49b The Tilastrelles were discrepant fowre paces one from another. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 13/1 Further discrepant than heaven and ground. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 343 Sea-mew's plaintive cry Plaining discrepant between sea and sky.

†B. *sb.* One who disagrees; a dissentient. *Obs.* 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* vii. 141 None could have triumph'd so openly over all discrepants as this. *Ibid.* xvi. 216 If you persecute heretics or discrepants, they unite themselves as to a common defence.

Hence Discrepantly *adv.*, with discrepancy; in contrary ways.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 562, I am.. precisely vowed.. to speake confusedly, to speake discrepantly.

Discrepate (diskripēt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *discrepāt-*, ppl. stem of *discrepare* to differ: see prec.]

†1. *intr.* To differ, be discrepant. *Obs. rare.*

1623 COCKERAM [printed Discrepitate]. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 331 Some make three varieties.. which seem solely to discrepate in magnitude.

2. *a. trans.* To distinguish. *b. intr.* To discriminate or make a distinction.

1846 L. HUNT *Stories Ital. Poets* in Longf. *Dante* (Rtdg.) 472 To discrepate Samson from Hercules. 1894 G. R. MATHER *Two great Scotsmen* 2 It would be akin to sacrilege for us to discrepate between the two brothers.

Discrepation (diskripē'jən), *v. rare.* [n. of action f. prec.] †a. Difference. *Obs.* *b.* Discrimination.

1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle*, etc. (1871) 151 Twixt his first coming and his latter one There will be found much discrepation. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & B.* II. i. 4 Pope's own discrepation of immortality from debauchery.

Discrese, -cresse, *obs.* var. DECREASE.

Discreted: see DIS- 7 a.

Discrete (diskrēt), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 6 discreet. [ad. L. *discret-us* 'separate, distinct', pa. pple. of *discernere* to separate, divide, DISCERN: cf. later sense of F. *discret*, *discreté* 'divided, separate']

In the sense of cl. L. *discretus*, *discrete* was used by Trevisa (translating from L.), but app. was not in general use till late in 16th c. But in another sense, 'discerning, prudent' (derived through French), *discrete*, *discret* was well-known in popular use from the 14th c.; this, even in late ME., was occasionally spelt *discreet*, which spelling was appropriated to it about the time that *discrete* in the L. sense began to be common; so that thenceforth *discrete* and *discreet* were differentiated in spelling as well as in meaning: see DISCREET. Before this, while *discrete* was the prevalent form for the later *discreet*, it is only rarely (see 18 below) that *discreet* appears for the present *discrete*.]

*A. adj.*

1. Separate, detached from others, individually distinct. Opposed to *continuous*.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* XIX. cxvii. (1495) 929 One is the begynnynge of alle thynges that is continual and discrete. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 13 Of distinct and discrete Vnits. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* III. i. xxxi. (ed. 7) 339 Of

which Arkes some are called continuall, and some discrete or divided. *Ibid.*, That Arke is called discrete or broken, which doth not take his beginning from the first point of Arkes. 1634 PEACHAM *Gentl. Exerc.* III. 137 Raine or water.. being divided by the cold ayre, in the falling downe, into discreet parts. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangem.* (1847) 308 The motion of all animals.. by being alternate, is of the discrete kind. 1821 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 47 Any telescope capable of resolving these various masses into discrete stars. 1883 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempric* 50 To hold together, and keep discrete, simultaneous phenomena.

†B. spelt *discreet*.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 71 The waters fall with difference discreet, Now soft, now loud, unto the wind did call.

†b. *Music.* Applied to tones separated by fixed or obvious steps or intervals of pitch, as the notes of a piano; also to a movement of the voice from one pitch to another, as distinguished from a concrete movement or slide. Cf. CONCRETE 1 b.

1864 WEBSTER *Cites* RUSH.

c. *Pathol.* Separate, not coalescent or confluent; applied to stains, spots, or pustules, when scattered separately from each other over a surface, as in *discrete small-pox* [f. *variole discrete*].

1854-67 C. A. HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.* 218. 1882 CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* Apr. 531 The discrete, 'distinct', or 'benign' form being by no means a severe disease, even among the unvaccinated. 1893 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 5/4 A woman.. whose children had been removed for discrete small-pox.

d. *Logic.* Individually distinct, but not different in kind.

1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xi. (1866) I. 209 In so far as Conspecies are considered to be different but not contradictory, they are properly called Discrete or Disjunct Notions. *Ibid.* xii. (1866) I. 224 Notions co-ordinated in the quantity or whole of extension.. are only relatively different (or diverse); and in logical language are properly called *Disjunct* or *Discrete Notions*. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* IV. 66.

e. *Discrete degrees*: applied by Swedenborg to the various degrees or levels of spiritual existence, conceived as so distinct and separate from each other, as to render it impossible for any subject to pass out of that one for which he is constituted.

1788 tr. *Swedenborg's Wisd. Angels* III. § 236 In every Man from his Birth there are three Degrees of Altitude, or discrete Degrees, one above or within another. 1856 GRINDON *Life* (1863) 319 Where things are differentiated by a discrete degree, the commencement of the new one is.. on a distinct and higher level.

2. Consisting of distinct or individual parts; discontinuous.

*Discrete quantity*, quantity composed of distinct units, as the rational numbers; number. Distinguished from *continuous quantity* = magnitude.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* II. i. 62 Two contrary kynds of quantity, quantity discrete or number, and quantity continual or magnitude. 1687 H. MORE *Answ. Psychop.* (1689) 123 Inseparability, continued Amplitude, belongs to Spirits as well as discrete Quantity. 1785 REID *Int. Powers* III. iii. 311 Duration and extension are not discrete, but continued quantity. *Ibid.* 342 Number is called discrete quantity, because it is compounded of units. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. viii. II. 322 note, They were dealing with continuous or geometrical, not merely with discrete or arithmetical quantity. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) I. 475 The parts of an animal form a concrete whole; but the parts of a society form a whole that is discrete. 1893 FORSYTH *Th. Functions* 584 If there be no infinitesimal substitution, then the group is said to be *discontinuous*, or *discrete*. 1893 HARKNESS & MORLEY *Th. Functions* 50 To Hankel we owe the idea of a discrete mass of points.

b. Belonging to, pertaining to, or dealing with, distinct or disconnected parts.

*Discrete proportion* = DISCONTINUED proportion.

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 23 All Geometrical proportion is either discrete, or continued. Discrete is, when the *similitudo rationum* is only between the 1. and the 2. and the 3. and 4. term. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. KERSEY), *Discrete* or *Disjunct Proportion*. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* 422 note, Scepticism is discrete and proceeds in detail.

†3. *Gram. & Logic.* Of conjunctions: adversative. Of propositions: disjunctive. Applied also to the two members of such a proposition, separated by the adversative conjunction. *Obs.*

1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 237 That Axiome is discrete, that hath a discrete Conjunction for the band thereof. *Ibid.* 239 The conjunction which ties the parts together, is called discrete: and in this place it imports no more but a thing that keeps two asunder, for the present. a. 1638 MEDE *Apost. Lat. Times* i. Wks. 1672 III. 623 The Words.. of my Text (Nevertheless, the Spirit, etc. 1 Tim. iv. 1) depend upon the last of the former Chapter, as the second part of a Discrete proposition. 1854 Z. COKE *Logic* (1657) 119 A discrete sentence, is, which hath a discrete conjunction; as, *although, yet, notwithstanding*, etc. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq. Apol.* 538 [It will] run in this form of a Discrete Axiome, I will have you wait on me at such a meeting, though your cloaths be old or out of the mode.

4. *Metaph.* Not concrete; detached from the material, abstract.

1854 FRASER'S *Mag.* L. 343 The mental march from concrete or real notions to discrete or abstract truths. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* (1870) 27 This formation of symbolic Conceptions, which inevitably arises as we pass from small and concrete objects, to large and to discrete ones.

B. *sb.* A separate part.

1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* xviii. 353 Break it up into an endless number of points.. an endless number of discretres.

Disorete, early form of DISCREET.



† **Discrete**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* *L. discrēt-* ppl. stem of *discernere* to separate: see **DISCERN.**] *trans.* To divide into discrete or distinct parts; to separate distinctly, dissever.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 55 The reason thereof is its continuity, as .its body is left imporous and not discreted by atomical terminations. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Discreted*, severed, parted, discerned. 1897-8 SEARS *Athens*. vii. 316 This essential dualism discretises for ever the two worlds of spirit and matter.

**Discretely** (*diskrē'tli*), *adv.* *rare.* [*f.* **DISCRETE** *a.* + *-LY* <sup>2</sup>.] In a discrete manner; separately.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *s.v.* *Discrete proportion*. These Numbers are proportional; but 'tis only discretely [*mispr.* directly] or disjunctly. 1797-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *s.v.* *Discrete*. 1872 PROCTOR *Ess. Astron.* xxvii. 338 The same telescope shows the stars projected discretely on a perfectly black background.

**Discreteness** (*diskrē'tnēs*). [*f.* as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being discrete: *a.* Discontinuity. *b.* The consisting of many individual parts.

1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. ii. § 9 (1875) 29 When the size, complexity, or discreteness of the object conceived becomes very great, only a small portion of its attributes can be thought of at once. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II. xvii. 605 We bring together the two moments of unity and diversity . . . continuity and discreteness. 1893 P. S. MOXON in *Barrow World's Parl. Relig.* I. 467 The whole significance of man's existence lies ultimately in its discreteness—in the evolution and persistence of the self-conscious ego.

**Discretion** (*diskre'shon*). *Forms:* 4-6 *discrecion*, 4- *discretion*; also 4 *discrecioun*, *dyscrecioun*, *-ioun*, 4-5 *discreccion* (e, 4-6 *-oretioun*, 5 *dis*, *discrecioun*, *-yone*, *-youn*, *-orecion*, *-orecioun*, *-cretyoun*, 6 *discrecioun*, *-tione*, *-creation*, *dyscreccioun*, *-oretion*. [*a.* *OF.* *des-* *discretion* distinction, discernment (*It.* *discrezione*, *Sp.* *discrecion*) *ad.* *L.* *discretiō-em* separation, distinction, and later, discernment, *n.* of action from *discernere* (ppl. stem *discrēt-*) to separate, divide, **DISCERN.**]

**I.** [From ancient Latin sense of *discretiō*.]

**1.** The action of separating or distinguishing, or condition of being distinguished or disjunct; separation, disjunction, distinction.

This is perhaps the meaning in quot. 1340; otherwise this sense is found only since end of 16th c.: *cf.* **DISCRETE**.

[1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 12 Thyngkyng of heuen with discrecyon of all mene dedes.] 1590 R. BRUCE *Sermons*. Without discretion of His substance fra His graces. 1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 747 It is some question among the learned, whether there be any discretion of sex. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. 107 The same rule . . . might . . . serve for certain discretion of true Prophets from false. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 82 Al the notions of Virtue or Sanctitie . . . import Discretion, Separation, Singularity, Preeminence. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Gifford Lect.* xviii. 351 Time and space are a concrete, of which the one is the discretion and the other the continuity. 1892 E. CAIRD *Ess. Lit. & Philos.* II. 522 Mind is a pure self-determined unity, which has no discretion of parts or capacity of division or determination from without.

**II.** [In late Latin sense of *discretiō*.]

† **2.** The action of discerning or judging; judgement; decision, discrimination. *Obs.* (exc. as passing into 4, or the phrases in 5.)

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* III. pr. x. 93 Take now þus þe discrecioun [*Camd.* *MS.* *descreccion*] of þis questioun, quod she. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 283 Sumtyme a man mai not ȝeue a discrecioun of blood wrine. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* xx. Consydryng that they lak it bi the discrecioun of þe kynges counsell. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 16 By the discretion of my executours. 1547-8 *Ordre of Communion* 17 Two peces, at the least, or more by the discrecion of the minister. 1568 MARY Q. SCOTS in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 253 Y refer all to your discretion. 1824 C. WHITEHEAD *R. Savage* (1845) I. viii. 90 She put it to Myte's discretion whether he would continue to harbour a young knave.

† **3.** The faculty of discerning; discernment. *Obs.*

1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb. MS.) 620 Ofte þou hast brokyn godys hestys sythe þou haddyst dyscrecioun of good and euyl. 1382 WYCLIF *I Cor.* xii. 10 To another [*is* ȝouun] discrecioun, or verrey knowynge, of spiritis. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 123 b, The gyfte . . . called discrecioun, or discernynge of spirytes is but in fewe persones. 1563 J. DAVIDSON *Confut. Kennedy in Wodr. Soc. Misc.* (1844) I. 253 Discretion betwix the rycht understanding of thaim fra the wrang. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. viii. 33 The Discretion of times, places, and persons necessary to a good Fancy.

**4.** Liberty or power of deciding, or of acting according to one's own judgement or as one thinks fit; uncontrolled power of disposal.

1399 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 451/2 Mercy and grace of the Kyng as it longes to hym . . . in his owene discretion. 1433 *Paston Lett.* No. 18 I. 32 Where he shal have any persone in his discrecion suspect of mys-governance. 1581 PETTIE *Guaazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 153 Not to put himselfe to the discrecion of his servants, for the ordering of his house. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Techely* III. 73 If Transylvania were left to the Discretion of the Turks [etc.]. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.*, *Lett. to Harding* 4 Aug., He leaves it to our discretion. 1780 BURKE *Feon. Reform Wks.* III. 334 If a discretion, wholly arbitrary, can be exercised over the civil list revenue . . . the plan of reformation will still be left very imperfect. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 386 This practice . . . leaves to the discretion of the workman the determination of the very matter in which he is most apt to err. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 185 As to the form of worship,

a large discretion was left to the clergy. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 182 We may all write what we please, because it is in the discretion of the rest of the world whether they will hearken or not.

**b.** *Law.* The power of a court of justice, or person acting in a judicial capacity, to decide, within the limits allowed by positive rules of law, as to the punishment to be awarded or remedy to be applied, or in civil causes how the costs shall be borne, and generally to regulate matters of procedure and administration.

In English-speaking countries a criminal judge dealing with offences not capital has generally a considerable discretion as to the punishment.

1292 BRITTON I. xvi. § 7 Et si autrefois de mauvesté soient atteyntz, adunc soit en la discrecioun des justices de juger les a la mort, ou de fere couper le autre oraille. 1467 *Ordin. Worcester in Eng. Gilds* (1870) 379 Vpon the payne of xxs. or more, after the discrecion of the Bailey and Aldermen of the seid cite. c. 1636 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* (1636) 21 The Judges may set a fine upon him at their pleasure and discretions. 1890 LD. ESHER in *Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 734/2 The Judge . . . should not treat it as a matter within his discretion whether he will order the witness to answer or not. 1891 *Law Rep. Weekly Notes* 74/2 That the costs of references . . . should be in the discretion of the arbitrators. 1892 SIR E. E. KAY in *Law Times Rep.* LXVII. 151/2 It is a matter of discretion whether the judge should give that leave to defend, and if he does, what terms he will impose.

**5.** *Phrases.* *a.* *At the discretion of*, according to the discernment or judgement of, according as (he) thinks fit or pleases; *at discretion*, at one's own sense of fitness, mere good pleasure, or choice; as one thinks fit, chooses, or pleases. *b.* *To surrender, yield, etc., at discretion*, formerly *to the enemy's discretion, on, upon discretion*, i.e. to be disposed of as he thinks fit; at his disposal, at his mercy; unconditionally.

1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 389 Distribute them at thy discretion among the poore. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commw.* 525 Their office is to place and displace Churchmen at discretion. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 218 One Vessel of Beer . . . free for any body to go to, and Drink at Discretion. *Ibid.* 294 This I leave the Reader to believe at Discretion. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) *s.v.*, To Live at Discretion (a Military Phrase) to have free Quarters. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 189 We reckoned ourselves in an enemy's country, and had lived a little at large, or at discretion, as it is called abroad. 1834 W. IND. *Sketch Bk.* II. 4 Admitting at discretion as much light and air as may be agreeable. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. in Georgia* 43 Power to inflict three dozen lashes at his own discretion.

1848 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 85 All the garrison yielded them simply to his mercy and discretion. 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 110 Conceiving that they might have gotten the city to discretion. 1632 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* II. i. (Ritldg.) 191/1 He . . . exacts . . . the goods and lives Of all within the walls, and of all sexes, To be at his discretion. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 151 [This] gave occasion to such as remained to yield themselves to the enemies discretion. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 224 General Wrangell . . . took . . . Paderborn at discretion. 1824 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1953/3 They write from Dusseldorf . . . that Buda was Surrendered on discretion. 1691 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 272 The garrison surrendering upon discretion. 1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3830/2 All the Country . . . will lie at our discretion. 1732 *Gentl. Instr.* 154 (D) If she stays to receive the attack, she is in danger of being at discretion. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm.* I. 592 Rotterdam was some days at the discretion of these rioters. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 83 The inhabitants surrendered at discretion, but they had to undergo all the horrors of a place taken by storm.

**III.** [*cf.* **DISCREET.**]

**6.** Ability to discern or distinguish what is right, befitting, or advisable, esp. as regards one's own conduct or action; the quality of being discreet; discernment; prudence, sagacity, circumspection, sound judgement.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 10162 Dyscrecioun a ryȝt wyȝ ys, On bope partys ryȝtly to ges. 1340 *Ayenb.* 155 Hit be-houþ hyealde riȝtuolnesse and discrecion. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 4 b, Thou art not yet poureyed of discretion for to gouerne thy Royaume. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 97 b, Eche of them, shal as farfurth as their connynges and discreciouns suffisen, truly . . . advise the kyng. 1596 SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* v. iv. 121 The better part of Valour is Discretion. 1597-8 BACON *Ess.*, *Discourse* (Arb.) 20 Discretion of Speech is more than Eloquence. 1628 GLANVUS *Voy. Bengala* 149 This King . . . derided his discretion. 1720 SWIFT *Fates of Clergymen*, Discretion, a species of lower prudence. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* (1849) 53 Do you not now begin to doubt the discretion of your own conduct? 1849 RUSKIN *Ser. Lamps* iv. § 21. 110 That portion of temper and discretion which are necessary to the contemplation of beauty.

**b.** *Age of years of discretion*: the time of life at which a person is presumed to be capable of exercising discretion or prudence; in *Eng. Law* the age of fourteen.

1395 E. WILLS 5 If Thomas here some forsayd dyeth or he hauge age of discrecioun. 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 47 Whan she to ȝeris of dyscrecioun Was comyn aȝter thy lawes gysse. . . Wedded she was. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl. v.* (1874) 18 The parties neuer fauor the one the other after they come to discrecioun. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 23 a, The age of discretion is saide the age of xiiiij. years. 1605 ROWLANDS *Hell's Broke Loose* 24 Wee'll have no Babes to be Baptized, Vntill they come to yeeres of ripe discretion. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* I. i, He's not come to years of discretion yet. 1848 WHARTON *Law Dict.* 21/1 A male . . . at fourteen is at years of discretion, so far at least that he may enter into a binding marriage.

**7.** *Sc.* Propriety of behaviour, esp. of female conduct, as opposed to lightness or coquetry; civility, courtesy to a guest, etc. (*Jam.*)

1782 [*see DISCREET* *a.* 2.]

† **8.** An honorary title formerly frequently applied to bishops, and sometimes to noblemen (*Du Cange*). *Cf.* *your worship, your honour*.

1426 *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 10 If it lyke vn to your worshipfull and discrecion. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. cccix. 712 Right dear and puisaunt lordes: to your right noble discrecyons, please it you to knowen, that we have receuyed right amiable the letters to vs sent. a 1555 LATIMER *Serm.* 4 *Rem.* (1845) 296 Your discretion, therefore, will take this matter into consideration.

† **b.** A fanciful term for a 'company' of priests.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vij a, A Discrecion of Prestis.

† **Discretionable**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-ABLE*.] Subject to or decided by discretion.

1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 437 Take a discretionable quantity of garlic.

**Discretionary** (*diskre'shonāl*), *a.* [*as prec.* + *-AL*.]

**1.** Of or pertaining to discretion; discretionary.

1637 *Burton's Diary* (1828) II. 168 There is a difference of opinion about those writs. Some will have them but discretionary. 1683 HICKES *Case Inf. Bapt.* 79 The Gospel indulging a discretionary Latitude in both Cases. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 258 Without leaving any discretionary power with the king. 1770-4 A. HUNTER *Georg. Ess.* (1803) I. 431 The discretionary use of the plough, roller, and harrows. a 1859 DE QUINCY *Wks.* XIV. 176 Conversation suffers from the want of some discretionary power, lodged in an individual for controlling its movements.

† **2.** Surrendered at discretion. *Obs.*

1777 J. WILKINSON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) II. 14 We have made, during the Campaign, upwards of two thousand discretionary prisoners.

† **3.** Characterized by discretion; discreet. *Obs.*

1785 MRS. A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscretions* (1786) IV. 148 Not yet arrived at that discretionary time of life.

**Discretionally**, *adv.* [*f.* *prec.* + *-LY* <sup>2</sup>.] In a manner or degree decided by discretion; at discretion.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VI. xviii. 87, I always mean to include my dear Lady L. . . Any-body else, but discretionally. 1766 ENTICK *London* I. 437 The wealthier sort of people were assessed discretionally by the commissioners. 1837 DE QUINCY *Revolt of Tartars* Wks. 1862 IV. 118 Setting aside discretionally whatsoever should arise to disturb his plots.

**Discretionarily**, *adv.* [*f.* *next* + *-LY* <sup>2</sup>.] In a discretionary way; at discretion.

1683 *Vind. Case Green-Wax-Fines* 3 Officers may discretionarily tax, or add to the Sutors Costs. 1794 NELSON in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 436, I will discretionarily order them a little wine as an encouragement.

**Discretionary** (*diskre'shonārī*), *a.* [*f.* **DISCRETION** + *-ARY*: *cf.* *F. discrétionnaire*.]

**1.** Pertaining to discretion; left to or exercised at discretion; limited or restrained only by discretion or judgement.

1608 ATTERBURY *Disc. Lady Cultr* 24 Amongst all her discretionary Rules, the chief was to seem to have none. 1726 AYLIFFE *Paragon* (J.), It is discretionary in the bishop to admit him to that order at what time he thinks fit. 1741 H. WALPOLE *Lett. H. Mann* (1834) I. xii. 34 He had discretionary powers to act as he should judge proper. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. v. 234 The privy council in general arrogated to itself a power of discretionary imprisonment. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* I. vii. 71 The reference to the House of Lords is entirely discretionary in the Crown.

† **2.** Characterized by discretion; discreet. *Obs.*

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 402. ¶ 2, I am never alone with my Mother, but she tells me Stories of the discretionary Part of the World. 1753 L. M. tr. *Du Bosq's Accomplish'd Woman* I. 28 All . . . unprofitable without a discretionary Silence.

† **3.** *as adv.* At discretion.

1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* III. 63 A small fortune, and that to be paid discretionary.

**Discretive** (*diskrē'tiv*), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad.* *L. discrētivus* serving to distinguish (*Priscian*), *f.* *discrēt-* ppl. stem of *discernere* to distinguish, divide, **DISCERN.** *Cf.* *OF. discretif* (15th c. in *Godef.*)]

**A.** *adj.* **1.** = **DISJUNCTIVE**. **a.** *Gram.* and *Logic.*

*Discretive conjunction, proposition*: see *quots.*; *discretive distinction*, a distinction expressing a difference in kind, as 'not a plant, but an animal'. *Cf.* **DISCRETE** *a.* 3.

1588 FAURCE *Lawiers Log.* II. v. 93 In absolute copulative and discretive axiomes, there is no *uōdōtōe*, no condition at all. a 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 240 The latter is coupled to the former by a discretive conjunction. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* III. vii. 5 But is a Particle, . . . and he that says it is a discretive Conjunction, . . . thinks he has sufficiently explain'd it. 1753 S. SHUCKFORD *Creation & Fall Man* 43 It is not here a discretive Particle, disjoining and distinguishing two Parts of one Period; but it is illative. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) II. 389 The word *only*, as I have just observed, is no doubt discretive. 1891 WELTON *Logic* I. II. i. 192 *Discretive Propositions*, where two affirmative propositions are connected by an adverbative conjunction.

**b.** *generally.*

1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* IX. (1703) 432/2 He held that there are four Elements, Fire, Air, Water, Earth; and two principal powers, Amity and Discord; one unitive, the other discretive. 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Th. Another Life* (1857) 59 Mind allied to matter . . . thus lives . . . by its own discretive act.

† **2.** Serving to distinguish or discriminate; distinctive; discriminative; diacritic. *Obs.*

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* To Rdr. 8 Not hauing vpon them some discretive stampe or discerning cens.



sure. **1631** DONNE *Serm. Gen. i.* 26 (1634) 33. I have a power to judge; a judicarie, a discrete power, a power to discern between a natural accident and a judgement of God. **1669** GALE *Crt. Gentiles i.* 1. 2. 51 A name is an instructive and discrete instrument of the essence. **1803** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 487 Such sub-division is neither discrete nor exhaustive. **1819** G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) II. 388, note, Grounds on which the Socinians assume the title of *rational Christians* as a specifically discrete appellation.

† **B. sb.** 1. A disjunctive conjunction or proposition. *Obs.*

**1612** BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 48 Discretives, by which the parts are lightly Severed. **1650** R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exerc. Usurped Powers* 19 Joyning them together with the copulative (and) and not using the discrete (or). **1654** Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 119 To the truth of a discrete is required the truth of both parts. **1725** WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 6 All compound propositions, except copulatives and discretives, are properly denied or contradicted when the negation affects their conjunctive particles.

† 2. A discriminative phrase or concept. *Obs.*

**1660** Z. CROFTON *St. Peters Bonds abide* 2 His universal discrete, 'All Episcopacy'.

**Discretively**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a discrete manner; disjunctively; distinctively.

**1638** MEDE *Daniel's Weeks* Wks. (1672) III. 701 The particle *ו* (Nehem. xiii. 6) seems not to be taken rationally for (*Quia*), but discretively for *et* (*Sed*, But). **1654** BR. J. RICHARDSON *Observ. O. Test.* 237 (T.) The plural number being used discretively to note out and design one of many. **1836-7** SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxxvii. (1870) II. 338 Reasoning is either from the whole to its parts; or from all the parts, discretively, to the whole they constitute collectively.

**Discretiveness**, [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] The quality or power of discriminating or discerning.

**1844** G. S. FABER *Eight Diss. Mighty Deliv.* (1845) II. 344 Even in a common writer of ordinary discretiveness.

† **Discribē**, *v. Obs. nonce-ud.* [f. *L. di-*, *dis-* (Dis- 6) + *scribēre* to write, after *proscribe*, etc.: it does not in sense represent *L. discribēre* to appoint (by writing).] *trans.* To undo by a writing. **1647** WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 59 If a King... will circumscribe himself at Oxford, and proscribe or discribe his Parliament at Westminster.

**Discrier**, *obs. form of* DESCRIBER.

**1780** SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. Wks. (1724) II. 792 The poor Shepherds... who were the first discerners of these matters.

† **Discriminable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. discrimināre* to DISCRIMINATE + *-BLE*.] Capable of being discriminated.

**1730-6** in BAILEY (folio). **1813** W. TAYLOR *Eng. Synon.* (1859) vii, *Understanding and intellect* are tending to... discriminable meaning.

**Discriminal** (diskri'mināl), *a. rare.* [ad. *L. discriminālis* is serving to divide or separate, f. *discrimen* division, distinction: see *-AL*.] Of the nature of a distinction or division.

*Discriminal line in Palmistry*: see *quod*.

**1842** BRANDE *Dict. Sc. etc.* 224 [*Chiromancy*] The lines on the palm of the hand are divided into principal and inferior; the former are five: the line of life... the dragon's tail, or discriminial line, between the hand and the arm.

† **Discriminance**, *Obs. rare -1.* [f. as next: see *-ANCE*.] = DISCRIMINATION.

**1647** H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. ii. xxiv. They together blended are That ought we see with right discrimination.

**Discriminancy**, *rare.* [f. next: see *-ANCY*.] The quality of being discriminating; faculty of discriminating.

**1846** PEIRNY *Mag.* is cited by WORCESTER.

**Discriminant** (diskri'minānt), *a. and sb.* [ad. *L. discriminānt-em*, pr. pple. of *discrimināre* to DISCRIMINATE: see *-ANT* 1.]

**A. adj.** 1. Discriminating; showing discrimination or discernment.

**1836** FRASER'S *Mag.* XIV. 411 Taylor's notes are not all so discriminant as this. **1866** J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontius* (1874) 334 With a sense so apprehensive and discriminant.

2. *Math.* Implying equal roots or a node (cf. B). *Discriminant relation*, a one-fold relation between parameters determining a nodal point.

**B. sb. Math.** The eliminant of the *n* first derived functions of a homogeneous function of *n* variables.

Introduced in 1852 by Sylvester for *determinant*, which is still found occasionally (H. T. Gerrans).

**1852** SYLVESTER in *Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jnl.* VI. 52. **1876** SALMON *Mod. Higher Alg.* (ed. 3) § 109 The discriminant is equal to the product of the squares of all the differences of the differences of any two roots of the equation.

**Discriminantal**, *a. Math.* [f. *prec.* + *-AL*.] Relating to a discriminant.

*Discriminantal index* of a singular point of a curve, the number of intersections of the polar of an arbitrary point with the curve at the given point. *Total discriminantal index* of a curve, the sum of the discriminantal indices of all its singular points.

**1875** SMITH *Higher Singularities Plane Curves* in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* VI. 154.

**Discriminate** (diskri'mināt), *a.* [ad. *L. discrimināt-us* divided, separated, distinguished, pa. pple. of *discrimināre*: see next.]

1. Distinct, distinguished, discriminated. *arch.*

**1626** BACON *Sylva* § 875 It is certain that Oysters and Cockles, and Mussels... have no discriminate Sex. **1803** W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 657 The characters of

the savages are well-drawn; they are more discriminate and various than those of the Europeans. **1887** E. JOHNSON *Antiqua Mater* 69 A Hellenistic ecclesiastical as discriminate from a synagogal literature and life.

2. Marked by discrimination or discernment; making careful or exact distinctions: opp. to *indiscriminate*.

**1798** MALTHUS *Popul.* (1817) III. 289 The best... mode in which occasional and discriminate assistance can be given. *Ibid.* (1878) 479 Much may be done by discriminate charity. **1834** FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 250 Discriminate perception. **1895** WESTM. *Gaz.* 20 Mar. 2/1 The discriminate ascetic is the true hedonist.

Hence **Discriminately** *adv.*, with discrimination; **Discriminateness**, the quality of having discrimination.

**1727** BAILEY vol. II, *Discriminateness*, distinguishingness. **1779-81** JOHNSON *L. P.*, Shenstone. His conception of an Elegy he has in his Preface very judiciously and discriminately explained. **1884** BOOKSELLER Sept. 909/2 Discriminately he purchased everything that came in his way.

**Discriminate** (diskri'mināt), *v.* [f. *L. discrimināt-* ppl. stem of *discrimināre* to divide, separate, distinguish, f. *discrimen*, *-crimen* division, distinction, f. stem of *discernere* to distinguish, DISCERN. (Cf. CRIME.)]

1. *trans.* To make or constitute a difference in or between; to distinguish, differentiate.

**1628** FRYNE *Love-locks* 26 Who poll one side of their heads—of purpose to discriminate themselves from others. **1666** BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* Such slight differences as those that discriminate these Bodies. **1774** WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1775) I. Diss. 1. 65 No peculiarity... more strongly discriminates the manners of the Greeks and Romans from those of modern times. **1871** GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* iii. (1876) 59 Capacities which discriminate one individual from another.

2. To distinguish with the mind or intellect; to perceive, observe, or note the difference in or between.

**1665** HOOKER *Microg.* 66 The surfaces... being so near together, that the eye cannot discriminate them from one. **1677** BARROW *Wks.* (1687) I. xx. 283 We take upon us... to discriminate the goats from the sheep. **1836** J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* v. (1852) 139 It is in the nature of the reward sought... that we discriminate a mean from a noble transaction. **1891** F. HALL in *Nation* (N.Y.) LII. 244/1 How is one... to discriminate the teachings of Dr. Trench's reviser from those of Dr. Trench himself?

3. *intr. or absol.* To make a distinction; to perceive or note the difference (between things); to exercise discernment.

**1774** J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 523 The purport of the term, which discriminates, may not be easy to be deciphered. **1857** BUCKLE *Civiliz.* I. vii. 321 It is by reason, and not by faith, that we must discriminate in religious matters. **1876** GREEN *Sray* *Stud.* 26 He would discriminate between temporary and chronic distress.

**b. To discriminate against**: to make an adverse distinction with regard to; to distinguish unfavourably from others. With *indirect pass.*

**1880** MARK TWAIN (Clemens) *Tramp Abv.* II. 153, I did not propose to be discriminated against on account of my nationality. **1885** *Pall Mall G.* 24 Feb. 8/1 The action of the German Government in discriminating against certain imports from the United States. **1886** *Ibid.* 19 July 3/2 If the police, as the Socialists declare, discriminate against them on account of their opinions.

Hence **Discriminated** *ppl. a.*, distinguished from others; perceived as distinct.

**1783** J. YOUNG *Crit. Gray's Elegy* (1810) 49 The discriminating catalogue of the dead. **1848** R. I. WILBERFORCE *Incarnation v.* (1852) 137 The two titles [Father, and Son] imply a real co-existence of discriminated Persons.

**Discriminating**, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + *-ING* 2.]

1. That discriminates (sense 1); distinguishing, making or constituting a distinction, or affording a ground for distinction.

**1647** TRAPP *Comm. Epistles* 102 In these shedding and discriminating times. **1677** HALE *True Relig.* III. (1684) 38 Each Party espousing some odd Discriminating Habits. **1797** M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 81 The discriminating mark of this disease. **1838** TUPPER *Proc. Philos.*, Gifts 228 A discriminating test Separating honesty from falsehood.

2. That discriminates (sense 2); that perceives or notes distinctions with accuracy; possessing discrimination or discernment.

**1792** MARY WOLLSTONECR. *Rights Wom.* iii. 102 The discriminating outline of a caricature. **1794** SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 17 A sound and discriminating judgment. **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 172 No man observed the varieties of character with a more discriminating eye.

3. *Discriminating duty or rate*: one that varies in amount according to the country or place whence the merchandise is imported or carried, or according to the persons rated; a differential duty or rate.

**1845-52** McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. 218 The 7 & 8 Victoria... reduced the duty on foreign sugar... leaving a discriminating duty of 10s. 6d. a cwt. in favour of our own sugars. **1870** *Daily News* 16 Apr. Is it not absurd to revive a distinguishing rate, preferential and discriminating, in favour of one class of dealers and against another?

4. *Math. Discriminating circle*, in the Theory of Functions with essential singularities, the circle on which all the singularities of another connected function lie. [= *Ger. Grenzkreis*.] *Discriminating cubic*, a cubic equation whose roots are the

reciprocal of the principal radii vectores of a quadric surface referred to its centre.

**1874** SALMON *Geom. three Dimensions* (ed. 3) 58 If two roots of the discriminating cubic vanish, the equation... represents a cylinder whose base is a parabola. **1893** FORSYTH *Th. Functions* VI. § 71. 111 To divide the plane of the modified variable  $\zeta$  into two portions... The boundary... is a circle of finite radius, called the *discriminating circle* of the function... All the singularities (and the branch-points, if any) lie on the discriminating circle.

Hence **Discriminatively** *adv.*, in a discriminating way, with discrimination.

**1855** BAIN *Senses & Int.* III. i. § 65 The ear must be discriminatively sensitive to pitch, and to the harmonies and discords of different pitches. **1856** KINGSLEY *Misc.*, *Froude's Hist. Eng.* II. 47 It is written as history should be, discriminatively, patiently, and yet lovingly and genially.

**Discrimination** (diskri'minā'shon). [ad. *L. discriminātion-em*, n. of action from *discrimināre* to DISCRIMINATE.]

1. The action of discriminating; the perceiving, noting, or making a distinction or difference between things; a distinction (made with the mind, or in action).

**1648** Eikon *Bas.* xxvii. (1824) 265 Take heed of abetting any factions, of applying to any publique discriminations in matters of religion, contrary to what is, in your judgement, and the Church well settled. **1676** PHILLIPS, *Discrimination* a putting a difference between one thing and another. In Rhetoric it is the same figure with *Paradiastole*. **1705** STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I. 24 A perfect Discrimination shall then be made between the Good and Bad. **1864** BOWEN *Logic* I. 4 A conscious discrimination of those respects in which it is similar to others from those in which it is unlike them. **1889** *Spectator* 9 Nov. Life is a constant series of discriminations between what it is well to attempt and what it is not well to attempt.

**b. passively.** The fact or condition of being discriminated or distinguished. ? *Obs.*

**1699** STILLINGF. (J.). There is a reverence to be showed them on account of their discrimination from other places, and separation for sacred uses. **1791-1823** DISRAELI *Cur. Lit.*, *Mast. Ceremon.*, Precedence, and other honorary discriminations, establish the useful distinctions of ranks.

2. Something that discriminates or distinguishes; a distinction, difference (existing in or between things); a distinguishing mark or characteristic. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

**1646** SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxiii. 166 [These] are discriminations very material, and plainly declare, that under the same name Authors describe not the same animall. **1759** JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxviii. (1787) 79 Where we see... the whole at once, we readily note the discriminations. **1807** G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. i. 1. 2 To that event the various tribes owe their discrimination and their origin.

3. The faculty of discriminating; the power of observing differences accurately, or of making exact distinctions; discernment.

**1814** SCOTT *Wav.* xxiii. His character was touched with yet more discrimination by Flora. **1838** DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xviii. It does... credit to your discrimination that you should have found such a very excellent young woman. **1866** GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* II. xvi. 15 It was essential... that his waistcoat should imply much discrimination.

† 4. = RECRIMINATION. *Obs. rare.*

**1670** HACKET *Abb. Williams* 1. (1692) 16 (D.). Reproaches and all sorts of unkind discriminations. **1684** BAXTER in *Hale's True Relig.* Intro. A. b. Schisms and Factions, and Personal Animositities, discriminations, Censoriousness.

Hence **Discriminational** *a.*, of or pertaining to discrimination; in *Palmistry* = DISCRIMINAL.

**1879** R. A. CAMPBELL *Philosophic Chiromancy* 167 The *Wrist Lines*, also known as the *Rascette* and *Discriminational lines*, separate the hand from the arm by a single, double, or triple transcurser at the wrist.

**Discriminative** (diskri'minā'tiv), *a.* [f. *L.* ppl. stem *discrimināt-*: see *-IVE*.] Tending to discriminate; characterized by discriminating.

1. Serving to discriminate or distinguish; constituting a distinction; distinctive, distinguishing.

**1677** HALE *True Relig.* I. (1684) 11 This is made the discriminative Mark of a True Christian. **1779-81** JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Dryden* Wks. II. 414 The discriminative excellence of Homer is elevation and comprehension of thought. **1848** JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 6. 307, I must impose upon ours a name and discriminative mark.

2. Having the quality or character of observing or making distinctions with accuracy; marked by or showing discrimination; discerning. (Of persons, their faculties, actions, utterances, etc.)

**1638** MEDE *Disc. Math.* vi. 9 Wks. (1673) 1. 8 After the same manner were the Holy Oymnt and the Holy Perfume or Incense to be sanctified by a discriminative, singular, appropriate usance of them. **1653** H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II. ix. (1712) 66 Discriminative Providence, that knew afore the nature and course of all things. **1805** FOSTER *Ess.* IV. i. 101 A more discriminative censure. **1805** MILL *Exam. Hamilton* 222 Mr. Bain recognises two... modes of discriminative sensibility in the muscular sense.

**b. transf.** (Of, or in reference to, things.)

**1826** SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXIV. 317 Bombs and rockets are not discriminative. **1881** *Eng. Mechanic* 27 May 277/3 The... well-known discriminative power possessed by bi-chromatised gelatine of absorbing printers' ink in accordance with the action of the light upon it.

**c.** = DISCRIMINATING *ppl. a.* 3; differential.

**1872** YEATS *Growth Comm.* 132 [They] sealed their ports against fresh comers by heavy discriminative duties.

Hence **Discriminatively** *adv.*, in a discriminative manner, with discrimination.



a 1638 MEDÈ *Disc. Matt.* vi. 9 Wks. (1679) i. 14 When the name are worthy and discriminatively used. 1797-1803 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) i. 206 Some one said that women remarked characters more discriminatively. 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 45 Certitude is the distinguishing property of intellect . . . and to cognize discriminatively, that of mind.

**Discriminator.** [a. L. *discriminātor* (Ter-tull.) agent-n. from *discriminare* to DISCRIMINATE.] One who discriminates.

1828 COLEBROOKE in *Trans. R. Asiat. Soc.* (1830) II. 183 He [the judge] discriminates, and is, consequently, the discriminator (*videtur*).

**Discriminatory, a. rare.** [f. L. type \**discriminātorius*, f. *discriminātor*: see prec. and -ORY.] = DISCRIMINATIVE.

1828 W. FIELD *Memo. Dr. Parr* II. 414 Proofs of a pure taste and a discriminatory judgment. 1892 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 1 Mar. The Government still hoped for discriminatory rights with Great Britain.

**Discriminoid.** *Math.* [f. after DISCRIMINANT: see -OID.] A function of which the vanishing expresses the equality of all the integrating factors of a differential equation. Hence *Discriminoid* *a.*

1879 SIR J. COCKLE in *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* X. 111 It will be found convenient to give a name to the functions  $\square$  and  $\square_2$ . Let us call them discriminoids. *Ibid.* This first species of discriminoid solution.

**Discriminous, a. Obs. rare.** [ad. late L. *discriminōsus* decisive, critical, f. *discrimen*: see DISCRIMINATE *v.* and -OUS.] Critical, hazardous.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (J.). Any kind of spitting of blood imports a very discriminous state. *Ibid.* xvii. 105 Consumptives, though their case appears not with so discriminous an aspect. 1777 BAILEY vol. II. *Discriminous*, full of Jeopardy.

Hence *Discriminousness*.

1731 in BAILEY vol. II.

**Discription, Discrive, obs. ff. DESCRIPTION, DESCRIBE.**

**Discrown** (diskrō'n), *v.* [f. DIS-6 + CROWN *v.* or DIS-7 + CROWN *sb.*: cf. OF. *descoroner* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.); also DECROWN.] *trans.* To deprive of a crown, take the crown from; *spec.* to deprive of royal dignity, to depose; *transf. and fig.* to deprive of supremacy, dignity, or adornment.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xvi. (R.) The one restored . . . The other . . . Dis-crowned. 1612-5 BR. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. iv. xxxi. He discrowns not the body, who crowns the soule. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 54 On the shorn hair discrown'd of bridal flow'rs, Weeping lies scorn'd and trampled Liberty. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1876) I. xiv. 301 To crown or discrown its Monarchs. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 13 Discrowning sovereign reason, to be the serving drudge of superstition or social usage.

Hence *Discrowned ppl. a.*, deprived of the crown; *Discrowning vbl. sb.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1871) III. iv. vii. 167 A worn discrowned Widow. 1866 *Pail Mail G.* No. 520. 966/5 The successive contemporary discrownings. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 353 The discrowned queen of the seas.

**Discruciamēt.** *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *discruciare* to torture + -MENT; cf. *excruciamēt* (also in Nashe). (L. had *cruciamentum* from *cruciare*.)] Torment, torture.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 181 What then is it, to live in threescore times more grinding discruciamēt of dying?

1623 CROKERAM II. Endlesse Paine, *discruciamēt*.  
**Discruciate, v. Obs.** [f. *discruciāt*, ppl. stem of L. *discruciare*, f. DIS-5 + *cruciare* to torture, rack, torment, f. *crux*, *cruc-em* CROSS.]

1. *trans.* To torment, torture, excruciate.

1600 ABP. ABBOT *Exp. Jonah* 484 The conscience of the transgressing sinner . . . doth use to discruciate the person affected. 1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts* 253 To discruciate and rack his thoughts with an insatiable desire of what he hath not. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 149, I mean that we puzzle not ourselves over-much nor discruciate our spirits to resolve what are the causes.

2. *nonce-use.* To puzzle out, unravel, solve (a 'crux' or riddle: cf. CRUX 3).

1745 SWIFT *To Sheridan* Wks. 1745 VIII. 206 Pray discruciate what follows.

Hence **Discruciating ppl. a.**, tormenting; also **Discruciation**, torture, torment, anguish.

1631 R. H. ARRAIGN. *Whole Creature* xi. § 2. 100 They produce anxiety, grief, vexation, anguish, discruciation and discontent. 1666 BR. OF NORWICH *Serm. in Westm. Abb.* 7 Nov. 30 Discruciating Fears . . . impatient Hopes. 1788 TRIFTER xiv. 323 It dimoves every discruciating pain from the stomach.

**Discrutator.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. di-, DIS-5 + SCRUTATOR.] ? A caviller or searcher for objections.

a 1626 W. SCLATER *Serm. Exper.* (1638) 109 It signifies the Discrutator, or Disputer, against the promise.

**Disery(e, -cryghe, obs. ff. DESERY *v.* 1 and 2.**

**Discaubation.** *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. assumed L. type \**discaubatio*, n. of action f. \**discaubare*, f. *dis* (DIS-) + *caubare* to recline. The actual L. word was *discaubio* from *discaubere*; but the parallel forms *caubatio*, *accubatio*, occur in L.: cf. CUBATION, ACCUBATION.] Reclining at meals.

1625-56 COWLEY *Davidic* i. Notes § 52 What was the fashion in Samuel's time, is not certain; it is probable enough . . . that Discaubation was then in practice.

**Discubitory, a. Obs. rare -1. [ad. L. type \**discubitori-us*, f. *discubiti*, ppl. stem of *discumbere* see DISCUMB and -ORY.] Adapted for reclining.**

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. vi. 241 Custome by degrees changed their cubicular beds into discubitory.

**Discubiture.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type \**discubitura*, f. *discubiti*, ppl. stem of *discumbere*: see prec. and -URE.] The posture of reclining.

a 1645 VINUS *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 113 The gesture, which was discubiture or lying on couch-beds. *Ibid.* 154.

**Disculp, v. Obs. rare -1. [ad. med. L. *disculpā-re* (Du Cange), f. DIS-4 + *culpā* to blame, *culpā* fault.] *trans.* = DISCULPATE.**

1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. 294 He himself disculps them.

**Disculpate** (disk'ulpet), *v.* [f. *disculpāt*, ppl. stem of med. L. *disculpāre*: see prec.] *trans.* To clear from blame or accusation; to exculpate.

1693 W. BATES *Serm.* vii. 249 [Satan's] prevailing Temptations do not disculpate Sinners that yield to them. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 40 Being faithful and just, with the testimony of things to disculpate him. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 122 The authors of the Chronicle of Croyland . . . charge him directly with none of the crimes, since imputed to him, and disculpate him of others. 1880 VERN. LEE *Stud. Italy* IV. iv. 173 The hero accused of regicide . . . and unable to disculpate himself. 1888 H. C. LEA *Hist. Inquisition* I. 43 note, Disculpating himself to Eugenius IV from an accusation of doubting the papal power.

**Disculpation** (disk'ulpā'shən), [n. of action from med. L. *disculpāre* to DISCULPATE.] The action of clearing from blame; exculpation.

1760-97 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III. x. 252 This disculpation under the hand of a Secretary of State was remarkable. 1770 BURKE *Pres. Discont.* Wks. 1837 I. 150 A plan of apology and disculpation. 1891 W. M. ROSSETTI *Shelley's Adonais* 9 note, Arguments . . . tending to Harriet's disculpation.

**Disculpatory, a. rare -0. [f. *disculpāt*, ppl. stem of med. L. *disculpāre*: see prec. and -ORY.] Tending to disculpate.**

1847 in CRAIG: and in later Dicts.

**Discumb, v. Obs. rare.** [ad. L. *discumbere* to lie down, recline, f. DIS-1 + -*cumbere* to lie down: cf. CUMBENT.] *intr.* To recline (at table). Hence *Discumbing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1683 J. EVANS *Kneeling at Sacrament* i. 21 At the beginning of the Paschal Feast the Jews did put themselves into this Discumbing or Leaning posture . . . while they Eat and Drank the two first Cups of Wine. 1684 *Vind. Case Indiff. Things* 38 The posture of discumbing. 1699 T. BENNETT *Dissenters' Pleas* (1711) 190 Some convenient posture, such as kneeling, sitting, discumbing, standing.

**Discumbence.** *Obs. rare* -0. [f. as next + -ENCE.] = next.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

**Discumbency.** *Obs.* [f. DISCUMBENT, after L. type \**discumbentia*: see -ENCY.] Discumbent condition; the reclining posture at meals.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. vi. 243 This discumbency at meals was in use in the days of our Saviour. 1682-3 *Case Indiff. Things* 11 The Jews . . . did eat in the posture of discumbency. 1737 STAKHOUSE *Hist. Bible, N.T.* (1765) II. viii. iv. 149 note, They used this posture of discumbency and especially at the paschal supper.

**Discumbent, a. and sb. Obs.** Also 6 *discom-*. [ad. L. *discumbent-em*, pr. pple. of *discumbere*: see DISCUMB.] *A. adj.* Reclining.

1715 I. MATHER *Several Serm.* III. 95 The Jews . . . sat at their Tables in a discumbent posture. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 197 Bathing is best administered in a discumbent posture.

*B. sb.*

1. One who reclines at table; a guest at a feast. 1562 BULLEYN *Use Sickmen* 73 b. He cast doune al the meate from the borde, falling out with all the discumbents. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 135 A beastiall Banquet; wherein either man is the Symposiast, and the Deuill the discumbent; or Sathan the Feastmaker, and man the Guest.

2. One confined to bed by sickness; = DECUMBENT *sb.*

1765 GALE in *Phil. Trans.* LV. 193 A. D. 1721 The discumbents were 5,989, whereof 844 died. *Ibid.* 194 The discumbents were estimated at 4,000, whereof about 500 died.

**Discumber** (disk'umbər), *v.* [f. DIS-6 + CUMBER *v.* Cf. OF. *descombrer*, mod. F. *décombrer*.] 1. *trans.* To relieve; to disencumber.

1725 POPE *Odys.* v. 474 The chief . . . His limbs discumbers of the clinging vest. 1806 J. GRAHAME *Birds Scot.* 17 Her young, Soon as discumbered of the fragile shell Run lively round their dam. 1873 HELPS *Anim. & M.* vi. (1875) 149 Discumbering our minds of what we have crammed up for the occasion.

2. To put away or get rid of, as an encumbrance. (But in the quot. app. a misreading.)

Chancer's *Par.* T. 7816 (ed. Tyrwhitt) The vengeance of avoutrie is awarded to the peine of belle, but if so be that it be discumbered by penitence. (*Early MSS. and add. destourbed, disturberid, disturbed, destroubled.*)

**Discombitory, a. Obs. rare -1. A non-etymological by-form of DISCUBITORY, influenced by the L. present stem *discumb-*.**

1715 tr. *Panciroillus Rerum* Mem. I. iv. x. 186 Those discumbitory Couches, upon which they loll'd when at their Repast.

**Discombiture.** *Obs. rare.* A non-etymological by-form of DISCUBITURE: see prec.

1684 *Vind. Case Indiff. Things* 39 It was required that discumbiture should be used in all Religious Feasts. 1696 J. EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exlat. Gad* II. 82 This is a soft bed of itself, and makes discumbiture a delightful posture.

**Discombrance.** [DIS-5.] = CUMBRANCE.

c 1450 *Merlin* 511 At four cours thei haue hem perced

through with-out any other discombrance.

**Discomfit, Discomfort, obs. ff. DISCOMFIT, DISCOMFORT.**

**Discur, discurrre, v. Obs.** [ad. L. *discurrere* to run to and fro, f. DIS-1 + *currere* to run.]

1. *intr.* To run about.

c 1550 *Disc. Common Weal. Eng.* (1893) 25 We be not so agill and light as . . . birdes of the ayre be, that we might discurrre from one place to an other.

2. *trans.* To run over or through.

1586 B. YOUNG *Guasso's Cio. Conv.* iv. 206 b, Mans minde . . . in moment of a time it discurrre all things. 1598 — *Diana Pref.* The delight . . . in discurrre most of those townes and places in it with a pleasant recordation of my pen.

**Discurr, obs. form of DISCUR *v.***

**Discurr'd, ppl. a. Obs.** [f. DIS-7 + a + CURE *sb.* 1. 4.] Without cure of souls: see CURE *sb.* 1. 4.

1604 *Tookey Fabrique Ch. 92*, I . . . maintaine it more lawfull . . . to hold two Benefices with cure of soules then two discurr'd or impropriated livings.

**Discurrrent, a. 1. Obs. rare.** [f. DIS-10 + CURRENT *a.*] Not current or in circulation.

1599 SANDYS *Europæ Spec.* (1632) 122 To make discurrrent . . . those very books . . . in such wise as not to suffer them to be commonly salable. *Ibid.* 129 Those bookes being discurrrent in all Catholike Countries.

**Discurrrent, a. 2. Obs. rare.** [ad. L. *discurrrent-em*, pr. pple. of *discurrere*: see DISCUR *v.*] Running hither and thither.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Discurrrent*, that wanders or runs hither and thither. 1720 M. HENRY *Comm. Dan.* xii. 4 (1848) 992 They shall 'run to and fro' to inquire out copies of it . . . discurrrent, they shall discurrre of it.

**Discurrour, obs. form of DISCOVERER.**

**Discurvation.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *discurvation-em*, n. of action f. *discurvare*, freq. of *discurrere*: see DISCUR.]

1. A running hither and thither, or from place to place.

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 55 Making long discurvationes, to learn strange tongues.

2. A passing from one subject to another.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* vi. 6 That being sequestered from company, we may . . . be the freer from . . . discurvation and wandering of mind.

**Discurvative, a. rare.** [f. L. *discurvāt*, ppl. stem of *discurvare*: see prec. and -IVE.] Passing from one object of thought to another; discursive. Hence *Discurvativeness*.

1819 P. MORRIS in *Blackw. Mag.* VI. 311 The Discursive Sentiment, draws off the imitative principle, and transfers it from one object to another, so as to keep it revolving. *Ibid.* That sort of Discursiveness which relates to space. *Ibid.* The curiosity generated from Discursiveness has a spring of motion within itself.

**Discurr, v. Obs.** [ad. L. *discursus* a running to and fro or away, f. *discurs*, ppl. stem of *discurrere*: see next.] Onward course; = DISCOURSE *sb.* 1.

1555 H. PENDILTON in *Bonner Homilies* 35 By contynual discurrre of tyme eury one hath delivred the fayth.

**Discursion** (disk'jʊrʃən), *rare.* Also 6 *discorsioun*. [ad. L. *discursion-em*, n. of action from *discurrere* to run to and fro: see DISCUR.]

1. The action of running or moving to and fro.

1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* III. 404 Richt grit displeour he had euerie da Of the discursion maid be Inglishmen. 1684 tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compt.* xviii. 618 Volatilis are most needful, for greater penetration and quicker discursion.

2. *fig.* The action of passing from the subject under consideration; digression.

1851 BRIMLEY *Ess. Wordsw.* 169 The name recalls us from our discursion to speak of one whom, [etc.]

3. The action of passing from premisses to conclusions; reasoning; = DISCOURSE *sb.* 2.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 132 Turning the discursion of his judgement from things abroad, to those which are within himselfe. 1650 HOBBS *Human Nature* iv. 31 The succession of conceptions in the Minde . . . may be orderly . . . and this is discourse of the Minde. But because the word Discourse is commonly taken for the coherence and consequence of words, I will, to avoid equivocation, call it discursion. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 160 Discourse here . . . does not mean what we now call discursing; but the discursion of the mind. 1846 O. BROWN *Wks.* V. 506 An act of intuition or of discursion as well as of faith . . . involves it.

**Discurrist.** *Obs. rare* -1. [f. L. *discursus*, in sense 'discourse' + -IST.] One who practises discursing, a disputer.

1671 L. ADDISON *West Barbary Pref.* (T.). Great discursists were apt to intrigue affairs, dispute the Prince's resolution, and stir up the people.

**Discursive** (disk'jʊrɪv), *a. (sb.)* [f. L. *discursiv*, ppl. stem of *discurrere* (see DISCURSION) + -IVE.] 1. Running hither and thither; passing irregularly from one locality to another. *rare* in *lit.* sense.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 745 Whatsoever moutheth Attention . . . stilleth the Natural and discursive Motion of the Spirits. 1834 *West Ind. Sketch Bk.* II. 240 Misgivings, that Our road . . . might prove somewhat more discursive. *Ibid.* 282



The regularity of the streets . . . prevented the breezes being so discursive as . . . among the unconnected dwellings.

2. *fig.* Passing rapidly or irregularly from one subject to another; rambling, digressive; extending over or dealing with a wide range of subjects.

1599 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* iii. xi. 231 Boundlesse discursive apprehension Giving it wings. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* Pref. G. Men are generally rather taken with the plausible and digressive, then the real and the solid part of Philosophy. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1774 (1816) II. 296 Such a discursive Exercise of his mind. 1827 CARLYLE *Richter* Misc. Ess. 1872 I. 8 The name Novelist . . . would ill describe so vast and discursive a genius. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* cix. Heart-affluence in discursive talk From household fountains never dry. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 149 A most vivid, though very discursive and garrulous, history of the time.

3. Passing from premisses to conclusions; proceeding by reasoning or argument; ratiocinative. (Cf. DISCOURSE *v.* 2.) Often opp. to *intuitive*.

1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 117 Ignorance . . . depriveth Reason of her discursive facultie, a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* v. 137 We cannot attain to science but by a discursive deduction of one thing from another. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 488 Whence the soule Reason receives, and reason is her being, Discursive, or Intuitive; discourse is oft yours, the latter most is ours. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. x. 161 Philosophy has hitherto been discursive: while Geometry is always and essentially intuitive. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) II. xx. 14 The Elaborative or Discursive Faculty . . . has only one operation, it only compares. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II. i. 15 Johnson . . . is always a man of intuitions rather than of discursive intellect.

† B. as *sb.* A subject of 'discourse' or reasoning (as distinguished from a subject of perception). *Obs. rare.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* iv. viii. 364 Sometimes . . . the very subjectum discursus is imperceptible to Sense . . . such are also the discursives of moral good and evil, just, unjust, which are no more perceptible to Sense than Colour is to the Ear.

**Discursively** (disk'usivli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a discursive manner.

1. By passing from premisses to conclusions; by 'discourse of reason' (cf. DISCOURSE *sb.* 2): opp. to *intuitively*.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. i. 22 Whereby we do discursively, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another. 1816 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.*, etc. (1882) 360 In each article of faith embraced on conviction, the mind determines, first, intuitively on its logical possibility; secondly, discursively on its analogy to doctrines already believed. 1828 DE QUINCEY *Rhetoric* Wks. XI. 42 All reasoning is carried on discursively; that is, *discurrendo*,—by running about to the right and the left, laying the separate notices together, and thence mediately deriving some third apprehension.

2. In a rambling manner, digressively. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* viii. 183 An intelligent Christian . . . who should peruse discursively the ecclesiastical writers. 1846 POE *Halluc* Wks. 1864 III. 61 [He] has read a great deal, although very discursively. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* VI. iv. 437 He [George III.] spoke discursively of his shattered health, his agitation of mind.

**Discursiveness**. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being discursive: a. of reasoning from premisses to conclusions; b. of passing from one subject to another.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1686 III. xlii. 252 The exercise of our mind in rational discursiveness, about things, in quest of truth. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* iv. (1867) 72 That discursiveness of the inventive faculties which is a principal source of heresy. 1837 LEVER *Fort. Glencore* xliii. (1873) 159 Discursiveness is the mother of failure. 1885 MANCHESTER *Exam.* 12 Aug. 5/1 There was nothing to limit the discursiveness of anyone who had a taste for original research.

**Discursory** (disk'us'ori), *a. rare.* Also 6 discursoury. [f. L. *discurs-* (see above) + -ORY.]

† 1. Of the nature of 'discourse' or reasoning; argumentative. *Obs.*

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vii. (1887) 50 A number of such like discursory arguments. 1614 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* Ded. A i j b. Here shall your Maestie finde . . . speculation interchanged with experience, positive theologie with polemical, textuall with discursory, popular with scholasticall.

2. Of the nature of a digression, discursive.

1881 RUSKIN *Love's Meinie* I. iii. 126 If there be motive for discursory remark.

† **Discurtain**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 or 7 a + CURTAIN *v.* or *sb.*] *trans.* To draw aside the curtain from; to unveil.

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sgr.'s T.* (1887) 41 Phebus, discurtaining his murninge face. 1635 BRATHWAIT *Acad. Pr.* Ded. One, who discurtains the vices of that time. 1659 Lady *Alimony* i. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XIV. 280 Your acrimonious spirit will discurtain our changeable taffeta ladies. || **Discus** (disk's), [L. *discus* quoit, plate, a. Gr. *δίσκος* quoit.]

1. *Gr. and Rom. Antig.* A disk of metal or heavy material used in ancient Grecian and Roman athletic exercises; a quoit. Also, *ellipt.*, the game of hurling the discus.

1656 COWLEY *Pindaric Odes, Praise Pindar* iii. note, The chief Exercises there were Running, Leaping, Wrestling, the Discus, which was the casting of a great round Stone, or Ball, made of Iron or Brass. 1795 POPE *Edys*. VIII. 137 From Elatreus' strong arm the Discus flies. 1802 P. GARDNER *Chap. Grk. Hist.* ix. 295 The discus . . . weighed about twelve pounds. It was round and flat, and a skilful athlete . . . would sometimes hurl it more than a hundred feet. *Ibid.*, These three competitions—leaping, throwing the spear, and hurling

the discus—were the chief and essential parts of the pentathlic contest.

b. In other ancient senses: (see *quots.*)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Discus*, a Dish or Platter for Meat . . . Also a round Consecrated Shield made to represent a Memorable Deed of some Hero of Antiquity, and hung up in a Temple of the Gods. *Ibid.*, *Discus* or *Discus* (in old Records), a Desk or Reading-shelf in a Church. 1849 LONGF. *Kavanaugh* xxx. The untoward winds will blow the discus of the gods against my forehead. 1850 LEITCH *Müller's Anc. Art* § 232 Isis, human, with cow horns and a discus between them.

† 2. = DISK in its various technical senses.

1664 EVELYN *Mem.* 24 Oct. (1857) I. 406 Observing the discus of the sun for the passing of Mercury that day before it. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I. No. 6. 105 The inclination of the discus of the Cometical Body. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), Among Herbalists, *Discus* is taken to signifie the middle, plain, and flat part of some Flowers; because its figure resembles the ancient Discus.

**Discuss** (disk's), *v.* Forms: 4-7 *discusse*, (4-5 *discuse*, 5-6 *dysous* (se, 6 *diskousse*, *pa. pple.* *discoust*, 7 *discus*), 7- *discuss*. [f. L. *discuss-* ppl. stem of *discutere* to dash or shake to pieces, agitate, disperse, dispel, drive away; in late L. and Romanic to discuss, investigate: see DISCUTE. App. the L. *pa. pple.* *discussus* was first Englished as *discussed* (in Hampole c 1340, also Anglo Fr. *discussé*, 1352, in *Statutes of the Realm* I. 328), and *discuss* thence taken as the verb.]

† 1. *trans.* To drive away, dispel, disperse, scatter. *lit. and fig. Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. metr. iii. 9 When þat nyȝt was discused and chased away, derknesses forloften me. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks. 401/2 They will clerely dissipate and discusse the myst. 1651 J. F[REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 17 The Northern Wind, fierce and roaring, and discussing clouds.

† b. To shake off; also to set free, loosen. *Obs.*

a 1541 WYATT *Poet. Wks.* (1861) 201 To loose, and to discuss The sons of death out from their deadly bond. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. i. 48 All regard of shame she had discust, And meet respect of honor putt to flight.

† c. To put off, remove (dress). *Obs. rare.*

1640 GLAFFHORNE *Hollander* iv. Wks. (1874) I. 138 Now Cosen Sconce, you must discuss your doublet.

2. *Med.* To dissipate, dispel, or disperse (humours, tumours, or obstructions). *arch.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* iv. i. (1539) 77 a, To rubbe them agayne with some oyle, that dothe open the pores, and discuss the vapours. 1597 GERAERD *Herbal* i. xx. (1633) 28 To discuss hard swellings in womens breasts. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compt.* iii. 103 Of all edibles Garlick discusses wind most. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 130 ¶ 5 A pomade . . . of virtue to discuss pimples. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 35 Three diseased lymphatic glands . . . resisted the attempts which had been made to discuss them.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To disperse, pass away.

1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 228 If the Erysipelas does not discuss, the Membrane falls into Putrefaction.

† 3. *trans.* To examine or investigate (a matter); to try (as a judge). *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 2415 We may noȝt fle, Until al our lyf examynd be, And alle our dedys, bathe gude and ille, Be discused, after Goddes wille. *Ibid.* 6247 Crist, at his last comyng, Sal in dome sitte and discuss alle thyng. c 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 141, I bieleu, if . . . he wole wisely discussen alle be opynions of auctours, þat he schal seen [etc.]. c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. xiv. In demyng opir men, a man laboriþ in veyn . . . but in demyng & discussing a man self, euer he laboriþ fruytuously. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 Anie matter or cause depending or to be discussed in the same courte. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 13 They have onely discussed that superficial part of the earth which lyeth between the Ilandes of Gades and the ryuer of Ganges. 1613 SIR H. FINCH *Law* (1636) 479 A *Supersedeas* to stay execution till the error be discussed.

† 4. To settle or decide (as a judge). *Obs.*

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 624 Sith it may not here be discussed by Who loveth her best. 1486 Henry VII at York in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 55 To discuss up in conscience ich judicial cace. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* (Arb.) 22, As an vmpier or a Iudge, with my sentence finalye to discuss. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* vi. 88 This vaine disputing whether of them was the first; which question the holy scripture will discuss in one word Yea, and nature it selfe also will discuss it. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* li. 123 Which etymologie seemeth to me not improbable . . . But . . . we leave that to be discussed by others. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1797) VII. 129, I make no doubt but that in a day or two this troublesome business may be discussed.

† b. *absol.* To decide (of). *Obs.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandyskyn.* (Percy Soc.) 32 Why sholde thyng mortall of endles thyng dyscus. 1628 GAULE *Pract. Th.* (1629) 50 Pryngly to sift out, and peremptorily to discuss of the inscrutable Nature and Being of Christ.

† 5. To make known, declare, pronounce. *Obs.* (The history and place of this sense are not clear.)

1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 726 No brother no sister ne shalle discuss þe counseil of his fraterne to no straunger. 1480 *Miracle Plays* (ed. Pollard 1890) 63 Lord thȝ rithwysnesse here dyscus. 1520 Caxton's *Chron.* Eng. iii. 129/2 [Daniel] discussed the dreames of the kynge. 1508 SHAKS. *Merry W.* i. iii. 104, I will discuss the humour of this Loue to Ford. 1599 — *Hen. V.* iv. iv. 5 Art thou a Gentleman? What is thy Name? *discuss.* *Ibid.* 30 Discuss the same in French vnto him. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* ix. 379 Time discussing you A miracle of Mettall.

6. To investigate or examine by argument; to sift the considerations for and against; to 'debate'. (Now the ordinary sense.)

c 1450 [see DISCUSSING *vbl. sb.*]. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.*

iii. vii. 2 Whereby man knowith the good from the evell, discussing the thyng by argumentes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) i Rhetorique is an arte to set forth . . . any cause, called in contention, that maie through reason largely be discussed. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* i. ii. § 3 Who that Jeromabal was, is much discussed among learned men. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 238 We've business To discuss, a point of law. 1753 L. M. tr. *De Boscq's Accompl.* Wom. II. 157 note, See the discourse . . . wherein it is discussed, whether brutes have the use of reason. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Philos. Necess.* x. 118 Mr. Hume . . . discusses the question . . . with great clearness. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* ii. 424 They, the while, Discuss'd a doubt and tost it to and fro. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 598 Several schemes were proposed and discussed.

b. *absol.* To hold discussion; to debate.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag. T.* (1837) 42 Amongst themselves the feasters can discuss And diversly debate from young to old. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 311 A Method whereby wee come to know how to discuss.

7. *trans.* To sift or investigate (material). *rare.*

1803 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. (1824) 483/2 These serrated or dentated bills . . . form a fly. The ducks by means of them discuss the mud; examining with great accuracy the puddle.

8. To investigate or try the quality of (food or drink); to consume, make away with. (*Somewhat humorous.*)

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxii. A tall, stout, country-looking man, busy discussing huge slices of cold boiled beef. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* 15 They allowed him to discuss the question, while they discussed his port wine. 1861 THORNBURY *Turner* II. 264 Turner was always to be seen between ten and eleven at the Athenaeum, discussing his half-pint of sherry. 1884 LD. MALMESBURY *Mem. Ex-min.* II. 281 The time was passed in discussing a substantial luncheon.

9. *Civil Law.* To 'do diligence' (DILIGENCE

5a) or exhaust legal proceedings against (a debtor), esp. against the person primarily liable (or his property), before proceeding against the property of a person secondarily liable.

Used with local peculiarities of application in Scotland, Lower Canada, and Louisiana, also as rendering Fr. *discuter* in analogous sense. See DISCUSSION 5.

1681-93 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* I. xvii. § 5 Cautioners cannot be pursued till the principal Debtor be discust. *Ibid.* iii. v. § 17 Heirs of Blood . . . and also Executors must be discussed before Heirs of Provision or Tailzie. 1766 W. GORDON *Gen. Counting-ho.* 340 The acceptor being discussed, the bill must recoil upon the drawer. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s.v. *Discussion*, The obligation contracted by the surety with the creditor is, that the latter shall not proceed against him until he has first discussed the principal debtor, if he is solvent. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 201 Where a special heir is burdened with a debt, the creditor must discuss that heir before he can insist against the heir-at-law. By discussing an heir is meant, charging him to enter; and if he do not renounce the succession, obtaining decree against him, and raising diligence both against his person and his estate, whether belonging to himself or derived from his ancestor, as in the case of the discussion of a cautioner. 18. *Civil Code of Quebec Art.* 1942 The creditor is not bound to discuss the principal debtor unless the surety demands it when he is first sued. [See also DISCUSSION 5.]

Hence *Discussed ppl. a.*

1598 FLORIO *Discusso*, discussed, searched. 1829 PALL Mall G. 22 June 3/1 The only other discussed matter.

† **Discuss's**, *sb. Obs.* [app. f. DISCUSS *v.*; but cf. L. *discussus* dashing, agitating, f. ppl. stem of *discutere*: see DISCUSS *v.*] = DISCUSSION. a. Decision (of a judge), settlement. b. Examination, investigation. c. Debate; in *quot. fig.*

a. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxx. 19 By his discuss, Streight to blisse go they, streight to bale go wee. *Ibid.* Concl. 26 That they and we by goddes mercifull discuss, May . . . live and loue together. 1616 *Burgh Rec. Aberdeen* 5 Mar. (Jam. Supp.). To attend vpon the said action, until the full end and discuss thairfor.

b. 1586 HOLLINSHED *Chron. Scot.* II. 386/2 To refer my selfe to the discuss and consideration of his demands. 1609 SIR E. HOBY *Let. to Mr. T. H.* 6 In this my discuss . . . I will . . . confine my selfe within this list. 1650 T. VAUGHAN *Anthrop. Theom.* 7 These are *Magnalia Dei* & *Naturae*, and require not our Discuss so much as our Reverence.

c. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silex Scint.* i. *Storm* (1858) 57 When his waters billow thus, Dark storms and wind incite them to that fierce discuss.

**Discussable**, var. of DISCUSSIBLE.

**Discussal**, *rare.* [f. DISCUSS *v.* + -AL.] = DISCUSSION.

1828 LIFE *Planter Jamaica* (ed. 2) 124 This discuss of a one-day's wonder.

**Discussor** (disk's'sor). [f. as prec. + -ER 1.]

He who or that which discusses, in various senses.

† a. One who settles or decides questions (*obs.*).

b. One who engages in discussion or debate. † c. A medicine that disperses humours, etc. (*obs.*).

a. 1506 DALEMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. vi. 337 Quha was cheif discussor in controuersies, quhom they call grett Justice of Jngland. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* viii. vi. § 12 That thereof God himself was inventor, disceptator, lator, the deviser, the discussor, the deliverer.

b. 1611 COTGR. *Dissectur*, a discussor, examiner, debater. 1689 ANNU. *Desertion Discussed* in 11th Collect. *Papers Present* *Fracture of Affairs* 6 Thus the Discussor rambles out of one Untruth into another. 1691 WOOL *Alth. Oxon.* I. 349 A discussor of controuersies against Bellarmine. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 23 Nov., [The biblical preacher] is not a discussor, whose office is to break to pieces and sift for better construction and consolidation.

c. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 29 This Minium-plaster is a good discussor of hot humors. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 31 First give astringent Symps, then add discussors.



**Discussible** (disk'rib'l), *a.* Also 7 -able. [*f. L. discuss-*; see DISCUSS *v.* + -BLE.] Capable of being discussed. **†a. Med.** That can be dispersed, as a humour. **b.** That can be debated or examined by argument.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 330 To consume water, and the more light discussible things, into vapours. 1862 MILL *Logic* (ed. 5) II. 18 *note*. To have rendered so bold a suggestion . . . admissible and discussible even as a conjecture. 1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* 71 It is discussible under three aspects.

**Discussient**, *obs.* by-form of DISCUTIENT.

**Discussing**, *vbl. sb.* [*f. DISCUSS v.* + -ING *1.*] The action of the verb DISCUSS; = DISCUSSION (in various senses).

1450 R. Gloucester's *Chron.* (1724) 483/2 *note* (MS. Coll. Arms) Among righte welle letted men . . . he hath busy discussing of questions. 1555 Fisher's *Life in Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. 130 To have referred the hearing and discussing of his crime to his metropolitan. 1611 COTGR., *Liquidation* . . . a discussing, or examination. 1681-93 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* III. v. § 17 Heirs . . . have the benefit of an order of discussing. 1766 AYLIFFE *Pavement* 192 To commit the Discussing of Causes privately to certain Persons learn'd in the Laws.

**Discussing**, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec.* + -ING *2.*] That discusses; in various senses of the *vb.*; *spec.* of medicine That disperses humours, tumours, etc. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 437 There is such a dispersing and discussing nature in Wine, that it dissolveth all . . . hard things in the bodies of Beasts. 1632 BRUEL *Phys. Pract.* 276 These discussing medicines shalbe vsed. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 279 Hot discussing Unctions.

**Discussion** (disk'jən). Also 4 **discusion**. [*a. OF. discussion, discusion* (12th c. in Littré), *ad. L. discus-siō-em* shaking, examination, discussion, *n.* of action from *discutere*; see DISCUTE, DISCUSS.]

†1. Examination, investigation, trial (by a judge) judicial decision. *Obs.*

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* l. 1 Here forðes he discussion of syn, for he grauntes the dede. 1340 — *Pr. Conc.* 2582 When be devels and be angels Has desputed our lif . . . And discusion made, als fals to be. 1440 Jacob's *Well* xv. 98 Seynt Gregorie seyth, þat doom is a discussioun of þe cause. 1525 Pilgr. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 60 b, Make dayly discussioun of thy conscience.

2. Examination or investigation (of a matter) by arguments for and against; 'the ventilation of a question' (J.).

a 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I. 61 Where you seem to be offended with the discussion of this matter, what hurt . . . can gold catch in the fire, or truth with discussing? 1558 Bp. WATSON *Ser. Sacram.* viii. 44 The subtenesse of mans wyt . . . is to be reiected from the iudgement and discussion of this holy mystery. 1647 H. MORE *Philos. Poems, De-mocritus Platonissans* Pref. 190 Discussion is no prejudice but an honour to the truth. 1771 JUNIUS *Left*, lix. 310, I do not mean to renew the discussion of such opinions. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 477 He (James). forbade any further discussion of State policy. 1891 LD. HERSCHELL in *Law Times Rep.* LXV. 567/1 Much learning was expended in the discussion of the point.

b. Argument or debate with a view to elicit truth or establish a point; a disquisition in which a subject is treated from different sides.

1780 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xl. 519 Passionate dogmatists, the avowed enemies of discussion. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Pref. 3 The Author began a second and more full discussion on the subject. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 205 In the House of Commons . . . there was in theory unrestricted liberty of discussion. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 14 This discussion is one of the least satisfactory in the dialogues of Plato.

3. Investigation of the quality of an article of food, etc. by consumption of it. *humorous and colloq.*

1862 SALA *Seven Sons* I. iii. 49 (He) has . . . five minutes for the discussion of his beloved cheroot. 1864 D. G. MITCHELL *Ser. Story* 54 We fell presently to discussion of the mutton. 1890 E. PEACOCK *Ralf Skirl* II. 143 The discussion of a bottle of port in Mr. Rudd's back parlour.

†4. *Med.* The dissipation or dispersal of humours, the resolution of tumours, etc.

1660 VENNER *Via Recta* Introd. 3 Discussion of vaporous superfluities. 1666 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* 26 Evident from the sudden and easy discussion of the fit. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gauger. Sore Throat* 35 The Parents earnestly desiring the Discussion of it, I was constrained to put upon the Tumour . . . Diabotum. 1758 J. S. L. *Dr. Dran's Observ.* Surg. (1771) 330 The Termination of the Erysipelas was not only by Discussion, or Resolution, but also by Suppuration.

5. *Civil Law.* The exhaustion of legal proceedings against a debtor, esp. against a person primarily liable for a debt or payment, before proceeding against a person secondarily liable.

A term of Roman Law, whence of the old law of France, and of the Code Napoléon; thence of the codes of Quebec, and Louisiana; also of the law of Scotland, where the 'discussion of heirs' is a specific feature.

*Benefit of discussion:* the right of a person liable to pay a certain sum in case of the failure of the person primarily liable, to require legal proceedings to be exhausted against the latter before demand is made upon himself. *Discussion of heirs* (*Sc. Law*), the proceeding against heirs for debts due by the deceased, in a determined order, with use of diligence against the first, before proceeding against the second, and so on.

1681-93 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* III. v. § 20 To sist process against such Heirs as have the benefit of Discussion. 1751-3 A. M'DOULL *Inst. Law Scot.* I. xxiii. 30 One who becomes bound either to cause the debtor to pay or pay the debt himself . . . has not the benefit of discussion. 1848 WHARTON

*Law Lex.* 184/2 By the Roman law sureties were . . . liable only after the creditor had sought payment from the principal debtor, and he was unable to pay. This was called the benefit or right of discussion. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 290/2 Discussion. This is a technical term in the law of Scotland, and may be applied either to the discussion of a principal debtor, or to the discussion of heirs. *Ibid.* The privilege of discussion is now taken away by the Act 19 and 20 Vict., c. 60, § 8, 1856, unless expressly stipulated for in the instrument of caution. *Ibid.* 201 Discussion of heirs. The following is the legal order in which the heirs must be discussed:—1st The heir of line. 2d the heir of conquest. 3d the heir-male. 4th heirs of tailzie and provision by simple destination, where they represent the debtor; and lastly Heirs under marriage-contracts, where they are not themselves creditors. 18. Civil Code of Quebec Art. 1941 The surety is liable only upon the default of the debtor, who must previously be discussed, unless the surety has renounced the benefit of discussion. 18. Law of Louisiana Arts. 3014-17 (old Nos.), 3045-8 (new Nos.).

6. *Comb.*, as *discussion-meeting*.

1853 LYNN *Self-Improv.* iv. 97 The young man . . . may get and give much good in discussion-meetings.

**Discussional**, *a.* [*f. prec.* + -AL.] Of the nature of or pertaining to discussion.

1848 FRASER'S *Mag.* XXXVIII. 341 In this whole array of discus-sional orientation.

**Discussionist**, [*f. as prec.* + -IST.] One who advocates or practises discussion or debate.

1867 CH. & State Rev. 30 Mar. 292 The discussionists cannot resist the temptation . . . to air their vocabulary. 1879 CASSELL'S *Techn.* Educ. I. 152 In religious sects and theological discussionists.

**Discussive** (disk'siv), *a.* and *sb.* [*f. L. discuss-* ppl. stem of *discutere* to DISCUSS + -IVE.]

*A. adj.* + 1. *Med.* = DISCUTIENT *a. Obs.*

1580 *Well of W. Hill, Aberdeen Aij.* (The water) being laxative, attenuative . . . and discussive. 1628 VENNER *Tobacco* (1650) 407 Its faculty being both discussive and expulsive. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. Burdock, It . . . is discussive and bitter to the taste.

†2. Having the quality of settling (a matter in dispute); decisive. *Obs.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions v.* iv. 18 Things . . . not discussive for questions or disputes. 1644 PRESBYTERY *Display* d (1668) 20 [They] have *vocem deliberativam, vocem decisivam*, have a debating, discussive voice.

3. Pertaining to discussion or debate. *arch.*

1644 MILTON *Jdgem. Bucer* (1851) 304 Ready, in a fair and christianly discussive way, to debate and sift this matter. 1698 J. COCKBURN *Bourguignanism Detected* l. 16 Those Rational discussive Faculties which help others to the knowledge of Truth. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 125 Judiciously curtailed of some . . . verbose discussive scenes.

†*B. sb. Med.* A dissipating or resolving agent; a discutient. *Obs.*

1612 ENCHIR. *Med.* 92 Beware of immoderate discussives. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* III. xvi. 364 Discussives are such as generally disperse the matter, and so dissolve it insensibly.

Hence †**Discussively** *adv.*, †**Discussiveness**.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 6 These being artificially and discussively fastened to this Loadstone. 1727 BAILEY *Vol. II.* Discussiveness, dissolving or dispersing quality.

†**Discussment**, *Obs. rare.* [*f. DISCUSS v.* + -MENT.] = DISCUSSION.

1550 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* 94 We beseech your Majesty . . . to refer the discussment and deciding of them to a synod of your bishops and other godly learned men. 1651 CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* I. 57 Requisite for the Churches understanding, and by . . . her consultations and discussments.

**Discussory**, *a. rare* = 0. [*f. L. discuss-* (see DISCUSSIVE) + -ORY.] Discutient.

1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Discutient* or *Discussory* medicines, those which dissolve impacted matter.

†**Discussure**, *Obs. rare* = 1. [*f. L. discuss-* (see DISCUSSIVE) + -URE.] = DISCUSSION.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* I. ii. 2 The Matter comprises the Elementary composition and constitution of Possessions; and in discussure thereof, the Material parte is most consuerant.

†**Discustom**, *sb. Obs. rare* = 1. [*f. DIS- 9 + CUSTOM sb.*; prob. after DISCUSTOM *v.*] Discontinuance of a custom; disuse.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xii. (1632) 611 Better . . . than for ever thorough discustome . . . lose the commerce and conversation of common life.

†**Discustom**, *v. Obs.* [*ad. OF. descostumer, -costumer* to lose the habit or custom of, *f. des-*, DIS- 4 + *costumer* to render customary, etc.; see CUSTOM *v.*] *trans.* To render unaccustomed; to cause to discontinue a custom or habit; = DISACUSTOM. Hence **Discustomed** *ppl. a.*

1502 ORD. *Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xxiii. 299 Moeuyng the helpe of god hym to discustome. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. II. 1. (1641) 113/1 If now no more my sacred rimes distill With Art-lesse ease from my discustom'd quill. 1677 E. PLEDGER in Spurgeon *Treat. Dav. Ps.* xxx. 7 Discustom ourselves to the exercise of faith.

**Discutable**, *a. rare.* [*a. mod. F. discutabile, f. discuter, ad. L. discutere* to DISCUSS: cf. next.] Capable of being discussed; DISCUSSIBLE.

1893 SAT. *Rev.* 11 Feb. 150/1 Many insoluble or discutible points.

**Discutant**, *rare.* [*a. F. discutant, pr. pple. of discuter* to discuss, used subst.; see -ANT *1.*] One who discusses.

1871 H. B. FORMAN *Living Poets* 166 The contrast between the half-frank discutant and the unctuous but immoral dignitary discussed.

†**Discute**, *v. Obs.* [*a. F. discuter* (14th c. in Hatz-Darm.), *ad. L. discutere* to dash or shake asunder, in late L. to discuss, investigate, *f. DIS- 1 + quatere* (in comb. -cutere) to shake, strike with a shock. Now displaced by DISCUSS.]

*trans.* To discuss; to investigate, examine. 1483 CAXTON *Cato A viij.* Euery juge ought to discute and examine the case of bothe parties in suche manere that he may do equite and justyce. 1484 — *Fables of Aylence* (1889) 9 The cause to be discute or pleted before the Juge.

*b. intr.* with *of*. a 1521 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 53 To discute of a mater.

Hence **Discuting** *vbl. sb.*, discussing.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 431 b/1 O dylygent discutyng of causes and maters he rendered or yelded just judgement.

**Discutient** (diski-j'fient), *a.* and *sb. Med.* Also 7 **discutient**. [*ad. L. discutient-em, pr. pple. of discutere*; see DISCUTE.]

*A. adj.* Having the quality of 'discussing' or dissipating morbid matter; resolvent.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 311 A discutient Cataplasme. 1740 AYLETT in *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 10 An hot, discutient, and restraining Fomentation. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 411 Preparations of conium were much used for a supposed discutient or resolvent action . . . in certain kinds of tumors.

*B. sb.* A discutient medicine or preparation.

1655 CULPEPPER *Rivierius* I. xv. 54 When the matter is somewhat thin . . . use not strong discutients and dissolvers. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 109 It enters . . . into many Fomentations, as a good Discutient. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 30 Employed externally as a discutient.

**Disdain** (disdā'n), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 3-5 *de-deyn*, *e.* 4 *dedeigne*, -e-yn, -ayn, 5 *dedein*. *B.* 4-5 *desdeyn*, -dayn. *γ.* 4 *disdein*, *e.* 4-5 *deyn*, *e.* 4-6 *deigne*, 4-7 *-dayn*, *e.* 5 *dyadane*, -dene, -dayne, *Sc.* *disdenze*, -dene, 6-7 *disdaine*, 6-*disdain*. Cf. SDEIGN. [*ME. dedeyn, desdeyn, a. OF. desdeign, -daign, -daing, -dain, AF. dedaigne* (Langtoft *Chron.* II. 430), *mod. F. dedain* = *Pr. desdaing*, -denk, *Cat. desdeny*, *Sp. desdeño*, *It. disdegno* (*sdegno*), *Romanic deriv. of des-*, *disdegnare* to disdain: see next.]

1. The feeling entertained towards that which one thinks unworthy of notice or beneath one's dignity; scorn, contempt.

*a.* c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 414/387 He hadde gret de-deyn smale þeþes to do. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11399 (Cott.) O pouert na dedeigne (later MSS. disdeyn, -dayne), had he. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxviii. 6 Þai ere kald vnyours for pride & dedeyne. c 1450 MYRC 1159 Hast [þow] had any dedeyn Of oþer synfulle þat þou hast seyn?

*γ.* 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 121 He, which love had in disdeigne. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image Gov.* Pref. (1556) 3 Although disdeigne and envie doo cause them to speake it. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. i. 51 Disdaine and Scorne ride sparkling in her eyes, Mis-prizing what they looke on. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 98 That fixt mind And high disdain, from sense of injur'd merit. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* XI. vii, As I received no answer . . . my disdain would not suffer me to continue my application. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 440 Haughtiness is founded on the high opinion we entertain of ourselves; disdain, on the low opinion we have of others. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. viii. 401 They were called in disdain the Puritans, an appellation which perhaps they did not disdain. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XV. 342/1, I . . . had conceived a disdain of feathered things, bustards excepted.

†*b.* with *pl.* An instance or exhibition of this.

a 1631 *DONNE Dial. w. Sir H. Wotton* (T.), So her disdains can ne'er offend. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS *tr. Mathieu's Vnhappy Pros.* 152 My disdaines have served my purposes.

†2. Indignation; anger or vexation arising from offended dignity; dudgeon. *To have d.:* to be indignant, take offence. *To have in d., to have d. of:* to be indignant or offended at. *Obs.*

*a.* 1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 193 Of þyn vnryt ychabbe gret dedeyn. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxxvi. 1 Noli emulari in malignantiis . . . Will not haf dedeyn in ill willand. *Ibid.* lxxxiv. 3 *Advertisti ab ira indignacionis tue* . . . Pou turnyd fra þe wretch of þi dedeyn. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 70 Þis eldersone sone hadde dedeyn, and wolde not come in. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3155 He dedeyne (*Dubl. MS. disdayne*) hade, þat þai ware comen down of kyngis, and be no cause ellis.

*b.* c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Frankl. Prol.* 28 (Ellesm. MS.), I prey yow haueth me nat in dedeyn [*viz.* disdeyne] Though to this man I speke a word or two. a 1450 *Kni. de la Tour* (1868) 17 The king saide, 'y chese the yongest of the iij. daughters.' of the whiche the eldest and the secounde had gret meruaile and dedeyn. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* II. vi. 72 Of grette desdayn he suffreth to be slayn and dye.

*γ.* c 1386 CHAUCEUR *Prolog.* 789 (Sloane MS.) But take it nought I prae 30w in disdeigne [*viz.* disdeyne, disdayn, desdeyn]. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 343 But Phebus, which hath great disdeyn that his maiden was forein. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. xiii. 160 Than Jupiter . . . Haifand disdene one mortall suld be Rasit to hyt. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Conestaggio* 299 The defeat of the Armie . . . caused, throughout the Realme a great grieve and disdaine. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* I. ii. 35 The disdain and shame whereof, bath euer since kept Hector fasting and waking. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvula's Iron Age* 229 Having conceived some disdain against his Master. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 I. 62 The great person . . . took the neglect in huge disdain.

†*b.* *fig.* Of a wound: Angriiness, inflamed condition. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *proud flesh*.)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 102 Whanne þilke wounde was



sowd be pannice bat was not weel heeld hadde a dedein & was cause of gendryng of a crampe.

† 3. Loathing, aversion, dislike. *Obs.*

[1370-80 in *O. E. Misc.* 228 And heden of many metes de-deyn.] 1655 CULPEPPER *Riverius* i. vii. 30 These are the forerunners of an Epilepsy; disdain of meat [etc.].

† b. *transf.* The quality which excites aversion; loathsomeness. (Cf. *DAIN sb.* 3.) *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. i. 14 Most lothsom, filthie, foule, and full of vile disdain.

**Disdain** (disdā'n), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4 dedeyngne, 4-5 dedeyne, 5 dedene; *β.* 4 desdaine, -deigne, 6 -dayne. *γ.* 5 disdeyne, -daigne, (disdeynt), 5-6 dys-, 5-7 disdayne, 6 disdeine, -dane, 6-7 -daine, -deigne, 6- disdain. Cf. also *SDEIGN v.* [ME., *a.* OF. *desdaignier*, -*deigner* (3rd *s.* pres. -*deigne*), in later F. *dédaigner*, = Pr. *desdegnar*, Cat. *desdenyar*, Sp. *dedenar*, Pg. *desdenhar*, It. *disdegnare* (*sdegnare*); a Common Romanic vb. representing, with *des-* for *L. dē-* (see DE-6), *L. dēdignāre* (collateral form of *dēdignāri*) to reject as unworthy, disdain, *f.* DE-6 + *dignāre*, -*ārī* to think or treat as worthy; cf. *DEIGN*.]

1. *trans.* To think unworthy of oneself, or of one's notice; to regard or treat with contempt; to despise, scorn. *a.* with simple obj.

*a.* and *β.* c. 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 42 (Ellesm. MS.) Lat your eres nat my voys desdeyne [other MSS. disdeyne]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 93/1 To Desden (Dedene A.), *degnari*, *detrahare*, *detrahare*; *vbi.* to despise.

*γ.* c. 1386 [see *a.* and *β.*]. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. lvi. I fere to sore I shal disdayned be. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 4 He laid against me . . . that I did disdain everi mans cumpani. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. 459 Whose proud trow would disdain clymng. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will.* iv. iv. 217 Some seem to disdain the Distinction that we make between natural and moral Necessity. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* l. 52 If they disdained not such a prostrate slave. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do?* l. x, I disdain your sneer.

*b.* with *inf.* or *gerund.* To think it beneath one, to scorn (*to do* or *doing* something).

*a.* c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 2179 Ys herte was so gret, bat he dedeynede to clepe, 'ooundo' . . . bot ran to wip is fet.

*β.* 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 227 If . . . a king . . . Desdaineth for to done hem grace.

*γ.* 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A. L.* xv. 43 They dysdayne to obeye to theyre capytayne. *a.* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon xxiv.* 70 They dysdayne to speke to me. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Pref.* ii. Neither did we disdain to reusise that which we had done. 1769 GOLDSM. *Roman Hist.* (1786) I. 397 This . . . was the title the Roman general disdained granting him. 1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philip III* (1839) 357 [They] disdained to follow this example of submission. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xx. 455 Grey . . . had disdained to beg his life.

*c.* To think (a thing) unworthy of (something). (Cf. *DEIGN v.* 2.)

1646 J. HALL *Horn Vac.* 23 Nature disdeigned it a Roome.

*d.* To think (anything) unworthy of.

1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Time* Ded., God hath disdeigned the world of that most noble Spirit.

† 2. To be indignant, angry, or offended at. *Obs.* 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* ii. xlviii. 32 The kyng disdeynynge this demaure of Andragius, after dyuers monycions . . . gatheryd his knyghtes and made warre vpon Andragius. 1622 LITTON *Trav.* Prolog. B. To shun Ingratitude, which I disdain as Hell. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* vi. (1821) 84 His answer was much disdained. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* iii. 106 Hence . . . we often so much disdain their being conferr'd upon undeserving Men.

*b.* with subord. clause: To be indignant that.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III. 45 The kyng of Scottes disdeynge that the stronge castell of Dumbare should remayne in thenglish mennes handes. 1587 TURBERV. *Trag.* T. (1837) 128 Who highly did disdaine That such . . . abuse his honour should destaine. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* ii. Wks. 1856 I. 27, I have nineteene mistresses alreadie, and I not much disdeigne that thou shold'st make up the full score. 1796 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* I. 14 Disdaining that the enemies of Christ should abound in wealth.

† 3. *intr.* To be moved with indignation, be indignant, take offence. Const. *at* (rarely *against*, *of*, *on*). *Obs.*

*a.* 1382 WYCLIF *Job* xxxii. 3 But aȝen the thre frendis of hym he dedeynede, forthi that they hadden not founde a resonable answer. — *Matt.* xxi. 15 The princis of prestis and scribas . . . dedeyneden, and seiden to hym, Heerist thou what these seyen? *a.* 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. Thornton MS. 90 pat deuyls lymne, dedeyned at bi dede.

*γ.* 14 . . . *Epiph.* in *Tundale's Vis.* 108 Of whos cumyng though thou dysdeyne Hyt may not pleyntly help. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xx. 24 They disdayned at the two brethren. — *John* vii. 23 Disdayne ye at me, because I made a man every whit whole? *c.* 1563 CAVENTISH *Ld. Seymour* iv., in *Wolsey*, etc. (1825) II. 105 To disdayn ayenst natures newe estate. 1636 B. JONSON *Discov.* ad fin., Ajax, deprived of Achilles' armour . . . disdains; and growing impatient of the injury, rageth, and runs mad. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 150 Cheese and Butter is among them, but such as squemish English stomachs will disdain at.

† 4. *trans.* To move to indignation or scorn; to offend, anger, displease. *Obs.*

*a.* 1470 TIPTOT *Caesar* x. (1530) 12 Induciomarus was sore disdayned and dysdayned at this doyngne. 1677 *Vox Piscis* A v b, It shall nothing disdayne you; for it is no new thing, but even that which you have continually looked for. 1650 HOWELL *Giraff's Rev.* Naples 18 The people . . . being much disdained that the Vice-Roy had scap'd. 1790-1817 COMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks* in *Lond.* I. 251 Fashionable amusements delight him not, and even elegant vice disdains him.

† b. *impers.* *It disdains me:* it moves my indignation, offends me.

c. 1440 *York Myst.* v. xi Me thought bat he The kynde of vs tane myght, And berat deydeyned me.

**Disdainable**, *a. rare.* [*a.* OF. *desdaignable*: see prec. and -ABLE.] Worthy of disdain.

1611 COTGR., *Desdaignable*, disdainable, contemptible. 1895 *Yong Diana* 9 Sept. 4/7 That tenth of a second of allowance was . . . not disdained. Yet to one not to the manner born of racing it might have certainly seemed 'disdainable'.

**Disdained** (disdā'nd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* DISDAIN.]

1. Treated with disdain; despised, scorned.

1508 *Yong Diana* 6 The disdained Shepherd. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* ii. Wks. (1851) 54 A new and disdained sight.

† 2. Characterized by disdain; disdainful, scornful. *Obs. rare.*

1506 SHAKS. *I Hen. IV.* i. iii. 183 Reuenge the geering and disdain'd contempt of This proud King.

† **Disdainedly**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.] Scornfully, disdainfully.

1535 COVERDALE *I Sam.* xvii. 10, I have spoken disdainedly vnto the host of Israel. — *Pr.* xxx. 18 Which cruelly, disdainedly & despitefully speake agaynst the righteous.

**Disdainer**, [*f.* DISDAIN *v.* + -ER 1.] One who disdains; a scorner, despiser.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Mespriseur*, a disdayner, a despiser. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ii. 22 To make his greatest disdainers . . . confesse his arte. c. 1630 *Trag. Rich.* II. (1870) 49 The tooe, a disdayner or spurner.

**Disdainful** (disdā'nful), *a.* [*f.* DISDAIN *sb.* + -FUL.]

1. Full of or showing disdain; scornful, contemptuous, proudly disregardful.

*a.* 1542 WYATT *Wandering Loner* in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 35 Vnder disdainfull brow. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iii. iv. 53 The proud disdainfull Shepherdess That was his Mistress. 1663 COWLEY *Edo Restoration* xii, Cast a disdainful look behind. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* viii, Nor [let] Grandeur hear with a disdainful smile The short and simple annals of the poor. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 122 They . . . marched against the most renowned battalions of Europe with disdainful confidence.

*b.* Const. *inf.* or *of*.

1580 LYLLY *Euaphras* (Arb.) 446 They are . . . not disdainfulle to conferre. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. iv. 123 Stubborne to Iustice . . . Disdainfull to be tride by't. 1746 MORELL *Oratorio 'Judas Maccabaeus'*, Disdainful of danger, we'll rush on the foe. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 5. 505 An administrator, disdainful of private ends.

† 2. Indignant, displeased; inimical. *Obs. rare.*

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III. 45 b, The malicious attempts and disdeynfull inuencions of his envious aduersaries. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* xii. Wks. (Parker Soc.) I. 133 Vexed in his mind and disdainful that he is not so . . . fortunate as other be.

† 3. That is the object of indignation, hateful; that is the object of disdain. *Obs.*

*a.* 1547 SURREY *Æneid* ii. 850 For I my yeres disdainfull to the Gods (*inuisus diuis*) Have lingred fourth. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* iv. ii, Villain . . . Fall prostrate on the low disdainful earth.

**Disdainfully** (disdā'nfuli), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.] In a disdainful manner; with disdain; scornfully, contemptuously; † with indignation.

*a.* 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bh. M. Aurel.* xiii. (R.), Enemies, that disdainfully wold put them vnder. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VI.* 159 This proude byll, was both of the kyng, and his counsaill, disdainfully taken. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. iii. 53 Either greete him not, Or else disdainfully. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvii. ii, You would not have so disdainfully called him fellow. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xix, He smiled disdainfully and pointed to the door.

**Disdainfulness**, [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disdainful.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* vii. 37 (R.) With howe great statly disdeynfulness, and straunge countenance the Pharisaicall sort vied to turne awai their faces from sinners. 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Answ.* xv. 184 The extreme disdainfulness that breaths in every page and line.

1790 D'UNFEE *Pills* IV. 113 Her Disdainfulness my Heart hath Cloven. 1896 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. viii. viii. 287 note, Should she leave her sting in the flower, if its juices are not to her taste, as man doth in his disdainfulness?

**Disdaining**, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* DISDAIN *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISDAIN; the expression of disdain or scorn.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) B vj, That the sodain disdaining redred him rigoroser. *a.* 1631 DOWNE *Dial. w. Sir H. Wotton* (T.), Say her disdainings justly must be grac'd With name of chast. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Is.* x. 19 In thy place is steep Disdaining vile, And Flattering, base sonne of Need and Shame. 1722 ELIZA HAYWOOD *Brit. Recluse* 131 Her very Countenance discover'd the secret Disdaining of her Soul.

**Disdaining**, *ppl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING 2.] That disdains; disdainful, scornful.

Hence **Disdainingly** *adv.*

*c.* 1485 *Digby Myst.* iv. 1352 To be scorn'd most dedeyngly. 1519 NORMAN *Pulg.* 116 He goeth statly, and disdaynyngly. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. iii. (1632) 462 The Noble Helias disdainingly storming.

† **Disdainish**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* DISDAIN *sb.* + -ISH.] Inclined to be disdainful or scornful. Hence **Disdainishly** *adv.*

1540 HYRDE tr. *Vives' Instr. Chr. Wom.* i. xii. (R.), Nor set her countenance . . . disdainishly.

† **Disdainous**, *a. Obs.* Forms: *a.* 4 dedeignous, dedeynous; *β.* 5 desdeynous; *γ.* 5-6 dys-, disdeinous, -deynous, -daynous, 6

dysdeignous, -danus, disdainous. [*a.* OF. *desdeignos*, -*eus*, -*eux* (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), = Pr. *desdenhos*, Sp. *desdenoso*, It. *disdegnoso* (*sdegnoso*), a Com. Romanic adj. *f.* *disdegnio* DISDAIN *sb.*: see -OUS.]

1. Full of or showing disdain; disdainful, scornful; proud, haughty.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 1168 (1217) (MS. Gg. 4. 27), Sche . . . gan hire herte onfere Out of disdaynis [*v. rr.* disdaynis, dis-, desdaynes, disdaynous, dis-, desdayns] prissoun.

1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. viii. 83 Who-so . . . is nouȝt dronkenlew ne dedeignous, dowl hym folweth. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7422 His looking was not disdeinous, Ne proud, but meek, and ful pesible. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) ii. xlv. (1859) 51 Prowde men, and desdeynous, that settyn att nought al other men. 1533 *Star Chamb. Proc.* in *Proc. Soc. Antig.* (1869) 321 With a hye and a dysdanous countynans. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Giv, It pleaseste you more to be towards his disdaingieux. *a.* 1563 CAVENTISH *L'auctor G. C.* iii, In *Wolsey*, etc. (1825) II. 140 Ther disdaynous dyspyghts and onnaturnal debates.

2. Full of indignation; indignant.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. civ. (1866) 114 Myn herte so dysdeynous therof j hane, that litel lakketh it ne brestheth on tweyne. 1531 *ELYOT Gov.* ii. xii. (1883) 150 They . . . began to murmur, and to cast a disdaynous and greuous loke upon Gysippus.

† **Disdainously**, *adv. Obs.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.] Disdainfully, scornfully, haughtily.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 563 He was dysdeynously answerd. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 113 The Magistrates . . . did likewise vilipend and disdeynously mocke all that the Pope had there commanded.

**Disdar**, var. of DIZDAR (Pers.), warden of a fort.

† **Disdare**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* DIS-6 or 7 a + DARE.] *trans.* To strip of daring, coqu, quell.

1612 SYLVESTER tr. *Mathieu's Henry the Great* 450 Whose awfull frowne Disdare Vice.

† **Disdeceive**, *v. Obs.* [DIS-6.] *trans.* To deliver from deception; to undeceive.

1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Gussman d'Alf.* l. 8 His owne miserie doth dis-deceive him. *Ibid.* l. 77 He that truly loves is deceiv'd with that which ought to dis-deceive him. 1647 FARINGTON *Serm.* ii. 38 Goe to my palace in Silo and there learn to dis-deceive yourselves. 1649 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Use of Passions* (1671) 295 Christian Religion . . . hath not been able to dis-deceive all Infidels.

† **Disdeify**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* DIS-6 + DEIFY.] *trans.* To deprive of deity; *c.* DISGOD.

1677 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xvi. 27 The Papists portray him as an old Man; and by this means, dis-deifie him.

**Disdein** (e, -deigne, -dene, -denje, deyn(e), *obs. ff.* DISDAIN.

**Disdenominationalize**: see DIS-6.

**Disdeserve**, *v. nonce-wd.* [DIS-6.] *trans.* To do the reverse of deserving; to deserve to lose; = DEMERIT *v.* 3.

1668 LD. ORRERY *State Lett.* (1743) II. 347 Which though I cannot hope to merit, yet I am sure I will never disdeserve.

† **Disdesire**, *v. nonce-wd.* [DIS-6.] *trans.* To do the reverse of desiring; to desire to be without.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xxxiv, They . . . lived to dis-desire and unwish their former choice, by late repentance.

† **Disdetermine**, *v. nonce-wd.* [DIS-6.] *trans.* To undo that which is determined, to annul.

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xl. (1739) 176 Why that which is once by the Representative of the People determined, should be dis-determined by one or a few.

|| **Disdiacalasis** (disdai'æklāsīs). *Optics*. [*mod. L.*, irreg. *f.* Gr. *dis* twice (in comb. regularly *di-*, *tri-*) + *diaklasis*: see DIACALASIS.] Double refraction (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

**Disdiacast** (disdai'æklæst). [*ad. mod. L. disdiacast-us* adj. (see next.)] 'A term applied by Brücke to dark particles forming, by their apposition on the same plane, the doubly-refracting disc, band, or layer of striated muscular tissue' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1867 J. MARSHALL *Outlines Physiol.* I. 51 The dark portions have been described as crystalline, and as being composed of minute doubly-refracting particles, named *disdiacasts*. 1876 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) II. 114 The doubly refracting parts of a muscular fibre have been conceived by Brücke to be made up of an aggregation of minute doubly refracting particles, termed by him *disdiacasts*. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 102 At these points the *disdiacasts* are probably arranged regularly and in large groups.

**Disdiaclastic**, *a. rare.* [*f.* *mod. L. disdiaclastic-us* doubly refracting (irreg. *f.* Gr. *dis* twice + *διακλαστικός*, *vbl. adj.* of *διακλαίνω* to break in two) + -IC.] Doubly refracting: applied to crystals; also, of the nature of *disdiacasts*.

[1665 E. BARTHOLINE (*title*) *Experimenta Crystalli Islandici* *disdiaclasti*. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 2044 From this peculiar and notable propriety of the double Refraction in this Island-stone, we have not scrupled to call it *Disdiaclastic*.]

† **Disdiapason**, *Mus. Obs.* [*a.* L. *disdiapason*, *a.* Gr. *dis* διὰ πᾶσιν 'twice through all (the chords)', a double octave in music: see DIAPASON.] The interval of a double octave; a fifteenth; (in quot. 1760) the compass or range of notes included within the same.

1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microsc.* 21 *Disdiapason*, is an Intervall by a Fifteenth, occasioned . . . by a quadruple pro-



portion. 1651 J. F[RAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 259 Sol obtains the melody of the octave voice viz. Diapason; in like manner by fifteen Tones, a Disdiapason. 1760 *Phil. Trans.* L. 702 The lyre . . took in the compass of a disdiapason, or double octave. 1774 BURNET *Hist. Mus.* (1780) I. 3 It was the opinion of the ancients that this disdiapason or double octave was the greatest interval which could be received in melody.

† **Disdi'et.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 9 + DIET sb.] Improper or irregular diet or regimen of food.

1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 8: Old age is . . not well able to bear out even the least disdyet that may be. 1619 DENISON *Heav. Banq.* (1631) 268 If the patient afterwards dissembler himself by disdyed.

† **Disdi'gnify.** *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deprive of dignity; to dishonour.

1655 JACKSON *Creed v. xix.* 286 They no way honour but . . dishonour him in such solemnities.

† **Disdomage.** *Obs. rare*—1. [a. OF. *desdomage* (in Godef.) a sum paid to indemnify, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *domage* DAMAGE.] Indemnification.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. 227 By reason of dysdomage, as yf . . the lenner were in damage without fyccyon.

† **Disdoubt.** *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 5.] *trans.* To have adverse doubts about; to distrust, mistrust, MISDOUBT.

1656 Bp. HALL *Soliloquies* 55 The stamp is too well known to be disdoubted.

**Disdub:** see DIS- 6.

† **Dise, dyse,** decapitated form of *alisse, addis, adze*, the initial *a* being mistaken for the indefinite article.

1400 *Gloss. in Rel. Ant.* I. 8/1 *Ascia*, a dyse. c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 112 Hauē a gymlet, & a dise.

**Dise**, obs. form of **DIORE**; see **DIE sb.**

**Disease** (diz'iz), *sb.* Forms: 4 *disease, deisease, disesease, dishease, 4-5 disese, -ese, deese, dysese, 5 disese, -ese, -ees* (e, -ese, -easse, deese, -eas, -oyce, dysos, -easse, -hese, -sease, -ase, -easse, -ese, -eese, -eyse, 5-6 *dysesease, -sease, Sc. disoise, 6 deesease, disseyse, dyssease, Sc. disese, 5- disease.* [ME. *di-, deese, a. AF. disease, deasee* (Stat. Rich. II), OF. *deaise, -aise* (14th c. in Godef.), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *aise* EASE sb.]

† 1. Absence of ease; uneasiness, discomfort; inconvenience, annoyance; disquiet, disturbance; trouble. *Obs.*

In later use, generally with distinct reference to the etym. elements of the word: cf. **DISEASE v.**

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 166 Go and mak his pes, or he do be more stoure, And pou to bi deses may haf be frute and flour. 1388 WYCLIF *Joh.* xvi. 33 In the world 3e schulen haue disease. c 1410 LOVE *Bonavent. Mirr.* xvii. His disciples were in the secrete disease. c 1450 *Martin* 54 Thei shall haue grete disease for lakke of water. c 1457 SURREY in *Tottell's Misc.* (Arb.) 22 Till thou know my hile disease my hart can haue no rest. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* iv. 1088 Dooth sleep thus seize Thy powers, affected with so much disease? 1633 Lisle *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Ded. xxiii. Some grudge of old disease, Which will enforce us fortifie our towne.

† 2. A cause of discomfort or distress; a trouble, an annoyance, a grievance. *Obs.*

c 1396 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr. Prolog.* 5 It is a greet disease, Where as men han been in greet welthe and ese, To heeren of hire sodeyn fal. 1443 *Paston Lett.* No. 36 I. 49 Send me a letter as hastily as 3e may, yf wrytyn be non dysese to yow. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Serm.* xxv. 8 Wks. 1847-54 IV. 641 The disemployed is a disease, and like a long sleepless night to himself, and a load to his country. 1712 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch. wardens* (ed. 4) 59 [It] is only for their own ease, and that must not be made a dis-ease to the rest of the Parish.

† 3. Molestation. *To do disease to, to molest.*

c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxi. 98 Nedders and oþer venymous bestes of þat cuntree duse na disease to na straungers ne pilgrimes. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* II. xxvi. (1838) 353 The Emperour comendede, that no man shuld dispoill the ymagines . . ne to hem do no disease. 1493 *Festivals* (W. de W. 1515) 71 To Prayre for his enemyes and them that . . dyde him disease.

2. A condition of the body, or of some part or organ of the body, in which its functions are disturbed or deranged; a morbid physical condition; a departure from the state of health, especially when caused by structural change' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). Also applied to a disordered condition in plants.

(A gradual restriction of sense 1, in early use only contextual: cf. the similar use of 'trouble' in dialects.)

a. *gen.* The condition of being (more or less seriously) out of health; illness, sickness.

1393 GOWER *Conf. III.* 35 He was full of such disease, That he may not foug the deth escape. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2549 He was fallen in a feure . . Pai . . said ilkane to othire: Be his disease to ser Darie and his dukis knawen, He sall vs surely encounbre. 1555 EDEN *Decades* Pref. to Rdr. (Arb.) 53 Least thy disease become vncurable. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 123 The dire power of pestilent disease. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* (1846) V. 10 The legions of Augustus melted away in disease and lassitude. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 21 Disease often fortifies the system against the action of remedies. 1879 E. GARRETT *House by Works* II. 42 Suppressing disease instead of curing it.

b. An individual case or instance of such a condition; an illness, ailment, malady, disorder.

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 38 Cured many diseases or sicknesses. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) II. 67 [The burial ground being within the city] be the occasion of

much sickness and diseases. 1602 SHAKES. *Ham.* IV. iii. 9 Diseases, desperate growne, By desperate appliance are relucet. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 618 My griefs . . pain me As a lingering disease. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* viii. (ed. 2) 83 The diseases of plants we may possibly do something to prevent, but we can do little to remove. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Montaigne Wks.* (Bohn) I. 343 To entertain you with the records of his disease.

c. Any one of the various kinds of such conditions; a species of disorder or ailment, exhibiting special symptoms or affecting a special organ.

Often with defining words, indicating its nature, or derived from the name of a person who has suffered from it, or of the physician who first diagnosed it: e.g. *Addison's disease*, a structural disease of the suprarenal capsules, resulting in anemia and loss of strength, and commonly characterized by a brownish-olive discoloration of the skin (see BRONZED 4); first described by Thomas Addison (1793-1860). *Bad disease, joint disease*, names for syphilis (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*). *Blue disease, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, FISH-SKIN DISEASE, FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, FRENCH DISEASE, POTATO DISEASE*, etc.: see these words.

1460-70 *Bk. Quintessence* 18 Oure quinte essence auri et perelurum heilth pes diseis. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 230 The disease of saynt Iob whiche wee caule the frenche poxe. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxix. 173 A Disease, which resembleth the Pleurisie. 1725 N. ST. ANDRÉ in *London Gas.* No. 6349/1 The . . Woman had the Foul Disease. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Diseases of plants* . . Mildew, a kind of epidemical disease. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* II. 183 The diseases of human teeth and bones. 1836 PENNY *Cycl.* VI. 93/2 Cabbages are subject to a peculiar disease . . called clubbing. 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 161/2 The mare was suffering from no catching disease.

3. *fig.* A deranged, depraved, or morbid condition (of mind or disposition, of the affairs of a community, etc.); an evil affection or tendency.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi. xlviii. A, a I said Counseyle, doubt ye never a dele, But your disease I shal by wysdome hele. 1577 SHAKES. *1 Hen. IV.* I. ii. 138 It is the disease of not listning, the malady of not Marking, that I am troubled withall. 1607 ROWLANDS *Famous Hist.* 57 Ambitious pride hath been my youths disease. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Warwicksh.*, Bad Latin was a catching disease in that age. 1785 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 526 The common causes of the smoking of chimneys . . the principles on which both the disease and the remedy depend. 1844 EMERSON *Lect., New Eng. Ref. Wks.* (Bohn) I. 266 The disease with which the human mind now labours is want of faith.

4. *Comb.*, as *disease-germ, -maker; disease-causing, -resisting, -spreading*, etc., *adjs.*

1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* vi. 128 In the New Hebrides, there was a colony of disease-makers. 1883 *Chamb. Jnrl.* 27 What is known . . in regard to the nature of disease-germs. 1886 *Athenium* 7 Aug. 178/1 The coffee tree is the patient, the fungus . . is the disease-causing agent. 1890 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 5/4 The disease-resisting potatoes.

**Disease** (diz'iz), *v.* Forms: 4-5 *disease, 4-6 disese, 5 disese(e, -esse, -sease, -ase, dysese, -esse, -seese, -eseese, deesease, deesayse, deshease, Sc. disesease, 5-6 dys-, deasease, 6 deesease, 7 disesease, 5- disease.* [a. AF. \**diseaser, -easer, -aesar*, for OF. *desaaisier* to deprive of ease, f. *desaise sb.*, after *aaisier, aiser* to EASE.]

† 1. *trans.* To deprive of ease, make uneasy; to put to discomfort or inconvenience; to trouble, annoy, inconvenience, molest. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 41 Oþer for to put be fra thi mete or thi slepe . . or for to disesse any oþer mane vnskilfully. 1393 GOWER *Conf. II.* 8 In parte he was right iþly glad And eke in parte he was disessed. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 754 It ruede me, yf I have you disessed. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* v. 35 Thy daughter is kneed: why diseasest thou the master any further? 1554 KNOX *Godly Let.* A Chilling. He wold not disease hymself to heare a sermon. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Proth.* I. iv. 8 10. 200 That I should disease myself or my Reader with a punctual examination of it, may seem superfluous. 1697 CONGREVE *Moore, Bride* III. iv. What racking cares disease a monarch's bed.

† 2. To disturb (from quiet, rest, or sleep). *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1419 (1468) And sufferst hire [be dawnyng] to sone vp . . ryse for to disease lousers in his wyse. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 34 Sum what troublede and disesyed by the noyse of the couent when they went oute of the churche. 1568 *Jacob & Esau* I. i. in Hazl. *Dodsley* II. 191 We disease our tent and neighbours all With rising over early. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilud* x. 45 Brother, hee thee to thy ships, and Idomen disease. With warlike Ajax. 1633 T. BAILEY *Fisher* xxii. 202 He was loath to disease him of his rest.

2. To bring into a morbid or unhealthy condition; to cause illness, sickness, or disease in, to infect with disease. Usually in pa. pple. **DISEASED**, q.v. 1467 [see **DISEASED**]. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) ix. vi. 354 He hurte his fote and dysceased all his bodye. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 191 Little children diseased with the dry cough. 1698 J. ELLIS *New Christianity* iv. 116 No other poison . . so perver, diseases, pollutes and degrades a man . . as does alcohol.

*fig.* a 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram. Pref.*, We free our Language . . from the opinion of Rudeness, and Barbarism, wherewith it is mistaken to be diseased. c 1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* Wks. 1716 I. 143 Evil Ministers Disease the Commonwealth. 1865 *Lucky Ration.* (1878) II. 375 Those ghastly notions . . which . . diseased the imaginations . . of men.

Hence † **Diseasing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (in sense 1). *Obs.*

1558 FORREST *Gryllide Ser.* (1875) 101 She was removed, to more diseasing, To a towne Cowemoutoun. 1615 T. ADAMS *Blache Devill* 30 A diseasing displeasing change to be banished into a mountainous desert. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* III. 147 In those diseasings, I more joy received.

**Disease**, obs. form of **DECEASE**.

**Diseased** (diz'ezd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 1.] Affected with disease; in a disordered bodily condition. Now usually of the bodily organs or fluids: In an unhealthy or disordered state, infected.

1467 *Mann. & Housh. Exp.* 173, I hame deshesed in schwewe weyze that I may nat ryde norre wel go. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 4 Disensid personnes . . infected with the pestilence. 1611 BLAKE *Joh. vi.* 2 His miracles which hee did on them that were diseased. 1801 *Med. Jnrl.* V. 113 The diseased heels of horses. 1824 TENNYSON *Voyage* 2, His eyes were dim: But ours he swore were all diseased. 1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 68 The most striking changes in the diseased milk are the diminution of the solid constituents . . and the extraordinary increase of the salts.

*absol.* 1542-3 *Act 34-5 Hen. VIII.* c. 8. § 1 Surgions . . mindinge . . nothing the profit or ease of the diseased or patient. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 480 A Lazar-house it seemd, wherein were laid Numbers of all diseases.

b. Characterized by disease; † subject to disease (quot. 1651); pertaining to or symptomatic of disease; morbid, unhealthy.

1574 *HYLL Conject.* *Weather* I, Then shall follow a diseased yeare. 1651 tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 9 The Sheep is a diseased Creature; And rarely lives to his full age. 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* II. 188 Diseased Pulses either exceed, or are deficient in respect of the natural Pulse in Number . . Strength, Celerity. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) p. vii, When a person has become well acquainted with diseased appearances.

c. *fig.* In a disordered or depraved condition (of mind, of affairs, etc.); pertaining to such a condition, morbid.

1608 T. JAMES *Apol. Wyclif* 69 The faultes of the diseased Ciergie. 1611 SHAKES. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 207 Good my Lord, be cur'd Of this diseased Opinion. 1835 LYTTON *Rienai* I. vi. The times are . . diseased. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 104 The divines whose business was to sooth his not less diseased mind.

Hence **Diseasedly** *adv.*, **Diseasedness**.

1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Banquet* 157 All men [catch] their diseasedness by falling from their Christ. 1672 BAXTER in *Life* 7. *Allene* (1838) I. 8 He laid not out his zeal diseasedly. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* II. 184 That state of indigency, and misery, and diseasedness, which we languish under at present. 1829 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XLI. 294 A nervous system already diseasedly susceptible.

**Disea'eful**, *a.* [f. **DISEASE sb.** + -FUL.]

† 1. Fraught with discomfort, trouble, or annoyance; troublesome. *Obs.*

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxix. 10 The woman was diseaful to the 3ong waykinge man. — *Judg.* xiv. 17 Sche was diseaful to hym. a 1666 BACON *Charge at Sess. of Verge* (T.) It is both disgraceful to the king, and diseaful to the people, if the ways near about be not fair and good.

2. Full of or affected with disease; morbid, diseased. Now rare.

1596 SPENSER *State Irell* (Globe) 646/2 His languishing soule being disquieted by his diseaful bodye. 1624 DONNE *Devot.* (ed. 2) 261 This great hospital, this sick, this diseaful world. 1889 TENNYSON *Happy* ix, This coarse diseaful creature [a leper].

b. Causing or tending to disease, unwholesome.

1605 TIMME *Querist.* I. xviii. 97 By the taking away of the diseaful impurities. 1762 J. WARTON *Poems, Enthusiast* 82 Diseaful dainties, riot and excess.

Hence † **Disea'efulness**, discomfort, uneasiness. 1620 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III. (1622) 300 The same consideration made them attend all diseafulness.

**Disea'seess**, *a. rare.* [f. **DISEASE sb.** + -LESS.] Free from disease.

1653 W. JENKYN *Fun. Serm.* (1654) 44 A strong, hayl, vigorous, disea'seess old age.

† **Disea'sely**, *a. Obs.* [f. **DISEASE sb.** + -LY 1.] Affected with disease or sickness.

c 1400 *Test. Love* III. in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1542) 326a/2 A disely habitacion leteth y<sup>e</sup> witte many thynges, & namely in sorowe.

**Diseasement.** [f. **DISEASE v.** + -MENT.]

† 1. The action of depriving, or condition of being deprived, of ease; uneasiness, discomfort. *Obs.*

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 24 Men will content themselves with sorry lodgings and pass by little diseasements. 1664 H. MORE *Myet. Twig.* xvi. 172 With his back resting on that bar, to his unspeakable diseasement. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* v. xiv. (1713) 456 The State of Vice and Sin is a drive of Diseasement and Unnaturalness.

2. The condition of being affected with disease; ailment. *nonce-use.*

1826 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 149 You'll be lost in a maze of remedies for a labyrinth of diseasements.

† **Disea'sify**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. next + -FY.] To cause disease. Hence **Disea'sifying** *ppl. a.*

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 181 In an Erisipelas . . the vitall spirit being incensed, and as it were provoked to anger by the disea'sifying cause, waxeth exceeding hot. *Ibid.* 238.

† **Disea'sy**, *a. Obs.* [prob. a. AF. *disaisé, -eess* = OF. *desaaisir*, pa. pple. of *desaaisir* to DISEASE; but possibly an English formation from *disease*, after *easy*.]

1. Marked by or causing discomfort or trouble; annoying, troublesome.

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 111 Canute wente unto Denmark, ledyng Engliſhe men wif hym aȝenst þe Wandalas, þat war diseſy (infected) unto hym. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* viii. 22 (Harl. MS.), Strait and diseſy is þe wey þat ledith to life. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 97/1 Desesy, mocus.



2. Affected with, pertaining to, or producing disease; diseased, unhealthy, morbid.

c 1450 LONELICH *Grail* liv. 19 Al deseys & ful syk he wente. 1603 HOLLAND *Pittarch's Mor.* I. iii. 238 (L.) Like diseasy, sharp choler. 1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 93 Nature who before was weak, and admitted the Disease Fax, will again expell it.

Hence + **Diseasiness** *Obs.*, morbid quality or elements.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* 126 Upon sight of a full Close-stool and imagining all diseases in it.

+ **Diseot**, *v. Obs.* [irreg. f. Di- + L. *sect*- ppl. stem of *secare* to cut: cf. *dissect*.] *trans.* To cut asunder, to separate by cutting.

1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 22 As if in the former Example, 8 should be dissected into 2.2.2.2. *Ibid.* 41 Expressed . . by two terms . . dissected as it were the one from the other.

**Disedge** (dis'ejz), *v.* [f. DIS- + a + EDGE sb.] *trans.* To take the edge off; to deprive of its sharpness; to blunt, dull. Hence **Disedged** *ppl. a.*

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* iii. iv. 96 When thou shalt be disedg'd by her, That now thou tyrant on. 1647 WARD *Stimp. Cobler* 77, I hold him prudent, that in these fastidious times, will helpe disedged appetites with convenient condiments. 1859 TENNYSON *Idylls*, *Enid* 1038 Served a little to disedge The sharpness of that pain.

**Disedification** (dis'eifik'eifon), [n. of action from **DISEIFY**: cf. *edify*, *edification*.] The action of disedifying; the reverse of edification; the weakening of faith or devotion.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* xvii. 62 The dedicating of an unknown Tongue to their Publick Prayers . . to the great disedification of the People. 1836 COL. WISEMAN *Lect. Cath. Ch.* (1847) II. 74 The scandal and disedification committed before the Church. 1872 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 725 That unhappy system of concealing truths which are supposed to tend to disedification.

**Diseify** (dis'eifoi), *v.* [f. DIS- + EDIFY.] *trans.* To do the reverse of edifying; to shock or weaken the piety or religious sense of.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 58 Let euery thyng that is done or spoken euer edifye the, & no thyng to disedifye the. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm. i Pet.* v. 5 Were it not for disedifying his brethren he would rather disguise and hide not only other things by humility but even humility itself. 1844 C. E. A. *Yng. Communicants* (1848) 21 The party of visitors . . were much surprised and disedified by this scene in a convent school.

Hence **Dise-difying** *ppl. a.*, that disedifies, or weakens faith or devotion.

1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I. iii. 97 [A] person of light or disedifying deportment. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Sermon*. 285 Gloominess is very disedifying, disenobling, paralysing. 1894 J. T. FOWLER *Adamnan Pref.* 11 Colgan has summarized it, omitting 'disedifying' passages.

**Diseducate** (dis'eiduket), *v.* [f. DIS- + EDUCATE.] *trans.* To undo or pervert the education of.

1886 LOWELL *Gray Lit. Ess.* (1891) 14 Educated at Eton and diseducated, as he [Gray] seemed to think, at Cambridge. 1887 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 274 The change of institutions educates or diseducates men to think.

**Disees** (e, diseis, obs. ff. DECEASE, DISEASE.

+ **Diseffect**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. DIS- 6 or 7 + EFFECT *v.* or sb.] *trans.* To divest of an effect.

1613 *Tourneur Death Pr. Henrie* 28 Nothing had the might To diseffect his actions of delight; No, nor his sufferings.

**Diseider**, *v.*: see DIS- 7 b.

**Diselectrify** (dis'lekt'rifoi), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + ELECTRIFY.] *trans.* To undo the electrified condition of; to render non-electric.

1876 SIR W. THOMSON *Pop. Lect.* (1880) I. 437 Moist cotton thread will gradually diselectrify it. 1881 *Philad. Rec.* No. 3473. 6 A method of diselectrifying dry wool. . . and alpaca.

Hence **Disele-ctrification**, the action or process of diselectrifying.

1895 *Athenaeum* 30 Mar. 412/1 Royal Society. The following papers were read. 'The Diselectrification of Air', by Lord Kelvin and Messrs. M. McClean and A. Galt.

+ **Dis-element**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 c + ELEMENT.] *trans.* To put (anything) out of its element; to remove from its proper sphere of activity.

1612 W. PARKES *Curtaine-Dr.* (1876) 56 It cannot indure to lie naked no more than the fish dis-elemented on the shore. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 449 How doth this fifth Element (i. e. detraction) dis-element all the other four? 1727 *Philip Quaril* (1754) 184 A vast Number of which had, by the Wind, been dis-elemented.

**Diselenide** (dis'e'lensid), etc., *Chem.*: see DI- 2 2 and SELENIDE, etc.

1877 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 822 The diselenide or stannic selenide, SnSe<sub>2</sub>. 1881 *Ibid.* VIII. 1787 A quantity of acid sufficient for the formation of a diselenite. 1884 HUMPHREY *tr. Kolbe's Inorg. Chem.* 179 Diselenium dichloride, Se<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>, is prepared in precisely the same manner as disulphur dichloride, which it closely resembles.

**Disem** - : see DISEN-.

**Disemba'lm**, *v. rare* -1. [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To undo the embalming of.

1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* (1883) 53 The disem-balming and unbandaging of . . literary mummies.

**Disembar'go**, *v.* [f. DIS- 7 c + EMBARGO.] *trans.* To release from embargo.

1877 *Times* 15 Mar. 5/6 General Urquiza . . successfully besieged . . Buenos Ayres, and then disembargoed Rosa's property.

**Disembark** (disembärk), *v.* Also 6-7 -em-, -imbarque. [a. F. *désembarker* (1564 in Hatz-Darm.), or ad. It. *disimbarcare*, or Sp. *deseembacar*; f. *des*-, DIS- 4 + the Common Rom. vb. *imbarcare*, *embarcar*, F. *embarquer* to EMBARK. Cf. DEBARK.]

1. *trans.* To put ashore from a ship; to land.

1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* ii. 7 b, When ours were disembarked and landed. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. iv. 187, I must vnto the Road, to dis-embarque Some necessaries. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xvi. 55, I will not counsel you to disembark your goods on land. 1838 *Murray's Hand Bk. N. Germ.* 293 To allow steamboats to . . embark and disembark their passengers at once. *trans.* 1852 R. S. SURTESS *Sponge's Sp. Tour* (1893) 76 Away went the train; and the . . railway staff . . returned to disembark the horses.

+ **b. refl.** - 2. *Obs.*

1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* ii. 79 Untill . . yo Capitaine generally did disimbarke himselfe a lande. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* viii. 24 Until our arrival at Malaca, where dis-imbarquing my self, the first thing I did was to go to the Fortress.

2. *intr.* To go on shore from a ship; to land.

1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* ii. 6 b, The Generall being disembarked and come to land. 1600 E. BLOUNT *tr. Comestaggio's* 28 Yet did he stay eight daies in the Port, and never disembarked. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 323 The Commander had leisure to disembark and enter the Town. 1791 COWPER *Odys.* iii. 15 The Ithacans Push'd right ashore, and . . disembark'd. 1859 TENNYSON *Melvin & V.* 200 Touching Breton Sands, they disembark'd. Hence **Disembar'king** *vbl. sb.*

1611 COTGR., *Deseembarkement*, a disembarking. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Ermenia* 144 He ranne hastily to the shore to hinder their disembarking. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* ix. 27 To impeach the Enemies dis-imbarquing. *attrib.* 1895 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 8/4 Special Continental embarking and disembarking water stations.

**Disembarkation**, [f. **DISEMBARK** *v.*, after *embarc*, -ation.] The action of disembarking.

a 1776 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1790) III. xxviii. (Jod.) No proper measures were yet consulted for their disembarkation. 1808 *Convent. Evac. Portugal* § 90 in Napier *Penins. War* (1828) I. App. p. xliii. On the disembarkation of the French troops in their own country. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 651 Tourville determined to try what effect would be produced by a disembarkation.

+ **Disembarkment**, *Obs.* [a. F. *désembarkement* (1564 in Hatz-Darm.), f. *désembarker* to **DISEMBARK**: see -MENT.] = prec.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. l. 122 The disembarkment should have been betwixt the city and . . Castle. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 97 The English Fleet made a descent or disembarkment in the Isle of Ree in . . July 1627.

**Disembarrass** (disembäräs), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + EMBARRASS *v.*: prob. after F. *désembarrasser* 'to vnpester, disentangle, rid from intricatenesse, or troubles' (Cotgr.). Cf. also DEBARRASS.] *trans.* To free from embarrassments, encumbrance, complication, or intricacy; to rid; to relieve: cf. EMBARRASS.

1726 BERKELEY *Lett. to Prior* 6 Feb., I hope . . that you will have disembarrassed yourself of all sort of business that may detain you here. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Corn*, They steep the Corn . . for three Days, that it may swell up, and that the Germes may open, dilate, and be disembarrassed. 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) II. lxiii. 207 Assistance . . in disembarrassing him from the disagreeable consequences of his fear. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* i, When he had disembarrassed the little plaything [a boat] from the flags in which it was entangled. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* ii. 63 We may at once disembarrass ourselves of those formidable terms - 'absolute' and 'unconditioned'.

b. To disentangle (one thing from another).

1742 WARBURTON *Comm. Pope's Ess.* Mar. ii. 197 Though it be difficult to distinguish genuine virtue from spurious . . yet they may be disembarrassed. 1864 J. G. NICHOLS in *Herald & Genealogist* II. 458 One of the earliest results . . is to disembarrass the biography of Serlo . . from that of another monk of the same name.

Hence **Disembar'assed** *ppl. a.*, unhampered.

1741 BETTERTON (OLDYS) *Eng. Stage* vi. 109 By pronouncing it trippingly on the Tongue, he means a clear and disembarrass'd Pronunciation.

**Disembarrassment**, [f. **DISEMBARRASS** *v.* + -MENT, after *embarrass*, -ment.] The action of disembarrassing or fact of being disembarrassed; freedom from embarrassment.

1818 in TODD. 1821 COLERIDGE *Lett. Convers.* etc. I. xv. 163 The pleasure I anticipate from disembarrassment. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xli. 78 The disembarrassment of the limbs, the elasticity of the circulation.

**Disembattle** (disembæt'l), *v. rare*. [f. DIS- 6 + EMBATTLE *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of battlements, make no longer embattled. Hence **Disem-battled** *ppl. a.*

1875 H. JAMES *Transatlantic Sketches* 9 It is the gentlest and least offensive of ramparts . . without a frown or menace in all its disembattled stretch.

+ **Disembay** (disembēi), *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + EMBAY *v.*] *trans.* To bring out of a bay.

1651 SHERBURNE *Poems, Forsaken Lydia* (T.), The fair inamorata who from far Had spy'd the ship . . now quite disembay'd, Her cables coiled, and her anchors weigh'd.

**Disembed** (disembed), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + EMBED.] *trans.* To liberate (something embedded).

1884 *Leads Mercury* 10 Dec. 4/4 A train is snowed up near Fraserburgh, and there was no hope last evening of being able to disembed it. 1893 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 5/3 There were 200,000 blocks of stone to be disembedded.

**Disembellish** (disembel'if), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + EMBELLISH; app. after F. *désembelliss*- extended stem of *désembellir* (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To deprive of embellishment or adornment.

1611 COTGR., *Desebellir*, to disimbellish, disfigure. 1624 QUARLES *Ston's Sonn.* i. 5 What if Afflictions doe dis-embellish My naturall glorie? 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. x. (1858) 41 Weep not that the reign of wonder is done, and God's world all disimbellished and prosaic. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.* 131 Embellish fact? This bard may disimbellish yet improve!

**Disembitter**, *v. rare* -1. [DIS- 6.] *trans.*

To undo the embittering of, to free from bitterness. 1622 [See DISSWEETEN]. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* (J.) Such innocent amusements as may disembitter the minds of men. **Disemble**, obs. form of DISSEMBLE.

**Disembocation**, *rare* -1. [f. Sp. *deseembocar* to **DISEMBOGUE**: see -ATION.] The action of disembocuing.

1846 FORD *Gatherings fr. Spain* iii. 24 The . . water . . is carried off at once in violent floods, rather than in a gentle gradual disembocuation.

**Disembodied** (disembod'id), *ppl. a.* [f. DIS- EMBODY + -ED 1.]

1. Divested (as a spirit) of a body; freed from that in which it has been embodied.

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iii. 452 The disembod'y'd power. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 135 The disembodied spirit does not enter dancing into the Elysian fields. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. vi. 197 Orion . . chasing the disembodied beasts, which he had killed on the mountains, over the asphode meadow. 1872 LONGF. *Michael Angelo* ii. 10 Sudden as inspirations, are the whispers of disembodied spirits.

2. Discharged from military incorporation.

1882 *Pebody Eng. Journalism* xxiii. 180 He owned the . . uniform he wore to be that of the late disembodied 'militia'.

**Disembodiment** (disembod'imēt), [f. next + -MENT.] The action of disembodiment; a. Separation (of a spirit) from the body. b. Disbanding (of a body of soldiers).

1860 *tr. Tieck's Old Man of Mountain* (L.), A rapid and noisy disembodiment of souls and spirits now followed. 1871 *Daily News* 7 Sept., The militia as a whole have much to learn . . but, they will learn much before the time comes for their disembodiment. 1884 *Ch. Times* 29 Aug. 631 Disembodiment is a death out of manhood.

**Disembody** (disembod'i), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + EMBODY.]

1. *trans.* To separate (a soul) from the body; to deliver or free (anything) from the form in which it is embodied.

1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 571 ¶ 9 Our souls, when they are disembodied . . will . . be always sensible of the divine presence. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* x. 339 Disembodying the sentiments which were incarnated in simple images. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* xiv. 186 So attuned was his [Enoch's] soul to heavenly things . . that it was not thought fit to disembody it.

2. To discharge from military embodiment, as in the case of the militia at the close of each annual period of training.

1762 *Act 2 Geo. III.* c. 20 (T.) If the same [corps] shall be embodied, then, within two months after, it shall be disembodied, and returned to the respective counties. 1769 *Lloyd's Evening Post* 27-30 Oct. 413/3 On Friday the Hertfordshire Militia were disembodied at St. Alban's.

**Disemboque** (disembō'g), *v.* Forms: 6 *disemboque*, 6-7 *disem*-, *-imboque*, 7 *disem*-, *disim*-, *-boke*, *-boake*, *-boge*, *dissemboque*, 7-8 *disimboque*, *dissemboque*, 6- *disemboque*. [In 6 *disemboque*, ad. Sp. *desembocar* 'to come out of the mouth of a river or haven' (Minshew 1599): f. *des*-, DIS- 4 + *emboacar* 'to runne as the sea into a creeke or narrow riuier' (ibid.); f. *en* in + *boca* mouth: cf. F. *emboucher*, and see EMOGUE.]

+ 1. *intr.* To come out of the mouth of a river, strait, etc. into the open sea. *Obs.*

1595 MAYNARDE *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 20 Sir Thomas Baskerville . . talked with such hee hearde intended to quite companie before they were disemboqued. 1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 18 He was inforced to disemboque at the mouth of the said Amazonas. 1613 *Voy. Guiana in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 203 We disemboqued through the broken islands on the north side of Anguilla. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* viii. (1821) 318 Neither could they disimboque from thence without an Easterly wind.

+ b. *trans.* with the strait, etc. as object. *Obs.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 117 Another channell, by which a man may disemboake the strait, *Ibid.* 128 We set sayle once againe, in hope to disemboke the strait; but . . before we came to the mouth of it, the wind changed.

2. *intr.* Of a river, lake, etc.: To flow out at the mouth; to discharge or empty itself; to flow into.

1598 HAKLUYT *Voy. I.* 104 The riuier of Volga . . issueth from the North part of Bulgaria. . . and . . disimboqueth into a certain lake. 1661 EVELYN *Famifugium* Misc. Writ. (1803) ii. 233 As far as any fresh waters are found disimboqueth into the Thames. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xiv. 75 The Danube disimboqueth into the Euxine by seven mouths. 1871 BROWNING *Herod Riel* vi, 'Twixt the ofing here and Grève where the river disimboqueth.

3. *fig. and transf.* To come forth as from a river's mouth; to emerge; to discharge itself as a river.

1619 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* iii. i, Those damn'd souls must disemboque again. 1670 *Moral State Eng.* 134 With that one of the Company disemboqueth. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Lett. Educ.* iii. (1860) 49 The presses of Europe are still



disemboguing into the ocean of literature. 1663 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 222 Hungry as wolves, swift and sudden as a torrent from the mountains, they disembogued.

4. *trans.* Of a river, lake, etc.: To discharge or pour forth (its waters) at the mouth; *refl.* to discharge or empty itself.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* II. 10 [The Tweed] passeth under Berwick . . . and so disembogeth it self into the Sea. 1686 *Plot Staffordsh.* 64 The immense quantities of water that are disembogued into the Sea by all the Rivers. 1715-20 POPE *Mist.* XVII. 311 Where some swollen river disembogues his waves. 1829 SOUTHEY *Inscriptions* xlv, Where wild Parana disembogues A sea-like stream. 1840 DE QUINCEY *Essays* Wks. X. 272 A great river . . . disemboguing itself into main ocean.

b. *fig.* and *transf.* To discharge, pour forth; to empty by pouring forth the contents.

1625 NAUGHTON *Fragm. Reg.* (Arb.) 13 She was . . . of a most Noble and Royall extract by Her Father . . . for on that side there was disembogued into her veins . . . the very abstract of all the greatest houses in Christendome. 1667 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* II. 562 Whom, when their home-bred honesty is lost, We disembogue on some far Indian coast. 1765 FALCONER *Demagogue* 401 Methinks I hear the bellowing demagogue Dumb-sounding declamations disembogue. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. ii, Paris disembogues itself . . . to witness, with grim looks, the *Stance Royale*.

absol. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* III. 220 Volcano's bellow ere they disembogue.

c. To dislodge by force, to drive out. *Obs.*

1625 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Nt. Walker* v, If I get in adoors, not the power of th' country . . . shall disembogue me. 1623 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* II. ii, Conduct me to The lady of the mansion, or my poniard Shall disembogue thy soul. *Syl.* O terrible! disembogue!

Hence Disembogued *ppl. a.*, furnished with ready outlet.

1666 *Address hopeful Yng. Gentry Eng.* 91 Wit . . . needs [not] to call a Deity down upon the stage, to make its way open and disembogued.

† Disembogue, *sb. Obs.* [f. the vb.] The place where a river disembogues; the mouth.

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid. Yng. Seamen* 18 [Tearm for the Sea] Disembogue, a gulph, the froth of the sea. 1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis.* by *Expt.* xii. 70 Hammersmith-water . . . being too near the disembogue of the Thames.

Disembouement. [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The action or place of disemboguing.

a 1828 MEASE cited in Webster. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. ii. (1871) 198 Neither rock nor night, inundation or ultimate disembouement, disturbed my little joyous babble. 1862 BORROW *Wild Wales* III. 286 Aber . . . is the disembouement, and wherever a place commences with Aber, there . . . does a river flow into the sea, or a brook . . . into a river.

Disemboguing, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb DISEMBOGUE; the place where a river, etc. disembogues.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 312 At the disemboguing, or inlet thereof. a 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* I. (1704) 191/2 Their disemboguing in the Indies. 1698 FROGER *Voy. Pref.* Aiv, Reforming the Charts . . . of the disemboguing of the Isles of Antilles. 1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* I. 160 From its origin to its disemboguing into the Ob. 1856 MISS MULOCK *J. Halifax* 399 In its disemboguing of its contents.

Disemboguing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That disembogues or discharges its waters.

1725 POPE *Odys.* IV. 480 The deep roar of disemboguing Nile. 1728 — *Dumc.* II. 259 To where Fleet-ditch with disemboguing streams, Rolls the large tribute of dead dogs to Thames.

† Disembogure. *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -URE.] The place where a river, etc. disembogues. 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* IV. 122 The Natives call this disembogure, Tanais, which reaches from Maotis to the Euxine.

Disembosom, *v.* [f. DIS-6 + EMBOSOM.] *trans.* To cast out or separate from the bosom; to disclose, reveal. (Cf. DISBOSOM.)

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* IX. 235 He . . . Who, disembosom'd from the Father, bows the heav'n of heav'ns, to kiss the distant earth! 1876 BROWNING *La Saizias* 21 Throb of heart, beneath which . . . Treasure oft was disembosomed.

b. *refl.* and *intr.* To disclose what is in one's bosom, unburden oneself.

1767 *Babler* I. 226 Miss Lambton . . . thought it best to disembosom herself entirely, and thus went on. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* VI. 73/1 The irresistible desire to disembosom oneself had its way. 1894 STEVENSON in *Longm. Mag.* IV. 80 What manner of man this was to whom we disembosomed.

Hence Disembosoming *vbl. sb.*

1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 75 In the disembosomings of feeling and the perennial flow of soul.

Disembowel, *v.* [f. DIS-6 + EMBOWEL *v.* (in sense 3); but in sense 1 *app.* only an intensive of DISBOWEL.]

1. *trans.* To remove the bowels or entrails of; to eviscerate; also, to rip up so as to cause the bowels to protrude.

1613-8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 124 The Kings Physician disembowelled his body. 1772-84 COOK *Voy.* VI. III. 1 (R.) Soon after their death, they are disembowelled, by drawing the intestines and other viscera out. 1872 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* x. 159 The infuriated animal disembowelled him before his son's eyes. 1875 J. CURTIS *Hist. Eng.* 148 While yet alive, he was . . . disembowelled and quartered.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1603 [See DISSEMBOWELLING below]. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* VI. 797 Earth's disembowel'd measur'd are the Skies! 1870 SPURGEON *Treas. Dav.* Pa. I. 17 They disembowel texts of their plain meanings.

2. To take out of the bowels. (Cf. EMBOWEL *v.* 3.)

1703 J. PHILIPS *Splendid Shilling* 78 So her disembowel'd web Arachne in a hall or kitchen spreads, Obvious to vagrant flies.

Hence Disembowelled *ppl. a.*, Disembowelling *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also Disembowelment, the act of disembowelling.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I. xxv. (1632) 83 High swelling and heaven-disbowelling words. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 778 Cataracts that sweep From disembowelled Earth the virgin gold. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) I. 77 No. 11 7: The Ripping up and Disembowelling of the dead Bodies. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxix, The disembowelling of the deer. 1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXV. 262 The city is for ever undergoing disembowelment.

Disembower, *v.* [f. DIS-6 + EMBOWER.] *trans.* To remove or set free from a bower.

1856 BRYANT *Poems*, Ages xxxii, Streams numberless, that many a fountain feeds, Shine, disembowered.

† Disembra'ce, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS-6 + EMBRAOE *v.*] *trans. a.* To refrain or withdraw from embracing. b. To undo embracing or the embraces of anything. Hence Disembra'cing *ppl. a.*; also Disembra'cement, the act of disembracing.

1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 187 They bedust one another, to hinder dis-embra'cements . . . and by drying his body, to strengthen his hold on his adversary. 1641 J. SHERMAN *Grk. in Temple* 21 The teacher of the Gentiles instructeth us Christians not to disembra'ce goodness in any, nor truth in any. 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* (1783) I. 192 Torn away by the disembra'cing grasp of death.

† Disembra'ngle, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS-6 + EMBRA'GLE.] *trans.* To free from embranglement or complication; to disentangle.

1725 BERKELEY *Let. To Prior* 19 July Wks. 1871 IV. 130 The difficulty of disembra'ngling our affairs with Partition. *Ibid.* 22 Nov. 137 For God's sake disembra'ngle these matters, that I may once be at ease to mind my other affairs.

Disembroll, *v.* [f. DIS-6 + EMBROLL; cf. Sp. *desembrollar* (Minshen); also 16th c. F. *desbrouiller*.] *trans.* To free from embroilment or confusion; to extricate from confusion or perplexity, to disentangle.

1622 MAUDE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 137 To dis-embroye our selues of this troublesome businesse. 1681 *Char. Illustr. Court-Favourite* 16 The knowledge of things past . . . That Light which disembrolls the intrigues of the Court. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 142 To disembroll a Subject that seems to have perplexed even Antiquity. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 72 It is little wonderful that Cumberland should not have disembrolled this ancient and established confusion. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* VI. 22 Let him but decently disembroll himself, Scramble from out the scrape.

† Disembrate, *v. Obs.* [DIS-6.] *trans.* To deliver from an embroiled or brutalized condition; to debrutalize.

1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) I. 71 (D.) Of a numerous people he [Peter the Great] disembrated every one except himself.

Disemburden, -burthen, *v.* [See DISEN-, DISEM-, and BURDEN *v.*] = DISBURDEN. Hence Disemburdening *vbl. sb.*

1790-1810 COMBE *Devil upon Two Sticks* (1817) VI. 282 Of all its affairs he has disemburthened himself. 1855 BROWNING *Fra Lippo Lippi*, Never was such prompt disemburdening. 1884 *Law Times* 27 Sept. 361/1 The local courts should be disemburdened of non-contentious business.

Disemic (doi, s'mik), *a.* [f. L. *disēmicus* disyllabic, a. Gr. *δισημος* of doubtful quantity (f. *δι-* (DI-2) twice + *σημα* a sign) + -IO.] In Gr. and L. *Prosody*: Of the value of two morae or units of time (cf. TRISEMIC). In recent Dicts.

† Disempare, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *desempare-r*, f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *emparer* to possess, get possession of.] *trans.* To dispossess.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxix. 215 My brother . . . thou wylt so dysempare & putte out fro his royaume.

Disempassioned, *var.* DISIMPASSIONED.

† Disempester, *v. Obs.* Also disim-. [f. DIS-6 + EMPESTER *v.*] *trans.* To rid of that which pests or plagues.

1613 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* 104 To unburthen his charge, and disimpester his Court. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Neh.* II. 4 That the Church might be disimpestered of Ariens.

† Disempire, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-7 c + EMPIRE.] *trans.* To deprive of the imperial power.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* II. viii. (1632) 576 Otho, whom this very Pope . . . had both . . . advanced, and . . . disempired.

Disemploy (disēmploi), *v. rare.* Also 7-im-ploy. [f. DIS-6 + EMPLOY *v.*] *trans.* To cease to employ, dismiss from, or throw out of, employment.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* IV. II. 266 The Senate consulted to disemploy Caesar. 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epic.* (R.), If personal defiance be thought reasonable to disemploy the whole calling, then neither clergy nor laity should ever serve a prince. 1886 O. LODGE *Inaug. Addr. in L'pool Univ. Coll. Mag.* 139 Their fellows employing them or disemploying them as it suits their convenience.

Hence Disemployed *ppl. a.*, not employed, out of employment, unemployed.

1641 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* (1727) 13 Sins and irregularities . . . which usually creep upon idle, disemployed and curious persons. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xviii. 109 No one of them is so dis-employed as . . . to be able to attend

to anything else. 1807 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* V. 187 The disemployed, the unnecessary, the superfluous poor. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 22 Mar., There is very little disemployed labor in the country.

Disemployment, *rare.* [f. prec. + -MENT.] Absence or withdrawal of employment.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* I. 8:1. (1727) 8 In this glut of offense and disemployment. 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Disp.* 7 Aug., This action is leading to some disemployment of labor at eastern works.

Disempower, *v. rare.* [f. DIS-6 + EMPOWER.] *trans.* To divest or deprive of power conferred.

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* III. *Comm.* xii, If . . . he can confuse the brain and disempower the understanding. 1858 BUSHNELL *Nat. & Supernat.* III. (1864) 68 He is disabled, disempowered, reduced in tone.

Disemprison, *var.* DISIMPRISON.

Disen-, disem-. Verbs in *dis-* are sometimes in sense negative or privative of those in *em-*, *en-*; e.g. *en-franchise*, *dis-franchise*; generally, however, verbs in *em-* or *en-* have *dis-* prefixed, as in *dis-embarrass*, *dis-engage*, *dis-entwine*. In not a few cases, both forms occur; e.g. *disbowel* = *dis-embowel*, *disfranchise* = *disenfranchise*. Forms in *disem-* and *disen-* are found even where no verbs in *em-* or *en-* appear, as in *disemburden*, *disenhallow*, *disenravel*.

Disenable (disēn'ē-b'l), *v.* Also 6-7 -inable. [f. DIS-6 + ENABLE.] *trans.* To render unable or incapable; to disable: the reverse of *enable*.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* VI. 346 By sinnes we are . . . wounded in nature, disenabled to goodness, and incited to ilnes. 1608 HIERON *Defence* II. 107 Bellarmin, by rejecting their testimonies in parte, disenableth them in the whole. 1651 Fuller's *Abel Rediviv.* Bradford 168 The Palsie . . . for eight years together disenabled him from riding. 1690 *Secr. Hist. Chas. II & Jas. II.* 110 A Bill to disenable him to inherit the Imperial Crown of the Realm. 1811 LAMB *Edax on Appetite*, I am constitutionally disenabled from that vice. 1873 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II. 220 [This] makes all the personages puppets and disenables them for being characters.

absol. 1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* I. xv. 48 Neither doth an apprenticeship extinguish native, nor disenable to acquisitive Geny. 1698-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) III. 434 By the Act of Oblivion they are pardoned, but it is your law in being that does disenable.

Hence Disenabled *ppl. a.*, Disenablement *vbl. sb.*; also Disenablement, the action of disenablement or fact of being disenabled.

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. xvi. 57 By his deserved death, and the disenablement of his sonnes. 1813 JACKSON *Cred.* I. III. xi. [xxviii.] § 1. 175 For disabling of this Nation from effecting what he feared. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. (1851) 8 To set their hands to the disabling and defeating . . . of Princess Mary. 1663 *Depos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 113 She . . . was soe infirme and disenabled, that [etc.].

Disena'ct, *v. rare.* [f. DIS-6 + ENACT.] *trans.* To annul that which is enacted; to repeal.

Hence Disena'ctment, the repeal of an enactment. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xxiv. (1739) 110 And did build and pull down, enact and disena'ct. 1859 SMILES *Self-help* 2 The chief reforms of the last fifty years have consisted mainly in abolitions and disena'ctments.

Disenamour, *v.* [f. DIS-6 + ENAMOUR; cf. F. *désenamour-er* (16th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) and It. *disinnamorare*.] *trans.* To free from being enamoured; to put out of conceit. Hence † Disenamoured *ppl. a.*

1598 FLORIO, *Snamorarsi*, to disinamoure, to fall in dislike. *Snamoratosi*, disinamoured, false in dislike. 1620 SHILTON *Quix.* IV. xviii. 144 He makes Don Quixote disinamoured of Dulcinea del Toboso.

† Disenacage, *v. Obs.* In 7 disain-. [DIS-6.] *trans.* To liberate as from a cage; to DISCAGE.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* IV. xxii. 274 The Don is disain-cagel.

† Disencamp, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS-6 + ENCAMP.] *intr.* To move one's camp; to DECAMP.

1652 COKINE tr. *Calprenede's Cassandra* I. 40 Seeing the Army disencamp. 1658 J. WEBB tr. *Calprenede's Cleopatra* VIII. II. 142 Then giving order for the march, she disencamped, the next morning, towards Dacia.

Disenchain, *v. rare.* [f. DIS-6 + ENCHAIN; cf. F. *désenchainer* (16th c. in Littré).] *trans.* To set free from chains or restraint; to reverse the process of enchaining. Hence Disenchained *ppl. a.*

a 1849 POE *Eiros & Charmion* Wks. (1888) 145 Why need I paint, Charmion, the now disenchained frenzy of mankind? 1856 MASSON *Ess. Th. Poetry* 419 Idealizations of what might be . . . not copied from nature, but imagined and full fashioned by the soul of man, and thence disenchained into nature.

Disenchant (disēn'čant), *v.* Also 7-8 disin-. [ad. F. *désenchanter* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. *des-*, DIS-4 + *enchanter* to ENCHANT; cf. It. *disincantare*, Sp. *desencantar*.] *trans.* To set free from enchantment, magic spell, or illusion.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), Alas! let your own brain disenchant you. 1659 *Genl. Calling* Pref. 4 Reason and Religion will yield you countercharms, able to disenchant you. 1691 DRYDEN *K. Arthur* IV. Wks. 1884 VIII. 187 A noble stroke, or two Ends all the charms, and disenchant the grove. 1759 GOLDSM. *Bar* 13 Oct. *Happiness* No reading or study c 1850 Arab. *Nts.* (Ridg.) 612 Go and solicit the young enchantress, who has caused this metamorphosis, to disenchant her. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VIII. § 2. 478 He had disenchanted his people of their blind faith in the Crown.



**Disenchanted**, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Freed from enchantment or illusion.

1611 COTGR., *Disenchanted*, disenchanted. 1682 DRYDEN *Madall* 180 Nor are thy disenchanted Burghers few. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* 1. 346 The disenchanted earth Lost all her lustre. 1838 DICKENS *Nick. Nick.* xxx, A crest-fallen, dispirited, disenchanted man.

**Disenchanter**, *[f. as prec. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.]* One who removes enchantment.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. viii. 119 Disenchancers of Negromancers, disrobers of gypsies. 1831 [see DISENCHANTRESS]. 1862a MRS. OLIPHANT *Mortimers* I. 253 Harry .. gazed with open eyes and mouth at the disenchanter.

**Disenchanting**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] Deliverance from enchantment.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxxv. 252 He may .. do all that is fitting for her Disenchanting. 1718 MOTTEUX *Quix.* (1892) II. xxxv. 268 May you and your disenchanting go to the devil.

**Disenchanting**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That disenchanters. Hence **Disenchantingly** *adv.*

1755 YOUNG *Centaur* vi. 281 At the touch of my disenchanting pen. 1866 NONA BELLAIRS *Wayside Fl.* vi. 69 History comes with its disenchanting wand. 1886 R. DOWLING *Fatal Bonds* I. xi. 219 He was disenchantingly opaque.

**Disenchantment**, *[f. DISENCHANT v. + -MENT, after enchantment; cf. F. disenchantment (17th c. in Hatz.-Darm.).]* The action of disenchanting or fact of being disenchanted.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. xxii. (R.), All concluded in the promise .. of the disenchantment. 1675 (title), O Brazil, or the enchanted Island; being a Relation of a late Discovery of the Dis-enchantment of an Island in the North of Ireland. 1794 MATHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 118 All the conjurers .. might assist at the disenchantment. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iii. xxvi. This general disenchantment with the world .. only intensified her sense of forlornness.

**Disenchantress**, *[f. DISENCHANTER + -ESS.]* A female disenchanter.

1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. v. Neither Disenchanter nor Disenchantress .. can abide by Feeling alone.

**Disencharm**, *v. rare.* Also *7-in-*. [f. DIS-6 + ENCHARM.] *trans.* To deliver from a charm.

1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year II.* i. 9 The fear of a Sin had disenchanted him. 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah* 143 A chill wind disencharms All the late enchantment!

**Disenclioister**, *v. Obs. rare -1.* [f. DIS-6 + ENCLIOISTER v.] *trans.* To set free from cloistered confinement and seclusion.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* iv. lxxxvii. Let her still Enjoy her disenclioystred fill In these high Extasies.

**Disenclose**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also *7-in-*olose. [f. DIS-6 + ENCLOSE v.] *trans.* To throw open (that which is enclosed); to do away with the enclosure of. Hence **Disenclosed** *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Disclorre*, to dispartke, vnclouse; disinclose, pull downe hedges or inclosures. 1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. vii. 33 Neither is this Monastery also of the most open and dis-inclosed.

**Disencourage**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS-6 + ENCOURAGE. Cf. DISCOURAGE.] *trans.* To deprive of encouragement; to DISCOURAGE.

1626 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 371 To discourage all opposers. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 26 ¶ 6 Yet that must not discourage you. 1800 MAD. D'ARLEY *Diary & Lett.* (1846) VI. 243 The world has acknowledged you my offspring, and I will discourage you no more. 1803 *Ibid.* 325.

Hence **Disencouraging**, *ppl. a.*; also **Disencourager** *Obs.*

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. To Rdr. 14 As great .. Disencouragers as our Biblioplists prove to learned Poverty. a 1806 C. J. FOX *Hist. James II* (1808) 27 The most completely discouraging example that history affords.

**Disencouragement**, *Obs.* Also *7-in-*. [f. prec.; cf. *encouragement*.] Lack or withdrawal of encouragement; disheartenment, discouragement.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iii. ii. 71 The effect whereof shall breede .. discouragement, and weakening to the enemy. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 56 Neither should her present humor give you [a suitor] any cause of discouragement. 1668 ETHEREDGE *She won't if she cou'd* i. i. Wks. (1723) 90 The utter decay and discouragement of Trade and Industry. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* i. Pref. 68 Under a temptation of a total Disencouragement.

**Disencrease**: see DISINCREASE.

**Disencumber** (dis'enk'umbr), *v.* Also *7-in-*. [ad. F. *desencombrer*, earlier *desencombre* (12-13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.): see DIS-4 and ENCUMBER.] *trans.* To relieve or free from encumbrances.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 130 The space .. behind the terrapene .. shall .. be made plaine and disencumbered. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 700 Ere dim Night had disincumberd Heav'n. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 147 ¶ 8 Most expeditiously disincumbered from my villatick bashfulness. 1814 WORDSW. *Excursion* ix. 71 On that superior height Who sits, is disincumbered from the press Of near obstructions. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 Gd. Men I. iv. 397 The beautiful pillars were disincumbered of the monuments which .. encrusted and disfigured them.

**Disencumbered**, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Freed from encumbrance.

1611 COTGR., *Descombré*, disincumbered, vnpestered. 1681 DRYDEN *Abd. & Achil.* 850 Free from Earth, thy disincumberd Soul mounts up. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 76 The Church of St. Justina .. is the most handsome, luminous, disincumber'd Building in the Inside that I have ever seen. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 394 Four handsome bays, That whirl away from business and debate The disincumbered Atlas of the State. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5)

I. 449 That the more important .. words may possess the last place, quite disincumbered.

**Disencumbrment**, *rare.* [f. as prec. + -MENT; cf. F. *desencombrement* (Littre).] The action of disincumbering or fact of being disincumbered. In recent Dicts.

**Disencumbrance**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ANCE, after *encumbrance*.] Deliverance or freedom from encumbrance.

1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 264 ¶ 1 Out of mere Choice, and an elegant Desire of Ease and Disincumbrance. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v.* ii. (1869) II. 455 The waste, and not the disincumbrance, of the estate was the common effect of a long minority. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) II. No. 60. 406 An indecorous ease, and a selfish disincumbrance.

**Disend**, *obs. form of DESCEND.*

**Disendamage**, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To relieve from loss or damage.

1655 JENNINGS *Elise* 69 Promising that he would disen-damage him of all his pretended wrongs.

**Disendow** (dis'endau), *v.* [f. DIS-6 + ENDOW.] *trans.* To deprive or strip of endowments.

1861 F. HALL in *Jrnl. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 4 Descendants who were not entirely disendowed of power. 1868 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Feb., One cannot understand why the Protestant rector should vanish from the land the moment the [Irish] Church is disendowed. 1883 LABOUCHERE in *Fortn. Rev.*, The Established Church will at once be dis-established and disendowed.

Hence **Disendowed** *ppl. a.*, **Disendowing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Disendower**, one who disendows; **Disendowment**, the action or fact of disendowing. (All chiefly used in reference to ecclesiastical endowments.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Disendowment*. 1867 BREWER in *Times* 10 Apr. 8/1 The House of Commons has pledged itself to the disestablishment and disendowment of the Irish Church. 1869 *Daily Tel.* 5 July, The great disestablisher and disendower. 1874 *Eclectic* Sept. 319 The secularized and disendowed priests of a once popular religion. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 99 The disendowment of the national church. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Apr. 2/2 Used to hearing disestablishers accused of a new Crucifixion and disendowers identified with Judas.

**Disener**, *var. of DECENER, Obs.*

1489 CANTON *Faytes of A.* ii. xxx. 141 Eueyrche shal haue under hym a dyzener of carpenters and a dyzener of helpers and also thre diseners of laborers.

**Disenfilade**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-6 + ENFILADE v.] *trans.* (See quot.)

1706 *Accomplished Officer* v. 39 Care ought to be taken, that all the Parts of the Covered Way be Disenfiladed. Which is done either by Nature, or by Traverses of all those Parts of the Country which might command them. *Ibid.* 40 To Disenfilade signify's so to dispose the Ground or a Work, as that it may not be seen or discovered by the Enemy, and battered in a straight line.

**Disenfranchise**, *v.* [f. DIS-6 + ENFRANCHISE v. II.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of civil or electoral privileges; to DISFRANCHISE.

1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. ii. 708 And they, in mortal Battel vanquish'd, Are of their Charter dis-enfranchis'd. 1739 H. BROOKE *Gustavus Vasa* (Jod.), That nature .. Shall disenfranchise all her lordly race. 1893 LYDIA H. DICKINSON in *Barrows Parl. Relig.* I. 507 There could .. be no legal act disenfranchising woman, since she was never legally enfranchised.

2. [f. DIS-5, or error.] To set free, liberate, enfranchise. *Obs. rare.*

1626 T. H. CAUSSIN's *Holy Crt.* 153 A cruell Tyranny, from whence she may with a little courage disenfranchise herself. 1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 360, I resolve myself not a little disenfranchis'd from that obligation.

Hence **Disenfranchising** *ppl. a.* and *vbl. sb.*; also **Disenfranchisement** *Obs.*

1721 BAILEY, *Disenfranchisement*, a being disenfranchised. 1865 *Morn. Star* 9 May, This .. is not an enfranchising, but a disenfranchising measure.

**Disengage** (dis'engē<sup>1</sup>-dʒ), *v.* Also *7-8* disengage. [f. DIS-6 + ENGAGE v.; prob. after F. *des-engager* (1462 in Hatz.-Darm.).]

1. *trans.* To free from engagement, pledge, contract, or obligation. *Obs. exc. as pa. pple.*

1611 COTGR., *Desengager*, to disingage, vngage, redeeme. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alenani's Guzman d'Alf.* ii. \* \* \* ija, Moneys wherewithall to pay my debts, & to disingage my word. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 10 If the king prov'd unfaithful the people would be disingag'd. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxix. 278 To be a single woman all my life, if he would not disingage me of my rash, my foolish promise. 1837 [see DISENGAGED].

2. To loosen from that which holds fast, adheres, or entangles; to detach, liberate, free.

1664 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 34 Two great Ships .. between which we were so intangled, that we could not in three hours disengage our selves. 1678 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1217/4 *Sieur Ollier* was mortally wounded, and taken, but afterwards disengaged again. 1771 OLIVIER *Fencing Familiarized* (1780) 60, I make an appel and disengage the point of my sword as if my design were to thrust carte over the arm. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 74, I had .. previously wound the rope .. round my arm: the consequence was, that I could not disengage my wrist. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 109 It slowly decomposes the water, combining with its hydrogen and disengaging its oxygen.

b. *fig.*

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Job Triumphant* I. 390 Hee will .. from the sword of war thee dis-ingage. 1634 HABINGTON *Castara* (Arb.) 64 My sacke will disingage All humane thoughts.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 39 Henry the fourth endeavoured to disingage him from the service of the Arch-Duke. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 63 ¶ 1 It is very hard for the Mind to disengage it self from a Subject in which it has been long employed. a 1871 GROTE *Eth. Fragm.* iv. (1876) 77 To disengage great principles from capricious adjuncts.

c. To loosen a bond or that which binds.

1780 COWPER *Doves* 10 Our mutual bond of faith and truth No time shall disengage. 1856 BRYANT *Old Man's Funeral* vii, Softly to disengage the vital cord.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To free oneself, get loose.

1646 J. HALL *Poems* i. 38 Wee'l disingage, our bloodlesse form shall fly Beyond the reach of Earth. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1709) 98 In conversing with Books we may chuse our Company, and disengage without Ceremony or Exception. 1832 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* iii. 80 The left Troop .. must disengage .. before it can move.

4. *intr.* *Fencing.* To reverse the relative position of the blades by smartly passing the point to the opposite side of the opponent's sword.

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 71 When you are on your Guard, and within your Adversary's Sword, disengage and make your Feint without. 1771 OLIVIER *Fencing Famil.* (1780) 38 If you perceive your adversary force your blade, I would always have you disengage, keeping the point strait to his body. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 83 To disengage is simply to pass your blade on the other side of your adversary's (it is no matter whether within or over the arm) and to thrust.

Hence **Disengaging** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* **Disengaging gear, machinery**: see ENGAGING *ppl. a.* 3.

1684 R. H. *School Recreat.* 59 Caveating or Disengaging. Here you must .. slip your Adversary's Sword, when you perceive him about to bind or secure yours. 1831 *Boy's Own Bk.* 77 Disengaging is performed by dexterously shifting the point of your foil from one side of your adversary's blade to the other; that is, from carte to tierce, or vice versa. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Meck.*, *Disengaging-gear*, contrivances by which machines are thrown out of connection with their motor, by disconnecting the wheels, chains or bands which drive them.

**Disengage**, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] *Fencing.* The act of disengaging or reversing the relative position of the blades, so as to free one's own for a thrust. So *counter-disengage*.

1771 OLIVIER *Fencing Famil.* (1780) 132 Begin trying your adversary with appels, beatings, disengages, and extensions, in order to embarrass him. *Ibid.* 87 The counter-disengage of carte over the arm. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 71 (*Fencing*) Cut and disengage, if made inside of the arm, is parried by quarte, or the counter of tierce; if outside, by tierce or counter in quarte. 1889 [see COUNTER-DISENGAGE, sb.]

**Disengaged** (dis'engē<sup>2</sup>-dʒd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED<sup>1</sup>; but often used as f. DIS-10 + ENGAGED.] Set free from engagement, ties, or prepossession; free from obligatory connexion; detached; not engaged; untrammelled, unoccupied, at liberty.

1621 SIR G. CALVERT in *Fortesc. Papers* 155 So long as the Prince Palatine shall keep himself disengaged from meddling in them. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* iii. § 24. 51 The Law of Nature therefore commands the Judge to be dis-engag'd. 1676 W. HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 53 Such proceedings .. doe but embolden disengaged standers by to complain of both. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 318 ¶ 1 This Lady is of a free and disengaged Behaviour. 1771 OLIVIER *Fencing Famil.* (1780) 38 Seize the time, and give him a disengaged thrust in carte over the arm. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 250 The other acids are only in a disengaged state, found in waters accidentally. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Are you disengaged this evening?

**Disengagedness**, *[f. prec. + -NESS.]* The quality of being disengaged; freedom from ties, engagement, obligation, or prepossession.

1685 tr. *Gracian's Courtier's Orac.* 195 To speak clearly .. shews not only a disengagedness, but also a vivacity of wit. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will.* ii. xiii. 133 The more the Soul has of this Disengagedness in its acting, the more Liberty. 1849 J. HAMILTON *Let. in Life vli.* (1870) 353, I have a singular sensation of disengagedness. 1887 E. GURNEY *Tertium Quid* I. 250 The application of it requires disengagedness and common-sense.

**Disengagement** (dis'engē<sup>2</sup>-dʒmənt). [f. DIS-ENGAGE v. + -MENT, after *engagement*; cf. F. *des-engagement* (15th c.).] The action of disengaging or fact of being disengaged from (anything).

1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senavil's Man become Guilty* 378 They call poverty a dis-engagement from uselesse things. 1699 H. CHANDLER *Bigotry* (1709) 6 Their Believing in Christ was no Disengagement from Judaism. 1716 JER. COLLIER tr. *Nazianzen's Panegyrick* Pref., A noble Disengagement from the World. 1887 R. GARNETT in *Lowell Study Wind*, Intro. 12 He has not that disengagement from all traditional and conventional influences .. which characterises younger men.

b. The physical, esp. chemical, separation or setting free (of anything).

1791 W. NICHOLSON tr. *Chaptal's Elem. Chem.* (1800) III. 123 The disengagement of a considerable quantity of nitrous gas. 1824 DE QUINCY in *Blackw. Mag.* LII. 138 The restoration and disengagement of the public buildings surmounting the city. 1881 *Nature* XXXIII. 616 The gaseous acids are absorbed .. with disengagement of heat.

c. Freedom from engagement, prepossession, occupation, or ties; detachment; freedom or ease of manner or behaviour.

1701 STEELE *Funeral* III. i. (1702) 38 Oh, Madam! your Air! .. The Negligence, the Disengagement of your Manner. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 77. 3/1 Thus you by Disengagement Conquer more, Than all your Sex by Servile Laws before. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 14 ¶ 4 A man proposes his schemes of life in a state of abstraction and disengagement. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 122, I appeared with all the freedom and disengagement of a simple spectator. 1866



FERRIER *Grk. Philos.* I. x. 241 This mental disengagement . . . and liberation.

d. The dissolution of an engagement to be married.

1796 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xxix. She might wound Marianne still deeper by treating their disengagement . . . as an escape from . . . evils. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Feb. 871 'Disengagement' is a pleasing euphemism for a gentle form of 'breach of promise'.

e. *Fencing.* (See **DISENGAGE** v. 4.)

1771 OLIVER *Fencing Famil.* (1780) 38 Of the Disengagement. 1809 ROLAND *Fencing* 65 The side on which it was usual to parry the disengagement. 1889 W. H. POLLOCK, etc., *Fencing* (Badm. Libr.) ii. 48 Simple attacks are . . . four: the straight thrust, the disengagement, the coupé, and the counter-disengagement.

**Disengirdle**, v. rare. [**DIS-6.**] *trans.* To undo the engirdling of; to release from a girdle.

1871 SWINBURNE *Songs bef. Sunrise* Prel. 99 And disengirdled and dis-crowned The limbs and locks that vine leaves bound.

† **Disengorge**, v. Obs. rare. [**DIS-6.**] *trans.* To discharge (as a river); = **DISGORGE** 2.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 239 At length he disengorthg himself unto the Severn-sea.

**Disengulf**, -golph, v. rare. [**DIS-6.**] *trans.* To cast up what has been engulfed.

1839-44 TUPPER *Prov. Philos.* (1852) 386 The maelström [shall] disengulf its spoil.

**Disenhallow** (disenhæ'low), v. rare. [See **DIS-EN-** and **HALLOW** v.] *trans.* To deprive of hallowed character.

1847 LYTTON *Lucrècia* 69 The love is disenhallowed.

**Disenherison**, **Disenherit**, etc.: see **DISIN-**.

**Disenmesh**, v. rare. [**DIS-6.**] *trans.* To free from meshes or emmeshment; to disentangle.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* xii. 565 Convulsive effort to disperse the films And dismesh the fame o' the martyr.

**Disenno'ble**, v. [**DIS-6** + **ENNOBLE**.] *trans.* To deprive of nobleness; to render ignoble: the reverse of to **ennoble**.

1645 *Mod. Ansv.* Prynne's Reply 20 It disenno'bles mens spirits. 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 137 ¶ 2 An unworthy behaviour degrades and disenno'bles a man in the eye of the world. 1845 FABER *Styrian Lake* 335 The disenno'bling of our lives.

† **Disenorm**, v. Obs. rare. [**DIS-6** or **8** + **ENORM** v. or a.] *trans.* To free from irregularity; to make conformable to a norm or standard.

1644 QUARLES *Sheph. Orac.* viii. To prevent Confused babbling, and to disenorm Prepost'rous service.

**Disenra'vel**, v. rare. [See **DIS-EN-** and **RAVEL** v.] *trans.* To unravel, disentangle.

1881 BLACKIE *Lay Sermon* i. 64 A tissue which no mortal skill can disenra'vel.

† **Disenrich**, v. Obs. rare. [**DIS-6.**] *trans.* To deprive of riches; to impoverish.

1647 TRAPP *Comm.* a Cor. viii. 9 He that was heir of all things . . . disinriched and disorbed himself of all.

† **Disenroul**, v. Obs. rare. In 7 **disinroule**. [**DIS-6** + **ENROL**: cf. Obs. F. *desenrouiller*.] *trans.* To remove from a roll or list.

a 1631 DOWNE *Lat. to C'tess. of Bedford* in *Poems* (1650) 164 He cannot (that's, he will not) dis-inroule Your name.

**Disensanity**: see **DISINSANITY**.

**Disenshroud**, v. rare. [**DIS-6.**] *trans.* To set free from a shroud or enshrouded state.

1835 W. A. BUTLER in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 857 When that misty vale Evand, disenshrouding field and grove, Left us. *Mod.* The disenshrouded statue.

**Disenslave**, v. Also 7 **disin-**. [**DIS-6.**] *trans.* To set free from enslavement; to liberate from slavery. Hence **Disenslaved** ppl. a.

1649 *Petit*. In J. Harrington *Def. Rights Univ.* Oxford (1650) i Your worthy intentions to disenslave the free born People of this Nation from all manner of Arbitrary . . . Power. 1660 H. MORE *Myth. Godl.* vi. xi. 244 To disenslave him from the bondage of Satan. 1681 P. RYCAUT *Critick* 249 To walk as free and disenslaved as the King of it. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1737) III. viii (R). They expected such an one as should disenslave them from the Roman yoke.

**Disentail** (disentá'íl), v. Also 7 **disin-**. [**DIS-6** + **ENTAIL** v. 2.] Hence **Disentailing** ppl. a.

1. *trans.* (Law.) To free from entail; to break the entail (of an estate); see **ENTAIL** sb. 2

1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 645/2 The disentailing deed must be enrolled. 1858 L. ST. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop.* Law xvii. 129 [A] disentailing assurance. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 807/3 An heir born after that date [Aug. 1848] is entitled to disentail the estate under the authority of the Court. *Ibid.* The exercise of the power to disentail. 1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 609/3 He intended to disentail everything which he took under the will of his ancestor. *Mod.* Part of the estate has been disentailed.

† 2. To divest, dispossess, deprive of.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. iii. (1851) 158 With much more reason undoubtedly ought the censure of the Church be quite divested and disintail'd of all jurisdiction whatsoever.

† b. To free oneself from, get rid of. Obs.

1667 *Decay Chr.* Picty viii. ¶ 26 To disentail those two most inestimable blessings, of a pure religion and outward peace, which our immediate progenitors left us.

**Disentail**, sb. [**DIS-6** + **ENTAIL** v.] The act of disentailing or breaking an entail.

1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 807/3 An heir . . . is not entitled to give consent to a disentail, in opposition to the creditors in such debts. 1868 *Act 31-a Vict.* c. 101 § 21 The

execution of a deed of disentail. 1884 *Weekly Notes* 22 Nov. 210/2 The power of sale in the will was destroyed by the disentail.

**Disentailment**. [**DIS-6** + **MENT**.] = **prec.** 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* 647/2 Thus much as to the disentailment of freehold. 1886 *Law Rep.* 31 Ch. Div. 254 In effecting the disentailment and resettling of this estate.

**Disentangle** (disentæ'ngl), v. Also 7-8 **disin-**. [**DIS-6** + **ENTANGLE**.]

1. *trans.* To free (anything) from that in or with which it is entangled; to disengage, extricate. *Const. from*, formerly sometimes of. a. *lit.*

1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.*, *Strigare* to disentangle, to rid. a 1691 BOYLE (J.). Though in concretions particles so entangle one another . . . yet they do incessantly strive to disentangle themselves, and get away. 1784 *Cowper Task* iii. 145 They disentangle from the puzzled skein. The threads of . . . shrewd design. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 21 To disentangle our line from the water-lilies. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xix. 135 Two hours had been spent in the effort to disentangle ourselves from the crags.

b. *fig.* To set free from intellectual, moral, or practical complications; to extricate from difficulties or hindrances.

1611 COTGR., *Desembarrasser*, to vnpester, disentangle. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eronena* 116 The Princess now disentangled of public affairs, and desirous to know who shee was [etc.]. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 92 To disentangle our minds from . . . prejudices. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. xli. 370 The Emperor disentangled himself . . . from all the affairs of this world. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 6. 395 To . . . disentangle a few fragmentary facts from the mass of fable.

2. To bring (anything) out of a tangled state; to unravel, untwist.

1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* in *Ant. vi*, Disentangling The passive reptile's folds. 1846 SCOTT *Diary* 10 Feb. in *Lockhart*, One puzzles the skein in order to excite curiosity and then cannot disentangle it. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xx. 252 Patience to disentangle the knots of my harness.

*fig.* 1660 MARVELL *Corr.* xiii. Wks. 1872-5 II. 40, I shall . . . inform myself here how that annexion stands, and the readiest way of disentangling it. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 169 ¶ 13 He must . . . disentangle his method, and alter his arrangement. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. l. 31 We can disentangle the several elements of which it is made up.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become disentangled; to disentangle oneself (quot. 1676).

1607 Ford's *Madrigal*, 'Since first I saw your face', My heart is fast, And cannot disentangle. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smirke* K iv, Betaking themselves to this Spiritual Warfare, they ought to disentangle from the World. 1746 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 24 My Foot disentangled, and I fell plum into the Sea. 1748 YOUNG *Nr. Th.* ii. 455 Thoughts disentangle passing o'er the lip. *Mod.* This skein won't disentangle.

Hence **Disentangled** ppl. a., -ing vbl. sb.

1611 COTGR., *Desmeslement*, vnpestering, disintangling, disentangling. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Repristall* ii, A disentangled state and free. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* ii. 14 Our thoughts and affections must be always disentangled.

**Disentanglement**. [**DIS-6** + **MENT**, after *entanglement*.] The fact of disentangling, or state of being disentangled.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 110 ¶ 10 The disentangement of actions complicated with innumerable circumstances. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) III. xlv. 127 In the disentangement of this distressful tale. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 228 Such process of disentangement . . . though easy for posterity, is always impossible to living actors in the drama of life.

**Disentangler**, rare. One who disentangles. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Apr. 3/1 Mr. Buchanan's work of disentangler is conducted with a good deal of spirit.

† **Disenter**, v. *Law*. Obs. [**DIS-6** + **ENTER** v. 2.] *trans.* To eject, oust, dispossess.

1609 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., *Canterb.*, For his charges when he went into Thanet to disenter Sampson from our lands and to take possession. 1631 *Ibid.*, [We] went to Hoath to disenter Baker.

**Disenter**, -erre, obs. ff. **DISINTER** v.

† **Disenteration**. Obs. rare. [n. of action f. \**disenterate* vb., f. **DIS-7** + Gr. *ἐντέρεα* bowels.] Evacuation of the bowels.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. viii. 123 For doing the work of Nature (I mean not that of Disenteration) but of laughing.

**Disenthrall**, -all, v. Also 7 **disin-**. [**DIS-6** + **ENTHRALL**.] *trans.* To set free from enthrallment or bondage; to liberate from thralldom.

a 1643 G. SANDYS (J.). God my soul shall disenthrall. 1653 MILTON *Ps.* iv. 4 In straits and in distress Thou didst me disenthrall And set at large. 1689 *Def. Liberty agst. Tyrants* 149 In seeking freedom from Tyranny, he . . . was the principal Instrument to dis-inthrall them. 1843 J. MARTINEAU *Chr. Life* (1867) 331 Reverence which disenthalls the mind from lower passions.

Hence **Disenthralled** ppl. a.

1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Incarnation* xiii. (1852) 363 Only through union with our disenthralled representative.

**Disenthralldom**. rare. [*irreg.* f. **prec.** + **-DOM**, after *thralldom*.] = **next**.

1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VII. 520 The advocates of disenthralldom from the classic school.

**Disenthralment**. [**DIS-6** + **ENTHRALL** + **MENT**.] The action of freeing, or fact of being freed, from enthrallment; emancipation from thralldom.

1845 LD. COCKBURN *Mem.* 262 The disenthralment of those who had liberated themselves. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. 54 Enjoying that delicious sense of disenthralment from the actual which . . . twilight brings.

**Disenthron** (disenþrō'n), v. Also 7 **disin-**. [**DIS-6** + **ENTHRONE**.] *trans.* To put down from a throne; to depose from royal or supreme dignity or authority; to dethrone.

1608 HEYWOOD *Lucrèce* i. ii. Wks. 1874 V. 271, I charge thee, Tarquin, disenthron thy selfe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 229 Either to disenthron the King of Heav'n We warrant, or to regain Our own right lost. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) XIV. x. 346 The proposal of a new translation of the Scriptures . . . disenthroned the Vulgate from its absolute exclusive authority.

Hence **Disenthroning** vbl. sb.; **Disenthronement**, dethroning.

1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* (1851) 599 Which act of any King against the Consent of his Parliament . . . might of it self strongly conduce to the disenthroning him. 1848 HAMPTON *Bampf. Lect.* (ed. 3) 137 The disenthroning of Providence. 1894 ASQUITH *Sp. at Newburgh* 24 Oct., To seek for the disenthronement of religious privilege.

**Disentitle** (disentá'tíl), v. Also 7 **disin-**. [**DIS-6** + **ENTITLE**.] *trans.* To deprive of title or right (to something); the reverse of to **entitle**.

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 131 All that eat are not made Christ's body, and all that eat not are not disintitiled to the resurrection. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* VIII. v. (R). Every ordinary offence does not disentitle a son to the love of his father. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 99 He . . . would have pleaded the sacred right of inheritance, refusing utterly the imaginary law which disentitled him.

**Disentomb** (disentū'm), v. [**DIS-6** + **ENTOMB**.] *trans.* To take out of the tomb; (*transf.* and *fig.*) to take (anything) out of that in which it is buried or hidden away; to disinter, unearth.

1646 T. H. CAUSSIN's *Holy Cr.* 370 A mad vanity of Nobility of race, which causeth many to dig out, and disentombe their Grand-Sires, as it were, from the ashes of old Troy. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Keats's Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 96 Worlds of fine thinking lie buried in that vast abyss, never to be disintombed. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxi. 659 A mummy . . . which we saw disintombed. 1880 MCCARTHY *Own Times* IV. 527 Mr. Freeman . . . disintombed a great part of the early history of England.

Hence **Disintombed** (-tū'm'd), ppl. a.; **Disintombment** (tū'm'mēnt), the act of disintombing. 1859 SMILES *Self-Help* iii. 55 The disintombment of the Nineveh marbles. 1871 FRASER *Life & Lett. Berkeley* iii. 78 The disintombed remains of Herculaneum.

† **Disentrai'l**, v. Obs. [**DIS-7** + a + **ENTRAIL** sb. 1 (in early use *entrai'l*.)] *trans.* To draw forth from the entrails or inward parts. Hence † **Disentrai'led** ppl. a.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. iii. 28 The disentrail'd blood Adowne their sides like little rivers stremed. *Ibid.* iv. vi. 16 Heaping huge strokes . . . As if he thought her soule to disentrail. 1624 J. SALTER *Triumphs Jesus* 22 As if they designed to dis-entrai'l His very Soule.

**Disentrainment**, rare. [**DIS-6** + **ENTRAIN** v. 2 + **-MENT**.] The action of discharging (troops) from a railway train; detraining.

1881 *Globe* 18 Apr. 5 The disentrainment was superintended by Lieut.-Colonel Knight.

**Disentrammel**, v. [**DIS-6** + **ENTRAMMEL**.] *trans.* To free from its trammels, or from an entrammelled state.

1866 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Jan. i Before the Federal Power had been disentrammelled from the civil war. 1878 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* Ser. ii. 11 Any soul . . . Disorbed and disentrammelled.

**Disentrance**, v. [**DIS-6** + **ENTRANCE** v.] *trans.* To bring out of or arouse from a trance, or from an entranced state.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* l. iii. 717 Ralpho by this time disentranc'd, Upon his Bum himself advanc'd. 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 351 This trifling incident startled and disentranced me. 1855 BROWNING *Any Wife to Any Husband* xv, Love so, then, if thou wilt! Give all thou canst Away to the new faces—disentranced . . . obdurate no more.

Hence **Disentrancement**. In recent Dicts.

† **Disentraverse**, v. Obs. rare. [**DIS-6** + \**entraverse* vb., repr. F. *entraverser* to place *en travers* or athwart: cf. **ENTRAVERSE** adv.] *trans.* To wrest (meaning).

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. viii. 18 Plinie disentraverses the meaning of *Pulla* to imply a blackish, gentle, mellow, and tender soyle.

**Disentrayle**, obs. form of **DISENTRAIL** v.

**Disentreat**, v. Obs. rare=°. [**DIS-6** + **ENTREAT**.] *trans.* To deprecate, entreat not to have.

1611 COTGR., *Despriser*, to vnpray, disintreat.

† **Disentrust**, v. Obs. rare. [**DIS-6.**] *trans.* To deprive (a person) of a trust; the opposite of **entrust**.

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 13 There is the same liberty in a Pupill, or person in his minority, to dis-entrust his Guardian, how lawfully soever chosen, upon suspicion of male-administration, or unfaithfulness.

**Disentwine**, v. [**DIS-6** + **ENTWINE**.]

1. *trans.* To free from being entwined; to untwine, untwist, disentangle (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1814 BYRON *Corsair* i. xiv, My very love to thee is hate to them, So closely mingling here, that disentwined, I cease to love thee when I love mankind. 1821 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* ii. iii. 48 The wind . . . disentwines my hair. 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desp.* p. xl, In disentwining the co-ordinate and conflicting claims of native Princes.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become disentwined.

1875 *Sunday Mag.* June 580 Thoughts . . . intertwine and disentwine, but the problem remains.



**Disenvelop**, -e, *v.* Also 7-8 *disin-*. [*f.* DIS- 6 or 7 + ENVELOP *v.* or ENVELOPE *sb.*] *trans.* To free from that in which it is enveloped; to unfold, develop.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 108 Maligne stars . . which being in some sort intricately with the fixed . . are never more disenveloped. *Ibid.* 162 He was not likely to be soone disenveloped out of the passions of his fatherly affection. 1655-73 H. MORE *App. Anted.* b 6 b, Disenveloping what pretended strength of Argument there may be. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 574 When the prophets . . have explained the spiritual meaning of his [Moses'] law and disenveloped his sense.

**Disenvenom**, *v. rare.* [*f.* DIS- 6 + ENVENOM.] *trans.* To undo the process of envenoming; to deprive of its venom.

1711 KEN *Christophil* Poet. Wks. 1721 I. 45 By meekness disenvenoming their spite. — *Hymns Evang.* *ibid.* I. 177 Conquer'd Death . . By Jesus disenvenom'd is your Sting.

**Disenviron**, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deprive of or set free from its environment.

1875 L. MORRIS *Evensong* xii, Self-centred and self-contained, disenvironed and isolate.

† **Disenwrap**, *v. obs. rare.* In 7 *disin-*. [*f.* DIS- 6 + ENWRAP *v.*] *trans.* To free from that in which it is enwrapped; to unwrap.

1622 MABBE tr. *Alemani's Guzman d'Alf.* II. 222, I went about to dis-inwrap her hands of her mantle, that I might come to touch them.

**Disepalous** (diseipālos), *a. Bot.* [*f.* Gr. δισ- (Di- 2) twice + mod. L. *sepalum* SEPAL + -OUS.] Having or consisting of two sepals.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI. 248/1 If there are two sepals, the calyx is disepalous. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 216 Disepalous for a calyx composed of two distinct sepals.

† **Disequal**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* DIS- 10 + EQUAL *a.* : cf. OF. *desegal*, -*egal* unequal (in Godef.), also L. *disæqual*, -*equal*.]

1622 MABBE tr. *Alemani's Guzman d'Alf.* I. To Rdr., My minde still beating vpon the Barbarisme and dis-equal number of those ignorant Dolts.

† **Disequality**, *obs.* [*f.* DISEQUAL, after *equality* : cf. OF. *desegalte*, *desegalité* inequality (in Godef.).] Inequality, disparity.

1602 SEGAR *Hom. Mil. & Civ.* III. v. 117 Every small dis-equality ought not to make difference chiefly where God is Judge. 1633 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 110 The dis-equality of years (she being at least by six years his elder). 1655 CROMWELL *Sp.* 22 Jan., If there be a disproportion or dis-equality as to power.

**Dis-equalize**, *v. rare* -*o*. [*f.* DIS- 6 + EQUALIZE.] *trans.* To render unequal. Hence **Dis-equalizer**, one who or that which renders unequal.

1847 LYTTON *Lucretia* I. Epil. The mechanic—poor slave of the capitalist—poor agent and victim of the arch dis-equaliser, Civilisation.

**Dis-equilibrium**. [*f.* DIS- 9 + EQUILIBRIUM.] Absence or destruction of equilibrium. So **Dis-equilibrate**, **Dis-equilibrate** *obs.*, to destroy the equilibrium of, to throw out of balance; **Dis-equilibrate** *tion*.

1840 *Aeolus* 12 A finely poised lever, to which the weight of a fly is enough to occasion a dis-equilibrium. 1882 ELWES tr. *Capello & Ivens's Benguetia* 1 yucca II. i. 7 The effect of this dis-equilibrium of nature. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVI. 742/2 They are dis-equilibrated. 1891 J. M. GUYAN *Educ. & Heredity* Pref. 23 The dis-equilibrated are forever lost to humanity. 1891 *Monist* I. 627 A dis-equilibration of their organism.

**Dis-equip**, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To divest (any one) of his equipment; *intr.* (for *refl.*) to doff one's equipment.

1831 FR. A. KEMBLE *Yrnl.* in *Rec. Girlhood* (1878) III. 23 [He] arrived just as we had dis-equipped.

**Diserde**, *obs. var.* DIZZARD.

**Diserit**, -yt : see DISHERIT.

† **Disert**, *a. Obs.* [*ad.* L. *disertus* skilful in speaking, fluent, var. of *dissertus*, pa. pple. of *disserere* to discuss, discourse, *f. dis-*, DIS- 1 or 2 + *serere* to interweave, connect, compose.] Able or fluent in speech; well-spoken, eloquent.

c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 24 Blessynge the myght and the wysdome of God, the whiche openyth the dummie moweth, and the tongis of infantis maketh opyne and disert.

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 34 Disert Statesmeine. 1675 SHERBURNE *Manitius* Pref., This most Disert Poet.

**Disert**, *obs. var.* of DESERT *sb.* 2.

† **Disertitude**, *Obs. rare* -*o*. [*ad.* late L. *disertitudo* eloquence, *f. disertus* DISERT.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Disertitude*, eloquence.

† **Disertly**, *adv. Obs.* [*f.* DISERT + -LY 2.] Ably, clearly, eloquently, in plain terms.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 188 By many an argumente she per dysertly shewyd hyr entente. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1306 Heraclitus directly and disertly nameth warre, the Father, King, and Lord of all the world.

1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* I. 13 They speak a language disertly, briefly, and properly accented. 1798 *Eurob. Mag.* in *Spirit Publ. Yrnl.* (1799) II. 322 What hath been already so disertly and irrefragably urged by that learned man.

**Dises** (e, obs. ff. DECREASE, DESEASE.

**Disespoir**, etc. : see DESPESPAIR, etc.

† **Disesponse**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f.* DIS- 6 + ESPOUSE *v.*] *trans.* To undo the espousal or betrothal of.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IX. 17 Not less but more Heroic then the . . rage Of Turnus for Lavinia disespos'd.

**Disestablish** (disestæblif), *v.* [*f.* DIS- 6 + ESTABLISH *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of the character of being established; to annul the establishment of. *a. gen.* To undo the position of anything instituted, settled, or fixed by authority or general acceptance; to depose.

1598 FLORIO *Disconfermare*, to vnconferre, to disestablish. 1794 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XIV. 248 Labouring to disestablish those Platonic opinions. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 16 June 1/1 He has disestablished Money-bags as the arbiter of elections.

*b. spec.* To deprive (a church) of especial State connexion and support; to remove from the position of being the national or state church : cf. ESTABLISH *v.* 7.

1828 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. Ch.* (1839) 113 If religion be injured by the national establishment of the church, it must forthwith and at whatever hazard be disestablished. 1868 BRIGHT *Sp. Ireland* 1 Apr., You may be asked to disestablish their Church. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 116 The designs imputed to the newly reformed parliament of dis-establishing the Anglican Church.

Hence **Disestablished** (-æblif), **Disesta'blish-** *ing ppl. adjs.*

1869 *Daily News* 2 July, The disestablished Bishops [of the Irish Church]. 1891 *Spectator* 17 Jan., He should take the wind out of the sails of the disestablishing party.

**Disesta'blisher**. [*f.* prec. vb. + -ER 1.] One who disestablishes; an advocate of (Church) dis-establishment.

1869 *Daily News* 2 July, The disestablishers of the Irish Church. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Sept. 371 Mr. Chamberlain poses before the Glaswegians as a disestablisher.

**Disesta'blishment**. [*f.* as prec. + -MENT.] The act of disestablishing. *a. gen.*

1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 264 From the establishment of Christianity under Constantine, to the beginnings of its disestablishment under Pope Leo X. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Feb. 6/1 The position of the railways would justify the dis-establishment of a railway guarantee fund.

*b. spec.* The withdrawal of especial State patronage and control from a church.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* IX. 305/1 When the disestablishment grows nearer, the Church will cease to be recruited from the ranks of intelligence and education. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 24 Oct. 5/1 They believe that religion, and justice, and citizenship would gain by Disestablishment.

Hence **Disesta'blishmentarian**, an adherent of disestablishment (also *attrib.* or *adj.*).

1885 *Times* 4 Dec. 3/4, I have just recorded my vote against the disestablishmentarian. 1885 *Guardian* 2 Dec. 1815/1 The 480 Disestablishmentarian candidates have considerably dwindled through explanations and rejections.

**Disesteem** (disestē'm), *sb.* [*f.* DIS- 9 + ESTEEM *sb.* : cf. next, and obs. *F. desestime* (Godef.), *It. disestimio* (Florio).] The action of disesteeming, or position of being disesteemed; want of esteem; low estimation or regard.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 66 The Turkes, a nation equally instructed to the esteeme of armes, and disesteeme of letters. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* I. Wks. (1851) 1 Disesteem and contempt of the public affairs. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* Pref. (1721) I. 76 Pastorals are fallen into Disesteem. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed. Will.* IV. i. 195 Their Worthiness of Esteem or Disesteem, Praise or Dispraise. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 91 Whatever tends to bring a man in power into 'disesteem'. 1884 PENNINGTON *Wyclif* II. 32 The prevailing disesteem in which the Scriptures were held.

**Disesteem**, *v.* [*f.* DIS- 6 + ESTEEM *v.* : perh. after *F. desestimer* (16th c.), *It. disestimare*.]

1. *trans.* To regard with the reverse of esteem; to hold in low estimation, regard lightly, think little (or nothing) of, slight, despise.

1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* Ded., Ourselves, whose error ever is Strange notes to like, and disesteem our own. 1629 LYNDE *Via tuta* 105 The authority of Prelates would be disesteemed. 1735 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 208 Nor will he at all disesteem the precious pearl, for the meanness of the shell. 1868 HELPS *Reinhold* (1876) 262 Thinking that he had somehow or other offended Ellesmere, or was greatly disesteemed by him.

† *b.* To take away the estimation of. *Obs. rare.*

1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Ep. to F. Selden* 40 What fables have you vex'd, what truth redeem'd, . . opinions disesteem'd, Impostures branded.

† *c. intr.* with *of* : To think little of, despise : = sense 1. *Obs. rare.*

1650 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 432 They that are apt to reject, and disesteem of all Scriptural counsel. 1675 BROOKS *Gold. Key Wks.* 1867 V. 338 The reason why they so much disesteemed of Christ.

† 2. with *subord. clause* : Not to think or suppose; to think or believe otherwise than. (Cf. ESTEEM *v.* 5 c.) *Obs. rare.*

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. iii. 89 We have just reason to deny and disesteem this imaginary Eternity can belong at least to the sublunary world.

Hence **Disesteem'ed ppl. a.**, -*ing vbl. sb.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iii. § 3 (1873) 20 The disesteeming of those employments wherein youth is conversant. 1618 *Hist. P. Warbeck* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 80 Heroick commiseration of a disesteemed prince. 1659 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* I. xxxiv. 242 The undervaluing and disesteeming of all things in this life. 1860 ELLICOTT *Life Our Lord* II. 47 A rude and lone village . . Nazareth the disesteemed.

**Disesteemer**. [*f.* prec. + -ER 1.] One who disesteems; a despiser.

1611 COTGR., *Mesprisieur*, a disesteemer, contemner. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. iv. (1662) 37, I the unworthy Dis-

esteemer of thy Blood, and sligher of thy Love! 1674 BOYLE *Excell. Theol.* II. v. 231 It would extremely trouble me to see you a disesteemer of those Divine things.

Hence † **Disesteemeress**, a female disesteemer.

1611 COTGR., *Despriseresse*, a disesteemeress, despiseress.

† **Disestimation** (disestim'zē-shn). *Obs.* [*f.* DIS- 9 + ESTIMATION, after *disesteem* : cf. Sp. *desestimacion*, *It. disestimazione*, -*atione* (Florio).]

The action of disesteeming; the condition of being disesteemed; disrepute; = **DISESTEEM** *sb.*

1619 DENISON *Heav. Bang.* 166 Frequent receiving may cause a disestimation of the Sacrament. 1626 T. H. CAUSSIN's *Holy Cr.* 37 To rayse vice . . and put vertue in disestimation. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 221 Contempt or disestimation.

† **Disexercise**, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6.]

*trans.* To put out of exercise, cease to exercise.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 34 It will be primely to the discouragement of all learning, and the stop of Truth . . by the disexercising and blunting our abilities.

† **Disfair**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f.* DIS- 8 + FAIR *a.*] *trans.* To deprive of fairness or beauty.

1657-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* L. xxxvi. 118 Even the body is disfair'd.

**Disfaith** (disfē'f). [*f.* DIS- 9 + FAITH.] *a.*

Want of faith; distrust, disbelief. *b.* Unfaithfulness.

1870 KINGSLEY in *Life & Lett.* (1878) II. 340 Having a firm dis-faith in most English commentators. 1881 *Man's Mistake* III. viii. 127 Her righteous anger against what she believed to be dis-faith on Keith Morison's part.

† **Disfaithful**, *a. Obs. rare* -*o*. [DIS- 10.] Unfaithful, faithless, false.

1530 PALSGR. 305/2 Begylefull, disfaithfull, cautelleux. **Disfame** (disfē'm), *sb. rare.* [*f.* DIS- 9 + FAME. In early use a. OF. *des-*, *disfame*, var. of *def-*, *diffame* : see DIFFAME, DEFAME.] The op-

posite of fame; disrepute, reproach; defamation.

c 1450 *Play Sacram.* 791 Now þe hast put me from duresse & dysfame. 1620 WILKINSON *Cornet's & Sherifes* 11 If three men go together to make a disfame. 1859 TENNYSON *Mertlin* 463 And what is Fame in life but half-disfame, And counter-changed with darkness?

† **Disfame**, *v. Obs.* [*a.* OF. *des-*, *disfamer*, var. of *def-*, *diffamer* : see DEFAME.] *trans.* To deprive of fame or honour; to bring into reproach or disrepute; to defame.

a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Li vij b, Great peril it is for the honourable, to be with them that be disfamed. 1550 J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald* § 1 (1877) 55 Perceyngne the frenche heralde . . in all thynges disfamyng this most noble realm.

† **Disfancy**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f.* DIS- 6 + FANCY.] *trans.* The reverse of to fancy; to regard with disfavour; to dislike.

1657 HAMMOND *Pastor's Motto* Wks. 1684 IV. 545 Orthodox and heretical . . are titles, that every man will apply as he lists, the one to himself and his adherents, the other to all others that he disfancies.

**Disfashion** (disfæ'shən), *v.* [*f.* DIS- 6 + FASHION *v.* : cf. obs. *F. desfaconner* to beat down, destroy, (14th c. in Godef.).] *trans.* To mar or undo the fashion or shape of, to disfigure. (See FASHION *v.*)

a 1535 *More Wks.* 99 (R.) Glotony . . disfigureth the face . . disfashioneth the body. a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Treat. Warres* lii. Poems (1633) 81 Their wealth, strength, glory growing from those hearts, Which, to their ends, they ruine and disfashion. 1881 CHR. ROSSETTI *Pageant*, etc. 156 Shame Itself may be a glory and a grace, Refashioning the sin-disfashioned face. 1885 MACKAIL *Aeneid* 146 Shapes of wolves . . whom with her potent herbs the deadly divine Circe had disfashioned.

**Disfavour**, -or (disfē'vər), *sb.* [*f.* DIS- 9 + FAVOUR *sb.*, prob. after obs. *F. desfavueur* 'disfavour' ; want or losse of favour' (Cotgr.) ; cf. *It. disfavore* 'a disfavour' (Florio), Sp. *desfavor*.]

1. The reverse or opposite of favour; unfavourable regard, dislike, discountenance, disapproval.

a 1533 L.D. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xix. (R.) Ye women . . with a littel disfavour ye recouer great hatred. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xix. 12 The kynges disfavour is like y<sup>e</sup> roaringe of a Lyon. 1611 SPEED *Hist. St. Brit.* vii. § 12. 395 Robert Gemeticensis . . spread the Curtaine of disfavour betwixt Goodwin and the King. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* 27 Not knowing how to please one of their fained gods without incurring the disfavour of another. 1789 BENTHAM *Def. Usury* Wks. 1843 III. 17 The disfavour which attends the cause of the money-lender in his competition with the borrower. 1863 LONGF. *Way-side Inn* II. *Theol. T.* viii. At the gate the poor were waiting . . Crown familiar with disfavour. 1868 M. PATTISON *Academ. Org.* v. 169 The name of 'professor' will never lose its disfavour until . . associated among us with the dignity of a life devoted to science.

† 2. An act or expression of dislike or ill will : the opposite of a favour. *Obs.*

1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) B, A thousand disfavors and a thousand woes. 1598 YONG *Diana* 277 When I . . had so many disfavors of ingratefull Diana. a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* lxxxiv. VI. 403, I never needed my mistresses frowns and disfavors to make her favours acceptable to me. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. (1843) 20/2 He might dispense favours and disfavors according to his own election.

3. The condition of being unfavourably regarded. Hence to be (live, etc.) in disfavour, to bring, come, fall, etc. into disfavour.

1581 PETTIE *Guasso's Civ. Com.* II. (1586) 53 Devising how to bring some Officer into the disfavour of his Prince. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvi. xl. 625 Hee was in disgrace and disfavour with Hanno. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840)



III 281 This earl lost the love of king Charles, living many years in his disfavour. 1669 *Perry's Diary* 7 Apr. Mr. Eden, who was in his mistress's disfavour ever since the other night that he came in thither fuddled. 1849 *Lewis Author in Matters Opin.* vi. § 11 (L.). The disfavour into which it [the government] may have fallen. 1858 *CARLYLE Fræd. Gt.* i. iii. xix. 259 The poor young Prince... had fallen into open disfavour.

4. In (the) disfavour of, to the disfavour of; to the disadvantage of, so as to be unfavourable to.

1500 *SWINBURNE Testaments* 125 The disposition is thereby void: and that in disfavour of the testator. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaglio* 99 He was not bound to obey, if it were in his disfavour. 1710 *STEELE Tatler* No. 211 ¶ 3 Acquaintance has been lost through a general prepossession in his Disfavour. 1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick.* xxiv. The first comparisons were drawn between us, always in my disfavour. 1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. 208 That actions of doubtful bearing should be construed to their disfavour.

† 5. Want of beauty; ill-favouredness, disfigurement. Obs. [Cf. DISFAVOUR v. 2, FAVOUR sb. 9.]

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Disfavour*... Disfigurement. Hence in BAILEY. 1755 *JOHNSON, Disfavour*... 3. Want of beauty. *Dict.*

**Disfavour, -or, v.** [f. DIS- 6 + FAVOUR v. : cf. the sb.; also It. *disfavorire*.]

1. *trans.* To regard or treat with the reverse of favour or good will; to discountenance; to treat with disapprobation.

1570 *BUCHANAN Admonition* Wks. (1892) 27 Y<sup>e</sup> King having... persavt his unfaythfull dealing evir disfavourit him. 1823 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* xxxvi. (Arb.) 72 The heau'ns them selves disfavour mine intent. 1669 *CLARENDON Ess. Tracts* (1727) 97 Persons who are like to disfavour our pretences. a 1745 *SWIFT* (J.), Might not those of... nearer access to her majesty receive her own commands, and be countenanced or disfavour'd according as they obey? 1881 *Times* 13 July 6/3 The railway company favours a town by giving preferential low rates, while the trade of another town is disfavour'd by having higher rates. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 130 He disfavour'd controversy.

† 2. To dislike. Obs. or dial. 1599 *SANDVY Europa Spec.* (1632) 175 Who it is thought doth disfavour them as much as his Father doted on them. 1740 *DYCHE & PARSON, Disfavour*, to dislike, to take a pique at, or bear a grudge to a person.

† 2. To mar the countenance or appearance of; to disfigure; to render ill-favoured. Obs.

1535 *COVERDALE Eccles.* xiv. 6 There is no thing worse, then when one disfavoureth himself. 1602 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 168 It scoureth away freckles and such flecks as disfavour the face. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 159 Their whole visages so disfigured and disfavour'd in a moment that their nearest friends... cannot know them.

Hence **Disfavoured** ppl. a. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Disfavorist*, disfavour'd, out of favour with. 1865 *ATHENÆUM* 23 Dec. 188/3 The unfavour'd, or rather disfavour'd, study of Sanscrit.

† **Disfavourable, a.** Obs. [f. DIS- 10 + FAVOURABLE, after *disfavour*. Cf. It. *disfavorevole*.] Unfavourable; adverse.

1561 *Stow Rich.* II an. 1377 (R.) And manie other valient personages, who being entr'd the sea tasted fortune disfavourable.

Hence † **Disfavourably adv.**, Obs., with disfavour; unfavourably, adversely.

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. iv. § 4 (R.) These occurrences, which look so adversely to our reasons, and so disfavourably to our nature. 1805 J. PYCHES in *Monthly Mag.* XXI. 386 Should it be disfavourably received, I shall support my disappointment with becoming resignation.

**Disfavourer, rare.** [f. DISFAVOUR v. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who disfavors.

a 1666 *BACON* (J.), Had it not been for four great disfavourers of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded.

**Disfavourite, sb. rare.** [f. DIS- 9 + FAVOURITE: cf. It. *disfavorito*.] One who is the opposite of a favourite; one regarded with disfavour.

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 555 Kings brooke not to be braued by Subjects, nor is it wisdome for disfavourites to doe it. 1884 *Daily News* 30 Oct. 5/1 He has his likes and dislikes, his favourites and his disfavourites (if we may use the word).

So † **Disfavourite v.** Obs. *trans.*, to depose from the position of a favourite, cast out of favour. 1624 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Invoc. Saints* 9 Aman that great Minion of the Persian Monarch, was disfavourit in a moment.

**Disfeat**, obs. var. **DEFEAT**.

**Disfeature** (disfī'tū), v. [f. DIS- 7 a or d + FEATURE sb. Cf. the parallel DEFEATURE, and OF. *defaiturer*.] *trans.* To mar the features of; to disfigure, deface. Hence **Disfeatured**, **Disfeaturing** ppl. adjs.; **Disfeurement**.

1659 *Lady Alimony* II. ii. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XIV. 291 For fear she should disfeature the comeliness of her body. 1813 *COLERIDGE Remorse* III. ii. The goodly face of Nature Hath one disfeaturing stain the less upon it. 1871 *PALGRAVE Lyr. Poems* 34 Through the streets they ran with flying hair, disfeaturing in their grief. 1879 J. TODDUNTER *Alceste* 57 The prey of pale disfeaturing death. 1884 H. S. HOLLAND *Good Friday Addr.* 77 The horror... of disfeatement, of defilement, of impotence, to one Who was Himself Life. 1886 *SIR F. H. DOYLE Remin.* 275, I should be sorry to hear that it [that country] had been entirely disfeatured.

**Disfellowship, sb.** [f. DIS- 9 + FELLOWSHIP sb.] Want of or exclusion from fellowship.

1608 S. HIRRON *Defence* III. 7 Kneeling at the Lords feast is a carriage of abasement and inferiority, and such importeth disfellowship with him. 1619 *DEMISON Heav. Bang.*

(1621) 323. 1882 A. MAHAN *Autobiog.* xi. 242 The spirit of exclusion and disfellowship.

**Disfellowship, v.** [DIS- 7 c.] *trans.* To exclude from fellowship (chiefly, religious communion); to excommunicate. (Now U.S.)

1849 *Mormon Regul. in Frontier* (Iowa) *Guard*, 28 Nov. (Bartlett), No person that has been disfellowshipped, or excommunicated from the church, will be allowed [etc.]. 1882 A. MAHAN *Autobiog.* ix. 170 In all directions we were openly disfellowshipped. 1882-3 *SCHAEFF Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 836 (Benj. Randall) was called to account for holding to an unlimited atonement and the freedom of the will, and was disfellowshipped. 1889 J. M. WHITON in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXXVI. 139 On the strength of a few sentences... the Calvinists of the last century disfellowshipped the Wesleyans.

**Disfen, v.** [f. DIS- 7 b + FEN sb.] *trans.* To deprive of the character of a fen; to make no longer fen-land.

1881 E. W. GOSSE in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 621 The high fens, of which the greater part have been 'disfenned' or stripped of peat, are found in Groningen, Friesland.

† **Disfertile, v.** Obs. [f. DIS- 8 + FERTILE a.] *trans.* To deprive of fertility; to make barren.

1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. Abraham 1347 A broad standing Pool... whose infectious breath Corrupts the Ayre, and Earth dis-fertileth.

**Disfever, v.** [f. DIS- 7 a + FEVER sb.] *trans.* To free from fever; to calm.

1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* xiv. (1892) 206 He stood... disfevered by the limpid liquid tumult, inspirited by the glancing volumes of a force that knows no abatement.

† **Disfigurato, a.** Obs. In 4 -at. [ad. med. L. *disfiguratus* (or It. *disfigurato*), pa. pple. of *disfigurare*: see DISFIGURE v.] Disfigured, deformed, mishapen.

c 1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Fables* 222 Disfigurat [MS. Cambr. Ff. i. 6 (14.)] disfigured] was she, I nyl nat lye.

**Disfiguration** (disfigū'atjən), n. [n. of action from DISFIGURE: see -ATION. Cf. DEFIGURATION and OF. *disfiguration*.] = DISFIGUREMENT.

1653 *GAUDEN Hierasp.* 237 We shall easily see the face of the holy Ministry... restored, without any Disfiguration or Essential change. a 1732 *SHAPTESS Miscell.* II. iii. (Seager) Prostrations, disfigurations, wry faces, beggarly tones. 1800 *Med. Jur.* III. 101, I have seen no disfiguration of the skin from this variety of cow-pock. 1881 *JEFFERIES Wood Magic* II. vii. 195 The prince, full of ambition... submitted to these disfigurations.

**Disfigurative, a.** rare. [f. DISFIGURE v. + -ATIVE.] Having a disfiguring tendency.

1823 *Examiner* 452/a You perceive in his left eye a very strong disfigurative cast.

**Disfigure** (disfigū'ia), v. Also 5 dysfyger, -fygure, -fegoure, 5-6 disfygure, dysfygure, 6 disfygour, desfigure. [ad. OF. *disfigurer* (mod. F. *dé-* = Pr. and Sp. *disfigurar*, It. *disfigurare*, med.L. *disfigurare* in Laws of Lombards (Du Cange), a Common Romanic vb. f. L. *dis-* + *figura* figure, *figurare* to figure. See also DEFIGURE.]

1. *trans.* To mar the figure or appearance of, destroy the beauty of; to deform, deface.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* II. 174 (223) What lyst yow bus your self to disfigure. c 1386 — *Pard. Prol.* & T. 223 O dronke man, disfigured is thy face. a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 25 She had her nose croked, the whiche shent and dysfigured her visage. 1526-34 *TINDALE Matt.* vi. 16 They desfigure their faces, that they might be sene of men how they faste. 1590 *SHAKS. Com. Err.* v. i. 183 To scorch your face, and to disfigure you. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xl 521 Disfiguring not Gods likeness, but thir own. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* I. 195 The least smoke would disfigure the rich landscape. 1885 *FROUDE Chiefs of Dunboy* v. 55 His face... had been disfigured by a sabre cut.

b. *fig.* To mar or destroy the beauty or natural form of (something immaterial).

1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* (1836) I. III. iii. 168 The authentic actions of Arthur have been so disfigured by the additions of the minstrels. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 111 Their diction was disfigured by foreign idioms. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 433 Occasional acts of both craft and violence disfigure the whole of his career.

† c. To misrepresent injuriously. Obs.

a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 145 How ever some detractors disfigured him to his Prince, he never spake of him without reverence.

† 2. To alter the figure or appearance of; to disfigure. Obs.

1c 1370 *K. Robt. Cyicle* in *Halliwell Nuge* Poet. 55 No man myght hym not knowe, He was so dysfygerde in a throwe. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2046 *Ariadne*, And me so wel disfigure... That... ther shal no man me knowe. c 1450 *Mervin* 74 May this be true, that oo man may hym-self thus disfigure? 1594 *BLUNDEVILLE Exerc.* VIII. (ed. 7) 757 The crookedness of the Meridians, which... do so much disfigure... the true shape of the Regions, as they can scant be known. 1665 *HOOKER Microgr.* 217 The Sun and Moon neer the Horizon, are disfigur'd. 1713 *ADDISON Calo* IV. ii, Disfigur'd in a vile Numidian dress, and for a worthless woman.

† 3. The technical expression for: To carve (a peacock). Obs.

c 1470 in *Horr. Shepe & G.* etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 33 A crane displayd A pecock disfigured A curlew unoynted. 1513 *Bk. Kervyn* A jn in *Babes Bk.* 265 Disfigure that peacock. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), Disfigure that Peacock, i.e. Cut it up, a Term us'd in Carving at Table.

† 4. *intr.* To lose its figure, become mishapen.

a 1618 *SYLVESTER Quadrains of Pibrac* xxxix, The right Cube's Figure... Whose quadrat flatnesse never doth disfigure.

Hence **Disfiguring** ppl. sb. and ppl. a.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 271 Without any great disfiguring of the body. a 1631 *DONNE in Select.* (1840) 161 In our fastings, there are disfiguring. 1648 *BOYLE Seraph. Love* (1660) 3 By indistinct or disfiguring considerations. 1775 *HAM. MORE Let.* in W. Roberts *Mem.* (1834) I. 52 Small-pox... cannot be a more disfiguring disease than the present mode of dressing. 1895 *ATHENÆUM* 27 Apr. 537/3 The most disfiguring blemish is the way in which names are rendered.

† **Disfigure, sb.** Obs. [f. prec. vb.] Disfigurement.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's T.* 104 He [Midas] preyde hire that to no creature She sholde tellen of his disfigure. 1590 *Humble Motion with Submission* 25 No small disfigure vnto Christs church. 1697 *R. PEIRCE Bath Mem.* I. vii. 181 It was no small Disfigure to him.

**Disfigured** (disfigū'id), ppl. a. [f. DISFIGURE v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Defaced, disfigured, etc.; see the vb. Hence **Disfiguredness**.

14... [see DISFIGURATE]. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus* s. v. *Pravitas*, Notable deformities in disfigured partes of the body. *Ibid.* Deformitie and disfigurenesse or crookednesse. 1598 *FLORIO, Sfigurato*, formelesse, shapelesse, disfigured. 1825 *SOUTHEY Tale of Paraguay* II. 27 Strangely disfigured truths.

**Disfigurement**. [f. DISFIGURE v. + -MENT: cf. OF. *deffigUREMENT*, later *défigurement* (Cotgr.).]

1. The action of disfiguring; the fact or condition of being disfigured; defacement, deformity.

1634 *MILTON Comus* 74 And they... Not once perceive their foul disfigurement. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 49 The Carmelite church is not cieled, the rafters... being quite uncovered; but this disfigurement is abundantly compensated by the beauty and splendor of it in other parts. 1807-16 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* 359 The disease creates both great irritation and disfigurement. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Irish Cath. Mixed Ess.* 115 Their vain disfigurements of the Christian Religion.

2. Something that disfigures (by its presence or addition); a deformity, defacement, blemish.

1641 *MILTON Ch. Cont.* vi. (1851) 129 The scaffolding... would be but a troublesome disfigurement, so soone as the building was finisht. 1752 *HUME Ess.* xx. (R.), Pointed similes, and epigrammatic turns, especially when they recur too frequently, are a disfigurement rather than any embellishment of discourse. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal.* iii. (1858) 179 This mass of rock must always have been an essential feature or a strange disfigurement of the Temple area. 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 175 A dial is not necessarily a disfigurement to a tower.

**Disfigurer**. [f. as prec. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which disfigures.

1775 *HAM. MORE Let.* in W. Roberts *Mem.* (1834) I. 51, I have just escaped from one of the most fashionable disfigurers, and though I charged him to dress me with the greatest simplicity, I absolutely blush at myself. 1823 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* CII. 542 Some disfigurer of history. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 120 A defacer and disfigurer of moral treasures which were once in better keeping.

† **Disfinger, v.** Obs. [f. DIS- 7 c + FINGER sb.] *trans.* To let out of the fingers; to part with. a 1652 *BROME Convent Gard.* III. Wks. 1873 II. 36 Never to look for money again, once disfinger'd.

† **Disfit, v.** Obs. [f. DIS- 6 or 8 + FIT v. or a.] *trans.* To render unfit; to unfit.

1669 *PH. HENRY Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 218 His Age disfitting him for service. a 1714 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) I. 107 It disfits you for communion with God. *Ibid.* I. 400 By their intemperance... [they] disfit themselves for the service of God.

**Disflesh, v.** [f. DIS- 7 a + FLESH sb.] *trans.* a. To deprive of flesh. b. To free from the flesh, disembody.

1620 *SHELTON Quix.* IV. xxv. 201 The best is not to run, that the lean strain not himself, nor the fat man disflesh himself. 1865 *SWINBURNE Atalanta* 17 As one on earth disfleshed and disallied from breath or blood corruptible.

† **Disflourish, v.** Obs. [f. DIS- 6 + FLOURISH v.] *intr.* To wither, fade away.

1640 O. SEDGWICK *Christie Counsell* to His hand may shrivel and disflourish.

**Disflower, v.** [f. DIS- 7 a + FLOWER sb. Cf. *deflower*.] *trans.* a. To deprive or strip of flowers. b. To ruin or destroy as a flower. Hence **Disflowered** ppl. a.

1606 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. II. *Trophies* 1238 Our dis-flowered Trees, our Fields Hail-torn. a 1618 — *Selfe-civil War* 165 A fruitless Fruit, a dry dis-flowered Flower. 1822 *Idler* Feb. 30 What tree... Of its beauty then dis-flowered.

**Disfoliated**: see DIS- 7 a.

**Disforest** (disfōrest), v. Also 7 disforrest. [ad. OF. *desforrester*, f. *des-* = DIS- 4 + FOREST. Cf. the synonymous DEFOREST, DE-AFFOREST, DIS-AFFOREST, med.L. *deafforestare*, *disafforestare*.]

1. *trans.* = DISAFFOREST 1.

1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 208 Yf any wood other than y<sup>e</sup> lordis wood... be aforested, to y<sup>e</sup> hurte of hym of whom y<sup>e</sup> wood were, it shalbe disforested. 1542-3 *Act* 34-5 *Hen. VIII.* c. 21 Disparke, disforested or destroyed. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xix. 60 [He] disforested the great Field of Wichwood, which King Edward his Brother had inclosed for his game. 1726 *AYLIFFE Parergon* 217 (L.) The Archbishop of Dublin was fined three hundred marks for disforesting a forest belonging to his archbishoprick. 1860 *TROLLOPE Framley* P. i. 27 The forest will be disforested.

b. *fig.* 1624 Bp. HALL *Peace-maker* Wks. (1695) 537 The great King of Heauen will disforest that peece of the World which



hee calls his Church, and put it to tillage. 1829 SOUTHEY *Sir T. More* II. 338 My old haunts as a book-hunter in the metropolis were disforested, to make room for the improvements between Westminster and Oxford Road.

2. To clear of forests or trees.

a 1668 DAVENANT *Anglesey Wks.* (1673) 288 Or did her voice . . . Make all the Trees dance after her, And so your Woods disforested? 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 180 The destroying axe . . . accompanied the sword . . . till the island became almost disforested. 1876 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla* L. II. 275 These bush-burnings have . . . disforested the land.

Hence **Disforestation** *vbl. sb.*; **Disforestation**.

1673-8 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 167 The allowance of what disforestation had heretofore been made was earnestly urged. 1862 Q. Rev. Apr. 289 Before the disforestation of Cranborne Chase. 1870 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* iv. 70 Palestine has become a parched and sterile land, on account of the disforestation of its mountains.

† **Disform**, *a. Obs.* [Variant of **DIFFORM** *a.*] Not in conformity: the opposite of **CONFORM** *a.*

1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 171 The . . . rule of all humane actions . . . is the mind and end of the doer, either conform or disform to the holy revealed will of God.

¶ In this and the following words *disf-* (*disf-*) is probably sometimes a misprint for *diff-*.

**Disform** (*disf'orm*), *v. rare.* [f. **DIS-** + **FORM** *v.*: cf. the earlier parallel formations **DIFFORM**, **DEFORM**, of Romanic origin.]

† 1. *trans.* To mar the form, character, or condition of; to deform, disfigure, deface. *Obs.*

1527 *Lydgate's Bochas* vii. (1554) 171 b, We be disfourmed [MS. *Harl.* 1766, lf. 175 b, *dyfformyd*] in certeyn. 1557 *FARNELL Barclay's Jugurth* 11 b, Now disfourmed by miserable calamite, poore, and needy. 1623 *Tr. Favine's Theat. Hon.* iii. ii. 334 Disfourmed by abuse and Simonie. 1658 A. Fox *Writ's Surg.* iii. xviii. 279 The blister . . . maketh still the wound disfourmed, so that it groweth brown.

2. To change or alter the form of, put out of shape. *b. intr.* (for *refl.*) To lose or alter its form or arrangement. *rare.*

1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* viii. (1870) 304 They seem to form, disform, and re-form before us, like the squares of coloured glass in the kaleidoscope. 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar. 326/1 A . . . verb *ekrúōw*, to disform or disform, and a . . . substantive, *ekrúōma*, disformation or alteration.

† **Disformate**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *disformat-us*, pa. pple. of *disformare* (for cl. L. *dē-formāre*): cf. *It. disformare*, OF. *desformé* deformed.] Deformed, disfigured.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 219 a/2 It is better for me to walke . . . bare hede and all dysformate.

**Disformation**, *rare.* [n. of action from **DISFORM** *v.* 2.] Alteration of shape, deformation. 1890 [see **DISFORM** *v.* 2.]

† **Disformed**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [f. **DISFORM** *v.*, or OF. *desformé* + **-ED.**] *a.* Deformed, misshapen. *b.* Of different form: = **DIFFORMED**.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Disforme*, disformed (Minshew (1623) deformed), disagreeing in shape, *Deformis*. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* (1645) I. 405 Another childe . . . borne disformed, in such sort as Devils are painted.

† **Disformity**, *Obs. rare.* [Variant of **DIFFORMITY**: cf. **DISFORM** *a.* = **DEFORMITY** (quot. 1494). *b.* Want of conformity: = **DIFFORMITY**.

1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vi. clix. 149 [They] chace rather to dye than to lyue in pryson with y<sup>e</sup> dysformyte. 1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 21 b, The bones of Orestes . . . being measured, were 7 cubits long . . . and yet this is no great dysformity in respect of that which followeth.

† **Disfortune**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. OF. *desfortune*, f. *des-*, **DIS-** 4 + *fortune* FORTUNE.] Adverse fortune, misfortune.

a 1529 SKELTON *Bk. 3 Foles*, These enuius neuer laughe but . . . at the disfortune of some body. 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) N iv, Wyse men unto their ennemis oughte to keape their disfortunes cloase. 1592 BACON *Confer. Pleasure* (1870) 5 A . . . grieve w<sup>th</sup> ariseth . . . of . . . y<sup>e</sup> access of a disfortune.

† **Disframe**, *v. Obs.* [f. **DIS-** 6 + **FRAME** *v.*] *trans.* To destroy the frame, form, or system of; to undo the framing of, put out of order, derange.

c 1629 LAYTON *Syons Plea* Ep. Ded., Our disframed and destempered State, from Head to Foote is all but one sore. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* 314, I, the work of thine own hands, but wholly disframed by mine own corruptions.

**Disfranchise** (*disfrant'fiz*, -*iz*), *v.* Also 5-6 **disfrann-**. [f. **DIS-** 6 + **FRANCHISE** *v.*: probably representing an AF. *des-*, *disfranchir*, -*franchiser*, f. *des-*, **DIS-** 4 + *franchir*, *franchiss-*, and *franchiser*. Cf. the synonymous **DISFRANCHISE**. For pronunciation see note to **ENFRANCHISE**.] *trans.* To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen of a borough, city, or country, or of some franchise previously enjoyed.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 375 How a citizen shalle be disfranchised. 1535 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 132 He . . . shalbe dysfranchised opynly at Carfox. 1542 *Fabyan's Chron.* vii. 695 In y<sup>e</sup> sayd mayrs tyme, Sir Wylliam Fitz-William [was] disfranchysed, because he wolde not be shyryfte. 1638 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 126 Hath . . . beene disfranchised of his freedome of the same towne. 1673 BAXTER *Let. in Answ. Dodwell* 86 An Emperor might . . . depose all the Bishops by disfranchising the Cities. 1705 BLACKSTONE *Comm. I.* 484 Any particular member may be disfranchised, or lose his place in the corporation, by acting contrary to the laws of the society, or the laws of the land. 1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art.* 29 They are no more to consider themselves therefore disfranchised from their native land than the sailors of her fleets do.

*b. esp.* To deprive (a place, etc.) of the right of returning parliamentary or other representatives; to deprive (persons) of the right of voting in parliamentary, municipal, or other elections.

1702 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V. 241 The commons ordered a bill to be brought in to disfranchise that borough. 1772 JUNIUS *Let.* lxix. 361, I question the power . . . of the legislature to disfranchise a number of boroughs. 1841 SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 55 This system boldly shook off democracy; for the citizens at large were disfranchised. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* viii. 100 The decayed burghs were disfranchised, and their members given to the counties. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U.S.* I. xx. 548 The elective franchise was restored to the freemen whom the previous assembly had disfranchised.

*c. trans. and fig.* To deprive of or exclude from anything viewed as a privilege or right.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 498 We are not so mynded . . . as to seeke to disfranchise you of your froward, malapert sawcinesse. 1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* (1607) 311 A prince contemning the censures of the church, is to be disfranchised out of the church. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* I. xlv. Ded., Disfranchised of the Rights you have so wantonly and wickedly abused. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. xvi. 1. 567 Oracles which had once been inspired became after a time forsaken and disfranchised.

Hence **Disfranchised** *ppl. a.*, **Disfranchising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 378 Vpon payne of euerych of them of disfranchysynge. 1646 J. HALL *Hora Vac.* 13 Wise men are timerous in the disfranchising of their judgement. 1772 JUNIUS *Let.* lxix. 361 The disfranchising of boroughs . . . I consider as equivalent to robbing the parties of their freehold. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 166 The disfranchised agent challenged his disfranchiser. 1870 *Daily News* 28 Dec., The disfranchising effect of the cumulative vote.

**Disfranchisement** (*disfrant'izment*), [f. *prec.* + **-MENT**: cf. the parallel *franchisement*, *af-, enfranchisement*.] The action of disfranchising or fact of being disfranchised; deprivation of the privileges of a free citizen, especially of that of voting at the election of members of the legislature.

1623 COCKERAM, *Disfranchisement*, a taking away of ones freedome. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* 50 Such usurpations are the . . . disfranchisements of Freedome. 1766 SIR J. BURROW *Reports* I. 525 (Jod.) In Yates's case it is said there must be a custom, or a statute to warrant disfranchisement. 1825 SYD. SMITH *Sp. Wks.* 1859 II. 211/2 These very same politicians are now looking in an agony of terror at the disfranchisement of Corporations containing twenty or thirty persons, sold to their representatives. 1877 MRS. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* II. 33 The revenge taken . . . was no less than the complete disfranchisement of the Florentine nobility.

**Disfranchiser**, [f. **DISFRANCHISE** *v.* + **-ER** 1.] One who or that which disfranchises.

1861 *Working Men's Coll. Mag.* III. 46 Improvvidence and intemperance . . . are the wholesale disfranchisers of the great 'unrepresented' class. 1865 [see **DISFRANCHISED**].

† **Disfrange**, *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. **DIS-** 1 + *L. frangere* to break. (The *L.* compound was *disfringere*.)] *trans.* To break in pieces.

1778 ARTHUR *Prevail. Chr.* 254 Broken columns and disfranged marbles.

† **Disfrank**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. **DIS-** 7 c + *FRANK* *sb.* pig-sty, boar-stall.] *trans.* 'To set free from the frank, or place in which an animal was confined for feeding' (Nares).

1638 *Hist. Albino & Bellama* 131 (N.) Intending to disfrank an ore-growne boare.

† **Disfraught**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. **DIS-** 7 a + *FRAGHT* *sb.* cargo, load.] *trans.* To unload. 1599 NASH *Lenten Stuffs* (1871) 158 Having disfraughted and unloaded his luggage.

† **Disfrequent**, *v. Obs.* [f. **DIS-** 6 + **FREQUENT** *v.*] *trans.* To cease to frequent or attend.

1646 GAULE *Cases Cons.* 82 Note for long dis-frequenting and neglecting the Church. 1666 G. ALSOP *Maryland* (1869) 41 The Hogs . . . do disfrequent home more than the rest of Creatures that are look'd upon as tame.

Hence † **Disfrequent**, one who disuses.

1646 *Kingdoms Weekly Intelligence* 16 Mar. 453 The Disfrequenters of the Gowne shall put it on againe.

† **Disfriar**, *v. Obs.* [f. **DIS-** 7 b + **FRIAR**.] *trans.* To deprive of the order of a friar; *refl.* to divest oneself of friar's orders.

1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 22 Over great severitie would cause a great number to disfrier themselves. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. vi. (1647) 238 Many did quickly unne and disfrier themselves.

† **Disfriendship**, *Obs.* [f. **DIS-** 9 + **FRIENDSHIP**.] The opposite of friendship; unfriendliness, enmity, disaffection.

1493 *Sc. Acts Jas. IV.* (1597) § 40 Swa that it make na mair trouble nor disfriendship amongst the Kings lieges. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* III. 107 They pretended to haue no disfriendship with him. 1652 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentivoglio's Histor. Rel.* 41 They haue no occasion of friendship or disfriendship with the King of Polonia.

**Disfrock**, *v.* [f. **DIS-** + **FROCK** *sb.*: cf. OF. *des-, defroquer*, and **DEFROCK**.] *trans.* To deprive of the clerical garb, and hence of the clerical character; to unfrock. Hence **Disfrocked** *ppl. a.*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. i. (1872) 4 Disfrocked Chabot adjoines Heaven that at least we may 'haue done with Kings'. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 20 The continent was covered with disfrocked monks. 1879 H. JAMES *American* 309 If the abbd is disfrocked for his share in it.

**Disfulfil**, *v. nonce-wd.* [**DIS-** 6.] *trans.* To do the opposite of fulfilling; not to fulfil. Hence **Disfulfilment**.

1828 BENTHAM *Church of Eng.* 456 Should it [prophecy] be disfulfilled, then [etc.]. 1823 — *Not Paul* 285 His prophecy would have been disfulfilled; but . . . his purposes would have been fulfilled. *Ibid.*, The disfulfilment would indeed take place.

† **Disfulle**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. *desfeuille-r*, *deff-*, mod. F. *défeuille-r*, f. *des-*, **DIS-** + *feuille* leaf.] *trans.* To strip of leaves: = **DEFOIL** *v.* 1, **DEFOILATE** *v.*

c 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* II. 1652 And had þe treis dispulpet Of þare faire flouris and disfulzeit.

**Disfurnish**, *v.* [ad. OF. *desfourniss-*, extended stem of *desfournir*, also *deff-*, *défournir*, f. *des-*, **DIS-** 4 + *fournir* to FURNISH.] *trans.* To deprive or divest of that wherewith it is furnished; to strip of furniture or belongings; to render destitute (of).

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* II. vii. (1883) 75 When the emperor should be disfurnished of seruantes. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 183 He hath disfurnished them of their principal weapons. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* IV. I. 14 My riches, are these poore habiliments, Of which, if you should here disfurnish me, You take the sum and substance that I haue. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 249 Disfurnishing the Temple of the utensils. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* I. 222 The risk the University would run of being disfurnished of students. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 432 Her closet, her chamber, her cabinet, given up to me to disfurnish. 1887 LOWELL *Democr.* 203 The Indians showed a far greater natural predisposition for disfurnishing the outside of other people's heads than for furnishing the insides of their own.

Hence **Disfurnished** *ppl. a.*, **Disfurnishing** *vbl. sb.*

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Wks.* (1597) 204 Though his absence were unto hir a disfurnishing of eloquence. 1670 COTTON *Espernon* I. II. 46 To succour a weak, and disfurnish'd Prince, against an armed and prevailling Subject. 1799 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) I. 73, I seize a leisure minute, and a disfurnished room . . . to write to you. 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* vii. 270 The disfurnished earth was peopled anew.

**Disfurnishment**, [f. *prec.* + **-MENT**.] The action of disfurnishing, or fact of being disfurnished.

1603 BRETTON *Dign. or Ind. Man* 202 For his Disfurnishment of Defence, his Defenders are provided. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 28 [He] withdraws all cattle and provisions . . . for their owne store, and disfurnishment of the enemy. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Two Races of Men*, Thus, furnished by the very act of disfurnishment; getting rid of the cumbersome luggage of riches.

† **Disfurniture**, *Obs.* [f. **DIS-** 9 + **FURNITURE**.] The act of disfurnishing; removal, deprivation; disfurnishment.

1565 *Act 8 Elia*. c. 11 § 1 The Disfurniture of Service to be done to the Queen's Majesty. 1624 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. viii. § 3 (R.) We may . . . with much ease bear the disfurniture of such transitory moveables.

† **Disgager**, *v. Obs.* [a. 16th c. F. *desgager* 'to vngage, disengage' (Cotgr.), OF. *desguagier*, mod. F. *dégager*, f. *des-*, **DIS-** 4 + *gager* to engage, pledge, wager.] *trans.* To release from pledge or pawn; to set free, disengage.

1594 KYD *Cornelia* II. in Hazl. *Dodsley* V. 209 But when our soul the body hath disgag'd, It seeks the common passage of the dead. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 232 (R.) Those who had leuer lay to gage and pawn their goods . . . then to sell up all and disgage themselves at once.

† **Disgallant**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. **DIS-** 8 + *GALLANT* *a.*] *trans.* To strip or deprive of gallantry or courage; to discourage, dispirit.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* III. i, Sir, let not this discourtenance or disgallant you a whit. 1640 GLAPHORNE *Ladies Priuit.* I. Wks. (1874) II. 97, I would not have . . . the least Pimple in her countenance discompos'd, it does Disgallant a whole beauty.

† **Disgaol** (*disdʒə'l*), *v. Obs. rare.* [f. **DIS-** 7 b + *GAOL* *sb.*] *trans.* To divest of the character or nature of a gaol.

1647 DIGGES *Unlawf. Taking Arms* § 4. 160 He will contribute His utmost endeavours, that His owne Castles . . . may be disgaoled.

† **Disgarbage**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. **DIS-** 7 a + *GARBAGE*.] *trans.* To deprive of the entrails; to disembowel. Hence † **Disgarbaging** *vbl. sb.*

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* (N.), In winter time they are excellent, so they be fat and quickly roasted, without disgarbaging of them.

† **Disgarboil**, *v. Obs.* [f. **DIS-** 5 + *GARBOIL* taken in sense 'disbowel', perh. through confusion with *garbage*: cf. *prec.*] *trans.* To disbowel.

1566 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas.* (1575) II. Pref., Aristotimus disgaboyleth the intralles of Tyranny. 1599 Broughton's *Let.* III. 13 Which sacrifice you could neuer yet offer . . . till you . . . disgaboyle your selfe of those corrupt affectiōs.

**Disgarland** (*disgə'lənd*), *v.* [f. **DIS-** 7 a + *GARLAND* *sb.*] *trans.* To divest of a garland or garlands. Hence **Disgarlanding** *vbl. sb.*

1616 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Poems* Wks. (1711) 12 O Pan . . . Forsake thy pipe, a scepter take to thee, Thy locks disgarland, thou black Jove shall be. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* II. 315 Good progress was made to the disgarlanding of themselves thus far.

**Disgarnish** (*disgə'mif*), *v.* [a. OF. *desgarniss-*, extended stem of *desgarnir*, -*gnarnir* (11th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), mod. F. *dégarnir*, f. *des-*, **DES-** 4 + *garnir* to GARNISH.]



*trans.* To deprive of that which garnishes or furnishes; to strip of garnishment, disfigure, de-spoil.

c 1450 *Merlin* 291 Thei wolde not disgarnysh the londe of peple. 1481 *Caxton Myrr.* iii. xxi. 181 Synne . . is voyde and disgarnysht of all goodnes. 1530 *Palmer.* 519/1 This house is disgarnysht, me thyne, now he is gone. 1598 *Barret Theor. Warres* v. l. 148 Whosoeur is found disgarnysht of his Armes. 1649 *Drum.* of *Hawth. Hist. Jas. I.* Wks. (1711) 2 If it should fall forth, that this prince by usurpers and rebels were disgarnished of his own crown. 1633 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* ix. (1663) 247 The Scaffold was disgarnished of all the richest pieces about it. 1831 *Sir W. Napier Penins. War* xi. viii. (Rtdg.) II. 125 The front . . was . . disgarnished of troops. 1868 *Holme & Lee B. Godfrey* xxvi. 137 The small sleeping-closets . . had been disgarnished.

Hence **Disgarnished** ppl. a.; -ing vbl. sb.

1483 *Caxton G. de la Tour* A j, They ben yonge and lillil and disgarnysht of all wytte and reson. 1533 *Ld. Berners Froiss.* I. cccxxvi. 626 When they were come to this passage . . they founde it nat disgarnished. 1812 *Edin. Rev.* XX. 249 For the disgarnishing of idolatrous houses.

**Disgarrison, v.** *Obs. or arch.* [f. *Dis-* 7 a + *GARRISON* sb.] *trans.* To deprive of a garrison.

1594 J. DICKENSON *Aristas* (1878) 42 The . . discoverers of my desire, disgarrison my thoughts of wonted fancies. 1647 *Sir T. Fairfax Let.* in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 3, I have thought fit to give order to Major Markham to remove from Belvoir and to disgarrison the place. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon.* II. 258 When Winchester Castle was disgarrison'd, it was given to him. 1879 *Q. Rev.* No. 295. 171 Next year the castle was disgarrisoned.

**Disgavel** (disgə'vel), *v.* *Lauv.* [f. *Dis-* 7 a + *gavel* (GAVELKIND) sb.] *trans.* To relieve or exempt from the tenure of gavelkind. Hence

**Disgavelling** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1683 *Siderfin Rep.* I. 137 Les primer Statutes de Disgavelling come Wiats Stat. 15 H. 8. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* I. 6 Before the Time of the disgavelling Statute. 1767 *Blackstone Comm.* II. 85 By statute 31 Hen. VIII. c. 3, for disgavelling the lands of divers lords and gentlemen in the county of Kent, they are directed to be descendible for the future like other lands, which were never holden by service of socage. 1875 *Blackmore Alice Lorraine* I. xv. 151 The land had been disgavelled. 1881 *10th Cent. Aug.* 298 Notwithstanding the disgavelling of many estates . . the area subject to the operation of the law is still large.

**Disgenaral, Disgenius:** see *Dis-* 7 a, 9.

**Disgeneric, a.** [Dis- 10.] Of different genera: the opposite of *congeneric*.

In recent Dicts.

**Disgest, -gestion:** see *DIGEST, DIGESTION.*

**Disgentilize, v.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *Dis-* 6 + *GENTILIZE* v.] *trans.* To deprive of gentle rank.

1681 *Court & T. Jas. I* (1849) II. 242 Some say he shall . . be quite disgentilized and disgentilised for ever.

**Disgibelline, v.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [Dis- 7 b.] *trans.* To distinguish, as a Gueph from a Ghibelline.

1672 *Marvell Reh. Transp.* I. 299 In their conversation they thought fit to take some more license the better to disgibeline themselves from the Puritans.

**Disgib v.** see *Dis-* 7 a.

**Disgird, v.** *Obs.* [f. *Dis-* 6 + *GIRD* v.] *trans.* To strip of that which girds; to ungird.

1610 *Holland Camden's Brit.* I. 780 Afterwards disgirded of his militarie Belt.

**Disguise, etc., obs. form of DISGUISE, etc.**

**Disglorify, v.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *Dis-* 6 + *GLORIFY* v.] *trans.* To deprive of glory; to treat with dishonour.

1577 *Dee Relat. Spir.* I. (1659) 64 Angels . . in state disgloiried and drent in confusion. 1671 *Milton Samson* 442 Disgloiried, blasphem'd and had in scorn.

**Disglory, v.** *Obs.* [f. *Dis-* 9 + *GLORY* sb.] The opposite of glory: dishonour.

1547-64 *Baldwin Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) II. ii, What greater ground of disglory? What greater occasion of dishonour? 1577 *Northbrooke Dicing* (1843) 20 How can you say that you are gathered together in Christes name, when you doe all things to the disglorie thereof.

**Disglose, v.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *Dis-* 5 + *glose*, *GLOSE* v.] To beguile or deceive thoroughly.

1505 *Darius* (1860) 23 Surely my eyes do dysglose If yonder I do not see hym commynge.

**Disgloss, v.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *Dis-* 7 a + *GLOSS* sb.] *trans.* To deprive of gloss or sheen.

1552 *Phaer Aeneid.* ix. Dd j, Stones with bumpes his plates disgloss.

**Disglut, v.** *rare.* [f. *Dis-* 6 + *GLUT* v.] *trans.* To empty of its contents.

1800 *Hurd's Far. Village* 100 The sportsman's tube, disglutted o'er the lake, Pours a long echo.

**Disglutinate, v.** *rare.* [f. *Dis-* 6 + *GLUTINATE* v.] *trans.* To unglue, DEGLUTINATE.

1870 C. J. SMITH *Syn. & Antonyms*, Agglutinate, Antonym . . Resolve, Disglutinate.

**Disgodd, ppl. a.** *rare.* [f. *Dis-* 7 + *GOD* + -ED.] Deprived of godhead or divinity; ungod-like.

1877 *Blackie Wise Men* 36 Leaving For the bright smile that warms the face o' the world A bald, disgodd, lightless, loveless grey!

**Disgolf, obs. form of DISGULF v.**

**Disgoud:** see *Dis-* 8.

[Disgore, spurious word in Ash, etc.: see *Dis-* GORGE 3.]

VOL. III.

**Disgorge** (disgɔːdʒ), *v.* [ad. OF. *desgorger* (mod. F. *degorgier*, whence *DEGORGE*), f. *des-*, *Dis-* 4 + *gorge* throat, *GORGE*: cf. It. (*dis*)*gorgiare*.]

1. *trans.* To eject or throw out from, or as from, the gorge or throat; to vomit forth (what has been swallowed).

c 1477 *Caxton Jason* 75 The which thre bestes so dredefull disgorged and caste out fyre of their throtes. 1601 *Holland Pliny* I. 307 [Rats] swallow . . them whole downe the gullet, and afterwards straine and struggle . . untill they disgorge againe the feathers and bones that were in their bellies. 1677 *Ottway Cheats of Scapin* II. i, How easily a Miser swallows a load, and how difficultly he disgorges a grain. 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* (1776) VII. 311 The leech . . disgorges the blood it has swallowed, and it is then kept for repeated application. 1873 *Miss Thackeray Old Kensington* II, Jonah's whale swallowed and disgorged him night after night.

b. *fig.* To discharge as if from a mouth; to empty forth; esp. to give up what has been wrongfully appropriated.

a 1529 *Skelton Truth & Information* (R.) But woo to such informers . . That . . Disgorgith theyr veneme. 1827 *Turberv. Frag. T.* (1837) 228 Disgorge thy care, abandon feare. 1866 *Shaks. Tr. & Cr. Prol.* 12 The deepe-drawing Barke do there disgorge Their warlike frantage. 1776 *Gibson Decl. & F. I.* iv. 84 The dens of the amphitheatre disgorged at once a hundred lions. 1808 *Wellington in Gurw. Desp.* IV. 121 Some mode . . to make the French Generals disgorge the church plate which they have stolen. 1835 *Prescott Philip II* I. ii. iii. 173 It was . . time that the prisons should disgorge their superfluous victims. 1882 J. TAYLOR *Sc. Covenanters* (Cassell) 153 The grandson . . was compelled to disgorge the property of which the General had plundered the Covenanters.

c. *absol.*

1608 *Armin Nest Ninn.* 7 The World, ready to disgorge at so homely a present. 1638 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* (ed. 2) 223 After I had disgorg'd abundantly, I fell into a sound sleepe. 1667 *Milton P.* L. xlii. 158 The river Nile . . disgorging at seven mouths Into the Sea. 1794 *Sullivan View Nat.* II. i. yij, Caverns full of water . . disgorging upon the earth. 1868 *Milman St. Paul's* 351 At the Restoration he was forced to disgorge.

2. *trans.* To discharge or empty (the stomach, mouth, breast, etc.).

c 1529 *Marlowe Massacre Paris* III. ii, Then come, proud Guise, and here disgorge thy breast. 1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* I. iii. 97 So, so, (thou common Dogge) didst thou disgorge Thy glutton-bosome of the Royall Richard. 1637 *Heywood Dial.* I. Wks. 1874 VI. 100 Their stomachs some disgorg'd. 1861 *Hulme tr. Moquin-Tandon* II. iii. iv. 146 It was the custom to throw away all leeches which had been used; they are now disgorged, and preserved for a future occasion.

b. *refl.* To empty or discharge oneself.

1607 *J. King Serm.* 27 Now, They . . want but meanes and matter wherein to disgord themselves. c 1645 *Howell Lett.* (1660) I. 9 The sea . . meeting . . rivers that descend from Germany to disgorge themselves into him. 1679 *Establ. Test* 24 If the Spirit moves, he can disgorge himself against the Priests of Baal, the Hirelings. 1712 *Addison Spect.* No. 309 p. 15 The four Rivers which disgorge themselves into the Sea of Fire. 1868 *Hawthorne Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) I. 231 Several vessels were disgorging themselves.

3. *Farriery.* To dissipate an engorgement or congestion [cf. F. *degorgier* in same sense]. *Obs.*

1727 *Bailey vol. II.*, *Disgorge* [with Farriers] is to discuss or disperse an Inflammation or swelling. 1737 [see *DEGORGE*]. 1753 *Chambers Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., If a horse's legs are gorged or swelled, we say he must be walked out to disgorge them. 1775 *Ash mispr. Disgore*; whence in some mod. Dicts.]

Hence **Disgorged** ppl. a., **Disgorging** vbl. s.

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Disgorged*, disgorged. *Disgorgement*, a disgorging. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* VI. 255 Woolfull accidents, and superabounding disgorgings [floods]. 1681 N. RESBURY *Fam. Serm.* 9 As he had been a mighty devourer of Books, so his very disgorgings . . had generally more relish than the first cookery. 1822 F. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* xiv, The reluctant disgorgings of fat abbots and usurers.

**Disgorgement** (disgɔːdʒmənt), [f. prec. vb. + -MENT: cf. OF. *desgorgement* (1548 in *Hatzl. Darm.*)] The action of disgorging; a discharging as from the throat or stomach.

c 1477 *Caxton Jason* 115 b, The cloth of golde shone by the disgorgements of the water. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* I. 13 This River of Tyber . . made muster of his extravagant disgorgements. a 1656 *Br. Hall Rem. Wks.* (1660) 162 The . . presses are openly defiled with the most loathsome disgorgements of their wicked blasphemies. 1788 *Clarkson Impol. Slave Tr.* 55 There is a continual disgorgement of seamen from these vessels into the islands. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 146 The disgorgement of past plunder.

**Disgorger** (disgɔːdʒə), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which disgorges. *spec.* A device for extracting a gorged hook from the throat of a fish.

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iv. (1880) 129 A disgorger . . is a piece of metal or bone with a notch at the end. 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* I. v. iii. § 10. 337 Attempting, by means of the disgorger, to remove them while he is alive. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 62.

**Disgospel, v.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. *Dis-* 7 a + *GOSPEL* sb.] *trans.* To deprive of the gospel or of gospel character; to oust the gospel from practical life. Hence **Disgosselling** ppl. a.

1644 *Milton Apol. Serm.* xii. Wks. 1738 I. 133 Who possess huge Benefices for lazy Performances, great Promotions only for the execution of a cruel disgosselling Jurisdiction.

**Disgosselize, v.** *rare.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To deprive of or exclude from the gospel.

1888 S. G. OSBORNE in *Times* 6 Oct. 12/3 That tens of thousands . . are living disgosselized, so born and reared as to be of a race the gospel . . teachings cannot touch.

**Disgout, v.** *Obs. rare.* [f. *Dis-* 7 a + *GOUT* sb.] *trans.* To free or relieve from gout.

1611 *Florida Spottiar.* also to disgout. 1748 *Richardson Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VII. 286 Lord M. . . turning round and round . . his but just disgouted thumb.

**Disgovern, v.** *nonce-wd.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To leave ungoverned; to refrain from governing.

1878 H. WRIGHT *Mental Trav.* 78 The object of statesmanship at Nornunburgh is not to govern but to disgovern as much as possible.

**Disgown** (disgaʊn), *v.* [f. *Dis-* 7 a + *GOWN* sb.: cf. *disrobe*.] a. *trans.* To strip or deprive (any one) of his gown, *spec.* of a university or clerical gown, and thus of the degree or office which it symbolizes.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To throw off or relinquish one's gown.

a 1734 *North Exam.* (1740) 222 (D.) He disgowned and put on a sword. 1887 *Globe* 1 Oct. 2/4 [He] had been a clergyman, but had been disgowned for malpractices.

**Disgrace** (disgrɪs), *sb.* [a. F. *disgrace* 'a disgrace, an ill-fortune, defeature, mishap; also vncemelnesse, deformite, etc.' (Cotgr.), ad. It. *disgrazia* 'a disgrace, a mishap, a misfortune' (Florio), f. *Dis-* 4 + *grazia* Grace; cf. Sp. *disgracia* 'disgrace, misfortune, unpleasantness', med. L. *disgratia* (15th c. in *Du Cange*).]

1. The disfavour of one in a powerful or exalted position, with the withdrawal of honour, degradation, dishonour, or contumely, which accompanies it: †a. as exhibited by the personage who inflicts it (*obs.*); b. as incurred or experienced by the victim: the state of being out of favour and honour.

a. 1581 *Pettie Guazzo's Civ. Contr.* I. (1586) 28 b, Shee went about to bring into the disgrace of the Dutches all the Ladies of the Court. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Contestaggio* 12 Ambition and feare of the Kings disgrace were of such force, that the Nobles . . durst not open their mouths.

b. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* (1625) I. 142 The disgrace that quickly you shall sustaine. 1605 *Shaks. Macb.* III. vi. 23, I heare Macduffe lues in disgrace. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 267 The Spaniards offered him [Card. Mazarin] all kindness of favour in his disgrace. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* II. 160 The King . . had determined that the disgrace of the Hydes should be complete. *Mod.* The minister was living in retirement, being in disgrace at Court.

†c. A disfavour; a dishonour; an affront. *Obs.*

a 1586 *Sidney (J.)*, To such bondage he was . . tied by her whose disgraces to him were graced by her excellence. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guazzo's Civ. Contr.* IV. 206 b, With my unluckie sport I have gotten your disgraces. a 1626 *Bacon* (Webster 1864), The interchange continually of favours and disgraces. 1651 *Hobbes Govt. & Soc.* xv. § 18. 257 If it command somewhat to be . . done, which is not a disgrace to God directly, but from whence by reasoning disgraceful consequences may be derived. 1739 *Cibber Apol.* (1756) I. 296 Several little disgraces were put upon them.

2. The disfavour of Fortune (as a disposer of human affairs); adverse fortune, misfortune. *Obs.*

1590 *Greene Neuer too late* (1600) 2 Midst the riches of his face, Griefe decipherd high disgrace. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Contestaggio* 15 Sent his ambassadors to the said King, letting him understand of his disgrace. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* I. 1 No disgrace of Fortune ought to enloign us . . from the duty which we are bound to render unto God. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* IV. 143 That other looks like Nature in Disgrace.

†b. A misfortune. *Obs.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Fay. S. Sea* (1847) 173 With these disgraces upon them and the hand of God blessing . . us. 1627 *Lisander & Cal.* IV. 74, I shall always bless my disgraces which have wrought mee this felicity. 1748 *Smollett Rod. Rand.* (1780) I. 187 Notwithstanding the disgraces which had fallen to her share, she had not been so unlucky as many others.

3. Dishonour in general or public estimation; ignominy, shame.

1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* I. i. 133, I slew him not; but (to mine owne disgrace) Neglected my sworne duty in that case. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus Admir. Events* 54 If ever he saw him approach his wife, he would . . resist force by force . . to drive disgrace from his house. 1728 *Pope Dunc.* II. 175 A second effort brought but new disgrace. 1846 *Froude Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. xi. 467 The disgrace which the queen's conduct had brought upon her family. 1863 *Geo. Eliot Romola* II. xxiii, Tito shrank with shuddering dread from disgrace.

4. The expression of dishonour and reprobation; opprobrium, reproach, disparagement; an expression or term of reprobation. *Obs. or arch.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 86 When . . a word is either in praise or disgrace . . repeated. 1608 *Br. Hall Char. Vertues & V.* 102 If hee list not to give a verbal disgrace, yet hee shakes his head and smiles. 1617 - *Recoll. Treat.* 977 Every vice hath a title, and every vertue a disgrace. 1660 *Trial Regie.* 174 You spake . . against the King by way of disgrace against him and his family. 1676 *Hobbes Liad* III. 33 Then Hector him with words of great disgrace Reproved. 1855 *Tennyson Maud* II. i. 14 He . . Heap'd on her terms of disgrace.]

5. An occasion or cause of shame or dishonour; that which brings into dishonour.

1590 *Spenser F. Q.* I. i. 31 To all knighthood it is foule disgrace, That such a cursed creature lives so long a space. 1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* II. ii. 15 What a disgrace is it to me, to remember thy name? c 1710 *Baynard (J.)*, And is it not a foul disgrace, To lose the bolts of thy face? 1856 *Emerson Eng. Traits, Wealth* Wks. (Bohn) II. 69, I found the two disgraces . . are, first, disloyalty to Church and State, and, second, to be born poor, or to come to poverty.



1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 178 Is not the knowledge of words without ideas a disgrace to a man of sense?

† 6. Marring of the grace of anything; disfigurement. *Obs.*

1581 PETTIE *Gualtero's Civ. Conv.* iii. (1586) 126 To take away some wart, moale, spot, or such like disgrace coming by chance. 1598 *St. John's Coll. Agreem.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 251 The Chimneys . . shalbe taken down and Rayned in some other Convenient place without disgrace of the new court.

7. Want of grace. † a. of person: ill-favouredness (*obs.*); b. of mind: ungracious condition or character. *rare.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xii. 28 Their garments . . Being all rag'd and tatter'd, their disgraces Did much the more augment. 1861 T. WINTHROP *Cecil Dreeme* v. (1876) 75 Even a coat may be one of the outward signs by which we betray the grace or disgrace that is in us.

**Disgrace** (disgræ's), *v.* [a. F. *disgracier* (1552 in Hatz.-Darm.), ad. It. *disgraziare*, f. *disgrazia* (see *prec.*).] So Sp. *desgraciarse*.]

† 1. *trans.* To undo or mar the grace of; to deprive of (outward) grace; to disfigure. *Obs.*

1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. ciii. 16 Like the flower . . Whose glosse and beauty stormy winds do utterly disgrace. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* 14 Rude and vnelearned speche defaceth and disgraceth a very good matter. 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Facious* I. v. 69 The woman had her nose cut off, wherwith . . the whole beautie of her face was disgraced. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husband* II. (1586) 115 b. His paunch shal the lesse appeer, which both disgraceth him and burdenth him. 1709 POPE *Ess. Crit.* 24 The slightest sketch . . Is by ill-colouring but the more disgrac'd. 1781 COWPER *Convers.* 51 Withered stumps disgrace the sylvan scene.

† 2. To put to shame, put out of countenance by eclipsing. *Obs.*

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 35 Flora seeing her face, bids at her glorious flowers close themselves, as being by her beautie disgraced. 1591 NASHE *Pref. to Sidney's Astr. & Stella*, in *Thee . . the Lesbian Sappho* with her lyric harpe is disgraced.

† b. To put out of countenance, abash, dismay. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 160 Casting . . burning torches into the face of the elephant; by which the huge beast is not a little disgraced and terrified.

3. To put out of grace or favour; to treat with disfavour, and hence with dishonour; to dismiss from (royal, etc.) favour and honour.

1593 NASHE 4 *Lett. Confut.* 43 Followers, whose dutifull service must not be disgrac'd with a bitter repulse in anie suite. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 62 Although he were without lands, and disgraced by Henry, yet being favoured by the people, he supposed that Henry dying, he should . . be crowned. 1617 Bp. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 133 How easie is it for such a man, whiles the world disgraces him, at once to scorne and pittie it. 1711 POPE *Temp. Fame* 294 Some she disgrac'd, and some with honours crown'd. 1745 P. THOMAS *Frrn. Anson's Voy.* 216 His Subjects . . whom he either disgraces or honours. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 268 Queensberry was disgraced for refusing to betray the interests of the Protestant religion.

† 4. To bring into disfavour (with any one), or into the bad graces of any one. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* i. iii. 79 Our Brother is imprison'd by your means, My selfe disgrac'd, and the Nobilitie Held in contempt. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 35 Which his enemies tooke as an occasion to disgrace him with the King. † 5. To cast shame or discredit upon; to bring (intentionally) into disgrace. *Obs.*

1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 6 How sociably he hath delt bet me . . to disgrace and slander me in the town. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 130 As I wooed for thee to obtaine her, I will joyne with thee to disgrace her. 1715 BURNET (J.), *Men's passions* will carry them far in misrepresenting an opinion which they have a mind to disgrace.

† b. To put to shame. *Obs.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* iii. viii. (1611) 97 They never vse reason so willingly as to disgrace reason. 1595 T. EDWARDS *Cephalus & Procris* (1878) 45 For he that sorrow hath possesst, at last In telling of his tale is quite disgrac'd.

† 6. To speak of dishonouringly; to reprobate, disparage, revile, vilify, speak slightly of. *Obs.*

1580 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* i. xix. (Arb.) 57 Such . . would peradventure reprove and disgrace euery Romance, or short historiall ditty. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* I. 24 The general . . viciously disgrac'd With violent terms the priest. 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* vi. Notes 93 A Patriot, and so true, that it to death him greues To heare his Wales disgrac't. 1671 BAXTER *Holiness Design* Chr. lxiv. 19 They all agree to cry down sin in the general and to disgrace it. 1730 *Lett. fr. London Frrn.* (1721) 46 Again he disgraces the Ale.

7. To bring (as an incidental consequence) shame, dishonour, or discredit upon; to be a disgrace or shame to; to reflect dishonour upon.

[180] SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 236 Leauing only Mopsa behind, who disgraced weeping with her countenance. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 718 Against himselfe he sounds this doom, That through the length of times he stands disgraced. 1600 — A. Y. L. n. iv. 4. I could finde in my heart to disgrace my mans apparel, and to cry like a woman. 1608 D. T. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 116 b. Often . . such as became a meaner part well, have failed in a greater, and disgraced it. 1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 105 ¶ 7 Of his children . . some may disgrace him by their follies. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 531 Such vicious habits as disgrace his name. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 187 The atrocities which had disgraced the insurrection of Ulster. 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* I. 479 The most cruel act against heretics that disgraced our Statute Book.

Hence *Disgrac'd ppl. a.*, *Disgrac'ing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong.* E. Ind. xvii. 45 He thought the same a disgracing vnto him. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv. 123 Your Grace is welcome to a man disgrac'd. 1592 R. D. *Hyperbrotomachia* 94 They would . . fling the same [flowers] in the faces of their pursuing lovers . . maintaining their fained disgracings. 1679 HOBBS *Rhet.* II. ii. (1681) 47 Contumely, is the disgracing of another for his own pastime. 1802 Mrs. JANE WEST *Inf. Father* III. 145 The poor . . disgraced Selborne. 1807 Sir R. WILSON *Frrn.* 12 July in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 309 As Buonaparte passed . . he gave the right-hand file one of his disgracing crosses.

**Disgraceful** (disgræ'sfŭl), *a.* [f. *prec. sb.* + -FUL: cf. *graceful*.]

† 1. Void of grace, unbecoming, unpleasing: the opposite of *graceful*. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. i *Hen. VI.* i. 86 Away with these disgracefull wayling Robes! 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 67 A certain blacke powder . . which by the not disgracefull staining of the lids, doth better set forth the whitenesse of the eye. 1702 *Eng. Theophrast.* 180 Whatever is counterfeit grows nauseous and disgracefull, even with those things, which when natural are most graceful and charming.

2. Full of, or fraught with, disgrace; that brings disgrace upon the agent; shameful, dishonourable, disreputable.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. lxiv, Stained with black disgracefull crimes. 1744 POPE (J.), To retire behind their chariots was as little disgracefull then, as it is now to alight from one's horse in a battle. 1794 SOUTHEY *Botany-Bay Ecl.* iii. The poor soldier . . goes in disgracefull retreat through a country of foes. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iv. § 3. 185 The disgracefull submission of their leaders. 1892 Sir A. KEKEWICH in *Law Times Rep.* 1401, I do think it is disgracefull for directors to . . issue such a prospectus.

3. Inflicting disgrace, disgracing, degrading, opprobrious, contemptuous. *a.* Of actions.

1640 Bp. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 39 Our speculative skill is wont to be upbraided to us, in a disgracefull comparison of our unanswerable practise. 1651 [see DISGRACE *sb.* 1 c]. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 I. 358 Such disgracefull, such contemptible treatment! 1836 H. COLERIDGE *North. Worthies* (1852) I. 49 It does not appear that Sir Samuel . . ever submitted to this disgracefull punishment.

† b. Of words. *Obs.*

1608-11 Bp. HALL *Medit. & Vowes* i. § 52 In the revenge of a disgracefull word against themselves. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Vilencie*, *Laide Vilencie*, slanderous, reproachfull, disgracefull, defamatorie tearmes. 1613 Sir F. COTTONING in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 109 If any of base quality shall use disgracefull wordes unto a Jintleman, he is . . sent to the gallies. 1774 Sir J. REYNOLDS *Disc.* vi. (1876) 383 These terrific and disgracefull epithets with which the poor imitators are so often loaded.

**Disgracefully** (disgræ'sfŭli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.] In a disgraceful manner, with disgrace; shamefully, ignominiously. † Formerly also, With opprobrium, opprobriously, contemptuously.

1604 HIERON *Wks.* I. 478 Some of whom to my griefe I haue heard speake very disgracefully, some very scornfully. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) III. 11 The scholars of Oxford took up the body of the wife of Peter Martyr, who formerly had been disgracefully buried in a dunghill. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 663 His [name] that seraphs tremble at, is hung disgracefully on every trifler's tongue. 1893 J. STRONG *New Era* xvi. 357 Its progress is painfully and disgracefully slow. *Mod.* The work has been disgracefully scamped.

**Disgracefulness**. [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being disgraceful; shamefulness, ignominy.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 61 These men . . by their owne disgracefulness, disgrace the most graceful Poesie. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* III. 486, I knew . . that there was no disgracefulness in him . . the turpitude and disgracefulness were in my sister. 1880 *Daily News* 9 Jan. 5/a Barbarous as hanging is, its disgracefulness and horror possibly act as deterrent influences.

† **Disgrac'ement**. *Obs.* [f. DISGRACE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of disgracing; also, *concr.* that which causes disgrace.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. i. Synce we haue ben spoyled of the diuine apparell, our shameful nakednesse discloseth an infinite heape of filthy disgracemets. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor.* 454 Defacings and disgracemets of Religion. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 169 That disgracemets of Philosophie . . this Theorie Might take t'way.

**Disgracer** (disgræ'ssai). [f. as *prec.* + -ER.] One who or that which disgraces; one that exposes to shame or causes ignominy; † an opprobrious reviler (*obs.*).

1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* 46 The . . continuall disgracer of Gods Veritie. 1589 NASHE *Almond for Parrat* 15 a, He began to . . shew himselfe openly a studious disgracer of antiquitie. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subty.* 269 A Reproacher or disgracer of his Majesties Government. 1732 SWIFT *Exam. Abuses Dublin*, I have given good advice to those infamous disgracers of their sex. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* I. 382 Who . . were such disgracers of human nature.

|| **Disgracia, -grazia**. [Sp. *desgracia* (-grāpya) disgrace, misfortune, unpleasantness, It. *disgrazia* (-grātsya), formerly *disgratia*.] An unpleasant accident, misfortune.

1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 114 When it has been his ill fortune to meet with a disgracia. 1845 LD. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* (1857) IV. lxxxix. 174 This disgrazia happened from meeting a line of brewer's drays at Charing Cross.

† **Disgrac'ately**, *adv.* *Obs. rare*—1. [as if f. \**disgraciate* adj., ad. It. *disgraziato*, in Florio *disgraziato* 'graceless'.] Ill-favouredly, unhappily, unpleasingly.

a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i. i. § 28 All this he would most disgracefully obtrude by his quaint Touch of 'confirming all'.

**Disgracious** (disgræ'sjəs), *a.* Also 6-7-tious. [a. F. *disgracieux* (1518 in Hatz.-Darm.), f. DIS- 4 + *gracieux*, perh. after It. *disgrazioso* 'graceless, full of disgrace', (Florio): cf. GRACIOUS.]

1. Ungacious, unfavourable, unkind. ? *Obs.*

1598 J. DICKENSON *Greene in Conc.* (1878) 144 Deigne rather to quicken them by a gracious regard, then to kill them by a disgracious repulse. 1603 BRETON *Dign. or Ind. Men* 207 What indignities are these to prove the disgracious Nature of Man? 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIX. 343 Any one of the disgracious cavillers.

† 2. Out of favour; in disfavour; disliked. *Obs.*

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* III. vii. 112 I doe suspect I haue done some offence, That seems disgracious in the Cities eye. *Ibid.* iv. iv. 177 If I be so disgracious in your eye, Let me march on, and not offend you, Madam. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvi. (1632) 849 As for these causes he was in highest grace with the King, so hee was these hee was disgracious or hated of the people.

† 3. Disgraceful, shameful. *Obs.*

1615 TRADES *Incr. in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 308 The lazy and disgracious merchandise of our coasters.

4. Without grace of manner; uncomely; unbecoming.

1870 MORIER *Rep. Land Tenure in Parl. Papers* CLXIII. 202, I heard general complaints . . of their [the women's] disgracious attempts to follow the fashions.

† **Disgraciously**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + -LY.] In a disgracious manner; with disgrace or indignity; without grace, ungraciously.

1618 Hist. P. Warbeck in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 95 He read it in publick, and that so disgraciously [etc.]. 1619 *Time's Storehouse* II. 182 (L.) All . . were eyther at last disgraciously killed, or else receyved some great overthrow.

† **Disgrac'ive**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. DISGRACE *v.* + -IVE: cf. *coercive*.] Conveying or tending to disgrace or reproach; disgraceful, shameful.

1602 BOYS *Wks.* 412 The Syrian *raca*, which is a disgraceful term. 1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. xxvii. 47 They are unwise ashamed of an ignorance, which is not disgraceful. *Ibid.* I. lxxviii. 120 He that will question euery disgraceful word, which he hears is spoken of him, shall haue much trouble.

**Disgradation** (disgræd'at-jən). ? *Obs.* [n. of action f. DISGRADE *v.*] Punitive deprivation of rank, degree, or dignity; = DEGRADATION 1 I.

1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Disgradation*, in our law-books called disgradation, and deposition. (Not in *Termes de la Ley*, Cowell, Blount, who have *disgrade*, but not *disgradation*.) 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 291/a Disgradation, Deposition, or Degradation; the stripping a person for ever of a dignity or degree of honour.

**Disgrade** (disgræ'd), *v.* Also 5-6 *disgrade*, *dis-*, *disgrate*, 6 *desgrade*. [ad. OF. *degrader*, by-form of *degrader*, ad. late L. *degradāre*, Fr. *degrader*, *desgrader*: for frequent Romanic interchange of *de-*, *des-*, see DE- I. 6.] *trans.* To depose formally, as a punitive measure, from honourable rank, degree, or dignity; = DEGRADE *v.* 2.

c 1330 LYDG. *Bochas* viii. i. (1554) 177 b. Fortune list him to disgrade Among his knyghtes. 1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olds* Age 28 b. Sore against my will was it, when I deposted and dysgraded L. Flaminius of his senatorship. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xvii. (1632) 863 He was first solemnly disgraced, his guilt spurs cut from his heeles by the Master-Cooke. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III. vii. 67 Voted that the late duke be disgraced from his dignity as a knight. 1888 *Circular to Senate by Coll. of Med. Durham Univ.*, Supposing the Durham University to possess already the power to disgrade its Graduates.

b. To deprive of ecclesiastical status; = DEGRADE *v.* 2 b.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 246 Ony symple mon . . schal be enprisoned, disgradit or brent. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 112 Formosus . . was disgraded be Jon the Pope fro all the ordres of the Chorch unto lay estat. 1586 *Exam. H. Barrowe*, etc. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 28 Q. Are you a Minister? A. No, I was one after your orders. Q. Who disgraded you? A. I disgraded my self through Gods mercy by repentance. 1641 FRYNE *Antif.* 98 They did not disgrade and deprive from holy Orders such Malefactors.

Hence *Disgrac'd ppl. a.*, *Disgrading vbl. sb.*

1531-2 Act 23 *Hen. VIII.* c. 1 A certificat under his seale testifyinge the said disgradinge. 1546 BALE *Eng. Votaries* II. Liv (T. s. v. *Degrade*). He once yet againe departed the realme with his disgraded abbots. 1602 SEGAR *Hon. Mil. & Civ.* II. iv. 55 The King of Armes and other Herald cast the warme water vpon the disgraded Knights face . . saying Henceforth thou shalt be called by thy right name, Traitor. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* (1708) 257 By the Canon Law there are two kinds of Disgradings; the one summary, by word only, and the other solemn, by Devesting the party disgraded from . . the Ensings of his Order or Degree.

† **Disgradement**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *prec.* + -MENT.] = DISGRADATION; DEGRADATION 1 I.

1538 FITZHERB. *Just. Peas* 107 b. With certyfcat therof under his seall testifyinge the sayde dysgradement.

† **Disgrader**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as *prec.* + -ER.] One who degrades from a position of honour.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* Pref. (1618) 17 Disgracers and disgraders of the Scripture haue taught men to say, that the copies are corrupted.



† **Disgratuate**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 b + GRADUATE *sb.*] *trans.* To depose from a degree or dignity, deprive of rank or privilege; = DISGRADE, DEGRADATE.

1538 TINDALE *Obed. Chr. Man* 73 b, Yf they be of mine appointed, and beare my marke, disgrese them (I wold saye, disgraduate them). 1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 135 (R.) The saide Lacedemonians did desgraduate and declare those to be defamed and dishonoured, that were taken by the Athenians in the Islande.

† **Disgree**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *desgreer* (Froissart) to disagree, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *grer* to agree; see GREE *v.*] *intr.* To be out of agreement or harmony; to DISAGREE.

1530 PALSGR. 519 v, I disgre, I agre a mysse, as syngars do, or one note with an other. These synging men disgree.

† **Disgreement**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *prec.* + -MENT.] Discord, DISAGREEMENT.

1503 HAWES *Examp. Virt.* vii. 148 Without disgrement or contradiccion.

**Disgregate** (dis'grégat'), *v.* [f. L. *disgregat-*, ppl. stem of *disgregare* to separate, f. DIS- 1 + *greg-em* (*greg-*) flock, *gregare* to collect (in a flock).] Hence **Disgregated** *ppl. a.*

† 1. *trans.* To separate, sunder, sever (from). 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 64 b, It pleased our Iouing crucified Lord... to disgregate his gifts from the ordinarie meanes.

2. To separate into individual parts, disintegrate. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 630 (R.) Heat doth loosen, disgregate, scatter, and dissolve all thick things. 1660 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ix. (1701) 422 f Heat seems to consist of rare parts, and disgregates bodies. 1756 MONRO *Anat. Nerves* (1741) 4 The Dura Mater is closely wrapt round them, to collect their disgregated Fibres.

† 3. According to obsolete theories of vision: To scatter or make divergent (the visual rays); hence, to dazzle, confuse, or dim (the sight). *Obs.*

a 1631 DONNE *Serm.* xcvi. IV. 245 The beames of their eyes were scattered and disgregated... so as that they could not confidently discern him. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* ii. li, Her sight is presently dazzled and disgregated with the refugency. *Ibid.* i. vi. li, Black doth congregat, unite and fortifie the sight; the other doth disgregate, scatter and enfeeble it.

**Disgregation** (dis'grégat'-jón), [n. of action f. *prec.*; see -ATION.] Separation of individuals from a company, or of component parts from a whole mass; disintegration, dispersal; *spec. in Chem.* separation of the molecules of a substance by heat or other agency.

1612 FLORIO *Disgregatione*, a scattering, a disgregation. a 1626 BR. ANDREWS in *Southey Com. pl. Bk.* Ser. i. (1850) 34 Without it [concord] a gregation it may be, but no congregation. The con is gone; a disgregation rather. 1653 MANTON *Exp. James v.* 9 In troubles there are not so many scatterings and disgregations in Christ's flock. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Compt.* xix. 763 These Diseases do presuppose a Disgregation of Humours. 1865 GROTE *Plato* i. l. 56 The partial disgregation of the chaotic mass.

**Disgrese**, -ion, *obs. ff.* DIGRESS, -ION.

† **Disgress**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. DIS- 7 a + L. *gressus* step, taken as = *gradus* step, degree, position; and hence a synonym of DISGRADE. (Or possibly an early corrupt form of DISGRACE *v.*)]

1538 [see DISGRADUATE].

† **Disgross** (dis'grōws), *v. Obs.* [ad. 16th c. F. *degrossir*, *degrosser* 'to lessen, make small, fine, or less grosse, to polish, refine' (Cotgr. 1611), mod. F. *degrossir*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *gros*, *grosse* thick, big, GROSS.] *trans.* To make finer or less gross; *spec.* applied to the initial reduction in thickness of metal bars that are to be made into wire.

1611 FLORIO *Disgrossamento*, a refining, a digrossing. 1636 *Patent Rolls* 7 May, Fyning, refyning, digrossing... of all gold and silver. 1664 PETTY *Taxes* 15 f bullion be wrought into plate and utensils, or digross into wire or lace. 1687 M. TAUBMAN *London's Tri.* 6 In another apartment is... Digrossing, Flattening and Drawing of Gold... Wyre. 1823 HONE *Anc. Myst.* 250.

b. *fig.* (unless misread for *disgruss*, DISCUSS). 1546 St. *Papers Hen. VIII.* XI. 330 The matters... being not before digrossed and brought to a conclusion.

† **Disgrubble**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 5 + \**grubblen*, *perh. for grumble.*] = DISGRUNTLE. 1689 C. HATTON 16 Apr. in *H. Corr.* (1878) II. 131 S<sup>r</sup> R<sup>e</sup> Atkins is soe disgrubbd<sup>d</sup> not to be Ch. J. of y<sup>e</sup> Com. Pleases y<sup>e</sup> sath he will not have his brothers scimm milke.

**Disgruntle** (dis'gruntl'), *v.* Now chiefly U.S. [f. DIS- 5 + GRUNTLE *v.* freq. of GRUNT.] *trans.* To put into sulky dissatisfaction or ill-humour; to chagrin, disgust. Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1688 H. CAVE *Hist. Popery* IV. 79 Hodge was a little disgruntled at that Inscription. a 1683 SIR P. WARWICK *Memo. Chas. I* (1701) 226 [He] would not be sent into her house... which the Lady was much disgruntled at. 1746 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xlii. 256 M<sup>ph</sup>elmin finds his prince a little disgruntled. 1864 C. THORNTON *Conyers Lea* xii. 224 The fair Tabitha retired to her room somewhat disgruntled. 1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 18 July, [He] is very much disgruntled at Cleveland's nomination.

Hence **Disgruntled** *ppl. a.*; also **Disgruntlement**, moody discontent.

1847-78 HALLIW., *Disgruntled*, discomposed. *Gloss.* 1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 12 Sept., Partisans in all stages of disgruntlement were wandering aimlessly about. 1891 BRYCE in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan., A melancholy or gloomy or—to use an expressive American term—a 'disgruntled' temper.

**Disguisal** (dis'gizāl), *rare.* [f. DISGUISE *v.* + -AL.] The action of disguising.

1654 COTTERELL tr. *Cassandra* III. 208 To open his heart to her without any disguisal. 1834 *Tait's Mag.* I. 488 The covering invented for their disguisal.

**Disguise** (dis'giz), *v.* Forms: 4 *degise*, (-gyse, desgyze), 4-5 *des-*, *disguise*, -gyse, *dya-guyse*, 5-6 *disguyse*, 5-7 *desguise*, 5- *disguise*, (6 *disgease*, 6-7 *disguize*; *Sc.* 6 *dis s'agysse*, *dissagysse*). [ME. *desguise-n*, *degise-n*, etc., a. OF. *desguisier*, *deguisier* (11th c. in Littré), later *desguiser*, mod. F. *disguiser*, = Pr. *desguisar*, f. *des-*, *de-* (Dr. I. 6) + Romanic (It. Sp., Pg., Pr.) *guisa*, F. *guise* (11th c.), a. OHG. *wisa* manner, mode, appearance (cf. WISE *sb.*): the primary sense was thus 'to put out of one's usual guise, manner, or mode (of dress, etc.).']

† 1. *trans.* To alter the guise or fashion of dress and appearance of (any one); *esp.* to dress in a fashion different from what has been customary or considered appropriate to position, etc.; to dress up fantastically or ostentatiously; to deck out. *Obs.*

c 1225 *Poem Times Ed.* II. 255 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 335 Nu ben theih so degysed and diverseliche i-diht, Unnethe may men knowe a gleman from a kniht. 1368 LANGL *P. Pl. A. Pro.* 24 In Cuntinaunce of cloþing quenteliche degysed. c 1400 *Rom. Rous* 2250 He that loveth trewely Shulde... hym dysguysen in kensytise. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxix. 209 Mortimer dysguised him with wonderliche clothes out of al manner reson both of shapynge and of weryng. 1539 T. CHAPMAN in *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) p. xv, The perfection of Christian living dothe not consist in dome ceremonies... disgaising our selves aftry straunge fassions. 1563 *Hon. II. Exc. Appar.* (1850) 312 Many men care not what they spend in disguising themselves, ever... inventing new fassions.

† 2. To make different in manner, mode, or dress (from others). *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 97 Hi is zopliche newe and desigied uram opve hages. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 90 (M<sup>tr.</sup>) Amonges wyymen he spanne, In theyre habyte dysguised from a man. 1555 WATREMAN *Fantle Facions* II. iv. 143 Thei ware dysguised from y<sup>e</sup> commune maner of other.

† 3. To transform; to alter in appearance (from the proper or natural manner, shape, etc.); to disfigure. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 16 Pei scholden nocht... The Papacie so disguise vpon diuerse election. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccl.* xii. 18 Why he maketh many wordes, he shall dysguise his countenance. 1550 DUNBAR's *Poems*, *Fretris Berwick* 474 Bot gif it wer on sic a maner wyiss Him to translat or ellis dysagysiss. Fra his awin kynd in-to an vder stait. 1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 49, 2 He [Saint Paul] reproveh his enimies which disguised the lawe of God. 1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1452 Her cheeks with chaps and wrinkles were disguised; Of what she was no semblance did remain. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* (J.), They saw the faces, which too well they knew, Though then disguised in death.

4. To change the guise, or dress and personal appearance, of (any one) so as to conceal identity; to conceal the identity of by dressing as some one or in a particular garb. (Now the leading sense.)

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1677, & 36 f 3e were disguised & dyit on any wise... 3e wold be aspid. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 227 She cast in her wit... Hou she him mighte so disguise That no man shuld his body know. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 207 Robert the Bruce under the levis grene... Oft dysagysit in ane sempill weed. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 176 They come disguised in an other habite. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 63 Disguised in the habit of a Turk. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) II. 167 The shepherd's garb the woman shall disguise. c 1850 *Arab. Nts.* (Rtldg.) 207 She disguised him in woman's clothes. 1882 FREEMAN *Amer. Lect.* v. 153 A friend disguised in the garb of an enemy. *Mod.* He attempted to escape disguised as a monk.

b. *refl.* 1340 *Ayenb.* 158 Ine hou uel wyzen he [the dyuel] him desgyzeþ. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus v.* 1570 [He] yn purpos gret, Hym self lyk a Pylgrim to degysse. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Kings* xiv. 2 Disguise the, so that no man perceave that thou art Ieroboams wyfe. 1535 LYNDESAI *Salyre* 721 Wee man turne our claitis. And dis-agysse vs, that na man ken vs. 1611 BIBLE *1 Kings* xx. 38 The prophet... disguised himselfe with ashes vpon his face. 1847 Mrs. A. KEAR *Hist. Servia* xvi. 299 The wife of Milosch was obliged to disguise herself in the dress of a Servian female peasant.

5. To alter the appearance of (anything) so as to mislead or deceive as to it; to exhibit in a false light; to colour; to misrepresent.

1398 TREWISA *Barth. de P. R.* xvii. vi. (Tollem. MS.), This Aloe Caballinum is disguised [sophisticatur] with powder of saffron and ynegre, yf it is ten sipes plunigd berin, and dried. 1623 LD. HERBERT in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 166 To palliate and disguise those things which it concerns them to knowe. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. l. ii. 11 Plato's custome to disguise the Traditions he received from the Jews. 1732 LEDIARD *Sethos* II. vii. 127 Some merchants endeavour to disguise and put off a bad commodity. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 254 To speak the truth, that was to say, substantial truth, a little disguised and coloured.

6. To conceal or cloak the real state or character of (anything) by a counterfeit show or appearance.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* III. i. 8 Then imitate the action of the Pyger... Disguise fair Nature with hard-favour'd Rage. 1681 DRYDEN *Obs. & Achi.* 740 This moving Court, that caught the Peoples Eyes, And seem'd but Pomp, did other Ends disguise. 1756 Adv. *Capl. R.* Boyle 104, I think to disguise our Thoughts is an Art better lost than learnt. 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 203 A feint to disguise the real intention. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*,

*Race Wks.* (Bohn) II. 32 The horse finds out who is afraid of it, and does not disguise its opinion.

7. To conceal or hide (a material thing) by any superficial coating or operation.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 165 Yet think not, that this Too-too-Much remises Ought into nought; it but the Form disguises In hundred fashions. 1738 WISLEY *Hymns*, 'All Praise to Him' ii, The deepest shades no more disguise Than the full blaze of Day. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. l. i. iv. 66 The colouring particles... are there disguised by an alkali. 1850 SCOTCHBY *Art. Arct.* Reg. I. 116 An insulated cliff... being nearly perpendicular, is never disguised with snow.

b. To conceal the identity of under a different name or title.

1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 50 Whom we will disguise under the name of Anacleto. 1866 SURR *Winter in Lond.* (ed. 3) I. 69 The new title... did not disguise the old friend.

8. *Electr.* To conceal the presence of by neutralization; to dissimulate. (Usually in *passive*.)

1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* § 278 When two insulated conducting bodies are differently electrified, and approached towards each other, so as to be within the influence of their mutual attraction... no signs of electricity are communicated by either to a pith ball electrometer connected with them... The electric fluids are thus said to become disguised, or paralysed, by their mutual attractive action. *Ibid.* § 288 On turning the machine, the positive electricity accumulating in the inside of the battery becomes disguised by the inducing action of the outside coating.

9. To intoxicate (with liquor). *arch.* (pa. *ppl.* still in *slang* use; see DISGUISED 6).

1562 J. HEYWOOD *Proc. & Epigr.* (1867) 184 Three cuppes full at once shall oft dysgyse thee. 1618 DELONEY *Gentle Craft* (1648) H iv b, We will get him out to the tavern and there cause him to be disguised, that he shall neither be able to stand nor go. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 138 It may so stupifie and disguise them, that they may be the more easily mastered. 1866-7 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1866) xxx. 250 Sure, fuddling a trade is Not lovely in Ladies, Since it thus can disguise a Soft sylph like Eliza.

† 10. *intr.* To dissimulate. *Obs.*

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 97 Zelmene... disguise not with me in words, as I know thou doest in apparel. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 24 But if I should... tell you... you might thinke I did not then disguise with you.

**Disguise** (dis'giz), *sb.* Also 4 *degise*, -yee, 7 *disguize*. [f. DISGUISE *v.*]

† 1. Alteration of the fashion of dress from that which has been usual; new or strange fashion (*esp.* of an ostentatious kind). *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1518 In pompe and pride and vanite, In selcouthe maners and sere degysse Pat now es used of many wyse. *Ibid.* 1524 For swilk degises and sulik maners... Byfor bis tyme ne has noght ben. 1594 LODGE *Wounds Civ. War* in *Hazl. Dodley* VII. 143 Prisoners of divers nations and sundry disguises.

2. Altered fashion of dress and personal appearance intended to conceal the wearer's identity; the state of being thus transformed in appearance for concealment's sake.

13... *Coerde de L.* 962 The kyng hym [a baroun] tolde... Hou he founde hym [Rycharde] in disguise. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav v.* iii. 220 The banish'd Kent; who, in disguise, Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 214 In this extremity he left that City in disguise. 1726 Adv. *Capl. R.* Boyle 125 His manner of going to the Appointment was in Disguise. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 29 ¶ 6 They concluded me a gentleman in disguise. a 1839 PRARD *Poems* (1864) I. 8 'Twas a Fairy in disguise.

b. *fig.* A disguised condition or form.

1709 *Celebr. Beauties* 10 in *Poet. Miscell.* (Tonson) vi. 514 Praise undeserv'd is Scandal in Disguise. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vii. 52 His grief is but his grandeur in disguise. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 184 ¶ 12 None can tell whether the good that he pursues is not evil in disguise. *Mod.* A blessing in disguise.

3. 'A dress contrived to conceal the person that wears it' (J.); a garb assumed in order to deceive.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. vii. 21 Magnifice Virgin, that in quaint disguise Of British armes dost make thy rovall blood. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* II. ii. 78 Ned, where are our disguises? 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. (1684) 120 In 1648 [the Duke] was... conveyed in a Disguise or Habit of a girl beyond sea. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* xlii, Now I bring you your disguise. 1875 JOWETT *Plat* (ed. 2) I. 395 You were wrapped in a goatskin or some other disguise.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. (1701) 1/2 Their glory being intercepted... by some later disguise of alteration or addition. a 1674 CLARENDON *Serv. Levith.* (1676) 193 Without any other clothing or disguise of words. 1769 BELSHAM *Ess.* II. xxxiv. 248 This high-sounding language is merely the splendid disguise of ignorance. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* iv. 82 The passion obliged to act under a disguise becomes different in its nature from the open one.

4. Any artificial manner assumed for deception; a false appearance, a counterfeit semblance or show; deception.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 36 The Pilot (all disguise laid aside) said unto him. a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 155 Naked of all humane disguises. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 558 No works shall find acceptance, in that day When all disguises shall be rent away That square not truly with the Scripture plan. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xliii. 273 Philomelus now threw off all disguise. 1865 G. MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* vi, Perfect candour can do more for us than a dark disguise.

5. The act or practice of disguising; concealment of the reality under a specious appearance. 1663 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* III. ii. 294 So disguise shall by th' disguised Pay with falsehood false exacting. 1647 CLAREN-



*Don Hist. Reb.* vi. (1843) 373/2 Nor could he have been led into it . . . by any open . . . temptation, but by a thousand disguises and cozenages. *a 1720 Pope Chorus Youths & Virgins* 38 Hence false tears, deceptions, disguises. *1746 Wesley Princ. Methodist* 9 With regard to Subtlety, Evasion, and Disguise. *1834 Medwin Angler in Wales* i. 252 Thou friend . . . to whom I communicate without disguise the inmost secrets of my breast. *1876 Mozley Univ. Sermon* ii. 32 The heathen defied the law within him. There was no disguise in Paganism.

† 6. A masque; = DISGUISE 3. *Obs.*  
*1622 B. Jonson Masque of Augurs Wks.* (Rldg.) 630/2 Disguise was the old English word for a Masque. *1622 Bacon Hen. VII.* 245 Masques (which they then called Disguises). *c 1630 Milton Passion* iii. O what a mask was there, what a disguise.

7. 'Disorder by drink' (Johnson).  
*1606 Shaks. Ant. & Cl.* ii. vii. 131 Strong Enobarbe Is weaker then the Wine, and mine owne tongue Spleet's what it speaks: the wilde disguise hath almost Antickt vs all. *1622 B. Jonson Masque of Augurs Wks.* (Rldg.) 630/1 Disguise! what mean you by that? do you think that his majesty sits here to expect drunkards?

8. *Electr.* See DISGUISE v. 8.  
*1839 G. Bird Nat. Phil.* § 286 In accordance with the conditions of the induction and disguise of electricity, it is obvious that an insulated jar cannot be charged.

**Disguised** (disgəi'zd), *ppl. a.* [f. DISGUISE v. + -ED.]

† 1. Changed from the usual or natural guise or fashion; a. disguised; b. altered in fashion or dress for the sake of modish display. *Obs.*

*1393 Gower Conf. III.* 260 They sigh her clothes all disguised . . . Her hair hang unkempt about. *c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. ii. (1869) 175 Pilke beste was disguised so villiche, and so foule figured. *1503 Homilies II. Excess of Apparel* (1859) 312 The haughty stomachs of the daughters of England are so maintained with divers disguised sorts of costly apparel, that [etc.]. *1589 Peele Tale Troy* 27 Where ladies troop'd in rich disguised attire.

† 2. Of dress, etc.: Altered in fashion or assumed for the sake of concealing the identity of the wearer or bearer. *Obs.*

*1413 Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483) iii. ii. 51 These haue ben feyned Religiuous yppocrites with theyr disguised clothes. *a 1533 Ld. Berners Huon* ix. 23 Charlot had a dysgyssyd shyld bycause he wolde not be known. *1548 Hall Chron., Hen. VI.* an. 28. 161 Mistrustynge the sequele of y<sup>e</sup> matter, [he] departed secretly in habite disguised, into Sussex. *1608 D. T. Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 98 Wine . . . doth . . . unbare us of that disguis'd, and personated habit, under the which we are accustomed to marche. *1660 Blount Boswell* 51 Procur'd him a pass from the Rebel commanders in a disguised name.

3. Of persons, etc.: Dressed in a strange or assumed garb, or having the appearance otherwise changed, for the sake of concealing identity.

*1393 Gower Conf. III.* 62 And he disguised fledde away by ship. *1599 Marston Sco. Villanie* i. ii. 175 Disguised Gods . . . in pesants shape Prest to commit some execrable rape. *1630 T. Brucis tr. Camus Moral Relat.* 346 Finding no safety in high Germany . . . we came downe disguised into this inferiour Germany. *1843 Prescott Mexico* (1850) I. 332 He . . . lay in ambush, directing the disguised Spaniards . . . to make signals. *1874 Morley Compromise* (1886) 180 The congregation in the old story were untouched by the disguised devil's eloquence . . . it lacked uncton.

4. Of a thing, etc.: Altered in outward form so as to appear other than it is.

*1590 Spenser F. Q.* iii. ii. 74 What inquest made her dissemble her disguised kind? *1632 Lithgow Trav.* iii. 119 We may easily be deceived, by disguised and pretended reasons. *1862 H. Spencer First Princ.* i. v. § 33 (1875) 120 Convinced as he is that all punishment . . . is but a disguised beneficence. *1878 Browning La Saisias* 30 Hindrance proved but help disguised.

† 5. Concealed or hidden so as not to appear.  
*1594 Marlowe & Nashe Dido* i. i. Here in this bush disguised will I stand. *1677 Mrs. Behn Rover* iii. i. Oh! he lay disguised.

6. Intoxicated; drunk, tipsy. *arch. slang.*

*1607 Deloney Strange Hist.* (1841) 14 The saylors and the shipmen all, through foule excesse of wine, Were so disguise that at the sea they shewd themselves like swine. *1622 Massinger & Dekker Virg. Mart.* iii. iii. *Har.* I am a prince disguised. *Hir.* Disguised? How? drunk? *1667 Dryden Wild Gallant* i. i. I was a little disguised, as they say. Well, in short, I was drunk. *1754 Chesterf. World Wks.* 1892 V. 293, I never saw him disguised with liquor in my life. *1821 Scott Kenilw.* xxix. What if they see me a little disguised? Wherefore should any man be sober tonight? *1883 W. C. Russell Jack's Courtship in Longm.* Mag. III. 18 A woman, disguised in liquor, with a bonnet on her back. *1884 Besant Childr.* Gibeon ii. xxi. He was not 'disguised', his speech was clear.

Hence **Disguis'dly** *adv.*, in a disguised manner, in disguise; **Disguis'dness**, disguised state.

*1612 Bp. Hall Imprese of God* ii. in *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 674 But alas, the painted faces, and mannishnes, and monstrous disguisedness of the one sexe. *1631 Weaver Anc. Funn. Mon.* 24 Hee . . . fled disguised by sea for his owne safety. *1633 Prynne Histrio. Mistic* ii. ii. (R.) The strange disguisedness of theatricall attires. *1683 J. Barnard Life of Heylin* 172 (L.) He . . . studied schism, and faction, by his own example, and his pen disguisedly.

**Disguisless** (disgəi'zles), *a.* [f. DISGUISE sb. + -LESS.] Without disguise, undisguised.

*1850 Browning Xmas Eve & Easter Day* 232 Naked and disguiseless stayed, And unevadable, the fact. *1878 Fraser's Mag.* XVII. 457 Nature stood revealed before him, disguiseless, not 'sophisticated'.

**Disguisement.** [f. DISGUISE v. + -MENT; cf. OF. *disguisement*, mod.F. *dégu-*, a disguising, that which serves to disguise.]

1. The fact of disguising, or of being disguised.

*1583 Golding Calvin on Deut.* cxi. 684 They might not be put out of countenance by any faire disguisement. *1632 Lithgow Trav.* iii. 82 To lend . . . an old gowne, and a blacke vaille for his disguisement. *1683 Portage Myst. Div.* 130 Blessed are they who through all these wiles and disguisements can find him. *1845 Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 732 No disguisement of natural form is attempted. *1885 Times* 13 Apr. 4/2 Such disguisement was always a direct infraction of international and military law.

2. That which disguises, or whereby disguising is effected; a disguise; a garb that conceals the wearer's identity.

*1580 Sidney Arcadia* (1622) 53 Assuring myselfe, that vnder that disguisement, I should find oportunitie to reueale myselfe to the owner of my heart. *1590 Spenser F. Q.* iii. vii. 14 What mister wight . . . That in so straunge disguisement there did maske. *1801 Strutt Sports & Past.* iii. li. 171 Minstrels and persons in disguisements. *1823 Lamb Elysia* (1860) 26 In this disguisement he was brought into the hall. *1861 T. A. Trollope La Beata* II. xvii. 186 To don a black disguisement, and put our own hands to the work of mercy.

3. *pl.* Additions or accessories that alter the appearance; adornments, bedizenments.

*1638 Baker tr. Balzac's Lett.* iii. (1654) 105 It hath paintings and disguisements, to alter the purity of all worldly things. *1768-74 Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 153 Stripped of all the disguisements, and foreign mixtures cast upon them. *1867 D. G. Mitchell Rur. Stud.* 199 If the charming but costly disguisements of a park cannot be ventured upon at once.

**Disguiser** (disgəi'zə), [f. DISGUISE v. + -ER.] One who disguises. a. One who dresses himself up in order to act in a pageant; a masker or mummer, a GUISEUR.

*1481-90 Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 517 Payd . . . [for] stuff for dysgyssers on Saynt Stevens day . . . xvj. d. *1494 Fabian Chron.* vii. 558 Fyre was put to the vesturis of the dysgyssers. *1545 Hall Chron., Hen. VIII.* an. 10 (R.) Y<sup>e</sup> dysgyssers dissended from y<sup>e</sup> rock, & daunced a great space.

b. One who or that which changes appearances, and makes things appear other than they are.

*1586 T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* i. 628 He must use great prudence to discerne flatterers and disguisers of matters. *1603 Shaks. Meas. for M.* iv. ii. 186 Oh, death's a great disguiser. *1739 Pope To Swift* 11 Aug. [He] is quite the reverse to you, unless you are a very dectrous disguiser. *1890 Temple Bar Mag.* Jan. 22 The two main disguisers and disguisers of humanity.

† **Disguisily**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. DISGUISE a. + -LY.] Strangely, extraordinarily.

*c 1325 Orfeo & H.* 322 in D. Laing *Sel. Rem.* (1822), An hundred wills there were about, Deggislich and bataild stout. *c 1350 Will. Palerne* 485 Desparaged were i disgisill 3if i dede in his wise. *c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. lxxiv. (1869) 43 To the mille he was born, and disgislyche grounden.

† **Disguisiness**, *Obs.* Also *de-*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Strangeness of guise or fashion.

*c 1386 Chaucer Pars. T.* 340 Precious clothyng is cowlable . . . for his softenesse, and for his strangenesse and degynnesse [v. r. disgisinesse]. *c 1400 Beryn* 2523 And mervellid much in Gefreys his disgisinesse.

**Disguising** (disgəi'zɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DISGUISE v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb DISGUISE. † a. Change of fashion of clothes; strange or fantastic dressing.

*1395 Lollard Conclut.* Art. xii. in J. Lewis *Life Wyckif* (1820) 342 Duodecima Conclusio, quod multitudo artium in nostro regno nutrit multum peccatum in waste, curiositate, et inter disgysing. *c 1400 Jacob's Well* 79 3if dysgyssing, or excesse of clothyng . . . be perin . . . panne is pat desyre of praysing & delyat in be clothyng & ryches dedly synne. *a 1450 Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 62 Noyis fode . . . stroied the world for the pride and the disgysing that was amonge women. *1480 Caxton Chron.* Eng. ccxxvi. (1482) 233 They . . . chaunged hem euerye yer dyngre shappes and disgysynge of clothyng.

b. The assumption of a disguise.

*1591 Shaks. Two Gent.* ii. vi. 37 He giue her father notice Of their disgysing and pretended flight.

c. The giving of a false appearance or representation; concealing.

*1586 A. Day Eng. Secretary* ii. (1625) 13 His going to N. to be but a meere disgysing his intent. *1587 Golding De Mornay* xxii. (1617) 359 Disgysings of the truth.

† 2. *concr.* † a. Strange or new-fangled dress. *Obs.*

*c 1386 Chaucer Pars. T.* 351 The wretched swollen membres that they shewe thurgh the degynesse in departynge of hire hoses in whit and reed. *c 1485 Digby Myst.* v. 150 These do signyfie Your dysgyssing And your Araye.

b. Dress or covering worn to conceal identity.

*1485 Act 1 Hen. VII.* c. 7 The said Mis-doers, by reason of their painted Faces, Visors, and other Disgysings could not be known. *1581 Lambard Eiren.* iv. iv. (1588) 419.

† 3. A mask, or masquerade; an acting by 'disguisers' or guisers. *Obs.*

*1481-90 Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 389 All suche stoffe . . . that he bowgt for the Dysgyssing. *1530 Tindale Pract. Prelates Wks.* (Parker Soc.) II. 339 The Frenchmen . . . of late days made a play, or a disgysing at Paris, in which the emperor danced with the pope. *1532-3 Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 Iustes, tourneys . . . other martiall feates or disgysings. *1577-87 Holinshed Chron.* III. 893/2 This Christnasse was a goodlie disgysing plaied at Graies In. *1688 R. Holme Armoury* li. 77/2 King Cassibelane . . . gave . . . many Disgysings, Plays, Minstrelsie and sports. *1801 Strutt Sports & Past.* iii. ii. 145 Magnificent pageants and disgysings.

† 4. An alleged appellation for a 'company' of tailors. *Obs.*

*1486 Bk. St. Albans* F vj b, A Dysgyssyng of Taylours.

**Disguising**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That disguises.

*1561 T. Norton Calvin's Inst.* iv. v. (1634) 534 *marginal.* The disgysing ceremonies which the Church of Rome useth in making of her Priests. *1741 tr. D'Argens Chinese Lett.* xxxiii. 250 The European Women besmeare their Faces with White and Red, and upon that disgysing Paint they stick abundance of little Plaisters of black Taffata.

† **Disguis'y**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4 deguise, (disgial, -gesye), 4-5 degyse, 5 disgysye, -gisee, -guisee, -gisy. [a. OF. *desguisié, déguisié, -sé*, pa. pple. of *de(s)guisier* to DISGUISE.] Disguised, altered from familiar guise, mode, or appearance.

1. Wearing a disguise; disguised; masked.

*c 1330 R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 298 He Scottis sent our be se A boye of per rascalle, quaynt & deguise. *c 1350 Will. Palerne* 1610 Also daunces disgisi redi diat were.

2. Of changed fashion; of strange guise; new-fashioned, new-fangled; monstrous; wrought, made, or ornamented in a novel or strange fashion.

*a 1340 Hamfoll Psalter* cxlvi. xi. Paire degyse atyre, & paire licherous berynge. *c 1386 Chaucer Pars. T.* 343 The cost of embrowdyng, the degise endentyng . . . or bendynge. *c 1430 Lydg. Bochas* vi. xii. (1554) 159 a. There is none other nacion Touching aray, that is so disgysie In wast of cloth and superfluite. *c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* i. cxliv. (1869) 74 To roste a smal haselet or to make a steike or sum oother disgisee thing.

3. Strange, unfamiliar, extraordinary.

*c 1330 R. Brunne Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14787 To telle hit here hit ys no nede; Hit were a degyse byng. *c 1350 Will. Palerne* 2715 So long he caired . . . ouer dales & dounes & disgysye weyes. *c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* (1869) 74 Whi it is of swich faycoun. It is a thing disgisy to me.

4. Feigned, done to deceive.

*1375 Barbour Bruce* xix. 459 Jone fleying is right degyse. Thair armyt men behynd I se. *c 1430 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* ii. xxii. (1869) 84 Turnynge the gospel al up so doun bi disgisy woordes and lyinge.

**Disgu'lf, -gu'lfh**, *v.* Also 7 disgolf. [f. DIS- 7 c + GULF, or from radical part of *engulf*.] *trans.* To send forth or discharge as from a gulf.

*1635 Person Varieties* i. 24 The perpetual and constant running and disgolfing of Rivers, brookes and springs from the earth into it [the sea]. *1839 Bailey Festus* iv. (1852) 44 Canst thou not disgolf for me . . . of all thy sea-gods one?

**Disgust** (disgəst), *sb.* [ad. 16th c. F. *desgoust* (Paré), mod.F. *dégoût*; or ad. It. *disgusto* 'distaste' (Florio), f. DIS- 4 + *gusto* taste: cf. DISGUST v. This and all the cognate words appear after 1600. They are not used by Shakspeare.]

1. Strong distaste or disrelish for food in general, or for any particular kind or dish of food; sickness, physical disinclination to partake of food, drink, medicine, etc.; nausea, loathing.

*1611 Cotgr., Desappetit* . . . a queasinesse, or disgust of stomacke. *1682 Glanvis Voy. Bengala* 43 This mishap was attended by a disgust to the Leaves which we heretofore found so good. *1799 J. Robertson Agric. Perth* 326 The Highlanders in general had a disgust at this kind of food. *1803 Med. Fnl.* X. 497 The nausea and disgust excited from the exhibition of this medicine. *1837 Ht. Martineau Soc. Amer.* III. 61 The conflict between our appetites and the disgust of the food was ridiculous. *1885 Clodd Myths & Dr.* i. vi. 106 To this day the [hare] . . . is an object of disgust in certain parts of Russia.

2. Strong repugnance, aversion, or repulsion excited by that which is loathsome or offensive, as a foul smell, disagreeable person or action, disappointed ambition, etc.; profound instinctive dislike or dissatisfaction.

*1611 Cotgr., Desaimer* . . . to fall into dislike, or disgust of. *1623 J. Hayward tr. Biondi's Eremena* 26 It behooved him to make much of his wife, with no lesse art than disgust [knowing her false]. *1759 Robertson Hist. Scot.* II. *Diss. Murder K. Henry II.* Du Croc . . . represents her disgust at Darnley to be extreme. *1789 T. Jefferson Writ.* (1859) II. 574 His dress, in so gay a style, gives general disgust against him. *1796 R. Bage Hermaphrod.* ix. Unable to conquer her disgust to Sir Philip. *1801 Mrs. Char. Smith Lett. Solit. Wund.* II. 158 In her . . . disgust towards her conductor. *1822 Hazlitt Table-T.* Ser. ii. vii. (1869) 156 The object of your abstract hatred and implacable disgust. *1845 S. Austin Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 33 He soon retreated in disgust across the Alps.

b. with a and pl.

*1598 Florio, Disparère*, a disopinon . . . a disgust or vnkindnes. *1659 B. Harris Partail's Iron Age* 64 He left behind him, an immortal disgust, amongst . . . the Huguenot party. *1751 Smollett Per. Pic.* (1779) III. lxxxi. 213 A couple so situated would be apt to imbibe mutual disgusts. *1865 Bushnell Vicar. Sacr.* iii. (1868) 77 His griefs, disgusts, and wounded sensibilities.

† c. An expression of disgust. *Obs. rare.*

*a 1634 Randolph Anyntas Poems* (1668) 214 Will I be Archi-Flamen, where the gods Are so remiss? Let wolues approach their shrines, [etc.] . . . Such disgusts at last Awaken'd Ceres.

† 3. An outbreak of mutual disgust and ill-feeling; a difference, a quarrel. *Obs.*

*1668 Digby Voy. Medit.* (1868) 41 Being aduertised of a disgust between Captaine Stradling, my Rereadmiral, and Mr. Hennis a gentleman of my shippe. *1665 Sir T. Herbert Trav.* (1677) 166 Some disgusts happen'd 'twixt Rustan and his Brother. *1761 Hume Hist. Eng.* II. xxix. 158 Some disgusts also had previously taken place between Charles and Henry.

4. That which causes strong dislike or repugnance; an annoyance, vexation. ? *Obs.*

*1654 W. Mountague Devout Ess.* ii. x. § 5 (R.), When the presenting of the benefit is joined with the presence of the



disgust. 1658 *Slingsby Diary* (1836) 210 Custome and continuance has sweetened those disgusts. 1761 *a* HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlii. 525 Some disgusts which she had received from the States. 1807 *B* SYD. SMITH *Phylosophy's Lett.* Wks. 1859 II. 152/4 Nor can I conceive a greater disgust to a Monarch . . . than to see such a question as that of Catholic Emancipation argued [etc.].

**Disgust** (disgust), *v.* [ad. F. *desgouter* (in R. Estienne 1539) 'to distaste, loath, dislike, abhorre' (Cotgr. 1611), or ad. It. *disgustare* 'to distaste' (Florio), *f. des- + F. gouter* (mod. F. *gouter*). It. and L. *gustare* to taste. (The F. word was itself prob. from It.)]

†1. *trans.* To have a strong distaste for or repugnance to; to loathe, disrelish, dislike, regard with aversion or displeasure. *a. lit. of food.* Obs.

1659 T. PIERRE *Parnassi Phierp.* II. 177 That you may disgust nothing you should eat: Let Hunger give the Hoggo to your Meat. 1660 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 165 It is not very palatable, which makes some disgust it. 1750 *Scotland's Glory* 27 Our Siloah's streams disgusting For English leeks and onions They and fleshpots still were lusting.

†2. *generally.* Obs.

1601 *Imp. Consid. Sec. Priests* (1675) 64 There is no King . . . disgusting the See of Rome . . . that would have endured us. 1611 COTGR., *s. v.* *Odeur*, *Il ne l'a pas en bonne odeur*, he disgusts him . . . he hath no good conceit of him. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 110 His Majesty . . . disgusting Parliaments, was enforced to call in the Aid of his Prerogative. 1716 *SOUTH SERM.* (1744) X. 282 Had he not known, that I disgusted it, it had never been spoke or done by him.

2. To excite physical nausea and loathing in (a person); to offend the taste or smell of.

1650 W. BROUGH *Sacr. Princ.* (1659) 226 The remedy . . . disgusts the palate. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 78 ¶1 The palate is reconciled by degrees to dishes which at first disgusted it. *Mod.* The smell of soap-works always disgusts me.

3. To offend the sensibilities of; to excite aversion, repugnance, or sickening displeasure in (a person).

1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 89 King James . . . by the negotiations with Spain . . . had disgusted many of the Reformed Religion. *Ibid.* 773 The Pope was disgusted at the disobedience of the Christians. 1717 *ABR. KING* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. IV. 316 Found him engaged in a practice that disgusted and shamed all his friends. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 537 Prince Azim had disgusted many of his principal officers by his arrogance. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Sat. Ch.* xix. 328 He was disgusted with Phoebe for bringing the message, and disgusted with Beecher for looking pleased to receive it.

*b. absol.* To be very distasteful.

1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* III. v. Want of the usual proportions in men and other animals is sure to disgust. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 75 The Music and Dance of the Americans . . . at first disgusts.

4. With *from, of, against*: To raise or excite such aversion in (a person) as dissuades or deters him from a proposed or intended purpose.

1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 127 The very seeing of her disgusted me from Matrimony. 1761 JUSTAMOND *Priv. Life Lewis XV.* II. 133 The Monarch was ever soon disgusted of gratifications that were merely sensual. 1768 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 512 To disgust Mr. Neckar . . . against their new fishery, by letting him foresee its expense. 1879 ATCHERLEY *Boerland* 156, I put an expansive ball right on his snout . . . which . . . thoroughly disgusted him of attacking us.

† **Disgustable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. DISGUST *v.* + *ABLE*.] Capable of exciting disgust; disgusting. 1767 *Minor* 29 A-propos, Mr. O'Neil, this house is like yourself—in many things disgustable.

**Disgustant** (disgustant), *a. and sb.* [f. DISGUST *v.* + *ANT*: in F. *dégoûtant*.] *a. adj.* Disgusting. *rare*—*a.* *b. sb.* Something that excites disgust.

1866 *Macm. Mag.* May 62 A deterrent and a disgustant.

**Disgusted** (disgusted), *pp. a.* [f. DISGUST *v.* + *ED*.] †1. Distasteful, strongly disliked (*obs.*).

*b.* Feeling disgust or aversion; chagrined. 1668 *SOUTH SERM.* xxvii. (1843) 467 Fear . . . makes him unable to assert a disgusted truth. 1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 162 Wilson a disgusted Man wrote the Life of K. James. 1790 WILLOCK *Voy.* 21 He retired sullen and disgusted. 1819 *Metropolis* II. 186 [He] staggers from his intemperate banquet, and reels to a disgusted wife.

Hence **Disgustedly** *adv.*, with disgust or repulsion.

1864 *Louie's last term* (N. Y.) 85 She . . . put her lips to the glass, turned up her nose very disgustedly. 1881 *Miss BRADDOCK's Asph.* III. 98 Struggling his shoulders disgustedly.

**Disguster**, *rare.* [f. as prec. + *ER*.]

†1. One who strongly dislikes; cf. DISGUST *v.* 1. 1681 J. COLLINS *Prof. to Glanville's Sadducismus*, The truth of this story lying so uneasie in the minds of the disgusters of such things.

2. He who or that which excites distaste or aversion.

**Disgustful** (disgustful), *a.* [f. DISGUST *sb.* + *FUL*.] Very common in 17–18th c.]

1. Causing literal disgust; offensive to the taste or other sense; disagreeable, sickening, nauseous.

1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* I. ii. The British waters are grown dull and muddy. The fruit disgustful. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 169 All kinds of cordials save those that are disgustful. 1727 *Swift's Gulliver* vi. A medicine equally annoying and disgusting to the bowels. 1814 CARY *Dante's Inf.* iii. 63 Blood, that mix'd with tears . . . by disgusting worms was gather'd there. 1888 LOWELL *Prose Wks.* (1896) VI. 199 These flesh-flies . . . plant there the eggs of their disgusting and infectious progeny

2. Distasteful, displeasing; causing dislike, dissatisfaction, or displeasure; offensive. *arch.*

1611 *Speed Hist. Gl. Brit.* vi. xxi. § 6. 108, I grieve; that my life and . . . Government . . . should seem so disgustful unto any. 1659 C. NOBLE *Mod. Answ. Inmod.* Q. 8 If any Prince were disgustful . . . asperse and calumniate him. 1748 J. MASON *Elucid.* 15 This unnatural Tone in reading . . . is always disgustful to Persons of Delicacy. 1774 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 761/4 A trial by juries was strange and disgustful to them. 1840 *Poz Mrs. Browning Wks.* (1864) III. 424 A disgustful gulf of utter incongruity.

3. With stronger implication: Causing disgust or strong aversion; sickeningly repugnant or shocking to the moral sensibilities; repulsive, disgusting.

1678 *Gale Crit. Gentiles* III. 121 It seemeth so disgustful to many, if it be said, that God wills and produceth the act . . . of parricide. 1791 BURKE *Let. Member Nat. Ass.* Wks. VI. 34 The spawn of his disgustful amours. 1811 *New Monthly Mag.* II. 385 A tragedy . . . which exceeds in horror the disgustful atrocities of Titus Andronicus. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* III. ix. 164 Inexpressibly miserable is this familiarity with objects that have been from the first disgustful.

4. Full of disgust; associated with, or characterized by, disgust.

1718 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) I. xxxvii. 200 It ceases to produce its natural effect, and terminates in disgustful satiety. 1841 LAYTON *Nl. & Morn.* (1851) 244 He turned with hard and disgustful contempt from pleasure. 1866 STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* ix. (ed. 2) 99 This person . . . had . . . struck in me what I can only describe as a disgustful curiosity.

Hence **Disgustfully** *adv.*, **Disgustfulness**.

1731 BAILEY (ed. 5). *Disgustfully*, distastefully, unpleasantly. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* (1819) III. cxlv. 131 Tristram Shandy is in many places disgustfully obscure. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* V. 149 This does away with much of the disgustfulness of death. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home*, *About Warwick* (1879) 101 To shrink more disgustfully than ever before from the idea of being buried at all.

**Disgusting**, *vb. sb.* [see -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb DISGUST. (Now only gerundial.)

1669 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* II. xxxv. 256 With the extreme disgusting of their kindred.

**Disgusting** (disgustin), *pp. a.* [f. DISGUST *v.* + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That disgusts (see the verb); distasteful, sickening, repulsive.

1754 P. H. *Hiberniad* ii. 20 Particular Detail . . . would become dry, and disgusting to the Stranger's Palate. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 39 The disgusting language of the indictment. 1843 *Prescott Mexico* (1850) I. 302 Their disgusting cannibal rapasts.

**Disgustingly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY<sup>2</sup>.] In a disgusting manner, so as to cause disgust; *colloq.* offensively, aggravatingly, annoyingly.

1758 L. TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed. 2) 16 Neither . . . flat on the one hand, nor disgustingly stiff on the other. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II. 52/4 Calcutta is described as disgustingly filthy. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* iii. 75 He stands before them disgustingly unabashed. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 1 June, With these disgusting long days, the night never would come on. 1892 JESSOP *Stud. Recluse* vi. (1893) 198 The Younger Pliny . . . was disgustingly rich.

**Disgustingness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disgusting; an instance of this.

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 175 The same defect, carried out into sheer disgustingness. 1880 R. S. WATSON *Vis. Haran* ix. 105 Every disgustingness . . . lies there bare and open to the day.

**Disgustion**, *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. DISGUST *v.*: see -ION.] = DISGUST *sb.*

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea Ded.* Cvij. Let not the irreligion of those places . . . breed in you . . . a disgustion unto the pure . . . Religion. *Ibid.* 556 Homer brings in brave Ulysses in great despair, and disgustion of a drowning death.

† **Disgustive**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. DISGUST *v.* + -IVE.] That tends or is fitted to disgust.

1740 A. HILL *Let. in Mrs. Barbauld's Life Richardson* (1804) I. 45 A heavy disgustive insipidness.

**Dish** (dɪʃ), *sb.* Forms: 1 *dise*, (3) *dische*, *diss*, 3–5 *disch*, -e, 4 (*dise*, *dych*, *dizsch*), *dissoch*, -e, 4–5 *dyssch*, -e, 4–6 *disabe*, *dishe*, 5–6 *dyssache*, *dysoch*, *dysche*, 6 *dissche*, 3–*dish*. [OE. *dise* plate, bowl, platter, = OHG. *tisc* plate (MHG. and Ger. *tisch* table), OS. *dish* table, MDu. and Du. *dish* table, ON. *diskr* plate (? from OE.); WGer. \**disk*(s), a. L. *discus* quoit, dish (in Vulgate), *DISK*. The OE. (like OHG. and ON.) represents a Latin sense of the word, while the sense 'table' found in MHG. and other later dialects corresponds to a later Romanic sense, exemplified by It. *desco*, F. *deis*, *dis* (DESK, DAIS).]

1. A broad shallow vessel, with flat bottom, concave sides, and nearly level rim, made of earthenware, glass, metal, or wood, and used chiefly to hold food at meals. Now, on the one hand often restricted to those of oval, square, or irregular shape, as distinguished from the circular *plate*, and on the other extended to all open vessels used to contain food at table, as tureens, vegetable dishes, etc.

1700 *Epinial Gloss.* 786 (O. E. T.), *Patena*, *dise*, *a* 800 *Corpus Gloss.* 852 *Ferulobum*, *dise*, *c* 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 8 *Se* *me* . . . in *disce* *heald* *iohanes*. *c* 1000 *Ag.* Gosp. Matt. xxvi. 23 *Se* *be* *heald* *on* *disce* *mid* *me* *hys* *hand*. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 344 *Broken dish*. *c* 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 46/3 *An* *Dishes* *of* *seluer* *he* *nam* *also*, *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 13159 (Cott.) *Ask* *him* . . . *His* *heud* *to* *give* *be* *in*

*a* *diss*, *c* 1300 *Havelok* 919 *Ful* *wel* *kan* *ich* *dishes* *swlen*, *c* 1380 *Wyllie Wks.* (1580) 134 *Dischis* *&* *coupis* *of* *siluer*, *c* 1420 *Liber Cowrum* (1802) 30 *In* *a* *dyssche* *thy* *guse* *thou* *close*, 1535 *COVERDALE* *Judg.* v. 25 *She* . . . *broughte* *forth* *butter* *in* *a* *lordly* *dische*, 1587 *MASSELL* *Gent. Cattle* (1597) 270 *The* *common* *saying* *is*, *the* *hog* *is* *never* *good* *but* *when* *he* *is* *in* *the* *dish*, 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 198 *The* *Wooden* *dishes* *that* *are* *all* *over* *Persia*, 1710 *STEEL* *Tatler* No. 245 ¶2 *A* *small* *Cabinet*, *in* *which* *were* . . . *half* *a* *Dozen* *of* *Portugal* *Dishes*, 1829 *SOUTHEY* *Pilgr. Compostella* ii, *They* *both* *slept* *about* *in* *the* *grave* *before* *they* *got* *out* *of* *the* *dish*, 1881 WHEATLEY & DELANOTTE *Art. Wk. Earthenware* iv. 49 *Palissy* . . . *took* *the* *greatest* *pains* *in* *the* *moulding* *of* *the* *fishes* . . . *which* *he* *placed* *upon* *these* *curious* *dishes*.

*b.* A hollow vessel of wood or metal, used for drinking, and also *esp.* as a beggar's receptacle for alms; a cup; cf. ALMS-DISH, CLACK, CLAP-DISH.

1381 [see ALMS-DISH]. [c. 1394 J. MALVERN *Contn. Higden* (Rolls) IX. App. 79 *Quoddam* *jocale* *argenteum* *et* *deauratum* *formatum* *ad* *modum* *navis*, *vocatur* *diseus* *eleemosynarium*.] 1488 *Will. of Wyke* (Somerset Ho.), *A* *new* *tree* *dyssch* *w* *a* *pynte* *of* *ale* *therin*, 1534 [see CLAPPER *sb.* 2]. 1593 SHAKS, *Rich. II.* III. iii. 150 *I'll* *give* . . . *My* *figur'd* *Goblets*, *for* *a* *Dish* *of* *Wood*, 1605 *Tryall Chev.* I. iii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* III. 278, *I* *know* *him* *as* *well* *as* *the* *Begger* *knowes* *his* *dish*, 1634 *MILTON* *Comus* 391 *Who* *would* *rob* *a* *hermit* *of* . . . *his* *beads*, *or* *maple* *dish*? 1781 *COWPER* *Truth* 80 *Books*, *beads*, *and* *maple* *dish*, *his* *meagre* *stock*.

† *c. transf.* Applied to an acorn-cup. *Obs.*

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhauer's Bk. Physicke* 172/1 *Drie* *the* *little* *akorne* *dishes* . . . *and* *contunde* *them* *smalle*.

† *d.* Phrases. To cast, lay, throw (something) in one's dish: to reproach or taunt him with it. To have a hand in the dish: to meddle, interfere. To have a foot in the dish (? like a pig in the trough): to gain a footing, have a share (cf. to have a finger in the pie). *Obs.*

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 62 b, *When* *we* *charge* *hym* *with* *a* *like* *fault*, *and* *laye* *some* *greater* *matter* *in* *his* *dish*, 1596 *NASHE* *Saffron Walden* 67 *Hee* *casts* *the* *begger* *in* *my* *dish* *at* *euery* *third* *sillable*, 1611 *COTGR.* *Aliboron*, *A* . . . *busie* *body*; *one* *that* *hath* *his* *hand* *in* *euery* *dish*, 1615 *SWEETNAM* *Arraignment*, *Women* (1800) p. xviii, *Hir* *dowrie* *will* *be* *often* *cast* *in* *thy* *dish* *if* *you* *doe* *bring* *wealth* *with* *her*, 1682 *BUNYAN* *Holy War* 233 *We* *have* *already* *also* *a* *foot* *in* *their* *dish*, *for* *our* *Diabolonian* *friends* *are* *laid* *in* *their* *bosoms*, 1710 *STEEL* *Tatler* No. 164 ¶5 *Some* . . . *have* *been* *so* *disingenuous*, *as* *to* *throw* *Maud* *the* *Milk-Maid* *into* *my* *Dish*, 1722 *SEWEL* *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I. 8 *Under* *the* *bloody* *reign* *of* *Queen* *Mary*, *this* *was* *laid* *in* *his* *dish*.

2. The food ready for eating served on or contained in a dish; a distinct article or variety of food.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 17 b, *The* *moost* *hye* *deyntyes* *or* *delicate* *dyssches*, 1601 SHAKS, *Jul. C.* II. i. 173 *Let's* *carue* *him*, *as* *a* *Dish* *fit* *for* *the* *Gods*, 1611 — *Wint. T.* iv. iii. 8 *For* *a* *quart* *of* *Ale* *is* *a* *dish* *for* *a* *King*, 1655 *MOUFET & BENNET* *Health's Improv.* (1746) 190 *Camblets* *King* *of* *Lydia*, *having* *eaten* *of* *his* *own* *Wife*, *said*, *he* *was* *sorry* *to* *have* *been* *ignorant* *so* *long* *of* *so* *good* *a* *Dish*, 1675 *HOBBS* *Odyssey* (1677) 296 *To* *beasts* *and* *fowls* *is* *he* *Somewhere* . . . *become* *a* *dish*, 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 78 ¶1 *The* *palate* *is* *reconciled* *by* *degrees* *to* *dishes* *which* *at* *first* *disgusted* *it*, 1849 *MACAULAY* *Hist. Eng.* I. 321 *The* *ladies* . . . *retired* *as* *soon* *as* *the* *dishes* *had* *been* *devoured*, 1853 *SOVER* *Pantroph.* 73 *You* *will* *obtain* *a* *most* *delicate* *dish* *by* *boiling* *the* *cucumbers* *with* *brains*.

*fig.* 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Gent.* Eng. I. xiv, *The* *Theme* *of* *Marriage* *was* *the* *best* *Dish* *in* *all* *their* *Entertainment*.

*b.* *By-dish, side-dish*: see *BY*—3 a, *SIDE*. *Maid dish*: a fancy dish of various ingredients, depending for its success on the cook's skill. *Standing dish*: one that appears each day or at every meal. (Also used *fig.*)

1621 *BURTON* *Anat. Mel.* I. ii. I. 43 *Artificial* *made* *dishes*, *of* *which* *our* *Cooks* *afford* *us* *a* *great* *variety*, 1654 *WHITLOCK* *Zootonia* 146 *Meer* *Colloquechoses*, *made* *dishes* *of* *no* *nourishing*, 1876 W. H. POLLOCK in *Contemp. Rev.* June 56 *The* *mysteries* *had* *ceased* *to* *be* *the* *standing* *dish* *of* *theatrical* *entertainment*.

3. As a term of quantity more or less indefinite. *a.* As much or as many as will fill or make a dish when cooked. *b.* A dishful, a bowlful or cupful.

1596 SHAKS, *Merch. V.* II. ii. 144, *I* *have* *here* *a* *dish* *of* *Doues* *that* *I* *would* *bestow* *upon* *your* *worship*, 1597 — *2 Hen. IV.* II. iv. 5 *The* *Prince* *once* *did* *a* *Dish* *of* *Apple* *Johns* *before* *him*, 1699 *DAMPER* *Voy.* II. iii. 175 *The* *Boat* *returned* *with* *a* *good* *dish* *of* *Fish*, 1873 *TRISTRAM* *Moab* xiv. 254 *Trotter* . . . *secured* *a* *good* *dish* *of* *fish* *in* *the* *poole*.

*b.* 1596 SHAKS, *1 Hen. IV.* II. iii. 35 *Such* *a* *dish* *of* *skim'd* *Milk*, 1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 171 *He* *had* *taken* *off* *two* *or* *three* *Dishes* *of* *Aquavive*, 1679 *Trials of Green Berry*, etc. 65, *I* *will* *go* *to* *the* *Coffee-house*, *and* *drink* *a* *Dish* *of* *Coffee*, 1751 *ADDISON* *Spect.* No. 57 ¶4 *She* *scalded* *her* *Fingers*, *and* *spilt* *a* *Dish* *of* *Tea*



ballance. 1702 W. J. Bruyn's *Voy. Levant* xxxii. 126 The Ropes which were round the Capstan pulled it out of its Dish. c 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc. I.* 305/2 Evaporating dishes are employed.

5. A dish-like concavity; e.g. on one side of a wheel (see *quots.*); a depression in a field, etc.

1810 T. WILLIAMSON *Agric. Mech.* 95 The dish given to wheels. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art I.* 372 Wheels are commonly made with what is called a dish, that is, the spokes are inserted not at right angles, but with an inclination towards the axis of the nave or centre-piece; so that... the wheel appears dishd or hollow. 1846 WORCESTER, *Dish*... a hollow in a field.

6. As a specific quantity in various industries:

† a. An obsolete measure for corn. Cf. TOLL-DISH. 1419 Corn-dish [see CORN sb.<sup>1</sup> 11.1]. 1774 T. WEST *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 85, I will provide them mills for their foreign grain at the rate of the twenty first dish.

b. Tin-mining. A gallon of ore ready for the smelter. c. Lead-mining. A rectangular box used for measuring the lead ore; by Act 14 and 15 Vict. c. 94 § 3 fixed to contain fifteen pints of water; *brazen-dish*; see BRAZEN a. 4. d. Also, the proportion of tin or lead ore paid as royalty to the mine landlord, etc.

1531 *Dial. Laws Eng. II.* lv. (1638) 173 If a man take a Tinne work, and give the Lord the tenth dish. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 13 b, They measure their blacke Tynne by the... Dish... which containeth... a gallon. 1631 BRAZEN dish [see BRAZEN a. 4]. 1653 MANLY *Lead Mines* 53 But first the finder his two meers must free With ore there found, for the Barghmaster's fee Which is one dish for one meer of the ground. 1662 *Ibid.* 75 The thirteenth dish of oar within their mine, To the Lord for Lot, they pay at measuring time. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 7 A Horse load... is nine dishes... weighing about Four hundred and Fifty pound. 1681 HOUGHTON *Compl. Miner Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Dish*, a trough made of wood, about 38 inches long, 4 inches deep, and six inches wide; by which all miners measure their ore. 1864 R. HUNT *Brit. Mining* 83 Mining for tin and copper was carried on, in 1770... Permission was... obtained from the lord of the soil, and an acknowledgment 'dish', or 'dues'—was paid to him... commonly one-sixth, one-seventh, one-eighth, or even to one-twelfth, or less.

e. Diamond and Gold-mining: see *quots.*

1890 *Goldfields Victoria* 17, I have obtained good dish prospects after crudely crushing up the quartz. 1893 *Scott. Leader* 10 May 7 About 120 'dishes' go to a 'load'... it is an astonishing 'prospect' (4 carats [of diamonds] obtained from 6 dishes).

II. [immed. from L. *discus*.]

† 7. A quoit; quoit-playing. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Macc.* iv. 14 They hastiden for to be maad felawis of wrastlyng... and of oost, or campanye of dishe, or pleying with ledun dishe [1388 in occupations of a dishe, ether pleying with a ledun disch; *Vulg. disci*; COVERDALE, to put at y<sup>e</sup> stone; 1611 the game of Discus]. 1552 HULOET, Dyse caster, or who that throweth a dysehe, *discobolus*.

III. [f. DISH v.] 8. *slang*. The act of 'dishing': see DISH v. 7.

1801 SIR W. HARCOURT *Sp.* 30 July, The last reliance of the Tory in an extremity is a policy of 'dish' as it is called.

IV. Comb. 9. a. attrib. as *dish-rack*; b. objective, as *dish-bearer*, *-designer*, *-turner*, *-washing*.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 122/1 Dysshe berer at mete, *disciferus*. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* v, A long procession of dish-bearers. 1884 TENNYSON *Becket* 5 A dish-designer, and most amorous Of... Gascon wine. 1894 H. SPEIGHT *Niederlande* 384 Whitesmiths, dish-turners. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bulletin* IV. 336 Dish-washing... includes all that is required, with regard to cleanliness, in amateur photography.

10. Special comb.: † *dish-bench*, *-bink* (*north.*

*dial.*), *-board*, a rest for dishes, a dresser, a plate-

rack; † *dish-caster* (see 7 above); *dish-cover*,

a cover of ware or metal placed over hot food;

*dish-cradle*, *-cratch* (*dial.*); in Nares *-catch*),

a plate-rack; *dish-crowned* a., having a crown

shaped like a dish; *dish-faced* a. (of dogs and

horses) 'having the nose higher at the tip than the

stop' (Stables *Friend Dog* vii. 50); (*dial.* of

persons) having a round flatfish face, like a re-

versed plate; † *dish-headed* a., an epithet of

monks; *dish-heater*, 'a warming closet at-

tached to a stove or exposed in front of a fire to

heat dishes' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*); † *dish-meat*,

food cooked in a dish, as e.g. a pie; *dish-monger*,

one who deals in, or has much to do with, dishes

(of food); † *dish-mustard*, Turner's name for

*Thlaspi arvense* dish-plate, *Min.* (see *quot.*)

*dish-rag*, *-towel* = *DISH-CLOTH*; *dish-spring*, a

spring shaped like a dish; *dish-trough* = *DISH sb.*

6 c. Also *DISH-CLOTH*, *-CLOUT*; *-WASH*, *-WATER*, etc.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/2 'Dische benke, *scutellarium*.

1535 *Richmond. Wills* (Surtees) 12 A cobbord with a dys-

bynk. 1877 F. K. ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Dish-bink*, a

kitchen rack for the plates. 1523 FITZHERB. *Husb.* § 146

Swepe thy hous, dresse vy thy dysshborde. 1562 *Richmond.*

*Wills* (Surtees) 152 My counter and dishebourd. 1831

*Society I.* 144 The 'dish-covers are slowly raised. 1691

RAY N. C. *Words* 133 'Dish-Cradle or Credle, a wooden

Utensil for wooden Dishes. 176... *Comical Dial. betw. 2*

*Country Lovers* (N.), My 'dish-cfatch, cupboard, boards,

and bed. 1600 ROWLANDS *Lat. Humours* Blood vii. 13

'Dish-crown'd Hal. 1737 *Bracken Farriery Impr.* (1757)

II. 12 The 'Dish-faced, or Roman Nosed Horse. 1825-80

JAMIESON, *Dish-faced*, flat-faced; applied both to man and

beast. 1866 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Dish-faced*, hollow-faced.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansvr.* Osor. 489 b, Those 'dish-

headed dranes of that shavelng and Cowled rowte. [c 1440

*Prompt. Parv.* 122/1 'Dysshe mete, *discibarium*.] 1513  
BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 2558 Delicate dysshe meates  
were put out of her presence. 1599 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.*  
(1590) 3 Let me alone, for my actiuty, at the dish meat.  
1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 316/1 All sorts of Bread and  
Dishmeates are taken out of the Oven. 1607 WALKINGTON  
*Opt. Glass* 8 'Dish-mongers... running into excess of riot.  
1548 TURNER *Names of Herbes* 78 Named in englishe  
'dysmustard, or triacle Mustard... because the seede is  
lyke mustard seede in colour and in tast, and the vessel  
that conteyneth the seede is lyke a dishe. 1692 HESLOP  
*Northumbld. Gloss.*, *Dish-plates*, in mining, plates or rails  
dished to receive the fore wheels of a tub, to facilitate the  
teeming. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 34 CC is a  
'dish-spring, secured in its place by the pin. 1883 *Harper's*  
*Mag.* Feb. 365/2 Mr. Ayer removed her 'dish-towel from its  
nail. 1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* s. v. *Barmaster*, (The)  
Barmaster looks after keeping the 'Dishthrough.

**Dish** (dif), v.<sup>1</sup> [f. DISH sb.]

1. *trans.* To put (food) into a dish, and set it ready for a meal. Also with *up* († *forth*, *out*).

1586 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 81 The thin fare that here is dishd before him. 1598 *Eupharis* Bii, Dish the meat, and lay this sauce upon it. 1652 N. CULVERWELL *Li. Nat.* 150 (L.) They dish out ambrosia for them. c 1685 in *Dk. Buckhm.'s Wks.* (1705) II. 48 She... neatly dish'd it up with Egg-sauce. 1769 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Eng. Househldr.* (1778) 189 When your dinner or supper is dishd. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* i, Jemima, dish up! 1879 SALA *Paris herself again* (1880) I. xvii. 261 Grilled bones... dishd up for you before bedtime.

2. *fig.* To present (attractively) for acceptance; to serve up. Also with *up* († *forth*, *out*).

1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* III. ii. 73 For Conspiracie, I know not how it tastes, though it be dish'd For me to try how. 1641 MILTON *Animadv.* (1851) 237 Lest, thinking to offer him as a present to God, they dish him out for the Devil. 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 15 ii. § 4 (1666) 121/2 The heavenly viands dishd forth in the Gospel. 1795 WASHINGTON *Let. Wks.* (1890) I. 265 Their success... dishd up with a good deal of French policy, will encourage the Indians... to fall upon our inhabitants. 1858 DORAN *Crt. Poets* 70 This story... has been dishd up in a hundred different ways.

3. *nonce-use*. a. To dish about: to pass round in a dish, to drink in turns from a dish or bowl. b. To receive (liquid) as in a dish.

1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) III. 311 Then dish about the Mother's Health. 1847 H. MELVILLE *Omoo* xvi. 59 The Julia reared up on her stern... and when she settled again forward, fairly dishd a tremendous sea.

4. To fashion like a dish; to make concave like a dish or its sides; to hollow out; *spec.* to set the spokes of a (carriage-wheel) at such an inclination to the nave that the wheel is concave on one side (purposely or as the result of an accident).

1805 *Agric. Survv.* E. LOTHIAN 74 (Jam.), Formerly the wheel was much dishd, from a mistaken principle. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 584 Dish-out, to form covers by means of ribs, or wooden vaults for plastering upon. 1868 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. Ser.* II. IV. ii. 262 The yards are dishd out in the centre to the depth of five feet. 1886 A. W. GREELY *Arct. Serv.* I. xviii. 370 Seven hours' travelling over very rough ground 'dish'd' a wheel, and lunch was taken while repairs were being made. 1887 *Sporting Life* 20 July 7/2 To facilitate turning the sharp ends, the eastern and western ends [of a bicycle-track] were 'dish'd'.

5. *intr.* To be or become concave; to 'cave in'. 1669 [see DISHING *phl. a.*] 1886 A. W. GREELY *Arct. Serv.* I. xviii. 387 We had much trouble with our wagon, the wheel dishing frequently.

6. *intr.* Of a horse; To move the fore-feet in his trot not straight forward but with a circular or scooping motion.

1863 [see DISHING *phl. a.*] 1869 FITZWYGRAM *Horses & Stables* § 931 The more prominent defects... are rolling, dishing, cutting, and stumbling. 1895 *Letter. fr. Corresp.* I think the best description of a horse that dishes, would be a horse that 'winds his forefoot'.

7. *trans. slang*. To 'do for', defeat completely, ruin; to cheat, circumvent. [From the notion of food being done, and dish'd.]

1798 *Monthly Mag.* (Farmer), Done up, dish'd. 1811 E. NARES *Thinks I to Myself* (1816) I. 208 (D.) He was completely dish'd—he could never have appeared again.

1819 *Abeillard & Heloise* to a consummation greatly wish'd By nymphs who have been foully dish'd. 1826 SCOTT *Jrnl.* 31 July, It was five ere we got home, so there was a day dish'd. 1830 DISRAELI *Let.* 27 Aug. (1887) 32 He dish'd Prince Pignatelli at billiards. 1835 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 419 You are now taking fresh ground, without owning... that on our first basis I dish'd you. a 1847

MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxix. 103 If Fitzhenry can't raise the sum, he will be dish'd, and that in a few hours. 1869 *Latest News* 29 Aug. 8 The Conservative leader would be glad again to perform the operation of 'dishing the Whigs'. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xl, I believe it [the House of Commons] to be completely used up. Reform has dish'd it.

**Dish**, v.<sup>2</sup> *Sc.* [variant of DUSH v.] *trans.*

To push violently, thrust.

1821 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* i. 70 (Jam.) They hae horns on their head to dish the like o' me.

**Dishabilite** (dish'ābi-lit'ē), v. [f. DIS- 6 + HABITATE: cf. OF. *deshabiliter* to disqualify, depose.] *trans.* a. *Sc. Law.* To incapacitate, disqualify. b. (*nonce-use*). To render impotent.

1662-81 STAIR in M. P. BROWN *Suppl. Decis.* (1826) II. 243 (Jam.) The Earl has father being forfeit, and his posterity dishabilitated to bruite estate or dignity in Scotland. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii. 17 Ye, who... could in utter hate to lewdness your sex dishabilitate.

Hence **Dishabilita-tion**, disqualification; im-

posing of a legal disability.

16... *Sc. Acts Chas. I.* (1814) V. 55 (Jam.) All prior acts of dishabilitatoun. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, *Dishabilitatoun* is a term sometimes used by our older law authorities, and signifies the corruption of blood consequent upon a conviction for treason.

**Dishabille** (disāb'īl, -bi'l). Forms: a. 7 dishabillie, -billie, 7-8 dishabillee, 8 dishabillie, -habilly, -abilly, dishabillé, 7-9 déshabillé. β. 7-9 deshabille, déshabille, 8 deshabil. γ. 7-dishabille, 8 dishabille, (9 dial. disabil). [ad. F. *deshabillé* (in 1642 *desabillé*, Hatzl.-Darm.) undress, subst. use of pa. pple. of *deshabiller* to undress, f. *des-*, *Dis-* 4 + *habiller* to dress, etc. The final -ē of the French word (or its equivalent) has been occasional in English since the 17th c., but it was soon changed to e mute, and the prefix generally (like OF. *des-*) altered to *dis-*.]

1. The state of being partly undressed, or dressed in a negligent or careless style; undress. Usually in *phr.* in dishabille (= Fr. *en déshabillé*).

a. 1705 FARQUHAR *Twin-Rivals* v. iv, I found you a little in the dishabille. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *New Atal.* (ed. 2) I. 38 (Stanf.) Favour'd by his Dishabillie all tempting. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 49 ¶ 3 The Pleasures of their Dishabille. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 144. 3/1 The Ladies... Appear'd in such a Dishabille there. 1796 G. M. WOODWARD *Eccentric Excurs.* (1807) 26 His lady made a thousand apologies for being caught in such a dishabille. 1885 *Athenaeum* 7 Nov. 601/1 The shortcomings of English costume pale before the dishabille of the Dutch colonial ladies.

β. 1708 MRS. CENTLIVE *Busy Body* i. 1, What would she give now to be in this dishabille in the open air? 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 367 (1726) 96 A party next of glit'ring Dames... Came early, out of pure Good-will, To see the Girl in Dishabille. 1773 SHERIDAN in *Sheridaniana* 70 In studious deshabille behold her sit. 1861 T. A. TROLOPE *La Benta* I. vi. 125 The easy, confidential intercourse of her dishabille in the boudoir.

γ. 1684 tr. *Plutarch's Mor. Pref.* (L.), To surprise his mistress in dishabille. 1763-5 CHURCHILL *Journey Poems* II. 5 Nor would I have the Sisters of the hill Behold their Bard in such a Dishabille. 1799 SOUTHEY *Non-descripts* iv, Were it fair To judge a lady in her dishabille? 1874 BURNARD *My time* ii. 13 Standing... in his shirt-sleeves, for which dishabille he had apologized to us.

2. *concr.* A garment worn in undress; a dress or costume of a negligent style.

1673 WYCHERLEY *Gentl. Dancing-master* v. i, Contented... instead of variety of new gowns and rich petticoats, with her dishabille, or flame-colour gown called Indian. 1690 CROWE *Eng. Friar* v. Dram. Wks. 1874 IV. 211 They only come in dishabilles to visit me, and did not expect your Lordship. 1713 GAY *Guardian* No. 149 ¶ 6 We have a kind of sketch of dress... which, as the invention was foreign, is called a Dishabille; every thing is thrown on with a loose and careless air. 1786 MAD. D'ARLEY *Diary* 21 Aug, She does not become a dishabille. a 1847 MRS. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* V. xxxi. 224 A neat undress, or dishabille, is much admired in England. 1868 *Gloss. Sussex Words* in Hurst *Horsham*, I'm sorry, ma'am, you see me in such a dirty dishabille.

3. *transf.* and *fig.*

1712 POPE *Let.* 5 Dec. Wks. 1737 V. 188 Thoughts just warm from the brain, without any polishing or dress, the very dishabille of the understanding. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* i. Wks. 1799 I. 35 What has been the matter, Squire? Your face seems a little in dishabille. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav.* (1821) II. 142 Where nature... is now naked and deformed, she suddenly exchange the dishabille; and be ornamented... with her richest attire. 1825 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* II. x. 212 [Peppys] sets down his thoughts in the most becoming dishabille. 1830 GALT *Laurie* T. iv. viii. (1849) 171 The house was in dishabille.

† B. as *adj.* [repr. F. *deshabillé* pa. pple.] In undress, negligently dressed. *Obs.*

1691 *Islington Wells* 4 (Stanf.) Three Ladies Drest *Dishabillee*. 1694 N. H. LADIES *Dict.* 141/1 (Stanf.) He is *Deshabille*, that is in a careless Dress.

† **Dishabit**, v. *Obs. rare*. [f. DIS- 6 + HABIT v.: cf. F. *deshabiter* 'to disinhabitate, or deprive of inhabitants' (Cotgr.).] *trans.* To remove from its habitation or place of abode; to dislodge.

1595 SHAKS. *Yohn* II. i. 220 Those sleeping stones... from their fixed beds of lime Had bin dishabited.

† **Dishabitale**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. DIS- 10 + HABITABLE.] Uninhabitable.

1642 LD. FALKLAND *Let. Earl Cumberland* 5 Those false reports... make London dishabitable.

† **Dishabited**, *phl. a.* *Obs.* [f. F. *deshabité* 'disinhabited, without inhabitants' (Cotgr.) + -ED.] Uninhabited; deserted of inhabitants (quot. 1602).

1577 EDEN & WILLES *Hist. Trav.* 232 b, Imagining... the hot Zone, to be altogether dishabited for heat. 1582 HAKLUYT *Voy. A.* The 17 of Januare... we departed from the dishabited rocke. 1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 67a, The dishabited towns afford them roofing.

† **Dishabited**, *phl. a.* [f. DIS- 10 + HABITED.] Improperly habited or dressed.

1648 S. KEM in 4th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 275/1, I have certain information that Sir Thos. Lunsford is gon up in an old thredbare coate dishabited.

**Dishabituato**, v. [f. DIS- 6 + HABITUATE v., prob. after F. *deshabituier* in same sense.] *trans.* To render unaccustomed, to disaccustom: the reverse of *habituato*.

1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ix. 1276 To dishabituato By sip and sip, this drainer to the dregs O' the draught of conversation. 1881 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 700 That talk and



not action has been alone permitted to the clergy as a body has dishabilitated them for the conduct of affairs.

**Dishable**, obs. form of **DISABLE** v.

**Dishadow**, var. of **DISSHADOW** v.

† **Dishair**, v. Obs. [f. **DIS-** 7 a + **HAIR** sb.] *trans.* To deprive of hair, remove the hair from.

1631 *Celestina* vi. 78 They pill, and dis-haire their eye-browes with nippers.

**Dishallow** (dis'hæ'ləu), v. [f. **DIS-** 6 + **HALLOW** v.] *trans.* To undo the hallowing of; to destroy or violate the sacredness of; to profane. Hence **Dishallowing** vbl. sb., profanation.

1553 LATHMER *Sermon* in *Lincoln* i. 70 God hateth the dishallowing of the Sabbath. 161. T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1867-2) II. 289 (D.) Nor can the unholiness of the priest dishallow the altar. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxvi. 63 To pollute and dishallow, that 'glorious and fearful name of God'. 1833 LAMB *Lett.* (1888) II. 288 If curses are not dishallowed by descending so low! 1869 TENNYSON *Pelleas & E.* 437 Ye, that so dishallow the holy sleep, Your sleep is death.

**Dishallucination**. [**DIS-** 9; cf. *disillusion*.] A freeing from hallucination; disillusion.

1881 R. BUCHANAN *Child of Nature* viii. He received . . . a good deal of rough treatment and sorry dishallucination. 1889 *Univ. Rev.* Mar. 356 Returning . . . under dishallucination, we perceive that he does not really know so much.

† **Disharbour**, v. Obs. [f. **DIS-** 6 or 7 + **HARBOUR** v. or sb.] *trans.* To drive out of its 'harbour' or place of shelter; to send adrift.

1566 DRANT *Wail. Hierim.* Kvj. All reste disharbourd from my soule. a 1612 DONNE *Devotions* (1644) 108 He [Josephus] says, our Soule is . . . committed in trust to us, and we may not neglect or disharbour it.

**Disharmonic** (dis'hærm'nik), a. [**DIS-** 10.] Not harmonic; without harmony; anharmonic.

1887 H. WALLACH in *Anthrop. Inst. Trans.* XVII. 160 The head is disharmonic. The skull is sub-dolichocephalous, very broad, the forehead low, and the prognathism never much accentuated.

† **Disharmonical**, a. Obs. [f. **DIS-** + **HARMONICAL**, after *disharmony*.] = *prec.*

1688 NORRIS *Theory Love* ii. 1. 88 Some . . . strokes upon it [a musical instrument] will . . . be harmonical, and other some . . . disharmonical. *Ibid.* (1694) 74 The same Strokes, that were before disharmonical, may be now harmonical.

**Disharmonious** (dis'hærmō'niəs), a. [f. **DIS-** 10 + **HARMONIOUS**; after *disharmony*.]

1. Not in harmony or agreement; marked by want of harmony.

1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* (1662) 148 [It] may . . . prove painful to the Soul, and disharmonious to her touch. 1667 GLANVILL *Van. Dogm.* iv. 39 The musician's soul would be the most disharmonious. 1683 TRYON *Way to Health*, Thus there is caused an unequal disharmonious Life. 1754 J. HILDROP *Misc. Wks.* I. 38 Disharmonious, disorderly Motions of the Fluids and Animal Spirits. 1876 FARRAR *Marib. Sermon* xxxv. 355 Let me warn you against the fatal delusion that such a dual, such a divided, such a disharmonious life as this, is enough for God.

2. Of sounds: Unharmonious, discordant.

1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 461 The disharmonious noise of Drunken Healths and Roaring Huzzas. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederick* (1865) IV. xi. iii. 56 Dispute which rose *crescendo* in disharmonious duet.

Hence **Disharmoniously** adv., in a disharmonious manner, discordantly.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* To Rdr., Whose very title sounds so harshly and disharmoniously. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. xv. xiii. (1873) VI. 97 This . . . victorious campaign . . . with which all Europe is disharmoniously ringing.

**Disharmonize** (dis'hærmō'niz), v. [f. **DIS-** + **HARMONIZE**; after *disharmony*.] Cf. mod.F. *désharmoniser*, neologism in Littré, 1874.]

1. *trans.* To put out of harmony, destroy the harmony of; to make unharmonious or discordant.

1801 J. CAREY in *Monthly Mag.* XI. 314 Instances in which the harmony of ancient versification is thus disharmonized by the application of modern accent. 1834 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II. *Blakesmoor in H-shire*, A trait of affectation, or worse, vain-glory . . . disharmonizing the place and the occasion. 1843 PUSEY *Holy Eucharist* to Our nature jarring still, disharmonized, obscured, deformed. 1858 SEARS *Athas.* III. x. 335 Cleared of disharmonizing elements.

2. *intr.* To be out of harmony; not to harmonize.

1863 B. TAYLOR *H. Thurston* III. 22 A trifle of affection in her manner did not disharmonize with such a face; it was natural to her.

**Disharmony** (dis'hærmō'ni). [f. **DIS-** 9 + **HARMONY**; prob. formed after *discord*. Cf. mod.F. *désharmonie*, neologism in Littré, 1874, also corresponding words in other mod. langs.]

1. Want of harmony or agreement, discordance.

a 1608 W. PERKINS *Cases Consc.* (1619) 6 The want or absence of harmony, which we call disharmony. 1665 GLANVILL *Seepis Sci.* xiii. 76 Reason and Faith are at perfect Unions, the disharmony is in the Phancy. 1765 LAW *Behmen's Myst. Magnum* liii. (1772) 324 Of the Properties in their Disharmony, Inequality, and Discord. 1864 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. (1865) IV. xi. ii. 33 Disharmony of mind and tongue. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 226 That sense of guilt which is the feeling of disharmony with God.

b. with a and pl. Something discordant.

1833 LAMB *Elia* (1860) 364 If it ever obtrudes itself as a disharmony, are we inclined to laugh? 1884 *Ch. Times* 25 Apr. 331/4 The manifold disharmonies of Church and State in England.

2. Want of harmony between sounds; discord, dissonance.

a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) to A string over-stretched

makes a jar and disharmony. 1675 R. BERTHOGE *Causa Dei* 398 No harmony or Disharmony in sounds. 1860 TRENCH *Sermon* *Westm. Abb.* xxiv. 279 Harsh discords and disharmonies . . . make themselves heard.

† **Dishatter**, v. Obs. rare<sup>-1</sup>. [f. *di-* for *DIS-* + **SHATTER**.] *trans.* To shatter completely.

1615 DANIEL *Hymen's Tri.* ii. iv. I rather will Rend it in Pieces, and dishatter all into a Chaos.

† **Dishau'nt**, v. Obs. (Chiefly Sc.) Also 7-8 dishant. [ad. OF. *deshaunter* (Cotgr.), f. **DIS-** 4 + *haunter* to HAUNT.] *trans.* To cease to haunt, frequent, or resort to; to absent oneself from.

1584 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* iv. 125 (D.) She dishaunted the resort of such as were suspect of light report. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (1842) 48 The nobility and barons . . . now did dishaunt them. 1659 in W. M'DOWALL *Hist. Dumfries* xxxii. (1873) 371 Capt. Ed. Maxwell delate for dishaunting the ordinances. 1808-80 JAMIESON, *Dishau'nt* . . . is still occasionally used. *Aberd.*

Hence † **Dishau'nting** vbl. sb.; † **Dishau'nter**, one who 'dishau'nts'. Obs.

a 1651 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1842-6) III. 375 The dishaunting and intermission of the exercise. 1665 in Cramond *Ann. Banff* II. 46 Several dishaunters of ordinances ordained to be summoned.

**Dish-cloth**. A cloth used in the kitchen or scullery for washing dishes, etc.

1828 in WEBSTER. 1869 *Lindsay Gloss.* 251 Dish-clout, a dish-cloth. 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Heir of Linne* i. A sort of banner, composed of an old towel or dish-cloth.

**Dish-clout**, arch. or dial. A 'clout' or cloth used for washing dishes, etc.; = *prec.* In the *wringing* of a dish-clout: speedily, immediately.

1530 PALSGR. 2141 Dishcloute, *sonillon*. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 90 As the saying is, washe their face with faire water, and drie it ouer with a dishcloute. 1677 HORNECK *Gl. Law Consid.* iii. (1704) 68 He that makes a rich carpet, doth not intend it for dish-clouts. 1788 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* 28 Dec. What a slut Mrs. Ord must think me, to put a dish-clout in my pocket! 1811 SCOTT *Kenilw.* ix. Breakfast shall be on the board in the wringing of a dish-clout. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* II. 36 And have known Hamlet to stalk solemnly on to deliver his soliloquy, with a dish-clout pinned to his skirts. 1877 E. PEACOCK *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* 86/1 'Go these ways or I'll pin th' dish-clout to thee tail' is not unfrequently said to men and boys who interfere in the kitchen.

b. taken as a type of limpness and weakness.

1698 TRYON *Good House-w.* i. (2) 7 You are now weak as Water, and have no more Spirits than a Dish-clout. 1863 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* III. 170, I was on foot again—but weak as a dish-clout.

c. used in contemptuous comparison or allusion.

a 1529 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garneshe* 36, A bawdy dyshe-clowte, That bryngyth the world to abowte. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. v. 221 Romeos a dish-clout to him. 1636 MASSINGER *Bashf. Lover* v. i. I am gazing on this gorgeous house; or, our cot's a dish-clout to it.

d. *trans.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 97 The Latines [call the caul] *Mappaventrin*, the dish-clout or map of the Belly, because it licketh up the superfluities thereof. 1785 GROSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s.v., To make a napkin of one's dish-clout, to marry one's cook. 1822 SCOTT *Fam. Lett.* 25 June, It was hard he should be made the dish-clout to wipe up the stains of such a man.

e. *attrib.*

1820 NASHE *Almond for Parrot* 11 b, More . . . then his dish-clout discipline will sette vp in seauen yeeres. 1755 H. WALPOLE *Lett. Geo. Montagu* 30 Dec., That old rag of a dish-clout ministry, Harry Furness, is to be the other lord.

Hence **Dish-clout** v. *trans.*, to wash with a dish-clout.

1861 MAYHEW *London Labour* III. 363 (Hoppe) They are expected . . . to dish-clout the whole of the panels [of a cab].

† **Dishheart**, v. Obs. Also 7 dishart. [f. **DIS-** 7 a + **HEART** sb.] = **DISHEARTEN**.

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* (1876) 42 (D.) When, therefore, divine justice sinne will scourge, He doth dishart their harts in whom it raines. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 13 The which would vterly dishart them. a 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Bonduca* i. 1, Car. Have not I seen the Britains — Boud. What? Car. Dishhearted.

**Disharten** (dis'hæ'rtən), v. Also 7 disharten.

[f. **DIS-** 6 + **HEARTEN**, or from *prec.* + **-EN** 6, after *hearten*.] *trans.* To deprive of 'heart' or courage; to discourage, dispirit, make despondent.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iv. i. 117 No man should possesse him with any appearance of feare; lest hee, by shewing it, should disharten his Army. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. xc. 365 Their former louse disharted them so much. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 120 A great part . . . dishartened by the severity of the winter, returned to England. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. 115 Lysander exerted his utmost efforts to thwart, discredit, and disharten his successor.

† b. with complement: To discourage from doing something (also with *to* and *inf.*). Obs.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 121 The Turkes got the greatest losse, and were dishartened to proceed further. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. Sk.* ii. xvi. 109 They are dishartened from doing their best. 1864 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* II. (1862) 235 She urged what she could to disharten me to it. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy. I.* 27 Dishartened them from that design.

† c. with an action or the like as object: cf. **DISCOURAGE** 2. Obs.

1628 *Whole Duty Man* Pref. 4 Where this is wanting, it dishartens our care. 1668 CLARENDON *Vind. Tracts* (1727) 64 An uncertainty which must disharten any industry.

**Dishheartened**, ppl. a. [f. *prec.* + **-ED** 1.] Discouraged, dispirited: see the verb.

1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 210 We were a dis-

heartened army. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 517 The Whigs were a small and a disheartened minority.

Hence **Dishheartenedness**, dispirited condition. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. i. 170 (R.) A disheartenedness and dejection of mind. 1863 DUFFY *Federalist* St. II. 273, I heard no cry of despair or disheartenedness.

**Dishheartener**. [f. **DISHEARTEN** + **-ER** 1.] One who dishartens.

1645 *City Alarm* 9 A dishartener of Gods people.

**Dishheartening**, vbl. sb. [f. as *prec.* + **-ING** 1.] The action of vb. **DISHEARTEN**; discouragement.

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. I. Theor.* (1639) 369 Hierome thought labour a dishhearting to the Tempter. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* Pref. Avj. Or else he may lye open to such dishheartings, as become not . . . these undertakings.

**Dishheartening**, ppl. a. [f. as *prec.* + **-ING** 2.] That dishheartens; discouraging, dispiriting.

1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 101 As serviceable to the Rebels . . . and as dishartning to honest men. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* i. x. 107 Under these dishartening circumstances. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 235 Friends brought in dishartening news.

Hence **Dishhearteningly** adv.

1742 BAILEY, *Dishhearteningly*, by way of Discouragement. 1882 HALL CAINE *Recoll. D. G. Rossetti* 98 Dishhearteningly unpropitious weather.

**Dishheartenment**. [f. **DISHEARTEN** + **-MENT**.] The act of dishheartening, or fact of being dishheartened; discouragement.

1830 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) II. 143 No dishheartenment availed with him. 1876 FARRAR *Marib. Sermon* xxxix. 393 Among the dishheartments of labour and the strife of tongues. 1886 MRS. A. HUNT *That Other Person* III. 211 A sigh of complete fatigue and dishartenment.

**Dished** (di'sh), ppl. a. [f. **DISH** v. 1 + **-ED** 1] a. Put in a dish. b. Shaped like a dish; made slightly concave. c. *slang*: see **DISH** v. 7.

1586 T. B. *La Primand & Fr. Acad.* i. (1589) 105 Raddish rosted in the ashes . . . was all the dished he had to his supper. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* 241 They use Dish wheat with milk. 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Imp.* (1757) II. 37 The Soles . . . a little hollow or dish'd. 1812-6 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 372 Dished wheels have many excellencies.

† **Dish'edge**, v. Obs. *nonce-wd.* [f. **DIS-** 7 a + **EDGE** sb.] *trans.* To deprive of its hedge.

c 1586 CRESS. PEMBROKE *P.* lxxx. iv. Why hast thou now thy self dish'edg'd this vine?

† **Dish'eir**, v. Obs. rare. [f. **DIS-** 7 b + **HEIR**.] 1. *trans.* To deprive of or turn out of one's inheritance; to disinherit.

[1492 *Act. Dom. Conc.* 262 (Jam.) In ditstitution and dish'eiring of the said Gelis [perh. error for *dish'eising*]. 1607 TOURNEUR *Rev. Trag.* i. iii. Sword . . . Thou shalt dish'eire him; it shall be thine honor.

2. To deprive of an heir.

1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 705 To hew th' imperial Cedar down, Defraud Succession, and dish'eir the Crown.

[**Dishelo** (Halliiv.), error for *dishese*, **DISEASE**.]

**Dishelm** (dis'hel'm), v. 1 [f. **DIS-** 7 a + **HELM** helmet, after OF. *desheulmer*, *-heulmer*, in same sense.] *trans.* To deprive or disarm of one's helmet. *intr.* for *refl.* To take off one's helmet.

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 25 b, Incontinent as . . . Jason hadde . . . smyten down the geant to the erthe. he dishelmed. 1545 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. clxviii. [clxiv.] 469 Sir Raynold dishelmed the Englysshe knyght. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xiv. 383 Jove made me yield, Dishelm my head. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vi. 85 When she saw me lying stark, Dishelm'd and mute.

**Dishelm** (dis'hel'm), v. 2 [f. **DIS-** 7 a + **HELM**.] *trans.* To deprive of the helm or rudder.

a 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Poems* (1850) II. 155 Fear that dishelms The vessel of the soul. 1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 75 To float, dishelm'd, a wreck upon the waves.

**Dishelvd**: see **DISHEVELLED**.

**Dishenerite**, -yt, obs. f. *disenherit*, **DISINHERIT**.

**Disher** (di'shə). [f. **DISH** sb. and v. + **-ER** 1; cf. *sadler*.]

† 1. A maker or seller of dishes. Obs.

1304 in *Riley Mem. London* (1868) 54 John le Dishere. 1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 166 A Ropere, a Redyng-kyng, and Rose þe dishcere. [1377 B. v. 323 Rose þe dissheres; v. r. dyssheres douter. 1393 C. vii. 372 disshere.] a 1500 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 572 *Cypharius*, a cuppere, or a dysshere. 1892 O. HESLOP *Northumbld. Gloss.* 238 *Disher*, a turner of wooden bowls or dishes. Within the memory of some still living (1886) there was a disher working at Mitford. (Obs.)

2. One who dishes or serves up food. ? Obs.

1598 FLORIO, *Imbanditore*, a gentleman sewer, a disher or dresser vp of meates.

3. One who 'dishes': see **DISH** v. 7.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 June 1/3 By the indignation which the dirty trick will excite . . . the disher will thus in the end be dish'd.

† **Disherbage**, v. Obs. [f. **DIS-** 7 a + **HERBAGE** sb.] *trans.* To deprive or strip of herbage.

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 216 b, These wordes, *ἀνωβοταειν εἰναιον*, that is, 'hath brought this climate to clene disherbaging', smellen all of the inkeborne.

**Disherent**, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. **DIS-** 4 + radical part of *coherent*.] The opposite of *coherent*; incoherent; incongruous.

1890 J. H. STIRLING *Philos. & Theol.* iii. 49 It is the *Τὸ ἀντίκρου σὺνδρόμῳ*, the coherent disherent, attributed to Heraclitus by Aristotle.



† **Disheress**. *Obs. rare*. [f. **DISHER** sb. + -ESS.] A woman who makes or sells dishes.

1377 [see **DISHER** 1.] [Margaret la Disheress is cited in *Bardley Eng. Surnames* from the Hundred Rolls.]

**Disherid**, -ied, *obs. pa. pple. and pa. t. of DISHERIT* v.

**Disherison** (dis'herizən), *sb.* Forms: a. 3-4 desertison, -tesoun, diserteisoun, 4-5 disheriteson, -itison, -etison, -yteson, desheryteson. β. 5- disherison. [orig. *disheriteson*, a. OF. *des(h)eriteisun*, -eison, n. of action from *des(h)eriter* to **DISHERIT**. (The full L. type was \**dishereditation-em*: the syllable *ed* was dropped in OF., the *t* before *s* in English.)] The action of depriving of, or cutting off from, an inheritance; disinheritance.

c 1290 *Beket* 1836 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 159 pat it . . . were . . . with on-rite and a-jein lawe In desertion of mine church to costume I-drawe. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 214 To him and his heyres grete disheritison. 1340 *Ayenb.* 48 Desertouson of eyr and ualse mariages. 1399 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 451/2 Forfeitures of heritages, and disheritisons. 1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 18 The utter disheritison of your seid Suppliant. 1495 *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 35 § 9 To the hurte prejudice nor disherison of the seid George or of his heires. 1523 *Act 14-15 Hen. VIII.* c. 13 The saide hauen is . . . likely to be lost for euer, to the kynges disherison, and hurte of the common welth. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.* s.v. *Contra formam collationis*, The Abbot . . . hath made a feofment . . . to the disherison of the house or church. 1750 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* II. 201 Pardonning them all as to life, limb, imprisonment and disherison. 1844 *WILLIAMS Real Prop.* (1879) 67 To prevent improvident alienations . . . of landed estates, by . . . dying persons, to the disherison of their lawful heirs.

† **Disherison**, *v. Obs. rare* -1. [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To disinherit.

1654 *CANTON Pleas. Notes* IV. 212 To defraud rav'nous this expectant of his hopes, and to disherison his malignant issue.

† **Disheriss**, *v. Obs.* (Chiefly Sc.) Forms: 4 dysherys, 6 disheris, -heireis, -heriss, 7 disheriss, disherize. [14-16th c. Sc. *disheriss*, as if f. extended stem of an OF. \**disherir* to *disheir*, which may have been used in AF. The corresponding E. form would be *disherish*; the form in -IZE is due to confusion of verbal suffix: cf. *advertise*, *amortize*.] = next.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* II. 101 3e se How Inglis men, throw thar powste, Dysheryssys me off my land. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lvi. 38 The temporall stat to gryp and gather, The sone disheris wald the father. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lxiv, This was Edward . . . disherist of the crown of England. 1609 *SKENE Reg. Maj.* 41 Quhen ane man . . . does anie thing . . . for the quhilk he is disherissed: his heretage vses to retorne, as escheit to his over-lord. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. v. § 25 These . . . thus disherized, ought of right, . . . giue first assault on their vnrighteous oppressor.

† **Disherit** (dis'herit), *v. Obs.* Forms: 3-4 deserit(e), -yte, -et, 4 deserit(e), dysheriete, 4-5 diserit(e), -yt, dyserit, 4-7 disherite, 5-6 dis-, dysherit, -yt(e), -et(t), -eit, -er8 disherit. [ME. a. OF. *desheriter*, *deseriter*, -ereter, -ireter, etc., mod.F. *dshérítter* = Pr. des(h)eritar, Sp. *desheredar*, Pg. *desherdar*, It. *diseredare*, med.L. *dsheritäre*, *deheritäre* (Du Cange):—Rom. *desheretäre*, for L. \**de-*, \**dshéréditäre*, f. DE-6, DIS-4 + *heréditäre* to inherit, f. *heréditäs* heirship, inheritance. The pa. pple. and sometimes the pa. t. had also the shortened form *dsherit*, with the variants *dsherid*, -ied, *desered*, *desirit*: see examples at end of the article.]

1. *trans.* To deprive or dispossess of an inheritance; to disinherit.

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 74/107 Alle þure weren deseritede. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1005 *Dido*, That euer such a noble man as he [Eneas] Schal ben diseritid in swich degre. c 1405 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 16 Thow hast thaim slayne vnrightfully, and disherited their heiris. 1538 *STARKEY England* II. ii. 196 Hyt were not mete that the father schold dysherite hys chyld. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* Table 230 [He] rebels against his Father, is disherited by his Fathers will. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables, Pal. & Arc.* III. 968 The dryads and the woodland train Disherited ran howling o'er the plain.

b. Const. of (rarely from).

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5394 He scholde . . . Deserite Wyder of ylk del. c 1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* p. 869 To desherite hem of al þat euer thei han. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* Prol., Disheried of their possessions. 1570 T. NORTON tr. *Novel's Catech.* (1853) 193 Like children disherited from their father's goods. 1654-62 *HEYLIN Cosmog.* II. (1682) 5 Disherited of their Fathers kingdom. 1795 *SOUTHEY Joan of Arc* I. 172 The great and honourable men Have seized the earth, and of the heritage Which God . . . to all had given, Disherited their brethren!

2. *fig.* To deprive, dispossess; to banish from its rightful domain (quot. 1579).

c 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxii. 145* Ay to þis tyme we bene in peess, of þe which þou wilt now dispoile vs and dsherit vs. 1579 E. K. *Ded. to Spenser's Sheph. Cal.*, This Poet . . . hath labored to restore, as to their rightful heritage, such good and naturall English wordes, as have bene long time out of use, and almost cleane disheried. 1579 *LIVY Euphues* (Arb.) 102 Thou art an heyre to fayer lying, that is nothing, if thou be disherited of learning. 1795 *COLERIDGE Juvenile Poems* (1864) 62 Made blind by lusts, disherited of soul.

Hence **Disherited** ppl. a., **Disheriting** vbl. sb. 1388 in *Wyclif's Sel. Wks.* III. 471 A playnt of dysherityng of his ryt and possessions. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5522 Of þair dysertyng to sees (= cease). 1613-8 *DANIEL*

*Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 154 The dis-herited returne answer to the Legat. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* III. vii. § 2 The premisses tend . . . to the dsheriting of the Crown of England. ¶ Examples of pa. pple. and pa. t. *dsherit*, etc.

c 1314 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 6164 Thurch felonie mi fader he slough, Mi brother he desiryt with wough. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 379 Pore, exilde, deserit. c 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 39 in *O. E. Misc.* 211 Pese . . . deseredyn treu ayts vnrytfully. 1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* 289 Many men were dsherid of her londis. 1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* Prol., Theyr heyres shuld nat be dsherit. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* IX. 250 He hath dysheryt me.

† **Disheritance**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *des(h)eritance*, f. *dsheriter*; see prec. and -ANCE.] The act of disinheriting; disinheritance.

c 1450 *LONELICH Grail* xxix. 85 It was cawse of here disheritance. 1531 *Dial. on Laus Eng.* II. i. (1638) 61 The alienation is to his disheritance, and therefore it is a forfeiture of his estate. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 195 Infinite losses and disheritances are like to ensue to the founders of the said houses . . . and their heirs.

† **Disherite**. *Obs.* In 4 deserite, -yte. [perh. a. OF. *des(h)erité* disherited, pa. pple. used subst.] A disinherited person.

1597 R. GLOUC. (1744) 452 Hii sette deserytes in þe myddel ost þo, þat þe kyng adde bynome her lond. *Ibid.* 563 þe knyghtes were deserytes in þe lond aboute wide.

**Disheritement**, *rare*. [f. **DISHERIT** v. + -MENT; in OF. *dsheritement*.] The act of disinheriting; = **DISHERITANCE**.

1881 *Scribner's Mag.* XXII. 757 [He] dared to hand to the Tsar . . . his protest against the act of disheritment.

† **Disheritor**. *Obs. rare*. [f. **DISHERIT** v. + -OR for AF. -our.] One who disinherits.

1607-72 *COWELL Interpr.*, *Disheritor*, one that disinherith, or puts another out of his inheritance, 3 E. 1 cap. 39.

**Disherize**, var. of **DISHERISS**, *Obs.*

**Dishero** (dis'hīrō), *v.* [f. DIS-7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of the character of a hero.

1838 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1872) VI. 30 A hypothesis, that Mr. Lockhart at heart has a dislike to Scott, and has done his best in an underhand, treacherous manner, to dishero him.

**Dishese**, *obs. form of DISEASE*.

† **Dishewel**, *a. Obs.* In 4-5 discheuel(e), disshevele, dysshueull, 5 dishiuill, (Sc.) dyschowyll. [Variant of **DISHEVELY**, a. OF. *deschevel*, with final *l* mute in Eng. Cf. **ASSIGN sb.**]

1. Without coif or head-dress; hence, with the hair unconfined and flung about in disorder. Sometimes app. in wider sense: Undressed, in dishabille.

c 1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Foules* 235 In kyrtelles al discheuel [v.r. dysshueull, discheuele, dissheueld, dissheueled, dischiefeel] went þei þer. c 1385 — *L. G. W.* 1720 *Lucretin*, This noble wif sat by hire beddis side Discheuele [v.r. disshevely] for no maleyche she ne thoughte. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xl. 1014 Ekyr mydnycht in handis thai haif him tane, Dyschowyll on sleipe.

2. Of hair: = **DISHEVELLED** 2.

c 1450 *Crt. of Love* 139 And all her haire it shone as gold so fine Dishiuill crispe down hanging at her backe A yard in length.

**Dishewel** (dis'vél), *v.* [perh. a. 16th c. *descheveler* (Cotgr.), mod. *dcheveler*; but prob. chiefly a back-formation from **DISHEVELLED**.]

1. *trans.* To loosen and throw about in disorder (hair and the like); to let (the hair) down.

1598 *FLORIO, Dischiomare*, to dissheuell, to touze ones haire. 1611 *COTGR., Descheveler*, to discheuell; to pull the haire about the eares. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apol.* Dii, The Peacock when he's viewd dissheuels his faire traine. 1648 *JOS. BEAUMONT Psyche* II. ix, They . . . disshevel May Round Tellus's springing face. 1800 *MRS. HERVEY Mourtray Fam.* I. 201 He had been at court in the morning; but though he had changed his clothes, he had omitted to disshevel his hair. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 397 She now disshevels . . . the unsung beauty of her flowing tresses.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) Of hair: To hang loose or in disorder. *Obs.*

1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 230 Their hair e curling, disshevels oft times about their shoulders. *Ibid.* 355.

Hence **Dishewelling** vbl. sb.

a 1656 *BP. Hall Rem. Wks.* (1660) 244 The . . . wanton fashion of the womans dishewelling her hair. 1786 *MAD. D'ARBLAY Diary* 17 July, Just as I was in the midst of my hair dishewelling, I was summoned.

**Dishewelled**, -eled (dis'væld), *ppl. a.* Forms: 5-7 discheveled, 5 disshevilled, dysshueulled, 6 dissheuld, discheauelled, 7 -evell'd, dissheveld, -evilled, -euall'd, 7- disshevelled. [f. OF. *deschevel* mod.F. *dchevel* (see **DISHEVELY** a.) + -ED.]

† 1. = **DISHEVEL** a. *Obs.*

c 1456 *BP. Merlin* 453 She was discheueled and hadde the feirest heed that eny woman myght haue. *Ibid.* 646 An olde woman discheueled, and all to-rente hir heir. 1494 *Housh. Ord.* 123 Her [the Queen's] head must be disshevilled with a riche sircle on her head. 1591 *SIDNEY Ast. & Stella* ciii, She, so dissheuld blusht. 1653 H. COGAN *Diod. Sic.* 151 Growing distracted with griefe . . . she went up and downe . . . all disshevelled with her hair about her eares.

b. In vaguer sense: With disarranged or disordered dress; untidy.

1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob.* xiii. 215 With thy disshevild nymphs attyrd in youthfull greene. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* ix. iii, The disshevild fair hastily following. 1862 *TROLLOPE Orley Farm* lxxiii, Her whole appearance was haggard and disshevelled.

2. Of the hair: Unconfined by head-gear, hanging loose, flung about in disorder; unkempt.

1583 *STANFURD Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 28 Doune to the wynd tracing trayld her discheaueld hearlocks. 1638 *Penit. Conf.* iii. (1657) 22 Our hair dischevild, not platted nor crisped. 1718 *Prior Pleasure* 567 With flowing sorrow, and dishevell'd hair. 1813 *SCOTT Trium.* III. xxxviii, Still her dark locks dischevild'd flow from net of pearl o'er breast of snow. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* III. 593 Foul rags and a beard dishevelled he wore.

3. *transf.* Disordered, ruffled disorderly, untidy.

1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* 32 When States dishevell'd [printed dishevl'd] are, and Lawes untwist. 1712-14 *POPE Rape Lock* v. 130 The heav'n's bespangling with dishevell'd light. 1858 *Sat. Rev.* V. 388/1 In vehement diction, but dishevelled grammar. 1883 *BLACK Shandon Bells* xviii, The dishevelled mass of music that she never would keep in order. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir. W.* (ed. 2) 294 Religion is no dishevelled mass of aspiration, prayer, and faith. 1886 *STEVENSON Pr. Otto* II. ii. 87 A certain lady of a dishevelled reputation.

† b. In good sense: Unconstrained, free, easy.

a 1639 *WOTTON in Relig.* (1685) 482 One of the genialest pieces that I have read . . . of the same unaffected and dischevelled kind.

Hence **Dishewelledness**.

1889 T. GIFT *Not for Night-time* 165 Smiling to myself at my dishevelledness.

**Dishvelment** (dis'vèlmənt), [f. **DISHEVEL** v. + -MENT.] The action of disheveling; dishevelled condition.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. i. xl. (1872) 50 Their Hebe eyes brighter with enthusiasm, and long hair in beautiful dishvelment. 1880 *MISS BROUGHTON Sec. 7h.* II. III. vii. 236 His tone . . . has made her hotly conscious of her dishvelment.

† **Dishwevele**, -elee, *ppl. a.* Also 4-5 dischiefle, 5 discheuelee. [a. OF. *deschevel* pa. pple., f. *des-*, DIS- + OF. *chevel*, *cheveu* hair, = med.L. *dis-*, *decapillātus* stripped of hair, shaven, Sp. *descabelado* 'bald, having no hair left on his head': cf. It. (*dis*)*scapigliare* 'to desheuell, to disorder . . . ones head or haire'. In another form of this word, the -l of OF. pa. pple., became mute in ME.: see **DISHEVEL** a.] = **DISHEVEL** a. 1.

a 1430 *CHAUCER's Canterb. T. Prol.* 683 (Ellesm. MS.) Discheuele [other MSS. discheuele] saue his cappe he rood al bare. 1441 *CHAUCER's L. G. W.* 1315 *Dido* (Fairf. MS.) She falleth him to foote and swowneth there Dischevely with hire bryght gelte here. c 1450 *Merlin* 298 She was all discheuele in her heer. c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* clxxviii. ii, In chambre preynt At discourt descheuele also in all, As seruyng to was estate virginal.

**Dishful** (dis'fʊl). Also 4 dissuol. [f. **DISH** sb. + -FUL.] As much as a dish will contain.

c 1320 *Seign. Sag.* (W.) 1018 Thre dishch-ful of blod he let me bled. 1340 *Ayenb.* 120 Yef me yelf . . . an poure manne ane dissuol of pesen. 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshack's Husb.* III. (1586) 135 b, Geve to every one a little dishful of rennet cruets. 1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 105 They make account that fewer mowder dishfuls is a pecke. 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* II. vii. (1840) II. 170 A . . . dishful of water.

**Dishing** (dis'ŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **DISH** v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of the verb **DISH**.

1679 *DRYDEN Troilus & Cr.* I. ii, The dishing, the setting on the table. 1691 *WOOD Ath. Oxon.* I. 160 (L.) In the dishing out of whose Odombian banquet, he had a considerable hand. 1858 R. S. SURTEES *Ask Mamma* xxxii, Nor do their anxieties end with the dishing-up of the dinner.

b. Oblique position of the spokes of a wheel, making its outer face concave.

1797 A. CUMMING in *Commun. Bd. Agric.* II. 366 Dishing (or the oblique position of the spokes) added much to the strength and stiffness of wheels. 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 209 The spokes were sections of ivory tusks, set in with the natural curve outward, to perfect the dishing.

**Dishing**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That 'dishes'; *spec.* forming a concave or dish-like surface; see **DISH** v. 4, 5, 6, 7.

1669 *WORLDING Syst. Agric.* (1681) 232 They make them [spokes] concave or dishing . . . to secure the Wheel from breaking in a fall. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (f.), For the form of the wheels, some make them more dishing . . . that is, more concave, by setting off the spokes and fellies more outwards. 1863 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXIV. II. 94 Curby or cow hocks [of a horse] with dishing speed cutting, or slouching action [see CUT sb. 2]. 1895 H. D. TRAILL in *Fortin. Rev.* Sept. 364 Urged . . . by Conservatives of the 'dishing' school [cf. quot. 1869 in **DISH** v. 7].

† **Dishi-ver**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS-5 + **SHIVER** v.] *trans. and intr.* To shiver to pieces. Hence **Dishi-vered** ppl. a.

1564 *PHAER Aeneid* IX. Cc. iij, Shields dishiuring crack. 1598 *YONG Diana* 290 His tender trembling flesh I will dishiure. 1624 *BP. MOUNTAGU Treat. Inoc. Saints* 6 The dishiured splinters runne into my hands. 1650 W. SCLATER (son) *Ep. Ded. to W. Sclater's Rom. IV.*, As Dagon . . . falls . . . dishiured into dust and ashes.

**Dishlet** (dis'let), **Dishling** (dis'lin). [f. **DISH** sb. + -LET, -LING.] A tiny dish (of food).

1811 *LAMB Edax on Appetite*, A sliver of ham . . . a slip of invisible brawn . . . with a power of such dishlings. 1884 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 2/1 It is a very agreeable miniature feed. The dishlets are nine in number.

† **Disholy**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. DIS-10 + **HOLY**.] The reverse of holy; unholy, iniquitous.

1593 *BELL Motives Romish Faith* (1605) 16 Cast into the said Romish disholy inquisition. 1596 — *Surv. Popery* I. i. x. 34 Our disholy fathers the late bishops of Rome.



**Dishome** (dis'hō'm), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 c + HOME sb.] *trans.* To deprive of, or eject from, a home. Hence **Dishomed** ppl. a.

1880 *Contemp. Rev.* 179 We have sunk into... being the only dishomed nation. 1882 F. W. H. MYERS *Renewal Youth* 229 Thy soul dishomed shall... be forlorn. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 7 Nov. (Cassell) Poor families being incontinently dishomed to give space for magnificent roadways. 1893 W. T. STEAD in *Rev. of Rev.* 15 Sept. 318/1 To create substitutes for the home for the benefit of the dishomed.

**Dishonest** (dis'ōnəst), *a.* [ad. OF. *deshoneste* (13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod. F. *deshonnête*; = Pr. *deshonest*, Sp. *deshonesto*, It. *disonesto*, a Romanic formation for L. *dehonestus*, f. *honestus* honourable; HONEST; see DE- 6, DIS- 4.]

†1. Entailing dishonour or disgrace; dishonourable, discreditable, misbecoming, shameful, ignominious. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 820 Ye koude nat doon so dishoneste a thyng. That thilke wombe, in which youe children leye, Scholde... be seyn al bare. 1483 CAXTON *Cato A viij*. The galowes and... dishonest dethe. 1483—G. de la Tour D viij. The pryde of men... that counterfeited them self of newe and dishonest rayment. 1586 T. B. LA Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* i. 12 If we account it a shameful thing to be ignorant of those things... the not knowing of our selves is much more dishonest. 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* iii. i. 1115 Thou didst an Act dishonest to thy Race. 1710 POPE *Windsor For.* 326 Inglorious triumphs and dishonest scars. 1760 HOME *Siege Aquileia* ii. Some fierce barbarian now insults the dead; Adquilinge wounds.

†2. Unchaste, lewd, filthy. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 159 Pe lecherous louth to be in dishonest companye. 1494 FARVAY *Chron.* vi. ccl. 209 This duke, with Gunnore... lyued longe while a dishonest lye, and contrary to the laws of the Church. 1509 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* i. 1. 50 Holding in disdain the German Women, For some dishonest manners of their life. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii. 73 Accused him for being dishonest with his own Nece. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Juv.* Pref. (1789) 7 Their own dishonest and impure ideas.

†3. Unseemly to the sight; ugly, hideous. *Obs.*

(Connected with sense 1 by quot. 1885.) 1885 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. xx. 108 To cover the dishonest parts of the body. 1850 BULWER *Anthropomet.* vii. (1853) 129 The Face... appears very filthy and dishonest. 1867 DRYDEN *Æneid* vi. (R.) Dishonest (tr. *inhonest*) with top d arms, the youth appears. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 462 Enormous beasts dishonest to the eye.

4. Of actions, etc.: Discreditable as being at variance with straightforward or honourable dealing, underhand; now, fraudulent, thievish, knavish.

1558 HULOET, Dishonest matter, or any thyng cloyed with fayre words, *subtiltyes*. 1611 BIBLE *Book. xlii.* 27 To get dishonest gaine. 1647 COWLEY *Mistress, Counsel* vi. The act I must confess was wise, As a dishonest act could be. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. iv. Wks. 1874 I. 80 Dishonest artifices are got into business of all kinds. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Ranke* (1851) II. 127 A most dishonest and inaccurate French version.

5. Of persons: Wanting in honesty, probity, or integrity; disposed to cheat or defraud; thievish.

1751-73 JORTIN *Ecc. Hist.* I. (1846) 123 Imposed upon themselves by dishonest brethren. 1793 HOLCROFT tr. *Lavater's Physiogn.* xxxvi. 185 No man is so good as not... to be liable to become dishonest. 1850 KINGSLEY *Good News of God* xxi. (1878) 171 You may be false and dishonest, saith the Lord, but I am honest and true.

† **Dishonest**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. OF. *deshonester* (14th c. in Godef.) = Sp. *deshonestar*, It. *disonestare*; = a Romanic formation on *dishonest-us* (see prec.), for L. *dehonestare*.]

1. *trans.* To bring dishonour, disgrace, or discredit upon; to dishonour; to stain with ignominy.

1385 WYCLIF *Prov.* xxv. 8 When thou has dishonoured [Vulg. *dehonestaveris*] thi friend. 1509 FISHER *Fun. Sermon.* *Cress Richmond* Wks. (1876) 201 To eschewe euery thyng that myght dishonour any noble woman. 1546 TINDALE 1 *Cor. xi.* 5 Every woman that prayeth or prophesieth bare headed, dishonoureth her heede. 1606 WILY *Beweged* in Hazl. *Dodsley* IX. 258, I hope you will not seek to dishonour me. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 44 He did not dishonour himself for it with any indignity.

2. To impute disgrace or dishonour to (a person); to defame, calumniate.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 251 Hee slaundersed dishonested them. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xxxix. 230 If a man call one a theefe... hee will not abide to be so dishonested before the worlde. 1615 T. ADAMS *Blache Devill* 20 He may tho' not disquiet yet dishonest the soule of man.

3. To violate the honour or chastity of; to defile.

1563-77 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 76a/5 If we do see a King to... rob and spoil his Subjects, defour Virgins, dishonest Matrons. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Collutulo*... to dishonest or defile. a 1652 BROME *New Acad.* i. Wks. 1873 II. 18 I'll defile the devil to dishonest her.

4. To render unseemly or ugly; to deform.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Ovar.* 10 b. Your selfe do dishoure your owne whelpes, you dishoneste your owne creature. 1627 R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* ii. 33 Hee... doth dishonest the grace of his vpper shape.

Hence **Dishonesting** *vbl. sb.*

1530 PALSGR. 214/1 Dishonestyng, *avilement*. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus, Generis dehonestamentum*, the dishonesting of his stocke.

**Dishonestly**, *adv.* [f. DISHONEST *a.* + -LY<sup>2</sup>.]

†1. With dishonour, disgrace, or ignominy; dishonourably, shamefully. *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Floure of Curtezye* (R.), Dishonestly to speake of any wight Shee dely hateth. 15... *Doctr. Gd. Servauntes* VOL. III.

in *Post. Tracts* (Percy Soc.) to What that thou arte thus departed Without his loue dishonestly. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xi. 93 He gart hang, cruelly and dishonestly... sixteen scior of the maist nobilliss. 1643 PRYNNE *Soc. Power Parl.* App. 58 Who had been shaven a Monke, or dishonestly bald.

†2. Unchastely, not in honourable matrimony.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Eccles.* xxii. 4 Shee that liveth dishonestly is her fathers heuiness. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 71 He dishonestly courts... his Fathers Wife. 1685 EVELYN *Memo.* (1857) II. 238 Monmouth... having lived dishonestly with the Lady Henrietta Wentworth for two years.

3. In a dishonest manner, fraudulently; so as to cheat or deceive.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. l. 3 He had the Chaîne of me, Though most dishonestly he doth denie it. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 586 Clarendon, who had refused the oaths, and Ailesbury, who had dishonestly taken them.

**Dishonestness**, *rare* -*o.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] = next. 1717 in BAILEY vol. II.

**Dishonesty** (dis'ōnəstē). Also 4-5 des-, dishonesteo.

[a. OF. *deshonnesté* (13th c. in Littré, in mod. F. *deshonnêté*) = Pr. *deonestat*, It. *disonestà*, a Romanic formation on *dishonest-us* DISHONEST, after L. *honestat-em* honourableness, HONESTY.] The quality of being dishonest.

†1. Dishonour, disgrace, discredit, shame; (with pl.) a dishonourable or disgraceful action. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* 7759 Shame, that eschuethe alle dishonestee. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 528 Ne deme no dishonesty in your derfe hert. 1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* iii. 13 Where the father is without honoure, it is the dishonesty of the sonne. a 1542 WYATT *Compt. Low.* (R.). From thousand dishonesties have I him drawn. 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) 2 *Cor.* iv. 2 We renounce the secreta [1611 hidden] things of dishonestie [WYCL. *Genev.*, R. V. shame, TINDALE, etc. dishonestie.] 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii. 86 To venture he may have honour; to lye hee as he la, dishonestie.

†2. Unchastity, lewdness. *Obs.*

1535 COVERDALE *Eccles.* xxii. 4 Shee that commeth to dishonesty, bringeth hir father in heuyness. 1553 S. CABOT *Ordinances* in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 261 No woman to be tempted, to incontinencie or dishonestie. 1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii. 73 Accused... of dishonesty with another mans wife. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus Admir. Events* 110 A right temple of Cyprus where the sacrifices were only dishonesties.

†3. Shameful or foul appearance, ugliness, deformity. *Obs.*

c 1400 MAUNDE. (Roxb.) xviii. 82 Pare may a man see mykell dishonestee [F. *meinte leide figure*]. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 91 Ye may not see them by cause of the fylthe and dishonesty of the place. 1535 COVERDALE *Ezek.* xvi. 8 Then spred I my clothes over the, to couer thy dishonestie [1611 nakednesse].

4. The reverse of honesty; lack of probity or integrity; disposition to deceive, defraud, or steal; thievishness; theft, fraud. Also, a dishonest or fraudulent act.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. ii. 9 So courtely, that no dishonesty shall appeare in me. 1616 SURFEL & MARK. *Country Farme* 320 Others are of opinion, that stolne Bees thriue best, but... I neuer knew profit in dishonestie. 1751-73 JORTIN *Ecc. Hist.* (R.). A forger... will avoid... minute detail, in which he must perpetually expose his ignorance and dishonesty. 1804 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I. 280, I have caught out Barros in so many dishonesties. 1878 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* 50 Nothing is more difficult than for a person convicted of dishonesty to find desirable employment.

**Dishonorary** (dis'ōnərərī), *a.* *rare*. [f. DIS- 10.] Bringing dishonour, tending to disgrace.

1828 WEBSTER CITES HOLMES.

† **Dishonorate**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare* -1. [f. DIS-HONOUR sb. + -ATE<sup>2</sup>.] = DISHONORED.

1601 *Death Robert of Huntington* v. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* VIII. 297 Such honour ever proves dishonourate.

**Dishonour**, -honour (dis'ōnər), *sb.* Forms: 4 des(h)onour, des-, dishonour, -oure, (4-5) dys-honour, dysshonour, 5 disonowre, 5-6 dishonowre, -oure, 6 -our, 4- dishonour, 6- dishonor. [a. OF. *deshonor*, -ur, *des(h)onor* (11-12th c. in Littré), mod. F. *deshonneur* = Pr. *desonor*, Sp. *deshonor*, It. *disonore*; a Romanic formation f. L. *dis-*, DIS- 4 b + *honōrem* HONOUR. In this word, and its derivatives, the spelling *dishonor* is usual in U.S.]

1. The reverse of honour; the withholding of the tokens of esteem, respect, or reverence due to any one; the condition in which these are withheld or the contrary shown; a state of shame or disgrace; ignominy, indignity. To do (a) dishonour to; to treat with indignity, to dishonour, violate the honour of; to the dishonour of, so as to bring into dishonour.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4412 (Gött.) Joseph souht on me in boure Forto do me dishonoure. *Ibid.* 2364 (Gött.) Pe wicked... of all sal þai haue dishonour. c 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 563 þys day he falleth in dishonour. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Hyon* lxvii. 231 Suffre none yll to be done to that good lady... nor no dishonour. 1548 Hall *Chron.* Hen. VI. 167 Many slaundersous wordes to the queens dishonour. 1553 *Short Catech.* 26 b. He came downe from hiest honour to deepest dishonour, even the dishonour... of the crosse. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iii. vi. 50 Some dishonor wee had in the losse of that drum. 1611 BIBLE *Ps.* lix. 19 My shame and my dishonor. 1633 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xii. 38 He would rather dye... then live in dishonor. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* to *Cress of Bristol* to Apr. They have invented lies to the dishonour of their enemies. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xii. 53 They cannot retreat without dishonour. 1821 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* i. ii. 64 Wouldst thou... Harp on the deep

dishonour of our house? 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I. xl. 192 Never bring Dishonour on the stock from which I sprang.

b. with *a* and *pl.*: An instance of this, an infliction of disgrace; a piece of ignominious treatment, an indignity, an insult.

c 1320 *Seign. Sag.* (W.) 482 Who had the done this dishonour? 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 154 Three dishonours in the same day he moste suffyre. 1573 *Lady's Call.* Pref. a Women, who could hardly have descended to such dishonours.

2. A cause or source of shame, a disgrace.

1553 EDEN *Treat. Nove Ind.* (Arb.) 34 They toke it for a dishonour, to... forsake theyr Capayne. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 22 b. Images... displease [God] as certain dishonours of his maiestie. 1755 *Young's Centuri.* Wks. (1757) 115 Who think it no dishonour to their understanding to credit their Creator. 1824 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 255 His little daughter, whose sweet face He kissed... Becomes dishonour to her race.

3. Commerce. Refusal or failure to 'honour' or pay (a bill of exchange, etc.).

1834 J. CHITTY *Law Contracts* (ed. 2) 597 The creditor... upon dishonour of the instrument brings an action. 1866 *Crump Banking* v. 112 Notice of dishonour should be given to each indorser. 1885 *Law Times* 6 June 94/1 The payee of a cheque cannot bring an action for its dishonour against the banker on whom it is drawn.

**Dishonour**, -or (dis'ōnər), *v.* Forms as in *sb.*

[a. OF. *deshonore-r*, *desonurrer* (12th c. in Littré; mod. F. *deshonorer*) = Pr. *desonorar*, Sp. *deshonorar*, It. *disonorare*; = late L. *dishonorāre* in Du Cange), f. *dis-*, DIS- 4 + *honōrāre* to HONOUR.] The opposite or reverse of to HONOUR.

1. *trans.* To deprive of honour; to treat with dishonour or indignity; to violate the honour, respect, or recognition of position due to any one.

1388 WYCLIF *Eccles.* x. 23 This seed schal be dishonourid, that passith the comaundementis of the Lord. 1421 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 650/1 Hym to harme and dishonour. c 1450 *Cyt. of Love* 1252 Love shall be contrarye To his availle, and him eke dishonoure. 1566-34 TINDALE *John* viii. 49, I honour my father, and ye have dishonoured me. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. x. 42 To Value a man... at a low rate, is to Dishonour him. 1871 R. ELLIS *Calculus* lxiv. 404 (She) fear'd not unholy the blessed dead to dishonour.

2. To violate the honour or chastity of; to defile.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* II. 322 Which sigh her suster pale and fade And specheles and dishonoured. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Hyon* clix. 614 To the entente to haue dishonoured her & to haue had her to his wife. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* i. 510 She exclaimed that she was now unworthy of his notice, having been dishonoured by Cásim.

3. To bring dishonour or disgrace upon, by one's conduct, etc.; to disgrace.

1568 TILNEY *Disc. Marriage* Biv b. He was faine to please, and content her, least she should dishonour him. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iv. i. 21 Shall I so much dishonor my faire Starres, On equal termes to giue him chasticement? 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 76 Friendly usage... which we had not in the least dishonoured. 1727—*Syst. Magic* i. i. (1840) 14 To find he had dishonoured, by his example, the doctrine of sobriety. 1828 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 217 America... dishonours herself by tolerating slavery. 1854 RUSKIN *Lect. Archit.* iii. 170 The water is not dishonoured by that thirst of the diseased, nor is nature dishonoured by the love of the unworthy.

†4. To strip of what is an honour. *Obs.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas.* Notes iv. ii. 180 As if you should... dishonour a cock of his spurs. a 1700 DRYDEN tr. *Ovid's Met.* xv. (T.). His scalp... dishonour'd quite of hair.

5. Commerce. To refuse or fail to accept or pay (a bill of exchange, etc.); to make default in meeting (a promissory note).

1811 P. KELLY *Univ. Cambist* II. 285 Dishonour, a term used when the acceptance or payment of bills of exchange, etc., is refused. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* lxvii. (1839) VIII. 226 He found... that Hunt & Co. had dishonoured a bill of Constable's. 1887 STEVENSON *Underwoods* I. xiv. 51 Nor leave Thy debts dishonoured. 1894 BARRING-GOULD *Kitty Allen* II. 97 The man to whom he had given the bill that was dishonoured.

Hence **Dishonouring** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xcii. (1887viii.) 278 To come... on payne of dishonouryng. 1564 *Brief Exam.* Aiv. Horrible... sacrilegies and dishonourynges of God. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar.* iv. vi. I had deemed it dishonouring in a noble nature to countenance insult to a noble enemy in his absence. 1875 POPE *Gains* i. Comm. (ed. 2) 68 Any dishonouring outrage.

**Dishonourable**, -honorable (dis'ōnərəb'l), *a.* [app. orig. f. DISHONOUR *v.* + -ABLE; but in some uses regarded as f. DIS- 10 + HONOURABLE. Cf. F. *deshonorable* (14th c. in Godef.).]

1. Entailing dishonour; involving disgrace and shame; ignominious, base.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII.* c. 22 § 1 The continuance... whereof... were... dishonourable to the hole realme. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. 11 38 And peepe about To finde our selues dishonourable Graves. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* i. x. 44 Craft, Shifting, neglect of Equity, is Dishonourable. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiv. v. The words dishonourable *birds* are nonsense... unless the word dishonourable be applied to the parents. 1846 GREENER *Sc. Gunner* 345 More disgraceful, more dishonourable conduct, has never characterized the British service.

†b. Without moral implication: Mean, paltry. *Obs.* *rare.*

1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 66 If the Room be too mean, and too little for the Books;... if the Access to it be dishonourable; is the Library-keeper to answer for't?



2. Of persons: †a. To be regarded with dishonour, disesteemed (*obs. rare*). b. Devoid or negligent of honour; meriting shame and reproach; unprincipled, base, despicable.

1611 BIBLE *Eccles.* x. 31 He that is honoured in pouterie, how much more in riches, and he that is dishonourable in riches, how much more in pouterie? 1749 [see sense 1.] 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 29 Ungenerous, dishonourable, base... trusted as he was. *Mod.* A dishonourable opponent at cards.

Hence **Dishonourableness**, dishonourable quality, dishonour; **Dishonourably** *adv.*, in a dishonourable manner, with dishonour; discreditably, basely.

1590 C. S. *Right Relig.* 29 Who (most dishonourably to Christ) acknowledge the Pope the head thereof. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxi. 112 They are not esteemed to do it unjustly, but dishonourably. 1797 BAILEY *v.* II, *Dishonourableness*, dishonourable quality. 1799 JUNIUS *Let.* iv, Your own Manilla ransom most dishonourably given up. 1796 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* I. x. (1869) I. 105 The honourableness or dishonourableness of the employment. c. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Mem. Geo. II.* (1847) II. x. 343 The injustice and dishonourableness of retracting what he had authorized Keppel to say.

**Dishonourable, -ored** (*dis'no:ra:bl*), *pp. a.* [f. **DISHONOUR** *v.* + *-ED*.] a. Treated with dishonour. b. Violated, defiled. c. Stained with dishonour, disgraced. †d. Dishonourable, dishonouring (*obs.*).

e. Of a bill of exchange: see **DISHONOUR** *v.* 5.

1603 SHAKS. *Mens. for M. iv.* iv. 34 Receiving a dishonor'd life. 1765 — *Leary* I. i. 231 No vchaste action, or dishonoured step. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* iv. Arg. 82 He... Gives Menelaus a dishonor'd wound. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 821 God... would else in his dishonoured works himself endure Dishonour. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. i. (title) Dishonoured Bills. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xv. 182 Carrying the dishonoured vehicle with us. 1881 S. COLVIN *Lander* iii. 62 His dishonoured daughter.

**Dishonourer, -orer** (*dis'no:ra:l*). [f. **DISHONOUR** *v.* + *-ER*.] One who dishonours.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 861 An irreligious Dishonourer of Dagon. 1787 A. HILDITCH *Rosa de Montmorien* II. 152 The injured Morton recognized his base dishonourer. c. 1870 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* xx. 1-9 Introd., Dishonourers of parents.

b. One who violates female honour; a defiler. 1755 JOHNSON, *Dishonourer*, a violator of chastity. 1881 S. COLVIN *Lander* iii. 62 In order to chastise her [his daughter's] dishonourer.

† **Dishonourless, -orless**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. [-LESS.] Free from dishonour.

1595 CHAPMAN *Ovid's Banq. Sence* (1639) 32 Unwronged and all dishonourlesse.

**Dishorn** (*dis'hɔ:m*), *v.* [**DIS** - 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of horns, cut off the horns of.

1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* iv. iv. 63 We'll... dishorne the spirit, And mocke him home to Windsor. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 436 A chiefe Gossip of his had a Goate dishorned. 1884 *Law Times* 21 June 139/1 The question was with respect to dishorning cattle, or cutting off their horns quite close to the skull. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 5/6 A convert to dishorning... Now he dishorns his Guernsey cows.

**Dishorse** (*dis'hɔ:rs*), *v.* [**DIS** - 7 c.] *trans.* To unhorse, dismount.

1859 TENNYSON *Idylls*, *Enid* 563 Then each, dishors'd and drawing, lash'd at each. 1885 — *Balin & Bal*. Wks. (1894) 375/1 He... dishors'd himself and rose again.

**Dishort** (*dis'ɔ:t*), *sb.* *Also* 6 *dischort*, 9 *disshort*. [Origin unknown.]

1. Injury, mischief; anything prejudicial. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 555 And how hir father did him sic dishort. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poesie* (Arb.) 47 But cause they did her such dishort. 1811 W. AIRON *Agric. Ayrshire Gloss*, 691 *Dishort*, a mischief.

2. 'A disappointment (*Abord*)'; also 'Deficiency, as a disshort in the weight' (Jamieson).

† **Dishort** (*dis'hɔ:t*), *v. Obs. rare*. [f. *L. dis-*, *DIS* - 4 a + *hort-ari* to EXHORT; cf. *L. dehortari* to DEHORT.] *trans.* To use exhortation to dissuade.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm.* on *Folly* M ij b, They dishort us from sinne. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* III. 320 Paul himself in another place dishorteth vs from carefulnessse.

**Dishouse** (*dis'ha:z*), *v.* Also 7 *dishowse*. [f. *DIS* - 6 or 7 + *HOUSE* *v.* or *sb.*] Hence *Dishoused* *pp. a.*

1. *trans.* To oust or expel from a house. c. 1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps. LVIII.* iii, Make them melt as the dishoused snail. 1648 J. GOODWIN *Right and Might* 12 The Members of Parliament dishous'd by the Army. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* ii. 60 The dishoused population of spirits. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Jan. 3/2 Providing cheap railway accommodation for the dishoused workers.

2. To clear (ground) of houses.

1640 SOMMER *Antiq. Canterb.* 191, I suppose those houses taken downe... the same ground being so dishoused and laid open. 1891 *Chicago Advance* 5 Mar., To 'dishouse' all the disease-breeding section... and reconstruct its streets.

† **Dishrivelled**, *pp. a. Obs. rare*. [f. *DIS* - 5 + *SHRIVEL* *v.*] Shrivelled up.

1771 *Muse in Miniature* 49 Thro' languid nature's cold dishriell'd veins.

† **Dis-hu-man, v. Obs. rare**. [**DIS** - 8.] = next. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 245 Oh look with shame... upon this wofull evirating or dis-hu-manizing your selves.

**Dis-hu-manize, v.** [**DIS** - 6.] *trans.* To deprive of human character or attributes; = DE-HUMANIZE.

1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 105 In a desert isle

Dwelling till half dishumaniz'd. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Denkation* II. ii, Visions born of brains Dishumanized.

**Dishume** (*dis'hi:um*), *v. rare*. [f. *DIS* - 7 c + *L. humus* earth: after *inhume*.] *trans.* To unearth, dishume, exhume.

1854 SVD. DOBELL *Balder* xxv. 181 Of what colossal frame Do I... Dishume the giant limb from my rent heart?

† **Dishumour, sb. Obs.** [**DIS** - 9.] Ill-humour. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 424 ¶ 6 Anything that betrays Inattention or Dishumour. *Ibid.* No. 479 ¶ 1 Subject to dishumour, age, sickness, impatience. 1795 *Femina* I. 67 Oppression excites disgust; injustice, resentment; ill will, dishumour; pride, contempt.

† **Dishumour, v. Obs.** [**DIS** - 7 d.] *trans.* To put out of humour, vex, 'aggravate'.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* out of *Hum.* v. iii, Here were a couple unexpectedly dishumour'd. 1680 *Religion of Dutch* II. 15 [They] have, by their disputes, distracted and dishumour'd all the Province of Holland.

**Dish-wash.** [see *WASH* *sb.*] The greasy water in which dishes have been washed. b. As a term of contempt.

1592 NASHE *P. Penilesse* (Shaks. Soc.) 65 He... hath his penance assigne him, to carouse himselfe drunke with dish-wash and vinegar. 1598 FLORIO, *Stipa*, dish-wash, given to swyne and hogs. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 164 What I mean by warm water is not the warm Dish wash so much in use amongst the Vulgar.

b. 1599 NASHE *Lenten Stuffs* in *Harl. Misc.* (1808-12) VI. 180 (D.) Their fathers... were scullions, dish-wash, and dirty draffe. c. 1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Berkeley* (1883) II. 372 Opprobrious words, of Coward, Cotquene, Milksopp, dishwash, and the like.

**Dish-washer.** 1. One who washes plates and dishes; a scullion or scullery-maid.

c. 1590 SKELTON *Poems agst. Garnesche* 26 Ye war a kechyn page A dyshe washer. 1877 HARRISON *England* III. xi. (1878) II. 73 Everie dishwasher refused to looke in other than silver glasses for the attiring of his head. 1879 TENNYSON *Lynette* 750 Dish-washer and broach-turner, loon! — to me Thou smell'st all of kitchen as before.

2. An apparatus for washing dishes.

3. A popular name of the pied or water wagtail (*Motacilla alba*); also of the Grinder or Restless Flycatcher of Australia (*Seisura inquieta*).

1575 TURBERV. *Faulconrie* 137 The Wagtail or dish-washer as we terme them. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Dish washer*, a water-wag-tail, a bird. 1832 SLANEY *Ovill. smaller Brit. Birds* 65 (Pied Wagtail) Often called by the common people the dish-washer, or washerwoman. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 265, I was surprised to meet my little friend the water wagtail, the dish-washer, where there was not a drop of water to wag his tail at.

**Dish-washings, sb. pl.** [see *WASHING* *vbl. sb.*] a. = **DISH-WASH**. b. Turner's name for a species of the plant horsetail (*Equisetum hyemale*), also called *polishing rushes*.

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, Dysswashynges; fortassis hujus herbae ad fricandos discos et patinas aliquis fit usus. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* III. 30 Sept., Bread soaked in dish-washings.

**Dish-water.** The greasy water in which dishes have been washed. Also *altrib.*

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* v. xiii, Dysshe water and alle other fylthe. 1587 HARRISON *England* II. xx. (1878) I. 331 The verie dishwater is not without some use amongst our finest plants. 1607 TOPSELL *Fourf. Beasts* (1658) 318 Wash them with a little beef broth or dish water. 1719 D'URFEY *Pills* III. 7 Arabian Tea, Is Dish-water stuff to a dish of new Whey. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* June 22/1 Sally shook the dish-water off her fingers.

*trans.* and *fig.* 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* (1883) 224 Flash phraseology... is the dish-water from the washings of English dandyism. 1887 *Sanitary Era* (N. Y.) 15 Nov., Rainwater, after all, is nature's dishwater, from washing the great bowl of the atmosphere.

¶ = **DISH-WASHER** 3 (for which it is app. only an error). *Obs.*

1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 100 The Troculus, Wagtail, or Dish-water. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dish-Water* [1715 KERSEY, *Dish-Washer*] a Bird otherwise call'd Wag-tail.

**Disiccation, -ative, obs. ff.** **DESICCATION**, etc.

† **Disidemony, des-, diside-mony.** *Obs.* [ad. Gr. *δεσιδαμονία* fear of the gods, superstition.]

'A superstition, also a worshipping God out of fear and not from love' Bailey (folio) 1730-6.

**Disidentifiy, v. nonce-wd.** [**DIS** - 6.] *trans.* To undo or veil the identity of.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVIII. 374 Gotham is England herself, poetically disidentified by a very transparent disguise.

**Disillu'de, v. rare.** [f. *DIS* - 6 + *ILLUDE*: prob. after *disillusion*.] *trans.* To free from illusion; to undeceive, disillusion.

1860 RUSSELL *Diary India* II. 98, I am obliged to disillusion many of my visitors. 1892 A. LANG in *Illustr. Lond. News* 16 July 83/1, I confess to feeling uncomfortable and 'disillu'ded' when I am thus taken behind the scenes.

**Disilluminate, v. rare.** [**DIS** - 6.] *trans.* To deprive of light or illumination; to darken.

1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 14 All the fates... burn me blind, and disilluminate My sense of seeing.

**Disillusion** (*dis'ilj:zən*), *sb.* [f. *DIS* - 5 and 9 + *ILLUSION* *sb.* Cf. mod. F. *désillusion*.] 1. Illusion, delusion. *Obs.*

1598 YONG *Diana* 139 What slights, what disillusiones... Have risen of such sorrows? 1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commw.* (1878) 57 Such fallacies, and disillusiones, are incident to a base and servile condition.

II. [**DIS** - 9.] 2. The action of freeing or becoming freed from illusion; the condition of being freed from illusion; disenchantment.

1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* p. vii, The discrepancy between... faith and dis-illusion, between hope and fact. 1854 LONGF. *Epimetheus* vi, Disenchantment! Dis-illusion! Must each noble aspiration come at last to this conclusion? 1865 *Lond. Rev.* 30 Dec. 712/1 Amidst the disappointments and the disillusiones which followed the... revolutions of 1848. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* v. 53 It is the comedy of disillusion.

**Disillusion, v.** [f. prec. *sb.*; cf. mod. F. *désillusionner*.] *trans.* To free from illusion; to disenchant, undeceive, disillusionize.

1864 *Reader* 1 Oct. 417 Captain Burton... disillusioned many by stating that the plain on which it stands was by no means unlike some parts of central equatorial Africa. 1876 W. C. RUSSELL *Is he the Man?* III. 193 His voice disillusioned me in a second.

Hence **Disillusioned** *pp. a.*; **Disillusioning** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*; also **Disillusioner, Disillusionist**, a disillusioning agent.

1855 SMEDLEY *H. Coverdale* xx. 127 Alice... took her revenge upon that disillusioning... lady's maid. 1866 *Lond. Rev.* 724/1 The notion of this coach is commendable, and is a protest against the increase of dis-illusioning. The world, however, will not go back for our fancy, and we must fain keep up with it. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. 273 The disillusioned France of '99. 1881 SYMONDS *Shelley* II. 31 A disillusioned woman is inclined to look with languid approbation on benevolence. 1889 *Voice* (N. Y.) 14 Mar., The ballot in woman's hand will prove a disillusionist; she will then be judged as a man. 1892 *Graphic* 9 July 38/3 Marriage is the great disillusioner.

**Disillusionary, a.** [f. prec. *sb.*, after *illusionary*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of disillusion.

1879 ANNIE THOMAS *London Season* II. 161 Miss Bertram is almost moved from her disillusionary purpose.

**Disillusionize, v.** [f. *DISILLUSION* *sb.* + *-IZE*.] *trans.* = **DISILLUSION** *v.*

1861 WHYTE MELVILLE *Good for Nothing* I. 236 It was... disillusionizing him... of the romance in which he had chosen to wrap himself up. 1890 *Times* 27 Jan. 5/2 A free discussion of Social Democracy would do more to... disillusionize its votaries than all the police repression in the world.

Hence **Disillusionizing** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*; **Disillusionizer**, one who disillusionizes.

1864 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Dec. 708/2 There is something disillusionizing in the sumptuous returns of a successful poem or novel. 1869 *Echo* 7 Sept., A somewhat similar disillusionising is taking place in the United States with respect to President Grant. 1881 *Public Opinion* (N. Y.) 2 Apr. 559 The latest literary disillusioniser. 1890 *Pictorial World* 4 Sept. 293/3 The wife is not always so loyal to the disillusioniser.

**Disillusionment.** [f. *DISILLUSION* *v.* + *-MENT*: cf. mod. F. *désillusionnement*.] The action of disillusioning, or fact of being disillusioned.

1856 *Leisure Hour* V. 712/2 The first few days in Rome... must be a disappointment—a sort of disillusionment, if we may coin that term. 1886 *Century Mag.* XXXII. 939 Therein was the beginning of disillusionments. 1891 FARRAR *Darkness & Dawn* II. 327 We have seen... the terrible disillusionment and suicides of Gallio and of Seneca.

**Disillu'sive, a.** [f. *DISILLUDE*, after *illusive*.] Tending to disillusion.

1878 T. HARDY *Return of Native* II. III. i. 74 A long line of disillusive centuries has permanently displaced the Hellenic idea of life.

**Disimage, v.** [**DIS** - 6.] *trans.* To banish from the imagination; to imagine not to be.

1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* To Rdr. Bij a, Exercised Wits that have so written and wrested their phantasies that they can imagine or disimage any thing. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* I. xxviii. (1713) 59 This Extensum we cannot dis-imagine, but it is whether we will or no. 1867 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Progr. Cult.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 231 Truth... whose existence we cannot disimagine.

**Disimbark, disimbogue, etc.**: see **DISEM**.

**Disimbroll, obs. var. of DISEMBROLL, v.**

1611 FLORIO *Disimbrogare*, to disimbroll.

**Disimmune, v.** [**DIS** - 6.] *trans.* To set free from confining walls; to release from imprisonment or confinement; to liberate.

1611 COTGRE, *Desemmure*, disimmune, taken out of a wall wherein it was inclosed. 1878 B. TAYLOR *Denkation* II. v. 91 Thou shalt dis-immure Her slaves, and give them their abolished sex. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* II. 127 The... piers of the nave... were... sufficiently disimmune by pulling down the rubble on each side of them.

† **Disimpark, v. Obs.** [**DIS** - 6.] *trans.* To turn out of a park, to free from the enclosure of a park. Hence **Disimparking** *vbl. sb.*

1609 DEKKER *Gull's Horne-bk.* 81 The spending Englishman who, to maintain a paltry warren of unprofitable conies, disimparks the stately swift-footed wild deer. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Reliq. Appeal* II. 109 (L.) The disimparking of that nation, and turning it into the wild and common of the world. 1711-14 *Spectator* cited in Webster 1828.

**Disimpassioned, pp. a.** Also *dissem.* [**DIS** - 10.] Freed or free from passion; dispassionate.

1861 M. W. FREER *Henry IV.* I. i. ii. 98 The debates... were generally practical and disimpassioned. 1876 BROWNING *Nympholepts* 23 That pale soft sweet disimpassioned moon. 1889 TENNYSON *Demeter & Persephone* II, Those imperial, disimpassioned eyes Awed even me at first.

† **Disimpawn, v. Obs.** [**DIS** - 6.] *trans.* To take out of pawn; to redeem (what is in pawn).

1631 *Celestina* xv. 162 Thrice have I freed thee from the gallows; four times have I disimpawnd thee.



† **Disimpeach**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. obs. F. *désimpescher* (Cotgr.), f. *des-*, DIS- + *empescher* to IMPEACH.] *trans.* To free from impeachment.

1611 Cotgr., *Désimpescher*, to disimpeach, disincomber, cleere. 1657 R. CARPENTER *Astronomy proved harmless* 36 The wise man will disimpeach him, who boldly saith [etc.].

**Disimpester**, obs. var. of **DISEMPESTER**.

† **Disimplicate**, *v.* *Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To free from implication or entanglement; to disinvolve. Hence **Disimplicated** *ppl. a.*, disinvolved, explicit.

1660 tr. *Amyradus' Treat. conc. Relig.* III. vii. 442 Much more is it impossible for a man to disimplicate himself from sin. 1753 S. SHUCKFORD *Creation & Fall of Man* 56 He had a clear and disimplicated Perception of the Manner in which Eve was taken out of him.

**Disimprison**, *v.* Also *9* **dise-**. [f. DIS- 6 + IMPRISON: cf. F. *désimprisonner* (in Cotgr.).] *trans.* To release from imprisonment or confinement; to set at liberty. Also *fig.*

1611 Cotgr., *Désimprisonner*, to vnpriison, or disimprison. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* I. 61 They can hardly be separated, and disimprisoned as in Minerals. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plantis* I. l. § 44 (1682) 9 The now effoliated Lobes . . . being once disimprisoned from their Coats . . . must needs very considerably amplify themselves. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* VI. (ed. 2) 134 The keys which shall unlock the word of life to hundreds of millions and disimprison those hundreds of millions themselves. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick. Gt.* I. l. 21 'All History is an imprisoned Epic' . . . says Sauterig there. I wish he had disimprisoned it in this instance!

Hence **Disimprisoned** *ppl. a.*, **Disimprisoning** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Disimprisonment**, the action of disimprisoning.

1611 Cotgr., *Désimprisonné*, disimprisoned . . . delivered out of prison. 1656 EARL MONM. *Advt. fr. Parnass.* 193 After the disimprisonment of the commendador. 1659 TORRIANO, *Discarceratura*, a disimprisoning. 1777 TOPLADY in R. Palmer *Bk. of Praise* 427 There shall my disimprison'd soul Behold Him and adore. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* (1872) I. vi. 184 The open violent Rebellion and Victory of disimprisoned Anarchy against corrupt worn-out Authority. 1878 BROWNING *Poets Croisic* 101 How can the youthful châteline but pant for disimprisonment?

† **Disimpropriate**, *v.* *Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To undo the impropriation of; to divert what is impropriated.

1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* ix. (1636) 41 It shall not be disimpropriated to the benefit of the heir.

**Disimprove**, *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To do the reverse of improving; to render worse in quality.

1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epic. Ep. Ded.*, No need to disimprove the Royal Banks to pay thanks to Bishops. 1651 — *Serm. for Year* I. iv. 49 Those unprofitable and hurtful branches which . . . disimprove the fruit. 1717 PARNELL *Deborah* (Seager), Thus direful was deform'd the country round; (Unpeopled towns, and disimprov'd the ground. 1847 LADY MORGAN *O'Brien & O'Flaherty's* IV. 352 Something changed, but not disimproved. 1890 *Genl. Mag.* Feb. 161 Though he raised the tone of the essay, he disimproved its form, as the masterly hand of Addison left it.

*b. intr.* To grow worse, deteriorate.

1846 in WORCESTER, whence in later Dicts.

Hence **Disimproving** *ppl. a.*

1813 COLERIDGE *Remorse* Epil., Dire disimproving disadvantages.

**Disimprovement**, [f. prec. after IMPROVEMENT.] The action of disimproving; the reverse of improvement; a change for the worse.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gt. Exemp.* v. § 33 It hath also especial influence in the disimprovement of temptations. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1690) 193 The final issue . . . would be, an utter neglect and disimprovement of the earth. 1733 SWIFT *Power of Bishops* Wks. 1761 III. 254 Four parts in five of the plantations for thirty years past have been real disimprovements. 1873 HELPS in *Marin. Mag.* Feb. 306 There has been much disimprovement in the matters I have referred to since their first tenure of office.

**Disinable**, **Disinamour**, etc.: see **DISEN-**.

† **Disincameration**, *Obs.* [ad. F. *désincamération* (1664 in Littré): see DIS- 4, 6 and INCAMERATION.] The revocation or annulment of an incameration, or annexation of a territory to the domain of the Roman Camera; also called *disincameration*.

1668 *Lond. Gas.* No. 281/1 The Moneys which the Duke [of Parma] was obliged to have formerly paid for the Disincameration of one half of that Dutchy. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. III. 198 In the business of the disincameration of Castro.

† **Disincantation**, *Obs. rare.* [DIS- 9.] The undoing of an incantation or enchantment.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* XI. 193 The Vanitie of the World. Canto XI, The Disincantation.

**Disincarcerate**, *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* = **DISEMPESTER**. Hence **Disincarceration**.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 6 To melt and open the surface of the Earth, for to disincarcerate the said venene bodies. 1831 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) XI. 62 In what way his imprisonment terminated, whether by death or by disincarceration. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Seaboard Parish* II. vi. 103 The disincarcerated spirit.

**Disincarnate**, *a.* [DIS- 10.] Divested of the flesh; disembodied: the opposite of *incarnate* adj. 1881 PALGRAVE *Death in Forest in Vision of Eng.* (1889) 34 The Soul disincarnate.

**Disincarnate**, *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To divest of flesh or a material body: the opposite of *incarnate* vb.

1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 199 The body which Christ had after His resurrection . . . being as it were re-incarnated at one time and dis-incarnated at another.

**Disinchant**, obs. var. of **DISENCHANT**.

**Disinclinate**, *a.* [f. DIS- 10 + INCLINABLE.] Having a disinclination; disinclined, indisposed.

1769 GOLDSM. *Roman Hist.* (1786) I. 245 The senate were . . . no way disinclinate to a peace.

**Disinclination** (disinklīn'āshn). [f. DIS- 9 + INCLINATION.] Want of inclination or liking (usually implying an inclination towards the opposite); slight dislike or aversion; indisposition, unwillingness.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* III. (1843) 751/1 [He] spent his time abroad . . . where he improved his disinclination to the church. 1697 JER. COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 164 This Humour, unless prevented, will slide into Indifference and Disinclination. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* VI. v. So strong a disinclination as I have at present to this person. 1767 *Babler* No. 67 ¶ 6 An absolute disinclination for their company. 1788 PRIESTLEY *Lect. Hist.* IX. (R.) The same taste for expensive living will naturally spread to the lower ranks, and produce a general disinclination to matrimony. 1813 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Jour. Albania* 1122 A disinclination from having recourse to unjust extremities. 1846 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, First Visit* Wks. (Bohn) II. 7 He had the natural disinclination of every nimble spirit to bruise itself against walls.

**Disincline** (disinklīn'v), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + INCLINE *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of inclination; to make indisposed, averse, or unwilling.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* IV. (1843) 115/2 It served . . . to disincline them from any reverence or affection to the queen. 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Patriot.* (1749) 242, I know that they disinclined men from the succession. 1804 CASTLEREAGH in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* 252 The jealousy which even then disinclined the Peishwa to place himself in our hands. 1846 D. KING *Lord's Supper* IV. 106 He disinclines us for sin. 1858 BAYNE *Purit. Rev.* II. 33 Other considerations . . . might well disincline him to a warlike expedition. *absol.* 1790 HAN. MORE *Relig. Fash. World* (1791) 13 It is not perplexed argument or intricate metaphysics, which can now disincline from Christianity.

*b. intr.* To be indisposed or unwilling; to incline not (to do something).

1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. 19 She . . . believed, as men disincline to, that they grow.

**Disinclined** (disinklīnd), *ppl. a.* [f. DIS- 10 + INCLINED.] Having a disinclination or slight aversion; not inclined; averse, indisposed.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VI. (1843) 297/1 Wherever they found any person of quality inclined to the king, or but disinclined to them, they immediately seized upon his person. 1719 YOUNG *Revenge* II. i, Alvarez pleads indeed, That Leonora's heart is disinclined. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxix. 174, I should not be disinclined to go to London, did I know anybody there. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* I, He maintained that if she was not disinclined towards him, some sign of approbation would appear. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 149 The old aristocracy . . . were disinclined by constitution and sympathy from sweeping measures. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick. Gt.* (1865) I. II. iii. 59 The Wends were highly disinclined to conversion. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* I. v, [He] felt disinclined for any more sleep.

**Disinclose**: see **DISENCLOSE**.

**Disincomber**, obs. var. of **DISENCUMBER**.

† **Disincommode**, *v.* *Obs.* Erroneous mixture of *discommode* and *incommode*.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Brondi's Banish'd Virgin* 22 For feare of disincommodating themselves.

† **Disincorporate**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* Also *7* **disen-**. [f. DIS- 10 + INCORPORATE *a.*: see next.] Disunited or separated from a body, corporation, or society.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxv. § 9 (1871) 258 Aliens and disincorporate from the Church of God. 1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Casist Unca's* d 78 Ten Millions of men, are but as so many Indians, when disincorporate, and Lopp'd off from the Body.

**Disincorporate** (disink'pōrēt), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + INCORPORATE *v.*: cf. F. *désincorporer* (1690 in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To undo the incorporation of, to dissolve (a corporation).

1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* I. (1703) 223 To remove the Magistracy, or disincorporate the State. 1754-65 HUME *Hist. Eng.* IV. 191 (Seager) His Majesty had disincorporated some idle monks. 1893 *Min. Nat. Conf. Council* (1892) 271 The same law disincorporated the Mormon Church.

*2.* To separate from a corporation or body.

1701 COLLIER *M. Aurel.* (1726) 168 He that is selfish . . . disincorporates himself from mankind.

Hence **Disincorporation**, the action of disincorporating, or depriving of the rights and privileges of a corporation.

1778 T. WARTON *Life Sir T. Pope* 41 (T.) [He] ranked the king's disincorporation of the monks with his rejection of the see of Rome . . . as a matter of an external nature.

† **Disincrea'se**, *sb.* *Obs.* In *5* **disen-**. [f. DIS- 9 + INCREASE *sb.*] The reverse of increase; decrease, diminution.

1430 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* III. xxvii. In preiudice of his worthynesse And disincrea'se of his high prowess. c 1430 — *Thebes* II. (R.). The tydings that thou hast brought Shal vnto him be disincrea'se. c 1450 — *Compl. Loves* Lyfe 302 Wytouth addicyoun, Or disincrea'se, owther mor or lesse.

† **Disincrea'se**, *v.* *Obs.* In *5* **disencrease**. [f. DIS- 6 + INCREASE *v.*] To decrease, diminish (*intr.* and *trans.*; in quot. 1430, = **DIMINISH** 5, to rob, deprive).

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 173 It faileþ and falleþ in to moeyunge fro þe simplicitie of [the] presence of god, and disincreaþ to þe infinite quantite of future and of preterit. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* III. xxiv. (1869) 149 Thei with-drawn and disincrea'sen grace diu of the tresore of hire rialtee.

**Disincrusted**, [f. DIS- 10 + *incrusted* *ant.*, pr. pple. of *incruster* to **INCRUST**: see **ANT** 1.] Something that removes or prevents incrustation.

1878 *Ur's Dict. Arts* IV. 1012 Zinc as a Disincrusted in Steam Boilers.

**Disincumber**: see **DISENCUMBER**.

**Disindivdualize**, *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To divest of individuality.

1839 J. STERLING *Ess. & Tales* (1848) I. 327 Self is thus . . . dis-individualized, unisolated, rather universalized and idealized. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit., Art Wks.* (Bohn) III. 19 The artist who is to produce a work which is to be admired . . . by all men . . . must disindivdualize himself, and be a man of no party.

**Disinfect** (disinfekt), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + INFECT *v.*: perh. ad. F. *désinfecter* (1556 in Hatz.-Darm.).] *trans.* To rid (a person or place) of an infection or infectious disease. *Obs. rare.*

1598 FLORIO, *Smorbare*, to disinfect, to cure, to heale. 1722 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6025/2 La Camourgue and Banassac were disinfecting, none had newly fallen sick there.

*2.* To cleanse (a room, clothes, etc.) from infection; to destroy the germs of disease in.

1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's late Disc.* 63 They use to make great fires, where there is household-stuffe of men that died of the Pestilence, to disinfect [1664 disinfect] them. *Ibid.* 64. 1838 WEBSTER, *Disinfect*, to cleanse from infection; to purify from contagious matter. 1844 *Pharmac. Jnl.* III. 396 The best mode of disinfecting the clothes of scarlatina patients. 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* II. 36 Stenhouse has employed charcoal for disinfecting the air.

*absol.* 1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* II. 37 Water disinfects partly by preventing effluvia from arising from bodies.

Hence **Disinfected** *ppl. a.*, **Disinfecting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 109/1 As a disinfecting agent . . . it [chlorine] is unrivalled. 1853 STONEHOUSE *Greyhound* III. (L.) The walls should be well washed with chloride of lime, or . . . disinfecting fluid. 1890 B. A. WHITELEGGE *Hygiene & Public Health* xi. 241 One of these rooms should be strictly reserved for infected and the other for disinfected goods. 1894 *Times* 30 Sept. 3/3 A thorough system of disinfection by disinfecting officers.

**Disinfectant**, *a.* and *sb.* [ad. F. *désinfectant* (1816 in Hatz.-Darm.), pres. pple. of *désinfecter* to **DISINFECT**.]

*A. adj.* Having the property of disinfecting.

1875 *Ur's Dict. Arts* III. 1192 The disinfectant liquor of Sir W. Burnett is chloride of zinc.

*B. sb.* Something having this property; an agent used for disinfecting or destroying the germs of infectious disease.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VII. 109/2 The hypochlorite of lime, usually called chloride of lime . . . is a compound of great importance, both in the arts, and as a disinfectant. *fig.* 1864 T. WINTHROP *Cecil Dreeme* vi. (Cent.) The moral atmosphere, too, of this honest, cheerful, simple home scene acted as a moral disinfectant.

**Disinfecter**, [f. **DISINFECT** *v.* + **-ER** 1.] He who or that which disinfects.

1845 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. II. 547 It is a disinfecter of putrid matter.

**Disinfection** (disinfek'shn). [n. of action from **DISINFECT** *v.*: cf. F. *désinfection* (1630 in Hatz.-Darm.).] The action of disinfecting or purifying from infection; destruction of the germs of infectious diseases.

1803 *Duncan's Ann. Med.* II. II. 35 On the influence of Oxygen in the process of disinfection. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 470/1 The most important and valuable method of disinfection is ventilation. 1890 B. A. WHITELEGGE *Hygiene & Public Health* xi. 234 Disinfection by heat is the simplest and most thorough of all methods.

**Disinfecter**, [f. **DISINFECT** *v.* + **-OR**, after L. *infector*, etc.] = **DISENLECTER**; *spec.* a device for diffusing a disinfectant in the air.

1834 LD. CAMPBELL *Lect. Aug. in Life* (1881) III. 15 In court we are almost overpowered by fumigations and aspersions. A druggist has made a little fortune by selling what he denominates disinfectors. 1874 in KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*

**Disinfestation**, [DIS- 9.] The reversal of infestation; liberation from feudal tenure.

1881 *Academy* 7 May 336 Some new light upon the disinfection of adownsons.

**Disinflame**, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To make no longer inflamed; to deprive of ardour.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XII. 400 O Lycians, why are your hot spirits so quickly disinflam'd?

**Disinflation**, [DIS- 9.] The reversal of inflation, e.g. of a balloon. Cf. **DEFLATION**.

1880 *Daily News* 22 Oct. 6/5 The grapnel having held fast in muddy ground, the disinflation process was executed . . . before the arrival of the lads, who were very servicable to us for rolling the balloon.

**Disingage**, *-ment*, obs. ff. **DISENGAGE**, **-MENT**. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. II. (1632) 456 It is a pleasure unto mee, to bee . . . disingaged from their contentions.



**Disingenious**, etc., freq. error in 17th c. for **DISINGENUOUS**, etc.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* i. § 1 (1666) 62/a One is against love, and so disingenious. 1674 *Gout. Tongue* iii. § 6. 120 The disingeniousness of embracing a profession to which their own will is not. 1678 *Ing. Man's Call* 161. If duty may be disingeniously put off now. 1707 *Floer Physic. Pulse-Watch* 11 'Tis Disingenious to pretend to know by the Pulse that which cannot be discover'd by it.

**Disingenuity** (disindjénijüt). [f. next, after *ingenuous*, *ingenuity*.] = **DISINGENUOUSNESS** (which is now more usual).

1647 TRAFF *Comm. Pentat.* (1650) 1. 302 Unthankfulness and disingenuity. 1653 MANTON *Exp. Jas.* iii. 17 Uncharitable deductions forced by the disingenuity of the adversary. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. viii. (1693) 350 The disingenuity of one, who will go from the definition of his own Terms. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. vii. 1 The Emperor's disingenuity in violating his repeated promises. 1835 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* (1852) 184 Mr. Stewart is far more lenient than Dr. Wallis' disingenuity merited.

b. A piece of unfair treatment or underhand dealing.

1680 H. DODWELL *Disc. Sanchoniathon's Hist.* (1691) 114 For the Practice of such disingenuities. 1804 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* II. 18 In one instance he has been guilty of a worse disingenuity.

**Disingenuous** (disindjénijüs), a. [**DIS-10.**] The opposite of *ingenious*; lacking in candour or frankness, insincere, morally fraudulent. (Said of persons and their actions.)

1655 [see **DISINGENIOUS**]. 1657 Burton's *Diary* (1828) II. 201 It will be disingenuous to think that his Highness and the Council should be under an oath, and your members free. 1673 Lady's *Call* i. v. § 3. 2 Of such disingenuous addresses, his essay to read the event. 1718 *Freethinker* No. 67. ¶ 9 A Disingenuous Speaker is most effectually refuted without Passion. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) I. ii. 98 Cranmer... had recourse to the disingenuous shift of a protest. 1875 HELPS *Ess.* Advice 46 It is a disingenuous thing to ask for advice, when you mean assistance.

Hence **Disingenuously** *adv.*, in a disingenuous manner, not openly or candidly, meanly, unfairly.

1661 H. NEWCOMBE *Diary* (1849) 26 So disingenuously... I have carried toward my God. 1678 [see **DISINGENIOUS**]. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I. xxxix. 289 Although I had most disingenuously declared otherwise to my mother. 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* viii. (1852) 232 We should deem it to be disingenuously evasive.

**Disingenuousness**. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being disingenuous; want of candour and frankness; disposition to secure advantage by means not morally defensible; insincerity, unfairness.

1674 [see **DISINGENIOUS**, etc.]. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* III. v. 298 Disingenuousness and double-dealing seemed to meet him on every turn. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 274 Those statutes... could not without the grossest disingenuousness be so strained. 1881 STANLEY *Chr. Instit.* viii. 167 A singular example either of the disingenuousness or of the negligence with which the Prayerbook was reconstructed.

† **Disinha'bit**, *ppl. a.* Short for **DISINHABITED**. 1530 PALSGR. 519/a This countrey is utterly disinhabyt, *ce pays est entièrement depopulé*.

† **Disinha'bit**, *v. Obs.* [f. **DIS-6** + **INHABIT** v.] *trans.* To rid or deprive of inhabitants; to dispeople.

1530 PALSGR. 519/a, I disinhabyte a countrey, I make it barayne of dwellynge people. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* liv. 117 The Citie beeing thus disinhabyted. 1607 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 601 Some places have been disinhabyted, and dispeopled by Serpents. 1818 TODD s.v. *Dishabit*. In modern times we sometimes use *disinhabit* for it.

b. *refl.* To remove one's dwelling.

1679 G. R. tr. *Boytan's Theat. World* III. 220 Caused the People to dis-inhabit themselves.

Hence † **Disinha'bited** *ppl. a.*, uninhabited, without inhabitants.

1600 HAKLUYT *Voyages* III. 374 (R.) Nothing but exceeding rough mountains... utterly disinhabyted and voyd of people. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* I. 157 Hee... dwells in places vn-peopled and dis-inhabitted. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* VIII. 374 Wee were long or night involved in a dis-inhabited Country. 1684 *Bucaniers Amer.* I. (ed. 2) 5 That part of this Island... is totally dis-inhabited.

† **Disinha'bitable**, a. *Obs.* [**DIS-10.**] Uninhabitable.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 342 There was reason to believe these parts disinhabytable. 1660 N. INGELO *Bentivoglio & Urania* (1682) I. 74 Will you make this place disinhabytable to ingenuity?

† **Disinha'bitate**, *v. Obs. rare*—o. [**DIS-6.**] 1611 COTGR., *Deshabiter*, to disinhabyte, or deprive of inhabitants.

**Disinherison** (disinhe'ri:ən). Also **disen-**. [f. **DIS-9** + **INHERISON**: cf. *disinherit*.] The action of disinheriting, or fact of being disinherited; disinheritance; = **DISHERISON**.

1543-4 Act 35 Hen. VIII. c. 1 The peril slaunder or disinherison of any the issues and heires of the kinges maiestie. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII* Wks. (Bohn) 310 It tended directly to the disinherison of the line of York. 1643 PAVNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* II. (ed. 2) 69 The great mischiefs and disinherisons that the people of the Realme of England have heretofore suffered. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. 448 There are fourteen such reasons... which may justify such disinherison. 1862 SALA *Ship Chandler* III. 53 Commanding him under pain of disinherison... to unite himself to the bride he... had chosen for him.

**Disinherit** (disinhe'rit), *v.* Also **disen-**, **dishenerite**. [f. **DIS-6** + **INHERIT** v.] *trans.* To deprive or dispossess of an inheritance; 'to cut off from an hereditary right' (J.); to prevent (a person) from coming into possession of a property or right which in the ordinary course would devolve upon him as heir.

c 1450 Merlin 452 We hadde leuer be disinherited and chased oute of the londe. c 1532 DEWES *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 1040 The sonne him shal disenherite. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V an. 2 (1809) 60 Shamefully to dishenerite ourselfe and the Croune of our Realme. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III. 820/2 Yet had he sent his people to invade the said dukes countree... to destroe and disinherit the said duke. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxvii. 103 A very rich Woman, that had disinherited her kindred, and left her estate to the Pagod. 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to C'tess Bristol* (1887) I. 240 A child thus adopted cannot be disinherited. 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* (1869) I. 363 He was disinherited and turned out of his father's house.

† b. *Const. of Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII an. 4 (1809) 444 Nor yet Entended to dishenryt the yonge Duke Phillippe of his Grandfathers inheritance. 1621 *State Trials*, Abp. Abbot (R.) Some right of hunting, which the Archbishop was to disinherit his church of. a 1716 SOUTH (J.) Of how fair a portion Adam disinherited his whole posterity!

c. *fig.*

1634 MILTON *Comus* 334 And thou, fair moon... Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud, And disinherit Chaos, that reigns here. 1724 YOUNG *N. Th.* I. 246 God's image disinherited of day, Here, plunged in mines, forgets a sun was made. 1840 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* Wks. 1889 I. 35 Earth, methinks, Will disinherit thy philosophy.

Hence **Disinherited** *ppl. a.*, **Disinheriting** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1583 *Exec. for Treason* (1675) 42 The disinheriting of all the Nobility. 1635 EARL STRAFFORD *Lett.* (1739) I. 471 Those disinherited Princes of the Palatinate. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* iv. i. An unforgiving eye, and a confounded disinheriting countenance! 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. x. 486 A disinherited and dispossessed chieftain still looked on the land as his own.

**Disinheritable**, a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to be disinherited.

1646 FULLER *Wounded Consc.* (1841) 291 Heirs of Heaven they are, but disinheritable for their misdeameour.

**Disinheritance**. [f. **DISINHERIT** v., after *inheritance*.] The fact of disinheriting, or of being disinherited; dispossession from an inheritance.

1540 Act 32 Hen. VIII. c. 9 § 1 Vexation, troubles, wrongs and disinheritance hath followed. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 36 To the dispossession and disinheritance of another. 1789 *Trifler* No. 39. 506 He was enjoined... upon pain of disinheritance. 1843 W. H. MILL *Observ. Crit. Gosp.* II. ii. § 3. 257 By a direct sentence of disinheritance.

† **Disinheritate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. **DISINHERIT** + -ATE<sup>3</sup>, on analogy of words from Latin *ppl. stem*: see -ATE<sup>2</sup> and <sup>3</sup>. Cf. *It. disereditare* = *diseredare* to disinherit.] = **DISINHERIT**.

Hence **Disinheritated** *ppl. a.*; also **Disinheritation** = **DISINHERITANCE**.

1654 COKEINE *Dianes* III. 172 A Princesse disinherited implores your aide. 1835 *Chamb. Frnl.* 16 May 121 Threatened with disinheritance.

**Disinhume** (disinhiüm), *v.* Also **disen-**. [**DIS-6.**] *trans.* To bury, unbury, exhume.

1821 WORDSW. *Ecol. Sonn.*, *Wicliffe*. The Church is seized with sudden fear, And at her call is Wicliffe disinhumed. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 637 The disinhuming of the primitive history of mankind. 1881 *Cornh. Mag.* Sept. 331 A golden drinking-horn disinhumed in the old England of our ancestors by the Baltic Shore.

† **Disinsanity**. *Obs. rare*. In 7 disen-. [irreg. f. *dis-* (used otiosely or intensively; cf. **DIS-5**) + **INSANITY**.] Insanity, madness.

a 1625 BEAUM. & FL. *Two Noble K.* III. v. What tediousity and disensanity Is here among ye!

**Disinslave**, *obs. form* of **DISENSLAVE**.

**Disinsulation**. [**DIS-9.**] Doing away with insulation; the rendering no longer an island.

1882 *Daily Tel.* No. 8306 5/3 The dis-insulation of England may or may not be a national calamity.

**Disinsure**, **Disintail**, etc.: see **DISEN-**.

**Disintegrable**, a. [f. **DISINTEGRATE**: see -ABLE.] Capable of being disintegrated.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 93 Argillio-calcsites. 1st Class. Readily disintegrable by exposure to the atmosphere. 1864 H. SPENCER *Induct. Biol.* § 118 (L.) The formations [of land] being disintegrable in different degrees.

**Disintegrant**, a. and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ANT<sup>1</sup>.] A. *adj.* Disintegrating, or becoming disintegrated. B. *sb.* Something that disintegrates; a disintegrating agent.

1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. I. iv. 75 A direct disintegrant of the tissues. 1866 *Pail Mail G.* 20 Nov. 4 Post-classical and disintegrant Greek.

**Disintegrate** (disint'græt), *v.* [f. **DIS-6** + **INTEGRATE** v.]

1. *trans.* To separate into its component parts or particles; to reduce to fragments, break up, destroy the cohesion or integrity of (as by mechanical or atmospheric action). Also *fig.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 99 Marlites... are not disintegrated by exposure to the atmosphere. 1865 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 49 The adjacent rocks... were disintegrated. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 20 Sept. Most valuable for the purpose of blasting or disintegrating rocks. 1874 HELPS *Soc. Press.*

xxii. 333 Bricks... entirely disintegrated by the corrosive influence of the London atmosphere.

*fig.* 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. iii. § 13 A fanatical anarchy, disintegrating every thing like a church. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* V. 121 The grazing farms were disintegrated. The cottages of the peasants had again their own grounds attached to them. 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr.* 7 Learning and ingenuity... expended in a hundred efforts... to disintegrate the Homeric Poems. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* vii. (1889) 57 We cannot modify our class distinctions without risk of disintegrating the social structure.

b. To separate or break off as particles or fragments from the whole mass or body.

1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* III. 40 The detached blocks, which have been disintegrated from the mass. 1876 BREWER *Eng. Studies* II. (1887) 57 'Their personal adventures'... cannot be disintegrated from the general body of our history without blurring its lineaments.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become disintegrated, to break up.

18... R. JAMESON (L.) On exposure to the weather it [chalk marl] rapidly disintegrates. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* ix. 349 The absorption of oxygen and carbonic acid from the air causes rocks... to disintegrate. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 336 The Church itself was fast disintegrating.

**Disintegrate**, a. *rare*. [f. **DIS-10** + **INTEGRATE** a., after prec.] Disintegrated.

1875 G. MACDONALD *Malcolm* III. x. 147 The disintegrate returns to resting and capable form.

**Disintegrated**, *ppl. a.* [f. **DISINTEGRATE** v. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Reduced to fragments, broken up; broken off as fragments: see the verb.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 321 The felspar, both in granites and porphyries, is frequently found... in a decomposed or disintegrated state. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Ort's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 7 Disintegrated particles. 1869 PHILLIPS *Yvesey* v. 146 This volcanic dust is disintegrated lava. 1879 *Church Spenser* 62 The wreck and clashing of disintegrated customs.

**Disintegrating**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.]

1. That disintegrates (*trans.*); reducing or tending to reduce to fragments; destroying cohesion or integrity.

1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xii. (1833) 298 The disintegrating and solvent powers of chemical agents. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 220 Those disintegrating forces which have worked so powerfully in breaking up more than one of the States.

2. That disintegrates (*intr.*); breaking up, going to pieces.

1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* x. 217 A disintegrating race. 1877 ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 124 Disintegrating red corpuscles are sometimes seen.

**Disintegration**. [n. of action f. **DISINTEGRATE** v.: see -ATION.] The action or process of disintegrating, or the condition of being disintegrated; reduction to component particles, breaking up; destruction of cohesion or integrity.

a. *lit.*; *spec. in Geol.*, the wearing down of rocks by rain, frost, and other atmospheric influences.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 96 By exposure to the air and moisture, it... chips and falls to pieces. This disintegration is remarkable, for it does not proceed solely from the absorption of water. 1808 HENRY *Épít. Chem.* (ed. 5) 357 The disintegration of stones, consisting chiefly of alumine, is not easily effected by means of potash. 1834 THOMSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 2. 42 The disintegration of the clay-slate rocks. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* I. 20 The wire wrapping of the Atlantic cable has been found in a state almost of complete disintegration. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* III. (1878) 34 The constant atmospheric disintegration of cliffs. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. II. § 31 (1879) 30 When a Muscle is called into contraction, there is a certain disintegration or 'waste' of its tissue.

b. *fig.*

1849 HT. MARTINEAU in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 545 If the principles of social liberty should demand the disintegration of nations. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VIII. lxviii. 355 The decay of moral principles which hastened the disintegration of Roman society. 1868 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* I. (1870) 19 There are passages of ancient writers which tend to the disintegration of Homer.

c. *attrib. as disintegration-scheme, -theory.*

1865 W. KAY *Crisis Hufeld.* 59 The principles on which the Disintegration-theory rests.

Hence **Disintegrationist**, an advocate of disintegration.

1884 DUNCKLEY in *Manch. Exam.* 1 Dec. 6/1 Mr. Forster seems to them to be the great disintegrationist of our time. 1889 *Spectator* 3 Aug. Their own disintegration is a Nemesis upon the disintegrationists.

**Disintegrative**, a. [f. as prec.: see -ATIVE.] Having the quality of disintegrating; tending to disintegrate.

1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 164 Tenets... essentially disintegrative of union. 1876 A. M. FAIRBAIRN *Strauss* II. in *Contemp. Rev.* June 135 Ancient heresies were elaborate, modern disintegrative of dogma.

**Disintegrator**. [agent-n. f. **DISINTEGRATE** v.: see -OR.]

1. One who or that which disintegrates.

1844 *N. Brit. Rev.* I. 114 Collectors of authorities and disintegrators of debris. 1863 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* I. (1878) 4 Frost is... a powerful disintegrator.

b. *spec.* Applied to machines or appliances for reducing substances to small fragments or to powder.

1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Disintegrator*. 1. A machine for grinding or pulverizing bones, guano, etc., for manure. 2. A mill in which grain is broken into a fine dust by beaters projecting from the faces of parallel metallic disks revolving in contrary directions. 1890 *Daily News* 26 June 6/1



Amongst the popular instruments is one called the Devil Disintegrator. It grinds everything to powder, and is largely used in reducing bones and oyster shells into a fine mixture that makes an admirable chicken food.

## 2. = DISINTEGRATIONIST.

1865 W. KAY *Crisis Hupfeld*. 26 The opponents of the Disintegrators.

**Disintegratory, a.** [f. as prec. + -ORY.] Producing or tending to disintegration.

1878 LEWIS in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XIII. 419 Criticism has taken its place among the disintegratory agencies.

**Disintegrity, [Dis-9.]** Want of integrity or entrenchment; unsound or disintegrated condition.

1785 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1838-43) X. 145 The multitude of the audience multiplies for disintegrity the chances of detection.

1861 WILLIS in *Ecclesiologist* XXII. 97 Nothing short of such a system could have prevented the falling in of Chichester Tower; it was in a state of disintegrity, which nothing could arrest.

**Disintegrated, a. rare.** [f. DIS-10 + L. *integer* entire + -OUS: after *disintegrate*, etc.] Characterized by disintegration or want of cohesion.

1885 *Sci. Amer.* (N. Y.) 8 Aug. 80 Such a disintegrated material as iron could not be spread into layering leaves like gold.

**Disintensity, v.** [DIS-6.] *trans.* To deprive of its intensity; to make less intense.

1884 BROWNING *Perishable* 119 Black's soul of black Beyond white's power.

**Disinter** (disint'ər), *v.* Also 7 *disen-*, -*terre*. [ad. *f. désinterrer* (15th c. in Littré), *f. des-* DIS-4 + *enterre* to INTER.]

1. *trans.* To take (something) out of the earth in which it is buried; to take (a corpse, etc.) out of the grave; to bury, exhumate.

1611 COTGR., *Désenterrer*, to disinterre, vburie. 1627 MAY *Lucan* ix. (R.) Isis (their Goddess now) I'll disinterre. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xix. 384 To disinterre the bodies of the deceased. 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard.* (1675) 96 Dis-interre the greatest roots. 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng. I.* 2 The short shallow skulls which are even now disinterred in old barrows.

2. *trans. and fig.* To take out as if from a tomb; to bring out of concealment, 'unearth'.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 215 ¶ 2 The Philosopher, the Saint, or the Hero... very often lie... concealed in a Plebeian, which a proper Education might have disinterred. 1818 SCOTT *Art. Midl.* i. The two ladies who had been disinterred out of the fallen vehicle.

† **Disinterest, v. Obs.** Pa. pple. -essed, -est. [ad. *F. désintéresser* 'to discharge, or save harmless; to rid from all interest in' (Cotgr.), *f. des-* DIS-4 + *intéresser* to INTEREST.] = DISINTEREST *v.* Hence *Dis-interesting vbl. sb.*

1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 55 The higher Bond that tyeth him... doth dis-interesse him of these Obligations. 1642 R. CAVENTER *Experience* iii. iv. 14 Why is every man disinterested from a lawful calling? 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Episc.* (1647) 249 To be deposed, or disinterested in the allegiance of subjects. 1646 SALTSMARSH *Some Drops* i. 3 We all see how hazardous it is to disinterrese any in the Civil part. a 1655 VINES *Lord's Supp.* (1677) 342 The dis-interessing of self-love... is very rare.

† **Disinterested, ppl. a. Obs.** Also *des-, disinterest.* [f. prec. + -ED 1, or *f. DIS-* 10 + INTER-ED.]

1. = DISINTERESTED 1.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. ii. (1632) 456 It is a pleasure unto mee, to bee disinterested of other mens affairs, and disingaged from their contentions. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prof.* i. lii. 81. 179 We that are disinterested persons. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* vi. (1700) 48 Such disinterested and resignd Habitudes. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Euphrasia's Ess.* 351 Let us act the disinterested.

2. = DISINTERESTED 2.

1610 DUNNE *Pseudo-martyr*. xii. 358 The Pope... more dis-interested than the neighbour Princes. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* i. 72 The prudence of a wise and disinterested person. 1696 MARY ASTELL *Proposal to Ladies* 137 The most refin'd and disinterress'd Benevolence. 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng. II.* 1098 This Writer being a Layman is more disinterested.

Hence † **Disinterestedly adv.**; † **Disinterestedness, -ness, disinterestedness.**

1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* xiii. (1700) 66 The... Disinterestedness of his Love to us. 1707 REED *Ridic.* 253 Disinterestedness and Generosity. 1718 J. T. PHILLIPS tr. *Thirty-four Confess.* 351 Men disinterress'dly holy.

† **Disinterment, Obs.** [a. *F. désintéressement* (1657 in Hatz.-Darm.)] Disinterestedness, impartiality.

1662 J. BARGRAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 110 Let him read them both with an equal disinterment. 1718 PRIOR *Poems* Postcr. to Pref., He [the Earl of Dorset] has managed some of the greatest charges of the kingdom, with known ability; and laid them down with entire disinterment.

**Disinterest, sb.** [f. DIS-9 + INTEREST *sb.*] 1. That which is contrary to interest or advantage; disadvantage, prejudice, injury; something against the interest of or disadvantageous to (a person or thing concerned). Now rare.

1662 GLANVILL *Lux Orient.* Pref. (1682) 7 'Tis a great dis-interest to so... unusual a Doctrine as this, to be but partially handled. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 294 Whatever... tends to the Disinterest of the Public, is Evil. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* (1841) 105 You have seen many a wise head shake, in pronouncing that sad truth. How we are governed all by interest. And what do they think should govern us else? Our loss, our damage, our disinterest? 1876 RUSKIN *For. Clav.* VI. lxviii. 253 All gain, increase, interest... to

the lender of capital, is loss, decrease, and dis-interest to the borrower of capital.

† 2. Disinterestedness, impartiality. *Obs.*

1658 J. WEBB tr. *Calprenede's Cleopatra* viii. i. 34 Persuaded of my disinterest in the affairs of Coriolanus. 1718 (OZELL) *Tournefort's Voy.* i. p. xviii, Physick, which he practised with the most perfect disinterest. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIX. 102 A catching spirit of disinterest and benevolence. 1805 — in *Monthly Mag.* XX. 40 The taste of Lessing awarded them, if not with equity, with disinterest.

3. Absence of interest, unconcern. *rare.*

1889 MRS. RANDOLPH *New Eve* i. i. 29 [An expression] of intense disinterest in all earthly things.

**Disinterest, v.** Now rare. [f. DIS-6 + INTER-*v.*; see DISINTEREST, which this *vb.* has superseded.]

1. *trans.* To rid or divest of interest or concern; to detach from the interest or party of.

1612 BACON *Charge touching Duels*. When he shall see the law and rule of state disinterest him of a vain and unnecessary hazard. 1675 tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.* 539 An advantageous Peace had been offered to him by the Pope's Nuncio... if he would disinterest himself from the Queen. 1692 BEVERLEY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 15 His present Enmity does not disinterest him in a Right to come, if he would; But it hinders his being willing to come. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Feb. 2/1 Politics in France are disgusting, and that is why the people have disinterested themselves entirely from taking part in them.

2. To free from self-interest, to render disinterested.

1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Apol. Prot.* ii. 29 That every man dis-interesting himself, may candidly endeavour the retrieving of the Truth.

**Disinterest, var. of DISINTERESTED ppl. a.**

**Disinterested, ppl. a.** [f. prec. *vb.* + -ED 1; or *f. DIS-* 10 + INTERESTED.]

† 1. Without interest or concern; not interested, unconcerned. ? *Obs.*

a 1612 DUNNE *Blasphemy* (1644) 99 Cases, wherein the party is dis-interested. 1684 *Contempl. State of Man* i. x. (1699) 113 How dis-interested are they in all worldly matters, since they fling their Wealth and Riches into the Sea. 1767 JUNIUS *Lett.* iii. 18 A careless disinterested spirit is no part of his character.

2. Not influenced by interest; impartial, unbiased, unprejudiced; now always, Unbiased by personal interest; free from self-seeking. (Of persons, or their dispositions, actions, etc.)

1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 115 The soul... sits now as the most disinterested Arbitrator, and impartial judge of her own works, that she can be. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 435 So should the Love to our Neighbour be... Not mercenary and designing, but disinterested and hearty. 1786 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 273 Any disinterested Person would make the same Judgement; your Passion has blinded yours. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* II. 82, I fairly own I was not disinterested in wishing you here. 1805 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xii. 446 His disinterested kindness to us... can never be forgotten.

**Disinterestedly, adv.** [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a disinterested manner; impartially; without regard to self-interest; unselfishly.

1711 SHAFESB. *Charac.* (1737) I. 42 He, who is ever said to do good the most disinterestedly. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 20 He knows the Arts well, and loves them disinterestedly. 1830 FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) II. 161 Devotedly and disinterestedly faithful. 1875 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* ii. iii. 64 How difficult it is to think out such a problem disinterestedly.

**Disinterestedness, [f. as prec. + -NESS.]** The quality of being disinterested; impartiality; freedom from self-interest or selfish bias.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE (J.), These expressions of selfishness and disinterestedness have been used in a very loose and indeterminate manner. 1709 J. JOHNSON in *Ballard MSS.* (Bodl. Lib.) XV. 46 What I most admire him for is Dis-interestiveness. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 196 ¶ 8 This... gives firmness and constancy, fidelity and disinterestedness. 1866 LIDDON *Bapt.* Lect. iv. (1875) 195 This disinterestedness, this devotion to the real interest of humankind. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* III. 79 He can assume the disguise of virtue or disinterestedness without having them.

**Disinteresting, ppl. a.** [f. DIS-10 + INTERESTING *ppl. a.*, or *f. DISINTEREST v.* + -ING 2.] Uninteresting; causing lack of interest.

1737 WARBURTON *Lett. to Birch* in Boswell *Johnson* (1887) I. 29 A dull, heavy succession of long quotations of disinteresting passages. 1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* X. 319 The attempt... produces on all the Disciples a similar disinteresting effect. 18... *The Studio* III. 130 (Cent.) He rarely paints a disinteresting subject.

**Disinterestness, var. DISINTERESTEDNESS. Obs.**

**Disinterment.** [f. DISINTER *v.* + -MENT.]

1. The action of disintering; exhumation.

1790 P. NEVE (title) A Narrative of the Disinterment of Milton's Coffin. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. App. 788 The disinterment of Harold's body. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 60 The disinterment of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

2. *concr.* The material result or product of disintering; something disinterred.

1835 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* CVI. 526 Among the most curious disinterments are vases for heating water. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amun. Lit.*, R. Crowley II. 150 Our most skilful delver into dramatic history, amidst his curious masses of disinterments, has brought up this proclamation.

**Disintertwine, v.** [DIS-6.] *trans.* To bring out of an intertwined condition; to untwist. 1861 LYTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 32 The carved archi-

trave, Wherof the intricate... design Of leaf and stem disintertwined itself. 1867 GILDERHARTE *Ess. & Stud.* (1890) 198 Such intricate compounds are 'disintertwined'.

**Disinthrall, Disinthrone:** see DISIN-

**Disintomb, obs. var. of DISINTOMB v.**

1611 FLORIO, *Disintombre*, to vnburie, disintombre.

**Disintone, v. rare.** [f. DIS-6 + INTONE *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of 'tone', weaken, enfeeble.

1892 *Voice* (N. Y.) 14 July, Every brain habitually stimulated by alcohol is more or less disintoned.

**Disintoxicate, v. ? Obs.** [DIS-6.] *trans.* To free from intoxication; to restore to sobriety.

1685 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Coffee Tea & Choc.* 40 It disintoxicates those that are fuddled.

**Disintreat:** see DISINTREAT.

**Disintricate, v.** [f. DIS-6 + INTRICATE *v.*] *trans.* To free from intricacy or complication; to disentangle, unravel, extricate.

1598 FLORIO, *Disintricare*, to free... to disintricate, to untangle. 1611 COTGR., *Desmeslement*... a loosening... vnpustering, disintricating. 1660 tr. *Annyrallidus' Treat. conc. Relig.* iii. iv. 371 The knowledge of the true God... disintricated from the confusion of so many false Deities. 1830 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discus.* (1832) 45 To disintricate the question, by relieving it of these two errors.

† **Disinure, v. Obs.** [f. DIS-6 + INURE *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of use or practice; to disaccustom.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* i. 59 God... disinuring his chosen Israel from his wonted call. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 65 We are hinder'd and dis-inur'd by this cours of licencing towards the true knowledge of what we seem to know.

† **Disinvalidity, Obs.** [irreg. *f. dis-*, otiose or intensive (cf. DIS-5) + INVALIDITY.] Invalidity.

1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* ii. iv. 136, I do call those Some mens doctrines... Private Opinions: and so well may I doe, in respect of the disinvalidity and disproportion of them.

† **Disinveigle, v. Obs. rare.** [DIS-6.] *trans.* To free from inveiglement.

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 50 Nor had he... beene yet disinveigled so soone as he was... but for the Princess... who... shew'd him the false carde dealt him.

**Disinvelope:** see DISINVELOP.

**Disinvent, v. nonce-wd.** [DIS-6.] *trans.* To undo the invention of.

1868 HELPS *Realism* xiv. (1876) 371, I would disinvent telegraphic communication. *Ibid.* 376 and 386.

**Disinvest, v.** [DIS-6: cf. mod. *F. désinvestir*.] *trans.* To deprive of that with which one is invested; to strip, divest (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* iii. 12 They made me disinvest my selfe of such prophane garments I had. a 1631 DRAUGHT *Wks.* I. 2701 (Jod.) Having seen his disinvesting and disastrous chance. 1645 W. BALL *Sphere Com.* 13 By reposing or granting such Trust, they doe not disinvest themselves of their right naturall. 1822 A. AUSTIN in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 129 Not... that language has of itself any spell to disinvest man, who employs it, of that dust of the ground which enters so largely into his composition.

So **Disinvestiture, Disinvesture**, the action of disinvesting or state of being disinvested.

1616 COURT & T. *Jas.* I (1849) I. 430 They rather think of his disinvesture of his robe, and after to be questioned in the Star Chamber. 1846 WORCESTER cites *West. Rev.* for *Disinvestiture*.

**Disinvigorate, v. rare.** [DIS-6.] *trans.* To deprive of vigour, to enervate: the opposite of invigorate.

1844 SYD. SMITH *Lett. in Mem.* (1855) II. 518 This soft, and warm, and disinvigorating climate.

† **Disinvitation, Obs.** [f. DIS-9 + INVITATION.] The opposite of an invitation; an invitation not to do something.

1654 LD. ORKNEY *Parthenissa* (1676) 502 Why do you... give me so great a dis-invitation to obey you?

† **Disinvite, v. Obs.** [DIS-6.] *trans.* To do the opposite of inviting; to retract or cancel an invitation to. Hence **Disinviting ppl. a.**

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. 329 Casting a sideways look on Zelmane, [he] made an imperious sign with a threatening allurements (a dis-inviting inviting of her) to follow. 1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 143 (T.) I was upon his highness's intimation sent to disinvite them. 1665 J. SERGEANT *Sur-footing* 27 Which would... disinvite to a pursuit.

**Disinvolve, v.** [f. DIS-6 + INVOLVE *v.*] *trans.* To free from an involved condition; to unfold; to disentangle.

1611 FLORIO, *Disinvolvere*, disintangled, disinvolved. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathieu's Vnhappy Prosperitie* 9 Other inquisitions... from which the most innocent hardly could dis-involve themselves. 1647 *Power of Keys* ii. 12 False illations... which will all vanish... and the truth be dis-involved. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* ix. 260 To dis-involve the moral world, and give To nature's renovation brighter charms.

**Disinwrap, obs. var. of DISENWRAP v.**

1611 FLORIO, *Disinwrappe*, to disinwrap.

**Disvone, var. of DISJUNE v. Obs.**

**Disja'sked, -et, -it, ppl. a. Sc.** [According to Jamieson 'a corruption of dejected': cf. DISJECTED.] Broken down, dilapidated; decayed. *lit.* and *fig.* Also in *comb.*

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xlii, 'Tak the first broken disja'sked-looking road.' 1822 GALT *Steamboat* 261 (Jam.) In a very disja'skited state, being both sore in lith and limb, and worn out in my mind. 1830 — *Laurie's T.* vii. viii. (1849) 336 Miss Beeny, not having been in bed all night, was in a most disja'skited state.



**Disject** (disdʒekt), *v.* [f. *L. disjicere*, ppl. stem of *disjicere* to throw asunder, scatter, disperse, *f. dis-*, *DIS-* + *jacere* to throw: cf. also *L. disjicere* freq.] *trans.* To cast or break asunder; to scatter, disperse. Hence *Disjuncted* *ppl. a.* separated by force, dismembered.

1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 159 A Church most rightlie instituted, which was afterward mis[e]rablie disiected and separated. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Jas. I.* 1 The Jews at this day are a disjected and despised people. — *Rev. xvi.* 19 By the earth-quake disjected and dissipated. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* II. 322 My lecture . . . the last of my long but disjected series. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 54/1 That branch of the Profession elects to remain disjected, a profession of units without common interests, without cohesion. 1894 G. ALLEN in *Westm. Gaz.* 22 May 1/3 To tear his present critic limb from limb . . . and then to dance a stately . . . carnagione over the disjected members.

|| **Disjecta membra.** *Lat. phr.* An alteration of Horace's *disjecti membra poetæ* 'limbs of a dismembered poet', used = Scattered remains.

1722 POPE *Lett.* (1737) 250 (Stanf.) You call'd 'em an Horatian cento and then I recollect the *disjecti membra poetæ*. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1857) II. 411 (Stanf.) Shake those words all together, and see if they can be anything but the *disjecta membra* of Pitt. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev. ix.* 186 The *savants* to whose tender mercies these *disjecta membra* have been committed.

**Disjection** (disdʒekʃən), [*ad. L. disjectionem*, n. of action *f. disjicere*, to DISJECT: see -TION.] The action of throwing asunder; the fact or condition of being scattered; forcible dispersion, rout.

1735 J. ATKINS *Voy. Guinea* 148 Then like a Cannon in proportion to these, the disjection is with more or less Violence, producing Thunder. a 1806 BP. HORSLEY *Biblical Crit.* IV. 395 (L.) The sudden disjection of Pharaoh's host. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. vii. These days of convulsion and disjection.

**Disjune**, var. **DISJUNE**, *Sc.*, breakfast.

**Disjoin** (disdʒoin), *v.* Also *5 des-*. [*ME. des-, disjoynre*, a. OF. *desjoign-*, pres. stem of *desjoindre*, mod.F. *déjoindre* = *Pr. desjoñher*, It. *disgiungere* = *L. disjungere*, *f. DIS-* + *jungere* to JOIN.]

1. *trans.* To undo the joining of; to put or keep asunder; to disunite, separate, sunder, part, sever: a. persons, places, things, actions, etc.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 257/4 We wold have disjoyned yow and have drowned yow. 1484 — *Curial* i. I am there where the places and affayres desjoynne vs. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondysm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xxxii. The smell and tasting partly conjoyned be, And part disjoyned. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 212 Deserts and . . . mountains disjoyning the provinces. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 149 The first Intention . . . is performed by restoring the bones disjoyned. c 1694 PRIOR *Celia to Damon* 114 Shall neither time, nor age our souls disjoin? 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 134 The two parishes were disjoyned in 1642.

*absol.* 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr. Acad.* II. 283 It is the nature of this enemy of mankind to scatter, to disjoyn and separat. a 1683 OLDHAM *Wks. & Rem.* (1686) 122 That cruel word for ever must disjoyn, Nor can I hope, but thus, to have him mine.

b. one thing, person, action, etc. (from another).

1525 LD. BERNERS *Frois.* II. cc. (R.) They sayde, they wold not disjoyn nor disceuer them from the crowne. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* II. viii. (1591) 87 Spaine being disjoyned from it [Africa] by a narrow straye. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C. II.* i. 18 Th' abuse of Greatnesse, is, when it disjoynes Remorse from Power. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. iv. 271 Our knights are now almost disjoyned again from the Senate. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* II. (1875) 77 [He] never disjoins banter itself from politeness.

† 2. To separate into parts or sections; to disjoin.

1579 FULKE HESKINS *Parl.* 367 Although M. Heskins hath disjoyned this place . . . I have set it down . . . entire. 1598 FLORIO, *Shonbare* . . . to disjoyn as a butcher doth a sheepe. 1612 BRINSLEY *Pos. Parts* (1669) 134 Latine phrases which cannot fitly be disjoyned are to be taken together.

3. To sunder, dissolve, break up (a state or condition of union); to undo, unfasten (a knot or tie).

1633 MARMION *Fine Companion* i. v. Knots of compliment, which the least occasion disjoins. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* viii. (1851) 42 That marriage therefore God himself disjoyns. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* II. 70 Their short Embraces some rude Shocks disjoyn. 1738 GLOVER *Leonidas* v. 617 All with headlong pace . . . Disjoyn their order.

† 4. *fig.* To put out of joint, unbinge. *Obs. rare.*

a 1633 LENNARD *Charron's Wisd.* I. xvi. § 2 (1670) 62 Gallus Vibius . . . so dislodged and disjoyned his own judgment, that he could never settle it again.

5. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To separate or sever oneself from a state of union or attachment; to part, become separate: a. said of two or more.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 167 If one of them die, that Action shall survive, for though they were joyned in the personality, yet they disjoyned in the reality. 1699 GARTH *Dispens.* III. (1706) 42 So Lines that from their Parallel decline, More they advance, the more they still disjoin. a 1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog.* (1765) 268 They, hopeless now . . . disjoyned, and one of them fled the country.

b. said of one thing parting from another.

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 541 Till breathlesse he disjoyned, and backward drew. 1635 SWAN *Spec. M.* (1670) 90 Being of clammy nature, it disjoyneth not, but sticketh fast.

Hence **Disjoining** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1530 PALSGR. 214/2 Disjoynynge, *disjunction*. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 21 Two not farre disjoyning vallies. a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Lady Errant* iv. iv. This disjoyning Of bodies only is to knit your hearts. 1741 A. MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 192 They may . . . yield to a disjoining Force. 1794

SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 26 The meeting or disjoining of nature's.

**Disjoin**, *obs. f. DISJUNE*, *Sc.*, breakfast.

**Disjoined**, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 1.] Disunited, separated, parted, etc.: see *prec. vb.*

1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 88 These disjoyned ghosts. a 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* Pref. (1636) 4 This delivering of knowledge in distinct and disjoyned Aphorismes. 1790 PENNANT *London* (R.) Windmill-street consists of disjoined houses.

Hence † **Disjoynedly** *adv.* *Obs.*, separately, disjunctly.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xx. Fivb, If magnitudes disjoynedly or separately be proportionall, conjoynedly or compounded, they shall also be proportionall. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 245 Perpetuall life, and death at last, are attributed to Saul . . . neither of them distinctly, but both disjoynedly.

**Disjoiner**, *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -ER 1.] One who or that which disjoins.

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) To This disjunction of parts must be such a disjoynor which mensurates the whole.

† **Disjoin**, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *desjoigne*, *disjoigne* separation, division, rupture (Godef.) = *L. type \*disjuncta*, fem. sb. from *disjunctus* pa. pple., analogous to sbs. in -ata, -ada, -ade, F. -de: see -ADE. This takes the place in part of *L. disjunctio*.] A disjoined or out-of-joint condition; a position of perplexity or difficulty; a dilemma, 'fix'.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 447 (496) What wyght bat stont in swych disjoynct. 1430 LYDGE *Chron. Troy* i. v. And thus amiddes of either of these twaine Of loue and shame euen so vpon the poynt Medea stode as tho in great disjoynct. 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* VII. 309 The which [warre], at that tyme, was in suche disjoynct, that he cowde not brynge it to any frame. 1553 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiii. 30 Thou mycht quihil now have chachit at disjoynct (MS. 1553 disjunct) The sylly Troianis baith be se and land.

† **Disjoin**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [a. OF. *desjoine* (= *L. disjunctus*), pa. pple. of *desjoindre* to DISJOIN.]

1. Disjoined, out of joint; disconnected.

c 1480 PALLAD. on *Husb.* VIII. 164 That sensis spille or poynte disjoyn be theyrnyne is not my wille. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. ii. 30 Thinking by our late deere Brothers death, Our State to be disjoyned, and out of Frame. a 1717 PARNELL *David* (Seager), My bones . . . Disjoyn with anguish.

2. In a dilemma, in a difficult position. (Cf. *DISJOINT sb.*)

c 1500 LANCELOT 2907 For well þe se the perell, how disjoynct The aduentur now stonith one the point Boith of my lord his honore, and his land.

3. Disjoined, separated; separate.

1589 IVE *Fortif.* 37 Because of it [=its] disjoynct standing from the wall which causeth sharpnes. 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* IV. (1851) 359 Carrying on a disjoynct and privat interest of his own. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godliness* 31 The disjoynct and independent particles of Matter.

b. quasi-adv. Apart, asunder.

c 1430 PILGR. *Lyf Manhode* II. cxlviii. (1869) 135 The sawe is cleped Hayne [hated]; bi which disjoynct is ysawed the onhed of bretherhed.

**Disjoint** (disdʒoɪnt), *v.* Also 6-7 -ioynct [orig. *f. DISJOINT ppl. a.* (cf. -ATE 3); but in some uses treated as *f. JOINT sb.*]

1. *trans.* To put out of joint; to disturb, destroy the due connexion and orderly arrangement of; to dislocate, wrench, dismember. (Cf. *DISJOINT a. 1.*)

c 1420 PALLAD. on *Husb.* I. 873 This wortes that the wermes not disjoyn [destruant]. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gnydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Vpon the rybbes & lyke bones for to reduce and retourne them in to their places, when they are broken or dysjoyned. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1677) 72 Giles, is miserably dysjoyned from Ægidius, as Gillet from Ægidia, by the French. 1648 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 226 If our spirits . . . be shattered and disjoyned, through distrust in God. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 347 Selfishness . . . disjoins the whole frame of society. a 1864 BUCKLE *Civiliz.* (1869) III. v. 37 The framework of affairs would be disjoyned.

† b. *fig.* To distract. *Obs.*

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, Meere *Formall Man* (Arb.) 30 He is not disjoyned with other Meditations.

c. *fig.* To throw the parts (of anything) out of orderly connexion; to dislocate.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prot.* I. vi. § 44. 364 Your discourse upon this point, you have . . . disjoyned, and given us the grounds of it in the beginning of the Chapter, and the superstructure . . . in the end. 1770 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) IV. 504 It is . . . disagreeable . . . to observe a lyric writer of taste . . . disjoining the order of his ideas. 1834 H. N. COLERIDGE *Crit. Poets* (ed. 2) 55 Their collocation having been disjoyned by time.

2. To disjoin, disunite.

1583 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 83 The sea . . . rusht in . . . Italye disjoyncting with short streits from Sicil Island.

1601 BP. W. BARLOW *Defence* 126 The elect members of Christ can never be disjoyned from him. 1650 FULMER *Pisgah* II. vii. 164 Except . . . some part of Asher lay southward at distance, disjoyned from the main body of that Tribe. 1759 *Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 32/2 According as it is possessed by the English or the French, [it] connects or disjoins the colonies of Canada and Louisiana. 1775 T. JEFFERSON *Let. Writ.* 1892 I. 484 Great Britain, disjoyned from her colonies. 1851 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. III. xi. 134 Unite these all and then you have the Reformation . . . Disjoin them and then you have some miserable sect.

3. To separate joint from joint; to take in pieces at the joints.

1587 HARMAR *Beza's Serm.* 384 (T.) As for his coach . . . he would not only have it to be unharnessed as I said . . . but also unpinned, disjoyned, and pulled asunder. 1649 LOVEACE *Poems* (1864) 44 Like watches by unskilfull men disjoyned,

and set ill againe. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A. L.* ix, The corporal began to disjoin his rod.

*absol.* 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 473 A good Carver . . . cuts up, disjoins, and uncases with incomparable Dexterity.

4. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To be disjoined; to suffer dislocation; to go out of joint; to come in pieces. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* III. ii. 16 Let the frame of things disjoyn. 1888 HARPER'S *Mag.* Apr. 741 A hundred cottages overturn . . . quiver, disjoin. 1890 CONSTANCE SMITH *Riddle L. Haviland* I. II. ix. 303 Neither will the great scheme of things disjoin, because your lover has left you.

Hence **Disjoining** *vbl. sb.*

1598 FLORIO, *Disjunctio*, a disjoining, a disjoining. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Male Wks.* (1653) 149 The disjoining of the bones. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) I. 546 Those unhappy jealousies, which began a disjoining between the king and his people. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 90 Even strong towers are made to vibrate several inches, without any disjoining of the mortar.

**Disjoined**, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 1.]

1. Separated joint from joint; disjoined, separated; disconnected.

a 1643 G. SANDYS *Job* 45 (T.) Be . . . their disjoyned bones to powder ground. 1654 *Contempt.* *State of Man* I. vi. (1699) 69 Consider . . . the disjoyned disposition of the Bones. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables, Croy & Alcione* 27, I saw a drift-disjoyned plank. 1765 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* I. 12/1 Disjoyned and unfinished Members. 1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 379 That the construction be made upon the entire deed, and not merely upon disjoyned parts of it. 1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* II. 191 Some of these [casks] are kept in a disjoyned state . . . ready to be put together. 1897 HALL *Caine Deemster* xxvii. 247 A little disjoyned gipsy encampment of mud-built tents.

2. Consisting of separated or ill-connected parts; disconnected.

1652-63 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* III. (1682) 96 A disjoyned People, not under any settled form of Government. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. x. 258 He felt already . . . that he was the head of a disjoyned body. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* II. 188 The huge frame of the Persian empire was disjoyned and unwieldy.

3. Of words or a discourse: Without proper connexion or sequence; disconnected; incoherent.

a 1586 SIDNEY (J.), The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such disjoyned speeches. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. [v] 30 Vpon such broken disjoyned surmises. 1817 EARL OF DUDLEY *Lett.* 3 June (1840) 169 His argument . . . seems loose and disjoyned. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xiii. Our conversation dropped into broken disjoyned sentences.

Hence **Disjoynedly** *adv.*, **Disjoynedness**.

1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthenissa* (1676) 505 The disorders and disjoynedness of his discourse. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 134 You remark in all their Actions . . . a Disjoynedness. 1871 RUSKIN *For's Clav.* xi. 19, I must pass, disjoynedly, to matters, which, in a written letter, would have been put in a postscript. 1872 MARK TWAIN (Clemens) *Innoc. Abr.* xii. 85 We talked disjoynedly.

**Disjoynly**, *adv.* [f. *DISJOINT a.* + -LY 2.]

1. Separately, asunder, apart; disjunctly: opp. to *conjunctly*.

1634 M. SANDYS *Prudence* 6 (T.) When they are perfect, then are they joyned; but, disjoynly, no way can they be perfect. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* II. § 199 If the same thing be legated by vindication to two or more persons, whether conjunctly or disjoynly, they take each a share.

2. Disjoynedly, disconnectedly. *rare.*

1621 HAKEWILL *King Davids Vow* A ija, Discourses which were delivered disjoynly and by pecc-meale. 1892 ARGOSY Jan. 10 'Let it come out—she can't shoot me,' disjoynly muttered Mr. Arthur.

**Disjoynure**, [f. *DISJOINT v.* + -URE, after *joynure*. Cf. OF. *desjoynure* (in Godef.)] The state of being disjoined; disconnection, separation.

1757 CONWAY *Lett.* in *Fraser's Mag.* (1850) XLI. 424 There is more disjoynure to our affairs . . . than any coalition of our ministers can retrieve. 1879 TOURGEE *Fool's Err.* xix. 104 The disjoynure of opinion between them and the Yankee schoolmarm was all because the latter wanted to measure them by Northern ideas of these virtues.

**Disjone**, -joon, *obs. ff. DISJUNE*, *Sc.*, breakfast.

† **Disjoynr**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. *DIS-* + stem of *adjoynr*.] *trans.* To put out from the day appointed.

1642 SIR W. BRERETON in *13th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. 51 If this meeting had not been unhappily disjoyned and disappointed by some of the Deputy Lieutenants. *Ibid.* 52 Whereof the rest were by some of them disjoyned.

† **Disjudge**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. *DIS-* + *JUDGE*.]

To deprive of or remove from the office of judge.

1649 [see JUSTICE]. 1658 *State Trials*, Dr. J. Hewet (R.) All the rest of the Judges . . . were . . . impeached of high-treason, disjudg'd and put to fines and ransoms.

[Disjunction, error for DIJUDICATION. See *List of Spurious Words*.]

† **Disjugate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* = 0.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Disjugate*, to disjoyn, part, sever.

† **Disjunct**, *Sc.* Latinized form of *DISJOINT sb.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII. xiii. 30 [see *DISJOINT sb.*]

**Disjunct** (disdʒʌŋkt), *a.* [*ad. L. disjunctus*, pa. pple. of *disjungere* to disjoin. Cf. *DISJOINT a.*]

1. Disjoined, disconnected, separated, separate, distinct; † distant. (Now *rare* exc. in technical senses: see also below.)

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffle* (1871) 15 From the city of Norwich . . . it is sixteen miles disjunct. 1664 GLANVILLE *Lux Orient.* vii. (R.) The divine . . . freedome consists not in his acting by meer arbitrary will, as disjunct from his other attributes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 356/2 The Side Rest is a Rest disjunct from the Lathe. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* p. xvi, A Disjunct Survey is,



when the Harbours, Bays, or Islands .. are each surveyed separately in a geometrical manner. 1817 N. DRAKE *Shaks.* I. 56, 3 quatrains with 2 verses of immediate, interposed between 2 verses of disjunct rhyme, and a terminating couplet. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Philos. & Theol.* iv. 60 That congeries of externalities, mere disjunct atoms.

b. *Entom.* Having the head, thorax, and abdomen separated by deep incisions.

† 2. *Math.* (Opp. to CONJUNCT a. 5): = DISCONTINUOUS.

*Disjunct proportion*: a proportion in which the second and third terms have not the same ratio (or difference) as the first and second, or the third and fourth. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* I. xviii. 42 Disjunct proportion Geometrically .. is when there is not like proportion betwixt the second and the third, that is betwixt the first and the second, or betwixt the third and the fourth, as 3, 6, 4, 8. 1597 MORLEY *Introduct.* Mus. Annot. 1706 [see DISCRETE 2 b].

3. *Mus.* (Opp. to CONJUNCT a. 6.)

D. *tetrachords*, tetrachords separated by an interval of a tone. D. *motion*, motion by intervals exceeding a degree of the scale.

1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* (1731) 97 Tetrachords .. were either Conjunction, when they began the Second Tetrachord at the Fourth Chord. Or else the two Tetrachords were disjunct, the second taking its beginning at the Fifth Chord, there being always a Tone Major between the Fourth and Fifth Chords. 1774 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. i. 54 When the modulation passed from a conjunct to a disjunct tetrachord. 1879 ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 88 He [Bjordi] has used the diminished fourth in disjunct motion.

4. *Logic*, etc. † a. = DISJUNCTIVE a. 2. *Obs.* b. = DISCRETE a. 1 d. c. Applied to the several alternative members of a disjunctive proposition.

1608-11 Bp. HALL *Epist.* II. iii. Gregory the Third, writing to the Bishops of Bauaria, gives this disjunct charge: 'Let none keep an harlot or a concubine; but either let him live chaste, or marry a wife.' 1608 T. SPENCER *Logic* 300 A compound Syllogism is then disjunct, when the proposition thereof is a disjunct axiome. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* viii. (1701) 312/1 A disjunct axiom is that which is displayed by a disjunctive conjunction; as, either it is day, or it is night. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xii. (1860) I. 224 Notions co-ordinated in the quantity or whole of extension .. are only relatively different (or diverse); and in logical language, are properly called *Disjunct* or *Discrete* Notions, (*notiones disjunctæ, discretæ*). 1864 HOWEN *Logic* vii. 218 The Subsumption is a Disjunctive of which these several Antecedents are the Disjunct Members.

† Disjuncted, ppl. a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Disjoined, disconnected.

a 1650 MAY *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 40 Farewell Poetry; thou trim Composer of disjuncted Sense.

*Disjunction* (disjʊŋkʃən). [a. OF. *disjunction* (13th c. in Godef.), or ad. L. *disjunction-em* separation, n. of action f. *disjungere* to DISJOIN.]

1. The action of disjoining or condition of being disjoined; separation, disconnection, disunion. (The opposite of CONJUNCTION 1.)

*Disjunction certificate*, one given to a church member when he leaves to join another church. (Scotland.) c 1400 *Langland's Cōwrg.* 322 þe firste boon of þe necke .. disjunction of þat boon wole sle a man anon. c 1430 *Lydg. Bochas* v. xiv. (1554) 132a. To make a disjunction Betwene these landes. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iv. (1590) 430 When they made the grevous disjunction of their long combination. 1633 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1662) 184 Death being .. a disjunction of the Soul from the Body. 1798 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 51 A total disjunction .. between the respective concerns of the church and the state. 1832 *DAMA Crust.* II. 1124 The frequent disjunction and remoteness of the two superior [eyes]. 1864 A. MCKAY *Hist. Kilmarnock* 131 After the disjunction of the new parish.

2. *Logic*, etc. The relation of the several terms of a disjunctive proposition; hence, a disjunctive proposition or statement; an alternative.

1588 FRAUNCE *Lewiers Log.* II. vii. 95 b. If the disjunction or separation bee true absolutely .. without any thirde thing put betwene, then the whole axiome is true and necessary. 1630 RANDOLPH *Aristippus* Wks. (1875) 7 *Hippathi, Hippathi, ad discit, and discit incontinentem*—a very good disjunction. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. iv. (1712) 15 If you make choice of the other Member of the Disjunction. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* I. iii. (1817) 56, I am entitled to contend that one side or other of the following disjunction is true. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 219 The nature of a Disjunction is, that any one of the Disjunct Members exists, or is posited, only by the non-existence, or sublation, of all the others.

Hence *Disjunctonist*, one who leaves a church in order to form a new congregation.

1879 J. S. JEANS *Western Worthies* 135 Dr. Buchanan should accompany the disjunctonists to the new church.

*Disjunctive* (disjʊŋktiv), a. and sb. [ad. L. *disjunctivus*, f. *disjunctus* DISJUNCT, DISJOINT: see -IVE. Cf. F. *disjonctif* (*desjonctif* in 13th c.).]

A. adj.

1. Having the property of disjoining or disconnecting; characterized by or involving disjunction or separation.

1570 LEVINS *Manip.* 153/31 Disjunctive, *disjunctivus*. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 83 Since the original Law did not admit of a Mediator, as not being Disjunctive. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 371 The disjunctive characters .. in the description of the original species. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 367, 3dly, In the separation of dead or mortified parts from those which retain their vitality .. to distinguish this from the other modes of morbid absorption, it might be termed the disjunctive.

b. Opposed to joining or uniting.

a 1711 GREW (J.), Such principles, whose atoms are of that disjunctive nature, as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass.

2. *Logic*, etc. Involving a choice between two (or more) things or statements; alternative.

*Disjunctive proposition*, a proposition in which it is asserted that one or other of two (or more) statements is true. *Disjunctive syllogism*, a syllogism in which the major premiss is disjunctive, and the inference depends on the alternation of its terms: sometimes loosely extended to any syllogism containing a disjunctive premiss.

1584 FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1587) 39 This section beginneth with a disjunctive Syllogisme. a 1608 PRESTON *New Court.* (1630) 542 A disjunctive proposition is true .. if either part be true. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 5 A disjunctive syllogism is when the major proposition is disjunctive: as, the earth moves in a circle or an ellipsis; but it does not move in a circle; therefore it moves in an ellipsis. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. lii. (1862) IV. 445 His promise was disjunctive—that they should be either so brought home, or slain. 1897 FOWLER *Deductive Logic* III. v. 113 If [two propositions or sets of propositions] be dissociated, so that the truth of one depends on the falsity of the other, and the falsity of one on the truth of the other, the complex proposition may be called Disjunctive. *Ibid.* 116 A Disjunctive Syllogism is a syllogism of which the major premiss is a disjunctive, and the minor a simple proposition, the latter affirming or denying one of the alternatives stated in the former. 1891 WELTON *Logic* II. i. 200, 210 margin, Logicians differ as to whether or not the disjunctive form necessitates the mutual exclusiveness of the alternative predicates .. When the alternatives are not incompatible they are not exclusive. Exclusion is not, therefore, due to the disjunctive form of proposition.

3. *Gram.* Applied to conjunctions that express an alternative or imply some kind of adversative relation between the clauses which they grammatically connect.

With the earlier grammarians the division of Conjunctions into *Copulative* and *Disjunctive* was made a main one. It is, however, of grammatical importance (see quot. 1824) only in the *Coordinative* Conjunctions, of which and is *Copulative*, while the *Alternative* or *nor*, and the *Adversative* *but*, *yet*, are *Disjunctive*. Of the *Subordinative* Conjunctions, the *Causal* *lest*, the *Hypothetical* *unless*, and the *Concessive* *although*, are also disjunctive in sense; but in their grammatical use these do not differ from the *Copulative* that, *if*, *because*, *as*, *since*.

1608 T. SPENCER *Logic* 344 That axiome is disjunct, whose band is a disjunctive conjunction. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* Wks. (1841) 189 Now we come to the disjunctive conjunctions, a species of words which bear this contradictory name, because, while they disjoin the sense, they conjoin the sentences. 1776 CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* II. iii. v. § 1 Both the last mentioned orders [*Adversative* and *Executive* Conjunctions] are comprehended under the general name *disjunctive*. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 229 The conjunction disjunctive has an effect contrary to that of the conjunction copulative; for as the verb, noun, or pronoun, is referred to the preceding terms taken separately, it must be in the singular number: as, 'Ignorance or negligence has caused this mistake'.

b. In French Grammar, sometimes applied to the *indirect nominative* (and objective) case of the personal pronouns (*moi, toi, lui, en, y*) as distinguished from the direct nominative (*je, tu, il, ils*), called in this nomenclature *conjunctive*.

4. *Math.* (See quot.)

1853 SYLVESTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. 1. 544 A disjunctive equation is a relation between two sets of quantities such that each one of either set is equal according to some unspecified order of connexion with one of the other set.

B. sb.

1. A. *Logic*. A disjunctive proposition: see A. 2. Hence generally, b. A statement or condition of affairs involving a choice between two or more statements or courses; an alternative. c. *Phr.* In the *disjunctive*: in an alternative form or sense; disjunctively. (Cf. AF. *en disjuncte, par disjuncte*, Britton II. 354, 358.)

1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* Wks. 943/1 To the verity of a disjunctive, it sufficeth any one part to be true. 1569 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (1853) 352 The words of the Injunction (which were once a disjunctive, but by the printer made a copulative [or being changed to and]). 1614 BACON *To the King* 7 Feb. (R.), Your Majesty .. very wisely put in a disjunctive, that the judges should deliver an opinion privately, either to my Lord Chancellor, or to ourselves. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. ii. § 6 The Truth of Disjunctives depends on the necessary and immediate Opposition of the Parts. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 105 The clause was to be construed in the disjunctive; viz. either by will, codicil, &c., or by writing signed before three witnesses. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v. 131 Disjunctives are reduced .. to as many Categoricals as there are disjunct members of the Predicate. Thus,—A is either B or C =

{ All those A which are not B are C, and  
{ All those A which are not C are B.

2. *Gram.* A disjunctive conjunction: see A. 3.

1574 *Tr. Littleton's Tenures* 138 b. In such wordes where the heire demandeth the heritage or marriage of his mother, this word [or] is a disjunctive. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. ii. Wks. (1841) 187 The conjunction *or*, though it join the sentences, yet, as to their respective meanings, is a perfect disjunctive. 1844 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 229 When a disjunctive occurs between a singular noun .. and a plural one, the verb is made to agree with the plural noun .. as, 'Neither poverty nor riches were injurious to him'.

† 3. One who favours disjunction; a separatist.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxii. (1612) 299 Disjunctives, who .. lesse love their Prince than Pope.

4. *pl.* Disjoined or disconnected things. *Obs.*

1647-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. iv. 167 God himself is Truth; and never meant to make the Heart and Tongue disjunctives. *Disjunctively*, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a disjunctive manner or sense; separately; alternatively; adversatively; not in combination.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 18a Although the executors

bee appointed alternatiuely, or disjunctiue .. both the persons are to bee admitted executors. 1624 FISHER in F. White *Reply to Fisher* 494 Except you eate and drinke, is to be understood disjunctiue, Except you eate the flesh or drinke the blood. 1768-74 TUCKER *Let. Nat.* (1852) I. 65, I cannot answer the question so generally proposed, but must give my opinion disjunctiue. 1844 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 227 When singular pronouns .. are disjunctively connected, the verb must agree with that person which is placed nearest to it: as, 'I or thou art to blame'. 1891 WELTON *Logic* IV. v. 447 [In a Dilemma] the major [premise] contains a plurality either of antecedents or of consequents, which are either disjunctively affirmed, or disjunctively denied, in the minor.

† Disjunctly, adv. [f. DISJUNCT a. + -LY 2.]

Disconnectedly, separately, as disjoined. *Obs.*

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Intro. iii. 52 Christ speaks .. of bearing witness to himself disjunctly and solely without the Father. 1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* I. ii. § 3 If considered disjunctly by themselves. 1706 [see DISCRETELY].

*Disjuncture*. [ad. med.L. *disjunctura*, f. *disjungere*, *disjunct-*: cf. OF. *desjuncture*, *joincture* (Godef.), and JUNCTURE.]

1. The fact of disjoining or condition of being disjoined; disjunction; separation, breach.

c 1400 *Langland's Cōwrg.* 63 Panne bryngte togidere þe brynkis [in a wound] eiper þe disjuncture. 1611 FLORIO *Discontinuita*, a disjuncture. 1639 WOTTON in *Reliq.* 477 (R.) The departure of my .. dear neice, your long, and I dare say, your still beloved consort .. as well appeareth by your many tender expressions of that disjuncture. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. iv. 347 (R.) Those bruises, disjunctures, or brokenness of bones.

2. *fig.* A juncture or condition of affairs involving disunion; a perplexed or disjointed state of things. (Cf. DISJOINT sb.)

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 225 Basil .. was at a loss, how to behave himself in this disjuncture of Affairs. 1830 *Examiner* 260/2 At this juncture, or rather disjuncture, the contested demesnes are purchased. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick*. VIII. xix. viii. 268 Friedrich .. foresaw, in case of such disjunctures in Italy, good likelihood of quarrel there.

*Disjune* (disjʊn), sb. Chiefly Sc., arch.

Forms: 5-7 *disjone*, 6 *desjone*, *disjoin*, *joyn*, *dischone*, 7 *disjoion*, 6-9 *dijune*, 9 *disejune*. [a. OF. *desjun*, *jejun* (mod.F. dial. *déjun*), f. *desjuner*, *jejuner* (mod.F. *dijéjuner*) to break fast, breakfast, f. *des*, *dé* (DE- I. 6) + *jejun* = L. *jejunus* fasting.]

The first meal of the day; breakfast.

1491 *St. Giles Charters* (1859) p. xx, And than to pas to their disjone. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 43 Effir there disjune, tha began to talk of grit mystryes. c 1565 LINDSAY (Pitt-scottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1728) 140 That he might go to his bed the sooner, and have his disjone ready by four hours. 1589 [see DEJUNE]. 1599 NASH *Leuten Stuffe in Harl. Misc.* (1808-12) VI. 168 (D.) For a disjone or morning breakfast. 1600 in A. BISSET *Ess. Hist. Truth* v. (1871) 203 This deponer desired Maister Alexander to dischone with him. 1603 *Philotus* xx, And bid your page in haist prepar, For your disjone sum daintie fair. 1706 in Watson *Collect.* I. 54, I trow ye cry for your disjone. 1816 SCOTT *O. Mort.* iii. King Charles, when he took his disjone at Tillietudlem. 1827 TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* 51 Tak' your disjunes afore you gang! 1847 DE QUINCY *Wks.* (1863) XIII. 110.

† *Disjune*, v. Sc. *Obs.* [a. OF. *desjuner*: see prec. sb.] *intr.* To breakfast.

1536 BELLENDEN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) I. p. lv, Thay disjunit airly in the morning.

† *Disjungeble*, a. *Obs.* [f. L. *disjungere* to DISJOIN + -IBLE.] Capable of being disjoined or separated.

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 70 More easily disjungeble than Air it self.

† *Disjust*, v. *Obs.* rare = DISADJUST.

1611 COTGR. *Desjurer*, to disorder, disjust, peruert.

† *Disjustice*, v. *Obs.* [f. DIS- 7 b + JUSTICE.]

To deprive of the office of Justice of the Peace.

1603 in 14th *Rep. Hist. MSS.* Comm. App. viii. 79 To disjustice .. Mr. Edw. Dynnys. 1621 *Crit. & Times* Jas. I. (1849) II. 233 He is disjustified, and made incapable of holding any office hereafter. 1649 Prynne *Vind. Liberty* Eng. 10 To disjudge, disjustice or dis-committee their fellow Judges, Justices and Committee-men.

*Disk*, *disc* (disk). [ad. L. *discus*, a. Gr. *δίσκος* quoit, dish, disk: cf. F. *disque*, (1556).]

The earlier and better spelling is *disk*, but there is a tendency to use *disc* in some scientific senses (not in the botanical, 5 a, b.).

1. The DISCUS or quoit used in ancient Greek and Roman athletic exercises; the game played with this. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* (Cf. DISH sb. II.)

1715-20 POPE *Iliad* II. 941 In empty air their sportive javlins throw, Or whirl the disk. 1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Disc* or *Disk*, *Discus*, in antiquity, a kind of round quoit .. about a foot over, used by the antients in their exercises. 1728 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* 36 The Disc was one of the five games called the Quinquertium. 1793 COWPER *Iliad* II. 948 His soldiers buried the disk or bent the bow. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* I. viii. 320 He could run, leap, wrestle, hurl the disk. 1876 DOWDEN *Poems* 67 In manage of the steed Or shooting the swift disc.

2. A thin circular plate of any material.

1803 *Med. Fynl.* X. 26 Volta constructed a pile made up of disks of different metals with layers of cloth interposed. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxiii. 558 Clipping fragments of plate glass into circular disks. 1865 LUBBOCK *Præh. Times* vi. (1878) 283 A small oval disk of white sandstone. 1872 RUSKIN *Engle's N.* § 224 The shield [is] a disk of leather, iron fronted. 1881 GREENER *Gum* 198 Allowing the breech-ends to rise clear of the discs.



† b. Used *poet.* of a shield.

1791 COWPER *Iliad* xi. 528 Ulysses' oval disk he smote. Through his bright disk the stormy weapon flew.

c. *spec.* In ancient armour, a plate of metal used to protect the body at certain joints of the armour; a roundel.

3. Anything resembling a circular plate.

a 1711 GREW (J.). The crystal of the eye, which in a fish is a ball, in any land animal is a disk or bowl. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* iv. § 265 About the Arctic disk, therefore, there should be a whirl. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxiii. 169 Whether the earth was a disk or a sphere. 1872 C. KING *Mountain. Sierra Nev.* xi. 236 The whole great disk of world outspread. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xvi. 267 Multitudes of very minute saucer-shaped disks.

4. *spec.* The (apparently flat) surface or 'face' of the sun, the moon, or a planet, as it appears to the eye.

1664 PHIL. *Trans.* I. 3 He hath... at length seen them emerge out of his Disk. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* v. iv. (1726) 130 Jupiter... hath manifestly... his Belts and Spots, darker than the rest of his Disk. 1760 W. HIRST in *Phil. Trans.* ABR. XII. 639 (*title*) Of several Phenomena observed during the Ingress of Venus into the Solar Disk. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* II. xi. 364 The spots discoverable in the disk of the sun. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connect. Phys. Sc.* iv. (1849) 34 The eclipses (of the satellites) take place close to the disk of Jupiter. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 39 Mars at the time... shows a large and brilliant disk.

b. *transf.* Any round luminous (or coloured) flat surface; the surface of a flame or the like.

1758 REIN tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 315 The surface of the Lead appearing... bright and shining like a luminous disc. 1855 LONGF. *Hinu.* VIII. 101 [The sun-fish] Slowly rising through the water. Lifting his great disc of whiteness [v. v. disk refugent]. c 1860 FARADAY *Forces Nat.* 186 (*Electric Light*) If you look at the disc of light thrown by the apparatus. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xli. 359 It presents the appearance of a luminous disc. 1881 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan. So long as the position of the disk which he is legally obliged to affix somewhere upon the vessel's side is left to the discretion of the owner.

5. Bot. A round and flattened part in a plant. *spec.* a. A collection of tubular florets in the flower-head of *Compositæ*, forming either the whole head (as in the tansy), or the central part of it, as distinguished from the ray (as in the daisy). b. An enlargement of the torus or receptacle of a flower, below or around the pistil. (In these senses always *spl. disk*.)

c. A disk-shaped marking or 'bordered pit' in the wood-cells of Gymnosperms, etc. d. One of the disk-shaped adhesive bodies formed on the tendrils of the Virginia creeper and other plants. e. The flat surface of a leaf, etc., as distinguished from the margin. f. The disk-shaped hymenium of a discomycetous fungus; = DISCOCARP (*b*).

[1706] PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey). Among Herbalists, *Discus*... the middle, plain, and flat part of some Flowers; because its Figure resembles the ancient *Discus*. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Disk*, with Florists, is a Body of Florets collected together, and forming as it were a plain Surface. 1794 MARTYN *Rousseau's Bot.* vi. 65 In the radiate flowers the disk is often of one colour and the ray of another. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 454 *Polygama fruticosa*, florets of the disk... perfect or united; those of the margin neuter, or destitute of pistils as well as of stamens. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Intro. 29 Immediately between the stamens and the ovary is sometimes found a fleshy ring or fleshy glands called a Disk, and supposed... to represent an inner row of imperfectly developed stamens. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 347 *Coniferae*... wood-cells studded with disks. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 195 In *Daisy*... the inner florets are much smaller, regular, tubular, and yellow, constituting the disk. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* x. 246 The four leaves... with their tentacles pointing... to the two little masses of the phosphate on their discs. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* III. iv. 781 Some tendrils, strikingly those of the Virginian creeper and *Bignonia capreolata*, have the... power of developing broad disks at the end of their branches... which attach themselves like cupping glasses to rough surfaces.

6. Zool. A roundish flattened part or structure in an animal body. *spec.* a. In the animals formerly grouped as *Radiata* (Echinoderms, Cœlenterates, etc.): The central rounded and flattened part containing the oral opening and usually surrounded by rays, tentacles, or arms: from its resemblance to the disk and rays of a composite flower.

b. The set of feathers surrounding the eye of an owl. c. The part of a bivalve shell between the margin and the umbo. d. The most elevated portion of the thorax or elytra of an insect; the central portion of the wing. e. The flat locomotive organ or 'foot' of a gastropod.

1761 GARTNER in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 82 Out of the top part, or the disk of the polype, grow the feelers. 1834 MCMURTRIE *Cuv. Anim. Kingd.* 272 Some of them... expand into a disk comparable to that of a flower or of an Actinia. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 1035 In the Ophiure we find a more distinct central disk... it is furnished with arms. *Ibid.* § 1033 In others the disk seems almost absent, the animal being, as it were, all rays. 1855 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* I. 41 *Acalypha*. Body in form of a circular disk, more or less convex and umbrella-like... moving by alternate contractions and expansions of the disk. *Discophora* (Sea-blubbers, etc.) *Ibid.* 63 *Comatula*. When adult, free, stemless, with simple thread-like jointed appendages around the dorsal disk. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 132 The expanded *Actinia*... attaching itself by one of its flattened ends, known as the 'base', a mouth being placed in the centre of the 'disk', or opposite extremity. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* III. 46 The foot is a broad flat expanded disk. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 707

The mouth in the *Phylactolaemata*... lies in the centre of a disc, or lophophore, either circular or horse-shoe shaped, along the edges of which are arranged... a row of tentacles.

7. Anat. Applied to various round flat structures: *spec.*

a. The mass of fibrous cartilage lying between the bodies of adjacent vertebrae. b. The flattened corpuscles of the blood (*blood-discs*). c. One of the flat circular bodies formed by the transverse cleavage of a muscular fibre; called specifically *Bowman's discs*. d. Optic disk: the round or oval spot where the optic nerve enters the eyeball. Choked disk, a diseased condition of this, in which... the retinal veins are distended and tortuous (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I. 60 Certain particles, the blood-discs, which float in it in great numbers. 1848 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 35 In the blood of all the higher animals, we also find a vast number of minute discs, sometimes round, sometimes oval. 1859 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* V. 471 Minute embryos, scarcely longer than the blood discs of the frog. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 43 All the other vertebrae have their centra articulated together by fibro-cartilaginous discs. *Ibid.* 5 The crocodiles (have) interarticular fibrocartilaginous discs. 1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. Intermediate discs, the membrane of Krause, separating muscle fibre into compartments. 1887 *Ibid.* Intervertebral discs, lenticular elastic masses interposed between, and of the same shape as, the bodies of two adjacent vertebrae through the spinal column.

8. attrib. and Comb. a. Of or belonging to a disk, as *disk-bud*, *-budding* (see 6 a), *florist*, *flower* (see 5 a), *-lobe*. b. Consisting of, or having the form, of a disk, as *disk-micrometer*. c. Characterized by or furnished with a disk or disks, as *disk-coupling*, *-electrometer*, *-harrow*, *-signal*, *-telegraph*. d. objective and obj. genitive, as *disk-hearing* adj., *-worship*. e. parasynthetic, as *disk-shaped* adj. f. Special combs. *disk-armature*, an armature wound so that its coils lie in the form of a disk; *disk-barrow*, a flat circular barrow or tumulus; *disk-clutch*, a form of friction-clutch in which one revolving disk acts upon another; *disk-dynamo*, a dynamo furnished with a disk-armature; *disk-engine*, *-steam-engine*, a type of rotary engine in which the steam acts upon a revolving or oscillating disk; *disk-owl*, the barn-owl; so called from the completeness of the facial disk (see 6 b); *disk-valve*, a valve formed by a circular disk with rotatory or reciprocating motion; *disk-wheel*, a kind of worm-wheel in which the spur-gear is driven by a spiral thread in the face of the disk.

1895 A. J. EVANS in *Folk-lore* Mar. 15 Like the \*disk-barrows it is surrounded by a ditch and bank. 1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 39 \*Disk-bearing Woody Tissue is composed of those wood cells called Disk-bearing Wood-cells. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv. § 54 The \*disk-buds, like the lateral, probably proceed from one of the same lamellae. *Ibid.* iv. § 53 In \*disk-budding, a new mouth opens in the disk. 1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kens.* § 1422 Attracted \*Disk Electrometer, with double micrometer screw. 1833 *Mechanics Mag.* XVIII. 242 One of these half oscillatory, half revolving \*disc engines. 1855 *Ibid.* LXIII. 266 In 1849 disc engines... were employed with great success in the printing office of the Times. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 195 In *Daisy*, and many other plants with ray and \*disk florets. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 185 *Asteroidæ*... \*Disk-flowers 2-sexual. *Ibid.* 159 *Cicuta*... \*Disk-lobes depressed, entire. 1783 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* ABR. XV. 325 (*heading*) A description of the Dark and Lucid \*Disc and Periphery Micrometers. 1802—in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 214 To remove the disk-micrometer. 1836—9 TODD *Cycl. Anat.* II. 414/4 A \*disk-shaped capsule. 1856 *Engineer* 535/2 (Railway signals) The disc, a form in very general use. *Ibid.* 535/2 \*Disc signals. 1880 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 69 The disc signal is used to indicate to a driver whose train is in a goods siding, when he may pass on to the main line. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* I. 708/2 \*Disk-telegraph, one in which the letters and figures are arranged around a circular plate and are brought consecutively to an opening, or otherwise specifically indicated. 1876 ROUTLEDGE *Discov.* 7 The position... assumed by the apparatus when the engine is in motion, the \*disc-valve being partly open. 1883 V. STUART *Egypt* 365 Some Egyptologists assert that Amunoph III already had adopted \*disk-worship from his Semitic wife.

**Disked** (diskt), a. rare. [*f. prec.* + -ED 2.] Having or showing a disk. (Chiefly in comb.)

1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav.* 85 Spectacles... rising full-disked upon the beholder like... two moons at once.

† **Disken**, v. Obs. rare. [*f. DIS-6 + KEN v.*] *trans.* ? To withdraw from notice. In *quot. ref.* c 1400 Beryn 20 The Pardoner beheld the besynes, howe statys wer I-servid, Diskennyng hym al pruely, & a syde swerid.

**Diskere**, obs. form of DISCOVER v.

† **Diskindness**. Obs. [*DIS-9.*]

1. Unkindness, unfriendliness.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (1885) I. 92 Gif any discord or wylekynnes had fallin among tham. 1709 E. WARD tr. *Cervantes* 121 His Diskindness soon chang'd into a perfect Hatred. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) II. 651 An effect of diskindness.

2. An unkind act, an ill turn: usually in phr. *to do* (a person) *a diskindness*. (Frequent in 18th c.)

1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 189 To do another man a diskindness merely because he has done me one, serves to no good Purpose. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Com.* 70 Remember to requite, at least to own Kindnesses, lest thy Ingratitude prove a considerable Diskindness. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1852) I. 2 He that pulls down his neighbour's house does him a diskindness, however inconvenient soever it were.

† **Diskingdom**, v. Obs. *nonce-wd.* [*DIS-7 c.*] *trans.* To expel from or deprive of the kingdom.

1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XII. lxxii. (1612) 298 Lastly ciuil Strife, and Scots diskingdom'd them (Picts) from hence.

**Disless** (di'skles), a. Also **disless**. [*f. DISK + -LESS.*] Without a disk; not showing a disk.

1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 50 It is now badly represented in my cabinet by an armless disc and a disless arm. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* 338 In the largest instruments the stars remain disless.

† **Disknight**, v. Obs. rare. [*f. DIS-6 + KNIGHT v.*] *trans.* To degrade from knighthood. 1621 [*see DISSENTILIZE*].

† **Disknow**, v. Obs. *nonce-wd.* [*DIS-6.*] *trans.* To fail to know or acknowledge.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii. iii. *Lave* 851 And when He shall to light thy Sin-full load) Put Manhood on, dis-knowe him not for God.

† **Disknowledge**, v. Obs. *nonce-wd.* [*DIS-7 c.*] *trans.* To put out of knowledge, make unrecognizable.

1576 NEWTON *Lennie's Complex.* (1633) 148 All his beauty... was... so faded... his face so incredibly dis-knowledged.

**Diskure**, obs. form of DISCOVER v.

**Disla'ce**, v. rare. [*DIS-7 a.*] *trans.* To strip or deprive of lace.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* III. 213, I have... found him very busy in picking out the stitches of a dis-laced petticoat.

† **Dislade**, v. Obs. rare. Also 7 **Sc. dis-ladin**. [*DIS-6.*] *trans.* To unlade, unload.

1609 HEYWOOD *Britaines Troy* v. Arg. 107 Ægeons full-fraught galleys are dis-laded. 1625-49 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1814) V. 580 (Jam.) With power... als to ladin and disladin the saids merchandise and guidis.

† **Dislady**, v. Obs. rare. [*DIS-7 b.* Cf. obs. *F. desdamer* in same sense.] *trans.* To deprive of the title or rank of lady.

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* IV. iii. Nay, it shall out, since you have call'd me wife, And openly dis-ladied me.

† **Disland**, v. Obs. rare. [*DIS-7 a.*] *trans.* To deprive of land, or of a landed estate.

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* IV. xvii. To ruine Wife, or to dis-land an Heir.

**Dislander**, **dislauder**, var. DISCLANDER Obs.

† **Dislaughter**, v. Obs. rare. [*f. di-* for *dis-* (see *DIS-5*) + SLAUGHTER v.] *trans.* To slaughter.

1661 Sir A. Haslerig's *Last Will & Test.* 3 Our dislaughtered Complices, who lately sacrificed their active lives with undaunted valour to the hands of the common Executioner.

**Dislavy**, var. form of DELAVY a. Obs.

**Dislawyer**, v. rare. [*DIS-7 b.*] *trans.* To deprive of the name or standing of a lawyer.

a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II. 164 Vilifications plenty... He was neither courtier nor lawyer; which his Lordship hearing, he smiled, saying, 'That they might well make him a whoremaster, when they had dislawyered him.'

**Disleaf**, **disleave**, v. [*f. DIS-7 a + LEAF.*] *trans.* To strip of leaves. Hence **Disleafed** ppl. a., **Disleafing** vbl. sb.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii. 1. *Arke* 3 If now the Laurel... be dis-leau'd and vaded. 1655 HARTLIB *Ref. Silk-worm* 27 They will now be found in the Woods on the dis-leaved trees. 1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* I. 36 A disleafing which, as in the vine, ripens and incites the grapes. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* I. (1872) 19 Its boughs, with thy buddings and disleafings. 1854 LOWELL *Cambridge* 30 *Y. Ag. Prose* Wks. 1890 I. 89 The canker-worm that annually disleafed her elms.

† **Disleagne**, v. Obs. rare. [*f. DIS-6 or 7 + LEAGUE v. or sb.*] *trans.* To dissolve or break off a league of.

1632 LITWOF *Trav.* VI. 240 When fortune would change friendship, she disleagueth conditional amity, with... ingratitude.

† **Disleal**, a. Obs. rare. [*ad. It. disleale* = OF, and Pr. *desleial*. Cf. LEAL.] Disloyal.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. v. 5 Disleall Knight, whose coward courage chose To wreake it selfe on beast all innocent.

**Dislevelment**. [*f. DIS-6 + LEVEL v. + -MENT.*] The condition of not being levelled; deviation from the level.

1883 *Nature* XXVII. 225 During the measurement of a base line... the rods are not... accurately levelled, and a correction has to be made for dislevelment.

**Dislicense**, v. rare. [*DIS-6 or 7 a.*] *trans.* To deprive of a licence.

1885 *Manch. Exam.* 30 Oct. 4/7 The Museum Inn... and... the West Australian... were dislicensed at Brewster Sessions.

**Dislikeable**, a. [*f. DISLIKE v. + -ABLE.*] Capable of being disliked; exciting dislike.

1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* III. iv. (1872) 133 One dislikes to see a man and poet reduced to proclaim on the streets such tidings: but on the whole... that is not the most dislikeable. 1847 MRS. NORTON in L. Fagan *Life Sir A. Paniani* I. 322 A receipt for blotting out all dislikeable qualities. 1886 R. A. KING *Shadowed Life* II. x. 185 About as likeable or dislikeable as a machine-made American clock.

**Dislike** (dislî'k), sb. [*f. DISLIKE v.*]

† 1. Displeasure, disapproval (as directed to some object). (Passing gradually into the mod. sense 2.) *To be in dislike with*, to be displeased with; *so to come or grow into dislike with*. Obs.

1577 LD. BUCKHURST in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. II. 272 To hazard thereby... her Ma. [Majesty's] dislike. 1886 J. HOOKER *Girald. Irel. in Holinshed* II. 161 The king being in some dislike with the earle, and not favourable allowing







**Dislocatee**. *nonce-wd.* [f. DISLOCATE *v.* + -EE.] One who is dislocated or displaced.

1827 BENTHAM *Const. Code* ii. ix § 18. 294/1 Dislocation is . . . removal from an official situation, without consent of the dislocatee, and without his being located in any other.

**Dislocation** (dislok'ā-jon). [a. OF. *dislocation* (14th c. in Littré), or ad. med.L. *dislocatiō-em*, n. of action f. *dislocāre* to DISLOCATE.] The action of dislocating, or condition of being dislocated.

1. Displacement; removal from its proper (or former) place or location.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.*, Dislocation, setting out of right place. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 216 Which preventeth such dislocation of the Moneths. 1646 *Unhappy Game at Scotch & Eng.* 14 The dislocation of the Kings person by his personall will all this while from the two Houses of Parliament. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xiv. (1862) II. 388 Those violent dislocations of inhabitants. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambr.* III. 463 There has been much dislocation of the glass [in the windows of Jesus College Library].

b. *spec.* Displacement of a bone from its natural position in the joint; luxation. (Formerly, more widely, displacement of any bodily part or organ.)

c 1400 *Lawfranc's Chirurg.* 303 It is sett vpon be region of be wombe for fallinge of be maris, bat is clepid dislocaciō of be maris. *Ibid.* 322 Dislocaciō of be rigboonis is a greuous siknes. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Demande. Yf all the membres may regenerate after theyr perdition, & knytte agayne after theyr dislocation? 1659 *Vulg. Errors Censured* 35 His Shoulder-bone suffering a dislocation. 1707 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4362/4 Lost. . . a . . . Greyhound Bitch . . . a Dislocation in her Neck, which causes a Bone to stand up. 1842 *ABBY Water Cure* I. (1843) 1 A slight pain, which I could no otherwise describe than as the sensation of a slight dislocation.

c. *Geol.* A displacement in a stratum or series of strata caused by a fracture, with upheaval or subsidence of one or both parts; a fault.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* ii. (1723) 91 This Disruption, and Dislocation of the Strata. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* iii. 53 The black schists . . . are there insulated by a powerful dislocation. 1880 CARPENTER in *19th Cent.* No. 38. 598 Earthquake phenomena involving extensive dislocations of the crust.

d. *Mil.* The distribution of the several corps composing an army to a number of garrisons, camps, etc.

1808 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* IV. 33 His Majesty has . . . been pleased to command that the following should be the outline of the dislocation of the troops. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) XII. lxxxii. 258 A very considerable dislocation of the forces which had combated at Leipzig immediately took place. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Dec. 4/6 The dislocation of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier had begun to assume . . . significant proportions.

2. *fig.* Displacement of parts or elements; disarrangement (of something immaterial); a confused or disordered state.

1650 O. WALKER *Oratory* 51 Causing a harsh superfluity, or else forcing a dislocation of the words. 1778 Bp. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Notes (ed. 12) 203 This whole passage . . . healed of the dislocation which it suffers by the absurd division of the chapters. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 290 The utter dislocation of society. 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1865) IV. xxxiii. 91 A dislocation of all social principles.

3. *attrib.*, as *Dislocation forces*.

1885 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Hence **Dislocationality** *adv.*, by way of dislocation or displacement.

1827 BENTHAM *Const. Code* ii. viii. § 5 The omission is . . . an anti-constitutional offence . . . and, punitively . . . as well as dislocationality, every offender is responsible.

**Dislocative**, *a. rare.* [f. med.L. *dislocāt-* ppl. stem of *dislocāre* to DISLOCATE + *IVE*.] Serving to dislocate or remove from its place. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.* = displacing power.

1827 BENTHAM *Const. Code* ii. v. § 2 *Dislocative function*: exercised by dislocating, out of the situation in question, the functionary therein located. *Ibid.* ii. vi. § 30 Dislocation, by his constituents, in virtue of their incidental dislocative.

**Dislocator** (dislok'et-ā). [agent-n. in L. form f. DISLOCATE *v.*: see -OR.] One who dislocates. 1818 Sir A. COOPER *Surg. Ess.* 1. *Dislocations* (ed. 3) 16 One of those people called bone-setters (but who ought rather to be called dislocators).

**Dislocatory** (dislok'et-ōri), *a.* [f. L. *dislocāt-* ppl. stem of *dislocāre*: see -ORY.] Having the effect of dislocating; producing dislocation.

1870 E. L. GARRETT in *Eng. Mech.* 11 Mar. 625/4 A frozen pond . . . roughened by dislocatory cracks. 1881 E. WARREN *Laughing Eyes* (1890) 64 The mistress . . . had no notion of dislocatory attitudes on damp grass.

**Dislock** (disl'ok), *v. Obs.* or *Sc.* Also 7 disloke. [In form *disloke* app. ad. F. *disloquer* (1549 in Hatz-Darm.), ad. med.L. *dislocāre* to DISLOCATE; in form *dislock*, app. associated with LOCK *v.*] = DISLOCATE *v.*

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* (1876) 20 (D.) His bones and joints . . . With rackings quite dislocked and distracted. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* iii. v. 100 Many a joint-dislocking jolt.

**Dislodge** (disl'odz), *v.* Also 5 disloggen, 5-6 des-, disloge, des-, dyslodge, 6 Sc. disluge. [a. OF. *desloger*, -logier to leave or to cause to leave a lodging-place, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *loger* to LODGE.]

1. *trans.* To remove or turn out of a place of lodgement; to displace. *a. generally.*

a 1500 *Chaucer's Drewe* 2125 When every thought and every sorrow Dislodged was out of mine herte. 1579 SPENSER

*Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 32 How often haue I scaled the craggie Oke All to dislodge the Rauen of her neste. 1641 Bp. HALL *Rom. Wks.* (1660) 71 Rivers changed, Seas dislodged, Earth opening. 1645 — *Remedy Discontents* 151, I must be dislodged of my former habitation. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* vi. (1809) 93 [A horse] kicking . . . at such a rate, as to dislodge the Bagman that bestrides him. 1831 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* 1 Mar. It would be madness to dislodge the present Ministry. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Europe* v. (1894) 127 Every stone we dislodged went bounding rapidly down the side of the slope.

† b. *Mil.* To shift the position of (a force); *refl.* to shift one's quarters. *Obs.*

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 27 b, He hadde not entencion for to disloge him ne to reyse his siege. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 240 At night, the French King dislodged his armie, and departed. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* v. iv. 44 The Volcians are dislodg'd and Marcus gone. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Cong. Granada* iii. i. The Christians are dislodg'd; what Foe is near?

c. *Mil.* To drive (a foe) out of his position.

c 1450 LONELICH *Crail* xlv. 435 Hem to disloggen in this plas, It were best throw goddis gras. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 155 The Spanish Army drew towards him, to dislodge him from thence. 1783 WATSON *Philip III* (1839) 23 Judging it necessary . . . to dislodge the Spaniards from their fortifications. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 169 He had dislodged the barbarians from the position which they had taken up . . . and made himself master of the pass.

d. *Hunting.* To drive (a beast) out of its lair.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iii. xiv. (1660) 166 You shall say Dislodge the Buck. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 56 The two and twentieth day we dislodged a wilde Bore. 1827 WORDSW. *Go back to Antiquity* Ages, While, to dislodge his game, cities are sacked. 1876 SMILES *Sc. Natur.* vi. 96 A badger endeavored to dislodge him, showing his teeth.]

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To go away from one's lodging or abode; to quit the place where one is lodged; to remove. *a. gen.* Of persons and things.

1500 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 56 The daunces . . . continued . . . unto three of the clocke in the mornynge: whiche . . . made the Ladies more unmete to dislodge at the daye appoynted. 1528 LYNDSEAY *Dreme* 969 In the lawland I come . . . And purposeth there to mak my residence; But singular proffect gar me sounne disluge. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxi. 249 Proclaimed, that all persons . . . should upon pain of death dislodge speedily out of the Island. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 309 Your souls will dislodge from this earthly tabernacle. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxvii. 130 Many of the inhabitants of Paris began to dislodge. 1882 MARIO *Garibaldi in Macm. Mag.* XLVI. 247 Dislodge immediately from the convent.

† b. *Mil.* To leave a place of encampment. *Obs.*

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 446 He commaunded that his oste shold dyslodge. c 1500 *Melusine* xxvi. 277 The next day . . . after the masse herd, deslodge the ward. 1591 GARRARD *Art Warre* 168 In the morning when they dislodge, and at night when they encampe. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 669 He [Satan] resolv'd With all his Legions to dislodge. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. lvi. 309 Dislodging from Thame and Aylesbury . . . he thought it proper to retreat nearer London.

† c. *Hunting.* Of a beast of the chase: To leave its resting-place. *Obs.*

1674 N. COX *Gent. Recreat.* i. (1677) 71 If they [harts] chance once to vent the Hunts-man or the Hound, they will instantly dislodge.

Hence **Dislodged ppl. a.**, **Dislodging vbl. sb.** and *ppl. a.*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froisse.* I. ccxi. 254 When the frenche-men . . . sawe the dyslodyngge of the Englysshe oost. 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii. iii. Wks. 1856 I. 111 His dislodg'd soule is fled. 1641 EARL STRAFFORD *Let. to Chas. I.* 4 May in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 251, I forgive all the World, with Calmpness and Meekness of infinite Contentment to my dislodging Soul. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* II. (1740) 151 This was the order of their incamping. The manner of their dislodging was thus. 1832 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont. Countries* I. 84 Among the dislodged was an elderly female . . . who bitterly deplored her lot.

† **Dislodge**, *sb. Obs.* [f. *prec.*] The fact of being dislodged; dislodgement.

1587 TURNER *Ventrours Lover*, 4c. (R), Show how long dislodge hath bred Our cruel cutting smart.

**Dislodgement**, -lodgment (disl'odzment).

[f. DISLODGE *v.* + -MENT; cf. F. *délogement*, older *des-*.] The act of dislodging; removal of anything from the place where it is lodged; displacement.

1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II. iv. 267 He told them, their Dislodgement was resolved on. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* II. They continued thereabout making . . . eighteen several Removes or Dislodgements, and at last they returned to Kadesh Barnea. 1864 in WEBSTER. 1870 *Echo* 11 Nov. The chance dislodgement of a party of Prussians by a band of Franc-tireurs. 1876 BARTHOLOM *Nat. Med.* (1879) 457 [Sulphate of Copper] also occasionally used in crop, to effect the dislodgement of the false membrane.

**Dislogistic**, *erron.* F. DYSLLOGISTIC.

† **Disloign**, *v. Obs.* [a. OF. *desloignier* to remove or withdraw to a distance, f. *des-*, DIS- 1 + *loin* far: cf. *loigner*.] Exemplified in pa. ppl. **Disloigned** [= OF. *desloigné*], removed to a distance; distant; remote; far off.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* IV. x. 24 Low looking dales, disloigned from common gaze.

**Disloke**: see DISLOCK.

**Dislove**, *sb. Obs.* or *nonce-wd.* [DIS- 9.] The reverse or undoing of love; unfriendliness, hatred. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Ooij, Dislove in thee, causeth the hope doubtful in me. 1562 *Child Marriages* 11 Then dislove fell between them. 1823 W. TAYLOR *Sayer's Wks.* I. p. lxxviii, Agitated by various loves and dis-loves.

† **Dislove**, *v. Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* Not to love; to withdraw one's love from.

1568 NORTH *Guevara's Diall Pr.* iv. iv. 116 b, I care not if all Greece hate and dyslove mee. 1582 *Ibid.* iv. xii. 409 b, Dispraised, defamed, disloined, and ill thought of of all. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotomena* 180 Which he so loved, as for it he disloved everything else.

**Disloyal** (disloial), *a. (sb.)* [a. OF. *desloial*, f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *loial* LOYAL. Cf. also DISLEAL.] Not loyal; false to one's allegiance or obligations; unfaithful, faithless, perfidious, treacherous.

a. Unfaithful to the obligations of friendship or honour, to the marriage tie, etc. (Common in early use: now somewhat rare.)

c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 53 Certes fays sire Jason ansuereed the disloyal and untrue Peleus [etc.]. 1581 PETTIE tr. *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 26 b, The Greekes though singular in learning and eloquence, yet are they disloial and faithlesse. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 22 Disloyall Treason, and hart-burning Hate. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. ii. 105 Thou dost suspect That I have bene disloyall to thy bed. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir. Events* 51 The demeanure of his disloyall wife. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Flower in Let.* iv, Without a thought disloyal.

b. Untrue to one's allegiance; wanting in loyalty to the government or to constituted authority.

1585 ARP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 200 Absolon rebelled . . . but God quickly paid him that which was due to his rebellious and disloyal attempts. 1634 PRYNNE *Documents agst. Prynn* (Camden) 48 Executed by your Lordship as seditious and disloyall. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* III. 204 Man disobeying, Disloyal breaks his fealtie, and sinns Against the high Supremacie of Heav'n. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 146 His malicious and disloyal reflections on the late Kings Reign. 1711 HEARNER *Collect.* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) III. 222 Disloyal Whiggs dispatch and goe, And visit Noll and Will below! 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (1839) I. xv. 225 Disloyal to the authority of God.

† b. *sb.* A disloyal person; a traitor, rebel. *Obs.*

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxii. (1632) 1112 The battell of the disloyals. 1651 tr. *De las Caveras' Hist. Don Fenise* 302, I desired to see this disloyal yet once. *Ibid.* 303.

Hence **Disloyalist**, a person disloyal or disaffected to the government.

1825 *Pall Mall G.* 10 June 10/1 Two organized bands of disloyalists indulged in hostile manifestations. 1886 J. COOK in *Advance* (Boston) 18 Feb. 99 As dangerous in his character of a disloyalist as that of a polygamist.

**Disloyally**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a disloyal manner, with disloyalty; with violation of one's allegiance or obligations; unfaithfully.

[*Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. I. 58 (dated 1417, but extant only in alleged transcript of c 1600). And after that disloyally rose up agayn in warres.] 1552 HULOET, Disloyallye, *perfidie*. 1578 Chr. Prayers in *Priv. Prayers* (1851) 464 Setting . . . subjects disloyally to rebel against their princes. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 2 Had they all disloyally revolted. 1884 FREEMAN in *Manch. Guardian* 22 Sept. 5/6 The body which thus disloyally, almost rebelliously, flouted the crown.

† **Disloyalness**. *Obs. rare.* [-NESS.] = next.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Gentry* 138 A disloyalnesse of heart.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, Disloyalness, disloyalty.

**Disloyalty** (disloial'ti). Also 5 des-, disloyalte, 6-7 tie. [ad. OF. *desloyalte*, *desloyaulte*, earlier *desloialteit* (mod.F. *déloyauté*), f. *desloyal*, DISLOYAL: cf. *loyal*, loyalty.] The quality of being disloyal; unfaithfulness, falseness.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* 167 When the disloyalte and falsenes of mahomet ran thurgh thoryent. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* Evij b, He slewe his brother Amon that suche desloyalte and untrouth had done to his Suster. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV* (an. 15) 237 b, Your moste renowned name, by suche a desloialtie, and untrute against promise, to be both blotted and stained. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. I. 40 There shall appeare such seeming truths of Heroes disloyaltie, that iealousie shall be ca'd assurance. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 397 ¶ 5 This Princess was then under Prosecution for Disloyalty to the King's Bed. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 90 The infidelity to truth, the disloyalty to one's own intelligence.

b. Now *esp.* Violation of allegiance or duty to one's sovereign, state, or government.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 195 Some . . . charged him with disloyaltie, saying that he would not fight, having bene corrupted. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. i. lvi. (1739) 106 Although Richard the First forgot this man's disloyalty, yet God remembered it. 1827 SOUTHEY *Vision Judgem.* v, Discontent and disloyalty, like the teeth of the dragon, He had sown on the winds. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 385 Several of the Sipahis . . . suffered the penalty of their disloyalty.

c. With pl. A disloyal act or proceeding.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 216 The Earle of Holland, repenting himself of his great disloyalties, began [etc.]. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 36 To upbraid the Presbyterians . . . with their former Disloyalties.

**Dislune**, *v. nonce-wd.* [f. DIS- 4 + *luna* the moon.] *trans.* To cure of lunacy.

1881 A. J. DUFFIELD *Don Quixote* III. lxxiv. 641 He wondered if Rozinante would remain humbacked or not, or his master dislocated: it had been no small fortune had he been disluned. [Sp. *deslocado*, f. *loco* mad, 'cracked'.]

† **Dislustre**, *sb. Obs.* [DIS- 9.] Loss or deprivation of lustre; something that dims lustre.

1656 FINETT *For. Ambass.* 151 To exclude the Venetian, that he might not by his Presence be a dislustre to him in his march. 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 139 Do not glory in her ruins, trample not upon her dislustre.



**Dislustre** (disluster), *v.* [DIS- 7 a.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of lustre or brightness; to dim, sully. Hence **Dislustr'd** *pph. a.*

1638 BAKER *tr. Balaac's Lett.* (1634) II. 25 To dislustre so pure a matter with the impression of so black a vapour.  
1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* II. vi. § 3 (R.) All those glittering passions... get their lustre in the absence of that intellectual light, which as soon as it appears, deadens and dislustres them. 1667 DIGBY *Esprit v. iv.* Whose character would it not dislustre? 1868 LOWELL *Willow's* II, Her [May's] budding breasts and wan disluster'd front.

2. *intr.* To lose its lustre.

1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* IV. 15 When their bloom Dislustres.

**Dismade, -maid, -mailed, obs. ff.** **DISMAYED.**

† **Disma'gn**, *v.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. DIS- 8 + L. *magnus* great.] *trans.* To deprive of greatness.

1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 207 It doth grieve me to see how great things are deampled and dismagned amongst you.

† **Dismaiden**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of maidenhood; to devirginate.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. xiii. (1632) 629 At the dismay-dening of their wives.

**Dismail**, *v.* *arch.* [a. OF. *desmaller*-r, f. *des-*, *DIS-* 4 + *maille* MAIL, armour; cf. It. *dismagliare*, obs. Sp. *desmallar*.] *trans.* To divest of mail or armour; to break or strip the mail off.

1450 *Merlin* 207 Thei perced haubrekes, and dismailed, and many ther were thrown to ground. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. VI.* 69 Hys helme was desmaylled & broken. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q. II.* vi. 29 Ther mightie strokes ther haberejeous dismayld. 1848 J. A. CARLYLE *tr. Dante's Inferno* 353 O thou... who with thy fingers dismailest thyself.

**Dismain** (dismā'n), *v.* [DIS- 8.] *trans.* To deprive of the legal status of being a main road.

1886 *Kent Herald* 21 Oct. 2/1 That the Local Government Board be asked to hold an enquiry with a view to dismain a road. 1893 *Bristol Times* 15 Apr. 7/5 The proposal to dismain a portion of the main road situated at Berkeley.

**Dismal** (diz'mäl), *sb.* 1 and 2 and a. Forms: 4-7 **dismall**, 4-5 **dis(e)male**, 5 **dysmal**, -mel, -mol, 6 **diesmoll**, **dismold** (e), 6-7 **Sc. dismail**, 6- **dismal**. [Mentioned in 1256 as the English or Anglo-French name for Fr. *les mals jours*: whence it appears to be OF. *dis mal* = L. *dies mali* evil days, unlucky days. It was thus originally a substantive of collective meaning; when 'day' was added, making 'dismal days', (cf. 'summer days', 'winter days'), its attributive use passed into an adjective, and, its original application being obscured, it was finally before 1600 extended from day, days, to be a general attribute. See Note at end of this article.]

A. *sb.* 1. (The original use.)

† 1. The *dies mali*, evil, unlucky, or unpropitious days, of the mediæval calendar, called also *dies Egyptiaci*, 'Egyptian daies' (see EGYPTIAN 1 b); hence, by extension, Evil days (generally), days of disaster, gloom, or depression, the days of old age. The *dies mali* were Jan. 1, 25; Feb. 4, 26; March 1, 28; April 10, 20; May 3, 25; June 10, 16; July 13, 22; Aug. 1, 30; Sept. 3, 21; Oct. 3, 22; Nov. 5, 28; Dec. 7, 22. They are said to have been called 'Egyptian days' because first discovered or computed by Egyptian astrologers; though some mediæval writers connected them with the plagues of ancient Egypt (cf. the Chaucer quat. 1369, where the word appears to be treated as OF. *dis mal*, ten evils, or plagues, *plagis*; see Prof. Skeat's note, *Chaucer* I. 493); some, still more fancifully, associated them with the gloom of 'Egyptian' darkness.

[1256 see Note below.] c 1300 *Langtoft's Chron.* (Rolls II. 258), Cambr. MS. Gg. I. 1. c 1310, (Satirical Verses on Babil) Begot an bride, Rede him at ride In the dismale [prime hale]. c 1369 CHAUCER *Deihe Blanche* 1206, I trowe hyt was in the dismale, That was the .x. woundes of Egipte. a 1400 *Pystyll of Susan* 305 Pou hast be presedent, be peple to steere, Pou dostest now on pin oide tos in be dismale [v. rr. in pin oide days, in pin elde]. c 1400 *Apoll. Loll.* 93 A way-tip not beis Egiptian daies, pat we call dysmal.

B. *adj.* [orig. attributive use of A.]

† 1. Of days: Of or belonging to the *dies mali*; unlucky, unpropitious. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Beryn* 650 So trowly for the Pardonere, it was a dismol day. c 1420 *Lydg. Story Thebes* III. (1561) 370a/1 Her dismale daies and her fatal houres. 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* B vj b, Other... think that when the Sonne, Moone, or any other planetes is in this or y<sup>e</sup> signe, it is an unvlucky thing to enterprise this or that, and vpon such dismolde daies (as they call them) they will begin no new enterprise. 1550 HULOET, *Dismal daies, atri dies, dies Agitanti.* 1560 Br. J. PUKINGTON *Exp. Aggens* I. B vjij b, Why shall we then be bolde to call them enyll, infortunate, and dysmal daies?.. Why shal they not prosper on those daies, as well as on other? 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 24 If she had now escaped her dismal daies: yet, doubtlesse... within a few years her life would have ended. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q. II.* vii. 26 An ugly feend, more fowle than dismal day. 1608 Br. HALL *Char. Virtues v. V. 88* (Superstitions) If his journey began... on the dismal day; or if he stumbled at the threshold. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* 12 Hee... distinguisht the yeere into twelue months, and markt out which dayes were luckie, and which were dismal. 1738 BIRCH *Life Milton* M's Wks. 1738 I. 75 Before that dismal 30th of January that his Majesty's life was taken away.]

† 2. Of other things: Boding or bringing misfortune and disaster; unlucky, sinister, malign, fatal. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes* 9 Seest thou not a dismal influence, to inflict a dispairing chaos of confused mishaps. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* II. vi. 58 Now death shall stop his

dismal threatening sound, And his ill-boading tongue, no more shall speake. *Ibid.* III. ii. 41 A Rauens Note, Whose dismal tune bereft my Vitall powres. 1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Riondi's Fromena* 129 Such like love... could not prove to her otherwise than dismal and unluckie. 1664 DRYDEN *Rival Ladies* v. iii, It was that dismal Night Which tore my Anchor up.]

3. Of the nature of misfortune or disaster; disastrous, calamitous. (Now rare, and associated with sense 5-.)

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* IV. iii. 19 My dismal Sceane, I needs must act alone. 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silkwormes* 37 A little dismall fire whole townes hath burn'd, A little winde doth spread that dismall fire. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 188 Many dismall shewes of Darts and stones. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos. Biog.* (1701) 13 Epilepsies, Convulsions and other Dismal and Affrighting Distempers. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 418 ¶ 6 Torments, Wounds, Deaths, and the like dismal Accidents. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1793) II. xii. 9 Involved in this dismal catastrophe. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Avr. Leigh* v. 433 If this then be success, 't is dissmaller Than any failures.

4. Causing dismay; terrible, dreadful, dire. Now in weakened sense (associated with 5): Causing gloom or dejection, depressing, wretched, miserable.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* III. i. 262 Be this dismall sight The closing vp of our most wretched eyes. 1605 — *Macb.* v. v. 12 My Fell of haire Would at a dismall Treatise rowze, and stirre As life were in't. 1686 HORNECK *Crucif.* *Jesus* II. 24 The Devil appeared unto him in a... most dismal shape. 1728 POPE *Dunci.* III. 260 Dire is the conflict, dismal is the din. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des. Vill.* 204 Full well the busy whisper circling round Conveyed the dismal tidings when he frowned. 1800 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 15 The sight of this wreck... gave rise to many dismal anecdotes. 1875 JOWETT *Plate* (ed. 2) V. 460 These things when spoken to a multitude... take up a dismal length of time.

5. Of a character or aspect that causes gloom and depression; depressingly dark, sombre, gloomy, dreary, or cheerless.

*Dismal Science*, Carlyle's nickname for Political Economy. *Great Dismal Swamp* (U.S.); see C. 5.

1617 MINSHU *Ductor, Dismal.* It signifieth also *Darke*. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrow* i. § 23. 30 On a sudden was that faire skie turned into a sulphurous and most dismall skie. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 146 Blacke is not knowne among them, they say tis dismal and a signe of hell and sorrowe. 1666 *tr. Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 48 The Ghostliness of the Prospect is heighten'd by the Pine-Trees, that cast a dismal Shade. 1793 SMEATON *Edystone L.* § 311 It looked very dismal and threatening all the time. 1849 CARLYLE *Nigger Question*, Misc. Ess. (1872) VII. 84 The Social Science—not a 'gay science', but a rueful,—which finds the secret of this Universe in 'supply and demand'... what we might call, by way of eminence, the *dismal science*. 1850 — *Latterd. Panph.* IV. (1872) 119 Good motions, as to several things, do lie in this Professor of the dismal science. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* i, What a wild and dismal country was this which lay... all around him! 1882 *Garden* 28 Jan. 54/2 The fogs in London this week have been about at their dismalness.

fig. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 246 Doctrines which had naturally sprung up in the dismal age when the Catholic system acquired substance and shape.

b. Of sounds: Dreary, cheerless, woeful. (In late use chiefly subjective, as in 6.)

1593 [see 2]. a 1700 B. E. Dict. *Cam. Crew, Dismal ditty*, a Psalm at the Gallows. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy.* III. 131 Whales... blowing and making a very dismal noise. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) I. xix. 350 The dismallest howlings of wolves. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, Afar in the woods they raise a dismal shout. a 1839 PRÆD *Poems* (1864) I. 139 And heard her singing a lively song. In a very dismal tone. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 80 The dismal groans of the harmonium. 1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycrass* 56 A dismal wail of anguish.

6. Of a character or aspect denoting gloom or depression; (subjectively) gloomy or miserable.

1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 403 You may be surpris'd that these poor Wretches should wear Hats, Perukes, &c. which they do in a very particular dismal manner. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 329 Wrote dismal letters to Court. 1766 GOLDSM. *Pic. W.* vii. The only dismal figure in a group of merry faces. 1771 JUNIUS *Let.* lxviii. 320, I think you should suffer your vital Countenance to clear up. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* II. 14 Gathering the mangled bodies of the slain... the warriors returned, in dismal procession, to the village.

quasi-adv. 1757 Mrs. E. GRIFFITH *Let. betw. Henry & Frances* (1767) I. 64, I fear it was a dismal penned piece.

C. *sb.* 2. [Elliptical or absolute use of B.]

† 1. A dismal person. a. The devil. b. A funeral mute. *Obs.*

1a 1500 *Priests of Pöblis* in Pinkerton *Scot. Poems Repr.* I. 17 (Jam.) Never bot by the dysmel, or the devil. 1570 LEVIN *Manip.* 13/20 Ye dismall, deuill, diaboli. 1708 *Reply Swift's Bickerstaff* detected Wks. 1755 II. i. 165 Away... into your flannel gear... here is a whole pack of dismals coming to you with their black equipage.

† 2. 'The designation of a mental disease, most probably, melancholy' (Jam.), hypochondria. *Obs.* a 1605 MONTGOMERIE *Flying v. Polwart* 315 The doit and the dismail, indifferente del.

† 3. *pl.* Mourning garments. *Obs.*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 171 How she would have adorned the weeds!... Such pretty employment in her dismals. 1778 FOOTE *Trip Calais* III. Wks. 1799 II. 363 As my lady is deck'd out in her dismals, perhaps she may take a fancy to faint.

4. *pl. a.* Low spirits, the dumps, the 'blues'.

1762 FOOTE *Lyar* II. Wks. 1799 I. 298 He... seems entirely wrapt up in the dismals. 1777 J. Q. ADAMS in *Fam. Let.* (1876) 205 The spleen, the vapors, the dismals, the horrors seem to have seized our whole State. a 1834 LAMB *Final Mem.* v. To Mrs. Haslitt 238 When we are in the dismals

there is now no hope from any quarter whatever. 1836 MARRYAT *Mistish. Essay* XXXII, He has frightened that poor old woman into the dismals. 1893 EDNA LYALL *To Right the Wrong* I. 44 What business have you to indulge in a fit of the dismals on this gala-day?

b. *pl.* Expressions of gloom or despondency.

1774 J. Q. ADAMS *Fam. Let.* (1876) 16 Their mutual reproaches, their declamations... their triumphs and defiance, their dismals and prophecies, are all delusion.

c. *pl.* Depressing circumstances, miseries.

1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXIV. 107 Quitting the dismals, I must relate an amusing anecdote. 1865 *Reader* 25 Feb. 221/3 She harps upon the petty annoyances of her dreary poverty, and on other dismals of life.

5. A local name of dreary tracts of swampy land on the eastern sea-board of the United States, esp. in North Carolina.

1763 G. WASHINGTON *Writ.* (1889) II. 198, 5 miles from the aforesaid mills, near to which the Dismal runs. 1812 H. WILLIAMS *Hist. N. Carolina* II. 180 Such are the Dismals, so called, and the other great swamps that are numerous in the flat country. 1856 OLINSTEAD *Slave States* 149, The 'Great Dismal Swamp', with the smaller 'Dismals'... of the same character, along the North Carolina Coast.

D. *Comb.* as *dismal-dreaming*.

1599 SHAKS. *Pass. Pilgr.* 200 And drives away dark dismal-dreaming night.

[Note. As to the identity of *dismal* with OF. (=AF.) *dis mal*:—L. *dies mali*, see Professor Skeat in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1888, p. 2. Already in 1617, Minshu (whose own memory doubtless recalled the time when *dismal* was used only to qualify days) derived it from 'L. *dies malus*, an evil and unhappy time'. Early corroborative evidence comes from OF. and Icelandic sources. (1) The Anglo-French *Art de Kalender* of Rauf de Linham, 1256 (MSS. at Glasgow, Oxford, Cambridge; extracts printed by M. Paul Meyer in his official *Rapport on Documents Manuscrits de l'ancienne littérature de la France*, Paris 1871, pp. 127-9), has a passage of sixty lines on the *Dies mali*, beginning 'Ore dirrai des jours denietz, Que vous dismal (Bodley MS. dismol) appellez' [Now shall I tell of the forbidden days, Which you call dismal], and further on 'Dismal les appelle plousours, Ceo est a dire les mals jours' [Dismal several call them, That is to say the evil days]. Here *dismal* is given as the equivalent of 'mals jours', evil days.

(2) A short Icelandic treatise in a Copenhagen MS. (Arna-Magnaean 350, written 1361, ff. 148 a), begins 'Her greinir um dismala daga. Tveir ero þeir dagar i huerium manadi er at bokmal kallaz dis mál. enn þat hydir illir dagar' [Here tells of the dismal days. There are two days in every month that in the book-language (Latin) are called *dies mali*, and that is interpreted 'evil days']. The word *dismal* is not Norse, and must have been learned from England before 1362. In *dismala daga*, it is probably an adj. accus. pl., but may be a sb. gen. pl., 'days of the dismals'. Both the AF. and the Icelandic treatises give a list of the *dis mal* or *dies mali*, identical with that given by various mediæval writers, and computable by the mnemonic distich given by Du Cange s.v. *Dies Egyptiaci*: see sense 1 above.]

† **Dismal**, *v.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. prec. adj.] *intr.* To feel dismal or melancholy.

1780 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary* (1842) I. 344 Miss L. sung various old elegies... O! how I dismalled in hearing them.

**Dismality** (dizma'li), [f. DISMAL a. + -ITY.] Dismal quality or state; an instance of this.

1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 291 A beggar... assists his cant with a doleful tone and a study'd dismality of gestures. 1779 MAD. D'ARBLAY *Diary*, *Let. Susan Burney* 25 Aug., After ten we took a comfortable walk, which made up for our late dismalities. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Birds of Prey* v. iii, The desert of Sahara is somewhat dismal... but in its dismality there is at least a flavour of romance. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Sp. in Lit. World* 11 July 33/2 The dismality of the march from the Albert Nyanza to the East Coast.

**Dismalize**, *v.* [See -IZE.] *trans.* To make or render dismal. Hence **Dismalized** *pph. a.*

1734 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Dukes of Portland* (1809) I. 19 Dismal faces, which by my art I dismalized ten times more. 1885 MASSON *Carlyle* i. 26 A dull and dismalized blur of the facts.

**Dismally**, *adv.* [f. DISMAL a. + -LY 2.] In a dismal manner; dreadfully; gloomily, dolorously.

a 1660 HAMMOND *Rev. ix.* (R.) A lion gaping or yawning from his prey, and the blood of it about his mouth, looks very dismally. 1670 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 95 If he be either notoriously ignorant or dismally poor. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 38 ¶ 6, I dismally dread the Multiplication of these Mortals under... a settled Peace. 1794 WOODROW *Guilt & Sorrow* xlii, Dismally tolled that night the city clock! 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* i, The wind howled dismally among the bare branches of the trees. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 114 Their doctrine was dismally insufficient, and sometimes... directly vicious.

**Dismalness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being dismal; depressing dreariness or gloom; dolefulness.

1600 SHELTON *Quix.* III. xxxiv. 245 The Night came on... not so light and calm... but a certain Dismalness it had. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 42 All the dismalness... should be over, as soon as the interruption of those radiant rays were removed. 1832 *Examiner* 65/1 He is like to the raven in... the dismalness of his croak. 1879 BLACK *MacLeod of D.* xv, The dismalness of being alone here... eats more and more into my heart.

**Disman** (dismā'n), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 + MAN *sb.*]

† 1. *trans.* To undo as a man; to deprive of what constitutes the man. *Obs.*

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. xlvii. 149 Man by death is absolutely dived and disman'd. 1633 EARL MANCHE. *At Mondo* (1636) 162 There is no spectacle... more terrible, than to behold a dying man, to stand by, and see a man disman'd. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. i. (1739) 6 All is faint in that man that hath once dismannd himself.



2. To deprive (a country, etc.) of men.

1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. xiv. 293 This is why I have chosen to say that France was dismantled.

† **Disma-nacle**, *v.* Obs. rare. [Dis- 7 a.] *trans.* To free from manacles or shackles.

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* 311 Till it [the soul] be dismantled of the clogging flesh. a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 39 Such Caitiffs as . . . are dismantled, unshackled, raised up.

† **Disma'nd**, -mau'nd, *v.* Obs. [ad. Sp. *desmandar* to countermand, refl. *desmandarse* to disband, stray from the flock, obs. It. *dismandarsi* 'in Giron is taken when a horse doth flee or depart out of the ring or compass where he is ridden' (Florio), *f. des-*, Dis- 4 + *mandar*, L. *mandare* to command.] *refl.* To disband, to go off duty.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. 1. 98 Upon small occasions doe they dismande themselves. *Ibid.* 103 Not to suffer any soldier . . . to dismaunde himselfe . . . untill the whole Regiment be all entered.

† **Disma'ngle**, *v.* Obs. rare. [Dis- 5.] *trans.* To cut in pieces; = MANGLE. Hence † **Disma'ngling** *ppl. a.* Obs.

1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 392 Ships . . . in which lye murdering Guns, mortal engines, and dismangling bullets. *Ibid.* 611 Decks be-decked with all sorts of dismangling bullets.

**Dismantle** (dismæn'tl), *v.* [ad. obs. F. *desmanteller* 'to take a mans cloake off his backe'; also, to dismantlement, raze, or beat downe the walls of a fortress' (Cotgr. 1611), mod. F. *démanteler*, *f. des-* Dis- 4 + *manteler* to cloak, MANTLE.]

† 1. *trans.* To divest of a mantle or cloak; to un-cloak. *lit.* and *fig.* Also *b. intr.* (for *refl.*) Obs.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. xxiii. § 33 He must take heed he shew not himselfe dismantled and exposed to scorne and injury. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 666 Muffle your face, Dis-mantle you, and . . . disliken The truth of your own seeming. 1623 COCKERAM, *Dismantle*, to vnclioak one. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 57 When the warm influence of a like-perswaded Princes Favour, invites him to come abroad and dismantl his Secrecies.

*b.* 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 33 A delicious streame . . . refreshes the fields, forcing Flora to dismantl.

2. To divest or strip of (any clothing, covering, protection, or the like).

1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* II. ii. 293 This Realme dismantled was of Ioue himselfe. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 55 Authority, whereof if Sovereignty be once dismantled, once strip, she is soon trampled upon. 1674 N. COX *Gentl. Recreat.* II. (1677) 166 Pluming, is after the Hawk hath seized her Prey, and dismantles it of the Feathers. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 178 All this uniform uncoloured scene Shall be dismantled of its fleecy load. 1821 COMBE *Wife* III. 161 The chin dismantled of its beard. 1879 F. POLLOCK *Sport Brit.* *Burmah* II. 73 Houses, dismantled of their roofs.

† 3. To strip off or remove (that which covers).

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. i. 220 To dismantl So many folds of fauour. 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (1843) 26 Such exotic garbes, as . . . dismantles their native lustre.

4. To strip (any thing) of the necessary equipment, furniture, or apparatus, to unfurnish; *esp.* to strip (a fortress) of its defences and equipments; to strip (a vessel) of its sails, rigging, etc., to unrig.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 136 The Persians caused this Hipparenum to be dismantled. 1630 FULLER *Holy War* III. iv. (1647) 114 Saladine . . . dismantled all his cities in the Holy land. 1773 *Ann. Reg.* 237/2 The Favorite frigate shall be dismantled, by putting her rudder on shore. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s.v. *Leicester*, Before the castle was dismantled, it was a prodigious building. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 198 When Greece was dismantled by the Romans. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 226 One of those tempests . . . fell with terrible force on the little navy . . . dismantling some of the ships. 1891 T. W. REID *Lieut. Houghton* I. x. 449 Engaged . . . in dismantling the rooms . . . which had been for so many years his home in London.

*fig.* 1792 W. ROBERTS *Looker-on* (1794) I. 431. No. 30 Calculated . . . to dismantl the mind and scatter its materials of knowledge.

5. To render (fortifications, or the like) useless for their purpose; to pull down, take to pieces, destroy, raze.

1579 FENIX *Guicciard.* iv. 153 The Florentins . . . bound their sentes . . . to dismantl euen to the earth, the bastillion which had so much molested the Siennoys. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* vi. (1887) 42 Vntill such time, as nature shall dismantl, and pull it [the body] downe her selfe. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxxviii. 153 Causing all the walls of it to be dismantled, he razed the place quite to the ground. 1672 COMBER *Comp. Temple* I. § 3 (R.) Sin . . . defaceth its beauty, dismantles its strength, and brings down its highest and noblest faculties. 1853 Sir H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 371 The gun was dismantled . . . the carriage dismantled and conveyed piecemeal to the opposite shore.

Hence **Disma'ntling** *vbl. sb.*; **Disma'ntler**, one who dismantles or strips.

1611 Cotgr., *Desmantellement*, a dismantling. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*, xxi. Wks. (1847) 323/1 For the dismantling of his letters he wishes 'they may be covered with the cloak of confusion'. 1747 GOULD *Eng. Ants* 77 The dismantling of the Nymphs is also an additional Task in reference to the Workers. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 534 The dismantlers of our woods and groves. 1889 *Athenaeum* a Nov. 596/2 The utterly wanton dismantling of the Guesien Hall [at Worcester].

**Disma'ntled**, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] Deprived of clothing, equipment, or fortifications.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 309 The citie of Angra and all other places being dismantled and weake, they had no other defence then the landing. a 1800 COWPER *Iliad* (ed. 2) XII. 486 The dismantled wall. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) II. viii. 207 He repaired and garrisoned the dismantled

fortress. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 244 The driven dismantled hulk.

**Dismantlement**. [f. as prec. + -MENT: cf. mod. F. *démantèlement*, older *desmantèlement*.] The act or process of dismantling.

1870 *Daily News* 22 Dec., The fortifications on the horse-shoe encinte . . . are now also undergoing a vigorous process of dismantlement. 1876 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* Ser. II. ix. 332 Then came the dismantlement of Athens by Lysander. 1882 *Standard* 14 July. The ultimatum then gave the choice of dismantlement or bombardment.

**Dismarble**, *v.* [Dis- 7.] *trans.* To free from marble, divest of marble-like appearance.

1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 397 Dismarbled, free, he stalks around. 1855 M. ARNOLD *Poems, Youth & Calm* 3 There's nothing can disarm him now The smoothness of that limpid brow.

† **Dismarch**, *v.* Obs. [ad. 16th c. F. *desmarch-er* 'to step, or goe, backe . . . to retire . . . loose ground' (Cotgr.), *f. des-* Dis- 4 + *marcher* to MARCH.] *intr.* To march or fall back, to retreat; to march off, retire. Hence † **Dismar'ching** *vbl. sb.*

1596 Life *Scanderbeg* 225 He [Scanderbeg] dismarched therefore with as great secrecy as possible. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. liii. 86 The enemies . . . dismarched away [about] as speedily as they could. 1643 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 115 To dismarch from an enemy, was euer held dishonourable by a man of valour. 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* lxxxii. (1643) 234 Of dismarching, or firing in the Reere.

† **Dismarch**, *sb.* Obs. rare. [ad. 16th c. F. *desmarcher*, *f. desmarcher*: see prec.] A retreat.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. xxxiii. 574 The enimie . . . traced him hard at heeles in his dismarch [aboutum].

**Dismark**, *v.* rare. [ad. obs. F. *desmarquer* (now *démarquer*) 'to take away the marke from'.] *trans.* To deprive of (distinguishing) marks.

1632 Thomas of Reading in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1858) I. 146 Then before the horse should go from thence, he would dismarke him. 1894 BLACKW. *Mag.* Dec. 850/1 Before the horse left this, the man dismarked him, cropped his ears, etc.

**Dismarket**, *v.* [Dis- 7b.] *trans.* To deprive of the legal character and privileges of a market.

1878 *Daily News* 13 Dec., The Court proposed to dismarket the two existing Leadenhall markets, and had . . . applied to Parliament for the requisite powers.

† **Dismarry**, *v.* Obs. rare. [ad. 16th c. F. *desmarier* 'to diuorce, vnwed, or vnmarrie' (Cotgr.), *f. des-*, Dis- 4 + *marier* to MARRY.] *trans.* To annul the marriage of.

1525 LO. BERNERS *Proiss.* II. cxc. [clxxxvi.] 583 He was dismaried, and marryed agayne to another gentylwoman.

† **Dismarshall**, *v.* Obs. rare. [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To derange, disorder, throw into confusion.

1630 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Flowers* *Sion* 31 What was dismarshalled late . . . Is now most perfect seen.

† **Dismask**, *v.* Obs. [ad. obs. F. *desmasquer* 'to vnmaske, discouer, pull, or take off his maske' (Cotgr.), *f. des-*, Dis- 4 + *masque* MASK.] *trans.* To divest of a mask or covering; to unmask.

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. v.* ii. 296 Faire Ladies maskt, are Roses in their bud: Dismaskt . . . Are Angels vailing clouds, or Roses blowne. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 184 Their plausible pretences being now dismasked. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. (1821) 1 To dismaske themselves of that cloake of subiection which before they pretended. 1651 WALTON in *Relig. Wotton* (1672) 213 The Marquess . . . thought best to dismask his Beard.

**Dismast** (dismæ'st), *v.* [f. Dis- 7 a + MAST *sb.*; cf. F. *démâter*, obs. *desmaster* (1680 in Hatz-Darm.)] *trans.* To deprive (a ship) of masts; to break down the masts of.

1747 *Gentl. Mag.* XVII. 486 She fired single guns at us, in order to dismast us. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. v. 172. 1823 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* VI. 17 His ship was quickly dismasted by the superior fire of his adversary. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 200 A furious storm . . . dismantled his ship.

Hence **Disma'sted** *ppl. a.*; also **Disma'stment** [cf. F. *démâtément*], † **Disma'sture**, the action of dismasting a ship.

1762 FALCONER *Shipw.* II. 749 The hull dismasted there awhile may ride. 1781 ARBUTHNOT in *Westm. Mag.* IX. 265 My letter . . . will have acquainted their Lordships with the . . . dismasture of the Bedford, in a gale of wind. 1828 WEBSTER refers to MARSHALL for Dismastment. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 98 Leaky, dismasted, a most helpless prey To winds and waves.

**Dismatch**, *v.* rare. [Dis- 6.] *trans.* Not to match or suit. Hence **Disma'tchment**.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. v. 907 Blush not (my book) nor think it thee dismatches. To beare about vpon thy paper-Tables, Flies, Butterflies, [etc.]. 1847 MRS. GORE *Castles in the Air* iv. (Hoppe), The dismatchment of the furniture.

† **Dismaw**, *v.* Obs. rare. [Dis- 7 c.] *trans.* To empty out from the maw.

1620 SHELTON *Quix.* IV. vii. 50 You may dismaw all that you have in your troubled heart and grieved entrails.

**Dismay** (dizmæ'), *sb.* [f. DISMAY *v.* Cf. Sp. *desmayo* a swoon, dismay, Pg. *desmaio* a fainting fit, *It. smago* (Körting, 2060), from the corresp. vbs.] Utter loss of moral courage or resolution in prospect of danger or difficulty; faintness of heart from terror or from feeling of inability to cope with peril or calamity.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 41 Awhile he stood in this astonishment, Yet would he not for all his great dismay Give over to effect his first intent. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch.* V. iii. ii. 61 With much more dismay I view the fight, then thou that

mak'st the fray. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 422 Each In other's count'nance red his own dismay. 1740 PITT *Æneid* VIII. (R.), Ev'n hell's grim porter shook with dire dismay. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* XII. 54 He no dismay Conceives or terror in his noble heart. 1836 W. LIVING *Astoria* III. 56 Our unfortunate travellers, contemplated their situation . . . in perfect dismay. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V. xl. 144 An eclipse of the sun spread universal dismay at Thebes. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I. xii, [She] lifted . . . her hands in mute dismay.

† *b.* Dismaying influence or operation. Obs. 1594 SPENSER *Amoretti* lxxxvii, I wander as in darknesse of the night, Affrayd of every dangers least dismay. 1596 — *F. Q.* v. ii. 50 Like as a ship, whom cruell tempest drives Upon a rocke with horrible dismay.

**Dismay** (dizmæ'), *v.* 1. Forms: 3-4 *demay*, *e*, 4 *demay* 3e, *desmai*, 4-5 *dismaye*, *dysmay*, 4-*dismay*, (4-6 *dismaie*, 5 *dismaye*, *dis-*, *dysmay*). [Appears to represent an OF. or AF. type \**desmaier*, *démaier* (Palsgr. has a pa. pple. *dismaye*) = Sp. *desmayar* 'to dismay, to discourage . . . to swoone' (Minsheu), Pg. *desmaiar*, It. *smagare* 'to trouble, to vex, to annoy' (Florio), Romanic type \**dismagäre*, *f. dis-*, Dis- 4 + *-mag-*, app. ad. OHG. *magan* to be powerful or able (see MAY *v.*); cf. AMAY, ESMAY, representing the ordinary OF. form *esmaier*: = \**exmagäre*.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of moral courage at the prospect of peril or trouble; to appal or paralyze with fear or the feeling of being undone; utterly to discourage, daunt, or dishearten. *refl.* † To be filled with dismay; to lose courage entirely.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 156 He wende forþ, and sozte out here fon, Some heo fonde ligge slepe, heo demayde hem anon. 13. . . *Guy Warw.* (A.) 1645 Nowe goþ Gjij sore de-maid, His woundes him han iuel afreyd. c 1340 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 470 Dere dame, to day demay yow neuer. c 1350 *Will. Palerme* 3800 Pough here be mani mo þan 3e, dismaie 3e noust perfore. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) IV. xxxviii. 64 He helde him xxi abashed, and dismayed. c 1430 *Lyng. Chron.* Troy v. xxxvi, In herte for loue dismaymed. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* III. (1586) 154 That both with his barking he may discover, and with his sight dismay the Theefe. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* A viii, Let not this dismay Thee. 1781 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* II. xlvii. 730 The enemies were dispersed and dismayed. 1857 LONGF. *Gold. Leg.* i. *Chamber in Castle Vautsburg*, I heard . . . Of your maladies . . . Which neither astonished nor dismayed me.

† 2. To defeat or rout by sudden onslaught. Obs. [Cf. 1297 in 1.] 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ii. 8 He . . . there assaies his foe confused. That horse and man he equally dismayes. *Ibid.* vi. x. 13 When the bold Centaures made that bloody fray With the fierce Lapithes which did them dismay.

† 3. *intr.* To become utterly discouraged or faint-hearted. Obs.

a 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 31 Whon Ioseph herde þer-of, he bad hem not demaygen. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xxxiv. v. Be of good cheere, and for nothyng dismaye. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 227 For to those braggies Cortez dismaide not. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* III. iii. 1 Dismay not (Princes) at this accident. 1596 J. NORDEN (title), A Christian . . . In-couragement vnto all English Subjects not to dismaie at the Spanish Threats.

† **Dismay**, *v.* 2. Obs. *nonce-wd.* [f. Dis- 7 a + MAY *sb.*] *trans.* To strip of May-blossom.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Chris's Vict.* (1888) 99 And may, dismayed, Thy coronet must be.

† **Dismayed**, *ppl. a.* (In Spenser.) Explained by editors, for \**dismade*, i. e. *mis-made*, mis-shapen.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 11 Whose hideous shapes were like to feedes of hell, some like to houndes, some like to Apes, dismayd.

**Dismayed** (dizmæ'd), *ppl. a.* Also 4 *desmaid*, 6 *dismaid*, 6-8 -mai e(d). [f. DISMAY *v.* 1 + -ED 1.] Overwhelmed with fear, etc.; appalled.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 765 The Queene . . . sate alone alowe . . . all desolate, and dismayed. 1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hom. Apoth.* 22 a, Then is he holvy dismaide and heavy. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* v. 196 Newes was brought the Gouernor by a dismaied Messenger. 1743 J. DAVIDSON *Æneid* VIII. 238 Then first our men beheld Cacus dismaid. 1849 MACAULAY *Litt. Eng.* I. 218 His ardent and unconquerable spirit . . . soon roused the courage of his dismayed countrymen.

**Dismayedness**. [f. prec. + -NESS.] Dismayed state or condition; utter dispiritedness.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xxii. 2 Hereupon came that dismayedness and dread, which compelled him too crave release of death. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 163 That shame and dismaiedness which maketh us that we dare not looke a man in the face. a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1853) I. 12 There appeared no fear or dismayedness among them. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* I. 19 Never discovering perplexity, dismayedness . . . or distrust.

**Dismayer**. [f. DISMAY *v.* + -ER 1.] One who dismays or appals.

1594 SOUTHWELL *M. Magd. Fun. Teares* 26 What gained shée by their coming, but . . . two dismayers of her hope? a 1622 AINSWORTH *Annot. Ps.* liv. 5 (1639) 83 Daunting tyrants, terrible dismayers, as Saul and his retinue.

**Dismay-ful**, *a.* [f. DISMAY *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of or fraught with dismay; appalling.

c 1586 C. TESS *Pembroke Ps.* cv. lx, For cheerefull lightes dismayfull lightnings shine. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. xl. 26 Much dismay'd with that dismayfull sight. 1628 R. HOBART *Edw. II.* cix, In that sad dismaifull hour of dying. 1876 G. MACDONALD *Tr. Wingfield* vi, That thought of all most dismayful.

Hence **Dismay-fully** *adv.*, in dismay.

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 38 From which like mazed deare dismayfully they flew.



† **Dismaying**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* DISMAY *v.* + -ING.] The action of the *vb.* DISMAY; daunting; dismay.

13. *K. Allis*. 2861 Men myghte ther y-seo hondis wrynge . . . Sway, and greet dismay. 1571 GOLDING *Celtin on Ps.* xlvii. 3 There is no cause of dismay in y<sup>e</sup> faythfull. 1611 BIBLE *Jer.* xlviii. 39 So shall Moab be a derision, and a dismay to them about him. 1666 *Perry's Diary* 4 July. It was pure dismay and fear which made them all run upon the 'Gallopers'.

**Dismaying**, *ppl. a.* [-ING 2.] That dismays. 1653 GATAKER *Ind. Annot. Jer.* 96 They fill mens heds with dymaying fears. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ii. They presented themselves with a readiness which he felt to be somewhat dymaying. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* ii. xix. To tread life's dymaying wilderness Without one smile to cheer.

Hence † **Dismayingly** *adv.* *Obs.*

1731 BAILY, *Dismayingly*, dishearteningly.

**Dismayl(e)**, *obs.* form of DISMAY *v.*

† **Dismayment**, *Obs.* [*f.* DISMAY *v.* + -MENT.]

= DISMAY *sb.*, dymaying.

1600 F. WALKER *Sp. Mandeville* 66b. He . . . bad him be of good courage, and shake off that dymayment. a 1640 W. FENNER *Sacr. Faithfull* (1648) 39 A base dymayment of spirit below or beneath the strength that is in a man. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 45 Naaman here had his dymagements.

**Disme** (daim), *var.* of DIME *sb.* and *v.* The *sb.*, besides its historical use in the senses 'tenth' and 'tithes', is used, in the earliest Eng. book on the subject, for 'Decimal arithmetic', also *attrib.* or as *adj.* = 'decimal'.

1608 A. NORTON (*title*) Disme: The Art of Tenths, or Decimal Arithmetick. Invented by Simon Stevin. *Ibid.* Cj.b. Disme is a kind of Arithmetick, invented by the tenth progression . . . by which also all accounts . . . are dispatched by whole numbers, without fractions or broken numbers. *Ibid.* Cj.b. The numbers of the second and third Definitions before-going [364, 3750] are generally called Disme numbers. *Ibid.* There are 3 orders of Disme numbers given.

† **Dismeasnor**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* DIS- 7 + *meanour* in DIMEANOUR: cf. MISMEANOUR.] To misbehave, misconduct (oneself).

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. i. 102 Taking . . . care . . . the soldiers dismeasnor not themselves.

† **Dismeasurable**, *a.* *Obs.* Also *des-*. [*a.* OF. *desmesurable* (in Godef.), *f.* *des-*, DIS- 4 + *mesurable* MEASURABLE.] Beyond measure, immoderate, excessive. Hence **Dismeasurably** *adv.*, immoderately, excessively.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. vii. H vij, I make them liue in misery that I see lyue dismeasurably. c 1477 — *Jason* 16 To whom he gaf so demesurable a stroke in the middes of his shelde that he perced hit. *Ibid.* 31 To the knight . . . he gaf a strook so dismeasurably that he clefte his hede.

† **Dismeasure**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare.* In 5 *dysmeasure*. [*app.* a. OF. *desmesur*, *pa.* *ppl.* of *desmesurer*: see next.] = DISMEASURED.

c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 102 Pay shalle hate þe as *dysmeasure*.

† **Dismeasure**, *v.* *Obs.* [*ad.* OF. *desmesurer* (Godef.) to go to excess or beyond measure, *f.* *des-*, DIS- 4 + *mesurer* to MEASURE. Cf. Sp. *desmesurar* 'to be vnmessurable, to be vnruyly' (Minshew).] *refl.* To show want of moderation in one's conduct.

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* ii. i. 10 It is his part to apprehend the offenders, yet in such sort, that he dismeasure himself with none, but execute the same with great moderation.

† **Dismeasured**, *a.* *Obs.* Also *des-*, *dys-*. [*f.* DIS- + MEASURED, repr. OF. *desmesuré*.]

1. Unmeasured; out of measure; immoderate, excessive; going beyond bounds, unrestrained.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 123/3. I . . . wende to haue saued the and thou art dymesured in worldly loue and fleschly. a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Genl. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) B ij. I wyl not put my pennie bee so dymesured to reprove so muche the aunciente men. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholay's Voy.* ii. ix. 43 Sapho . . . in fury and rage of a love dymesured, she cast her selfe . . . into the Sea.

b. Excessive in size, immense.

1584 B. R. Herodotus 10b. A wyld bore strangely dymesured and overgrowne.

2. Wrongly measured; in false measure.

1574 HELLOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 50 To them he giueth all things variable, dymesured, and by false weight.

3. as *adv.* Immoderately.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 64 O Paynym, dymesured al day thou vauntest the.

† **Dismeidle**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* [*ad.* ONF. *desmedier*, OF. *desmesler*, -meller 'to loose, open . . . disentangle' (Cotgr.), mod.F. *démêler*, *f.* *des-*, DIS- 4 + *medier*, *mesler*, *mêler* to mingle, mix.] *trans.* To unfasten, loosen, disentangle.

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xiv. xiii. She opened her breste . . . and dymedid her blonke heeris.

**Dismember** (disme'mbat), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *dis-*, *dysmember*, 5 *dismember*, 5- *dismember*; also 3-6 *demembre*: see DEMEMBER. [*a.* OF. *desmembrer* (11th c. in Hatzl.-Darm.), mod.F. *démembre* = Pr. Sp., and It. *dismembrar*, It. *dismembrare*, med.L. *dismembrare* and *dēmembreare*, *f.* DIS- 4, DE- 6 + *membrum* limb.]

1. *trans.* To deprive of limbs or members; to cut off the limbs or members of; to tear or divide limb from limb. (In quot. 1697, to castrate.)

1297 R. GLOUCE. (1724) 559 Most reule it was ido, þat sir Simon þe olde man demembred was so. c 1380 *Sir Perceval*.

1159 þat we ne scholde to deþe gon, be hangid & to-drawe, Oþer be demembred euerichoun. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3488 Dymmembrat as matters, & murderet to dethe. 1540-1 ELIOT *Image Gov.* 46 Ye woulde with your owne handes demembre hym & plucke him in pieces. a 1618 RALPH MAHOMET 42 Seeing Ataulpho entering . . . dismembred of nose and ears. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* ii. iii. (1715) 204 Some were so rigid Observers of the rules of chastity that . . . they dismember'd themselves. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* iii. 322 Fowls obscene dismember'd his remains. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 286 To be torn with redhot pincers, smeared with melted lead, and dismembered by four horses.

b. *transf.*

1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 624 A never yet repaired dismembering of this Tree. 1726 SHELBOKE *Tey. round World* (1737) 257 Palm-cabbage is . . . the head of this tree, which being cut off, and dismembered of its great spreading leaves, [etc.]. 1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylvia Brit.* 93 Its branches are so tough as to withstand the fury of gales that would dismember most other trees. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i. xxxi. 424 Their eruption dismembered the strata.

† c. To carve: said in reference to herons and some other birds. *Obs.*

1513 *Bk. Kerynges in Babes Bk.* 265 Termes of a Kerver . . . Dymembre that heron. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Updondysm.* (Percy Soc.) p. xlv. The Kerver . . . his Knife in his hande Dymembreng a crane, or somewhat deynteous. 1804 FARLEY *Land. Art Cookery* (ed. 10) 293 To dismember a Hern. Cut off the legs, lake the breast down the sides. 1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* 10 Oct. 362/3.

2. *fig.* To divide into parts or sections, so as to destroy integrity; to cut up, cut to pieces, mangle, mutilate: in recent use chiefly, To divide and partition (a country or empire).

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 665 To swere grete opys . . . As we folys do . . . Dymembre Iesu alle þat we may. c 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 313 Þe coroune forto saue Dismembred not a dele. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. cxlviii. 133 So dyd this Charlis dismember and cut or breke the enemyes of Fraunce throughe his hyghe prowess. 1585 ARP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 246 Such doctrines as do either poison the church with heresy, or dismember and rent it asunder with schism. 1644 N. DE LAUNIE *tr. Du Mont's Logick* 123 He . . . must dismember the said question into two parts. 1734 *tr. Kollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 168 His dominions were dismembered. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iii. (1872) 106 Italy . . . poor Italy lies dismembered, scattered asunder, not appearing in any protocol or treaty as a unity at all. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 2. 65 Mercia had been dismembered to provide another earldom for his son.

† 3. To cut off, sever from the body (a limb or member). (In quot. 1616, To mangle or mutilate.)

1580 [see DISMEMBERED *ppl. a.* 2]. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 423 When any part of the body is cut off or dismembered. 1616 SURLF. & MARKH. *Country Farme* 126 The slitting of a horses nostrils . . . by dismembering the organ or instrument whereby he draweth vp the aire, doth breed in him a greater difficultie of breathing. 1675 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethics* xx. 319 A hand, or foot dismembered from the body. 1694 *tr. Milton's Lett.* State Feb. an. 1655 Wks. (1851) 339 The wresting of the Kingdom of Poland from Papal Subjection, as it were a Horn dismembered from the Head of the Beast.

† b. *fig.* and *transf.* To cut off, separate, sever, from the main body: chiefly in reference to a country or region. *Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 922 To dismember the other Towns of Boeotia from the city of Thebes. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F. I.* xiii. 271 Britain was thus dismembered from the empire. 1802 R. BROOKES *Gaulester* (ed. 12) s.v. *Polotsk*. Part of a palatinate of Lithuania, dismembered from Poland by the treaty of partition in 1772. c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* ii. ii. Having dismembered himself from the paternal tree.

4. [*f.* DIS- 7 b + MEMBER.] To cut off from membership.

1649 PRYNNE *Vind. Liberty Eng.* 10 The House of Commons . . . having no more Authority to dismember their fellow-members, then any Judges . . . have to dis-judge . . . their fellow Judges. 1683 T. HUNT *Def. Charter Lond.* 42 Leave to go out of that Society, and dismember themselves. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* I. 175 The parliament met, and . . . the new members were attacked . . . and were soon dismembered by vote of the house. 1884 S. S. SEAL in *Solicitors' Jnrl.* 8 Nov. 30/2 Becoming a defaulter . . . would have involved his being dismembered from the Exchange.

Hence **Dismembering** *ppl. a.*

1861 J. G. SHEPPARD *Fall Rome* i. 59 Long before the dismembering deed of Constantine.

**Dismembered**, *ppl. a.* [*f.* prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Deprived of members or limbs; divided limb from limb; cut or broken in pieces; mangled, mutilated. a. *lit.*

1554 HULSTED, Dismembred or lackynge some lymmes. a 1656 B. HALL *Occas. Medit.* (1851) 152 We have seen mountebanks, to swallow dismembered toads. 1754 FOOTE *Taste* ii. (ed. 4) 25 Let me embrace the dear, dismember'd Bust! 1887 POLLOCK *Courts* T. viii. Old vases and dismembered idols.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (In quot. 1578 of leaves: Divided, cut.)

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* v. xlviii. 612 The leaves be almost lyke the leaves of Coriander, but dismembered and parted into smaller jagges or frensis. 1603 KNOWLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 85 This dismembered empire, now in the hands of many. 1862 S. LUCAS *Secularia* 5 Dubious fragments of a dismembered truth.

c. *Her.* Of a charge representing an animal: Depicted without limbs or members; or, with the members separate from the body as if just cut off.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* ii. 42 Howe many and sundrie wayes they [lions] are borne in armes, as . . . Couped, Dismembred, Vulned. 1727-52 CHAMBERS *Cyc.*, *Dismembered*,

in heraldry, is applied to birds that have neither feet nor legs; as also to fowls, and other animals, whose members are separated. 1882 CRESSASS *Her.* vi. 90 A Lion rampant dismembered is borne by the Maitland Family.

† 2. Cut off or severed, as a limb or member; severed from the main body. *Obs.*

1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 729 When these poor dismembered members were brought to Rome, Antonius . . . commanded his head and his hands should . . . be set up over the pulpit. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.*, The dismembered part of the Plant may retain the texture of its more stable parts. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 57 They are a dismembered branch of the great Appalachian family.

**Dismemberer**, *Also* 5 *de-*. [*f.* as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which dismembers. (In Puttenham, the rhetorical figure DIALYSIS.)

1491 [see DEMEMBER]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 230 *margin*, Dialisis, or the Dismemberer . . . A manner of speech not unlike the dilemma of the Logicians. 1865 W. KAY *Crisis Huffediana* 17 note. So much even the Dismemberers are compelled to allow. 1870 *Daily News* 27 Sept., When . . . the famous 'dismemberer' Frederick II. obtained impunity for his rape of Western Poland.

**Dismembering**, *vbl. sb.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the *vb.* DISMEMBER; dismemberment.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7 517 For cristes sake ne swereth nat so synfully in dymembryng of Crist, by soule, herte, bones, and body. 1563-87 FOLKE A. & M. (1596) 157/a That no bishop nor . . . clergy should be at the judgement of anie mans death or dymembryng. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) a In dymembryng of the legge or arm below the knee or elbow. 1677 GOLF. *Venue* 75 The dymembryng of Bressia . . . from the Dutchy of Milan. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 244 Shooting, beheading, maiming, and dymembering, all are executed as the monarch awards upon the spot.

† 2. *concr.* A division into members; a separate member or part. *Obs.* *rare.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii. x. (1632) 570 Of so many dymemberings [Fr. *membres*] that Sufficiency hath, patience sufficeth us.

3. *attrib.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 5 The dymembering saw. 1715 KERSIN, *Dismembering-knife*, a Surgeon's Instrument to cut off a Limb, etc.

**Dismemberment**, [*f.* DISMEMBER *v.* + -MENT: cf. OF. *desmembrement*, mod.F. *dé-*.]

1. The act of depriving of members or limbs, or of dividing limb from limb.

1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. 45 The . . . dismemberments and lingering deaths that insects often suffer. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 245 Thus dismemberment is now the usual punishment for crimes, whereby death is supposed to be earned.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Division of a whole into parts or sections, so as to destroy its integrity; cutting to pieces, partition (e.g. of a country or empire).

a 1751 BOLINGBROKE *The Occasional Writer* No. 11 (R.) To prevent the dismemberment of their monarchy. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 2 The present violent dismemberment and partition of Poland. 1849 CRODEN *Speeches* 69 Now, don't give faith to the idea . . . that self-government for the colonies is the same thing as dismemberment of the empire. 1866 FELTON *Anc. & Mod. Gr.* I. vii. 111 Modern criticism has . . . attempted the same process of dismemberment as with the Iliad.

b. Separation from the main body. *rare.*

1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846) I. ii. Aversion . . . to the dismemberment of their country from the Aragonese monarchy. *Ibid.* I. v. 233 Isabella . . . would not consent to the dismemberment of a single inch of the Castilian territory.

c. *quasi-concr.* A detached part formed by separation from the main body.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 98 This order approaches more near to Urticæ and Cupuliferæ than either Platanæ or Salicæ, which may be considered dismemberments of it. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* iv. 169 An extra bone which exists in many vertebrates . . . is most probably a dismemberment of the scaphoid.

3. Expulsion or cutting off from membership.

1658-9 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) III. 262 Reports from the Committee of Privileges and Dismemberment.

**Dismembrato**, *v.* *rare.* [*f.* *ppl.* stem of med.L. *dismembrare* to DISMEMBER.] *trans.* To disintegrate or dismember; *spec.* so as to separate the flour from the bran after grinding.

1877 *Specif. Patent* No. 4099 (Pieper). The design of a machine by which the products obtained from roller mills may be finally reduced or 'dismembrated'.

† **Dismembration**, *Obs.* [*ad.* med.L. *dismembratio* -em, n. of action *f.* *dismembrare*: see -ATION. Cf. OF. *demanbration* (1366 in Godef.), and DEMEMBRATION.] = DISMEMBERMENT.

1597 [see DEMEMBRATION]. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot. Jer.* 175 A very maimed and mangled dismembration and deartuation, rather then division and distribution of it. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xxx. Prosecuted on the lesser offence . . . *usque ad mutilationem*, even to dismembration.

**Dismembrator**, [*agent-n. f.* med.L. *dismembrare* to DISMEMBER.] Something that dismembers or disintegrates; *spec.* an apparatus for separating flour from bran, after crushing in a roller mill.

1877 *Specif. Patent* No. 4099 (Pieper) A dismibrator for flour mills. 1881 *Times* 18 May 6/1 To divide and scatter the crushed meal . . . the meal passes through a dismibrator, consisting of discs armed with pins or pegs, one rapidly rotating disc driving the stuff between the pins upon (another) stationary [disc].



† **Dismertit**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS-6 or 7 a + MERIT *v.* or *sb.*: cf. DEMERIT *v.* 2-4.]

1. *a. trans.* To deprive of merit, take away the merit of; = DEMERIT *v.* 2. *b. intr.* To lose merit, incur blame; cf. DEMERIT *v.* 4.

1624 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* ii. xix. An almesse that is done for vayne glorye is not merited but dysmeryted. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* ii. 76 Neither my service dis-merited with My Lord, nor their friendship fayled me at my need.

2. *trans.* To fail to merit; = DEMERIT *v.* 3. 1622 MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf* i. 58 Since they have dis-merited this [blessing] by disobedience. 1629 — tr. *Fonseca's Dev. Contempl.* 409 Our Saviour . . would thereby giue her occasion to confesse her fault, and not to dismerit the mercie that was offered vnto her.

† **Dismettled**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare.* [DIS-7 a.] Deprived or devoid of mettle; spiritless.

1650 LLEWELLYN *Prof. Verses* 3. *Gregory's Posthuma*, Graie Customs which our dead dismettled sloth Gave up.

† **Dismight**, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS-7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of might, render powerless.

1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Po.* lxxi. vii. Make them fall disgraced, shamed, All dismighthed, all difamed.

† **Dismingle**, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS-6.] *trans.* To extricate, disentangle (= F. *démêler*).

1669 GALE *True Idea Fansenisme* 90 Things being thus dismingled and differenced.

**Disminion, disminister**, *vb.*: see DIS-7 b.

**Dismiss** (dismi's), *v.* Pa. t. and ppl. dismissed; in 5-7 *dismyste*, -mist. [app. f. L. *dimiss-* ppl. stem of *dimittère* to send away (see DIMIT) with the prefix altered to DIS- after the already existing DISMIT, OF. *desmettre*. It appears to occur first in the pa. ppl. *dismissed*, used by Caxton (see sense 3) to render the OF. pa. ppl. *desmis* (= L. *dimissus*), and it is probable that this was the way by which *dismiss* became at length the accepted Eng. repr. of L. *dimittère* in all its senses. It was preceded in use by DISMIT, and had to contend in 16-17th c. with the etymologically more regular forms DIMIT, DIMISS, as well as DEMIT *v.* 2 (from F. *démètre*).]

1. *trans.* To send away in various directions, disperse, dissolve (a gathering of people, etc.); to disband (an army, etc.).

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xix. 41 He dismissed the assemblee. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* iv. 1. 104, I may dismiss this Court. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* vi. 16 Relying on this Treaty of Peace he dismiss his Army. 1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* Venice 181 After this . . the Council is dismiss. 1784 COWPER *Tiroc.* 624 Dismiss their cares when they dismiss their flock. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* i. l. iii. 93 For God's sake Let me dismiss the guests!

*b. intr.* (for *refl.*) To disperse from ordered assembly; to break ranks by word of command.

1809 A. ADAM in Scott *Fam. Lett.* (1804) I. 155 He . . added faintly, 'But it grows dark, very dark, the boys may dismiss'. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* vii. ix. (1872) I. 240 Finally the National Assembly is harangued . . and dismisses for this night. 1859 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* II. xviii. 86 A ministry, which . . scatters the boasted counsellors, like a battalion on the word 'Dis-miss'.

2. *trans.* To send away (a person); to give permission to go; to bid depart.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edu.* IV. (an. 10) 214 b, So with fayre wordes . . he dismissed the messengers. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. 78 Please you dismiss me, eyther with I, or no. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 108 We can . . dismiss thee ere the Morning shine. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 50 To dismiss my visitor. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* iv. 341 Your oath is broken: we dismiss you: go.

*b. trans.* To send forth (a thing); to let go; to give issue or egress to.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. l. iii. 97 Life being wearie of these worldly Barres, Neuer lacks power to dismiss it selfe. 1670 COTTON *Esperon* i. iii. 116 In a moment he vomited out a life, that ought not to have been dismiss, till after the horror of a thousand torments. 1768 HAWKSWORTH tr. *Télémaque* xv. (1784) 144/2 As a sling whirles a stone that he would dismiss with all his strength. 1854 OWEN in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) II. 65/2 They dismiss the great optic nerves by a notch.

3. To send away or remove from office, employment, or position; to discharge, discard, expel. Const. *from*, + *of*, and *double obj.*

c. 1477 CAXTON *Tason* 80 Zethaphus dismissed of his office . . attemptid his corage . . so well . . that [etc.]. 1481 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 213 To be thysmyste from the forsayde frater-nyte. 1579 LILLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 194, I meane shortly to sue to the Emperre to be dismissed of the court. 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) II. 369 Yesterday Sir John Lowther was dismiss the treasury. 1700 DRYDEN *To Let. Clifford* (L.), He soon dismiss'd himself from state affairs. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. iv. 72 They dismissed them the society. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 477 The King dismissed those of his ministers who still opposed a Spanish policy.

*b.* To discharge from service (a hired vehicle, etc.).

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 299 Yet did they not dismiss their hired ships. 1836 MARRYAT *Japhet* lxxi. 137, I dismissed the coach.

† 4. To deprive or disappoint of or from some advantage. Cf. 10 a. *Obs.*

c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xx. 445 He was dysmysed of his purpose. 1590 WEBBE *Trav.* (Arb.) 22 The Turke . . might, if he would, dismiss them cleane from

having any water at all. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. 104 The Galeys . . durst not enter the harbour . . The Florentines being dismissed of their Galeys, grew discouraged.

5. To release or discharge from confinement.

[*Dysmysse* in Halliwell's ed. of *Coventry Myst.* (1841) 315 is an alteration of the MS. *dymysse*.]

1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. ii. lxxvi. 227 Persons taken and imprisoned upon excommunication are ordinarily dismiss without satisfaction to the Prelate. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. i. 38 So to dismiss them, and set them at liberty. 1783 J. C. SMYTH in *Med. Commun.* I. 146 She . . was dismissed the hospital, perfectly cured.

*b. trans.* and *fig.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. i. (1641) 7/2 Blushing Aurora had yet scarce dismiss Mount Libanus from the Nights gloomy Mist. 1839 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes Wks.* 1862 II. 29 Sometimes a fall from the summit of awful precipices has dismissed them from the anguish of perplexity . . by dismissing them at once from life.

6. To discard, reject; *esp.* (as Latin *dimittère*) to put away, repudiate (a wife). Also *absol.*

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 67 Broome-groves; Whose shadow the dismissed Bachelor lones. 1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* 473 Whether the wronged husband . . should retaine, or dismiss; dismissing, whether he may marry. 1645 BURGESS *Pers. Tithes* 34 God . . hath dismissed Leui, and repealed that Law of Tithes. 1649 BR. HALL *Cases Cons.* 393 Breach of wedlock . . for which only had they dismissed their wives. 1834 S. GOSAT *Abyssinia* 346 When, therefore, a man has dismissed his third wife.

7. To put away, lay aside, divest oneself of, get rid of. (Now rare with regard to things material.)

1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 162 [Gods] can their form dismiss, And, when they will, put on a new disguise. 1683 MRS. BEHN *Young King* v. i. 53 Dismiss her fetters, and if she please Let her have Garments suitable to her sex. 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* i. (R.) The crafty God His wings dismiss'd, but still retain'd his rod. 1772 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 9 Nov. This will soon dismiss all incumbences; and when no interest is paid, you will begin annually to lay up. 1831 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* (1874) I. xviii. 325 That the architrave shall entirely dismiss its three meagre lines.

8. To put away from the mind, leave out of consideration, cease to entertain (ideas, emotions, etc.).

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 425 Dismiss your vows, your feigned tears. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 282 Dismissing quite All thoughts of Warr. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* vii. 10 He, smiling, said, Dismiss your Fear. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 442 Man may dismiss compassion from his heart, But God will never. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 June 5/1 We may dismiss any apprehension that the political affairs of Egypt will be taken in charge.

† *b.* To allow to pass out of mind; to forgive; to forgo. *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. ii. 102 Those . . which a dismiss'd offence would after gauge. 1786 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) IV. 345 The Elders of his Church . . would dismiss my promise.

9. To pass from the consideration or the literary treatment of (a subject), to have done with, bring to an end; hence to treat of summarily.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. Ind.* & P. 47 Before we dismiss this Discourse, it may be noted [etc.]. 1709 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 40 Before we dismiss this subject. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 110 ¶ 7, I shall dismiss this Paper with a Story out of Josephus. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* v. 70 Both De Saucy and Lynch have dismissed Kerak very shortly.

10. *Law.* + *a. refl.* (with *of* or *inf.*) To relieve or free oneself from (a legal burden); to deprive or exclude oneself from (a legal advantage). *Obs.*

1562 in Strype *Ann. Ref.* i. xxxi. 356 Thereby to be dismissed of all action of debt or trespass. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 53 b, Shee hath utterly dismissed her selfe to have any parte of the tenementes. 1626 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* xvii. (1636) 64 The Court may dismiss themselves of discussing the matter by examination. 1642 PERKINS *Prof. Bk. v.* § 448. 193 The husband doth presently dismiss himselfe of the possession.

*b.* To send out of court, refuse further hearing to, reject (a claim or action).

1609 SHAKS. *Cor. ii.* i. 85 You . . dismiss the Controuersie bleeding. 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* Wks. 1755 III. ii. 5 Therefore he humbly would insist, The bill might be with costs dismiss. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 352 The appeal should be dismissed and the decree affirmed. 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 93/2 The plaintiff's action was dismissed with costs.

Hence Dismissed (dismi'st) *ppl. a.*, Dismiss'ing *vbl. sb.*

1603-10 [see 8 b, 6, above]. 1611 COTGR., *Manumission*, a manumission, or dismissing. 1637 [see DISMISSION 2 b]. 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 266 'What is the reason of this person's dismissing of his servant so hastily?'

† **Dismiss**, *sb. Obs.* [f. prec. vb.] An act of dismissing, a dismissal; also, a document embodying a dismissal.

1589 RALEIGH *Lett. in N. & Q. Ser.* III. IV. 3 Order from the Queen for a dismiss of their cavellations. 1618 L. PARSONS in *Lismore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. II. 154, I send away this bearer . . with his dismiss hereinclosed. 1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. 1738 I. 265 Provided that the dismiss was not without reasonable conditions to the Wife. 1678 *Masacre Irel.* 2 The Priests gave the People a dismiss at Mass. 1705 DE FOE *Review* 17 Feb. in Arb. *Garner* VII. 624 At the dismiss of their work.

**Dismissal** (dismi'säl). [f. DISMISS *v.* + -AL; cf. *committal*, *refusal*, *upheaval*. A recent word equivalent to, and now tending to displace the more regular DISMISSION.] = DISMISSION, q.v. for detail of senses.

Not in JOHNSON or ASH. 1818 TODD, *Dismissal*, a word

of recent use for *dismissal*. 1825 JAMIESON, *Dismissal*, Mr. Todd has introduced this as 'a word of recent usage for dismissal'. But it is of long standing in Scotland.

a. 1806 BR. HORSLEY *Serm.* xxxviii. (1826) 468 'Send her away', that is, grant her petition, and give her her dismissal. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v. Never conceived the possibility of such a thing as dismissal. 1824-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 3 (L.) Requesting . . dismissal from the minds of my readers of preconceived views. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 13 His dismissal produced a great sensation. 1885 *Weekly Notes* 28 Mar. 67/1 Notwithstanding the dismissal of the action. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* xvi. 120 This patient has returned since dismissal (from hospital). attrib. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Mar. 6/1 The matron's exercise of her dismissal powers.

**Dismissible** (dismi'sib'l), *a.* Also -able. [f. DISMISS *v.*, on analogy of *permissible*: see -BLE.] Liable to be dismissed or discharged.

1824 *Examiner* 423/2 A motion . . for the dismissal of the Recorder—if he be dismissible. 1863 *Sat. Rev.* 370 A King dismissible on proof of legal crime. 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scotl.* ii. xii. 322 The teachers . . are appointed and dismissible by the rector.

**Dismiss'ing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That dismisses. Hence Dismiss'ingly *adv.*, with a tendency to dismiss.

1802 *Spirit Pub. Frail.* (1803) VI. 133 He received his dismissing fee of five guineas. 1880 G. MEREDITH *Trag. Com.* xvii. (1892) 236 She . . very bluntly and dismissingly felt now that his madness was at its climax.

**Dismission** (dismi'jon). [n. of action from DISMISS *v.*, corresponding to L. *dimission-em* and OF. *desmission* 'dismissing, forgoing, resignation', etc. (Cotgr.), mod.F. *démision* renunciation. See the doublets DISMISSION and DEMISSION 2.] The action of dismissing; the fact of being dismissed. Now largely replaced in all senses by the equivalent DISMISSAL, q.v.

1. The formal dispersion, or sending away in various directions, of an assemblage of persons; disbanding of troops.

a. 1646 J. GREGORY *De Aëris et Epochis* in *Posthuma* (1650) 139 The Inditions began at the verie dismissal of the Nicene Council. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 252 To content themselves with that dismissal of the new Troops, which was already made. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4840/2 The Diet . . had this Day a final Dismission. 1798 WELLESLEY in Owen *Desp.* 56 The dismissal of the French corps raised at Mauritius would discourage other adventurers of that nation. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 406 Watching their twelve o'clock dismissal from school.

2. The sending away of a person; permission to go, leave to depart; often in earlier use, formal leave-taking.

1608 BR. HALL *Char. Virtues & V.*, *Busie-Bodie* 81 Hee runnes to them . . and after many thanks and dismissions is hardly intreated silence. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 250 After this dismissal of Hobab, Israel began to march towards the Desarts. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 190 The King . . in presence of all the Court, gives him a dismissal. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 31 To give a civil dismissal to the visitants. 1792 COWPER *Odys.* xv. 19 From brave Menelaus ask Dismission hence.

*b.* A sending away from, or ushering out of, life. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* xxviii. 282 There falls . . a Dismission, a dismissing out of this world. 1685 N. MATHER in C. Mather *Magn. Chr.* (1853) II. 168 Dissolution . . is but a Dismission of the spirit into its happiness. 1734 WATTS *Relig. Jew.* (1789) 126 Give me a glorious dismission into that intellectual and blissful world. 1795 GIBSON *Autobiog.* 92 The final dismission of the hero through the ivory gate.

3. Deprivation of office, dignity, or position; discharge from service.

1547 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron.* (1875) I. 187 Synce the dismissal of my Lord Wriothesley, late Chaunceler. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks. (1851) 76 He was fain at length to seek a dismissal from his charge. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) VII. vi. 27 The power, madam, of change or dismissal thro' the house, is entirely yours. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* ii. Pains, penalties, and threats of dismissal were denounced in vain. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 431 To be punished by dismissal from the public service.

*b.* The written or spoken form of words in which such discharge is couched.

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* i. i. 26 Your dismission Is come from Cæsar, therefore heare it Anthony. 1679 CROWNE *Ambit. Statesm.* I. 1 A soft dismission stufft with downy words. 1786 MAD. D'ARLEY *Diary* 8 Aug., The general form of the dismission . . is in these words.

4. Release from confinement; setting free, liberation, discharge.

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Lev.* xvi. 10 That, whose lotte was to be the goat of dismission. 1624 ROGERS *Naaman* 319 The Jew . . slave . . at his dismission was to have a gratuity paid him. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* i. i. 38 marg., Order for dismission of prisoners in the Queen's bench.

attrib. 1777 HOWARD *Prisons Eng.* (1780) 244 The dismission fee of each prisoner discharged out of custody.

5. Rejection, discarding; *esp.* repudiation or putting away of a wife.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* ii. iii. 57 You in all obey her, Saue when command to your dismission tends. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* iv. Wks. (1851) 30 Thence this wise and pious Law of dismission took beginning. 1645 — *Colast.* ibid. 353 If hee dismiss her with a beneficent and peacefull dismission.

6. Putting aside from consideration; expulsion from the mind.

1742 YOUNG *M. Th.* v. 295 Friends counsel quick dismission of our grief. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Pope* Wks. IV. 207 The rectitude of Dryden's mind was sufficiently shewn by the dismission of his poetical prejudices. 1830 HERSCHEL



*Stud. Nat. Phil.* § 70 To demand of him an instant and peremptory dismissal of all his former opinions.

**Dismissive** (dis'mis'iv), *a.* [f. DISMISS *v.* + -IVE.] Of the nature of, or characterized by, dismissive; tending to dismiss; valedictory.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* Wks. (1851) 221 The law of Moses . . . only requires the dismissive writing without other caution. 1683 (O. U. *Parish Ch. no Conventicles* 32) The *Ittemissa*, or dismissive Blessing. 1888 A. S. WILSON *Lyric Hopeless Love* 131 The loves peruse the leaf To find no revelancy there Dismissive of unsolved despair.

† **Dismissment.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -MENT.] = DISMISSION, DISMISSAL.

1591 HORREY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 304 Glad of so peaceable a dismissal. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parietis* 20 Maximus asked . . . what she meant by that strange picture . . . adding, moreover, the dismissal of the artist.

**Dismissory** (dis'mis'ōri), *a.* (*sb.*) [f. DISMISS *v.* + see DISMISSORY.] Of or pertaining to dismissal or leave-taking; parting, valedictory; = DISMISSORY 1, 2.

1647 THRAP *Comm. Matt.* xxvi. 30 This [Psalm] they began to sing after that dismissory cup. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 104 Ordained without Letters dismissory.

† **B. sb. pl.** = DISMISSORY *sb.*  
1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit. m. Crit. Hist.* 87 Dismissories or Certificates of the Orthodox Ethicks of the Bearer.

† **Dismiss**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4 *dismet*, 4-5 *dis-*, *dymette*. [app. a latinized adaptation, through *dismet*, of OF. *desmettre*, repr. a late pop. L. type *dismittēre* instead of cl. L. *dimittere* (cf. DIMITT.)] 1. *trans.* To send away, dismiss; to let go, release; = DIMITT *v.* 1.

1382 WYCLIF *Acts* iii. 13 Whom 30 . . . denyeden before the face of Pilate, him demyng to be to be dismyttid [Vulg. *dimitte*] or left. *Ibid.* xvii. 10 Brethren dismyttiden Poul and Silas in to Beroan.

2. *refl.* To divest or deprive oneself of; to surrender, relinquish. Cf. DISMISS *v.* 10 a.

13. *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* 536 As longe as pou mayr; holde in honde, Dismet be nous of bi longe [Fr. *Taunt cum poyes alyne trere, Ne vus demettez de vostre tere*]. 1394 *Recognizance in Collect. Top. & Gen.* (1836) III. 257 We hadde oue fulliche dismyttyd of the same londis. c. 1440 *Parlour* 7372 Gaudyn and Aupatryse have dysmyttyde him clene of the pryse. 1466 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) iv. iv. 164/1, I wolde not counseyll theym fully to dysmytten them of her good.

† **Dismortgage**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To free from mortgage, disencumber.

1640 HOWELL *Dodona's G.* (1645) 52 He dismortgag'd the Crown demans.

**Dismount** (dis'maunt), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + MOUNT *v.*; perh. after OF. *desmonter* (12-13th c. in Hatz. Darm.), mod.F. *démonter* = It. *dismontare*, Sp. *desmontar*, med.L. *dismontāre* (Du Cange). Cf. also obs. doublet DEMOUNT, from 15th c. French.] 1. *intransitive*.

1. To come down from a height; to descend.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 315 The bright Sunne gynneth to dismount. 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 60 Cupide [had] dismounted from his mothers laire, left his bow, and quier at random. 1577 CROWE *Destr. Jerusalem* i. Song, Dram. Wks. 1873 II. 242 Day is dismounted on the watery plain. 1735 POPE *Odys.* ix. 76 If dismounted from the rapid cloud, Me with his whelming wave let Ocean shroud!

2. To get down, alight (from a horse or other animal; also, formerly, from a vehicle).

[1333] BELLENDEN *Liroy* III. (1822) 295 Incontinent the horsmen of twa legionis . . . demountit haistilie fra thare hors. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A. v.* ii. 54, I will dismount, and by the Waggon wheele, Trot like a Seruile footeman. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. i. 102 Neither yet in the day of battell ought he to dismount. 1605 *Play Stucley* in Simpson *Shaks.* (1878) I. 251 Dismount thee Muly from thy chariot wheels. 1607 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg. Ded.* (1721) I. 189 He . . . dismounted from the Saddle. 1705 *London Gaz.* No. 4151/3 Their Dragons dismounted. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* (1846) V. 16 He instantly dismounted to present the pilgrim with his camel. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 174 Every horseman was obliged to dismount at the gate.

*fig.* 1817 KEATS *Lett. Wks.* 1889 III. 95, I am in a fair way now to come to a conclusion . . . I shall be glad to dismount for a month or two.

b. *spec.* of a stallion.

1674 N. COX *Genl. Recreat.* v. (1686) 17 Cold water to throw on the Mare's Shape, immediately on the dismounting of the Horse.

II. *transitive*.

3. To come down from (a height or elevated place); to descend. *Obs.* (exc. as associated with next.)

1599 GOLD. *Mirr.* (1851) 10 Dismounting thus the hill, I did retyre. 1620 QUARELES *Zonah* in Fart S. P. *Gas. I.* (1848) 131 He straight dismounts his throne. 1628 R. FRANK *North. Mem.* (1821) 33 It's only dismounting our apartments to mount our horses. 1844 [see DISMOUNTING below].

4. To get off, alight from (a horse, etc.).

c. 1620 L. BOVO *Zinn's Flowers* (1855) 30 Dismount your . . . steeds. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 96 Hee is made to dismount his Elephant. 1859 REEVE *Britany* 236 A peasant has just dismounted his white horse.

5. (*causal*) To throw down from a horse, etc.; to unseat, unhorse.

1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. vii. 84 Your Horse . . . would trot as well, were some of your braggies dismounted. 1633 P. FLITCHER *Purple Isl.* xl. xx, The Martial Virgins spear . . . dismounts her foe on dustie plain. 1667 MILTON *P. L.*

vii. 19 Least from this flying Steed unrein'd . . . Dismounted, on th' Alean Field I fall. 1838 LYTTON *Leila* ii. ii, Several of his knights were dismounted.

b. To deprive of horses; the opposite of mount = to supply with horses.

1866 W. WATSON *Yonah's Horse* vi. (1872) 122 Diseases that used to dismount whole troops.

6. To remove (a thing) from that on which it has been mounted; esp. to take or throw down (a gun or cannon) from its carriage or other support, either deliberately for tactical purposes, or by hostile missiles.

1544 *Exped. Scotl.* Blij/1 One of our peices, with shotte out of the sayde castel, was stroken and dismounted. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xix. 29 They burst one of their best peeces, and dismounted foure other. 1625 MARKHAM *Soldier's Accid.* 26 Dismount your Musquet, and carrie it with the Rest. 1629 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 542 Trees are rent up by the roots, and out-housing dismounted. 1707 *London Gaz.* No. 4359/2 One of our Ships . . . had dismounted Two of their Batteries. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 345 Part of their cannon . . . they dismounted and placed on mules. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 46/1 A whole drawer-full of mounted shells may, by bad handling, be dismounted from their tablet at one shock.

7. To take (a thing) out of that in which it is set or enclosed; to remove (a gem, etc.) from its setting or 'mount'; to take (mechanism) from its framework, take to pieces. † *Dismount thy tuck* (Shaks.): draw thy rapier from its sheath.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iii. iv. 244. 1683 BURNET tr. *More's Utopia* (1685) 98 Nor will Men buy it [a precious stone] unless it be dismounted and taken out of the Gold. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 13 When the lock is dismounted.

8. To set up, or bring down from an elevated position; to lower. ? *Obs.* (In 1597 *fig.* from 6.)

1597 SHAKS. *Love's Compl.* 281 His watrerie eyes he did dismount, Whose sightes till then were leaued on my face. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Man* iv, His eyes dismount the highest starre. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 66 The Dooloes were no sooner dismounted, but that thereout issued the Amazones. 1742 YOUNG *Ni. Th.* vii. 1192 Sorceries of Sense . . . Dismount her [the soul] from her native Wing.

† 9. *fig.* (largely from 5): a. To bring down from lofty position or high estimation; to cast down, lower, debase. *Obs.*

1608 DAY *Law Tricke* v. (1881) 81 Now Daughter make thee fit To combat and dismount her active wit. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 447 The positive Detractor . . . dismounts the most merited Reputation with some But. a 1718 PENN *Maxims* Wks. 1726 I. 844 Drunkenness . . . spoils Health, dismounts the Mind, and unmans Men.

b. To reduce to an inferior position, degrade, depose (a person). *Obs.*

1607-12 BACON *Ess.*, *Superstition* (Arb.) 342 But Superstition dismounts all this [Sense, Philosophy, Piety, etc.] and erecteth an absolute Tyranny, in the minde of Men. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* ii. xiii. (1739) 69 Dukes were dismounted without conviction. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. xxv. 344, Did not Samuel exercise such a charity, when . . . injuriously dismounted from his authority?

† 10. To reduce to a plain; to level. *Obs. rare* -1. 1563 SACKVILLE *Induct. to Mirr. Mag.*, Xerxes . . . Dismounted hills, and made the vales uprear.

Hence **Dismounting** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord. Souldiours* (1588) 36 To saue the saide artillerie from dismounting. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 446 Cold Praise . . . or Interruption of it, with a Dismounting But. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1867) 272 Intended for the dismounting of the confidence of the wicked. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* i. i. (L.), The number of stairs . . . the time their mountings and dismountings must have absorbed. 1870 *Daily News* 11 Nov., The dismounting of the heavy battery on the bank of the Rhine . . . commenced yesterday.

**Dismount**, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.] An act or method of dismounting.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. 123 A Tournament, [led] to an Over-turne; that, to a Dismount. 1886 *Cyclist* 6 Oct. 1325/1 The pedal dismount is the best for this form of bicycle. 1888 *Chicago Advance* 5 July, Frequent dismounts [from bicycle] in connection with a hot pace, are fatiguing.

**Dismounted**, *ppl. a.* [f. DISMOUNT *v.* + -ED 1.] a. Off one's horse; not on horseback. b. Of a cannon: Dislodged from its carriage.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* iv. xiv. (1611) 295 He beareth argent, a culvering dismounted. 1724 DE FOE *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 232 Our dismounted men . . . lined the edge of the wood. 1765 *Univ. Mag.* XXXVII. 85/1 The barrel of a dismounted gun. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 19 Jan. 5/6 A dismounted gun of the same regiment.

† **Dismove**, *v.* *Obs.* In 5 *dys*, *dys-move*, -*moue*. [ad. OF. *desmouvoir*, *desmouvoier* (14th c. in Godef.), mod.F. *démouvoir*, ad. L. *dismovere*, variant (and Romantic form) of *dismovere*, f. *dis*, DIS- 1 + *movere* to move. For the vowel change (-*move*) see MOVE.] *trans.* To move away, remove.

1420 CAXTON *Ovid's Metam.* xv. ix, To dismove away her sorowe. 1491 . . . *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 11. 234 a/2 The montaigne of Syon . . . whiche shall be neuer dismoued. 1611 FLORIO, *Scomouere*, to dismouue, to disorder.

**Dismurdered**, -**murderized**, *ppl. adjs. nonce-wds.* [Dis- 7 b.] Divested of the character of murder; pronounced to be not murder.

1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform. Inford.* 140 note, The commission of legally dismurdered murders. *Ibid.*, The perpetration of the dismurderized murders.

**Dismissaries**, var. DIMISSARIES, *Obs.*

† **Dismystery**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 a or b.] *trans.* To divest of mystery.

1649 BLAUN *Eng. Improv.* Impr. 45 No man . . . hath published any thing . . . to dismystery the same [draining].

**Disna**, *Sc.* = does not; see DO 2.

† **Disnatural**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. OF. *desnatural* (in Godef.), f. *des*, DIS- 4 + *natural* NATURAL a.] Contrary to nature, unnatural.

1292 BRITTON L. xxxii. § 22 Si tiels clers . . . soient a eus desnaturalis. c. 1430 LYDGE *Bochas* i. i. (1544) 2 b, To beholde a thing disnatural. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* to Ryght myserable and right disnatural enuie. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 223 Atheisme is a proposition so disnatural, monstrous and difficult to be establish.

Hence † **Disnaturalness**, unnatural behaviour.

1430 LYDGE *Chron. Troy* i. vii, Jason . . . Receyued hath penam fallidons Of the goddes for his disnaturalnesse.

† **Disnatural**, *v.* *Obs.* [in a. f. prec. adj.; in b. f. DIS- 8 + NATURAL a.; cf. next.] a. *trans.* or *intr.* To make or become unnatural; to brutalize. b. *trans.* = DENATURALIZE 2, DISNATURALIZE.

1549 *Compl. Sealt.* viii. 73 Al pepil ar disnaturalit fra there gude nature . . . 30 ar mair disnaturalit nor is brutal beystis. 1588 R. PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 70 Vpon paine to bee disnaturalled of the countrie.

**Disnaturalize**, *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + NATURALIZE; cf. Sp. *desnaturalizar* 'to banish, to outlaw' (Minsheu 1599).] = DENATURALIZE *v.* 1, 2. Hence **Disnaturalisation** = DENATURALIZATION.

a 1704 LOCKE *Hist. Navigation* 490 (Seager) Magellan . . . renounced his country, disnaturalizing himself as the custom then was. 1837 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxv. IV. 127 [If] this well-known name [Job] . . . were disnaturalized and put out of use. 1874 LD. STANLEY *Magellan's 1st Voy.* p. xi, The custom . . . of disnaturalization, in accordance with which, any noble who felt aggrieved, formally renounced his fealty to the sovereign.

**Disnature** (dis'natur), *v.* [ad. OF. *desnaturer* to change in nature, or change the nature of (Godef.), 'to make unnatural' (Cotgr.), It. *disnaturare*. See DIS- 4 and NATURE.]

† 1. *intr.* To get into, or be in, an unnatural or disordered condition; to be unhealthy. *Obs.*

1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. xii. 37 So . . . trauayleth phisyque to bryngre Nature to poynt that disnatureth in mannes bodye whan any maladye or sekeneis encombreth hit.

2. *trans.* To render unnatural; to deprive of natural quality, character, appearance, etc. Hence **Disnatured** *ppl. a.*

c. 1450 *Merlin* 425 Ymage repaired and disnatured fro kynde, holde thy peece. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1632) 493 There are many . . . who think to honour their nature, by disnaturing themselves. 1753 CHURCHILL *Gotham* iii. 15 Can the stern mother . . . From her disnatur'd breast tear her young child? 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 307 A sister disnatured of all kin, hastening to be the voluntary accuser of her father. 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 161 The disnatured skin Showed livid, flecked with crimson.

† **Disneglect**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 5 + NEGLECT *v.*] *trans.* To neglect.

1800 *True Briton* in *Spirit Pub. Trals.* (1801) IV. 50 Disneglecting his duty, out of nothing but a piece of pride!

† **Disnerve**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 a + NERVE *sb.*; cf. obs. F. *desnerver* (Cotgr.).] *trans.*

To deprive of nerve or vigour; to weaken, relax.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Mem. Mortality* lxxxvi, All Idleness disnatures Wit, disnerves it. *Ibid.* [see DISAPT.]

**Disnest** (dis'nest), *v.* *rare.* [DIS- 7 c.]

*trans.* To dislodge from, or as from, a nest; also, to void (as a nest) of its occupants.

1596 *Life Scanderbeg* 41 To chastise the garrison of the Turkes, and to chase and disnest them out of their holde.

a 1700 DRYDEN *Life of Lucian* (1711) 43 To disnest Heaven of so many immoral and debauch'd Deities.

† **Disnestle**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + NESTLE. Cf. *unnestle*.] *trans.* To turn out of a nest.

1626 T. H. CAUSIN's *Holy Cr.* 221 Birds are disnestled from the kingdom which nature hath allowed them.

**Disner**, *disnier*, var. DECENER, *Obs.*

**Disniche** (dis'nitch), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 c + NICHE.] *trans.* To remove from its niche.

1889 *Tral. Educ.* 1 June 1880/1, He could dis-niche, so to speak, whom he pleased.

† **Disnoble**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [DIS- 10.] Ignoble, mean, petty.

1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* xxxvii. l. 326 A disnoble [ignobilem] advocat and defender of causes.

† **Disnoble**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. DIS- 8 + NOBLE a.; cf. obs. F. *desnoblir* to disgrace, vilify (Godef.).] *trans.* To deprive of nobility or grandeur; to DIS-ENNOBLE.

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* ii. (1637) 30 The chiefest complement of greatness is the retinue, take away her equipage you disnoble it. 1638 O. SENGWICKE *Serm.* (1639) 36 O Watch, that it doth not dis-noble and staine its excellency by a sordid league . . . with sinfull lusts.

† **Disnominate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To take away the name from.

1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastick* 223 Reducing it unto the rank of a Village, disnominating it, and not suffering it to bear the name of Caesar.

**Disnosed**, *disnumber*: see DIS- 7 a.

† **Disnull**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* In 6 *dys*-. [f. DIS- 5 + L. *nullus* none, null: cf. ANNUL. A variant of DENULL, DISANNUL.] *trans.* To bring to nothing, do away with, destroy.



1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* viii. (1845) 31 To dysnull vyce and the vicious to blame. *Ibid.* xlv. 216 Dysnullunge the sectes of false idolatry.

† **Disnun.** *v.* *Obs. rare* - *o.* [f. *Dis-* 7 b + *Nun*; cf. *disfrat.*] *trans.* To deprive of nun's orders; to unnu.

1611 FLORIO, *Dismonacare*, to vnfrir. Also to disnunne. **Disobedience** (disobēdiēns). Also 5 dys-, -*ance*. [a. OF. *desobediencia* (in Godef.); cf. It. *disubbidienza*, Sp. *desobediencia*; a Romanic formation for L. *inobedientia*, f. *DIS-* 4 + L. *obēdientia* OBEDIENCE.]

The fact or condition of being disobedient; the withholding of obedience; neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command by omitting to conform to it, or of a prohibition by acting in defiance of it; an instance of this.

14200 Arthur 230 To vnderfang oure ordynance; For by dysobediencia. c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 143 (Mätz.) For disobedience Disclaudrid is perpetually my name.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xlv. xiv, Adam. And Eve. the worlde dampned. By disobedience. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* iii. i. 117, I say they norist disobedience. 1644 BP. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 107 Our wilfull disobediences. 1776 GIBBON *Decl. & F.* i. (1846) i. 11 It was impossible for cowardice or disobedience to escape the severest punishment. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* v. 412 He who obeys the law will never know the fatal consequences of disobedience.

b. *transf.* Non-compliance with a law of nature, an influence, or the like.

a. 1729 BLACKMORE (J.). If planetary orbs the sun obey, Why should the moon disown his sovereign sway?.. This disobedience of the moon, etc.

† **Disobediency.** *Obs.* [f. L. *disobediencia*: see *prec.* and -*ENCY*.] The quality of being disobedient.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vii. Ivi. The out-let Will of disobedience. 1614 R. TAILOR *Hog hath lost his Pearl* iii. in *Hazl. Dodley XI.* 464 In punishing my disobedience. 1710 STRYPE *Life Grindall*, anno 1580 (R.). You might have corrected the disobedience of such.

**Disobedient** (disobēdiēt), a. and sb. Also 5 dys-, 6 dishob-. [a. OF. *desobediēt* (in Godef.); cf. It. *disubbidiente* (Florio), Sp. *desobediēte*; a Romanic formation, for L. *inobediēt-em*, f. *DIS-* 4 + L. *obēdiēt-em* OBEDIENT.]

A. *adj.* Withholding obedience; refusing or failing to obey; neglectful or not observant of authoritative command; guilty of breach of prescribed duty; refractory, rebellious.

14. Why I can't be a Nun 272 in *F. E. P.* (1862) 145 A-nother lady. That hyt dame dysobedyent. set now by her priores. 1535 COVERDALE *P.* cv. 7 Oure fathers were disobedient at the see. 1549 CHEKE *Hurt Sedit.* (1641) 25 How is the king obeyed, whose wisest be withstanded, the disobedientest obeyed. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 687 Michael and his Powers went forth to tame These disobedient. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iii. i. 216 Such was God's scourge for disobedient sons. 1868 SCOTT *F. M.* Perth xxiv. These are not loving subjects, but disobedient rebels.

b. *transf.* Unyielding, intractable, stubborn.

1588 J. READ *Compend. Method* 101 Growing nigh to the manner of a cancer, and disobedient to any medicine. a. 1802 E. DARWIN (Webster, 1828). Medicines rendering peculiar parts of the system disobedient to stimuli. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* iii. x. (1872) 165 Disobedient Cotton fibre, which will not consent to cover bare backs.

† B. sb. A disobedient or refractory person.

1548 Act 2-3 *Edw. VI.* c. 23. § 2 Inflicting all such Pains upon the Disobedients. a. 1670 SPALDING *Troub. Chas. I.* (1829) 70 Refusers to subscribe the covenant. and other disobedients.

† **Disobedientary**, (a.) and sb. *nonce-wd.* [f. *prec.* *adj.* + -*ARY*.] = *prec.* sb.

1537 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (1845) 389 Pseudo-prophets sly, wily, disobedientaries to all good orders.

**Disobediently**, *adv.* [f. *DISOBEDIENT* + -*LY* 2.] In a disobedient manner; with disregard of commands.

1548 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 209 Arrogantly and disobediently. contrary to an expresse commandement. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* ii. ii. (1611) 57 The least thing done disobediently towards God. *Mod.* These boys have behaved most disobediently.

† **Disobeisance.** *Obs.* Also 4 des-, 5-6 -*ance*. [a. OF. *desobeissance* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*), mod.F. *désobé*, *désobéissant*: see next and -*ANCE*.] = *DISOBEDIENCE*.

1393 GOWER *Conf. I.* 86 Now. To telle my desobeissance. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii. x. 57 Adam was dampned. for desobeissance to the heest of god. 1548 GIST *Pr. Masse* 93 Canceled owe the masse boke, as heresy to God and disobeysance to the King.

† **Disobeisant**, a. and sb. *Obs.* [a. OF. *desobeissant* (13th c. in *Littre*; mod. *désobéissant*), pr. pple. of *désobéir* to *DISOBEY*.]

A. *adj.* Not submissive, *DISOBEDIENT*. B. sb. A rebel.

c. 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 429 If that I to hyre be founde vntwre, Dishobeysant or wilful negligent. c. 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 143 Dishobeisant my tithes for to paye. 1545 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xlv. 148 To punyssheth them that be dysobeysant to the kynge of Castell. 1542-3 Act 34 *Hen. VIII* (in *Bolton Stat. Irel.* (1621) 241) In such. perill of invasion by the disobeysants, Irishie.

**Disobey** (disobēi), *v.* Also 4 des-, 4-6 dys-; 5 dysobeye. [a. F. *désobéir* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) = Pr. *desobedir*, It. *disubbidire*: a Romanic *dis-*, *desobēdire*, for late L. *inobēdire*, f. *DIS-* 4 + L. *obēdire* to OBEY.]

1. *intr.* To be disobedient; not to obey.

This is the original use as in Fr., but most late instances are perhaps absolute uses of the transitive sense 2.

1393 GOWER *Conf. I.* 86 Perof woll I desobeie. 1530 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 26 Pride. makethe hym that disobeyeth to contemne to obey. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 203 Man disobeying, Disloyal breaks his fealtie. 1727-38 GAY *Fables* i. xx. 24 His bosom burn'd to disobey. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 315 If. some headstrong hardy lout Would disobey. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. 424 The wish to disobey is already disobedience.

† b. *Const. to, unto* [= F. *désobéir à* or *dative*].

14. Circumcision in Tundale's Vis. 88 Eyretykes that falsly dysobey To holy chyrche. a. 1450 Wkt. *de la Tour* (1868) 59 She. disobeyed to God and felle in his yre. 1502 OED. *Cristen Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. ii. 12 When Adam & eve. dysobeyed unto god. 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xxxiii. 97 Moche of his people disobeyed to serue hym. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 35 We. disobey to theyr commandementes.

2. *trans.* [The object represents an earlier dative: cf. F. *il me désobéit*, he disobeys (to) me.] To refuse or neglect to obey (any one); to neglect wilfully, transgress, or violate, the commands or orders of (a person in authority, a law, etc.); to refuse submission to.

1393 GOWER *Conf. I.* 338 Her owne liege. That hem forsoke and disobeide. *Ibid.* III. 50 That might nothing hem disobey. a. 1450 Wkt. *de la Tour* (1868) 60 He toke and ete thereof, for he wolde not disobeie her. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. xi, It were wel done. that ye disobeye not the aussyon. 1512 Act 4 *Hen. VIII.* c. 20. § 2 Mysgoverned persons disobeying your lawes. c. 1532 DEWES *Inq. Fr. in Palgr.* 1048 Nat. be wyllyng to disobey you. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Evromena* 59 Seeing no meanes of disobeying the winds, they gave their violence way. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 611 Him who disobeyes Me disobeyes. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* ii. Where is the principle which shall teach you to disobey a father? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 79 The chief magistrate will punish those who disobey God and the law.

Hence *Disobeying* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1649 JER. TAYLOR *G. Exemp.* i. ii. 73 Every disobeying person that payes the penalty.

**Disobeyal** (disobēi'āl), *rare.* [f. *prec.* + -*AL*.]

An act of disobeying.

1889 *Daily News* 31 July 3/4 Certain financial arrangements followed a disobeyal of the order of the Court.

† **Disobeyant**, a. *Obs.* [irreg. f. *DISOBEY* v. + -*ANT*, in place of the normal *DISOBEISANT*.] = *DISOBEDIENT*.

1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* (E. E. T. S.) 122 Some of the Pepyl ther weryn agaynys hym and disobeiant.

**Disobeyer** (disobēi'ar), [f. *DISOBEY* v. + -*ER* 1.] One who disobeys; a recusant, a rebel.

1513-75 *Diurn. Occurrents* (Bannatyne Club) 69 Vnder the payne of burning of disobeyaris vpon the cheik. 1653 A. WILSON *Gas. I.* xi A strickt Proclamation threatens the disobeyers. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) v. i. 365 A wilful disobeyer of orders.

**Disobligant**, *obs. var.* *DESOLIGANT*.

1811 *Shorting Mag.* XXXVII. 12 Sociables, disoblighants.

† **Disoblighation.** *Obs.* [f. *DIS-* 9 + *OBLIGATION*; after *disoblige*.]

1. Freedom or release from obligation.

1616 BRENT tr. *Savvi's Hist. Council Trent* (1676) 631 The place doth not prove a dispensation, that is, a disoblighation from the Law. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* ii. 411 (L.) The conscience is restored to liberty and disoblighation. 1770 *Monthly Rev.* 363 The disoblighation. being cancelled. leaves the obligation without abatement.

2. A disoblighing action; an act that either negligently or purposely thwarts a person's convenience or wishes; a piece of inconsiderate treatment; a slight, affront, insult.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iv. § 127 By the disoblighations his family had undergone from the duke of Buckingham. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 132 Noy. wheel'd about. and made amends with his future service, for his former disoblighations. 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 295 Mrs. Oldfield receiv'd it rather as a favour than a disoblighation. 1788 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 61 Russia had. heaped disoblighation upon disoblighation, in her transactions with Great Britain.

3. The fact or feeling of being disoblighd.

1645 F. THORPE in *Hull Lett.* (1886) 120 To some seedes of disention and disoblighation between the two nations. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 1. 9. I. shall never give a Vote out of Peevishness or personal Disoblighation. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) III. ix. 66 Your Lordship's good resolutions. must be built on a better foundation than occasional disgust or disoblighation.

b. An instance of this feeling; a grudge.

a. 1754 FIELDRING *Journ. Lisbon* i. x. Besides his disloyalty. I have private disoblighations to him.

† **Disoblighatory**, a. [*DIS-* 10.] a. Not obligatory or binding. b. Releasing from obligation. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Queries of State Wks.* (1711) 177 All oaths unlawf. being. null and disoblighatory. a. 1649 CHAS. I. *Let. to Henderson Wks.* 165 You much mistake in alleging that the two Houses of Parliament can have this disoblighatory power.

**Disoblige** (disobligh'ig), *v.* [ad. F. *désobliger* (1307 in *Godef. Suppl.*) = Sp. *desobligar*, It. *disoblighare*: a Romanic \**disoblighare*, f. *DIS-* 4 + L. *oblighare* to OBLIGE.]

† 1. *trans.* To set free from obligation; to release from duty or engagement. *Const. of, from. Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 545, I love so much to disoblige and discharge myselfe. a. 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V. Wks.* (1711) 79 To disoblige themselves of their greatest duty. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 895 They. would be altogether Disoblighd, and Consequently, might Justly break any Laws.

*absol.* 1643 MILTON *Divorce* v. (1851) 74 A particular law absolving and disoblighing from a more general command.

† b. To disengage, detach. *Obs.*

1647 W. STRONG *Trust & Acc. Steward* 14 Prodigality of the publique purse will ever disoblige the people to their Rulers. 1689 TEMPLE *Misc.* i. 85 (Seager) The failing of his design was thought to have something disoblighd him from France; upon whose assistance he reckoned.

2. To refuse or neglect to oblige; not to consult or comply with the convenience or wishes of (a person); hence, to put a slight upon, affront, offend.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Evromena* To Rdr. Aiv. Loth to disoblige so many deserving and noble personages. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. (1843) 46/1 Colonel Lesley. being lately disoblighd (as they called it) by the King, that is, denied somewhat he had a mind to have. 1729 FRANKLIN *Ess.* Wks. 1840 II. 25, I know not how to disoblige her so much as to tell her I should be glad to have less of her company. 1789 S. C. COX P. *Williams' Rep.* I. Notes 681 His daughter Mabel had disoblighd him by turning Roman Catholic. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 338 Impossible to pay marked court to one without disoblighing the rest.

*transf.* 1668 COLLIER *Answ. Congreve* (1730) 105 As to the Smut [=indecent], I have endeavourd not to disoblige the Paper with any of it.

*absol.* 1667 DAMPIER *Voy. I.* 500 For fear of disoblighing by our refusal. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 25, I would not disoblige on purpose.

† b. To render disoblighing. *Obs. rare.*

1716 COLLIER tr. *A Panegyric* 78 Anxiety and Discontent is apt to spoil Peoples Tempers, and disobligh their Behaviour.

3. In more concrete sense: To inconvenience, incommode, annoy. *Obs. or dial.*

1668 [see *DISOBLIGING* *ppl. a.*]. 1685 TRAVESTIN *Siege Newhousel* 13 The besieged. began to fire upon us. by which they somewhat disoblighd our Battery. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1709) 1 I'm afraid I may disoblige your Business. 1726 SHELVECKE *Voy. round World* 387 They disoblighd us very much by the stench of their dung. 1851 S. JUDD *Margaret* II. i. (1881) 198, I. hope my presence, Madam, will not disoblige you.

Hence *Disoblighd* *ppl. a.*, slighted, affronted.

1673 Lady's *Call* i. iii. 7 22 Let therefore the disobligh'd not look back upon the injury. 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 186 Joiada. and other disobligh'd Refugee Jews. 1814 SCOTT *Wav.* xxiii, His father a disoblighd and discontented courtier.

**Disoblighant**, *obs. var.* *DESOLIGANT*.

1787 ANN HILDITCH *Rosa de Montmorien* I. 48 To travel. in the very disoblighant which Sterne celebrates in his Sentimental tour. *Ibid.* I. 49.

**Disoblighement.** [f. *DISOBLIGE* v. + -*MENT*.]

† 1. Release from obligation; = *DISOBLIGATION* 1. 1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 36 If I make a covenant with a man who prove afterward a monster to me, I should conceive a disoblighement. 1677 GILPIN *Demonol.* (1807) 107 God delayed to answer them, which they looked upon as a disoblighement from duty.

† 2. A slight; = *DISOBLIGATION* 2. *Obs.*

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virgin* 185 Disoblighments received and requited. 1672 Lond. *Gas. No.* 712/4 Some disoblighments that Ambassador had lately received there.

3. The action of disoblighing or fact of being disoblighd.

18. in H. Adams *Alb. Gallatin* 450 (Cent.) To the great disoblighment of some of his strong political friends.

**Disobligher.** *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -*ER* 1.] One who disoblighs.

1648 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. xv. § 4 (R.) Loving our enemies, and benefiting our disoblighers. 1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Carteret*, Disoblighers of England.

**Disoblighing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -*ING* 1.] The action of the verb *DISOBLIGE*.

1692 *Vindication* Pref. A i j b, The disoblighing of Wicked Men. 1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* xvii. II. 59 By this wise Conduct she avoided the disoblighing of Men.

**Disoblighing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -*ING* 2.] That disoblighs; disinclined to gratify the wishes or meet the convenience of another; unaccommodating; also, inconvenient, annoying (*obs.*).

1632 COKAINE tr. *Calprenède's Cassandra* III. 207 In the least disoblighing terms. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 238 A Prince of that tyrannical and disoblighing nature. 1668 DAVENANT *Rivals* 4 To preserve your knees from such a disoblighing posture. 1703 DE FOX *Power Body of People*, Misc. 164 Their Proceedings. have been Disoblighing to the Nation. 1833 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 239, I must get our disoblighing neighbours turned out.

Hence *Disoblighingly* *adv.*; *Disoblighingness*, unwillingness to oblige; want of readiness to accommodate another.

1654 LD. ORBERRY *Parthen.* (1676) 506 The disoblighingness. of this servency. 1667 G. DIGBY *Elvira* 7 Whose action. hath shown So disoblighingly, his rash judgement of me. 1833 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* II. 382 Women. whose disoblighingness had been the cause of my flurry. 1868 HELPS *Realmah* xvii, Disoblighingness. is but too common everywhere.

† **Disobsevant**, a. *Obs. rare.* [*DIS-* 10.] Not observant; disobedient.

1672 W. DE BRITAIN *Dutch Usurp.* 25 A great part of the people became disobsevant to the Laws.







disgraceful vice and meanness as the Confessions of Rousseau, but it is as much disordered by vanity as they are by susceptibility.

† 5. To deprive of, or degrade from, holy orders; = DISORDAIN 1. Obs.

1563-87 FOXE A. & M. (1596) 131/2 If this Pope Iohn did not erre in his disordering Formosus. 1581 DRYDEN *Sp. Friar* v. ii, *Alph.* I shall do it by proxy, friar; your bishop's my friend, and is too honest to let such as you infect a cloister. *Gom.* Ay, do, father-in-law, let him be stripped of his habit, and disordered.

6. [f. DIS- 6 + ORDER v.] To reverse an order for; to countermand.

1643 PHYNNE *Sov. Power Parl.* III. 122 The first word [ἀντιστάσεις] signifies properly disordered, counter-ordered, or ordered against. 1852 SMEDLEY L. *Arundel* xxvi, Charley Leicester, who disordered the post-horses and postponed his journey to Constantinople.

Hence **Disordering** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1593 LD. BERNERS *Froiss.* I. xviii. 19 The next day... all the oste... advanced, without disordering. 1559 *Primer in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 105 That we fall not into disordering of ourselves by anger. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 39 [The] arrows fell as thick... as if it had bin a perpetual... showre of haile, to the great disordering and dismay of the whole armie. 1744 *Ess. Acting* 17 Like one not quite awak't from some disordering Dream.

† **Disorderable**, *a. Obs. rare*—°. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being put in disorder.

1611 COTGR., *Desemparable*, disordered.

**Disordered**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.]

1. Put out of order, thrown into confusion; disarranged, confused, irregular.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom* III. xiv. Sijb, To measure exactly the solide content of any small body, how disordered or irregular so euer it be. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 39 Baldwin... seeking to restore his disordered companies, and to stay the furie of the enimie. 1635 EARL STRAFFORD *Let. & Disp.* (1739) I. 394 Pardon my disordered Writing. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc in Ast.* xix, They... with disorder'd speed... Ran to the city gates. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxix. 79 Thrasylbulus suddenly turned upon the enemy... and... attacked their victorious but disordered centre.

† b. Not according to order or rule, irregular.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 25b, After once that such disordered counterfeiting of God well liked them, they neuer ended, till... they imagined y<sup>e</sup> God did shew forth his power in images. 1593-3 *Act 35 Ellis* c. 1. § 5 Frequenting disordered and unlawful Conventicles and Assemblies. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* 171 There were fifty of those Popes irregular, disordered and Apostaticall.

† 2. Morally irregular, vitiated, corrupt; disorderly, unruly, riotous; = DISORDINATE 1. Obs.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Rich. III (an. 3) 44 b, The disordered affection whiche this kynde kyneman shewed to his blood. 1570 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 407 A number of disordered persons of the Universitie. 1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1847) 381 Our own rebellious and disordered desires. 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* I. iv. 263 Men so disorder'd, so debosh'd, and bold. 1630 CRT. & *Times Chas.* I (1848) II. 63 His wife hath... been committed to the same prison for her disordered tongue. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 696 Warr... hath... to disorder'd rage let loose the reines. 1743 BULKELEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 84 The People very much disorder'd in Liquor, and very quarrelsome.

† 3. Discomposed, agitated, Obs.

1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 42 ¶ 1 It is... a very odd Spectacle, to see a Queen venting her passion in a disordered Motion. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Montray Fam.* III. 18 She found him pacing the room, with a disordered air.

4. Affected with bodily or mental disorder; out of health; deranged; morbid.

a 1731 ATTERBURY *Job* xxii. 21 (Seager) Notwithstanding that we feel our souls deranged and restless... yet we are strangely backward to lay hold of this method of cure. 1777 PRIESTLEY *Matt. & Spir.* (1782) I. xviii. 212 A disordered mind [is] in many cases, the evident effect of a disordered body. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* § 82 In some cases of disordered nerves, we have sensations without objects. 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Ing.* I. iii. 92 Mental derangement is in numerous instances preceded by a disordered state of the general health.

Hence **Disorderedly** *adv.*; **Disorderedness**.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xi. 8 Lest the disorderednesse of all things may empair his faith. 1574 tr. *Marlorat's Apocalips* 35 The Nicolaites whiche lue disorderedly haue for their founder, Nicolas one of the seven... deacons. a 1610 KNOLLES (J.), By that disorderedness of the soldiers a great advantage was offered unto the enemy. 1611 COTGR., *Escorcher les anguilles par la queue*, to doe things disorderedly, awkwardly, the wrong way.

**Disorderer**, *rare*—°. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who disorders.

1508 FLORIO, *Scorretorre*, a spoiler, a marrer of anie thing, a disorderer.

**Disorderliness**, [f. next + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being disorderly.

1584 WHITGIFT *Let. to Burghley*, Not... out of respect of his disorderliness, in the manner of the communion... but also of his negligence in reading. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 873 God is not the President... of Irregular... Lust or Appetite, and of loose Erratick Disorderliness. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 331 Disorderling more her native disorderliness. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 9 June 4/3 The Speaker pointed out the disorderliness of the proceedings.

**Disorderly** (dis'ōrdəli), *a.* [f. DISORDER *sb.* + -LY 1; after *orderly*.]

1. Characterized by disorder, or absence of order or regular arrangement; in a state of disorder; not orderly; confused, irregular, untidy.

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biand's Eromena* 59 The winds so outrageously unstable... they were constrained to come up

and downe, with an order so disorderly, that [etc.]. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 112/2 Æschylus, saith he, is of all Poets... the harshest, most disorderly. 1712 BERKELEY *Passive Obed.* § 28 A disorderly and confused chaos. 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th. Physick* viii. 175 A disorderly, weak, low Pulse. 1850 PRESCOTT *Peru* I. 302 The disorderly state of Peru was such as to demand the immediate interposition of government. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 79 A mob of people as naked, as dirty, and as disorderly as the beggars... on the Continent.

2. Opposed to or violating moral order, constituted authority, or recognized rule or method; not submissive to rule, lawless; unruly; tumultuous, riotous. (Of persons, or their actions, etc.)

1585 ABP. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 383 To behold the disorderly dealings of the wicked. 1658 A. FOX *Wurt's Surg.* III. iii. 224 A patient causeth pains to himself with disorderly eating and drinking. c 1680 BEVERIDGE *Serm.* (1729) I. 24 Whatsoever disorderly or unworthy persons are admitted to holy orders. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 370 To confirm the Weak, and admonish the Disorderly. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 217 They [Seamen] ever grow more disorderly and ungovernable as they come nearer home. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 346 The Speaker submitted... that... if it was a personal charge against an individual member of the House, it was certainly disorderly. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Law* Eng. VI. vii. § 24 (1895) IV. 221 If the drunkenness be accompanied with riotous or disorderly behaviour... imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, with or without hard labour, may be imposed. 1879 *Castell's Techn. Educ.* III. 163 Disorderly conduct is always severely punished. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 412/1 [He] appeared to be under the influence of drink, and was behaving in a most disorderly manner. *Mod.* He was charged with being drunk and disorderly.

b. *spec. in Law.* Violating public order or morality; constituting a nuisance; *esp. in disorderly house* (see quot. 1877); *disorderly person*, one guilty of one of a number of offences against public order as defined by various Acts of Parliament, *esp.* 5 Geo. IV. c. 83. § 3.

1744 *Act 17 Geo. II.* c. 5. § 1 They who threaten to run away and leave their wives or children to the parish; or unlawfully return to a parish from whence they have been legally removed; or, not having wherewith to maintain themselves, live idle, and refuse to work for the usual wages; and all persons going from door to door, or placing themselves in streets, etc., to beg in the parishes where they dwell, shall be deemed Idle and Disorderly Persons. 1809 TOMLINS *Law Dict.*, *Disorderly houses*, see *Bawdy Houses*; *Riots*; *Theatres*. 1817 *Parl. Deb.* 435 Be it enacted, that every house, room or place, which shall be opened or used as a place of meeting for the purpose of reading books, pamphlets, newspapers, or other publications... shall be deemed a disorderly house or place, unless the same shall have been previously licensed. 1844 *Act 5 Geo. IV.* c. 83. § 3. .... every petty chapman or pedlar wandering abroad and trading, without being duly licensed or authorized by law... [etc. etc.] shall be deemed an idle and disorderly person within the true intent and meaning of this act. 1877 J. F. STEPHEN *Digest Crim. Law* (1883) 122 The following houses are disorderly houses, that is to say: common bawdy houses, common gaming houses, common betting houses, disorderly places of entertainment. 1887 *Times* 30 Sept. 8/3 The charge of keeping... a disorderly house.

† 3. Affected with disorder or disturbance of the bodily functions; diseased, morbid. *Obs.*

1655 CULPEPPER *Rivierus* IV. vii. 121 A thin watery Humor or Choller which abounds in the blood, and makes it more disorderly.

4. Attended with mental agitation or discomposure. *rare.*

1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lkv. 24 She in tell-tale cheeks glows a disorderly shame.

**Disorderly**, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a disorderly manner.

1. Without order or regular arrangement; confusedly, irregularly; in disorder or confusion.

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Devis* of a *Masque*, etc. (R.) On other side the Turkes... Disorderly did spread their force. 1586 *Exam. H. Barrow*, etc. in *Hart. Misc.* (Malh.) II. 17 Suggestions against me, disorderly framed according to the malicious humour of mine accuser. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biand's Eromena* 37 With their heire hanging disorderly about their eares. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 182 The Husbandman at first saw it [rice] disorderly, like other Corn. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* IV. 152 'To horse' Said Ida; 'home! to horse!' and fled... Disorderly the women.

2. Not according to order or rule; in a lawless or unruly way; tumultuously, riotously.

1564 *Brief Exam.* xiiij. Their amendment who have disorderly behaved them selves. 1581 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* II. v. (1588) 185 An unlawfull Assemblée, is the companie of three or mo persons, disorderly coming together... to commit an vnlawfull acte. 1611 BIBLE 2 *Thess.* iii. 6 That ye withdraw your selves from every brother that walketh disorderly. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1837) I. 528 The Polish letters bring, that the dyet... was lately broken up very disorderly. 1843 J. H. NEWMAN *Miracles* 58 They could use them disorderly.

3. With mental agitation or discomposure. *rare.* 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 211 Disorderly she ow'd her glorious passion.

† **Disorderous**, *a. Obs.* [f. DISORDER *sb.* + -OUS.] = DISORDERLY *a.* Hence † **Disorderously** *adv.*; † **Disorderousness**.

1590 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* Tim. 115/1 They whiche lue disorderously, and giue euill example to the rest. *Ibid.* 119/2 If there be any disorderous or disolute person. *Ibid.* 143/1 If they see any drunkardes, if they see any whore-dome, and such like disorderousnesse. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* Osor. 215 b, One onely disorderous order of people. *Ibid.* 323 The disorderous abuses of all your religion.

1652 J. WADSWORTH tr. *Sandoval's Civil Wars Sp.* 164 Risen in such Commoitous and Disorderous manner.

† **Disordinaunce**, *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 *dis-, dys-, orden-, ordin-, ordyn-aunce*, 5-6 *ordonaunce*. [a. OF. *desordenance*, later *ord(n)-ance*, f. *desorderer* (now *ordonner*) to DISORDAIN: see -ANCE.] Disorder, confusion, irregularity.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. i. 150 What place myst[er] ben left... to folie and to disordinaunce syn pat god lediþ... alle pinges by ordre? 1481 CAXTON *Tully's Friendship*, *Orat. G. Flaminius* Eiv, They have sette it in grete trouble and disordinaunce. 1489 — *Faytes of A.* i. xvi. 48 Noo thyng is mor preiudyciable in a bataille than dysordonaunce. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) IV. xiii. 205 Yf he haue not other disordonaunce.

† **Disordinate**, *a. Obs.* Forms: a. 4-7 *disordinat*, 5 *dys-, disordynat*, *disordenat*, 6 *disordinate*. β. 5-6 *des-, dys-, 6 disorden(n)ate*. [Latinized form of OF. *desordené* (=Sp. *desordenado*, It. *disordinato*), pa. ppl. of *desorderer* to DISORDAIN. Cf. the synonym DEORDINATE from med.L. *\*deordināre*, and see DE- I. 6.]

1. Not conformed to moral order, or to what is right, befitting, or reasonable; transgressing the bounds of moderation or propriety; unrestrained, immoderate, inordinate. (Cf. DISORDERLY *a.* 2.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 348 The horrible disordinat scantnesse of clothing. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 34/2 For this cause putteth gybert the neglygence of prelates emonge the thyngys dysordinate. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. vii. 75 [The soul] falleth by affection in loue dysordinate in to powder & ashes of thynges ethely. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1843) 171 They daunce with disordinate gestures... to dishonest verses. 1579 TWYNE *Phisicke agst. Fort.* II. xlviii. 223 b, Although the lyfe of man in many other thinges be disordinate and out of course. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 117 Winter begins in May, because of the disordinate raines which fall from that Moneth to the end of August. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxiii. 271 Disordinate Passions and Perturbations of the mind.

b. of persons.

1483 CAXTON *Cato Aij*, By whiche they be the more disordinate and obstynat in their Iniquite. 1574 HELOWES *Guevara's Fam. Ep.* 4 A Prince... disordinate in eating, and not sober in drinking, is termed but vicious. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* III. (1851) 99 They... unfitted... the People, now grown worse and more disordinat, to receive... any Liberty. 1671 — *Samson* 701 With sickness and disease thou bow'st them down... Though not disordinate, yet causeless suffering The punishment of dissolute days.

2. Devoid of order, confused, irregular; = DISORDERLY *a.* 1. (Only in De Quincy.)

1822-56 DE QUINCY *Confess.* Wks. V. 146 This private Oswestry library wore something of the same wild tumultuary aspect, fantastic and disordinate. 1840 — *Style* Wks. XI. 182 Artifices peculiarly adapted to the powers of the Latin language, and yet... careless and disordinate.

Hence † **Disordinateness**, *Obs.*

1657 *Divine Lover* 113 When shall disordinatenesse be blotted out of thee?

† **Disordinately**, *adv. Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. Not according to order, propriety, or moderation; irregularly; inordinately, excessively.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* I. i. Aiv, To displesse... god by synne & the peple by luyung disorderatly. *Ibid.* III. iii. Fijb, They deceyve the symple men & drawen them to the courtes disorderatly. 1491 — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xlviii. 82 a/1 They that louen dysordynatly the honoures of thys worlde. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. (an. 2) 35 b, The temporall landes devoutly geuen, and disorderatly spent by religious and other spirituall persones. 1624 *Gag for Pope* 7 The king would take into his hands the lands disorderatly consumed by the Clergy.

2. Without order or arrangement, confusedly, irregularly.

1830 DE QUINCY *Kant in Misc. Ess.* Wks. (1890) VIII. 92 No matter how clumsily, disordinately, ungracefully. 1854 — *Autobiog.* Wks. II. 18 The... library... has been so disorderatly collected.

† **Disordina'tion**, *Obs.* [n. of action and condition from DISORDAIN v., DISORDINATE *a.*: see -ATION.] Disarrangement, putting out of order; disordered condition; = DEORDINATION.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 85 This is wrought by Emission... of the Natue Spirits; And also by the Disordination and Discomposture of the Tangible Parts. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* I. 156 How comes this disturbance and disordination in nature?

**Disordined**: see DISORDAINED 2.

**Disording**: see DISORDEINE 2. Obs.

**Disordonat-, -aunce**: see DISORDINATE -ANCE.

**Disorganic** (dis'ōrganik), *a.* [DIS- 10.] Not organic; without organic or organized constitution.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* v. (1879) 156 This anomaly of a dis-organic Literary Class. 1843 — *Past & Pr.* IV. vi. (1879) 247 This disorganic... hell-ridden world.

**Disorganization**, [ad. f. *désorganisation* (1764 in Hatz.-Darm.), n. of action f. *désorganiser*: see next. This family of words appears to have entered English at the French Revolution.]

The action of disorganizing, or condition of being disorganized; loss or absence of organization.

1794 W. BURKE tr. *Addr. M. Brissot* in *Burke's Wks.* (1808) VII. 339 The anarchy of the administration of Pache, which has completely disorganized the supply of our armies; which by that disorganization reduced the army of Wel-mourier to stop in the middle of its conquests. 1809 WEL-lington in *Gurw. Desp.* IV. 458 He found the Portuguese



army, in such a state of disorganization, that [etc.]. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Loom & Linger* II. v. 80 The total disorganization of society. 1845 BIRD *Dis. Liver* 383 Disorganization or atrophy of the lobular substance of the liver. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 10 Dec. 516 Half measures .. are fruitful only of disorganization and discontent.

**Disorganize** (dis'ôrganiz), *v.* [ad. *F. désorganiser* (1764 in Hatzl-Darm.), *f. des-*, *DIS-* + *organiser* to ORGANIZE.] *trans.* To destroy the organization or systematic arrangement of; to break up the organic connexion of; to throw into confusion or disorder.

1793 BURKE *Conduct Minority Wks.* 1842 I. 618 Their ever memorable decree of the 15th of December, 1792, for disorganizing every country in Europe, into which they should .. set their foot. 1804 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 324 This will give him fair play to disorganize New England, if so disposed. 1812 COLLINSON *Treat. Law Idiots & Lunatics* I. 68 (Jod.), You can not enter into the mind to know by what means it is disorganized, but you find it disorganized. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 478 The Whigs .. though defeated, disheartened, and disorganized, did not yield without an effort.

**Disorganized**, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Deprived or destitute of organization; having lost, or being without, organic connexion or systematic arrangement; thrown into confusion, disordered.

1812 (see DISORGANIZE). 1840 MACAULAY *Ess. Clive* (1854) 597/1 A succession of revolutions; a disorganized administration. 1868 RUSKIN *Pol. Econ. Art Add.* 199 A vast and disorganized mob, scrambling each for what he can get. 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* v. 53 The operation for the removal of a disorganized eye is not a serious one.

**Disorganizer**, [f. as prec. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which disorganizes.

1795 HELEN M. WILLIAMS *Lett. on France* II. 131 (Jod.) [They] discredit the cause of liberty .. by treating as atheists, that is to say, as universal disorganizers, its partisans and friends. 1835 *New Monthly Mag.* XLV. 301 If he had lived in the French revolution he should have been a great disorganizer. 1894 D. G. THOMSON in *Forum* (U.S.) Jan. 592 That greatest disorganizer of society .. war.

**Disorganizing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That disorganizes; causing disorganization.

1796 C. BURNET *Metastasio* III. 254 Her unprincipled, philosophical, and disorganizing successor. 1799 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVIII. 525 French principles have been called disorganizing. 1800 J. BOWLES *Polit. & Moral State Soc.* 160 note, The disorganizing and licentious principles of the French Revolution. 1895 *Century Mag.* Aug. 549/1 They weaken the body by .. violent, depressing, and disorganizing emotions.

**Disorient**, *v. Obs.* [ad. *F. désorienter* to turn from an eastward position, cause to lose one's bearings, embarrass, *f. des-* *DIS-* + *orienter* to ORIENT.] *trans.* To turn from the east; to cause to 'lose one's bearings'; to put out, disconcert, embarrass.

1655 J. JENNINGS *Elise* 48 'Twas Philippin who was disoriented, but more Isabella. 1740 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* v. (R.), I doubt then the learned professor was a little disoriented when he called the promises in Ezekiel and in the Revelations the same. 1835 SVD. SMITH *Memoir, etc.* (1835) II. 356, I hope you will disorient my soon. The departure of the wise men from the East seems to have been on a more extensive scale than is generally supposed.

**Disorientate** (dis'ôriëntat), *v.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To turn from an eastward position; *pa. ppl.* not facing due east.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.*, cited in Johnson. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Disorientated* (spoken of a sun-dial), turn'd away from the east, or some of the cardinal points. 1850 *Ecclesiologist* XI. 79 S. John the Evangelist (Guernsey) is a district church, built in 1836. It is disorientated. 1853 *Ibid.* XIV. 361 It has a chance .. strangely disorientated towards the south.

*b. fig.*  
1727-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s.v.*, The word is most frequently used .. for the disconcerting, or putting a man out of his way, or element. Speak of law to a physician, or of physic to a lawyer, and they will both be disorientated.

**Disorientation**, [n. of action *f. prec. vb.*] 1. The condition of being disorientated; deviation from the eastward position.

1860 *Ecclesiologist* XXI. 400 A Roman Catholic church at Wrexham, which, by its intentional disorientation, looks very awkward by the side of .. the new church of S. Mark.

2. The condition of having lost one's bearings; uncertainty as to direction.

1882 W. JAMES in *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* Apr. (1883) 109 (One lost in woods or forgetting in the dark the position of his bed) knows the altogether peculiar discomfort and anxiety of such 'disorientation' in the horizontal plane.

**Disornament**, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6 or 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of ornament.

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 58 The disornamenting of this mother of Cities. 1648 E. SPARKS in J. Shute *Sarah & H.* (1649) Ep. Ded., The Very Executeron of all Ingenuity, which it .. rifles and disornaments.

**Disosit**, *obs. Sc. f. DISUSED.*

**Disour**, *Obs. (exc. Hist.)* Forms: 4 *disour*, *disour*, *dysour*, 4-6 *dysour*, 5 *dysowre*, 6 *disor*, *dysor*, *dysar*, *disare*, *dissar*, (9 *Hist.* *disour*, *disour*). [a. OF. *disour*, -*cor*, -*or*, -*enr*, agent-n. from *dire*, *dis-ant* to say. Cf. Pr. *dinedor*, Sp. *decidor*, It. *dicitor*, repr. a Romanic type \**dicitorum*, from L. *dicere* to say, tell. See also DIZZARD.] A (professional) story-teller; a reciter of 'gestes'; a jester. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 27932 (Cott.) Speche o disur, rimes vn-right, gest of Jogolur. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace*

(Rolls) Prol. 75, I mad nought for no disours .. Bot for þe luf of symple mence, þat strange Inglis canne not kenne. 1362 LANGE. P. Pl. A. vii. 50 Hold not þou with harlots, here not heore tales. For þei ben þe deuceles disours, I do þe to vnderstonde. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xiii. 179 'It is but a dido', quod þis doctour, 'a dysours tale'. 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) ix. vi. 355/2 This mynstrall is the worldliche playeth with folke of this world as a mynstrall as a Jogolour and as a dysour. 1530 PALSGR. 214/1 *Disaur*, a scoffer, *scaifol*. 1532 MORE *Confut. Titulade Wks.* 274/1 He playeth the deuils disour euen in this point. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iii. iii. 162 The conteurs and the jestours, who are also called disours, and seggers .. were literally tale-tellers. 1890 Q. Rev. Oct. 439 Disours, jongleurs, gleemen.

**Disown** (dis'ôwn), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + OWN *v.*: cf. *disclaim*.]

(In some recent dictionaries, this and the simple *own* have each been improperly split up into two verbs, sense 3 being erroneously assumed to be derived from OE. *unman* to grant, with which it has no connexion: see OWN *v.*)

† 1. *trans.* To cease to own, to relinquish one's possession of; to give up, part with, renounce.

c 1620 H. ANDERSON *Bidding World Farewell* in Farr S. P. *Jaz.* I (1848) 304 The house is set wherein they must disown The royal pomp, the treasure, and the throne.

2. To refuse to acknowledge as one's own, or as connected with oneself; not to own; to renounce, repudiate, disclaim.

1649 St. Trials, Col. 7. Lilburne (R.) You say it is impossible for you .. without advice of counsel to own or disown books. 1659 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 415 That Christ will disown, and reject many that have strong hopes .. of their Salvation. 1766 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 130 The king .. had not the least regard to his word, and even disowned a Letter he had written to .. the King of France. 1777 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* (1886) VI. 117, I see .. that Mr. Deane is disowned in some of his agreements with officers. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* I. 4 He had for some time disowned them as sons. 1856 FAULSTICH *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 116 The prince .. was .. required to disown .. the obligations contracted in his name.

b. To refuse to acknowledge the authority of (a government, etc.) over oneself; to renounce allegiance to.

1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1837) III. 89 Sir George Downing, who disowned this government at the beginning of the revolution .. has taken the oath. 1766 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 127 Their Mufli .. disowns the Emperor's Authority. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 705 As soon as James was restored, it would be a duty to disown and withstand him. The present duty was to disown and withstand his son in law.

c. In the Society of Friends: To disclaim as a fellow-member; to expel from membership.

1727 *Minutes of Yearly Meeting of Soc. Friends* 26 Mar. (J. Phillips, 1783), Any person denied by a Monthly Meeting is adjudged as disowned by Friends and to stand and remain in that state, till by his repentance .. he is reconciled to Friends, or reinstated in membership among them. 1783-1883 *Book of Discipline of Soc. Friends* 204 Which Meeting is to receive his acknowledgment and to disown him, as in its judgment the case shall require. 1806 (see DISOWNMENT).

† 3. To refuse to acknowledge or admit (anything imputed, claimed, or asserted); to deny. *Obs.*

1666 PEPSY *Diary* 24 June, He do not disowne but that the dividing of the fleet .. was a good resolution. 1701 DE FOE *True-born Eng.* Pref., Nor do I disown .. that I could be glad to see it rectified. 1710 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4752/2 The Court no longer disown his Majesty's Arrival. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 261/1 We cannot disown that it has one Fault.

Hence *Disown'd* *ppl. a.*, *Disowning* *vbl. sb.*

1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 675 A disowning of their Quarrel by the Gods. 1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* iii. 119 A constructive disowning, and virtual denial of our having received what we have from God. 1813 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Patron.* II. xxiv. 70 Lord Oldborough had never, after the disowning of Buckhurst, mentioned his name. 1829 LYTTON (*title*), The Disowned.

† **Disownable**, *a. Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Liable to be disowned; *spec.* rendering one liable to be disowned (sense 2 c).

SCHAFF *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* (1882-3) III. 197 From 1696 to 1776 the society nearly every year declared 'the importing, purchase, or sale of slaves' by its members to be a 'disownable offence'.

**Disownment**, [f. as prec. + -MENT.] The act of disowning, renunciation; *spec.* repudiation from membership in the Society of Friends.

1806 CLARKSON *Port. Quaker* I. Discipline i. § 11. 195 He is then publicly excluded from membership, or, as it is called, Disowned. This is done by a distinct document, called a Testimony of Disownment. 1883 *Book of Discipline of Soc. Friends* 203 The Monthly Meeting should, after due consideration, issue a testimony of disownment against such person. 1893 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp.* 14 Sept., The disownment and desertion [of Burns] by Jean Armour.

† **Disoxidate**, *v. Chem. Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To reduce from the state of an oxide: = DEOXIDATE. Hence *Disoxidating* *ppl. a.*; also

**Disoxidation** = DEOXIDATION.

1801 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 240 A very small mixture of any disoxidating substance. 1804 SMITHSON *Ibid.* XCIII. 26 The disoxidation of the zinc calc. 1817 COLLIERIDGE *Biog. Lit. etc.* 403 A handicraftsman from a laboratory, who had just succeeded in disoxidating an earth.

† **Disoxygenate**, *v. Chem. Obs.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To deprive of oxygen: = DEOXYGENATE. Hence *Disoxygenated* *ppl. a.*; also **Disoxygenation** = DEOXYGENATION.

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 137 The sulphur is not

entirely disoxygenated. *Ibid.* 177 The affinity of this acid for its base is weakened by disoxygenation. 1822 LAMSON *Sc. & Art* II. 199 Indigo will not combine with the cloth except in its disoxygenated or green state. 1831 BARNWATER *Optics* x. 91 Two sets of invisible rays in the solar spectrum, one on the red side which favours oxygenation, and the other on the violet side which favours disoxygenation.

† **Dispace**, *v. Obs.* [A Spenserian formation of doubtful derivation. Perh. *f. DIS-* + *PACE* *v.*; or else *f. L. di-*, *DI-* + *spatiari*, It. *spaziare* to walk.] *intr. and refl.* To walk or move about.

1588 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* 295 Thus wise long time he did himselfe dispace There round about. 1591 — *Mutopot.* 250 But when he spide the joyous Batteries In this faire plot dispaceing too and fro. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri. after Death* (R.), [The Saints] in this lower field dispaceing wide, Through windy thoughts, that would their sails misguide.

† **Dispack**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + PACK *v.*: cf. OF. *despacquer* to unpack (1496 in Godef.).] *trans.* To unpack, to open out.

1591 SYLVESTER *Dispartas* I. i. 518 When God the mingled lump dispackt, From fiery element did light extract.

**Dispageant**, *v. rare.* [DIS- 7 b.] *trans.* To strip of pageantry or brilliant display.

1861 LYTTON & FANE *Tannhäuser* 74 The mighty Hall Dumb, dismally dispageanted.

† **Dispaint**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 1 + PAINT *v.*: cf. *depaint*.] *trans.* To paint diversely.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. ix. 50 His chamber was dispaigned all within With sondry colours.

† **Dispair**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + PAIR *v.*] *trans.* To undo the pairing of, separate from being a pair.

1598 SYLVESTER *Dispartas* II. ii. iii. *Colonies* 41 The grissell Turtles (seldom seen alone) Dis-payer'd and parted, wander one by one. c 1611 HEAUM & FL. *Triumph of Love* vii. I have .. dispaired two doves, Made 'em sit mourning. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV. x. 60 Engagements where the minds are unpaired—dispaired in my case, may I say.

† **Dispair**, *v. Obs.* [VAR. OF DEPAIR, a. OF. *despeirer*, *depeirer* to spoil. Cf. also DISPAYRE *sb.*] *intr.* To spoil, become injured, 'go bad'.

1573 TUSSER *Hush.* lvii. (1878) 136 Kell dried [hops] will abide foule weather or faire, where drieng and lieng in loft doo dispaire.

**Dispair**, *obs. form of DESPAIR.*

† **Dispalate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + PALATE *v.*] *trans.* To make or find unpalatable, disrelish.

1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentlem.* (1641) 75 His Vocation, which perchance by our nicer and more curious gallants .. will be distasted and dispalated.

† **Dispale**, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of its pale or enclosing fence.

1658 J. JONES *Ovid's Ibis* 51 An adulterous wife is Acteons park dispa'd.

† **Dispan**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dispan-dere*, *f. DIS-* + *pan-dere* to spread, stretch.] *trans.* To spread abroad, to expand.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dispan* (*dispan-do*), to stretch out or spread abroad. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* Ded., The rays of your Learning being dispan'd. 1666 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 56 This Seed .. being cast into its proper Matrix or Menstruum .. doth dispan its self, and increase into the form and matter by Nature designed. 1692-1732 COLLES, *Expand*, dispan, dispan.

† **Dispannel**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + PANNEL *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of a 'pannel' or saddle-cloth.

1654 GAYTON *Plus. Notes* IV. xx. 267 Behind dispannell'd Sancho rode.

† **Dispansion**, *Obs. rare* = EXPANSION.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Dispansion*, a spreading both wayes. 1755 JOHNSON, *Dispansion*, the act of displaying; the act of spreading; diffusion; dilatation.

**Dispansive** (dispansiv), *a.* [f. L. *dispan-s*, *ppl. stem of dispan-dere* to DISPAND: see -IVE.] (See quot.)

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Dispansive*, term applied to a system of lenses which has a negative focal distance. Used in opposition to a system of lenses with positive focal distance, which is termed *collective*.

**Dispantheonize**, *dispanpalize*: see DIS- 6.

† **Dispar**, *a. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dispar*, *f. DIS-* + *par* equal.] Unequal, unlike.

1587 *Misfort. Arthur* iv. ii. in Hazl. *Dodsley* IV. 323 Dispar minds and inward moods unlike.

**Dispar**, *obs. form of DESPAIR.*

† **Disparable**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dispar* unequal, or *f. L. dispar-are* to separate, divide; perhaps after COMPARABLE.] Unlike.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. iii. (1859) 4 Dyuerse and dis-parayble, bothe in their persones, and .. occupacions.

† **Disparadise**, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 c.] *trans.* To turn out of paradise. Also *fig.*

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 78 Thou that are this hast disparadiz'd our first Parent Adam. 1823 COCKERAM, *Disparadized*, false from happiness to misery.

† **Disparage**, *sb. Obs.* Also 4-5 *des-*, *disparage*. [ME. *desparage*, *disparage*, a. OF. *desparage* unworthy marriage (Godef.), *f. as next*.]

1. Inequality of rank in marriage; an unequal match; disgrace resulting from marriage with one of inferior rank.

c 1315 SHOREHAM 54 Ne may hem falle after thys lyf Non on-worth desperage. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 852 Hym 60\* - 2



wolde thynke it were a disparage To his estaat so lowe for talighte. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 23 b. No disparage shalbee but where he that hath the warde marieth him within the age of xiiij years. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. viii. 50 Her friends. Dissuaded her from such a disparage.

2. Ill-matchedness; incongruity.

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 74 Pride in age Doip disparage.

3. Disparagement, dishonour.

a 1592 H. SMITH *Wks.* (1867) II. 481 If I forbear. I blush, I fear His despite and my disparage. 1615 HEYWOOD *Fourie Prentises* i. Wks. 1874 II. 169, I hold it no disparage to my birth, Though I be borne an Earle, to haue the skill And the full knowledge of the Mercers Trade.

**Disparage** (dispærédz), *v.* Also 4 *des*, 5 *dys*-; 5 *dysparogh*, 7 *disparadze*, -*parrage*, -*parge*. [a. OF. *desparagier*, *desparager* to match or cause to marry unequally; later 'to offer vnto, or impose on a man vnfit, or vnworthy conditions' (Cotgr.), *f. des*-, Dis- 4 + *parage* equality of rank.] +1. *trans.* To match unequally; to degrade or dishonour by marrying to one of inferior rank. *Obs.*

1292 BRITTON III. iii. § 4 Et si acune de iuvene age soit marié a tiel ou ele est desparagé. *transl.* If any female heir of tender years be married where she is disparaged.] c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 485, I nel leie mi loue so low. Desparaged were i desigili 3if i dede in bis wise. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* ccxvii. 204 Moch was this fayr damysel dysparaged sith that she was marryed ayenst al the comune assent of England. 1611 COTGR., *Apparagé*, a maid thas married vnto her equal, or, thas not disparaged. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P., Pope Wks.* IV. 113 History relates that she was about to disparage herself by a marriage with an inferior.

2. To bring discredit or reproach upon; to dishonour, discredit; to lower in credit or esteem.

c 1286 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 351 Who dorste be so boold to disparage My doghter that is come of swich lynage? a 1400 *Pittill of Swan* 253 Heo keured vp on hir knees, and cussed his hand: For I am dampned, I ne dar disparage bi mouh. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Bijb. Then is the hawke disparagid for all that yere. 1612 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* (1614) 67 The place oft-times disparages; As, to put the Arke of God into a Cart, or to set it by Dagon. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 406 Men disparage Religion who profess it, and do not guide their actions according to its Doctrines. 1754 FOOTE *Knights* i. Wks. 1799 I. 69 If you tell father he'll knock my brains out, for he says I'll disparage the family. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* Pref. 6 A view.. calculated to disparage the science of astronomy.

+3. a. To lower in position or dignity; to degrade. b. To lower in one's own estimation; to cast down. *Obs.*

1496 *Dives & Panp.* (W. de W.) vi. xv. 258/1 Cryste.. anentysshed hymself and dysparched hymselfe in to the lykenes of a seruaut. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. VI (an. 28) 160 Lest they shoulde.. declare his base byrthe, and lowly lynage, dysparagyn him from his usurped surname of Mortymer. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 2 How shall fraile pen, with fear disparaged, Conceiue such soveraigne glory and great bounty? 1614 H. GREENWOOD *Jayle Delivery* 471 They that are troubled and amazed at their sinnes, let them not be disparaged. 1704-5 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 25 Jan., I am disparaged and dishonoured by your commendations. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* i. i, I'll not disparage myself to be a Servant in a House that is haunted.

4. To speak of or treat slightly; to treat as something lower than it is; to undervalue; to vilify.

1536 CRANMER in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* 14 They should not esteem any part of your grace's honour to be touched thereby, but her honour only to be clearly disparaged. 1590 SHAKS. *Much Ado* III. ii. 131, I will disparage her no farther, till you are my witnesses. a 1656 BR. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 161 One dares question, yea disparage the sacred Scriptures of God. 1660 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* (1661) 20 The Composition of.. Chocoletta is now so vulgar, that I will not disparage my Reader by doubting his acquaintance in so known a Recipe. 1715 BURNET *Oven Time* (1766) II. 48 Took it ill of me that I should disparage the kings evidence. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. vi. iv. § 16. 267 It is a very narrow criticism which disparages Racine out of idolatry of Shakspeare. 1859 MILL *Liberty* II. (1865) 261/1 It is the fashion of the present time to disparage negative logic.

Hence Disparaged *ppl. a.*

1611 COTGR., *Disparagé*, disparaged. 1802 BEDDOES *Hygeia* v. 22 Would not the disparaged milk afford wholesome aliment? 1885 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Com.* 23 Feb., A disparaged Government and a doubtful House of Commons.

**Disparageable**, *a.* [f. DISPARAGE *v.* + -ABLE.] +1. Tending to disparage or bring disgrace upon; lowering, disgraceful. *Obs.*

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vii. 276 Can there be any thing more disparageable to a poore suiter then this? 1635 N. R. Camden's *Hist. Elis.* i. 53 They disaind this marriage.. as. disparageable and much unworthy of the blood Royal. 1643 *Oath Pacif.* 21 Much lesse let it be held.. disparageable to the King to hearken to his Parliament.

2. To be disparaged.

1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* 37 The action of the Army is not disparageable by any possibility or likelihood of evil, that it may bring upon the Kingdom afterwards.

**Disparagement** (dispærédgment). Also 6 *disparge*-, -*perge*-, -*parrage*-, -*paradgment*. [a. OF. *desparagement*, *f. desparager* DISPARAGE.]

+1. Marriage to one of inferior rank; the disgrace or dishonour involved in such a misalliance. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1523 FITZHERB. *Surv.* xii. 23 If he be vnmarrid, than his marriage to gyue or sell to whome he wyll without disparagement. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 455. a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* III. v. (R.) Couenable marriage without dispargement. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. viii. 12 He.. thought that match a fowle disparagement. 1651 [see Dis-

PARITY 1]. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* I. ii. 52 Some houses lost their patrician status by marriages of disparagement.

*transl.* § fig. 1585 ABB. SANDYS *Serm.* (1841) 325 In marriage therefore it behooveth us to be careful, that they whom we choose be of the household of God, professing one true religion with us; the disparagement wherein is the cause of all dissention.

2. Lowering of value, honour, or estimation; dishonour, indignity, disgrace, discredit; that which causes or brings loss of dignity, etc.

1486 Act 3 Hen. VII. c. 2 Women.. deified to the.. Disparagements of the said Women. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* I. i. 149 Passed sentence may not be recal'd But to our honours great disparagement. 1598 - *Merry W.* i. i. 31 If Sir John Falstaffe haue committed disparagements vnto you. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. viii. § 3. 43 To haue commandement ouer Gally-slaues is a disparagement, rather than an honour. 1644 MILTON *Jdgmt. Bucer* (1851) 303 In that Doctoral Chair, where once the learnedest of England thought it no disparagement to sit at his feet. 1676 COLES *Eng. Dict.* To Rdr., 'Tis no Disparagement to understand the Canting Terms: It may chance to save your Throat from being cut, or (at least) your Pocket from being pick'd. 1764 REID *Inquiry* II. § 6. 108 No disparagement is meant to the understandings of the authors. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. xi. § 2. 85 Nor is this any disparagement to their ability. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 11 Oct. 2 These appointments.. have brought all the lesser dignities into disparagement.

3. The action of speaking of in a slighting or depreciatory way; depreciation, detraction, undervaluing.

1591 GREENE *Art Conny Catch.* II. (1592) 13 [He] dare not lift his plumes in disparagement of my credit. a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 87 That proverb of disparagement, A fool and his money are soon parted. 1669 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 82 A Disparagement from men of no knowledge in the things they pretend to judge is the least of Disparagements. 1761-2 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III. xlii. 705 He had expressed himself with great disparagement of the common law of England. 1859 LEWIN *Innes Brit.* 61 A strong bias towards the glorification of the writer and the disparagement of the Britons. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* v. (1877) 106 We may observe in the New Testament an absence of all disparagement of the military life.

**Disparager**, [f. DISPARAGE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who disparages or discredits; one who speaks slightly of, or belittles; a detractor.

1611 COTGR., *Vitupereur*, a dispraiser, discommender; disparager, disgracer. 1640 BR. HALL *Episc.* II. xix. 198 It can be no great comfort or credit to the disparagers of Episcopacy. a 1715 HICKES *Let. to Nelson in Life Bp. Bull* 518 (T.) Despisers and disparagers of the ancient fathers. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser.* i. Mod. Gallantry, The idolator of his female mistress—the mod. gallant and despirer of his no less female aunt. 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* II. vii. § 2 (1865) 173 The disparagers of peasant propertys.

**Disparaging**, *abl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.]

The action of the *vb.* DISPARAGE; disparagement. 1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 22 b. A convenient marriage without disparagyn. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 446 Disparagings of mens Moralls, Naturalls, Fortunes, Pedigree.

**Disparaging**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That disparages; that speaks of or treats slightly, that brings reproach or discredit.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* (1851) 199 What can be more opposite and disparaging to the cov'nant of love? a 1665 J. GOODWIN *Filled w. the Spirit* (1867) 395 If we take the word 'legal' in any disparaging sense. 1771 FOOTE *Maid of B.* III. Wks. 1799 II. 235 As to yourself (I don't speak in a disparaging way), your friends are low folks, and your fortune just nothing at all. 1861 W. BELL *Diet. Law Scot.* s. v. Disparagement, If the superior required the heir to make an unsuitable or disparaging marriage, he or she might legally refuse. 1888 F. HUME *Mad. Midas* i. Prol., With a disparaging shrug of the shoulders.

**Disparagingly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a disparaging manner; slightly.

1707 NORRIS *Treat. Humility* i. 28 We are not to think disparagingly of that excellent nature God has given us. 1834 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 486 The 'dirty acres', as Sir Lucius.. disparagingly calls them. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 351. Not that I mean to speak disparagingly of any one who is a student of natural philosophy.

+ **Disparagon**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + PARAGON *v.*] *trans.* To disparage.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri. after Death* xxv, Lickt with soft and supple blandishment, Or spoken to disparagon his praise.

+ **Disparail**, *a. Obs. rare.* [a. OF. *desparail*, -*ail* different (14th c. in Godef.) *f. des*-, Dis- 4 + *pareil* equal.] Different, diverse.

1413 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton 1483, repr. 1859) 60 Two ymagés huge, of disparail fourme.

**Disparate** (dispærät), *a. and sb.* [orig. ad. L. *disparat*-us separated, divided, *pa. pple.* of *disparare*, *f. Dis*- 1 + *parare* to make ready, prepare, provide, contrive, etc.; but in use, *app.* often associated with L. *dispar* unequal, unlike, different.]

**A. adj.**

1. Essentially different or diverse in kind; dissimilar, unlike, distinct. In *Logic*, used of things or concepts having no obvious common ground or genus in which they are correlated. Hence distinguished from *contrary*, since contrary things are at least correlated in pairs, e.g. *good* and *bad*. Also distinguished from *disjunct*, since disjunct concepts may all be reduced to a common kind. *Disparatus* appears first in Cicero *De Inv. Rhet.* 28. 42, applied to the mere separation expressed by *sapere*, *non sapere*, or A is not B, as against the opposition of *hot* and

*cold*, *life* and *death*; it is used by Boethius, *De Syll. Hyph.* (ed. Bas.) 608, to denote things which are only different, without any conflict of contrariety (tantum diversa, nulla contrarietate pugnantia). It reappears in 14-15th c. with the school of Occam, e.g. in Rud. Strods and Paulus Venetus, and is retained in modern transformations of the scholastic logic. According to Ueberweg *Logic* § 53, disparate conceptions are those which do not fall within the extent of the same higher, or at least of the same next higher conception. (Prof. W. Wallace.)

1608 BR. J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 5 Two disparate species and sorts of men. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 243 Can men give manifold disparate senses to one and the same Ceremonies? 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* IV. vii. 273 Not only disparate, but even opposite terms. 1684 T. BURNET *The Earth's* 302 As remote in their nature.. as any two disparate things we can propose or conceive; number and colour. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. iii. 296 The Terms must be disparate, opposite, or the same. 1781 BENTHAM *Wks.* (1843) X. 92 A personage of a nature very disparate to the former. 1837-9 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xii. (1860) I. 224 Notions co-ordinated in the whole of comprehension, are, in respect of the discriminating characters, different without any similarity. They are thus, *pro tanto*, absolutely different; and, accordingly, in propriety are called *Disparate Notions*, (*notiones disparate*). On the other hand, notions co-ordinated in the quantity or whole of extension.. are only relatively different (or diverse); and, in logical language, are properly called *Disjunct* or *Discrete Notions*. 1865 GROTE *Plato* I. vi. 249 Other creeds, disparate or discordant. 1883 F. HARRISON in *Pall Mall G.* 3 Nov. 1/2 The questions are so utterly disparate as not to be reducible to the same argument.

b. (See quot.)

1867 L. H. ATWATER *Elem. Logic* II. § 11. 69 Any one of given Co-ordinate Species, is called, in relation to any one part of a higher or lower Co-ordinate Division under the Summum Genus, Disparate. Thus.. lion, as compared to fish, Shetland pony, or bull-dog, is Disparate.

c. (See quot.)

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Disparate points*, two points upon the two retinae which, when a ray of light falls upon them, do not produce similar impressions. Used by Facher in opposition to corresponding points.

2. Unequal, on a disparity.

1764 T. PHILLIPS *Life Pole* (1767) I. 6 Which at very disparate years united these two persons. a 1834 LAMB *Misc. Wks.* (1871) 449 Between ages so very disparate. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* I. 416 Paul proceeds to narrate the acknowledgment of the Three that his authority was in no sense disparate with theirs.

b. *sb.* Chiefly *pl.* Disparate things, words, or concepts; things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xii. 59 Contrarie faculties or such as we call disparates in logicke. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Log.* I. x. 47 Disparates are sundry opposites whereof one is equal, and in like manner opposed unto many. 1623 COCKERAM, *Disparates*, words which are differing one from another, but not contrarie, as heat and cold are contraries, but heat and moisture disparates. 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 109 It is the style of both the Testaments to speak in signs and representations, where one disparate speaks of another; as it does here: the body of Christ, of the bread. 1682 R. BURTHOGE *An Arg.* (1684) 154 Disparates are distinct, and are not opposites. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* v. 71 If they are supposed to be only different, not opposite, then if they differ as *disparates*, there is no genus above them. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. lxviii. (1862) VI. 180 Blending together disparates or inconsistencies.

+ **Disparated**, *ppl. a. Obs.* = DISPARATE.

1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Gagg* 307 Questions.. of different natures, of unequal extents, of divers and disparated approbation.

**Disparately**, *adv.* [f. DISPARATE + -LY 2.] In a disparate manner; separately, without relation to each other.

1881 G. S. HALL *German Culture*, Laura Bridgman 251 After the retina is destroyed.. the eyeballs gradually lose the power of moving together, but move disparately.

**Disparateness**, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being disparate; dissimilarity of nature or character; absence of relation.

1659 FULLER *App. Injur. Innoc.* (1840) 567 Such foreign Canons, though not against but only besides our Common Law, and containing no repugnancy but disparateness to the laws of our land. 1805 COLERIDGE in *Rem.* (1836) II. 349 By contrasting it with, at least by shewing its disparateness from the Mosaic. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 179 Needing only to be carefully studied side by side with this for its disparateness to become apparent.

+ **Disparation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *disparationem* separation: cf. DISPARATE.] The condition of being disparate; the opposition of disparates.

1654 Z. COKE *Logic* (1657) 96 Disparation is an opposition of specialis.. by opposite differences; as a man and a beast are disparates, or dissevered. 1656 JEANES *Fuin. Christ* 154 The second argument from the comparison of the extremes of this union.. is taken from their disparation.

**Disparcle**, var. of DISPARKLE *v. Obs.*

+ **Disparence**, *Obs. rare.* [f. as next: see -ENCE.] Disappearance.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. x. 447 A miraculous annihilation, or disparence at least, of the water in the font.

+ **Disparent**, *a. 1 Obs. rare.* [f. L. type *\*disparent-em* pr. *ppl.* of *\*disparere* (It. *disparere*, OF. *disparoir*), *f. Dis*- 4 + *parere* to appear. Cf. *obs. f. disparent.*] Disappearing.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* II. vii. 258 Now when they pray to him in Nyssen, as entire and present.. who was mangled and disparent, is there no Rhetorique in this?



† **Disparent**, *a. 2* Obs. rare. [*f. L. dispar* unequal, unlike, dissimilar, with ending of *differ-*ent; or *f. Dis-* in sense 'diversely' + *L. parere* to appear.] Unlike, diverse; of various appearance.

1611 CHAPMAN *Iliaid* ii. Comm. (1837) 59 This... deformed mixture of his parts... to follow the true life of nature, being often or always expressed so disparent in her creatures.

**Disparage**, *ment*, obs. *f. DISPARAGE*, *-MENT*.

† **Disparility**. Obs. rare—0. [*ad. L. disparilitas*, *f. disparil-* is = *dispar* unlike.] = **DISPARITY**. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Disparility* (*disparilitas*) inequality, unlikeness, difference.

† **Disparish**, *v. 1* Obs. Also 5-ys, *disperysh*. [*f. F. disparais-*, present stem of *disparaitre* to disappear: perh. from an OF. by-form \**disparir*, *dispariss-*: cf. **APPARISH** to appear.] *intr.* To disappear.

1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 6 In these wordes the visoun dysparichyd. *Ibid.* 41 Thus she seyed, And... suddenly dyspersyhyd. 1435 *Mysyn Fire of Love* 100 All aduersite vanychis & all oþres desyres aperis not, bot þa ar stillyd and dysparichyd. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4504 Cuthbert awdis dysparisid. 1632 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem.* i. xv. Summary (1642) 439 These men or rather Angels... then dysparisid and were never more seen.

**Disparish** (*disparis*), *v. 2* [*Dis-* 7.] *trans.* a. To oust from one's parish. b. To cause to be no longer a parish, deprive of the status of a parish.

1593 ASP. BANCROFT *Survey H. Discipline* 5 That all the parishes in England (they say) must be first dysparisid, and all the people of the land first sanctified. 1667 *Waterhouse Fire Lond.* 40 Has not God dysparisid and scattered them, Priest from people? 1864 *Reform* 8 June 5 The Lutheran Chapel... occupies the site of 'Trinity Church', dysparisid after the great fire.

† **Disparison**. Obs. [*ad. L. disparation-em* (see **DISPARATION**), after *com-parison*.]

1. = **DISPARITY**.

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 304 There should be a great disparison betwene them.

2. **Deprecatory comparison**.

1609 BR. W. BARLOW *Answ. Nameless Cath.* 94 Vttered without enuious comparison, or malicious disparison of others. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* i. 1.96 Which is euidnt by the comparison, or disparison rather, of earthly Kings there vsed. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xix. 19 They stand upon their comparisons—I am as good as thou; nay, upon their disparisons, 'I am not as this publican'.

† **Disparition**. Obs. Also 7 *error* -ation. [*a. F. disparition* disappearance (Amyot, 16th c.), *f. OF. disparoir*, after *apparition*. Cf. *disparence*, *disparent*.] Disappearance.

1594 BR. J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 376 A disparition of it for a time, as if it were not. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1358 Deaths, destructions and disparitions. 1634 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) 202 That disparition and vanishing away, which Ubiquitaries feign of his Body. 1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 207 To consider the debilitation of the light, in this degree, as actual disparition.

**Disparity** (*disparit*), [*ad. F. disparité* (16th c. in Littre) = *It. disparità*, Sp. *disparidad*, after *L. type* \**disparitās*, *f. Dis-* 4 + *paritās* **PARITY**.]

1. The quality or state of being of unequal rank, condition, circumstances, etc.; inequality or dissimilarity in respect of age, amount, number, or quality; want of parity or equality.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xvii. § 3 Between Elihu and the rest of Job's familiars, the greatest disparity was but in years. 1610 C. HAMPTON *Serm.* 23, I am bound to obey both powers, but with disparity. 1651 G. W. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 21 A wife... fit for him without disparity or Disparagement. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II. (1703) 59 Disparity in age seems a greater obstacle to an intimate friendship than inequality of fortune. 1773 GOLDSM. *Schools to Cong.* v. The disparity of education and fortune. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xxxiv, Willing and desirous of fighting upon the spot, without regard to the disparity of numbers. 1850 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 90 No disparity of force made Englishmen shrink from enemies.

b. with *pl.* An instance of this.

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* i. § 27 There may be no such vast Chasm or Gulph between disparities as common Measures determine. 1877 H. A. PAGE *De Quincey* II. xix. 163 This keen sense of the ludicrous and the salient disparities of life.

2. The quality of being unlike or different; unlikeness, dissimilarity, difference, incongruity. Also with *pl.* An instance or particular form of this.

1555 HANFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 75 There is a great disparity and odds between them. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 993 Who could more eloquently... note the disparities and differences [of men than Plutarch]? 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. 1.276 In which computes there are manifest disparities. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xv. 77 You may see what a disparity there is between these dialects. 1773 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 214 There is not the least disparity between the ancient North-American method of manufacturing, and that of the South-Americans. 1875 *Lyell's Princ. Geol.* II. III. xxxiv. 250 We find a striking disparity between individuals... descended from a common stock.

**Dispark** (*dispark*), *v.* [*f. Dis-* 7 + **PARK** *sb.* Cf. 16th c. *F. desparquer* (Littre), mod. *F. desparquer*, also *deparke* (19c. pref. II. 2.)] *trans.* To divest of the character of a park; to throw open (park-land), or convert (it) to other uses. Hence **Disparking** *vbl. sb.*

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 21 The Frith park sometyne a mighty large thyng, now partly deparked. 1542-3 *Act* 34-5 *Hen. VIII*, c. 21 [If] house or houses, parke, chase or

forest, happen to be fallen downe, disparked, disforested or destroyed. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. i. 23 You hauefed vpon my Seignories, Dis-park'd my Parkes, and sell'd my Forrest Woods. 1664 J. TAYLOR *Confirmation* § 4 This device... dispartes the inclosures, and lays all in common. 1778 *Eng. Gazette* (ed. a) s. v. *Yardley*, The manor-house stands in an ancient park, now disparked. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* vi. The disparting and destroying of the royal residences of England. 1851 KINGSLEY *Yeast* ix, Many a shindy have I had here before the chase was disparked.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (In quot. 1633 = **DISIMPARK**, as deer).

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Forerunners* i, Must they have my brain? must they dispart Those sparkling notions, which therein were bred? 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 92 He thereupon dispartes his Seralio, and flies thence... with Assaph-chawns daughter only in his company. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. xvi. 204 The little undecencies and riflings of our souls, the first openings and dispartings of our vertue. *Ibid.* (1678) 220.

† **Disparkle**, *parcle*, *v. 1* Obs. Also 5 *des*-, *dyspercle*, 5-6 *parcle*, *perkle*. [*app. a corrupted form of the earlier DISPARBLE*, by association with *spark*, *sparkle* (in ME. *sperclen*, *sperkle*, *sparklen*).] (No trace of the corruption appears in French.)

1. *trans.* To scatter abroad, drive apart, disperse; = **DISPARBLE** 1.

1449 *Pueock Repr.* iii. vii. 318 Alle... weren disperclid abroad. 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* i. iii, A pure, simple & a stable spirit is not disperclid [*v. r.* disperclid] in many werkes. 1491 *Chast. Goides Chyd.* xvi. 69 Riches maye lityll and lityll multiple but sodenly they ben dysperclid. 1548 *Reorde Urin. Physick* ix. (1651) 73 There appear... disperclid abroad in the urine... divers kinds of moles. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. 45 It disperclith the mist and dimmesse that troubleth the eye-sight. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xix. (1632) 943 His Fleet was disperclid. 1634 R. CLEEKE *Serm.* (1637) 471 (L.) Their spawn [is] disperclid over all lands.

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To disperse, scatter themselves abroad; = **DISPARBLE** 2.

1533 BRENDÉ *Q. Curtius* Eiv, Then all hys men for fear disperclid, flyng by such wayes as were open for them. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 78 Not suffering his radiations to dispartle abroad.

2. *trans.* To divide, portion out.

1538 LELAND *Itin.* I. 93 A Gentilman... whos Landes be now disperclid by Heires General to divers Men. 1661 DUGDALE *Monasticon* II. 136 In processe the landes of the Oilleys wer disperclid.

Hence **Disperclid** *ppl. a.*, **Disparkling** *ppl. a.* 1599 MORE *Dynalge* II. Wks. 182/2 Not a company and congregation but a disperclid number of only good men. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. § 30 Hee resolved to recollect his disperclid troupes.

† **Disparkle**, *v. 2* Obs. *intr.* [*f. di-* = **DIS-** 1 + **SPARKLE** *v.*] *intr.* To sparkle forth.

1648 HERRICK *Nuptiall Song* iv, Let thy torch Display the bridegroom in the porch, In his desires More towering, more dispartling then thy fires.

† **Disparple**, *v.* Obs. Forms: 4 *desparple*, *-perple*, 4-7 *disparple* (4-5 *disparpoil* (l. *-parable*, 5 *dys-*, *disperpil*, *-parbel*, *perble*, *perbyl*, 5-6 *disperple*, 6 *-pearple*, 7 *-purple*). See also **DISPARPLE**, **DEPERPEYL**. [*a. OF. desparpeller*, *-peillier*, *-pillier*, closely akin to *It. spargiare*, Sp. *desparpajar*, *f. Rom. des-* (*Dis-*) + \**parpaliare*, *f. \*parpilio*, \**parpalio* (*It. parpaglione*, Fr. *parpalho* butterfly; cf. Cat. *papalló*), *app. a changed form of L. papilio*, *-onem*. The same verbal root in its variant forms appears in OF. *es-parpillier*, mod. *F. éparpiller*, Cat. *es-parpillar*, Fr. *es-parpallar*: cf. mod. Pr. *esparfaldh*, *f. farfalla* butterfly. In OF. the *-ill-* belonged orig. to the atonic, the *-ell-* to the tonic forms, but these were subseq. confused.]

1. *trans.* To scatter abroad, disperse, drive in different directions; also, to sprinkle.

1325 *Prose Psalter* xliii. 3 Pyn honde desparplist þe folk, and þou settest hem. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xiv. 27, I schal smyte the scheperde, and the sheep of the floc schulen be dispartid. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* i. Thoo [exposiciones] that were dispartid in many sundry bokis, my labour was to bring hem into o body. 1478 SIR J. PASTON in *Paston Lett.* No. 692. III. 39 All hys meny ar dysparblyd, every man hys weye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 56 b/1 Theene the chyldren were dysperplyd for to gadre chaf. 1613 HAYWOOD *Silver Age* iii. Wks. 1874. III. 144 Their hot, fiery brains are now disperplyd by Alcides' club. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* x. 473 Odorous water was Disperplyd lightly on my head and neck.

b. To divide. c. To throw into confusion.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* iii. 25 If an hous be dispartid on it self, thilke hous may not stonde. 1400 *Primer* (1891) 73 He schal desparple the weyes of synfulmen. 1541 PAYNLE *Catiline* xix. 35 Discorde alone dispartleth and turneth up sette downe thynges stronge and myghty.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To disperse, move or fly asunder, scatter themselves.

1400 MAUNDREY (1839) Prol. 4 A Flock of Scheep withouten a scheperde... which depareth and desparpleth. 1450 *Merlin* 166 Non durste hym a-bide, but disparted a-brode fro hym as from a wode lyon in rage. 1584 HUNSON *Du Bartas* *Judith* iv. 339 (D.) Her wav'ing hair dispartling flew apart in seemly shed.

Hence **Disparpled** *ppl. a.*; **Disparpling** *vbl. sb.*

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. clxxvii. 173 This dysparplyng of the cristen hoost. 1652 UROUHAU *Fewel* Wks. (1834) 229 Their transported, disparted, and sublimated fancies. 1678 PHILLIPS, *Disparted* or *Disperpled*, loosely scattered, or shooting it self into divers parts; a term used in Heraldry.

**Disparse**, obs. form of **DISPERSE**.

**Dispart** (*dispart*), *sb.* [Derivation uncertain.]

There appears to be no related name in any other language. An obvious suggestion is that the appellation was derived from **DISPART** *v.*, 'from the mode of ascertaining the dispart, by *disparting* (dividing in two) the difference between the two diameters'. But it is to be observed that the term with its own verb (**DISPART** *v.*) appears earlier than any known occurrence of **DISPART** *v.*, and that the particular sense 'divide into parts' is not known to us before 1629.]

1. The difference between the semi-diameter of a gun at the base ring and at the swell of the muzzle, which must be allowed for in taking aim.

1588 LUGAR *Appendix to Tartagli's Collog.* 4 Every Gunner before he shootes must trulle disparte his Peece, or give allowance for the disparte. 1644 NYZ *Gunnery* i. (1647) 42 How to make the true Dispart of any Piece of Ordnance... subtract the greater Diameter out of the lesser, and take the just half of the difference, and that is the true Dispart, in inches and parts of an inch. *Ibid.* (1670) 45 So much higher as the mark is (which you made at the Base-Ring) then the Muzzle-King, so much is the true Dispart. 1659 TORRIANO, *Tirare fuori del vivo*, to shoot at random, or without and beyond the dispart (as our Gunners term it). 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 50 The Angle of dispart is the number of degrees the axis of the bore would point above the object aimed at, when laid by the surface of the gun. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dispart*, or *Throw of the Shot*. An allowance for the dispart is... necessary in determining the commencement of the graduations on the tangent scale, by which the required elevation is given to the gun.

2. *concr.* A sight-mark placed on the muzzle of a gun, to make the line of sight parallel to the axis of the bore.

1578 W. BOURNE *Invent. or Devises* xxxi. 24 You must give your leuell iustly vpon the thicker side of the peece, that is to say, the mettall of the breech of the peece, and the dispart, and the marke, to bee all three vpon one right line by the sight of your eye. 1611 FLORIO, *Tirare di punteria*. The disparte is when a piece of wax or stick is set vpon the mouth of the piece in an euen line with the cornish of the breech. 1659 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 78 Cause the Piece to be mounted higher or lower, untill you bring the Bead, the top of the Dispart, and the Mark all in one Line. 1692 Capt. Smith's *Seaman's Gram.* II. vi. 95 *Dispart*... is a piece of a small stick or Wyre, set perpendicularly upon the Muzzle-Ring of any Gun, of such length that the top of it may be equal (in height) to the upper part of the Base Ring. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s.v., Take the two diameters of the base-ring, and of the place where the *Dispart* is to stand, and divide the difference... into two equal parts, one of which will be the length of the *Dispart*, which is set on the gun with wax or pitch, or fastened there with a piece of twine or marlin. 1836 MARRYAT *Midsh. Easy* xviii, Gunners, sir, is a science—we have our own disparts and our lines of sight—our windage, and our parabolas, and projectile forces. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 10 July 5/4 There are no disparts, tangents, or elevating screws to the guns; the officer was obliged to lay it by the eye with a plain chock of wood.

3. *attrib.* **Dispart patch**, a notched piece of metal on the muzzle in place of the dispart in sense 2; **dispart-sight** (see *quots.*).

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Dispart-sight*, a gun-sight fixed on the top of the second reinforce-ring—about the middle of the piece—for point-blank or horizontal firing, to eliminate the difference of the diameters between the breech and the mouth of the cannon. 1884 F. C. MORGAN *Artill. Mat.* 21 The muzzle sight is recessed into the dispart patch on the muzzle, and is used in conjunction with the hind sight for angles of elevation over 5°, when the centre fore sight becomes fouled by the muzzle. *Ibid.* 28 A fore or dispart sight screwed on in rear of the trunnions.

**Dispart** (*dispart*), *v. 1* [In Spenser, *app. ad. It. dispartire* to divide, separate, part, repr. *L. dispartire*, *-partire* to distribute, divide, *f. Dis-* 1 + *partire* to part, share, divide. By others perh. referred directly to the *L. vb.*, or viewed as an Eng. formation from **DIS-** 1 and **PART** *v.* It appears to have taken the place of the corresponding senses of **DISPART** (1-5).]

1. *trans.* To part asunder, to cleave.

1500 SPENSER *F. Q. i.* x. 53 That... man of God, That blood-red billowes, like a walled front, On either side disparted with his rod. 1611 *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. viii. (1632) 556 A sudden gust disparting the Fleet. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* vi. (1851) 128 As often as any great schisme disparts the Church. 1725 POPE *Odys.* xiv. 482 Expert the destin'd victim to dispart. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* cxvii. ii, The Sea... fled, Disparted by the wondrous Rod. 1780 *Hist. Eur.* in *Ann. Reg.* 16/2 A state, already weakened... and now disparted by defection. 1814 *Cary Dante's Inf.* vi. 17 He... flays them, and their limbs Piecemal disparts. 1850 Mrs. BROWNING *Crowned and Buried* xiv, Disparting the lithe boughs.

2. To separate, sever; to dissolve (a union).

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* iv. xi, Which like a balk... Disparts the terms of anger, and of loving. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II. 54 A strainer to dispart The husky, terrene Dregs from purer Mist. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xviii. 260 Till death dispart the union. 1851 TRENCH *Poems* 150 To dispart All holiest ties. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* x. 1242 I find the truth, dispart the shine from shade.

3. To divide into parts or shares; to distribute.

1649 MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 223 The Imperial Palace... being disparted betwixt them, there would be room enough for each. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 3 The Old Testament... is disparted by the Holy Ghost himself into two general heads. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* i. 288 And equal Share Of Day and Night, disparted thro' the Year. 1855 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 83 And evenly to light and shades doth now Dispart the globe.

4. *intr.* To part asunder, fly apart, and open up.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xii. lvi, The broken heav'ns



dispart with fearful noise. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer 700* The flood disparts: behold! . . . Behemoth rears his head. 1811 SHELLEY *St. Irvyne* x. Suddenly . . . the mist in one place seemed to dispart, and through it, to roll clouds of deepest crimson. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* II. 150 Between the fleets thus disparting, the . . . flotilla of transports passed.

b. To part and proceed in different directions.

1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 149 The upland moors, where rivers, there but brooks, Dispart to different seas.

† 5. *Dispart with*: to part with. *rare.* (*pseudo-archaism.*)

1820 SCOTT *Abbott* iv. He will enjoy five merks by the year, and the professor's cast-off suit, which he disparts with biennially.

Hence *Disparting* *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*

1611 FLORIO, *Dispartimento*, a disparting. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 93 The disparting or cutting off of Jordans Stream before the Ark. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 309 The deep-cleft disparting orb, that arch'd the central waters round. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* ii. 37 Water . . . expands, and . . . extends a vast disparting force on the rocks in which it is confined. 1890 W. C. RUSSELL *My Shipmate Louise* I. xii. 261 The rush and disparting of the maddened clouds.

**Dispart, v. 2** Also 7 *dispert* and *erron. dispart.* [*f. DISPART sb.*]

1. *trans.* To measure or estimate the dispart in (a piece of ordnance); to make allowance for this in taking aim.

1597 W. BOURNE *Art Shooting* iv. 17 The disparting of your peece is but to bryng the mouth of your peece before, to be as high as is the taylor behind. 1588 [see *DISPART sb. 1*]. 1637 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* xiv. 65 To dispart a Peece is to finde a difference betwixt the thickness of the metall at her mouth and brith or carouse. 1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 40 And one chief thing, in the last place, to know very well how to dispart his Peece, be it either true bored, or not true bored.

2. To set a mark on the muzzle-ring, so as to obtain a sight-line parallel to the axis.

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* v. 79 To Shoot at a Sight seen in the Night, Dispart your Piece with a lighted and flaming Wax-Candle, or with a lighted piece of Match. 1731 J. GRAY *Gunnery* 68 You need only dispart your piece by fixing notched sticks . . . on its muzzle. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., *Dispart*, in gunnery, is used for the setting a mark on the muzzle-ring of a piece of ordnance, so that a sight-line taken upon the top of the base-ring, by the mark, may be parallel to the axis of the concave cylinder. 1853 STOCQUER *Milit. Encycl.*

Hence *Disparting* *vbl. sb.*

1597 [see above, sense 1]. 1611 FLORIO, *Tirare gioia per gioia*, to shoote leuell. without helpe of disparting. 1692 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* ii. vi. 105 These ways, prescribed for Disparting of a Piece.

† **Dispartation.** *Obs. rare.* [app. n. of action from *DISPART v. 1*; but the etymological form would be *dispartition.*] A division, a partition.

1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* II. vi. Why, look you, sir, there are so many lobbies, out-offices, and dispartations here.

**Disparted, ppl. a.** [*f. DISPART v. 1* + *-ED* 1.] Parted or cloven asunder, divided, separated.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* ii. 18 Such a fire as he sent down in disparted tongues . . . at pentecost. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 416 On either side Disparted Chaos over built exclaimed. 1700 PRIOR *Carmen Seculare* 86 Disparted Britain mourn'd their doubtful Sway. 1800-24 CAMPBELL *Poems, Portraits Female Child* 20 Thy brow, with its disparted locks. 1894 FALLEN *Angels* xvii. 151 Two animals . . . as far disparted, say, as a horse and a goose.

**Dispartment.** *rare.* [*f. DISPART v. 1* + *-MENT*; cf. *It. dispartimento*, obs. *F. despartement*; see *DEPARTMENT* I.] A parting asunder, *concr.* a parting, cleft, or opening caused by separation.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. iv. § 3. (1682) 29 Since the Lignous Body is . . . frequently disparted; through these Dispartments, the said interior Portions, actually shoot. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* (1889) 408 Many troubles, changes, and dispartments.

**Dispassion, sb.** [*f. DIS-* 9 + *PASSION sb.*] Freedom from passion; dispassionate; *†*apathy.

1692 J. EDWARDS *Farther Eng. Rem. Texts O. & N. T.* 249 Those hard and flinty philosophers, who talk'd of an utter dispassion. 1698 TEMPLE *Gardening* (R.), What is called by the Stoics apathy or dispassion; by the Sceptics indisturbance; by the Molinists quietism . . . seems all to mean but great tranquillity of mind. 1785 SIR C. WILKINS in *Jas. Mill Brit. India* (1818) I. ii. vi. 233 Who constantly placeth his confidence in dispassion. 1892 MISS L. T. SMITH in *Academy* 13 Aug. 123/1 The peculiarity of his standpoint gives a calm dispassion to his statements.

† **Dispassion, v. Obs.** [*f. DIS-* 7 a + *PASSION sb.* Cf. mod. *F. dépassionner* (in 16th c. *F.* 'to put into a passion').] *trans.* To free from passion. Chiefly in *ppl. a.* *Dispassioned.*

† 1608 DONNE *Serm.* cvii. IV. 463 Sober and discreet and dispassioned and disinterested men. 1612 — *Badavaro* (1648) 193 It became Moses to be reposed and dispassioned . . . in his Conversation with God. 1668 CLARENDON *Life* I. (1843) 926/a In all those controversies, he had so dispassioned a consideration . . . and so profound a charity in his conscience, that [etc.]. 1746 CAWTHORNE *Equality Hum. Cond.* 131 Ease and joy, dispassion'd reason owns, As often visits cottages as thrones.

**Dispassionate** (*dispæ'sənət*), *a.* [*f. DIS-* 10 + *PASSIONATE a.* Cf. *It. dispassionato*, Sp. *desapasionado*.] Free from the influence of passion or strong emotion; calm, composed, cool; impartial. Said of persons, their faculties, and actions.

1594 PARSONS *Confer. Success* II. ix. 218 So themselves do confesse, I meane the wise and dis-passionate among them.

1646 J. HALL *Horae Vac.* 58 Mens judgements have more time to grow dispassionate and disintangled. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 453 A critic on the sacred book should be Candid and learned, dispassionate and free. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 4. 300 A dispassionate fairness towards older faiths. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* iii. 102 They account it the prime duty of a dispassionate inquirer.

† Used as = 'passionate' (16th c. *F. dépassioné*; see *DISPASSION v.*).

1635 BRATHWAITE *Arcaid. Pr.* 114 Fixing his ferret eyes in a furious and dispassionate manner.

† **Dispassionate, v. Obs. rare.** [*f. DIS-* 6.] *trans.* To free from passion. Hence † *Dispassionate* *ppl. a.*

1647 MAYNE *Ansu. Cheynel* 27 (T.) As all dispassionate men may judge. 1658 WALTON *Life Donne* (ed. 2) 21 These . . . had so dispassionate (1640 dispassioned) Sir George, that . . . he also could not but see . . . merit in his new son.

**Dispassionately, adv.** [*f. DISPASSIONATE a.* + *-LY* 2.] In a dispassionate or calm manner.

1717 KILLINECK *Serm.* 191 (T.) As if she had only dispassionately reasoned the case with him. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. i. xi. 59 To speak dispassionately of the conduct of the Dutch. 1806 A. KNOX *Rem.* I. 29 These passages ought to be dispassionately investigated. 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect.* (1858) 270, I ask the meeting to listen to me dispassionately.

† Used as = 'passionately': cf. *DISPASSIONATE* 1. 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 201, I found no billows dispassionately acting to endanger the passage of my late surcharged vessel . . . All appeared to me as in a calm sea.

**Dispassionateness.** [*f. as prec.* + *-NESS*.] A dispassionate condition or quality.

1841 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Serm.* (ed. 2) V. v. 74 St. Paul makes it a part of a Christian character to have a reputation for . . . dispassionateness. 1886 *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 551/1 A dispassionateness and a sense of humour quite rare in her sex.

**Dispassioned**: see *DISPASSION v.*

**Dispatch, despatch** (*dispætʃ*), *v.* Also 6 *dispaich* (e), *dyspaich* (e), *-paich*; 8-9 *despatch*. [Found early in 16th c.: ad. *It. dispaicare* 'to dispatch, to hasten, to speed, to rid away any work' (Florio), or Sp. *despaichar* to expedite, 'to dispatch, to rid out of the way' (Minsheu). The radical is the same as in *It. impaicare* to entangle, hinder, stop, prevent, Sp., Pg. *empaichar* to impede, embarrass. Not related to *F. dépêcher*, which gave the Engl. *depesche*, *DEFEACH*, common in 15-16th c., rare after 1600, and app. superseded by *dispatch* before 1650. The uniform English spelling from the first introduction of the word to the early part of the 19th c. was with *dis-*; but in Johnson's Dictionary the word was somehow entered under *des-* (although Johnson himself always wrote *dispatch*, which is also the spelling of all the authors cited by him); though this has, since c. 1820, introduced diversity into current usage, *dispatch* is to be preferred, as at once historical, and in accordance with English analogy; for even if this word had begun in ME. with a form in *des-* from OF. (which it did not), it would regularly have been spelt *dis-* by 1500: see *DES-*, *Dis-*, prefixes.

The notions of *impede*, *expedite*, are expressed by different roots in the northern and southern Romanic langs. The radical of *F. empêcher, dépêcher* (Eng. *IMPEACH, DEFEACH*), OF. *empaichier, despaichier*, is taken to be a L. \**pedicare* (extended form of *in-* + *pedare*, or deriv. of *pedica* 'fetter, gin'); cf. *prêcher, PREACH, OF. prêchier* — *L. prædicare*. This also occurs in Pr. *empaichegar*. But Sp. *empaichar, despaichar*, Pr. *empaichar*, point to a L. type \**paictare* (*f. paictus*, 'fastened, fixed, fast', pa. ppl. of *paingere*). The radical of *It. im-, dis-paicare*, Pr. *empaichar* (with which perh. are to be taken dial. OF. *empaichier, ampauchier, dapauchier*; see Godef.), have been referred to a cognate L. type \**paictare* (cf. for the phonology, *It. tracciare, docciare, succiare* — *traciare, ductiare, suctiare*). Thus, these words are quite distinct from *F. empêcher, dépêcher*, in 16th c. also *despaichier*, which gave Eng. *impêche*, and *depeach*, also *despeche*, in Caxton *depesche*, Sc. *despeche*. *Dispatch*, therefore, could not be of French origin. The date of our first quot., 1517, is early for a word from Italian, and still more so for a word from Spanish; but the active intercourse with the Papal Court and with Spain at that date may have facilitated the introduction of *dispatch* as a diplomatic word. Tunstall, our first authority for *dispatche*, was Commissioner to Spain in 1516 and 1517.]

1. *trans.* \* To dismiss or dispose of promptly. 1. To send off post-haste or with expedition or promptitude (a messenger, message, etc., having an express destination). The word regularly used for the sending of official messengers, and messengers, of couriers, troops, mails, telegrams, parcels, express trains, packet-boats, etc.

1517 BR. TUNSTALL *Let. to Hen. VIII* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. L. 134 We . . . dispatched that poste . . . reserving thys to be written by my self at layser. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. viii. 82 If . . . the great Lord hath to send and dispatch in hast any matter into any places. 1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 21 He . . . dispatched twelve coronels throughout his Realme of Portugal, to levie twelve thousand foote. 1624 DAVENPORT *City Night-Cap* III. i, Embassadors were dispatch'd to Bergamo. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 153 ¶ 3, I was in my eighteenth year dispatched to the university. 1766 GOLDSMID. *Vic. W.* ix, Moses was . . . dispatched to borrow a couple of chairs. 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVIII. 459/2 The number of chargeable letters dispatched

by the General Post. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XVI. 749/1 The palanquin, as being portable and easy to handle, was dispatched first, its contents included.

† 8. 1832 LANDER *Exped. to Niger* I. vii. 259 They had been dispatched . . . from Soccatto to collect the accustomed tribute. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vi. § 5. 319 Commissioners were dispatched into every county for the purpose of assessment. 1886 *Postal Guide* 210 When the mails are dispatched at longer intervals than a week.

† 9. 1655 H. VAUGHAN *Silva Scint.* I. (1858) 23, I turn'd me round, and to each shade Dispatch'd an Eye. 1781 COWPER *Conv.* 437 The mind, dispatched upon her busy toil, Should range where Providence has blest the soil.

† b. *refl.* To get away quickly: = sense 8: *rare.*

1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eronema* 180 Though he were desirous to dispatch himselfe thence, yet waited he with all patience.

† 2. To send away (from one's presence or employment); to dismiss, discharge. *Obs.*

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Auvel.* (1546) L vj, As an ydell vacabunde man they dyspatched and sent hym awaie. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix. 389, I dispatched my Dragoman, and the other Barbarian hireling, with a greater consideration then my . . . conditions allowed me. 1662 GRIM, *Collier of Croydon* III. in *Ant. Brit. Drama* III. 312 To give her warning to dispatch her knaves.

3. To dismiss (a person) after attending to him or his business; to settle the business of and send away; to get rid of. *Now rare.*

1530 PALSBE. 500/1, I have dispatched these four felowes quickly, *jay despatch ces quatre gens virement.* 1551 in *Furnival Ballads* from *MSS. I.* 421 Remembre poore shewters who dothe susteyne wronge; speake and dispatche them, they tarrye to longe. 1625 BOYS *Whr.* (1630) 382 And I can say this of other suitors, if ten be dispatched ninety be despatched. 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* II. iii. 198 Dispatching all that came to him with great satisfaction. 1726 ADV. CAPT. R. BOYLE 171 Nor would I suffer another to enter my Ship, till the former was dispatch'd.

† 4. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 132 Finally we may be dispatched with a eulogy of caution and a censure of too great heat after certainty.

4. To get rid of or dispose of (any one) by putting to death; to make away with, kill.

1530 *Proper Dyaloge* (Arb.) 146 Duke Humfray By them of his life was abreuaiet. Sythe that tyme I could reckon mo Whom they caused to be dispatched so. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 1329 He drowned himselfe . . . the river beyng so shallow that he was faine to lye groveling before he could dispatch himselfe. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* 112 (R.) He drank . . . poison, which dispatcheth a man in 24 hours. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* III. i. 286 We are peremptory to dispatch This Viperous Traitor. 1611 BIBLE *Ezek.* xxiii. 47 The companie shall . . . dispatch (1885 *R. V.* *despatch*) them with their swords. 1678 (ed. 2) BUNYAN *Pilgr.* I. (1847) 140 Show them the Bones and Skulls of those that thou hast already dispatch'd. 1726 ADV. CAPT. R. BOYLE 68 If he had made any Resistance, I should certainly have dispatch'd him. 1819 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 446 You think by some measure to dispatch him. 1859 THACKERAY *Virgin.* xxi. 162 Heroes are not dispatched with such hurry and violence unless there is a cogent reason for making away with them.

† 5. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 419 And then after many torments dispatched with a dagger. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xviii. 304 Clodius was dragged out bleeding, and was dispatched.

b. (with complement.) To dispatch out of life, out of the way, the world, etc. ? *Obs.*

1580 BARET *Alv. D.* 884 To dispatch one out of life, *de medio aliquem tollere.* 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I. iv. (1715) 17 [He] was quickly dispatch'd out of the way, and no enquiry made after the Murderers. 1745 SWIFT *Hist. Stephen in Lett.* (1768) IV. 313 To remove the chief impediment by dispatching his rival out of the world. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 100 To desire that they would be more expeditious in dispatching her out of her misery.

† c. To dispatch the life of. *Obs.*

1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* v. ii, The Turk and his great Emperess . . . Have desperately dispatch'd their slavish lives. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav. iv.* v. 12 Edmund, I think is gone In pitty of his misery, to dispatch His [Gloucester's] nighted life. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eronema* 61 Which if it had hit, where he levelled, dispatched had beene the life of Tolmido.

5. To dispose or rid oneself promptly of (a piece of business, etc.); to get done, get through, accomplish, settle, finish off, conclude, execute promptly or speedily.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* ci. 330 Dyspatch the mater and reuenge me. 1547 BOORDE *Introd. Knowl.* 145 He had many matters of state to dyspache. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utop.* II. (Arb.) 74 The worke beyng diuided into so greute a nombre of workemen, was with exceedinge maruelous spede dyspatched. 1650 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 202 He was so . . . unlike to live, that his Christening was dispatch in hast. 1667 PEFFS *Diary* (1879) IV. 239 To my office, where dispatched some business. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 163 ¶ 4, I . . . soon dispatched a bargain on the usual terms. 1776 — *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 6 May, We dispatched our journey very peaceably. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* II. ix. 152 Dominic easily dispatched this task in six days. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. iii. 219 Causes lingering before his commissaries were summarily dispatched at a higher tribunal. 1895 F. HALL *Two Trifles* 27, I must dispatch my errand and be off.

† 6. 1817 MOORE *Lalla R.* (1824) 126 *Veiled Proph.*, The matter is easily dispatched. 1884 CHURCH *Bacon* ix. 218 Two of the great divisions of knowledge . . . are dispatched in comparatively short chapters.

b. To 'dispose of' or 'make away with' (food, a meal) promptly or quickly; to eat up, consume, devour. *colloq.*

1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 7 ¶ 1, I dispatched my Dinner as soon as I could. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Brooke F.* ix. 112 The roast beef and plum-puddings had been dispatched.



β. 1886 Scott Woodst. v. I saw two rascallions engaged in... despatching a huge venison party. 1837 DISPARITY *Enetia* i. xv. The brother magistrates despatched their rumpsteak.

† c. *trans.* To produce or 'turn out' promptly or quickly. *Obs.*

c. 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 101 There are also paper mills w<sup>h</sup> despatches paper at a quick rate. 1711 STEELE *Tatler* IV. Pref. ¶ a The great Ease with which he is able to dispatch the most entertaining Pieces of this Nature.

† b. To remove, dispel, do away with; to dispose of, get rid of. *Obs.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 395 Dispatching some by death, and other by banishment. 1578 LYTE *Dadoens* II. xlv. 382 It dissolveth and dispatcheth congealed blood. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XXII. vi. 435 The heat of the sunne had broken and dispatched the mist. 1796 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 221 To dispatch all fear of Resistance, I can assure you there are but two more Servants in the House.

† b. To 'get rid of' (goods); to dispose of (by sale). *Obs.*

1592 GREENE *Disput.* 17 The Paynters could not dispatche and make away theyr Vermillion, if tallowe faced whoores v<sup>sd</sup> it not for their cheekes. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* VIII. 355 Kings... valued to a hundred Chickens of Malta, eight shillings the peece, which I dispatched for lesser.

† c. To put out of the way, stow away. *rare.*

1567 R. EDWARDS *Damou & P.* in Hazl. *Dodley* IV. 39 Such a crafty spy I have caught... Snap the tipstaff... Brought him to the court, and in the porter's lodge dispatched him.

† To rid (a person) of something.

† 7. *trans.* To rid (a person, etc. of, from, some encumbrance or hindrance); to deliver, free, relieve.

1530 PALSGR. 520/1 We shall dispatche us of hym well ynough. c. 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 161 The thinge which shoulde cleane dispatche him of all languor and sorrow. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasmus Par.* Pref. 18 When I had cleane dispatched myself of this great charge and taske. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasmus Par.* i. Tim. vi. 17 Things... so incertain that yf casuallie take them not away, yet at lest death despatcheth vs from them. 1561 DAVIS tr. *Bullinger on Apoc.* (1573) 315 Dispatch vs from evils, graunt us the good things promised. 1562 TURNER *Baths* 6b. Some are dispatched of their diseases here in sixe dayes. 1560 BARET *Ab.* D. 884 To dispatch himself out of a businesse... To dispatch and ridde out of trouble.

1594 PLAT *Jewel-ho.* III. 57 You shall soone dispatch your barnes... of all these wastfull birds. a. 1641 Bf. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 295 Antipater being dispatched of these two competitors, had an easier course to run.

† b. To deprive, bereave. *Obs.* (Cf. 4.)

1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* I. v. 75 Thus was I, sleeping, by a Brothers hand, Of Life, of Crowne, and Queene at once dispatchit. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE tr. *Iustine's Hist.* 94a, Aristotimus was dispatched both of life and rule.

## II. intransitive.

† 8. (for *refl.* i. b.) To start promptly for a place, get away quickly, make haste to go, hasten away.

1587 TURBERV. *Trag.* T. (1837) 101 Howe he mought... Dispatch and goe unto the place. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* IV. iii. 82 And now dispatch we toward the Court. 1670 EACARD *Cont. Clergy* 52 Dispatch forthwith for Peru and Jamaica. 1712 W. ROGERS *Voy.* 400 That we might dispatch for the Cape of Good Hope, as fast as possible.

† 9. To make haste (to do something), hasten, be quick. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* I. (1586) 24 b, Dispatch I pray you to shew me. 1591 FLORIO and *Frutes* 5 Dispatch and giue me a shirt. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Josephus Antig.* IV. i. (1733) 78/1 Why do we not dispatch then and take possession? 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. iii. Thou hast so many 'I's' and 'And's'! Prithce, dispatch. 1753 FOOTE *Eng. in Paris* I. Wks. 1799 I. 37 Hold your jaw and dispatch. 1788 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* VIII. Butler Gilbert, dispatch, thou knave. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand.* by Loire 146 'Come—dispatch!' said the imperial sponsor; and the ceremony was hurried through.

† 10. (*absol.* from 5). To conclude or settle a business; to get through, have done (*with*). *Obs.*

1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II. i. 279 At that place call vpon me, and dispatch with Angelo, that it may be quickly. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Fornes & Qual.* (1667) 51 And thus (to dispatch) by the bruising of Fruit, the Texture is commonly so chang'd, that [etc.].

† *Dispatch* is used by Gabriel Harvey for the pa. pple. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 22, I hope my long lingering matter is ere now quietly dispatch. 1577 *Ibid.* 58 Ar thely so soone dispatche in deede?

Hence *Dispatched* ppl. a. (whence † *Dispatchedly* adv.); *Dispatching* ppl. sb. and ppl. a. 1552 HULOET, *Dispatched, expeditus, perfectus.* a. 1564 BRONC *Christ & Antichr.* Prayers, etc. (1844) 531 Unto the dispatching of their torments, if they be in purgatory. 1611 FLORIO, *Spacciatamente*, dispatchedly, out of hand, with riddance or much speed. 1615 W. HULL *Mtrr.* *Maistie* 78 Not to a dispatching, easy, honourable kind of death, but to the lingring, painefull, ignominious kind of the Crosse. 1633 *Castile Whore* IV. iii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV. A cup of myson Stuft with dispatching Simples. 16... *Cabbala*, paragon. Ynoiosa to Lord Conway (R.), I have differed the dispatching of a currier. 1893 *Star* 25 Feb. 4/3 The port is at the dispatching point of the Cheshire salt trade.

**Dispatch, despatch** (dispaet'), sb. Also 7 *dispahe*. [f. DISPATCH v., or perh. immediately ad. It. *dispaecio* (also *spacio*) 'a dispatch, a hastening, a riddance; also a pleeke or packet of letters' (Florio) = Sp., Pg. *despacho*, Romanic deriv. f. the vb. stem: see prec. Cf. relation of *DEPFACH* sb. and v.]

## I. The act of dispatching.

1. The sending off (of a messenger, letter, etc.) on an errand or to a particular destination.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Comestaggio* 280 Blaming him to have bene too slacke in the dispatch of the Armie. 1667 PERRIN *Diary* to June, So to Woolwich to give order for the dispatch of a ship I have taken under my care to see dispatched. 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brazil* (1808) 74 He deferred the dispatch of my note. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVIII. 457/1 The operations of the Post-office belonging to the dispatch of letters. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 70 The dispatch of a French embassy to England. 1886 *Postal Guide* No. 119 title-p., Dates of Dispatch of Mails, etc. *Ibid.* 210 Dates of Dispatch of Colonial and Foreign Mails.

† 2. Official dismissal or leave to go, given to an ambassador after completion of his errand; congé. *Obs.*

1571 *St. Trials, Duke Norfolk* (R.), After the dispatch of Rodolph, in Lent last, as he had made show before, that he intended to go over sea, and was all this while practising about this treason. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1638) 161 To heare Embassadors from forein Princes, and to giue them their dispatch. 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* II. i. 127 The severall Messengers From hence attend dispatch. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 134, I easily condescended, thinking to procure my Dispatch with more speed.

† 3. Dismissal (of a suitor, etc.) after settlement of business; attention to or settlement of the business (of a person); see DISPATCH v. 3. *Obs.*

1550 CROWLEY *Last Trumpet* 936 If thou be a mans attorney... Let him not waite and spende money, If his dispatch do lie in the.

4. Making away with by putting to death; killing; death by violence.

*Happy dispatch*, a humorous name for the Japanese form of suicide called HARA-KIRI.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 315 Except I had followed you... the sorrowes... had quite overwhelmed me, and wrought my remediless dispatch. 1591 *Tronb. Raigne K. John* (1611) 59 Tormentor come away, Make my dispatch the Tyrants feasting day. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xv. 51 So furious and bloody a fight, that in less than a quarter of an hour we made a clean dispatch of them all. 1697 Br. PATRICK *Comm. Exod.* xii. 6 There were about two hours and a half for the Dispatch of all the Lambs. 1859 *Times* 26 Mar. 9/2 The Japanese are... taught... the science, mystery, or accomplishment of 'Happy Dispatch'.

5. The getting (of business, etc.) out of hand; settlement, accomplishment; (prompt or speedy) execution. *Quick dispatch*: prompt or speedy settlement of an affair; hence, in former use, promptitude in settling an affair, speed, expedition (= sense 6).

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* II. (1586) 101 b, Neither that he be lesse liberal of justice, or quick in dispatch towards them (the poore), than towards the rich. 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* II. ii. 56 After some dispatch in hand at Court, Thither we bend againe. 1601 CORNWALLIES *Ess.* II. xlv. (1631) 270 The miles which you must overcome before the dispatch of your journey. 1608 *How Man may chase a good Wife* III. ii. in *Old Eng. Drama* (1824) 53 About it with what quick dispatch thou can'st. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 214, I offered you—To Dispute publicly, only for quick dispatch. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* f. F. II. 75 In the dispatch of business, his diligence was indefatigable. 1833 Ht. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* vii. 73 Three members of the Committee sit daily for the dispatch of common business. 1863 H. M. COX *Instit.* I. vi. 41 If it be intended that Parliament should meet for dispatch of business. 1885 *Act* 48-49 *Vict.* c. 60. § 10 Notwithstanding any vacancy... the Council shall be competent to proceed to the dispatch of business.

† b. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. III. i. In him is... only clerk-like 'dispatch of business' according to routine. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1869) I. iii. 75 To his credit and dexterity they attribute the dispatch of most things.

† b. 'Conduct, management' (J.). *Obs.* *rare.*

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* I. v. 69 You shall put This Nights great Business into my dispatch.

6. a. Prompt settlement or speedy accomplishment of an affair (= *quick dispatch* in 5). Also as a personal quality: Promptitude in dealing with affairs.

b. Speed, expedition, haste, rapid progress. a. 1607-12 BACON *Ess.* *Dispatch* (Arb.) 242 Measure not dispatch by the tymes of sitting, but by the advancement of the busines. a. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 71 Dispatch is no mean Virtue in a Statesman. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 469 ¶ 4 The Dispatch of a good office is very often as beneficial to the Solicitor as the good office itself.

b. 1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* lxxxv. (1878) 174 Dwe season is best... Dispatch hath no fellow, make short and away. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xxviii. 91 b, The dispatch be made for the lading of our ships. 1636 DAVENANT *Witts* v. i. This is a time of great dispatch and haste. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 206 The business he has to do grows urgent upon him, and calls for dispatch. 1793 SNEATON *Edystone L.* § 124 We also made good dispatch with the cutting of the rock. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederik. Gt.* VIII. xviii. xiv. 84 All turns on dispatch; loiter a little, and Friedrich himself will be here again!

† b. 1832 Ht. MARTINEAU *Demerara* I. 8 Covering them (the roots) with so much dispatch.

† 7. The act of getting rid (of something), by sale, etc.; riddance, clearance, disposal; the act of putting away hastily. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS. *Lear* I. ii. 33 *Glow.* What Paper were you reading? *Basit.* Nothing my Lord. *Glow.* No? what needed then that terrible dispatch of it into your Pocket? 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xiii. 41 In less than eight days he cleared his Warehouse... Now having made a full dispatch of all [etc.].

## II. Concrete and transferred senses.

8. A written message sent off promptly or speedily;

*spec.* an official communication relating to public affairs, usually conveyed by a special messenger.

1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xx. 52 b, Nicholas Coello having received this dispatch, did forthwith depart, and that in hast. 1595 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* IV. xxi. 136 Messengers which carry y<sup>r</sup> ordinary dispatches from Raguse to Constantinople. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 309 Visier, keeper of the seal, who before he can seal any dispatch, must acquaint the grand Senior. 1782 *Centl. Mag.* LII. 147 Captain Henry Edwin late of his Majesty's ship *Russel*, arrived here with dispatches from Rear Admiral Sir Samuel Hood. 1803 Wt. LESLEY *Let. to Wellington* 23 Dec. in Thornton *Hist. India* (1849) III. xviii. 358 *note*, I received this morning your dispatch of the 30th of November. 1809 WELLINGTON in Gurw. *Desp.* IV. 290 Excepting upon very important occasions I write my dispatches without making a draft. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* I. 223 Sir John Malcolm... announced his arrival to the court, sending his dispatches by one of his officers. 1847 TUNNISON *Princes* IV. 360 Delivering seal'd dispatches which the Head took half-amazed.

† b. 1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 59, I have also made an other despatch to the lords of the privie counsil by his Majesties command. 1858 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV. xxix. 87 They were called away by a despatch from the fleet at Cardia. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vi. 135 The loss of the mail-bags, containing Government dispatches and our friends' letters for the past year.

9. An agency or organization for the expeditious transmission of goods, etc.; a conveyance or vessel by which goods, parcels, or letters are dispatched.

1694 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2964/1 Died... Don Jean de Angulo, Secretary of the Universal Dispatch. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3924/4 The Reprisal Dispatch, Jacob Green late Master, from New-England. 1861 [see 12]. *Mod. The Merchants' Dispatch*; it was sent by dispatch. (*Cent. Dict.*)

† 10. A body of persons (officially) sent to a particular destination. *Obs.*

1713 WARDER *True Amazons* 69 Dispatches of Guards are sent from the first Disturbance given.

11. *slang.* (*pl.*) A kind of false dice: = DISPATCHER 2.

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Dispatches*, false dice used by gamblers, so contrived as always to throw a nick. 1856 *Times* 27 Nov. 9/2 There are dice called 'dispatches'... A 'dispatch' has two sides, double fives, double fives, and double sixes.

III. 12. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *dispatch-bearing*, *-writer*, *-writing*; *dispatch-boat*, *-box*, *dispatch cook*, *dispatch-tube* (see *quots.*).

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 469 ¶ 5 Gratifications, Tokens of Thankfulness, Dispatch Money, and the like species Terms, are the Pretences under which Corruption... shelters itself. 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Dispatch cook*, abbreviation of a dispatch cook, an Irish dish upon any sudden occasion. 1834 *West Ind. Sketch-bk.* I. 299 These... dispatched cocks... are simply fowls cut down the back and expanded to the purposes of a grill... they afford an agreeable relief to an appetite that demands haste to be gratified—whence the name. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley xci. 443 In the mere details of note-writing or dispatch-bearing. 1861 *Engineer* XII. 51/3 (*title*) The Pneumatic Dispatch. *Ibid.*, The loads, in the pneumatic dispatch tubes do not much exceed half-a-ton, unless the dispatch carriages are coupled in trains of two or more. 1864 WEBSTER, *Dispatch-box*, a box for carrying dispatches; a box for papers and other conveniences of a gentleman when travelling. 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Atmospheric Railway*, A late act of Congress (1872) appropriates \$15,000 for a pneumatic dispatch-tube between the Capitol and the Government Printing-Office, Washington. *Ibid.*, *Dispatch-boat*, a name given to a swift vessel, formerly a fast sailer, now a small steamboat, used in dispatch duty. *Ibid.*, *Dispatch-tube*, a tube in which letters or parcels are transported by a current of air. 1889 *Reprint. P. Wentworth* III. 267 Some papers he had just extracted from his dispatch-box. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 26 Jan. 104/1 Dispatch-writing had not yet become part of the art of war.

**Dispatchable**, a. *rare.* [f. DISPATCH v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being dispatched.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 305 Thou wilt find it no very easy or dispatchable matter.

**Dispatcher** (dispaet'jə). [f. as prec. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.]

1. One who or that which dispatches, in various senses: see the verb.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palf.) v. vi. To the godly, death is the most happy messenger and quick dispatcher of all such displeasures. 1549 BALE *Pref. Leland's Itin.* B. iv. (T.), Avarice was the other dyspatcher, which hath made an ende both of our lybraries and bokes without respect. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1631) III. xl. 551/2 *marg.*, D. Story... the chief dispatcher of all Gods saints that suffered in Queene Maries time. 1611 COTG., *Datire*, the dater, or dispatcher of the Popes Bulls. 1755 MAGENS *Insurances* II. 212 Likewise the Dispatcher of Averages. 1884 A. WAINWRIGHT in *Harper's Mag.* July 273/2 The dispatcher, as the electrician is technically called, puts his finger upon a fourth key. 1896 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Aug. 3/2 The dispatcher of a telegram.

2. *slang.* (*pl.*) A kind of false dice: see *quots.*

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI. 85 How long it was since his conscience had permitted him to use dispatchers; these, he said, were loaded dice. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flints* 237 Of unfair dice... there are those whose faces do not bear the correct number of pips, and which are known as 'dispatchers'. *Ibid.* 238 A high dispatcher cannot throw less than two, whilst a low one cannot throw higher than three.

**Dispatchful**, a. *Obs.* or *arch.* [f. DISPATCH sb. + -FUL.]

† 1. Having the quality of dispatching or making away with expeditiously. *Obs.*

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* II. ii. D ij, He... Fall like a secret and dispatchful plague On your secured comforts. 1680 H. MORE *Apoc.* 83 Thy teeth... were very dispatchful of their prey.



2. Full of or characterized by dispatch; speedy, expeditious, quick, hasty. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1642 *FULLER Answ. to Feme* 3 Those dispatchfull and urgent times. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 331 So saying, with dispatchful looks in haste she turns, on hospitable thoughts intent. 1683 *tr. Erasmus's Moria Euc.*, While the dispatchful fool shall rush blunty on. 1768-74 *TUCKER L. Nat.* (1852) II. 592 There is a wide difference between leading a regular life, and living by rule; the one is pleasant, easy, smooth, and dispatchful; the other . . . toilsome, stiff, and generally wasteful both of time and strength. 1814 *H. BUSK Fugitive Pieces* 230 If dispatchful haste thy journey need. 1829 *LITTON Disowned* 19 The most dispatchful solicitude.

† *b.* quasi *adv.* Speedily, quickly, in haste. *Obs.* 1795 *POPE Odys.* III. 534 Let one, dispatchful, bid some swain to lead A well-fed bullock from the grassy mead. 1791 *COWPER Iliad* XXIII. 148 Their keen-edged axes to the towering oaks dispatchful they applied.

† **Dispatchment.** *Obs.* [*f.* DISPATCH *v.* + *MENT.*] The act of dispatching, dispatch (in various senses): prompt execution or settlement; getting rid of, sending away, dismissal; making away with, killing.

1529 *St. Trials, Wolsey*, For want of dispatchment of matters. 1538 *M. THROMMORTON Let. Cromwell* (MS. in *St. Pap. Hen. VIII.* XII. II. No. 552 Recd. Off.) Att Pares . . . y requeryd off hym [Pole] my dyspachement [copy in *MS. Cott. Cleop. E.* 6, 386 despatchment] according to hys promys to me at Rome. 1546 *BALD Eng. Votaries* II. (1550) 110 b, He . . . confessed that he had sent . . . false letters and poysons to the dyspachement of hys enemies. 1570 *ASP. PARKER Corr.* 363 To procure the dispatchment of this offensive court.

**Dispathy**, *obs.* form of **DYSPATHY**.

† **Dispatron**, *v.* *Obs.* [*DIS*-7 *a.*] *trans.* To deprive of a patron or of patronage.

1615 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas, Job Triumphant* II. 62 Townes of late By him dispatroned and depopulate. c 1620 *Z. BOVD Zion's Flowers* (1855) 89 By these dispatron'd . . . Who could a comforte once afford to me?

**Dispauper** (dispō'pau), *v.* *Laav.* [*DIS*-7 *b.*] *trans.* To decide a person to be no longer a pauper; to deprive of the privileges of a pauper; to disqualify from suing in *forma pauperis*, that is, without payment of fees.

1631 *Star Chamb. Cases* (Camden) 72 Therefore the Court would dismis the cause or dispauper the plain[tiff], for that by his confession he hath 12<sup>d</sup> per annum. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Dispauper is a word most used in the Court of Chancery, as when one is admitted to sue in *forma pauperis*, if that privilege be taken from him, he is said to be *dispaupered*. 1816 *J. PHILLIMORE Rep.* I. 185 (L.) If a party has a current income, though no permanent property, he must be dispaupered. 1885 *Law Times* 7 Mar. 340<sup>t</sup> The plaintiff had, by the fact of his having recovered . . . more than £5, become dispaupered.

**Dispauperize** (dispō'pauiz), *v.* [*f.* *DIS*-6 + *PAUPERIZE*.] *trans.* a. To release or free from the state of pauperism. Also *fig.* b. To free (a community or locality) from paupers.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 283 What chance do you see of dispauperizing any of the paupers? 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ.* v. xi. § 13 (1876) 585 Many highly pauperized districts . . . have been dispauperized by adopting strict rules of poor-law administration. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* XXIV. 965 The boy was thoroughly dispauperized in spirit.

Hence **Dispauperized** *adj.* a.; *-ization*. 1834 *1st Rep. Poor Law Comm.* (1885) 163 The principle of relief . . . found so efficient in the dispauperized parishes. 1876 *PRETYMAN (title)*, Dispauperization, a popular Treatise on Poor-Law Evils and their Remedies.

† **Dispayre**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also *dys-*, *-peir*, *-peyre*. [*f.* *DISPAIR v.* 2, var. of *DEPAIR*, to spoil, injure, or suffer injury.] Impaired condition, disrepair.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1879) 397 That it may be remedied and holpen when that it ys [in] ruyn, or in dyspeyre, or before. 1537-8 *Will of T. Spenser* (Somerset Ho.), All the wyndows . . . that be in dyspeir.

**Dispayr**(e), *obs.* form of **DESPAIR**.

**Dispeace** (dispēs). [*f.* *DIS*-9 + *PEACE sb.* Orig. Scotch, in which it is in familiar use.] The absence or reverse of peace or quietness; uneasiness (of mind); dissension, enmity.

1825 *JAMIESON, Dispeace*, disquiet, dissension. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven.* III. iv. § 36. 197 The London of the nineteenth century may yet become as Venice without her despotism, and as Florence without her dispeace. 1856 — *Mod. Paint.* III. iv. xviii. Concl. 338 Two men, cast on a desert island, could not thrive in dispeace. 1867 *S. Cox Quest Chief Good* 123 This very contrast . . . breeds no dispeace or anger in the heart. 1873 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* VI. lxxi. 219 Scotland had elements of dispeace. 1881 *GEIKIE in Nature* XXIII. 224 The rumours of renewed dispeace among the nations.

Hence **Dispeaceful** *a.*

1892 *R. WALLACE in Scott. Leader* 29 Jan. 6 A messenger of that dispeaceful divinity [the goddess of strife].

† **Dispear**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* *DIS*-6 + stem of *ap-pear*, *com-pear*; see also the aphetic *PEAR*. Cf. *OF. disparoir* (16th c. in *Godef.*) or *It. disparere* 'to disappear' (Florio). Mod. Fr. has in the present stem *disparaitre*, *disparaiss-*: cf. *DISPARISH v.* 1 and *DISAPPEAR*.] *intr.* To disappear.

1600 *FAIRFAX Tasso* VII. xlv. 125 All those stars on beau's blew face that shone . . . disappeared were and gone. 1627 *Br. Hall Gt. Impostor* Wks. 501 This great impostor . . . disappeared and is gone. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul* I. i. li. But he looks on to whom nought doth disappear.

**Dispeche**: var. of **DESPICHE**, **DEFEACH v.** *Obs.*, to send away, dispatch. Also **Dispechement**, = **DISPATCHMENT**.

1538 *M. THROMMORTON Let.*, copy in *MS. Cott. Cleopatra E.* 6, lf. 386, And from thens also to have been dispatched [orig. in *St. Pap. Hen. VIII.* XII. II. No. 552, dyspachyd]. *Ibid.*, And herupon delayed my dispeachment . . . To come further concerning my dispeachment [original, in both cases, dyspeachment].

**Dispect**, var. of **DESPECT**, *Obs.*

† **Dispeed**, *v.* *Obs.* [*app. ad. obs.* *It. dispedire*, (*spedire*) to dispatch (Florio), *f.* *DIS*-1; a parallel form to *L. ex-pedire*, *im-pedire* (*EXPEDE*, *IMPEDE*). But, as the spelling shows, associated in Eng. use with *SPEED*: cf. also the parallel form *DESPEED*.] *trans.* To dispatch, to send off. *b.* *refl.* To get away quickly.

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (L.), To that end he dispeeded an ambassador to Poland. The man returned . . . and was againe dispeeded. 1644 in *Calend. St. Papers, E. Indies* 16 Aug. (1878) 365 The Dutch have dispeeded sundry ships towards the west. 1630 *LORD BANIAN* 79 [He] dispeeded his Bramane Madewagner, and his Pardon, to Delee. 1814 *SOUTHEY Roderick* xv. 273 Himself from that most painful interview Dispeeding, he withdrew.

*c.* To dispatch or finish promptly; to expedite.

1626 *GATAKER Spanish Invasion* 16 Italian . . . sent one Alypius . . . furnished with much treasure for the dispeeding of the worke.

**Dispeir**(e), *obs.* form of **DESPAIRE**.

**Dispel** (dispel), *v.* [*ad. L. dispellere* to drive asunder, scatter, *f.* *DIS*-1 + *pellere* to drive.]

1. *trans.* To drive away in different directions or in scattered order; to disperse by force, dissipate (e.g. clouds, darkness, doubts, fears, etc.)

a 1631 *DONNE in Select.* (1842) 121 More clouds than they could . . . dispel and scatter. 1662 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 10 Lamps . . . enough to dispell the greatest darkness. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 530 He . . . gently rais'd their fainte courage, and dispell'd their fears. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* III. 63 His apprehensions were soon dispelled. 1883 *FROUDE Short Stud.* IV. i. viii. 90 He dispelled the illusions of Lewis. 1887 *BOWEN Virg. Aeneid* I. 199 Ills more dire ye have suffered; and these too Heaven will dispel.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become dissipated or scattered, as a cloud or the like.

1643 *Kingdomes Whly. Intellig.* No. 7. 55 [He] still hangs as a cloud over Plimouth, but it dispells every day. 1799 *CAMPBELL Pleas.* *Hope* II. 263 Melt, and dispel, ye spectre-doubts. 1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 270 Conventions . . . in constant succession bubble up, form, and dispel.

Hence **Dispeelling** *adj.* a., *esp.* in comb., as *care-dispeelling*, that dispels care; **Dispellent** (also *-ant*), a dispelling agent; **Dispellor**, he who or that which dispels.

1717 *FREZIER Voy. S. Sea* 77 It is an admirable dispeller of certain Tumors. 1836 *F. MAHONEY Rel. Father Prout, Watergrasshill Carousal* (1859) 78 A dispeller of sorrow. 1869 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug. 10 The change of scene . . . will often act as a good dispellant.

**Dispence**, var. of **DISPENSE**.

† **Dispend**, *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4-6 *des-*, *dys-*. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* *dispended*, *dispent*. [*ME. des-, dispend-en*, a. *OF. dispendre* (mod. *F. dépense*) = *Pr. despendre*, *Sp. despendre*, *It. dispendere*; late *L. dispendere* to weigh out, pay out, dispense, *f.* *DIS*-1 + *pendere* to weigh. Cf. *EXPEND*, *SPEND*.] 1. *trans.* To pay away, expend, spend: a. money, wealth.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1810) 290 þe kyng sent . . . For bisshoppes . . . & oþer þat þei found, þat ilk þere mot dispende of londres twenty pound. c 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 63 For hooly chirches good moot been dispended On hooly chirches blood that is descended. 1401 *CAXTON Vitae Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) I. xxviii. 45 a/1 She had dyspended alle her haurour to leches for to recoure her syghte. 1599 *B. JONSON Ev. Man out of Hum.* II. iii. A poore elder brother of mine, sir, a yeoman, may dispense some seven or eight hundred a yeere. 1642 *Declar. Lovis & Com.* 20 June 6 Those summes shall be dispended as the former have been. c 1680 *HICKERINGILL Hist. Whiggism* Wks. 1716 I. 28 All [the money] was dispended.

*absol.* 1340 *Ayemb.* 53 Ich wylle þet þou ete and drinke and . . . despendi. 1629 *GAULÉ Holy Mand.* 348 When he must needs despend, he . . . kisses euery Pece he parts from.

*b.* other things.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13410 (Cott.) þe god drinc suld þou first despend. 1411 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 650/2 Schal do bryngre . . . two fatte Oxen . . . to be dispended on a dyner. 14 . . . Hoccleve *Compl. Virgin* 244 And hath his blood despend in greet fyson. 1582 *N. LICHEFIELD tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xlii. 98 a, They were the bolder to dispend amongst them their shot, with the which there were many very sore hurt. 1627 *FELTHAM Resolves* I. lxxi. Wks. (1677) 205 Every Man will be busie in dispending that quality, which is predominant in him. a 1745 *SWIFT Wks.* (1841) II. 69 They insist, that the army dispend as many oaths yearly as will produce £100,000 nett. 1868 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1877) IV. xiii. 317 An isolated bastion dispending its strength.

*c.* To dispend land: to have an income from land, to possess land.

1523 *FITZHERB. Surv.* xii. (1539) 27 In some case he shall dispende and have more landes. 1613 *SIR H. FINCH Law* (1636) 405 Where that clause needs not, the Iuors must dispend some land of freehold out of ancient demesne within the Countie where the issue is to be tried.

2. To spend, consume, employ, occupy (time).

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc.* 2435 Thou here dispended this tym wrang. c 1386 *CHAUCER Monk's T.* 320 How she in vertu myghte hir lyf dispende [*Harl. error. despend*]. c 1422 *Hoccleve Learn to Die* 239 My dayes I despente in vanitee. 1582 *N. LICHEFIELD tr. Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxxi.

142 b, That vpon them the Caruells might dispend their times. 1582 *BENTLEY Mon. Matrones* 122 The time of my life euill dispend.

3. *pass.* To be brought to an end or finished up; to be exhausted or spent; to come to an end.

1393 *GOWER Conf.* I. 5 When the prologe is so despendid. 1452 *Will of S. Fyncham* in *Blyth's Fincham* (1863) 154 Til hese issue male be dispendid. 1470 *HARDING Chron.* ix. i, Anchises dyed and was dispend. 1520 *Caxton's Chron. Eng.* I. 9/2 The vytayles were dispendid and fayled.

4. To spend to no purpose; to waste, squander.

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 1198 A clerk that folylyche dyspendyth þe godys þat hys fadyr hym 3yvyeth. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 2491 *Phyllis*, Me liste not . . . Despenden [*v. r.* dispenden] on hym a pennefull of ynke. 1483 *CAXTON Cato* B v b, To thende that thou dyspende hyt not folysshly.

5. To distribute, DISPENSE (*esp.* in early use, in charity to the poor).

c 1375 *Cato Major* III. x. in *Anglia VII.* *Freliche* dispende, þer need is, euer among. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 112 If bis be zeuen or despendid to þe pore. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 275/1 To gyue to the poure peple and dispende it with the nedy. 1517 *Test. Ebor.* (Surt.) V. 88 Dispendyd and dalt at my buryall. xls. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* III. vii, The purple fountain . . . By thousand rivers through the Isle dispend. 1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* XII. xli. 235 When Sols Influence descends . . . And richer Showres, then fell on Danaes lap dispendis. a 1656 *HALES Col. Rem.* (1688) 267 To make them . . . profitable unto us, by charitably dispending them.

6. To dispense with, do without. *rare.*

1614 *T. ADAMS Devil's Banquet* 61 If a present punishment be suspended, the future shall neuer be dispended with.

† **Dispendor**, *Obs.* Also 4-5 *des-*, *dispendour*. [*ME. a. OF. despendour* agent-n. from *despendre*; see *prec.*] One that expends; a dispenser; an almoner; a steward; = **DISPENSATOR**. 1340 *Ayemb.* 190 He . . . het his despendour þet he him yeaue uytfeen pond of gold. þe spendere . . . neaef bote uyf. 1382 *WYCLIF Tit. i.* 7 It bihoueth a bischop for to be withoute crime, as dispendour of God. 1382 — 1 *Pet.* iv. 10 As goode dispenders of the . . . grace of God. c 1386 *CHAUCER Melib.* 7 687 The greter richesses that a man hath, the mo despendours he hath. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* III. xvii. (1869) 144 Thilke is excecutive, and dispendere of the residue of the testat. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 114 Marye . . . that arte . . . moste ware dyspender . . . fede the hungry with thy benygne prouydence. 1611 *FLORIO, Dispensatore* . . . also a dispendor.

† **Dispending**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [*f.* *DISPEND v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of *DISPEND v.*; expenditure.

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 25 Thes holy mene lefte not wittely . . . the dyspendynge of worldly goodis. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Aincededs* III. (1859) 395 There is a kind of dispending that shall neuer diminish the stock. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 537 Their dispending and . . . artificial liberalities.

*b.* Money to defray expenses.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* VIII. 509 He . . . gaf thame dispending And send thame hame.

*c.* Dispensation; stewardship.

1388 *WYCLIF 1 Cor.* ix. 17 Dispending [1382, *Geneva*, and 1611 *dispensation*; *R. V.* *stewardship*] is bitakun to me.

**Dispendious** (dispendios), *a.* [*ad. L. dispendiosus* hurtful, prejudicial, *f.* *DISPENDIUM*. Cf. mod. *F. dispendieux* expensive (Littré).]

† 1. Causing loss or injury; hurtful, injurious.

1557 *POLE in Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. lxxx. 276 [It] being thought . . . that for the necessity of money that it be to be demanded in the parliament, and otherwise cannot be provided, the prorogation of that should be much dispendious.

2. Costly, expensive; lavish, extravagant.

1727 *BAILEY vol. II, Dispendious*, sumptuous, costly. 1861 *BERKESE, Hope Eng. Cathedr.* 19th c. II. 59 A somewhat dispendious use of material may in the end be true economy. 1864 *Ecclesiologist* XXV. 86 What is the good . . . of this . . . dispendious use of materials?

Hence **Dispendiously** *adv.*, at great expense.

1874 *T. G. BOWLES Flotsam & Jetsam* 9 Nov. (1883) 116 A green apple which he had dispendiously bought.

**Dispenditure**, *rare.* [*f.* *DISPEND*, after *EXPENDITURE*.] = **EXPENDITURE**.

1857 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* II. 506 His exuberant dispenditure speedily received a check.

|| **Dispendium**, *Obs.* [*L.* = cost, expense; also, loss, damage; *f.* *dispendere* to DISPEND: a parallel form to *COMPENDIUM*. Cf. *It. dispendio* expense.] Loss, waste; expenditure, expense.

1648 *Petit. Eastern As.* 18 Is not Belt-money the dispendium of our possessions? a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* I. (1662) 356 This Gentleman in his Title page ingeniously wiseth that his Compendium might not prove a Dispendium to the Reader thereof. 1699 *J. WOODWARD in Phil. Trans.* XXI. 207 The less they [Plants] are in Bulk, the smaller the Quantity of the Fluid Mass in which they are set is drawn off; the Dispendium of it . . . being pretty nearly proportioned to the Bulk of the Plant. 1727 *S. SWITZER Pract. Gardiner* I. v. 42 The dispendium or expense of water was the less by it.

**Dispensability**, [*f.* next + *-ITY*.] The quality of being dispensable. a. Capability of being dispensed or made the subject of ecclesiastical dispensation. b. Capability of being dispensed with or done without.

a. 1650 *R. HOLLINGWORTH Exerc. Usurped Powers* 43 Quoting a Doctor of the Papacy for the dispensability of an oath. 1837-9 *HALLAM Hist. Lit.* iv. III. § 23 [They] deny . . . the dispensability of the decalogue in any part. 1881 *STUBBS Med. & Mod. Hist.* xii. (1886) 284 The theologians disputed as to the dispensability of a marriage with the brother's widow.

b. 1883 *MISS BROUGHTON Belinda* III. III. ix. 81 Weighing the dispensability or indispensability as a travelling companion of each [book].



**Dispensable** (dispen'səb'l), *a.* [ad. med.L. *dispensabilis*, *f. dispensare* to DISPENSE: see -BLE. Cf. *F. dispensable* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. *Ecll.* Subject to dispensation. *a.* Capable of being permitted in special circumstances, though against the canons; capable of being remitted or condoned, though an offence or sin.

1533 MORE *Let. to Cromwell* Wks. 1425/1 Sodenly his highnes. shewed me that. his mariage was. in such wise against the lawe of nature, that it coude in no wyse by the church be dispensable. 1536 *Act 28 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 § 5 The mariage. was. ayenst the lawes of almighty god, and not dispensable by any humayne auctorite. 1568 FILLS in Strype *Ann.* I. xxxiii. 371 Horrible sins are dispensable for money. a 1709 ATKYNS *Parl. & Pol. Tracts* (1734) 296 The Distinction of *Mala Prohibita*, into such as are dispensable, and such as are not dispensable.

b. Capable of being dispensed with or declared non-obligatory in a special case, as a law, canon, oath, etc.

a 1612 DONNE *Biobavores* (1644) 106 If it [the Law] be dispensable in some cases beneficial to a man. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. i. 152 He was then of opinion that the law in Leviticus was dispensable. 1690 STILLINGF. *Charge to Clergy* (T.), The question. is, whether the church's benefit may not. make the canons against non-residence as dispensable as those against translations. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* iv. iii. § 53 Durand seems to have thought the fifth commandment (our sixth) more dispensable than the rest. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Feb. s/9 Celibate friars with 'dispensable vows' are henceforth to be one of the recognized agencies of the Church of England.

2. Allowable, excusable, pardonable. *arch.* or *Obs.* 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* iii. xxiv. (Arb.) 286 It came not of vanitie but of a fatherly affection, ioying in the sport and company of his little children, in which respect. it was dispensable in him and not indecent. a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm.* 1 Pet. iii. 8 In his saddest times, when he might seem most dispensable to forget other things. 1704 SWIFT *T. Two* vi. (Seager), If straining a point were at all dispensable.

3. That can be dispensed with or done without; unessential, omissible; unimportant.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* iii. xvi. 54 Things, which indeed are pious, and religious, but dispensable, voluntary and commutable. 1653 H. MORE *Confect. Cabbal.* Pref. Avij (T.), Speculative and dispensable truths a man. ought rather to propound. sceptically to the world. 1842 BLACKIE in *Tail's Mag.* IX. 749 Books. are yet only of secondary use. and can never render the hearing ear, and the speaking tongue dispensable. 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 187 Not a tone of colour. is misplaced or dispensable.

4. Capable of being dispensed or administered. 1680 *St. Trials*, Col. *Andrew* (R.), If they be laws, they must be. dispensable by the ordinary courts of the land. Hence **Dispensableness** = DISPENSABILITY. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* xii. § 2 (R.) Of Dispensableness of Oaths.

**Dispensary** (dispen'səri). [f. L. type *dispensarium*, *dispensarius* (*liber*): cf. med.L. *dispensarius* (1290 in Fleta = *dispensator* DISPENSER), and *F. dispensaire* 'a dispensatorie, or Booke, that teacheth how to make all Physicall compositions' (Cotgr. 1611); *f. dispense*-ppl. stem of *L. dispendere* to dispense: see -ARY.]

1. A place, room, or shop, in which medicines are dispensed; an apothecary's shop. *spec.* A charitable institution, where medicines are dispensed and medical advice given gratis, or for a small charge (*charitable or public dispensary*).

1699 GARTH *Dispens.* Pref. (R.), The dispensary being an apartment in the college, set up for the relief of the sick poor. 1702 (title), The necessity and usefulness of the Dispensaries lately set up by the College of Physicians in London, for the use of the sick poor. 1799 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ.* France I. 199 [Venice treacle] can never be got genuine except here, at the original Dispensary. 1806 SUTR *Winter in Lond.* I. 58 In the discharge of his duty as physician to a dispensary. 1869 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. iv. 86 A Merchant. founded. a gratuitous dispensary for the monks. 1874 C. GEIKIE *Life in Woods* xvii. 291 He gave me some stuff from a dispensary.

†2. *transf.* A collection of the drugs or preparations mentioned in the pharmacopoeia or to be found in an apothecary's shop. *Obs.*

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 248 ¶ 3 Natural Gaiety and Spirit. surpass all the false Ornaments. that can be put on by applying the whole Dispensary of a Toilet. 1768-74 TUCKER *Lit. Nat.* (1825) I. 676 Nor yet does it suffice that we have a complete dispensary of remedies without knowing how to apply them.

†3. A book containing formulæ and directions for the making up of medicines; a pharmacopoeia; = DISPENSATORY *sib.* 1. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1721 BAILEY, *Dispensary*, a Treatise of Medicines. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Syrup*, You have. a Description. of it in all Dispensaries.

**Di'pensate**, *v. rare.* [f. L. *dispensat-*, ppl. stem of *dispensare*; cf. *compensate*.] = DISPENSE.

1701 BEVERLEY *Glory of Grace* 5 That all is so Dispensated, and Oeconomized in, from, and by the Beloved. 1823 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 144 Conceptions of widely dispensed happiness.

**Dispensation** (dispen'sə'ʃən). Also 4-6 dys-; -acōion. [a. *F. dispensation* (12th c. in Hatz. Darm.), or a. L. *dispensatiōem* em distribution of money or property, management, stewardship, regulation, economy, from *dispensare* to DISPENSE.]

Vol. III.

## I. The action of dealing out or distributing.

1. The action of dispensing or dealing out; distribution or administration to others; expenditure, spending, or disbursement (of money); economical use or disposal (of anything).

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 469 (Mätz.) Everych schulde make good for his owne partie, and 3eve us special helpe and subsidie by his owne dispensacioun. 1549 SELDEN *Latus of Eng.* i. ii. (1739) 3 The dispensation of this grace unto all men. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i. (1723) 52 A Dispensation of Water promiscuously and indifferently to all Parts of the Earth. a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 86 Blind in the dispensation of all our favours. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 618 Elizabeth, a queen well known for her penurious dispensations. 1861 TULLOCH *Eng. Purit.* i. 26 Changes in the dispensation of the Lord's Supper. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. viii. 439 The dispensation of bribes, places, and pensions.

†2. *Anat.* The distribution of blood, the nerves, etc., from some centre. *Obs.*

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. i. 301 But the Principle of Dispensation from whence the Veins arise, is the Liver, and not the Heart. *Ibid.* iii. i. 322 The Beginning of the dispensation of Nerves, or the part whence the Nerves immediately arise, is the *Medulla oblongata*. 1759 tr. *Duhamel's Husb.* ii. ii. (1762) 182 This dispensation of the nutritive juices.

3. The process of dispensing medicines or medical prescriptions; the making up of medicines in accordance with prescription, and the delivery of them to the patient (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1883).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. iii. 237 In the due dispensation of medicines desumed from this animal. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., Garth, The Physicians procured some apothecaries to undertake the dispensation.

II. The action of administering, ordering, or managing; the system by which things are administered.

[This group of senses originates in the L. use of *dispensatio* to render Gr. *οἰκονομία* in N. T. and patristic writers. The latter is used in 1 Cor. ix. 17, Eph. iii. 2, Col. i. 25 for the 'office of an administrator' (see sense 4 below); but in Eph. i. 10, iii. 9, for 'a method or system of administration' (specifically that which involved the Incarnation). From this latter arose various theological uses: (1) Tertullian (*Adv. Praxeas* ii, iii, iv.) uses *dispensatio*=*οἰκονομία* to denote the Trinity as an administrative arrangement, i.e. a system of distribution and apportionment of functions designed by the Father for administrative purposes. This is known as an *economical* as distinguished from an *essential* Trinity: in the latter the personal distinctions are regarded as matters of nature and necessity, in the former of will. (See the distinction between DISPENSATIVE, DISPENSATORY, and *essential*.) (2) It was applied to the Incarnation (*dispensatio assumpti corporis*, d. *suscepta carnis*, or simply *dispensatio*) as the basis or organ of the redemptive system under which mankind now live (August. *Serm.* 264 § 5). (3) The evangelical system is termed *dispensatio gratia* in opposition to the Law or system of works (August. *Ep.* 82 § 20), while the method of salvation by means of the Incarnation is *dispensatio salutis nostræ* (August. *Serm.* 237 § 1). Hence, in the Latin version of Irenæus, Christ is called *dispensator paternæ gratiæ* (iv. 20. 7). (4) *Dispensatio* was applied to the divine purpose or decree which established the system, and determined its mode of action (Tertull. *Adv. Marc.* vi. 18, Hilar. *Pict. De Trin.* ix. 66, xi. 13); also, by Hilary, to the Passion, as the supreme mystery of Redemption.]

4. The orderly administration of things committed to one's charge; the function or office of administrator or steward; stewardship. *arch.*

1382 WYCLIF 1 Cor. ix. 17 Forsoth if I willinge do this thing, I have mede; sothly if agens my wil, dispensacioun is bitake to me. 1488 Monk of Evesham (Arb.) 98 They schulde geue acoutmys of her dispensacyon that have resceyved benefyters and ryches of the chyrche. 1548 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 34, I have taken at my fathers hande the dispensation of redemyng mankynde. 1647 Bury Wills (Camden) 197 According to the will of him whose steward I am, and to whom I must give an account of the dispensation of that which he hath committed vnto me. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 36 A Wise Dispensation of the Fading and Unrighteous Mammon. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm. Abb.* xxxii. 366 A man. may forget or abuse his stewardship in the dispensation of one talent as effectually as in the dispensation of ten.

5. Ordering, management; esp. the divine administration or conduct of the world; the ordering or arrangement of events by divine providence.

1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 108 (Camb. MS.) Thanne the wyse dispensacioun of god sparth hym. 1382 WYCLIF Col. i. 25, I poual am made mynstre bi dispensacioun of god. 1398 TREvisa *Barth.* De P. R. (1495) vi. xviii. 304 The dispensation of goddis word settith some men to fore other. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge* i. 3463 Whiche danes by sufferance and dispensation Of almyghty god for synne and iniquite Punysshed vnpiteously all this region. 1526 Pilgr. *Perf.* W. de W. 1532 27 Bothe body and soule, with the holte dispensacion and ordryng of our lyfe & wyll. 1643-7 *Westm. Confess. Faith* viii. § 8 (1877) Overcoming all their enemies by his almyghty power and wisdom, in such manner and ways as are most consonant to his wonderful and unsearchable dispensation. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 260 Albeit in his dispensation. his strokes are. with an equal hand samowen the innocent with the nocent. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 61, I must not quarrel with the will Of highest dispensation.

b. An arrangement or provision of Providence or of Nature.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 177 So infinitely wise and provident do we find all the Dispensations in Nature. 1754 SHERLOCK *Disc.* I. (1759) I. 39 The Gospel is a Dispensation of Providence in regard to Mankind. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 18 With the immutable decree that man should

labour, comes the benevolent dispensation that he need not want. 1861 MILL *Utilit.* v. 76 Attached to it by a special dispensation of nature.

c. A special dealing of Providence with a community, family, or person, dispensing blessing, affliction, or other event; the event or lot thus dealt out; as a *mysterious or merciful dispensation*.

a 1652 ROGERS (J.), Neither are God's methods or intentions different in his dispensations to each private man. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasti* ii. (1739) 29 The Dispensations of God's Providence towards Men. are very promiscuous. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxix, A humbling dispensation on the house of Peveril. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Mysterious dispensations of Providence. 1848 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. iii. i. xiv. § 10. 111 Different dispensations of trial and of trust, of sorrow and support. 1895 CROCKETT *Glistering beaches in Bogymyrtle* 134 In the north. everything is either a judgement or a dispensation, according to whether it happens to your neighbour or yourself.

6. *Theol.* A religious order or system, conceived as divinely instituted, or as a stage in a progressive revelation, expressly adapted to the needs of a particular nation or period of time, as the *patriarchal*, *Mosaic* (or *Jewish*) *dispensation*, the *Christian dispensation*; also, the age or period during which such system has prevailed; = **ECONOMY** § 5.

An extension of the patristic use of the word as applied to the evangelical system based on the Incarnation (see note under II above); the patriarchal and Mosaic 'dispensations' being conceived as prophetic of the Christian, all being one in substance though differing in form. This use became common in the theology of the 17th c.

1643-7 *Westm. Confess. Faith* vii. § 6 (1877) There are not therefore two covenants of grace, differing in substance, but one and the same under various dispensations. a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* Div. 297 The Jewish notion is this, that the law delivered to them on Mount Sinai was a sufficient dispensation from God. 1695 W. CAVE (title), *Antiquitates Apostolicæ*. to which is added An Introductory Discourse concerning the three Great Dispensations of the Church, Patriarchal, Mosaic, and Evangelical. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v., In Divinity, God's high Dispensation, is the giving of the Levitical Law to the Jews, the Gospel to the Gentiles, the Sending his Son for the Redemption of Mankind. 1732 BERKELEY *Serm. to Soc. Prop. Gospel* Wks III. 246 The Christian dispensation is a dispensation of grace and favour. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 124 Christianity is the last dispensation. 1838 GLADSTONE *State in Rel. Ch.* vii. (L.), [They] declared. that the preaching of the Reformers was a kind of renewed commencement of the gospel dispensation. 1877 W. BRUCE *Comm. Rev.* v, As the Israelitish dispensation was abolished by the First Coming of Christ, the Christian dispensation is abolished by His Second Coming.

†7. The ordering or arrangement of anything in a particular way; *concr.* An arrangement, a system. *Obs.*

1633 BR. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 135 By my owne voluntary dispensation. 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. 10, I never found my mind low or object enough to sink into sense or conceit of that Dispensation [superstition], experimentally to find what is at the bottom thereof. 1668—Div. Dial. iv. iv. (1713) 295 He that lives in this dispensation of life. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 191 The great uses and advantages of such a Heavenly dispensation of Life.

III. The action of dispensing with some requirement; med.L. *dispensatio*. (See DISPENSE II.)

8. *Ecll.* An arrangement made by the administrator of the laws or canons of the church, granting, in special circumstances or in a particular case, a relaxation of the penalty incurred by a breach of the law, or exempting from the obligation to comply with its requirements, or from some sacred obligation, as an oath, etc.; the granting of licence by a pope, archbishop, or bishop, to a person, to do what is forbidden, or omit what is enjoined, by ecclesiastical law or by any solemn obligation; the licence so given.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wyclif* 139 Pei sellen it for mony, al pat pei maye; as pardons, indulgences, & oþre dispensacions. 1382 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 162 Dispensacioun wip his lawe winnes miche money. *Ibid.* 511 Monks and chanouns forsaken þe reules of Benet and Austyn, and taken wipouten eny dispensacioun þe reule of freres. c 1396 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 690 That he hath leue his firste wyf to lete As by the popes dispensacion. 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. cxxx. 243 Sir Iohan. wedded dame blanche duk henryes daughter of lancastre cosyn to the same Iohan by dispensacion of the pope. c 1555 HARNFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 120 A dispensation is but a gracious releasing to some certain person or persons of the common written law. 1588 SHAKS. L. L. II. i. 87 Then seeke a dispensation for his oath. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. iii. § 30 Richard Cheyney, Bishop of Bristol, holding Gloucester therewith in dispensation. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 37 The Profits accruing from the Dispensation of eating Eggs, Milk, Flesh, etc. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 114 To sue to Rome for any licence or dispensation, or to obey any process from thence, are made liable to the pains of *præmunire*. 1826 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. 143 The original bull of dispensation which had been granted by Julius II for the marriage of Henry and Catherine. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I. i. viii. 56 A dispensation would be needed; but a dispensation could be got from Rome.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* ii. ii. 103 That Saints may claim a Dispensation To swear and forswear on occasion. 1673 DRYDEN *Assignment* v. iv, 'Tis a crime past dispensation. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 11 As if they had a dispensation to speak what they please. 1766 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* 44 He had a Dispensation from the Muffy to drink Wine.



**D. Law.** The relaxation or suspension of a law of the realm in a particular case; the exercise of the dispensatory power claimed by Charles II and James II.

**1607** TOPSELL *Hist. Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 452 The first that gave dispensation against those laws was Cneius Aufidius. **1667** PEYPS *Diary* 9 Jan. A way of preventing the King's dispensation with Acts. **1686** LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 382 Ten [judges] were clear of opinion that the dispensation in the case in question was good. **1689-92** LOCKE *Tolerance* i. Wks. 1727 II. 250 The private Judgment of any Person concerning a Law enacted . . . for the publick Good, does not take away the Obligation of that Law, nor deserve a Dispensation. **1730-6** BAILEY (folio), *Dispensation* by *non obstante*. If any statute tends to restrain some Prerogative incident to the person of the King, as to the right of pardoning, etc., which are inseparable from the King, by a clause of *non obstante*, he may dispense with it; this was disannulled by Stat. x. W. & M. **1832** MACKINTOSH *Rev.* of 1688 Wks. 1846 II. 194 The King answered . . . that the royal power of dispensation had been solemnly determined to be a sufficient warrant for such acts. **1863** H. COX *Instit.* i. v. 24 It was declared that . . . no dispensation with any statute should be valid unless such statute allows it.

**b. Clause of dispensation (Sc. Law):** see quot. **1861** W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* Where heritable subjects lay locally discontinuous . . . a clause of dispensation was sometimes inserted, specifying a particular place at which it should be sufficient to take infetment for the whole lands, and other subjects, however discontinuous or dissimilar, and dispensing with any other subjects than earth and stone. The Crown alone could competently grant such a dispensation.

**10. transf.** Exemption, release from any obligation, fate, etc.; remission. *arch.* or *Obs.*

**1653** H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* lxxviii. 275 The richest . . . resolved to get a dispensation from this voyage by the means of a great sum of money. **1676** HALE *Contempt.* I. 96 After this third application for a deliverance from this terrible Cup of the wrath of God, and yet no dispensation obtained, he returns to . . . the three Disciples. **1711** KEN *Serm.* Wks. (1838) 161 Daniel never made business a dispensation from God's service. **1754** JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 200 ¶ 5 Our intimacy was regarded by me as a dispensation from ceremonial visits. **1771** tr. *Vincent's Shipwreck* 132 The present circumstances . . . appeared to be a sufficient dispensation from attending . . . to any other consideration.

**11.** The action of dispensing with anything; a setting aside, disregarding; a doing away with, doing without. [Cf. sense 8, quot. 1382.]

**1593** SHAKS. *Lucr.* 248 And [he] with good thoughts makes dispensation Urging the worse sense for vantage still. **1612-15** BR. HALL *Contempt.* O. T. xiv. i. Those temptations . . . which are raised from arbitrary and private respects, admit of an easie dispensation. **1648** SIR J. PARKE in *Exchequer Rep.* II. 723 Going to the counting-house during business hours, and finding no one there to receive the notice was equivalent to dispensation of notice. **1855** MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1864) V. ix. vii. 359 The dispensation with appeal in certain cases only confirmed [it] in all others.

**Dispensational, a.** [f. prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to dispensation, or to a dispensation. **1874** H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* v. iii. 351 He had certain national and dispensational offices to fill. **1876** SPECTATOR 25 Nov. 1478/1 The Day of Pentecost, when the dispensational gifts of the Spirit were bestowed. **1888** BIBLIOTHECA SACRA Apr. 237 Not a few . . . have believed that the limits of certain dispensational periods were revealed in Scripture.

**Dispensative, a. (sb.)** [ad. L. *dispensativus*, f. *dispensare* to DISPENSE: see -ATIVE. Cf. F. *dispensatif*, -ive (14th c. in Littré).]

† 1. Administrative, official; pertaining to the office of an administrator or steward. *Obs.*

**1528** ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 58 Though he have here soche prerogative, In all poyntes that be dispensative, To performe it by commissyon. **1633** AMES *Agst. Cerem.* II. 307 Not only in the name of the whole societie, which in suche cases hath some dispensative superiouritie over particular members, but also by Commission from God. **1637** R. HUMPHREY tr. *St. Ambrose* i. 21 People are drawne away from the office of dispensative mercy. **1656** JEANES *Fulm. Christ* 34 There agreeth unto Christ a twofold power of Authority, essential, and official. 1. Essential or natural, which belongs unto him as God . . . 2. Official, dispensative, or donative, delegated unto him as Mediatour, and head of his Church.

2. Dispensing, giving dispensation; = DISPENSATORY a. 2.

**1621** HAKEWELL *David's Vow* vii. 270 Onely the dispensative power of the Lawgiver himself can possibly make it lawful. **1687** POL. *Ballads* (1860) I. 256 Knaves [that] would set up a Dispensative power, To pull down the Test unto which we have swore. **1738** NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 230 Dr. Barwick . . . proposed that his Majesty should grant his commission to the Bishops of each province . . . to elect and consecrate fit persons for the vacant sees, with such dispensative clauses as should be found necessary.

**Dispensatively, adv.** [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a dispensative way; by dispensation.

**1572** FORREST *Theophilus* 542 in *Anglia* VII. Some saye it was doone dispensatively. **1639** WOOTTON in *Reliq.* 328 (R.). I can now hold my place canonically, which I held before but dispensatively. **1646** SALTSMARSH *Smoke in Temple* 62 Is not their whole power defended to be entirely, essentially, dispensatively in the Presbytery. **1656** BR. HALL *Serm. Canticles* ix. (R.). The state [is] absolutely monarchical in Christ, dispensatively monarchical in respect of particular churches; forasmuch as that power, which is inherent in the Church, is dispensed and executed by some prime ministers.

**Dispensator.** Now rare. Also 4-owr, 4-6-our, 6-er, Sc. -ure. [a. AF. *dispensator* = OF. *dispensateur*, -tur (12th c. in Littré), ad. L. *dispensator*em, agent-n. from *dispensare* to DISPENSE.

Orig. stressed on final, which would have given mod. Eng. *dispensator*; but conformation to L. gave *dispensator*, exemplified in 17th c. and in Johnson, Walker, Craig 1847; Smart 1849 has *dispensator*.]

One who dispenses; a dispenser; a distributor. **1489** CAXTON *Faytes of A. i.* xiii. 35 Gode hede wold be taken that the dispensatours and vitailers of the oost be not theuys. **1491** — *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 253 b/2 As a gode & trewe dispensatour & dystributour to the poore people of the goodes of thy fader. **1549** Compl. Scot. xix. 158 God hes ordand the to be ane dispensatour of his gyftis among the ignorant pepil. **1582** HESTER *Secr. Phiorav.* i. xlviii. 59 The Luer beeyng dispensator bothe of the good and bad qualities of the humors. **1654** tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 180 The ancient Romans (who were such equal dispensators of Glory). **1859** L. HUNT *Shew Fair* seeming v. Wks. (1860) 178 Much the stage he lov'd, and wise theatre, Counting it as a church, in which the page Of virtuous verse found the sole dispensator.

† b. A steward who administers the goods, etc. of another. *Obs.*

**1382** WYCLIF *Gen.* xliii. 16 He comaunde to the dispensatour [1388 dispender] of his hows, seynge, Lede yn the men hoom. **c. 1449** PECOCC *Repr.* III. xix. 409 The richesses of chiris ben patrimonies of poor men . . . the mynysters . . . ben dispensatours ther of. **1553** BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 155 The chamberlaynes and dispensatours or stewards of the mysteries of God. **1621-51** BURTON *Anat. Mel.* III. iv. ii. iii. Out of that treasure of indulgences and merits of which the pope is dispensator, he may have free pardon and plenary remission of all his sins. **1656** BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dispensator*, a Steward, or Officer that laies out money for an houshold. **1658** NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 341 They are but Stewards and Dispensators in respect of God. **1876** FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* v. xxii. 25 Azor the 'dispensator' had received his land again from King William.]

† c. An almoner. *Obs.*

**1600** J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 222 The kings dispensator or almoner.

d. An administrator.

**c. 1630** DRUMM. of HAWTH. *Poems* 31/1 The sun in triumph rides . . . Time's dispensator, fair life-giving source. **1688** LADY RUSSELL *Lett.* II. lxxix. 4 May the great Dispensator of all these wonderful events dispose our hearts and minds. **1802** HATED III. 95 Providence, the supreme dispensator of events.

Hence *Dispensatorship*.

**1657** R. HUMPHREY *St. Ambrose* II. 36 [He] that beareth rule in some office, as in the office of the ministry, all dispensatorship.

**Dispensatorial, a. rare.** [f. as DISPENSATORY a. + -AL.] Administrative.

**1776** BENTHAM *Fragm. Govt.* iii. § 5 Wks. 1843 I. 278 By dispensatorial power I mean as well that which is exercised by the Board of Treasury, as . . . the War Office, Admiralty Board.

**Dispensatorily, adv.** [f. DISPENSATORY a. + -LY 2.] By dispensation; dispensatively.

**1641** BR. R. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 159 Prophecy is not all of one and the same assise, either originally, or dispensatorily. **1679** T. GOODWIN *Wks.* I. i. 439 (R.) He is the God of all grace dispensatorily, or by way of performance and execution, and gracious dispensations of all sorts.

**Dispensatorily, sb.** [ad. med. or mod. L. *dispensatorium*, *dispensatorius* (liber), absol. use of *dispensatorius* adj.: see next and -ORY.]

1. A book in which are described the composition, method of preparation, and use of medicinal substances; a pharmacopoeia.

**1566** SECURUS *Detection Abuses Physick* D vj. V\* poticarie might not be without the dispensatories of Valerius Cordus, of Fuchsius. **1666** tr. *De Mont's Voy. Levant* A viij. Wherto is added a Chirurgial Dispensatory; shewing the Manner how to prepare all such Medicines. **1799** Med. *Jrnl.* II. 91 A cerate, which nearly resembles the unguentum tripharmacum of the old Dispensatory. **1811** A. T. THOMSON (*title*), The London Dispensatory, a Practical Synopsis of Materia Medica, Pharmacy, and Therapeutics. **1879** STILLE & MARSH (*title*), The National Dispensatory. *attrib.* **1716** M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 352 Of all our Dispensatory Medicines, there's not one better.

b. fig.

**1626** BR. ANDREWES *Serm.* x. *Holy Ghost* (1661) 462 In all Christ's dispensatory, there is not a medicine for such a heart. **1667** DECAY *Chr. Piety* vii. 7 [They] defame the Gospel as the dispensatory, and Christ as the physician, and likewise ruine themselves as the patients. **1697** COLLIER *Immor. Stage* i. (1698) 5 One of the Fathers calls Poetry, *Vinum Dæmonum* an intoxicating Draught, made up by the Devils Dispensatory. **1741** WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* II. 44. **1773** BERRIDGE *Chr. World Unmasked* (1812) 27 To hear what mydispensatory says concerning will and prayer.

† 2. A place where medicines are made up; = DISPENSARY I. *Obs.*

**1597** GERARDE *Herbal* xxxv. xxv. § 1. 35 Apothecaries shop or dispensatorie. **1626** BACON *New Atl.* (1650) 29 Dispensatories, or Shops of Medicines. **1644** EVELYN *Diary* 8 Nov. Father Kircher . . . leading us into their rectory, dispensatory, laboratory, gardens, etc. **1673** LADY'S *Call.* I. § 3 ¶ 14. 23 Not only opening their purses, but dispensatories too, providing medicines for such as . . . want that sort of relief. **1742** RICHARDSON *Pamela* I. 352 [He] praised me that I don't carry my Charity to Extremes, and make his House a Dispensatory. **1799** tr. *Diderot's Nat. Son* II. 196 He had given me a key of the dispensatory, that I might myself take what I wanted.

† 3. fig. A repository or collection of medicines. **1654** *Triana in Fuller's Cause & Cure* (1867) 207 Sickness carrieth with it its own dispensatory for such incivilities. **1707** CURIOUS. in *Husb. & Gard.* 108 If but one half of them were true, we should find in this single Tree an intire Dispensatory; and the Leaves, the Wood, and the Juice of Ash, would be sufficient to furnish an Apothecary's Shop. **1748** G. JEFFREYS in *Duncombe's Lett.* (1773) II. 156 The

whole moral dispensatory affords no remedy so universal and efficacious.

4. gen. A place whence anything is dispensed or dealt out.

**1653** *Consid. Dissolv. Cri. Chancery* 5 The Magazine, store-house, and dispensatory of all Writts remedial. **1752** A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Jrnl.* No. 17 This place is the grand Dispensatory of Life and Death.

**Dispensatory, a.** [ad. L. *dispensatorius* (Jerome), f. *dispensator*: see DISPENSATOR and -ORY.]

† 1. Of or pertaining to a dispensator, administrator, or steward, or to administration; = DISPENSATIVE 1. *Obs.*

The 17th c. theologians contrasted *dispensatory* or *dispensative* power, which is exercised by virtue of office, with *essential* or *inherent* power.

**1635** RAINBOW *Serm.* 8 (T.) The dispenser [is] the Son of Man: the author of the dispensatory power, God the Father. **1649** ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* iii. 54 Christ's Kingdom may be considered in divers respects, viz. As it is Essentiall. . . As Oeconomical, Dispensatory or Mediatory. **1671** FLAVEL *Formal. Life* xiii. 38 The Divinity of Christ . . . which was obscured in this Temporary Dispensatory kingdom. **1679** T. GOODWIN *Wks.* I. i. 439 (R.) There is a dispensatory Kingdom (as Divines use to call it), as he [Christ] is considered as Mediator between God and his church: which Kingdom is not his natural due, but it was given him and given him by choice.

2. That gives dispensations; having the power or habit of dispensing with laws or rules.

**1647** TRAPP *Comm. Jas.* ii. 10 A dispensatory conscience keeps not any Commandment. **1650** — *Comm. Gen.* vii. 5 *Exod.* x. 26. **1675** BROOKS *Gold. Key* Wks. 1867 V. 36.

**Dispensatress.** [f. DISPENSATOR + -ESS.] = next.

In recent Dictionaries.

**Dispensatrix.** [a. L. *dispensatrix*, fem. of *dispensator* DISPENSATOR.] A female dispenser.

**1864** FABER tr. *De Montfort's Devotion to Virgin*. He has chosen her to be the dispensatrix of all He possesses. **1865** PUSEY *Eiren.* 258 De Montfort speaks of 'the free-thinkers of these [his] times'; who did not believe that the Holy Trinity has made the Blessed Virgin the dispensatrix of all which they possess and will to bestow upon man.

† **Dispense, sb.** *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 (7) *deapens* (e, 4-8 *dispense*, 4-7 *dis-*, 5-6 *dyspence*. [In I., a. OF. *dispense* act of spending, ad. late L. *dispensa*, sb. from pa. pple. of *dispendere* to DISPEND; prob. blending with OF. *despens* = L. *dispensum* that which is expended. In II. prob. an Eng. deriv. of the vb. in the cognate sense.]

1. The act of spending, expenditure.

**c. 1320** *Sevyn Sag.* (W.) 330 Your travail and your despens. **1340** AYENB. 21 Huanne he dep to moche despense oþer of his oþen oþer of oþre manne. **c. 1386** CHAUCER *Prol.* 441 He was but esy in dispence. **c. 1400** Rom. *Rose* 1741 Alle his purpos . . . Was for to make gret dispence. **c. 1533** LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxix. 283 Huon gaue hym . . . money for his dyspence. **1613** William I. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 154 With great dispence, both of their estates and blood. **1664** PEYPS *Diary* (1879) III. 41 [They] are not sufficient to supply our dispense if a warr comes.

b. pl. Expenses, charges, costs.

**c. 1380** WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 20 Costlewe housis and greet dispenses. **1416** Comp. *Subs.* in *Rel. Ant.* I. 232 The somme . . . in clere, without colectours dispence. **c. 1460** FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* v. (1885) 119 Thai most serue hym . . . at thair owne dispenses. **1718** BYRON *Jrnl.* & *Lit. Rem.* (1854) I. i. 36 With these and other dispenses . . . I am just as I was before I drew upon you last.

c. Means of meeting expenditure, money to spend or use; means of support; supplies.

**1382** WYCLIF *Chron.* xxii. 5 Before his death he made redy alle the dispensis. **c. 1430** *Hymns Virg.* 63 Wrayþe hap no Conscience, He makþ ech man oþeris foo; Per with he geþþ his dispence. **c. 1530** DOUGLAS *King Hart* II. 443 Thai wantit thame dispence, Ewill purwayit folk. **1624** F. KIRKMAN *Clerio & Lodia* 123 Which might furnish me with so many amorous dispenses as these . . . beauties make by their so long sojourn at my heart.

2. The act of dispensing or bestowing liberally.

**1590** SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 42 Whatever . . . Is sweete . . . Was poured forth with plentiful dispence. **1596** — *F. Q.* v. xi. 45 Dealing his dreadfull blowes with large dispence.

3. A place where provisions are kept; a store-room, pantry, or cellar; = SPENCE. [Fr. *despence*, a larder, storehouse, gardemanger (Cotgr.).]

**1622** MABBE tr. *Aleman's Guzman d'Alf.* i. 237 He went to the Dispense for wine. *Ibid.* II. 348 In a little Dispense, or Pantrie. *Ibid.* II. 351.

II. 4. = DISPENSATION 8.

**1490** CAXTON *Eneydos* xii. 46 [Elysse] leuyng by dyspense abstractuete her first voves of chastyete promysed. **1578** Gude & G. Ball. *Huntis* 153 That cruell beist, he neuer ceist . . . Under dispens to get our pennes our saulis to deuoir. **1631** Heywood and Pt. *Fair Maid of W.* v. Wks. 1874 II. 411 My honesty, faith, and religion, are all ingag'd; there's no dispence for them. **1667** MILTON *P. L.* III. 492 Indulgences, Dispenses, Pardons, Bulls. **1777** W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* cxi. It is necessary for every knight who [marries] to get a dispense for his vow.

† **Dispense, sb.** 2 *Obs.* [deriv. of L. *dependere* (see DEPEND v. 7) with *dis-* for *de-* (cf. DE-I. 6), perh. of Afr. origin. Godef. has OF. *despens* for *depens*, and the same change of prefix is found in other OF. derivatives of *dependere*.] A state of uncertainty; an undetermined condition; = SPENSE. **1562** in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 294 Mr. Tilcocke . . . shall stand in dispence for his submyssion for his offence untill the feast of Christmas. **1583** RICH *Phylotus*



& *Emelia* (1835) 23 If there be any thing that hangs in dispute between vs. 1647 8 COTTELL *Davila's Hist. Fr.* (1678) 33 The absence of the Princes held the King and all his Ministers in great dispute.

**Dispense** (dispens), *v.* Also 4-6 *den*-, 5-6 *dys*-, 5-8 *dispen*-. [ME. *a. OF. de-, dispenser* (13th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*) = Pr. *sp. dispensar*, It. *dispensare*, ad. L. *dispensare* (freq. of *dispensare* to *DISPEND*: cf. *pensare* to weigh out); in class. L. to distribute by weight, to weigh out, disburse; to administer as steward, to dispose, arrange; in med. L. to arrange or deal administratively with a person in reference to the requirements of an ecclesiastical canon or law.]

**I. from L. *dispensare* in classical senses.**

**1. *trans.*** To mete out, deal out, distribute; to bestow in portions or from a general stock.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. pr. vi. 139 (Camb. MS.) Despensynge and ordeynynge Meedes to goode men, and torment to wykked men. c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 172 Abundant wyne the north wynde wol dispense To ynes sette agayne his influence. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 28 b. Some we must use, dispense and expende, and truly distribute. 1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* A a ij, I assume the Carvers office; and . . . dispense to every of my Guests according to the Season, his Age and Constitution. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. (1843) 20/a He might dispense favours and disfavours according to his own election. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 157 Now gentle gales . . . dispense Native perfumes. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1742) II. 99 Those Pipes which dispense'd the Heat. 1782 COWPER *Convers.* i. Though Nature weigh our talents, and dispense To every man his modicum of sense. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 81 Several commissioners . . . had been appointed to dispense the public alms.

† **b. To spend (time, talents): both in the sense of expending profitably and of wasting.** *Obs.*

c 1624 CHAPMAN *Batrachom.* 13 Who with his wreake dispense No point of Tyme. 1638 ROUSE *Heav. Univ.* x. (1702) 147 As every man hath received the Gift so let him exercise and dispense it. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.*, *Rich. II.* cccxxviii, Affliction Is the best Mistress to dispense our Time.

**2. To administer (e.g. a sacrament, justice, etc.).**

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* ii. ii. (1495) 30 An angel dispensyth thynges that ben above vs. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 46 The sacrament that we han to dispense off penance to the peple. 1588 A. KING *tr. Canisius' Catech.* 65 It is nocht ye office of euerie man . . . to consecrate, dispense, and minister ye sacraments. 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* iv. 157 You, which should true equity dispense. a 1656 Bf. HALL *Serm. Canticles* ix. (R.) That power . . . is dispensed and executed by some prime ministers. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* xio Shall we say . . . that this whole Universe is dispensed on ordered, by a mere Irrational . . . and Fortuitous Principle? 1804 *Law Times* 387/a Sir Richard Malins . . . dispensed a home-brewed equity of his own.

**b. *absol.***

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. pr. vi. 109 (Camb. MS.) In the which thing I trowe þat god dispensith. a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* 106 Lest hee should not dispense, and governe well.

**3. Med.** To make up (medicine) according to a prescribed formula; to put up (a prescription).

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helthe* (1541) A iij, Some [physitions] were not diligent in beholdinge their drogues or ingredience at all tymes dispensed and tried. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks.* (1653) 310, I dispense and administer all [drugs] by Haber-de-pois. 1668-74 TUCKER *L. Nat.* (1852) I. 586 That . . . the apothecary dispense his recipes properly. 1760 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 594 Swallow the two grand nostrums they dispense—That Scripture lies, and blasphemy is sense. 1893 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, a. v. *Dispensary*, The place where medicines are prepared and given out, or dispensed.

**II. from med. L. *dispensare* in ecclies. use.**

[In later med. L. (by 1200 or earlier) *dispensare* was used *absol.* or *intrans.* (= *agere dispensatorie* or *dispensative*), in the sense 'to make an arrangement in the character of a steward (*oikodomes*), administrator, or manager, to deal administratively, especially in reference to the practical application of a law or rule to a particular case; first, apparently, in the way of relaxing a punishment or penance, which, according to strict law, had been already incurred, but in the particular case ought to be remitted for special reasons; thence, in the remission of a punishment not yet incurred, which amounted in fact to a licence to break the legal rule; and thus, in the general sense of granting relaxation, exemption, indulgence, etc. The chief constructions were *dispensare in tali casu, circa jus, circa aliquem* or *aliquid*, and *esp. cum aliquo* (ut possit), etc. (to dispense in such a case, in reference to a certain law, or a certain person or matter, with a person that he may do something, etc.). (Prof. F. W. Maitland, LL.D.)

These *intrans.* uses passed into English, esp. *dispense with*, which became a combined verbal phrase, with indirect passive, to be dispensed with, and has had a wide development of sense: see branch III. By elision of the preposition or other processes, the verb has also become *trans.* in the sense 'to grant dispensation to, for, or from.' Transitive senses are found also in French from 15th c.]

**4. *intr.*** To deal dispensatorily, to use dispensatory power; to grant dispensation or relaxation of the strict letter of the law in a special case; to make a special arrangement (with any one) whereby the penalty of a law is remitted in his case. **a.** simply, or with *in*. (Orig. in reference to ecclesiastical law; said also of a king's dispensing power.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 122/2 Dispenson, be auctoryte, of penance, dispense. c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 40 When he dispensed he sheweth the case whereon he dispensed to be contained under the meaning of the law. 1563 WINSET *Four Scot. Thre Quest.* lxxx. Wks. 1888 I. 128

Quhat pouer haif ze to dispense mair in the ane nor in the whir? 1688 SIR E. HERBERT *Hales' Case* 29 There is the same Disability in the Case of Sheriffs, and yet resolved that the King can Dispense in that Case. 1810-16 C. O'CONNOR *Columbanus ad Hibernos* vii. 62 It asserted, that the Pope could not dispense in the allegiance due by Catholics to their Sovereigns. 1833 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 307 In case he could not dispense . . . at any rate the acts of one Council might be rescinded by another.

† **b. with clause, expressing purpose or end.** *Obs.*

c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 133 He cannot dispense that a man should keep a concubine, or that a king having a barren wife may marry again. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iv. xxv. (1647) 212 The Pope would not dispense that Princes should hold pluralitie of temporal Dominions.

**c. with *with*.** The earliest construction exemplified (in Wyclif c 1380), and also the most important: see *Dispense with*, III below.

† **d. with *against*.** To relax a law or its penalty in opposition to (some authority); to give dispensation, indulgence, or permission, in opposition to (some law). *Obs.*

c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 133 Of set purpose spoken to intimate that the Pope cannot dispense against that chapter. *Ibid.* 146 He saith the Pope may dispense against the Apostles' order, as in bigamy, yet not against God's own law. 1561 DAVIS *tr. Bulinger on Apoc.* (1573) 185 b, Yea the same glosser . . . sayth: The Pope if he will, may dispense against the Councell. For he is more than the Councell.

† **5. *trans.*** To relax the law in reference to (some thing or person). **a.** To remit or permit (a thing which is forbidden by the strict letter of the law); to remit or relax the penalty for (an offence); to condone. *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf. I.* 365 His sinne was dispensed With golde, wherof it was compensated. c 1540 in *Fisher's Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) II. p. xlii. In this Bull the marriage with Prince Henrie was dispensed, for that the ladie was before married to his brother prince Arthur. 1566 PASQUINE in a *Trance* 108 The Pope, dispensing all things for money. 1591 TROUB. *Raigne K. Johns* (1611) 48 Our holy father hath dispensed his sinnes.

† **b. To permit (a person) to do something contrary to the general law; to permit by dispensation.** *Obs.*

1511-2 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 1. Preamble, No person should carie . . . out of this Realme . . . Bullion . . . but suche persons as be dispensed within the Statute. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 127 Hugh . . . was dispensed by the Pope to marrie.

† **c. *absol.*** To permit, allow, give dispensation. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr. Añja, Would Truth dispense, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but Remembrance.

**6. *trans.*** To dissolve, relax, or release by dispensation. † **a.** To relax or dissolve the obligation of (a vow, oath, or the like) by ecclesiastical authority. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale Wks.* 619/a The church hathe synce . . . dispensed and vndone the bonde. 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* v. iii, Thy holy vow dispensed. 1640 BRATHWATT *Two Lanc. Lovers* 235 Those vows . . . could not so easily be dispensed.

**b. To give (a person) dispensation from something; to release from († of) an obligation; to exempt, excuse.**

1627 LISANDER & Cal. iv. 86 Believing that hee was dispensed of his promise. 1639 T. BRUGIS *tr. Cennus' Moral Relat.* 345 [He] entreated his Highnes to dispense him from swearing that hee should no more love Goland. 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pinto's Trav.* xxxi. 122 The Subject I now treat of dispenses me to speak of all. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past. Pref.* (1721) I. 91 Extraordinary Genius has a sort of Prerogative, which may dispense them from Laws, binding to Subject-Wits. 1744 JOHNSON *L. P. Savage Wks.* III. 366 He appeared to think himself . . . dispensed from all necessity of providing for himself. a 1822 SHELLEY *Ess. &c.* (1852) I. 226 This materialism . . . allows its disciples to talk, and dispenses them from thinking. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. Eng.* 173 Who was to dispense them from their oath? *absol.* 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 50 That dispenses from all penance.

† **7. To do without, to forgo; = *Dispense with*:** see 14. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* vi. 235 As he as swyfte to be yit I dispense. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1674) 122 (D.) Images of battels and fortifications being then delivered to their memory, which after, their stronger judgements might dispense. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. lix. (1739) 110 His right of investiture of the Mitred Clergy he dispensed.

† **8. *intr.*** To make amends or compensation for. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. 1393 in 5 a.)

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iii. 30 One loving howre For many yeares of sorrow can dispense.

**III. *Dispense with*.**

[Orig. the chief construction of the *intrans.* sense 4; = med. L. *dispensare cum* (see note under II); which has become a verbal combination, with indirect passive to be dispensed with, and extensive development of sense.]

**To dispense with a person.**

† **9. To arrange administratively with (a person), so as to grant him relaxation or remission of penalty incurred by breach of law, or special exemption or release from a law or obligation; to let off from doing something; to exempt, excuse.** *refl.* To excuse oneself, refrain or abstain from.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 390 Her-to þai ben bounden . . . And þer may no man dispense with hem of þat boonde. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* 109 Whan his fader was ded, the Pope dispensed with him [a monk] and made him wedde the

doutir of Charles. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 299 To gether money . . . he had licence of pope Innocent . . . to dispense with such as hym lykkyd . . . for takyng vpon them the crosse. 1549 LATIMER *2nd Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb.) 57 God had dispensed with them to haue many wyues. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 104 He dispensed with a gentleman of Rome for his oath . . . never to divorce his wife, and gave him leave to put her away. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 251, I could not dispense with my self from making a little Voyage. 1728 T. SHERIDAN *Persius* Ded. (1739) 6, I hope I shall be dispensed with, for studying Easiness of Style, rather than Elegance. 1775 in *Mad. D. Arblay's Early Diary* (1809) II. 52, I cannot dispense with myself from giving you . . . my whole sentiments.

† **b. *trans.*** To make an arrangement or compound with, for an offence, etc. *Obs. rare.*

1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 117 These Gualo reserved to his awne authority, and in the ende for great summes of money [he] dispensed with them. 1593 SHAKS. a *Hen. VI.* v. l. 181 Canst thou dispense with heauen for such an oath? 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 126 They [were] dispensed with for a Garrison, and the Forfeit of an hundred and fifty thousand Rix-dollars.

\* **To dispense with a rule, obligation, requirement, etc.**

**10. To deal administratively with (a law or rule, ecclesiastical or civil) so as to relax or remit its penalty or obligation in a special case; to give special exemption or relief from.**

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sed. Wks.* III. 511 þe pope may dispense with þe reule of ech priuat seute or religioun . . . but he may not dispense with Cristis reule soven to apostolis. 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 35 When ye prayed him to dispense with the hardnesse of your order. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Fenest. Freir* 54 He had dispensed with matynis chaunoun. 1538 STARKEY *England* i. iv. 103 Thys ys a grete faute . . . any one man to have such authority to dispense with the comyn lawys. . . a 1606 BACON *Max. & Uses Com. Law* v. (1636) 26 Necessity dispenseth with the direct letter of a statute law. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. a.) V. 12 Either House of Parliament might dispense with their own orders, whenever they thought fit. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) III. xiv. 61 It was agreed . . . that the king could not dispense with the common law. 1868 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xvi. 247 The right of the King to dispense with penal statutes.

**11. To relax the obligation of (a vow, oath, promise, or the like); to dissolve, in a special case, the binding force of (an oath, etc.).**

1530 TINDALE *Pract. Prelates, Denouement* H vij b, If this marriage be of God the pope can not dispense with it. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 15 b, His humour was pacified, his oth was dispensed with. a 1618 RALEIGH (J.) How few kingdoms are there, wherein, by dispensing with oaths, absolving subjects from allegiance . . . the popes have not wrought innumerable mischiefs. 1692 WASHINGTON *tr. Milton's Def. Pop.* iv. (1831) 126 There needs no Pope to dispense with the Peoples Oath. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 117 The king's vow of pilgrimage was dispensed with. 1883 FROUDE in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIV. 13 A safe-conduct had not saved Huss, and Popes could dispense with promises.

† **12. To set aside the obligation, observance, or practice of (any duty, etc.); to disregard.** *Obs.*

1559 *Mirr. Mag. Warwick* vi, With his fayth he past not to dispense. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* ii. i. 47 Hang the trifle (woman) take the honour: what is it? dispense with trifles: what is it? 1607 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* ser. i. III. 85 To resume that duty which I have so long dispensed with. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parvial's Iron Age* 125 It seems that . . . men may dispense with their faith or word given, even upon meer doubts. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VII. 310, I never knew her dispense with her word, but once.

**13. To do away with (a requirement, need, or necessity); to render unnecessary or superfluous.**

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 255 [A Translation] short also, and not tedious, which dispenseth with all manner of cares and business. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Ambition* (Arb.) 225 The Use of their Service dispenseth with the rest. 1729 BUTLER *Serm. Wks.* 1874 II. 111 Guilt or injury . . . does not dispense with or supersede the duty of love and good-will. 1875 F. HALL in *Lippincott's Mag.* XV. 341/1 Familiar facts dispense with all need to draw on the imagination. 1892 *Law Times* XCIV. 104/1 The possession given on the marriage day . . . dispensed with the necessity of a writing.

**14. To excuse or put up with the absence or want of (a thing or person); to forgo, do without.** (The opposite of 16.)

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* ii. ii. 93 Men must learne now with pitty to dispense. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 3 At the sight of a Crosse or Crucifix I can dispense with my hat, but scarce with the thought or memory of my Saviour. 1722 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 325 Won't you, Sir, dispense with me, on this Occasion? 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xii, Let us dispense with compliments. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 68 No genius can dispense with experience. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ii. § 8. 105 Resources which enabled him to dispense with the military support of his tenants.

\*\*\* **To dispense with a breach of law, fault, offence, objectionable matter, etc.**

† **15. To deal with (a breach of law) so as to condone it; to grant a dispensation for (something illegal or irregular); to permit, allow, or condone by dispensation; to excuse, pardon.** *Obs.*

1540-54 CROKE *Ps.* (Percy Soc.) 8 Vpon me then thou wilt take ruth, And with my faults clerly dispense. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* (an. 1) 2 The whiche marriage was dispensed with by Pope July, at the request of her father. c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 134 In such kind of marriages with which it hath not been wont to be dispensed, the children cannot prosper. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* iii. i. 135 Nature dispenses with the deeds so farre, That it becomes a vertue. 1651 *Life Father Sampson* 169 43 The Reader will be pleased to dispense with this little



digression. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 43 (Seager) His religion dispenses with the violation of the most sacred engagements.

† 16. To deal with indulgently; to manage with; to do with, put up with. *Obs.* (The exact opposite of 14: see quot. 1796.)

1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* v. (1590) 451. I would and could dispense with these difficulties. 1660 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) i. 366 Though they lately hated a square cap, yet now they could dispense with one. 1665 SIR I. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 158 Yea, [they] can dispense with Hogs flesh and account it a dainty. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 130 Some Trades require a deeper, others may dispense with a shallower Shop. 1755 COLMAN & THORNTON in *Connoisseur* No. 91 75 My pantry is stored with more provisions than we can dispense with. 1796 PEGGE *Anonym.* (1809) 460, I can dispense with it, i. e. I can do without it; and, I can dispense with it, i. e. I can do without it.

† Dispenseless, *a. Obs. rare.* [See -LESS.] Not subject to dispensation.

1721 CIBBER *Perolla* II, Dispenseless Oaths.

**Dispenser** (dispens'er). Forms: 3-7 dispenser, 4-5 dispenser, 4-6 dispensour, 5-6 dispenser, 6- dispenser. [ME. *dispensour*; a. AF. *des-, dispensour* = OF. *despensor*, -eur: — L. *dispensator-em*, agent-n. from *dispensare* to dispense. This has fallen together with AF. & ME. *despencer*, -ser, = OF. *des- dispensier*, = It. *dispensiere*, f. *dispensero*, Pg. -iero = med. L. *dispensarius*, f. late L. *dispensa*: see DISPENSE sb. and -ER 2.]

1. One who dispenses, deals out, bestows, or administers.

1526 PILGR. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 33 They may be founde the faithful dispensers of the sayd graces. 1592 in *Edin. Rev.* No. 323. 70 The most ordinary carriers and dispensers of the infection of the plague. 1633 MANTON *Exp. James* v. 2-3 God gave us wealth, not that we should be hoarders, but dispensers. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 336 The air... as a kind dispenser of light and warmth. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. 554 A dispenser of bribes. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. vii. 67 The dispensers of church patronage.

2. One who manages or administers. *a. A* steward of a household. *arch.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 559 Sir Hue be Despencer, be noble justice. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 229 Men axe þat a man be found trewe amongis dispensours of an house. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xi. 123 Helizeus... þat was zoman & despenser of Abraham before þat Ysaac was born. 1580 FULKE *Agst. Allen* 112 (T.) Christ's embassadours, ministers, and dispensers. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 246 Turstane the kings steward, or Le Despencer, as they then called him. 1626 L. OWEN *Running Register* 3 The vnder-Officers of the Colledge, as the Despencer, Cooke, Butler, Baker [etc.]. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. vi. 52 Eadric his dispenser. 1880 MUIRHEAD *Gains* I. § 122 Those slaves who had charge of their owner's money were called dispensers.

b. An administrator of the law, of authority, etc. 1654 *State Case Commw.* 24 Where law is dispensed there should... be a ready passage to redress against the dispensers. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 111 The dispenser of his particular decrees. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* (1877) V. i. 14 Never did he convince the dispensers of military authority. 1884 *Lancet* 1 Mar. 314/2 The stern majesty of the law of which he is the dispenser.

3. One who makes up medical prescriptions and serves out medicines.

1838 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Dispenser*, one who distributes or administers; usually applied to medicines. 1861 WYNTER *Soc. Bees* 455 A dispenser who could not stop in the room with an unstoppered bottle of ipecachuana. 1885 *Fall Mall G.* 31 Dec. 5/4 The old saying that 'chemists and dispensers make eleven pence three farthings profit out of every shilling they earn'.

4. One who dispenses with, or gives a dispensation to (a person or thing).

1604 *Constit. & Canons Eccles.* § 118 Such dalliers and dispensers with their own consciences and oaths.

Hence **Dispensership**, the office of a dispenser (of medicine).

1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct., Dispensership (out-door) wanted by young man.

† Dispensible, *a. Obs.* [repr. L. type \**dispensibilis*, f. ppl. stem of *dispensare*: see DISPEND.] — DISPENSABLE 1, 2.

1661 *Petit. for Peace* 5 Things dispensible, and... unnecessary. 1688 SIR E. HERBERT *Hales Case* 22 If any Penal Laws were... less Dispensible than others. 1689 W. ARWOOD *Ld. Herbert's Acc. Examined* 51 He makes all things not forbid by God's Law to be dispensible by the King. 1766 AMORY *Buncle* (1770) IV. 19 Every rule is dispensible, and must give way when it defeats the end for which it was appointed.

Hence † Dispensibly *adv.*

1711 *Peace in Divinity* 15 There is a keeping them [the Commandments] perfectly and indispensably, which is the Condition of the Law; and a keeping them sincerely and dispensibly, with the Relaxation of that Severity, thro' Faith in Christ, which is the Condition of the Gospel.

**Dispensil**, var. of DEFENCIL *v. Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 133 Sentences of Scripture appointed to be painted or dispensil in euery Church.

**Dispensing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. DISPENSE *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb DISPENSE, in various senses: dealing out, distribution, bestowal; administration, management; dispensation; the making up of medicine according to prescription.

1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 67 As þif it were not leful to do profit to mennus soules wip-out dispensynge of anticrist. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvi. (R.), My Lorde..

takeh awai from me the power and office any longer to have the dispensing of his goodes. 1608 HIERON *Wks.* I. 748/2 The faithful dispensing of Thy truth. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. v. (1851) 75 It is a fond perswasion... that dispensing is a favour. 1688 SIR E. HERBERT *Hales Case* 20 Acknowledging this power of Dispensing to be in the King. 1724 SWIFT *Reasons agst. Exam. Drings* Wks. 1755 III. i. 126 The power... lodged in the censors of the college of physicians to restrain any of his majesty's subjects from dispensing. 1727 POPE *Th. on Var. Subj.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1753) II. i. 225 The choice of ladies... in the dispensing of their favours. 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet Owllet* 106 Is not... Sparrowgrass too liberal in her own dispensings?

b. *attrib.* Dispensing power, the power of dispensing with or suspending the laws of church or state in special cases.

1621 LD. WILLIAMS in *Portesc. Papers* 166 This dispensing power were more fully placed in his Highness. 1731 SWIFT *Presbyt. Plea Merit* Wks. (1761) III. 275 The King... encouraged by his Presbyterian friends, went on with his dispensing power. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 135 The dispensing power of the popes was not formally limited. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 3. 622 His bill to vest a dispensing power in the Crown had been defeated.

**Dispensing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That dispenses: see the verb.

1643 ROGERS *Naaman* 554 The swarms of Pharisees and dispensing hypocrites. 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis. Paris* (ed. 5) 168 That they should come down... from the hands of a dispensing despotism. *Mod.* Take the recipe to a dispensing chemist.

Hence **Dispensingly** *adv.*, in a dispensing manner; distributively.

a 1641 BP. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 117 God is rich in all things towards man, and... cannot but dispensingly under one word sometime imply diverse things.

† Dispension. *Obs.* [n. of action from DISPEND: cf. OF. *dispension* expense (Godef.).]

1. Spending; expenditure.

1630 LENNARD *Charron's Wks.* I. xxi. § 1 (1670) 75 Their dispensations themselves... have a scent of Covetousness. 1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* xxv. 231 With what noyse, bustle, and dispensation the diversities of Bibles came accompanied into England.

2. Suspension of a law; dispensation.

1483 *Cron. Eng.* (1510) Xv b/i John... wedded dame Blanche... by dyspencion of the pope. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 82 To sue to y<sup>e</sup> kynges grace for a dispensation of the acte of parlement late made to the contrary.

† Dispensive, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *dispens-* ppl. stem of *dispensare* (see DISPEND) + -IVE.]

1. Characterized by or given to dispensing, spending, or distributing.

1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. liii. 167 To strow about the wealth and means, and to feed that dispensive humour. 1677 CROWNE *Destr. Jerus.* III. i. Dram. Wks. 1873 II. 270 This tempest comes from Heaven's dispensive hand.

2. Subject to dispensation.

1590 MARLOWE *2nd Pt. Tamburl.* II. i. 'Tis superstition To stand so strictly on dispensive faith.

3. = DISPENSATIVE, DISPENSATORY.

1828 *Westm. Rev.* IX. 7 In 1671 the king began to assume his dispensive power.

**Dispent**, pa. t. and pple. of DISPEND.

**Dispeople** (disp'pl'), *v.* [ad. OF. *despeupler*, mod. F. *dépeupler* (1364 in Hatzf.) = Sp. *despoblar*, Pr. *despovolar*, It. *dis-, dipopolare*, Romanic formation from *des-*, L. *dis-*, Dis- 4 + *populus* people, parallel to L. *dépopulāre* (used in med. L. in same sense): cf. DEPOPULATE. In sense 3 f. Dis- 7 b + PEOPLE sb.]

1. *trans.* To deprive wholly or partially of people or inhabitants; = DEPOPULATE 2.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii. 69 My cytee shalle be dispeopled. 1504 PHAER *Aeneid* viii. X f/b. And voyde of tilmen wold dispeoplyng spoyle the shyres. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv. Impr.* xiii. (1653) 93 Some cruell Lord... could... dispeople a whole parish, and send many soules a gooding. 1709 *Tr. Baltus Ansv. Hist. Oracles* 114 Cities [were sent] to dispeople themselves every Year — to obey these Impostors. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr. VI.* 250 They thought it but compliance with the Divine command to dispeople the land of the Philistines, the Edomites, and the Moabites. *absol.* 1602 WARNER *Alb. Eng. Epit.* (1612) 368 Without pittie pyllaging and dispeopling by sea and shore. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Frml. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 352 Their only ambition is to dispeople and destroy.

b. *transf. and fig.* To deprive of animated inhabitants, tenants, or constituents.

1632 RANDOLPH *Jealous Lovers* II. ii. Wks. (1875) 92 We will dispeople all the elements To please our palates. 1704 POPE *Windsor For.* 47 And Kings... Who claim'd the skies, dispeopled air and floods. 1777 GAMBELL 8 The groaning wood dispeopled of its trees. 1890 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 4/8 The whole [fish] breed is ruined, and the water dispeopled.

† 2. To exterminate (people). *Obs.*

1596 J. NORDEN *Progr. Platte* (1847) 97 To cut us off and to dispeople us. 1643 OATH *Pacific* 10 Ireland hath seeme more than two hundred thousand Families of British Protestants dispeopled and massacred.

† 3. [Dis- 7 b.] To cast out or cut off from being a people. *Obs.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vi. vii, When no rebellious crimes That God-like nation yet dispeopled. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* iv. (1652) 67 The people of God... when they are dispeopled they are cast off from this their privilege. 1697 *Reason of Toleration* 17 Traps and Snares to dis-People the Nation.

Hence **Dispeopled** *ppl. a.*, deprived of people or inhabitants, depopulated, uninhabited.

1577 FRAMPTON *Joyfull Newes* II. (1596) 41 Any desert or dispeopled cuntry. 1611 SPED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX. viii. (1632) 561 The King was left very dispeopled. 1740 C. PITT *Enaid* v. (R.) Endless crowds... From all the wide dispeopled country round. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxii. 187 The dispeopled city was placed... at the disposal of Argos.

**Dispeopler**, [f. prec. vb. + -ER 1.] One who or that which dispeoples; a depopulator.

1616 BRETON *Good & Badde* 2 Hee is a Dispeopler of his Kingdome. 1711 GAY *Rural Sports* I. (R.), Nor troll for pikes, dispeoplers of the lake. 1767 W. L. LEWIS *Statius Thebaid* IX. 264 The stern Dispeopler of the Plains.

**Dispeopling**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] Depopulation; extermination of people.

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soules* Wks. 311/1 The dispepling of hys realme. 1688 BURNETT *Lett. com. Italy* 4 How such a dispepling, and such a poverty could befall a Nation.

|| **Dispeple**, **despeple**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. AF. \**despeuple-r*, -*peupler*, OF. *despeupleer*, -*peupler*, f. *des-*, Dis- 1 + OF. *peupler*, *peupler*, later *peuplier* to make public, publish, f. *peuple* people.] *trans.* To publish, promulgate publicly.

1297 R. GLOUC. (1724) 517 (l. 10649) Pere his gode lawes hii despeplede al aboute. *Ibid.* 568 (11966) Pere it was despepled, be edit ywis, þat was be ban of Kenigwurþe.

**Dispepsy**, *obs. var.* of DYSPESY.

**Disper**, *Winchester Coll. slang.* Also dispar. A portion of food.

1841 HOWITT *Visits Remark. Places* (1882) 201 The scholars [at Winchester] give the name of *dispers* to their breakfasts, suppers and luncions. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Dispar*... a commons or share. *North.* 1870 MANSFIELD *Sch.-Life Winchester Coll.* 84 (Farmer s. v. Cat's Head) [The dinner] was divided into portions (Dispers); there were... six of these to a shoulder, and eight to a leg of mutton. 1891 WRENCH *Winchester Word-bk.* Dispers are thus divided: — Fat slab, Fleahy, Cat's head, Long disper, Middle cut, Rack, Cut.

**Disperance**, -ate, etc. *obs. ff.* DESPERANCE, etc.

**Dispercle**, *obs. form* of DISPARCLE.

† **Disperdition**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *disperdition-em* n. of action from *disperdere* to destroy, spoil, ruin, f. Dis- 5 + *perdere* to destroy. Cf. OF. *desperdition* (mod. F. *dép-*), Sp. *desperdiccion*.]

1623 COCKERAM, *Disperdition*, an vndoing.

† **Disperge**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *dispergere* to scatter, disperse, f. *di-*, Di- 1 + *spargere* to strew; cf. OF. *disperger*.] = DISPERSE *v.*

1530 *Compend. Treat.* (1863) 59 Tobye saithe, chap. xiii, that God disperged [Tobit xiii. 4 *Vulg.*, Disperisit vos inter gentes. 1611 hath scattered]. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 436 Bubbles and lumps which by touching are dispersed.

**Dispergement**, *obs. form* of DISPARAGEMENT.

† **Disperish**, -*perish*, *v. Obs.* [ad. OF. *desperir*, *desperiss-*, ad. L. *disperire*, f. Dis- 5 + *perire* to perish.] *intr.* To perish utterly.

1385 WYCLIF *Judith* vi. 3 Al Israel with thees shal disperishen in perdiccioun [1388 shal perische dyuerselt with thee in perdiccioun]. — *Wisd.* xvi. 29 The hope of the vnkinde as cold tjs shal flouen, and disperishen [*Vulg.* disperiet] as watir our voide. — *Lam.* v. 18 For the mount of Sion, for it disperishet.

**Dispermatous** (dispō'mātēs), *a. Bot.* [f. Gr. *σπέρμα* (r- seed + -OUS.)] Having two seeds; dispermons.

1851-60 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s. v. *Dispermatous*, Having two seeds; two-seeded: dispermatous.

**Dispermons**, *a. Bot.* [f. as prec.] = prec. [1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dispermon* (with Botanists) is us'd of Plants, which bear two seeds after each Flower.] 1760 JAS. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* II. xxxiii. 17 *Rhamnus*, with a dispermon Fruit. 1819 PANTOLÓGIA, *Dispermonous*, containing two seeds only, as in umbellate and stellate plants.

† **Dispern**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. rare L. *dispernere*, f. Di- 1 + *spernere* to remove, reject, spurn.] *trans.* To drive away, dispel.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 7 Our tern inferne for to disperne Helpe rialest rosyne.

**Disperple**, *var. form* of DISPARPLE *v. Obs.*

**Dispersable**, *a. rare.* [f. DISPERS *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being dispersed.

1827 *Examiner* 353/1 The Collective Wisdom would be dispersable (if we may be allowed the coinage) by a very easy process.

**Dispersal** (dispō'sāl), [f. DISPERS *v.* + -AL.] The action of dispersing; = DISPERSION.

1821 *Examiner* 15/1 Dispersal of the Dublin meeting by military force. 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 160 The phantoms... vanish, and we rejoice in their dispersal. 1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* i. (1864) 17 Of vast importance to the dispersal and consequent prosperity of the species. 1895 C. DIXON in *Fortn. Rev.* Apr. 640 Next to the question of the Origin of Species, there is... that of their Geographical Dispersal over the globe.

† **Disperse**, *ppl. a. Obs.* Also 4-6 dispers. [a. OF. *dispers*, -*pars* (in Godef.), ad. L. *dispers-us*, pa. pple.: see next.] Dispersed, scattered about.

1393 GOWER *Conf. II.* 177 Thus was dispers in sondry wyse The misbeleve. *Ibid.* II. 185 They liuen oute of goddes grace, Dispers in alle londes oute. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* I. 346 In that desert dispers in sonder skatterit.

**Disperse** (dispō's), *v. Forms:* 5 *dysparse*, 6 *disparse*, -*pearse*, 7 -*pearce*, -*piece*, 6-*disperse*. [a. F. *disperse-r* (15th c.), f. *dispers*, ad. L. *dispers-us*, pa. pple. of *dispergere* to scatter, f. Di- 1, Dis- 1 + *spargere* to sprinkle, strew.]



1. *trans.* To cause to separate in different directions; to throw or drive about in all directions, to scatter; to rout.

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 161 He hath dyspersed the prowde in the wylle of thy harte. . . An hooste that ys dyspersed ys not myghty to fyghte, right so the prowde fendes are dyspersed by the passyon of our lorde Iesu cryste. 1503 *4 Act in Hen. VIII.* c. 34. Preamb. They were reuoluted, vaynquished, dyspersed. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 287 It must needes be Philip the Deacon, that was dyspersed with the rest, & came to Samaria. 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol.* 82 Such a Fire as cannot be extinguish, is better to be dyspersed. *Ibid.* 102 The Victors are so triumphant, and the subdued Enemies so afflicted and dyspersed. 1758 A. REID *tr. Macquer's Chem.* 1. 51 The precipitate . . . exposed to a certain degree of heat, is instantly dyspersed into the air, with a most violent explosion. 1799 WORDSWORTH *Lucy Gray* vii. Her feet dysperse the powdery snow, That rises up like smoke. 1807 *Spectator* 16 Apr. 536/1 Reform meetings were dyspersed by charges of Dragoons.

b. *intr.* To be driven or fly asunder.

1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 3 These (Rupert's drops) dyspersed every way so violently, that some of them pierced my skin.

2. *trans.* To send off or cause to go in different directions; to send to, or station apart at, various points. *Esp. in pa. ppl.*: see DISPERSED.

1529 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* iii. Wks. 1212/1 He taketh the whole people away, dyspersing them for slaues among many sundry countreys. 1591 *Hon. Act. E. Glenham.* Dyspersing sundry Sentronles, for watche, farre from the Campe, diuers wayes. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. v. § 9. 308 Those they saved, and dyspersed (1624 dysperci't) them among the children of Israel to serve them. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 125 Made me range for Game, and dysperse my Servants for Provant. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* iii. i. (1758) 153 That a Portion of every thing may be dyspersed throughout all. 1872 YEATS *Tuckn. Hist. Comm.* 55 They are now dyspersed throughout the museums of Europe.

b. *refl.* To spread in scattered order.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* v. l. 45 Soldiers. I thank you all: dysperse your selues. 1684 *Compt. State of Man* i. x. (1699) 116 Locusts . . . shall dysperse themselves over the Face of the whole Earth. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 1. 281 About twenty families . . . dyspersed themselves in various parts of Pennsylvania. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Good. Field* 286 These primitive Mongoloids . . . had dyspersed themselves over America.

c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To separate, go different ways.

a 1672 WOOD *Life* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) i. 385 Sir Thomas . . . desired them to dysperse, and not to accompany him. 1718 *Freeholder* No. 68. ¶ 1 The gay Assemblies meet, and dysperse, with the Parliament. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* i. xvi. 190, I gave orders to abandon the sledge, and dysperse in search of foot-marks. 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 217 The congregation is dyspersing. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* v. § 4. 246 The mass of the insurgents dyspersed quietly to their homes.

† 3. *trans.* To separate into parts; to part, divide, dispart. *Obs.*

1458 HALL *Chron., Rich. III.* (an. 3) 39 Thynkyng yf not . . . beneficial to dysperse and deyde his greete armye into small branches. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lx. 33 The fleeing ant . . . dysperth his nature, in two natures throwne . . . A creper with spiders, and a flier with flise. 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* 1 a Europe is of a more . . . manifolde shape, being in sundry places dyspersed and restrained by the sea.

4. To distribute from a main source or centre.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 356 The veynes of bludde are dyspersed in the bodies of lyving beastes. 1594 T. B. LA *Frimand. Fr. Acad.* ii. 361 Conduites whereby the water is brought thither and dyspersed in all places thereof. 1656 BACON (J.). In the gate vein which dyspereth that blood. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* 1. 5 Wings . . . with black thick ribs or fibers, dyspers'd and branch'd through them.

b. To distribute, put into circulation (books, coins, articles of commerce); to give currency to.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 51 Which is nowe printed and dyspersed throughout Christendome. *Ibid.* 176 The double decades whiche yowre maiestie have caused to bee coynd, and are dyspersed throughout the hole worlde. 1600 J. PORY *tr. Leo's Africa* 1. 54 The cloth whereof is dyspersed along the coast of Africa. 1693 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* 1. 386 Wee of the Jurie doe find Charles Butler guilty of dyspersing bad monie. 1709 STRYVE *Ann. Ref.* i. xi. 136 A paper of questions that was . . . privately dyspersed. 1838-9 *Act 23 Vict.* c. 12. § 2 in *Oxf. & Camb. Enactm.* 177 [Any] paper or book . . . meant to be published or dyspersed.

† 5. To make known abroad; to publish. *Obs.*

1548 HALL *Chron., Hen. V.* (an. 3) 49 Your strength and vertue shall sprede and dyspersed through the whole world. 1612 *tr. Benvenuto's Passenger*, To Rdr. Aij. By their owne diuulged and dyspersed ignominie. 1654 B. JONSON *Masques, Neptune's Triumph* (Stage-direction at beg.), The poet entering on the stage, to dysperse the argument, is called to by the Master-Cook.

6. To spread abroad or about; to diffuse, disseminate.

1576 FLEMING *Pangl. Epist.* 308 If happily other diseases dysperse their infecting properties. 1641 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) 37 The sickness and small pox is very much dyspersed in Westminster and London. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr.* 4 To dysperse the Heat so uniformly. 1782 BURNLEY *Hist. Mus.* (1780) ii. i. To a practice . . . thence dyspersed into all parts of the Christian world. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* iii. ii. 69 Complaints were now industriously raised and dyspersed.

† b. *refl.*

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* v. l. 61 Let me haue A dram of poyson . . . As will dysperse it selfe through all the veins. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 16 Water put into wine . . . or the like, does immediately . . . dysperse it self all over them.

† c. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To extend, be diffused.

1591 SYLVESTER *D. Bartas* i. vii. 256 Th' Almightyes care doth diuersely dysperse Ore all the parts of all this Vniuers.

7. *trans.* To dissipate; to remove, dispel, cause to disappear (vapours, humours, trouble, etc.).

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 24 b. If the Exhalation [thunder] . . . doe not at the first dysperse it [the cloud], it maketh a . . . fearefull rumbling. 1590 SPENNER *P. Q. i.* ix. 48 All his manly powres it did dysperse, As he were charged with enchanted rimes. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* i. l. 90 At length the sonne . . . Disperst those vapours that offended vs. 1736 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* (1757) 133. I said all that I could . . . to dysperse the melancholy which was fixed in every countenance. 1760-72 *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) i. 342 When a tempest appeared brooding in the air, the tolling of the bell dyspersed it. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 61 [The tumour] increased, notwithstanding applications that were employed to dysperse it.

b. *intr.* To become dissipated.

1591 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. VI.* i. ii. 135 Glory is like a Circle in the Water, which neuer ceaseth to enlarge it selfe, Till by broad spreading, it dysperse to naught. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) ii. 100 At length the thick cloud of dust dyspersed. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* viii. 14 Hardly . . . had the night's chill shadow dyspersed.

8. *trans. Optics.* Of a refractive medium: To open out or scatter (rays of light): see DISPERSION 4.

(1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt*, etc. 197 In a burning Glasce . . . that colour doth dysperce the light, and stands vntained.) 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 220 The Rayes that dyspersed will scarce warme, collected may burne. 1665 HOOKE *Microgr.* 69 By reason of . . . its Globular Figure, the Rayes that pass through it will be dyspers'd. 1812-16 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* i. 503 Concave lenses dysperse the rays of light. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* vi. § 36 (1879) 211 Different media . . . dysperse or open out the light to a greater or less extent.

**Dispersed** (dispə'zɪd, poet. -sɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 1.] Scattered or spread about; driven asunder; diffused.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 167 The mynde y<sup>e</sup> is dyspersed in the waueryng consideration of many thynges at that time when it sholde be specially occupied about one thyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xl. 12 He shal . . . gather together y<sup>e</sup> dyspersed of Israel. a 1592 GREENE *Looking Glasce* Wks. (Rldg.) 142 Come, mournful dames, lay off your broider'd locks, And on your shoulders spread dyspersed hairs. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. ii. § 9. 13 Many worthy personages that deserue better than dyspersed report. 1705 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iii. (1798) 62 The new proof of . . . valour, recalled her dyspersed spirits. 1825 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 272 Before William . . . had brought together his dyspersed forces.

b. with reference mainly to situation.

a 1547 SURREY *Envid* ii. (R.). The watchmen lay dysperst to take their rest. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 176 You shall prae for all menne, dyspersed throughout the face of the yearth. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. 140 With a few small Rivers dyspers'd up and down. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* i. 150 Both . . . are plentifully dyspersed throughout the creation. 1862 LD. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* v. 73 A country of which the population is very unequally dyspersed.

**Dispersedly** (dispə'sɪdli), *adv.* [-LY 2.] In a dyspersed or scattered manner; here and there.

1561 EDEN *Arte Nauig.* Pref. Whiche perhappes fewe haue done otherwyse then dyspersedly here and there. 1597-8 *Act 39 Eliz.* c. 25. § 1 The same Villages . . . ly dyspersedly. 1663 COWLEY *Dispersed Verses & Ess.* (1669) 125 The other many inconveniences of grandeur I have spoken of dyspersedly in severall Chapters. 1727 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Apple*, It's a Tree that may be planted dyspersedly about your Ground. 1847 HARDY in *Proc. Bern. Nat. Club* ii. No. 5. 251 Disk convex . . . dyspersedly punctulate. 1870 LOWELL *Chancer* Pr. Wks. 1890 iii. 325 Their incidents enter dyspersedly, as the old stage directions used to say.

**Dispersedness.** [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The condition or state of being dyspersed or scattered; scattered condition or position.

1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps.* xlii. 1 They referre to their present dyspersedness. 1652-62 HEYLIN *Cosmog.* iv. (1682) 50 The dyspersedness of the Towns and habitations. 1717 in BAILEY vol. II; and in later Dicts.

† **Disperseness.** *Obs.* [f. DISPERSE a. + -NESS.] = DISPERSEDNESS.

1612 BRERWOOD *Lang. & Relig.* x. 88 A libbards skin, the distance of whose spots represent the dyspersness of habitations or towns in Africk.

**Disperser** (dispə'sɪzə). [f. DISPERSE v. + -ER 1.] One who or that which dysperses.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Dissipateur*, a dysperser or scatterer abroad. 1588 in Fuller *Ch. Hist.* ix. vii. § 27 The dyspersers of the severall Libels. 1611 BIBLE *Nakum* ii. 1 He that dasheth in pieces [margin, the dysperser or hammer]. 1722 DE FOR PLAGUE (Rldg.) 39 To suppress the Printing of such Books . . . and to frighten the dyspersers of them. 1867 MILL *Inaug. Addr.* 27 Logic is the great dysperser of hazy and confused thinking. 1876 S. A. WYLLIE in *Encycl. Brit.* iv. 269/4 (Brewing) Kilm-drying. An iron or stone plate, 4 or 5 feet square, called the dysperser, is placed over each fire to dysperse the heat.

**Dispersing.** *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 1.]

The action of the vb. DISPERSE: dispersion.

1604 HIERON *Wks.* i. 523 There must be a dysposing and a dyspersing of the seed with the hand. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 104 The powder of the bones burned, is an antidote against the falling evil, and the dyspersing of the mill. 1870 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* i. (1831) 3 After the Flood, and the dyspersing of Nations. 1899 MASSON *Milton* i. 679 This meeting and dyspersing cannot go on for ever!

**Dispersion** (dispə'zɪən). Also 5 -ɔ'luən, 6 -tɪən. [a. f. *dispersion* (disparciōn 13th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), or ad. L. *dispersion-em* scattering, n. of action f. *dispersere*: see DISPERSE v.]

1. The action of dyspersing or scattering abroad; the condition or state of being dyspersed; scattering, distribution, circulation.

Early applied to the scattering of the Jews among the Gentiles after the Babylonian Captivity; whence sense 5.

1450 *Mirror Salomonis* 365 The Jewes y<sup>e</sup> tyme hadde bene thogh the worlde in dyspersiōne. 1555 FRODO *Dreadis* 266 In the first dyspersion of nations. 1656 BEN ISRAELI. *Vind. Judaeorum in Phenix* (1702) ii. 423. I conceive'd that our universal Dispersion was a necessary Circumstance to be fulfill'd. 1786 BURKE *W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 i. 180 The dispersion and exile of the reigning family. 1793 *Trial Fyche Palmer* 22 The alleged dyspersion of a seditious writing. 1882 VINES *Sachs Bot.* 999 The specialities of organisation which effect the dyspersion of their seeds.

fig. c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* i. xx. What cometh herof but gruchching of conscience & dyspersion of herte?

2. The action of diffusing or spreading; diffusion.

1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* i. 29 That all Vegetables have a constant perspiration, the continual dyspersion of their odour makes out. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vind. Nat.* ii. 36 When the natural dyspersion of heat is disturbed . . . then a sensible heat is produced. 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial W.* ii. 21 By this means is also gradually effected the dyspersion of all gases.

3. *Med.* The removal of inflammation, suppuration, or other morbid processes, from a part, and restoration to health? (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); dissipation.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* a.v. This is commonly term'd in surgery the resolution or dyspersion of tumors. *Ibid.*, Remedies for the dyspersion of inflammations. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 573 An inflammation . . . must terminate either by dyspersion, suppuration, or gangrene.

4. *Optics.* The divergence or spreading of the different-coloured rays of a beam of composite light when refracted by a prism or lens, or when diffracted, so as to produce a spectrum: *esp.* in reference to the amount of this divergence.

1757-51 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Point of Dispersion, is a point from which refracted rays begin to diverge. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* ii. xxii. 447 This diffusion or dyspersion of the rays is greater. 1833 N. ANNOTT *Physics* (ed. 5) ii. 199 The quality of . . . bending a beam, or of refraction, and that of dividing it into coloured beams, or of dyspersion, are distinct. 1871 *tr. Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* § 18. 63 The decomposition of white light into its colored rays is called dyspersion. 1881 N. LOCKYER in *Nature* No. 617. 399 [The lines] are . . . visible when considerable dyspersion is employed.

5. *The Dispersion:* The Jews dyspersed among the Gentiles after the Babylonian Captivity; the scattered communities of Jews in general, or the communities in some single country, as the *Egyptian Dispersion*; = DIASPORA.

1382 WYCLIF 1 *Pet. i.* 1 To the chosen gestis of dyspersioun [gloss, or scattering abroad]. c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 3781 Of ysraell be dyspersioun he gadrid samen fra strete and toun. 1522 N. T. (Rhem.) *John* vii. 35 Will he goe into the dyspersion of the Gentiles, and teach the Gentiles? 1641 EVELYN *Mem.* (1857) i. 30 Transported . . . to all the desolate ports and havens throughout the world, wherever the dyspersion was, to convey their brethren and tribes to the Holy City. 1880 J. E. CARPENTER *tr. Euclid's Hist. Israel* v. 4 The 'Coasts of the Sea' . . . are now (as in the eighth century) mentioned as a residence of the Dispersion. 1893 SMITH & FULLER *Dict. Bible* a.v. The African Dispersion . . . preserved their veneration for the 'holy city'.

6. *Law of dispersion:* The 'Law of Error' as regards distance from the mark without reference to the direction of error.

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S. Kew. Mus.* § 48 Testing how far the relative numbers in the several classes accord with the results of the Law of Error or Dispersion. *Ibid.* § 49 The well-known bell-shaped curve, by which the law of error or of dispersion is mathematically expressed.

7. *attrib.*

1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 13/6 By an appropriate choice of dyspersion lenses.

**Dispersive** (dispə'sɪv), *a.* [f. L. type *dispersivus*, ppl. stem of *dispergere* to dysperse: see -IVE. Cf. F. *dispersif*, -ive.]

Having the character or quality of dyspersing; serving or tending to dysperse.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. liii. 84 A fond popularity bewiches the soul, to strow about the wealth, and means; and, to feed that dyspersive humor, all ways shall be trodden. 1737 M. GREEN *Spleen* 730 Nor wanting the dyspersive bowl Of cloudy weather in the soul. 1800 HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 443 The dyspersive power of different mediums with respect to heat. 1874 MORLEY *Compromise* (1886) 133 Thought has become dyspersive and the centrifugal forces of the human mind . . . have . . . become dominant.

b. *Optics.* Of a refractive medium: Having the quality of causing the different-coloured rays of light to diverge: see DISPERSION 4.

1802 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCii. 373 The dyspersive power of fluor spar is the least of any substance yet examined. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* viii. § 66 Flint glass is said to have a greater dyspersive power than crown glass, because . . . it separates the extreme rays of the spectrum . . . farther from the mean ray. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 113 The dyspersive apparatus of the spectroscop.

Hence **Dispersively** *adv.*, in a dyspersive manner, by dyspersion; **Dispersiveness**, the quality of being dyspersive.

1841 ALFORD in *Life* (1873) 133 An indolence and dyspersiveness about my efforts. 1878 MORLEY *Didnot* ii. 18 The characteristic of his activity is dyspersiveness.

† **Disperson**, *v.* *Obs.* *Sc. and north.* [ad. med. L. *dispersionāre* var. of *dispersionāre* to deprive any one of his *persōna* or dignity, f. *DIS-* 4 + *persōnāre* to dignify, *persōna* person, dignity. Cf. MISPERSON.] *trans.* To treat with indignity, insult. a 1400-50 Alexander 746 For spyte he spittis in his face, Dyspises him despetuously, dyspersions [Dulc. MS. *revylet*] him foule. 1489 *Burgh Rector. Aberdeen* (1844) i. 416



William Porter was convicted. for the strabance of the said bailie in the execution of his office, and in dispersoning of him. 1579-80 *Burgh Recds. Glasgow* (1876) I. 77 George Herbertson is fund and decernit. in the wrong for incurring and dispersoning of George Elphinstone.

**Dispersonalize**, *v.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To divest of personality, to depersonalize.

1866 *Lowell Biglow P. Introduct. Poet. Wks.* (1879) 251 He would have enabled me to dispersonalize [Poems 1890, II. 209 depersonalize] myself into a vicarious egotism. 1886 *MAUDSLEY Nat. Causes* 302 Man is only qualified to be immortal when, being dispersonalized, extinct as a self, it is all one whatever the event.

**Dispersonate** (dispə'sɒnət), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + L. *persona* mask, person + -ATE<sup>3</sup>.]

† 1. *trans.* To divest of an assumed character, to unmask. *Obs.*

1624 *BOLTON Nero* 233 To behold any person, according to the truth of his qualities, distinctly, and dispersonated.

2. To divest of one's personality.

1702 S. PARKER tr. *Cicero's De Finibus* 304 'Till a Man has got a way of dispersonating himself, he cannot avoid hankering after those Things which will turn to Advantage and good account. 1827-38 *HARE Guesses* (1859) 96 We multiply, we dispersonate ourselves: we turn ourselves outside in. We are ready to become *he, she, it, they*, anything rather than *I*.

**Dispersonify** (dispə'sɒnɪfaɪ), *v.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To undo the personification of, to represent or regard as impersonal.

1846 *GROTE Greece* i. xvi. I. 467 Anaxagoras and other astronomers incurred the charge of blasphemy for dispersonifying Hélios. 1855 *SELSS German Liter.* (1864) 182 Others, on the contrary, dispersonified the Divinity.

Hence **Dispersonification**, the action of dispersonifying.

1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Sociol.* xvi. (1874) 392 The dispersonification of Hélios.

† **Dispersuasion**. *Obs. nonce-word.* [Dis- 9.] Want of persuasion or feeling of certainty.

1648 *SANDERSON Sermon* (1653) 23 Many a good soul... could never yet... be so well persuaded of the sincerity of his own repentance... as to think that God would... accept it. The censure were very hard... to call such his dispersonation by the name of despair.

**Dispersal**, *Sc. var.* of **DESPECHE**, *Obs.*, to dispatch, send away.

1578 in *Scot. Poems* 16th C. II. 159.

† **Dispester**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. *obs. F. despestrer* 'to vnpester, disintangle' (Cotgr.): see DIS- 4 and PESTER *v.* *trans.* To rid of that which pesters.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xlii. lxvi. 1155 Hardly and with much ado we were they dispestered and rid of this confused and disordered companie of captives.

**Dispetal** (dispətəl), *v.* [Dis- 7 a.] *trans.* To deprive or strip of petals.

1863 J. LANCASTER *Praetoria* 74 Though the garland rose hereafter hung Dishonoured and dispetalled. 1880 *MISS BROUGHTON Sec. Th.* II. III. vi. 223 The splashed and dispetalled geraniums. 1887 *STEVENSON Underwoods* I. xxxv. 69 When the truant gull Skims the green level of the lawn, his wing Dispetals roses.

**Dispeticioun**, *-ison*, *var.* **DISPUTISOUN** *Obs.*

**Dispeyr** (e, *obs. form* of **DESPAIR**, **DISPAYRE**.

**Disphenoid** (daɪs'fɪnɔɪd). *Cryst.* [Di- 2 1.]

A solid figure contained by eight isosceles triangles. 1895 *STORY-MASKELYNE Crystallog.* vii. § 211. 256 The faces of the disphenoid being symmetrical in pairs.

**Dispice**, *obs. form* of **DESPISE**.

† **Dispicience**. *Obs. rare.* [app. for *dispicions* pl. of next: cf. *accidence*. But it may represent a L. type \**dispicientia*; see -ENCE.] Discussion, disputation.

1530 *TINDALE Answ. More* [i. xxv.] 59 b, But if our sheperdes had bene as wel willinge to fede as to shere, we had neded no such dispicience, ner they to haue burnt so many. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* 264 (Quotes Tindale's words).

[1623 *COCKERAM, Dispicience*, aduement, diligence. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Dispicience* (*dispicientia*), circumspection, aduement, diligent consideration.]

† **Dispicion**. *Obs.* Also 6 des-, **dyspiccion**.

[The form suggests derivation from L. *dispicere* 'to look through, investigate, make an examination, consider', the formation being on the analogy of *suspicion*; but the sense suggests association with **DISPUTISOUN**, disputation, some forms of which, as *disputesoun*, *dispeticioun*, might be reduced to *disput'soun*, *dispicion*.] Discussion, disputation.

c 1510 *MORE Picus* Wks. 312 He taried at Rome an whole yere, in al which time his eniours neuer durst openly with open dispicions attempt him. 1526 *TINDALE N. T. Prol.*, Lest we... fall from meke lernynge into ydle despiciouns. — *Acts* xxviii. 29 The Iewes departed from hym and had grete despiciens [COVERD, a grete disputation, CRANMER grete despiciens], amonge them selves. 1529 *MORE Dynaloge* iv. Wks. 262/1 He rehereth a certain dispicion had with an heretique. 1530 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* i. xvii. 132 Not minding to fall in contentions or dyspicions [disputations, perhaps, (Str.)] with your highness. 1533 *MORE Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1039/2, I shal in this dispicion betwene hym and me, be content for this ones... to cal him mayster Masker. 1553 *BALF. I. o'cayon in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) I. 331 As great dyspicions were among the Jewes at Rome concerning Paule.

**Dispiece** (dispɪs), *v.* Also 5 des-. [ad. OF. *despiece-r*, mod.F. *dépiecer* (14th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), f. des-, DIS- 1 + *piece*, PIECE.] *trans.* To divide into pieces; to cut or tear to pieces.

c 1477 *CANTON Jason* 103 The body he dispiced by membris. 1480 — *Ovid's Met.* xiii. vii. He murtherd the chylde... and dispiced in pieces & caste hym into the see. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* II. iv. 102 It lay dispiced like a pulled rug.

**Dispiece**, *obs. var.* of **DISPERSE** *v.*

**Dispirit**, *-ist*, *obs. forms* of **DESPITE**.

† **Dispill**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. di- = DIS- 1 + *spill* *v.* *trans.* To spill, shed.]

1522 *World & Child* in Hatz. *Doddsley* I. 251 For I have boldly blood full piteously dispilled.

**Dispirit** (dispirit), *v.* Formerly also **dispirit**. [Dis- 7 a.] To deprive of spirit.

† 1. *trans.* To deprive of essential quality, vigour, or force; to weaken to deprive of animation; to deprive (liquor) of its spirit, to render flat. *Obs.*

1647 *MAY Hist. Parl.* i. vii. 73 They would vapoarate and dispirit the power and vigour of Religion. 1660 *SHARROCK Vegetables* 139 The fruit, by the loss of the natural seed, would be very much dispirted. 1685 *BOYLE Salub. Air* 46 If the Bottles were not kept well-stopt, they [corpuscles] would in a short time vanish, and leave the Liquor dispirted. 1697 *COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii. (1709) 38 He that has dispirted himself by a Debauch. 1713 C. TESS *WINCHELSEA Misc. Poems* 9 Trail all your pikes, dispirt every drum, Ye silent, ye dejected Men of War.

2. To lower the spirits of; to make despondent, discourage, dishearten, depress.

1647 [see **DISPIRIT**]. 1732 *GAY in Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 151, I find myself dispirted, for want of having some pursuit. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist. Scot.* i. v. 382 A blow so fatal and unexpected dispirted the party. 1790-1811 *COMBE Devil upon 2 Sticks in Eng.* (1817) VI. 292 To dispirt the sufferer from future exertions. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (1876) II. viii. 260 One side was cheered and the other dispirted by an unlooked-for incident.

† 3. To extract and transmute the 'spirit' or essence of. *Obs. rare.*

1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* III. xviii. 200 Proportion an hours meditation to an hours reading of a staple author. This makes a man master of his learning, and dispirts the book into the Scholar.

**Dispirited** (dispiritɪd), *pp. a.* [f. prec. + ED<sup>1</sup>.]

† 1. Deprived of its essential quality or vigour; destitute of spirit or animation, spiritless. *Obs.*

a 1660 *HAMMOND Wks.* IV. Pref. (R.), Religious offices... degenerating into heartless dispirited recitations. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew, Pall'd*, Flat, Dispirited, or Dead Drink. 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr.* (1757) II. 111 The Blood becomes so viscid, poor, and dispirited. 1758 *WHITWORTH Acc. Russia* 5 The Laplanders and Samoides being too heavy and dispirited.

2. Cast into or characterized by low spirits; discouraged, disheartened, dejected.

1647 *TRAPP Comm.* i. *Thess.* v. 14 The dispirited, faint-hearted, sick and sinking. 1717 *POPE Let. to Blount* 27 Nov. My Mother is in that dispirited State of Resignation. 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* II. xi. 437 A few unarmed, dispirited men. 1852 *MRS. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xxxii. 290 He turned back and caught a glance at the dispirited faces behind him.

Hence **Dispiritedly** *adv.*; **Dispiritedness**.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 175 A defatigation and dispiritedness will accompany that oppression. 1673 H. STUBBE *Vind. Dutch War* 4 The decay of Trade, the dispiritedness of the English. 1733 *CHEYNE Eng. Malady* II. ix. § 3 (1734) 208 Opiates... when their Force is worn off... leave a Lowness, Dispiritedness, and Anxiety. 1864 *WEBSTER, Dispiritedly*. 1880 *Temple Bar Mag.* Feb. 186, 'I do not know'... said the lad dispiritedly.

**Dispiriting**, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That dispirits; disheartening, depressing.

1733 *CHEYNE Eng. Malady* II. ix. § 1 (1734) 206 The Symptoms may be so dispiriting and painful. 1799-1805 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax.* I. iv. vi. 315 That dispiriting belief, which men on the eve of great conflicts sometimes experience, that he should not survive it. 1872 *MISS BRADTON To Bitter End* xvii. Even though London-bridge terminus was a somewhat dirty and dispiriting place to arrive at.

Hence **Dispiritingly** *adv.*

1882 H. C. MERIVALE *Faust* of B. I. iv. 67 Little enough of their influence, however, seemed to fall dispiritingly upon Daisy and Guy.

**Dispiritment**. [f. **DISPIRIT** *v.* + -MENT.] The state of being dispirited; disheartenment; depression of spirits.

1827 *CARLYLE Germ. Romance* IV. W. Meister 250 A spirit of dispiritment. 1830 — *Richter Misc.* (1872) III. 25 Some with their modesty and quiet endurance combining a sickly dispiritment. 1830 — in *Froude Life* (1882) II. 116, I look... forward to a life of poverty, toil and dispiritment. 1843 — *Past & Pr.* III. xiii. 295 You honestly... quit a most muddy confused coil... of sorrows, dispiritments and contradictions. 1866 *LOWELL Lessing* P. Wks. 1890 II. 207 What he wrote under the dispiritment of failure.

† **Dispirituality**, *nonce-word. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 9.] An unspiritual or worldly act.

1684 H. MORE *Answer* 24 If they do not repent of these immoralities or Dispiritualities, if I may so speak.

† **Dispirititude**. *Obs.* [f. **DISPIRIT**, after *solicitude*, *decrepitude*, etc.] Dispirited condition.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXII. 512 Considering how general was the dispirititude of his troops. 1814 — *Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 30 Infidels have complained that the Christian religion... drives men into dispirititude.

**Dispipe**, *obs. form* of **DESPISE**.

**Dispit**, *-ite*, *-itt*, *obs. forms* of **DESPITE**.

**Dispiteous** (dispitɪəs), *a.* [A revival or continuation of the 16th c. *dispiteous*, variant of **DESPITEOUS** (q.v. for earlier instances), related to *despite*; but in later use analysed as f. DIS- 10 + **PITEOUS**.] Pitiless, merciless.

1803 W. S. ROSE *Amadis* 82 The felon wreck'd dispiteous wrong and shame. 1818 *TODD, Dispiteous*, malicious, furious. 1845 *BLACKW. MAG.* LVII. 638 This dispiteous and abominable tyrant. 1863 *MRS. C. CLARKE Shaks. Char.* xiv. 357 The wages he receives are as dispiteous, for he is devoured by a beast. 1865 *SWINBURNE Poems & Ball.*, *Phædra* 81 The most dispiteous out of all the gods.

Hence **Dispiteously** *adv.*; **Dispiteousness**.

1818 *TODD, Dispiteously*, maliciously, without pity. 1861 *ROSSETTI Ital. Poets, Mazzini di Rizzo* 57 Certes, it was of Love's dispiteousness That I must set my life on thee.

**Dispitousoun**, *var.* **DISPUTISOUN**, disputation.

**Dispitous**, *-uous*, *-ly*: see **DESPITEOUS**.

**Displace** (displɛɪs), *v.* [ad. OF. *desplacer* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.), mod.F. *déplacer* to displace, f. des-, DIS- 1, 4 + *place* sb., *placer* to place.]

1. *trans.* To remove or shift from its place; to put out of the proper or usual place. († In quot. 1551, To transpose.)

1551 T. WILSON *Logique* (1580) 28 By conuersion of the Propositions, and by displacing the same, setting one in an others steede. 1553 — *Rhet.* (1580) 203 The whitche wordes beyng altered or displaced, the figure straight dooth lose his name. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 187 b, Cut away part of the Coames... which you must do with a very sharpe knife, for feare of displacing the rest of the Coames. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iv. ii. 122 (He) swore... hee'd [=he'd]... Displace our heads, where (thanks the Gods) they grow, And set them on Luds-Towne. 1781 *COWPER Expostulation* 258 Thy diadem displaced, thy sceptre gone. 1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 151 [The moon] may be displaced by this cause to the amount of twice her own breadth.

† b. *fig.* To remove, banish. *Obs.*

1580 *SIDNEY Ps. xxxix.* vi. Ah! yet from me lett thy plagues be displac'd. 1596 *SPENSER Hymne Heavenly Love* 264 All other loves... Thou must renounce and utterly displace. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iii. iv. 109. 1675 *HOBBS Odys.* viii. 64 When their thirst and hunger was displac'd. 2. To remove from a position, dignity, or office. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 68 When God striketh the mightie... and displaceth those that were highly placed. 1563-87 *FOXE A. & M.* (1596) 614 King Solomon displaced Abiathar the high priest. 1687 in *Magd. Coll. & James II* (Oxf. Hist. Soc.) 98 To place, or displace, Members of Colleges. 1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 84 ¶ 4 With a Design to displace them, in case I find their duties defective. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 556 Enjoining him... to displace all the Popish officers who held commands under him. 1852 *STOCKEVELL Milit. Encycl.*, Officers are sometimes displaced from a particular regiment in consequence of misconduct, but they are at liberty to serve in any other corps.

3. To oust (something) from its place and occupy it instead: a. to put something else in the place of; b. to take the place of, supplant, 'replace'.

a. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* l. 473 Gods Altar to displace and displace For one of Syrian mode. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 458 To displace by regular garrisons the troops of the Thakurs. 1853 *SIR H. DOUGLAS Milit. Bridges* 41 The desideratum is, to displace as much water, with as little weight of vessel as possible. b. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 560 A soft and solemn-breathing sound... stole upon the air, that even Silence... wished she might Deny her nature, and be never more. Still to be so displaced. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 188 A cork, a ship, a buoy, each buries itself a bed on the surface of the water; this bed may be considered as so much water displaced. 1837 *LARDNER Hydrostat.* viii. 157 A body when it floats in a liquid, displaces a quantity of the liquid equal to its own weight. 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 29 In three years... this weed... absolutely displaced every other plant on the ground.

**Displaceable** (displɛɪ'səbəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being, or liable to be, displaced.

1676 *BOYLE in Phil. Trans.* XI. 806 Its parts were... easily displaceable by the subtle permeating matter. 1810 *BENTHAM Packing* (1821) 43 A Board... paid, placed, and displaceable by the servants of the crown. 1879 J. M. DUNCAN *Lect. Dis. Women* i. (1889) 3 It may be mobile or floating, or it may be merely displaceable.

Hence **Displaceability**.

1882 *Nature* XXVI. 592 The classification of surfaces according to the displaceability of their geodetic triangles.

**Displaced** (displɛɪst), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.] Removed from its place; put out of place; deposited: see the verb.

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps.* Ep. Ded. 6 There be... many displaced words. 1823 *ELLIS Mem. Gordon* 18 To retain the head of the bone in its displaced situation. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Philos.* 90 Archimedes... discovered that a body, when immersed in a fluid, loses a portion of its weight equal to that of the displaced fluid. 1841 *ELPHINSTONE Hist. Ind.* II. 15 No mention was made of the displaced vizir.

**Displacement** (displɛɪsmənt), [f. **DISPLACE** *v.* + -MENT: cf. OF. *desplacement*, mod.F. *déplacement*, perh. the immediate source of sense 1.] The act of displacing or fact of being displaced.

1. Removal from an office or dignity; deposition. (The earliest sense, but somewhat rare.)

1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xvi. § 44 His displacement from the Regency of France. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXIII. 570 Without the least intention of carrying their schemes farther than the displacement of their adversaries. 1857 *TOULM. SMITH Parish* 91 Election, displacement, and fresh election depend on the Parish only.

2. Removal of a thing from its place; putting out of place; shifting, dislocation.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 320 Change of air, removal, displacement, seem to be efficient remedies. 1840 A. TWEEDE *Pract. Med.* III. 380 When the displacement is very considerable, the functions of the heart may be much embar-



passed. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1876) I. xv. 354 Occasioned by some accidental displacement of words. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* ii. 46 note. A vertical displacement of the strata.

b. *Physics*. The amount by which anything is displaced; the difference or geometrical relation between the initial position of a body and its position at some subsequent instant.

1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 150 The displacement of the sun by parallax is so small that [etc.]. 1870 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1. 890 We may consider the whole motion as made up of successive elementary displacements.

c. *Thermometry*. (See quot.)

1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 32 It is found that thermometers are liable to an alteration of their zero points, especially when the bulb has been filled not long before graduation. This displacement may in the course of years amount to about 1° C.

d. *Electric*. (See quot.)

1881 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* I. 64 Electric displacement is a movement of electricity in the same sense as the transference of a definite quantity of electricity through a wire is a movement of electricity. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Electr. & Magn.* I. § 258. 1895 SILVANUS THOMPSON *Electr. & Magn.* § 57 Displacement. Whenever electric forces act on a dielectric, tending to drive electricity in at one side and out at the other. . . the quantity of electricity which has apparently been transferred . . . was called by Maxwell 'the displacement'. *Ibid.* § 516 Experiment proves that displacement-currents, while they last, set up magnetic fields around them; just as connexion-currents and conduction-currents do.

3. Removal of a thing by substitution of something else in its place; 'replacement'.

1868 GLADSTONE *Jour. Mundi* iii. (1869) 100 There must have been a great displacement of the Pelagic vocabulary. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* IX. 297 The displacement of human labor through . . . machinery.

b. *Hydrostatics*. The displacing of a liquid by a body immersed in or floating on it; the amount or weight of fluid so displaced by a floating body, e.g. a ship. *Centre of displacement*: see CENTRE sb. 16.

1802-19 REES *Cycl.* s. v. *Shipbuilding* (L.). To ascertain the centre of displacement, or centre of gravity, of the immersed part of a ship's bottom. 1833 MARRIAT P. *Simple* xiii. He was always talking about centres of gravity, displacement of fluid, and Lord knows what. 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Our Iron-Clad Ships* iv. 71 The dimensions and outside form of a ship determine her displacement. 1876 W. H. G. KINGSTON *Brit. Navy* 535 Her total length is 320 feet . . . with a displacement of 11,407 tons.

c. *Pharm.* The process of obtaining an extract of a substance by pouring over it successive quantities of a menstruum until all the soluble matters are extracted: = PERCOLATION.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Displacement*. In Pharmacy, the term is used in the same sense as *Percolation*. D. *Apparatus*, a means of obtaining extracts, whether aqueous or alcoholic. The body is pulverised, and then partially exhausted with a liquid, which is replaced by an additional quantity of the same, or of another liquid.

† *Displacement*. Obs. [ad. med. L. *displacementia*, f. DIS- + *placencia* pleasantness: cf. OF. *desplaisance*, mod. F. *dép.*, It. *dispiacenza*. The cl. L. word was *displacementia*, whence DISPLACEMENT.] = next: the reverse of complacency.

c. 1450 *Mirror Saluacionis* 1432 With displacements of all synne and hertly contryconne. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 229 Displacement, Sorrow, Grief, Discomfort. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* iii. § 5 Rake not up envious displacements at things successful unto others.

*Displacement* (displē'sensi). Now rare or Obs. [f. as prec.: see -ENOY. See also DISPLEASANT.] The fact or condition of being displeased with something; displeasure, dissatisfaction, dislike. (The reverse of complacency.)

a. 1654 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* x. iii. 503 Their hatred of the devil is commonly nothing else but an inward displacement of nature against something entitled by the devil's name. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 205 His divine displacement against their sins. 1771 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) VI. 18 Feeling a displacement at every offence against God. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 59 The infant has made himself the object of complacency or of displacement, according to his original dispositions, or his individual character.

*Displacement* (displē'senti), a. rare. [f. DISPLACEMENT, after *complacent*: cf. OF. *desplaisant*, DISPLEASANT.] Feeling or marked by displeasure: the reverse of complacent.

1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 62 These emotions . . . becoming either complacent or displacent.

*Displacer*. [f. DISPLACE + -ER.]

1. One who or that which displaces.

1888 J. UDALL *Demonstr. Discip.* (Arb.) 73 If the ministers that be usually displaced, be called of God . . . if it cause the displacers to be esteemed enemies to the Gospel. 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* II. v. 10 Establishers of that which is good, and displacers of that which is evil.

2. *Pharm.* An apparatus for obtaining an extract by DISPLACEMENT (3 c); a percolator.

1883 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Displacer*, a synonym of *Percolator*.

*Displacing*, vbl. sb. [f. DISPLACE + -ING.] The action of the verb DISPLACE; removal from its place; deposition.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 65 a. In the diuinyng, and displacing of the same. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 84 Authority for his displacing, and placing of another that is more able. 1666 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 403 More

such displacings and alterations have by his means happened. 1654 I.D. ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 310 Phanassers displacing gave him the invitation to invade us.

attrib. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 30 May 2/1 That displacing process which sounds so easy in political economy. In life, when you are squeezed out of one employment . . . you do not find it so simple to slide into another groove.

*Displacing*, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING.] That displaces: see the verb.

1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 87 note. That one such quality may displace another, their theory is, that the displacing quality must remain with the quality displaced during the last moment of the subsistence of the latter. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Conq.* (1876) I. i. 2 Some knowledge of the condition of the displaced nation is necessary to understand the position of the displacing nation.

*Displant* (displant), v. [ad. OF. *desplanter* = Sp. *desplantar*, It. *displantare* = Romanic \**displantäre*, for L. *deplantäre*, f. DE- I. 6, DIS- + *plantäre* to plant.]

1. *trans.* To take up or remove (a plant) from the ground; to uproot.

1491 CANTON *Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) II. 256 a/1 A tree which is ofte dysplanted & transported from one ground to an other may bere no fruite. 1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Consc.* xv. 79 A strong and mightie Oake . . . which no storme or tempest can displant or overthrow. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Saffron Crocus*. After these Bulbs are displaced the Gardiner must be sure to keep them . . . Three Weeks without replanting them. 1800 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVIII. 99 When the hops are displaced.

† 2. To remove (a person) from his settled position; to dislodge (people) from their settlements or country; *spec.* to undo the settlement or establishment of (a 'plantation' or colony). Obs.

1594 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 59 Displant a Towne, reuerse a Princes Doome. 1596 SPENSER *State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 615/1 One of the occasions by which all those countreys, which . . . had bene planted with English, were shortly displaced and lost. 1605 HIERON *Short Dial.* 49 Almost 300 preachers are already eyther displaced, inhibited, or under . . . censure. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 39 The . . . Greeks had planted certaine Colonies thereabout, and displaced the barbarous. 1650 J. MUSGRAVE *Grievances of North. Co.* 27 All Israel . . . were displaced, and carried away into captivity. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 370 A Colony . . . in Dariana, displaced for the unsoundness of the ayre.

† 3. *fig. a.* To root up, eradicate; b. to supplant.

1603 H. CROSSE *Vertues Commem.* (1878) 98 Others . . . displant all good order established. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 6 He must . . . displant virtues, and plant the contrarie virtues. 1644 MASSINGER *Renegado* III. i. Some other hath displaced me, With her dishonour. 1658 MEDE *Apost. Lat. Times* (1641) 83 Three of these . . . should the Antichristian home depreesse and displant, to advance himselfe.

Hence *Displanting* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 283 By the displanting of Cassio. 1616 H. GOSNOLD in *Lismore Papers* (1887) Ser. II. II. 20 The stock which I am tyed to purchase vnder paine of displanting. 1725 BRADLEY *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Tulip*. Take a Gardiners displanting Groove, and thrust it into the Ground. 1737 BAILEY vol. II. *Displanting Scoop*, an Instrument to take up Plants with Earth about them.

† *Displantation*. Obs. [f. prec. after PLANTATION.] The action or fact of displanting; the removal of a plantation or colony.

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. 46 The Edenites in Thelassar . . . whose displacement Senacherib vaunted of. *Ibid.* v. ii. § 8. 603 The Boij . . . feared the like displacement.

† *Displant*, v. Obs. [DIS- 6 or 7 a.] *trans.* To do out of its plats or plaits, to unplant.

1607 HAKEWELL *Apol.* (1630) 412 Which of these would not rather choose that the state . . . should be in combustion then his haire should be displaced?

*Display* (displē), v. Forms: 5 *desplay*, *dysplay*, 6 *displeigh*. 5-6 *des-*, *dys-*. [a. OF. *despleier* (-plier, -ployer), = Pr. *desplegar*, -pleiar, Sp. *desplegar*, It. *dispiegare* = L. *displicare* to scatter, disperse, (in late and med. L.) to unfold. See also the doublet *DEPLOY*, and aphetic *SPLAY*.]

In OF. *displicare* became orig. in inf. *despleier*; in tonic forms as 3 sing. pres. *desplei-e*; whence by subseq. confusion of tonic and atonic forms *despleier*, later *despleier*, *despleier*: examples of all these French varieties exist in Eng. in *ply*, *ploy*, *apply*, *comply*, *imply*, *deploy*, *employ*; the forms in *-ploy* being from Central OF., or later F.]

1. *trans.* To unfold, expand, spread out; to unfurl (a banner, sail). Now Obs. exc. as influenced by sense 3, and understood as 'to unfold to view' (a banner or the like).

[1594 BRITTON II. xxii. § 4 Si la disseine fust fete a banere desplaye, ou as cheuaux covertz.] c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 2 Ine . . . displaied his banere, & went to be bataille. c. 1430 LYDO. *Min. Poems*. (Percy Soc.) 6 Ther yssed oute empresses thre, Theirre here displaied. c. 1460 *Emare* 96 The cloth was displaied sone. 1490 CANTON *Eneydos* xxvii. 96 To sprede and dysplaye the sayles. c. 1500 *Melusine* xli. 131 And made hys banere to be dysplayed abroad. 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* xxvii. 88 There was displaied a flagge in the top of the Factorie. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. ii. 47 The old-woman carefully displaied The clothes about her round with busy ayd. 1611 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* IV. (1656) 86 With Doreis displaied, the golden Palace shines. 1656 EARL MONM. *Adapt. fr. Parnass.* 259 [He] displaied his sails to a prosperous west wind. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 808 Elastic . . . particles, that have a continual tendency and endeavour to expand and display themselves. 1728 PORE *Dunc.* III. 71 See . . . her sable flag display'd. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 97 A flag was to be displayed on the discovery of a supposed enemy at sea.

*intr.* (for *refl.*). 1572 R. H. tr. *Lazarus's Ghosts* &

*Spir.* (1596) 81 When . . . their ensignes will not displaie abroad but fold about the stander-bearers heads.

† b. *Mil.* To spread out (troops) so as to form a more extended line; = *DEPLOY* v. 2. Obs.

1581 SAVILE *Agri.* (1622) 198 Agricola . . . fearing lest hee should be assailed on the front and flanks both at one instant, displayed his army in length. 1581 — *Tacitus' Hist.* IV. xxxv. (1591) 196 Fought with troups displayed out thinly in length. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 151 The Englishmen . . . display their ranks and . . . press hard upon their enemies. 1823 CHANN *Technol. Dict.*. To display (*Mil.*) in French *deployer*, to extend the front of a column.

2. To lay or place (a man or animal) with the limbs extended; to extend (a limb, wing, etc.) *spec. in Her.*: see DISPLAYED 2.

c. 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 640 Toward be cros hys bak he layde, And hys real armes oute he dysplayde. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B viij a, Display the wynges esely and holde it betwene the ij partes of the loofe. 1539 HULST *Printer in Three Printers* (1848) 328 O Lord which hast displayed thine hands and feet, and all thy body on a cross for our sins. 1591 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 240 Sleep oppressed him, Displaied on ground. *Ibid.* 336 Thou . . . Thy careless limbs in loose sleep dost display.

† b. *Carving*. The technical term for: To carve (a crane). Obs.

c. 1470 in *Hors, Shepe & G.* etc. (Caxton 1479, Roxb. repr.) 33 A crane displayed, a pecock disfigured. 1513 *Bk. Ker-lynges in Rabes Bk.* 267 Dysplaye that crane. Take a crane, and vnfolde his legges, and cut of his wynges by the loynes. 1804 FARLEY *Land. Art Cookery* (ed. 10) 293.

abol. 1711-14 *Spectator* (J.), He carves, displays, and cuts up to a wonder.

3. To open up or expose to view, exhibit to the eyes, show.

13.. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 955 Hir brest & hir bryt prote bare displayed Schon shyner ben snawe. c. 1430 LYDO. *Min. Poems* (1840) 161 (Matz.) Displaeth hir crown gygn Phebus bemys brihte. 1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen. VI.* I. ii. 77. I . . . to Sunnes parching heat display'd my cheekes. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* IV. (1723) 244 By this means . . . the Grain-Gold, upon all the Gold Coast . . . is display'd. 1767 SIR W. JONES *Seven Fount. Poems* (1777) 46 Th' alluring stream, That through the grove display'd a silver gleam. 1861 M. PATISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 45 Round the apartment . . . was displayed in close array the silver and pewter plate. 1864 BOUTELL *Heraldry Hist. & Pop.* xix. 301 More recently the Royal Banner has always displayed the Arms of England.

b. *Printing*. To make more prominent (a word, line, etc.) by using larger type, wider spacing, etc. 1888 [see DISPLAY sb. 5].

4. To unfold or exhibit to other senses, to observation generally, or to the mind. † a. To give utterance to, pour forth, utter. Obs.

1580 SIDNEY *Po.* xxvii. vii. Heare, Lord, when I my voice display. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 210 A thousand warbling Notes thy throat displays.

b. To exhibit, make manifest, cause to be observed or perceived.

1575 LANEHAM *Let.* (1871) 12 At last the Altitonant displaied me hiz mayn poudr. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* II. i. (1713) 66 Thy busie hands address Their labour to display. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 115 The Air . . . sufficing . . . to display a considerable pressure upon the surface of the Mercury. 1764 SIR W. JONES *Arcadia Poems* (1777) 107 The curling eglantines display'd . . . an aromatic shade. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 7. 415 The new English drama . . . was beginning to display its wonderful powers. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 16 June 4/7 The same insubordination was displayed still more offensively.

5. *esp.* To exhibit ostentatiously; to show off, make a show of.

1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, Bold forward Man (Arb.) 47 These few good parts hee has, hee is no niggard in displaying. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 126 Many great Divines were faine to display their eloquence. 1709 PORE *Ess. on Criticism* 329 The sparks with awkward vanity display What the fine gentleman wore yesterday. 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 47 Their business in coming into company. [is] to display themselves. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 27 p. 8 That part of his discourse in which he most endeavoured to display his imagination.

† b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To make a great show or display; to act in an ostentatious manner. Obs.

1605 SHAKS. *Learn* II. iv. 41 The fellow which . . . Displaied so saucily against your Highnesse.

6. *trans.* To disclose, reveal, or show, unintentionally or incidentally; to allow to be seen or perceived, to betray.

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* III. Wks. 1856 I. 32 If you are but seene, Your armes display you; therefore put them off. 1634 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biordi's Eromena* 171 He began to display . . . some token of suspicion. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1796) II. 568 All the variety of colours which flowers display. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. 111. 146 A grand entertainment, which displayed both the barbarism and the magnificence of the Asiatic. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 104 Having displayed your ignorance of the nature of courage.

† 7. To set forth in representation or narrative; to depict, describe, exhibit; to set forth at large, expound; to unfold (a tale). Obs. or arch.

1726-31 TINDAL *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* (1743) II. xvii. 156 To display in a few words the Elogy of this illustrious queen. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 79 p. 8 The princes were once displaying their felicity, and each boasting the advantages of his own dominions. 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1758) I. *Prod.* 2 The admirable Linnaeus has displayed them (arguments) at large in an oration. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) I. 200 Zealous to display every proof of the king's greatness of mind. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. ii. He . . . did his tale display.



†8. *Med.* To disperse, dissipate. *Obs.* [Cf. L. *dispicare*, Vairo.]

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 84 The fat of this beast is reserved by some for heating, softening, and displaying tumours in the flesh. *Ibid.* 504 The use of this by reason it is very hot, is to display Ulcers and tumors in wounds.

†9. To discover, get sight of, descry. [In Spenser and his imitators; as if 'to unfold to one's own view'.] *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xii. 76 They . . . did at last display That wanton Lady, with her lover. c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xi. 74 He . . . from his seat took pleasure to display The city so adorn'd with tow'rs. 1615 — *Odys.* v. 350 He might display The shady hills of the Phaeacian shore.

**Display**, *sb.* [f. prec. vb.]

1. The act of displaying or unfolding to view or to notice; exhibition, manifestation.

a1680 GLANVILL (J.), A glorious display of the highest form of created excellencies. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 205 ¶ 5 At this display of riches every eye immediately sparkled. 1767 JUNIUS *Lett.* xxv. 116 You were not quite indifferent to the display of your literary qualifications. 1823 RUTTER *Ponthill* 8 A too sudden display of the colossal dimensions. of the Abbey. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. 4 The display of horsetails at the gate of the Palace is the Ottoman signal of war. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. xiv. 193 An occasion for the display of his powers.

†b. The act of setting forth descriptively; a description. *Obs.*

1583 STUBBS (title) The Second part of the Anatomie of Abuses, containing The display of Corruptions, with a perfect description of such imperfections. 1610 GULLIM (title) Display of Heraldry. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Display*, a particular Explication. a1714 SHARP *Serm.* I. v. (R.), For the more lively display of him . . . it will be fit that we represent him a little more particular under those several respects and capacities, in which his uprightness is principally seen and expressed.

2. An exhibition, a show; a proceeding or occasion consisting in the exhibiting of something.

1665 GLANVILL *Scepis Sci.* iv. Pref. (R.), Some grains must be allow'd to a rhetorical display, which will not bear the rigour of a critical survey. 1789 COWPER *Queen's Visit Lond.* 10 (17 March) 'Twas hard to tell of streets or squares Which formed the chief display. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* i. (1833) 6 The optical display which hallowed their ancient temples. 1845 FLORIST *Jrnl.* 278 The display of dahlias . . . was most excellent. 1883 GLADSTONE in *Glasgow Weekly Her.* 9 June 1/7 Constant parades and military displays with bands and flags. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol. Field* 210 Some of our most splendid meteoric displays.

3. Show, ostentation.

1816 BYRON *Parisina* xvii. He died, as erring man should die, Without display, without parade. 1838 EMERSON *Nature, Lit. Ethics* Wks. (Bohn) II. 214 Fatal to the man of letters, fatal to man, is the lust of display. 1870 — *Soc. & Solit., Domestic Life* *Ibid.* III. 45 A house kept to the end of display is impossible to all but a few women.

4. *Printing.* The selection and arrangement of types so as to call attention to important parts of the subject matter: used in regard to title-pages and advertisements.

1824 J. JOHNSON *Typographia* II. 588 An alteration in the method of display and a new mode in the arrangement of the matter, became now very general.

5. *Comb.*, as *display-letter*, *-type*, a letter or type used for displaying printed matter; cf. 4 above; *display-stand*, a stand, rack, shelf, etc. for displaying goods; *display-work* (see quot.).

1888 JACOB *Printer's Voc.* 32 *Display work*, Type displayed, such as titles, headings, and jobbing work, is thus termed to distinguish it from ordinary solid composition.

**Displayable**, *a. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ABLE.] Capable of being displayed.

1864 CARLYLE *Frede. Gl.* (1865) IV. xii. xi. 265 Belleisle displayed, so far as displayable, his magnificent Diplomatic Ware.

**Displayed** (displā'd), *pp. a.* Also 4-6 des-, dys-, -plaid(e), -playit, -plaid, -pleyd. [-ED 1.]

1. Unfolded, unfurled, spread open to view.

c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xxxix. 32 A Rade of were He made wyth displayid Banere. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 297 The displayed ensignes. 1645 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* III. iii. 155 Opening now their displayed Pedigrees. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*. Wks. 1738 I. 365 Fought against him with display'd Banners in the Field.

b. Expanded, as wings, leaves, etc.

1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III. xvii. 339 The leaves are lyke displayed winges. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* (1660) 44 The Coy displayed Plant . . . shrinks in its displayed leaves.

†c. Lying supine with the limbs extended.

a1400 OCTOBIAN 1516 Well many Sarsyns . . . ley dyspleyd. c1485 DIGBY *Myst.* iv. 313 This displayed body. 1591 [see DISPLAY v. 2]. 1647 CLEVELAND *Poems, Smectymnus* 90.

2. *Her.* Having the wings expanded: said of a bird of prey used as a bearing. Also *with wings displayed*: see quot. 1882.

c1400 *Sawdons Bab.* 190 An Eggle of goolde abrode displayed. a1490 BOTONER *Ithin.* (1778) 164 Ungle eggle displayed de argent. 1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 608 The field is of the Topaze, a Basiliske displayed, Emuraude, cristed, Sapphire. 1766 PERRY *Heraldry* (1787) 170 Three Eagles displayed, points of their wings pendent. Or. 1830 ROBSON *Brit. Herald* III. Gloss. *Displayed*, *recurvant*, or *tergiant*, the wings crossing each other; sometimes termed *backward displayed*, the wings crossing. *Displayed* *foreshortened*, eagles, etc. thus borne, are depicted flying straight forward towards you, so as no part but the roundness of the head and body is seen, with the pinion of the wings extended. 1882 CUSANS *Her.* vi. 91 The Heraldic student must bear in mind the difference between *An Eagle displayed* and *An Eagle with wings displayed*; when the latter term is employed, the Bird is supposed to be perched.

b. By PUTTENHAM (1589) *Eng. Poesie* II. xi[i]. (Arb.) 106 applied to geometrical figures arranged in pairs somewhat as wings, e.g. the Tricquet displayed (=two triangles joined at their apices); the egge displayed, the Rondel displayed [=an oval or a circle bisected, and the halves joined at their convex margins].

Hence † **Display edly** *adv.* *Obs.*

1611 FLORIO, *Spiegante*, openly, displayedly.

**Displayer**, [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which displays; an exhibitor.

1611 FLORIO, *Spiegatore*, a displayer, an vnfolder. 1647-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxvi. (L.), Nothing that has sense but is better for this displayer [charity]. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* (T.), The displayer of his high frontiers. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribblemania* 217 Each pestle's displayer, Who, living by drugs, proves humanity's slayer. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* v. (1889) 235 Some displayer, still More potent than the last, of human will.

**Displaying**, *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb DISPLAY; unfolding, disclosing, revelation, exposure.

1556 HUGGARDE (title), The Displaying of the Protestantes, and sondry their Practices. 1611 COTGR., *Desplément*, an unfolding; displaying. 1677 J. WEBSTER (title), The Displaying of Supposed Witchcraft. 1878 T. SINCLAIR *Mount* 4 Whatever value these partial displayings may have.

**Displayment**, [f. as prec. + -MENT.] = prec. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* iv. iii. 326 The displayment of vulgar pastimes.

† **Disple**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 dyspel. [App. a popular formation from DISCIPLINE sb. 7, or v. 2.]

If derived from *discipline* vb., the final -*in* might be confounded with the infinitive suffix -*en*, -*yn*, and disappear along with it. But it is, on the whole, more probable that *discipline* sb. was associated with vbl. sb. in -*ing*, and so converted into *disciplin*, *displaying*, *dysplyng*, as in the earliest instances quoted. Thence a verb to *disple* would naturally be deduced. The verb DISCIPLE is of later date.] *trans.* To subject to discipline, bodily correction, penance, or punishment; esp. as a religious practice. Also *Displing* *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1492 in *Brand Pop. Antiq.*, *Ash Wedn.* (1870) I. 56 For displaying rods, ij. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxvii. Wks. 893/2 As lothe . . . as the Ladye was to come . . . to dysplyng, that wepte . . . that the prieste had . . . with the dysplyng rodde beaten her hard vpon her lylye white handes. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1339/2 Euery of them had a Taper in his hand, and a rod, wherewith the Preacher did disple them. 1581 MARBECK *Bk. of Notes* 586 The dispiling of the froward childe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. x. 27 Bitter Penance, with an yron whip, Was wont him once to disple every day. 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* iv. ii. Who here is fled for liberty of conscience . . . Her will I disople. 1607 R. C. tr. *Vindictive's World of Wonders* 169 Displyng fathers. 1641 VIN. *Smectymnus* III. 49 The Reverend Fathers will have multitudes of disobedient sons to disple.

† **Displeasance**, *Obs.* Forms: see DISPLEASANT. [a. OF. *displaisance* (13th c. in *Hatz.*-Darm.), mod. Fr. *displaisance*, f. *displaisant*: see next and -ANCE. Cf. also DISPLACEMENT, DISPLIANCE. Still stressed on final c1530 by Skelton.] The fact of being displeased; displeasure, dissatisfaction, discontent, annoyance, vexation; a cause or instance of this, a grievance, trouble.

c1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* 11 Wordes of myssawe ne vn-honeste ne of displeasance. c1386 CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* & T. 92 Thus quyte I folk, that doon vs displeasances. c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 48 So it be noon dyspleasance to your pay. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 98/t A Despleasance; grauamen, grauamen. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 82 He was in grete displeasance. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp Fols* (1570) 126 Justice ought to be wayed . . . Not rigorously for wrath or displeasance. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. x. 28 Whose simple anner . . . him to displeasance moov'd. [1886 J. PAYNE *Decameron* I. 29 Albeit the husbandmen die there . . . the displeasance is there the less.]

† **Displeasant**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 4-5 des-, 4-7 dis-, 5-6 dys-, 4-6 -ples-, 5 -pleys-, -plays-, 5-7 -pleas-, 4-7 -ant, 5-6 -aunt. [a. OF. *desplaisant*, ppl. adj. of *desplaire* to DISPLEASE.]

1. That displeases or causes displeasure or annoyance; displeasing; unpleasant; disagreeable.

1487 CAXTON *Myrr.* III. viii. 147 One is coide, rayny, and more displeasnt than thother. c1510 BARCLAY *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Giv. Clense thy bedchamber from all displeasnt sent. 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* II. 64 Loue causeth frendes to hide displeasnt growth. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) i *Sam.* xviii. 8 Saul was exceeding angry, and this word was displeasnt in his eyes. 1668 PALP. *Evid. Witcher.* 101 That morning it left a sulfurous smell behind it very displeasnt and offensive.

b. Const. to, unto.

c1386 CHAUCER *Pars. Tr.* ¶ 623 Thanne is this synne moost displeasnt to Crist. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 149 Pride, which is the synne moost displeasnt vnto God. a1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Sij b. If your deathe be displeasnt to them. 1665 GLANVILL *Scepis Sci.* xiv. 91 What to one is a most grateful odour, to another is noxious and displeasnt.

2. Displeased, angry, grieved.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 62 So displeasnt was so sory was he neuer as I shal make hym for the. 1525 ST. *Papers Hen. VIII.* VI. 516 Sens that day that we founde the Chancellour so displeasnt for the letters sent. 1530 PALSGR. 310/a Displeasnt for synne, *contrit.* 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. l. 131 It was not they y<sup>e</sup> ought to shew one displeasnt looke or countenance there against; but to take it patiently. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. vii. 105 They looked with a very angry and displeasnt eye upon them.

† **Displeasnt**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. adj.] To render displeasnt; to disquiet, vex.

Hence **Displeasnting** *vbl. sb.*, vexing, disquieting.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xxii. 74 Lamentations that haue no better fruit, then the displeasnting of the soule, that owes them.

† **Displeasntly**, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

1. Unpleasantly, disagreeably; offensively.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 429 Before it is ripe, it smelleth displeasntly.

2. In a displeased or offended manner.

1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1556) 130 b, I speake not displeasntly. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Pref. to Rdr., I do humbly beseech you all . . . not displeasntly to receive my ready poor labour. 1721 STRYVE *Ecl. Mem.* I. xii. 103 He thought the Emperor should take it more displeasntly, than if his Holiness had declared himself.

† **Displeasntness**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being displeasing or unpleasant, unpleasantness; also, the condition of being displeased, displeasure.

1553 BRENDE *Q. Curtius* III. 29 (R.) When Philip had read the letter, hee shewed more tokens of displeasntness than of feare. 1588 W. CICILL in Bentley *Mon. Matrones*, *Q. Catherine's Lament.* Pref., This good Ladie thought no . . . displeasntness to submit herselfe to the schoole of the crosse. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 42 They present . . . a certain kind of Displeasntness to the Eye.

**Displease** (displā'z), *v.* Forms: 4-5 desplese, (dis)plese; 4-6 dis-, dysplese, displece, -pleis, 5 dysplease, 5-6 dysplease, 5- displease. [a. OF. *desplais-*, pres. stem of *desplaisir*, *desplaire* (pres. subj. -*plaise*, -*plaise*), in AF. *desplere*, *desplece*, refashioned repr. of L. *displacere*, Rom. \**displacere*: cf. It. *dispiacere*, Sp. *desplacer*, Pr. *desplacer*: see PLEASE. The 16th c. *ea* represented an AF. and ME. open *ē* from OF. *ai*.]

1. *intr.* To be displeasing, disagreeable, or offensive; to cause displeasure, dissatisfaction, or dislike.

(This is app. the original use, as in Fr. and L.; but in later Eng. it passes into an absolute use of the transitive sense 2.) 13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. C. 1 Patience is a point, þat hit displese ofte. 1414 BRAMPTON *Penit. Ps.* xlv. 17 He may some dysplese and greve. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 98, I wold demaunde a question yf I shold not displease. 1666 BACON *Sylva* (J.), Foul sights do rather displease, in that they excite the memory of foul things. 1705 POPE *Spring* 83 Ev'n spring displeases, when she shines not here. 1836 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Manners* Wks. (Bohn) II. 46 They dare to displease.

† b. const. to. *Obs.* [= F. *déplaire à*, or with *dative*; L. *displacere* with *dat.*]

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. iii. 6 (Camb. MS.) To displese to wikkede men. c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 196 þis dyspleis to sinful men. 1413 PILGR. *Sowle* (Caxton 1483) III. viii. 55 For somtyme they lewd lyf displeisid to them seluen. c1445 WYNTOUN *Cron.* VI. xvi. 29 That til hyr fadyr dyspleisid noucht. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* D vij b, Thexcusations of Eue displeisid moche to god.

2. *trans.* [The object represents an earlier dative: cf. Fr. *cela me déplait*, *cela déplaît à Dieu*.] To be displeasing or disagreeable to; to excite the displeasure, dissatisfaction, or aversion of; to offend, annoy, vex, make angry.

13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 1136 Penne þou drytyn dyspleyses with dedes ful sore. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 253 If it shulde him nought displese. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 20 If þai speke any thing þat displesez þe sowdan. c1400 *Apol. Loll.* 83 To do synne, & displece God, & deserue peyn. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* (1838) II. xxxviii. 399 It displeaseth me mekelle, that ever I come hedir. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 4 He put them al to deth that displeisid him. 1549 *Supplic. to King* 53 Afraied to speake the twetwete, thet they shulde displease men. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. i. 76 Let it not displease thee good Bianca, For I will loue thee nere the lesse my gyle. 1596 — *Hen. IV.* I. iii. 122 You shall here in such a kinde from me As will displease ye. 1611 BIBLE *Jonah* iv. 1 Bvt it displeased Ionah exceedingly, and he was very angry. 1644 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* iv. 112 This answer . . . much displeased him. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 335 When I considered her . . . as to her Fortune, I must confess she did not altogether displease me. 1734 ARBUTHNOT in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 205 The world, in the main, displeaseth me. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & It. Isl.* III. 150 The picture . . . is one which displeases taste. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 223, I will not oppose you, lest I should displease the company.

fig. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* III. ii. 54 Ie beleuee as soone . . . that the Moone May through the Center creepe, and so displease Her brothers noontide. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* iv. i. 13 My mirth it much displeas'd, but pleas'd my woe. 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Maid's Trag.* iv. i. E. Come, you will make me blush. *Mel.* I would, Evadne; I shall displease my ends else.

† b. *refl.* and *intr.* = be displeased: see c. *Obs.* 13.. *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 422 'Blisful', quoth I, 'may þis be true, Dysplesez not if I speke error'. 1377 LANGE. *P. Pl.* B. XIII. 135 'At 30wre preyere', quod pacyence þo, 'so no man displese hym'. a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1868) 160 Madame, displese you not though this lady . . . goo before. c1470 HENRY *Wallace* xi. 269 Ye seld displese you nocht.

c. To be displeased: to be dissatisfied, or moved to disapprobation or dislike; to be vexed; to be full of displeasure or indignation. (Expressing state rather than action: cf. DISPLEASED *pp. a.*) Const. *with*, *at*, *† of*, *† against*; also *with infn.*, or *clause*.

c1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 457 Beeth no thyng displeid, I yow prey. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 173 They pray him . . . That he will saie no contraire, wherof the-king may be displeid. c1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of*



*Aymon* xxi. 463 My cosin, be not displeased of that I shall telle you. *1533* Lp. *BERNERS* *Ilou* lxx. 222 Make as though ye were displeased with hym. *1548* *HALL* *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* (an. 14) 232 b. [He] was sore displeased to se his master make a jesting stocke. *1563* *WINGET* *Four Scotts Thre Quest. Wks.* 1888 I. 133 3c are . . . displeased that We embrace nocht . . . your new interpretations. *1593* *SHAKS.* *2 Hen. VI.* i. 155 There's reason he should be displeased at it. *1611* *BIBLE* *Hab.* iii. 8 Was the Lord displeased against the rulers? *1638* *Sir T. HERBERT* *Trav.* (ed. 2) 133 Cynthia also lookt pale, as displeased with so much knavery. *1745* P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 16 We should not have been displeased . . . to have met them with our whole Force. *1829* D'ISRAELI in *Croker Papers* (1884) 28 Jan., So many were displeased at themselves.

**Displeased** (displēzd), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + *ED.*] The reverse of pleased; vexed, angry, annoyed. *1581* *MULCASTER* *Positions* xxxix. (1887) 100 The things, which do please the displeased infants. *1609* *SHAKS.* *Tr. & Cr.* (Q. 2) Epistle 'ij. The most displeased with Playes, are pleased with his Comedies. *1659* *Gentl. Calling* (1656) 116 The Heathens had Incantations to recal their displeased Deities. *1840* J. W. BOWDEN *Gregory VII.* i. 174 Too wary to put himself into the power of his displeased sovereign. *¶* For to be displeased, with its constructions, see DISPLEASE v. 2 c.

**Displeasedly** (displēdli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY*.] In a displeased or vexed manner; with displeasure. *c 1611* CHAPMAN *Ilind* xv. 97 Thus took she place displeasedly. *1826* SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxv. 'Have I not said it?' answered Cromwell, displeasedly. *1856* *Titan Mag.* July 10/1 He muttered the last words displeasedly.

**Displeasedness.** *Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + *-NESS*.] Displeased state or condition, discontent. *1561* T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iii. 197 To do penance . . . is . . . to viter a displeasedness when god is angry with vs. *1680* *BAXTER* *Cath. Commun.* iii. (1684) 21 It is not Pleas'dness with the evil; therefore it is Displeas'dness. *a 1726* *SOUTH* *Serm.* viii. 150 (T.) What a confusion and displeas'dness covers the whole soul!

**Displeaser.** *rare.* [f. DISPLEASE + *-ER* 1.] One who displeases.

*1641* MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. (1851) 140 It must . . . be a hateful full thing to be the displeaser, and molester of thousands.

**Displeasing,** *vbl. sb.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* 1.]

The action of the verb DISPLEASE; offending. *1577* *TERVISA* *Higden* (Rolls) II. 411 Priamus . . . hadde anon in mynde . . . he displeynghe [Higden *contemptus*] of his messenger Antenor. *1530* *PALSGR.* 214/1 Displeasyng, remors, offention. *1580* *BARET* *Adv.* D 904 Without any displeasing of the last. *1750* *JOHNSON* *Rambler* No. 26 ¶ 14 A servile fear of displeasing.

**Displeasing,** *ppl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + *-ING* 2.]

Causing displeasure, giving offence, disagreeable. *1401* *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 17 It is . . . displeasing to God, and harme to oure soules. *1558* *ASP.* *HAMILTON* *Catech.* (1884) 30 Displeas'd and nocht acceptable to God. *1597* *SHAKS.* *2 Hen. VI.* Epil. 10 A displeasing Play. *1643* *MILTON* *Divorce* ii. viii. (1851) 80 By reason of some displeasing natural quality or unfittines in hef. *1779* *MAD.* *D'ARLAY* *Diary* Oct. A rich counsellor . . . but, to me, a displeasing man. *1845* M. PARTISON *Ess.* (1880) i. 16 [The marriage] was also . . . highly displeasing to his father Chilperic.

Hence **Displeasingly** *adv.*; **Displeasingness.** *a 1654* J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* viii. 394 Nothing that might . . . carry in it any semblance of displeasingness. *1690* *LOCKE* *Hum. Und.* ii. xxi. (1695) 149 'Tis a mistake to think, that Men cannot change the Displeasingness or indifference, that is in actions, into pleasure. *1731* *BAILEY*, *Displeasingly*, offensively. *1753* *HOGARTH* *Anal.* *Beauty* xl. 128 Although the form . . . should be ever so confused or displeasingly shaped to the eye! *1841* W. PALMER *6th Let. to Wiceman* 28 A virtual displeasingness in this life. *1843* *LYTTON* *Last Bar.* i. v. Associated displeasingly with recollections of pain.

**Displeasurable,** *a. rare.* [f. DISPLEASE + *-ABLE*, after *pleasurable*.] The reverse of pleasurable; unpleasant, disagreeable. Hence **Displeasurably** *adv.*

*1660* *HEXHAM*, *Ongerichticken*, Incommodiously, Displeasurably. *1879* H. SPENCER *Data Ethics* xiv. 245 The required modes of activity must remain for innumerable generations in some degree displeasurable. *Ibid.* 246 A displeasurable tax on the energies.

**Displeasure** (displē'gū), *sb.* Forms: a. 5 *des-, dis-, dysplaisir, -plaisir, -yr(o).* b. *dis-, dysplaisure, -pleysure, -s-6 dyspleasur(e), 6 displeasour, -pleis-, -pleas-, displeasur, -or, 6-displeasoure.* [In type a., a. OF. *desplaisir* (13th c. in *Hatzl.-Darm.*), mod.F. *déplaisir*, subst. use of OF. infin. *desplaisir* to DISPLEASE: cf. Pr. *desplazer*, Sp. *desplacer*, It. *dispiacere*, in subst. use. In type b., conformed to PLEASURE, which see for the relation between *plaisir, pleasure*.]

1. The fact or condition of being displeased or offended; a feeling varying according to its intensity from dissatisfaction or disapproval to anger and indignation provoked by a person or action.

a. *1484* *CAXTON* *Chivalry* 81 Yre and dysplaisyre gyuen passion and payn to the body and to the soule. *β. 1495* *Act 11 Hen. VII.* c. 57 Pream., All that that he hath don to the displeasure of your Highnes. *1535* *COVERDALE* *Nakum* i. 2 The Lorde . . . reseruth displeasure for his adversaries. *c 1550* *CHEKE* *Matt.* iii. 7 Who hath counceiled to you, to flee from y<sup>r</sup> displeasure to come? *1601* *SHAKS.* *All's Well* ii. v. 38, I know not how I have deserv'd to run into my Lords displeasure. *1769* *Juwins* *Let.* xv. 64 The royal displeasure has been signified. *1868* *SCOTT* *F. M. Perth* xvii, 'Thou art severe', said the Duke of Rothsay, with an air of displeasure. *1856* *FOURDE* *Hist. Eng.* (1858) i. ii. 116 An indication of the displeasure of Heaven.

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†b. *phr.* To take (a) displeasure: to take offence, take umbrage; to be displeased. *Obs.*

c *1480* *CAXTON* *Blanchardyn* xxvi. 66 She brought thene in remembrance how sweetly he had kyssed her, wherof she had take so grette a dyspleasure. *1513* *BRADSHAW* *St. Werburge* i. 1863, No man was greued nor toke dyspleasure At this sayd maiden. *1610* *SHAKS.* *Temp.* iv. 1. 802 Do you heare Monster: If I should take a displeasure against you: Locke you. *1633* *Br. Hall* *Hard Texts* 536, I began to take displeasure against them for their wickedness.

†2. The opposite of pleasure; discomfort, uneasiness, unhappiness; grief, sorrow, trouble. *Obs.* a. c *1477* *CAXTON* *Jason* 70 Appollo . . . considering the right grette displeisair in which hadde ben . . . opened all the entrees. *1485* — *Paris & V.* 22, I shall deye . . . for the grette displeisair that I have contynuelly in my herte.

β. *14* . . . *Compl. Mary Magd.* 272 They have him conveyed to my displeasure, For here is lafte but naked sepulture. c *1420* *CAXTON* *Blanchardyn* xxxiv. 129 My sayd lady is in grette dyspleasure, & ceaseth not nyght nor day to wysse hym with her. *1513* *BRADSHAW* *St. Werburge* i. 11 Men . . . Oppressed with pouerte, langour and dyspleasure. *1638* *LITGOW* *Trav.* ii. 66 He disappointed died for displeasure in his returne. *1630* *LENNARD* tr. *Charron's* *Wisd.* (1658) 24 The humane receiveth from his body pleasure and displeasure, sorrow and delight. *a 1704* *LOCKE* (J.). When good is proposed, its absence carries displeasure or pain with it. *1875* W. K. CLIFFORD *Lect.* (1879) II. 126 A feeling . . . as distinct . . . as the feeling of pleasure in a sweet taste or of displeasure at a toothache.

†b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this. *Obs.* Cf. 1 + b.

c *1510* *BARCLAY* *Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) Cj, Having for one pleasure displeasures eight or nine. *1548* *BOORDE* *Dyetary* viii. (1870) 246 It doth engendre the crampe, the gowte & other displeasures. *1681* — 6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 338 A mutual Sense and feeling of each others Pleasures and Displeasures.

3. That which causes or occasions offence or trouble; injury, harm; a wrong, an offence. *arch.*

a. *1470* — 85 *MALORY* *Arthur* ix. xix, I dyd to hym no dyspleasure. *1481* *CAXTON* *Mirr.* iii. xlii. 162 Thus auenged he hym on her for the displeisair that she had don to hym. *β. 1494* *FABIAN* *Chron.* vi. cxi. 154 Y<sup>e</sup> great danger that he was in agaynst God for the dyspleisurs don to hym. *1534* in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 124 They might . . . doe displeasure and execute their mallice upon the inhabitants. *1577* *HAMMER* *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 364 He was . . . incensed, and promised to worke them a displeasure. *1590* *SHAKS.* *Com. Err.* iv. iv. 119 Hast thou delight to see a wretched man do outrage and displeasure to himselfe? *1662* J. BARGAVE *Pope Alex. VII.* (1867) 36 Antonio was still a thorn in his side, doing him all the displeasures he could. *1866* *HOWELLS* *Venet. Life* 19 To do you a service and not a displeasure.

†4. A state of unpleasant or unfriendly relations; a disagreement, 'difference'. *Obs.*

*1550* J. COKE *Eng. & Fr. Herald's* (1877) § 72. 81 Wylliam Conquerour . . . upon certayne displeasures betwene hym and the french kyng, passed . . . into France. *1568* *GRAFTON* *Chron.* II. 138 A displeasure and variance began to growe betwene the Constable of the Tower, and the Citizens of London. *1570* — 6 *LAMBARDE* *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 215 During the displeasure betwene him and Earle Godwin.

**Displeasure,** *v. arch.* [f. *prec.* sb.] *trans.* To cause displeasure to; to annoy; to displease.

*1540* — *x* *ELYOT* *Image* Gov. 109 Hated be he of goddes and of men that would you displeasure. *1593* *Homilies* ii. Of *Amisdeeds* i. (1859) 387 He . . . is both able to pleasure and displeasure us. *1625* *BACON* *Ess.* *Ambition* (Arb.) 227 When the Way of Pleasuring and Displeasuring, lieth by the Favourite. *1839* *SOUTHEY* *O. Newman* vi. Not for worlds Would I do aught that might displeasure thee. *1849* *WHITTIER* *Marg. Smith's Jnl.* *Prose Wks.* 1889 I. 25 Our young gentleman, not willing to displeasure a man so esteemed as Mr. Richardson.

†b. *transf. Obs.* *1570* *DEE* *Math. Pref.* 24 Elementall bodies, are altered . . . and displeasured, by the Influential working of the Sunne.

**Displeasurement.** *rare.* [f. *prec.* + *-MENT*.] Displeasure.

*1882* *SYMONDS* *Animi Figura* 134 He Quailed 'neath his Maker's just displeasurement.

†**Displeited,** *pa. pple. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + *pleit*, PLAIT, *PLEAT* v. + *-ED*.] Not marked with pleats or folds; free from folds.

*1619* *LUSHINGTON* *Repetition-Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 484 The Kerchief so wrapt and displeited, as tho yet it had not been used; and yet so laid aside, as tho he would have come again.

**Displendour,** *v. nonce-wd.* [f. *dis-* = DIS- 7 a + *SPLENDOR*.] *trans.* To deprive of splendour. *1854* *SYD.* *DOBELL* *Balder* xxiv. 165 Sole wandering, like an unasserted god—Displendoured, undeclared, but not unknown.

**Displenish** (displenif), *v. Sc.* [f. DIS- 6 + *PLENISH* v. to furnish: cf. *DEPLENISH*.] *trans.* To deprive of furniture or supplies of any kind; to divest (of farm) stock; to disfurish.

*1639* R. BAILLIE *Let.* (1775) I. xi. 166 Albeit we had got these two years a great store of arms . . . yet we were . . . sore displenished before. *1873* *GREIKER* *Gl. Ice Age* i. 1 Large areas of forest-land had been displenished.

Hence **Displenishing** *vbl. sb.*; also **Displenish sb.**, **Displenishment**, the action of displenishing. *Displenishing* sale (Sc.), a sale of farm stock and utensils at the expiry of a lease.

*1863* *Montrose Standard* 14 Aug. 1 Displenish sale of growing corn. *1864* N. Brit. *Advertiser* 21 May, Displenishing Sale . . . at Orbst, Isle of Skye . . . Cattle, Stock, and Household Furniture. *1893* C. A. MOLLYSON *Parish of Fordoun* v. 107 An important displenish sale.

**Displayer,** *obs. form of DICE-PLAYER.*

† **Displecable,** *a. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *displecibilis* displeasing (Du Cange), f. L. *displacere* to DISPLEASE, with Eng. suffix -ABLE.] Displeasing. *1471* *RIPLEY* *Comp. Alch.* Pref. in Ashm. (1692) 121 That never my lyvynge be to thee dysplecable.

† **Displience.** *Obs.* [ad. L. *displientia* displeasure, f. *displacere* to DISPLEASE. Cf. the earlier DISPLACE.] Displeasure, dissatisfaction.

*1605* *BELL* *Motives conc. Romish Faith* 109 Durand saith, the faulte is remitted in purgatorie, for the displience of venials, which the soules have in that place. *1648* W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* i. ii. § 2 (R.), Put on a serious displience . . . that they may not incur the menace of Christ, 'Woe be unto you that laugh now'. *1680* *BAXTER* *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 16 Complacence is the first act of the will upon Good as Good . . . Displience is its contrary, and its object is Evil as Evil. *1736* H. COVENTRY *Philem. to Hyd.* (T.), Devotion towards heaven, and a general displience and peevishness towards every thing besides.

**Displency** (displēnsi). [f. as *prec.* + *ENCY*.] The fact or condition of being displeased or dissatisfied; = DISPLACENCY. *Self-displency*: the condition of being dissatisfied with oneself.

*1640* *Br. REYNOLDS* *Passions* xxxi. 320 A self-displency and severity towards our owne EITOUTS. *1680* *BAXTER* *Cath. Commun.* (1684) 20 Aquinas, Scotus, Ockam, Durandus . . . commonly ascribed Displency, as well as Complacence to God. *1745* J. MASON *Self-Knowl.* i. xvi. (1835) 119 Complacency and Displency in reference to the Objects of the Mind. *1816* *Br. J.* *Jebb* *Let.* in *Life* iii. 523 It is not without self-displency, and self-accusation, that I look upon . . . your letter. *1886* J. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 702a (*Psychology*) The like holds where self-complacency or displency rests on a sense of personal worth or on the honour or affection of others.

**Displiment.** *nonce-wd.* [from *compliment*: cf. DIS- 9.] An uncomplimentary speech.

*1868* *HELPS* *Realism* xvii, It was a high compliment: delicately veiled. All my displiments (if I may coin a word for the occasion) are (when unmasked) highly complimentary.

**Displing,** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*: see DISPLE.

† **Displode,** *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *displodere* to burst asunder, f. DIS- 1 + *plaudere* to clap.] a. *trans.* To drive out or discharge with explosive violence. b. *intr.* To burst with a noise; to explode. Hence **Disploded**, **Disploding** *ppl. aifs.*

*1667* *MILTON* *P. L.* vi. 605 Rankt . . . In posture to displode thir second tire Of Thunder. *1704* *SWIFT* *T. Tub* viii. (1709) 97 Fetching it . . . in certain bladders, and disploding it among the scories in all nations. *1708* J. PHILIPS *Cyder* i. 13 More dismal than the loud disploded Roar Of brazen Enginry. *1742* *YOUNG* *As. Th.* vi. 488 Ilike rubbish from disploding engines thrown, Our magazines of hoarded trifles fly. *1812* F. JEFFREY in *Edin. Rev.* Nov. 332 The pent-up vapours disploded with the force of an earthquake.

† **Displotion.** *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *displodere*, displōs- to DISPLODE; cf. EXPLOSION.] The action of disploding; explosive discharge.

*1656* *BLOUNT* *Glossogr.* *Displotion*, a breaking asunder as a bladder. *1666* G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* iv. 32 That impetuous displotion of blood to a great distance. *1715* — 20 *POPE* *Ilind* xvi. 904 note (Seager) After the displotion of their diabolical enginry. *1742* *YOUNG* *Nr. Th.* ix. 703 As when whole magazines, at once, are fr'd. The vast displotion dissipates the clouds. *1790* H. BOYD *Ruins of Athens*, With horrible displotion doom'd to shake The thrones of Elam.

† **Displōsive,** *a. Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + *-IVE*; cf. EXPLOSIVE.] That pertains to displotion or explosive discharge; eruptive.

*1711* *DERHAM* in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII. 276 Smoaking, Displōsive . . . Matter, that causeth a new Eruption.

† **Displot,** *v. Obs.* [DIS- 6 or 7.] a. *intr.* To undo a plot or plan. b. *trans.* To disarrange.

*1600* *ASP.* *ABBOT* *Exp. Jonah* 592 Which of these had not much leifer that all the state should be troubled, than his haire be displotted. *1683* *CHAIRHILL* *Theatrum & Cl.* 29 Still his working brain Plots and displots, thinks and unthinks again.

**Displume** (displūm), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a + *PLUME* sb.; but in Caxton prob. ad. obs. F. *desplumer* 'to plume or deprive of feathers' (Cotgr.).]

†1. *trans.* Of birds: To cast (their feathers); to moult. *Obs.*

*1480* *CAXTON* *Ovid's Met.* xi. i, Lyke as the fowles dysplume theyr fethers and the trees theyr levys.

2. To strip of plumes; = DEPLUME 1.

*1623* tr. *Favine's Theat.* *Hon.* n. i. 63 Desirous to displume the great Romanic Eagle. *1871* *SWINBURNE* *Songs bef. Sunrise*, Wastes where the wind's wings break Displumed by daylong ache And anguish of blind mown.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* = DEPLUME 2.

*1606* *SYLVESTER* *Du Bartas* ii. iv. 1 *Trophies* 1347 Humbleness may flaring Pride displume. *1614* *JACKSON* *Creed* iii. To Rdr. A vj. 2, Academical wits might displume them of these figge-tree leaves and manifest their nakedness to the world. *1856* R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II. x. ii. 196 Fénelon, so pitifully displumed of all his shining virtues.

Hence **Displum'd** *ppl. a.* *1660* F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 250 Abundance of tame ducks, and a number of displum'd geese. *1814* W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII. 440 A helmet displum'd overshades his gray hair. *1827* *SOUTHEY* in *Q. Rev.* XXXV. 139 His companion . . . reported the vanquished and displum'd condor to be still alive. *1883* *STEVENSON* *Silverado Sq.* (1886) 5 The displum'd hills stood clear against the sky.



Dispnoea: see DYSPOŊEA.

Dispoil(e), obs. form of DESPOIL.

† **Dispoint**, *v.* <sup>1</sup> *Obs.* Also 5 des-, 5-6 dis-, dyspoynt. [a. OF. *despointier*, -pointier (14th c. in Godef.), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *pointier* in *apointier* to APPOINT; cf. obs. It. *dispointare*, *dispuntare* to disappoint (Florio).]

1. *trans.* To dismiss (from an appointment), discard; to deprive of. [OF. *despointier de*.]

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 171 b/1 Flaccus seying hymself dyspoynted and mocked tordned hymself. 1489 — *Raynes of A. iii. v.* 175 Thoo that faille theys lorde in thys behalfe ought to be dyspoynted of the landes that they soo holde.

2. To disappoint, balk. Const. of.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* v. ciii. 78 Cramyrus was thus dyspoynted of the ayde of Conobalde. 1530 PALSGR. 521/1, I dispoint, or hynder him of his purpose, or I breake a poyntement with a person. 1534 MORE *Treat. Passion Wks.* 1313/1 Who so for goddes sake is contente to lacke an howse, shall not be dyspoynted when they should nede it. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps. xvi(i).* 13 Vp Lorde, dyspoynte him & cast him downe. 1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met. xi.* (1567) 136a, But Phebus streyght preuenting y<sup>e</sup> same thing, Dyspoynts the Serpent of his bit, and turnes him into stone.

**Dispoint**, *v.* <sup>2</sup> *rare.* [f. DIS- 7 + POINT sb. Cf. obs. It. *dispuntare*, mod. *spuntare*, Sp. *despuntar* to take off the point.] *trans.* To deprive of the point.

1611 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. iv. Decay 905 His hooles dispointed dispoint his haste.

† **Dispointment**. *Obs. rare.* In 5 des-. [a. OF. *despointement* (15th c. in Godef.): see DIS-POINT <sup>v.1</sup> and -MENT.] Deprivation or dismissal from appointment or office.

1484 CAXTON *Curial* 5 They .. that ben hyest enhaused ben after theyr dyspoyntment as a spectacle of enuye.

**Dispoliate**, -ation, var. of DESPOLIATE, etc.

1607 Bp. J. KING *Serm.* Nov. 24 Excommunicate, depose, dispoliate Eagle and Falkons. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Dispoliation*.

**Dispollute**, *v.* *rare.* [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To free from pollution.

1862 *Sat. Rev.* XIV. 537/2 The Thames—to use their own recortide word—is not ‘dispolluted’. 1868 *Standard* 21 Mar. 5/1 To combine the whole drainage system of London, so as to dispollute the Thames.

**Dispond**: see DESPOND.

**Dispondeo** (dispōndēō). *Pros.* [ad. L. *dispondeus*, Gr. διαπνδευός, f. DI- 2 + σπονδευός SPONDEE. (Also used in L. form.)] A double spondee.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Dispondeus* (in *Grammar*), a double Spondee, a Foot in Greek or Latin Verse consisting of Four long Syllables; as oratōres. 1740 DYCHE & PARDON, *Dispondeo*, in Latin Poetry, a foot consisting of four long syllables, or two spondees. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*. (1886) 241 One has no patience with the dispondeuses, the pœon primuses.

Hence **Dispondeo** *io* a., of or pertaining to a dispondeo: cf. SPONDAIO. In recent Dicts.

**Dispone** (dispōnē), *v.* Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* exc. in legal sense 4. Also 5 des-, dyspone, dispoyn, 6 disponde. [ad. L. *disponere* to set in different places, place here and there, arrange, dispose, f. DIS- 1 + *pōnere* to place; cf. rare OF. *disponer* (Godef.). *Dispoyn* and *disponde* were dialectal variants, the latter possibly from OF. *despondere*. The Latin verb exists in It. as *disponere*, *disporre*, in Sp. *disponer*, Pg. *despor*, and survived in OF. *despondere*. The latter was supplanted by *desposer*, *disposer*, as shown under DISPOSE. *Disponer* was a learned adaptation of *disponere*.]

† 1. *trans.* To set in order, arrange, dispose. *Obs.* c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 936 (964) God seth euery þing .. And hem desponeth, þourgh his ordeneance. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* xi. 29 God .. disponis at his liking, Efter his ordinaans, all thyng. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (1888) 90 Lat vsz thank thy godlie wil quhill disponis althing to our guid. 1558-68 WARDE tr. *Alexis* Secr. 101 b, Putte it, and dispone it, in a panne or scillet, upon sifted ashes. 1588 A. KING tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 107 Y<sup>e</sup> clerks .. to assist y<sup>e</sup> priests .. to dispone y<sup>e</sup> people resorting to y<sup>e</sup> haly mysteries.

† 2. To dispose physically or mentally to or for (something); to incline. *Obs.*

c1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xxvii. 328 As he dysponit hym for that. a1510 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* II. 58 Than 3outhheid said .. dispone 3ow with me ryde. 1553 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 144 The Spirite of God, dispondan euery gude Christin man to be the mair able to keip the law of God. 1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 12 The Magnetical Inclinary-needle .. is conformed and disponded unto the Axis of the Earth.

† 3. To dispose of, give away, distribute. *Obs.*

(In the form *dispond* there is perh. confusion with *dispend*.) 1429 WILLS & INV. N. C. (Surtees 1835) 80 All yeys goodes and parcelles aforesaid I wyl my son doo and dyspon as he wol answer afore god. c1500 LANCELOT 1774 His gudis al for to disponde also In his seruice. 1545 WILLS & INV. N. C. (1835) 113 Qwhom I mayke my Executoure to disponde and ordane all thynges for the healtie of my soulle. 1580 *Ibid.* 432 My goodes I will that it be disponded Amongeste yowe thre.

† 4. To expend, lay out (upon some object).

1570 Bp. of ROES in Robertson *Hist. Scotl.* App. 67 The sums you writ for, to be dispoint upon the furnishing of the Castle of Edinburgh.

4. *Sc. Law.* To make over, convey, assign, grant, officially or in legal form.

a1555 LYNDSEAY *Tragedy* 348 Imprudent Prencis. Quhill doith dispoine all office spirituall. 1560 in Tytler *Hist. Scot.* (1864) III. 397 The duke's grace .. is already disposing to sundry men certain rowmes in these north parts. 1639 MRQ. HAMILTON *Explan. Meaning Oath* 16 All bishopricks vaiking .. shall be only disposed to actual preachers and ministers in the kirk. 1721 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 577 The person who dispoined the ground not being able to make his right to it good. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1879) II. l. 864 It is of the essence of property that the person presently entitled may dispoine the property. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 292 The disposer or maker of the deed 'sells and dispoines', or where the deed is gratuitous, 'gives, grants, and dispoines', the subject of the deed to the receiver, who is technically called the dispoinee.

† 5. *intr.* or *absol.* To order matters, arrange, make disposition or arrangement. *Obs.*

c1500 LANCELOT 1590 This maister saith, 'How lykith god dispoine!' 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* iv. 98 Sen for the deid remeid is non, Best is that we for dede (i.e. death) dispoine. 1500-20 *Ibid.* xxxvi. 13 Quhill thow hes space se thow dispoine .. Thyne awin gud spend quhill thow hes space. a1605 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xxxiv. 36 All lyes into 3our will, As 3e list to dispoine.

† 6. *intr.* with of (on, upon): To dispose of, deal with. *Obs.*

a. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 300 Of my moeble þow dispoine Right as be semeth best is for to done. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* III. 14 Of his tua sisters first he wald dispoine. c1505 LINDSEAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (1768) 120 (Jam.) No casualty could fall to the King in Scotland but was disposed of by the advice of Cochran.

b. 1546 *Sc. Acts Mary* (1814) 474 (Jam.) It is vncertane how that will dispoine vpoun him, and quether that will let him to liberte or nocht. 1639 J. CORBET *Ungrinding Scott. Arm.* 16 Yow spair not .. to .. dispoine upon the Kings forts and castles, as you think good. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* v. The Laird of Bucklaw's fine to be dispoined upon. 1830 — *Monast.* xxxiii. To dispoine upon the goods.

Hence **Dispoined** *pp. a.*, assigned, conveyed, made over; **Dispoining** *vb. sb.*, disposing.

1564 J. RASTELL *Confort. Jewell's Serm.* 114b, The making or disposing of any creature. 1823 BROWN *Hist. Brit. Churches* I. iii. 72 These or higher superiors might seize on said dispoined houses or lands for themselves.

**Dispoinee** (dispōnē). *Sc. Law.* [f. prec. + -EE.] The person to whom property is conveyed.

1746-7 *Act 20 Geo. II.* c. 50. § 12 A procuratory of resignation in favour of such purchaser or dispoinee. 1773 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scotl.* II. vii. § 3 (Jam.) Such right, after it is acquired by the dispoiner himself, ought not to hurt the dispoinee. 1863 PATERSON *Hist. Ayr* II. 771 He purchased the regality of Failford from the dispoinees of Sir Thomas Wallace Dunlop.

**Disponent** (dispōnēt), *a.* [ad. L. *disponentem*, pr. pple. of *disponere*: see DISPOSE.] Disposing; inclining in a certain direction, or towards a particular end.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 36 The disponent vertue of the Magnetical globe of the Earth. 1625 SWAN *Spec. M.* vi. § 2 (1643) 137 The sunne is a disponent, though not a productive cause of this saltneſſe [of the sea]. 1846 SIR W. HAMILTON *Diss.* in *Reid's Wks.* 771 Its exciting, disponent .. cause.

**Disponer** (dispōnēr). *Sc.* [f. DISPONE *v.*] † 1. One who disposes or arranges. *Obs.*

1553 Q. KENNEDY *Compend. Tract.* in *Wodrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 151 The procuraris, disponaris and upstearis of sick monesterus farreis.

2. The person who conveys or makes over property. a1662 D. DICKSON *Pract. Writ.* (1845) I. 229 The disponent of the inheritance. 1773 [see DISPONE]. 1814 SCOTT *Wav. x.* He possessed himself of the estate .. to the prejudice of the dispoiner's own flesh and blood. 1868 *Act 31-32 Vict.* c. 101. § 3 All unrecorded conveyances to which the dispoiner has right.

**Disponge**, var. form of DISPUNGE.

**Disponible**, *a.* [f. L. *disponibile* to DISPONE + -BLE.] Capable of being disposed or assigned.

Hence **Disponibility**, capability of being disposed; condition of being at one's disposal.

1862 *Times* 6 Feb. 3/2 We are glad to have a Government in disponibility as well as one actually at work.

**Dispope** (dispōp), *v.* [DIS- 7 b. Cf. med. L. *dispopere*.] *trans.* To deprive of the popedom.

1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol. Occ.* (1637) 298 Whilst they endeavour to dis-po-pe her they would un-bishop all Christendom. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* III. 266 Albert was chosen Pope and 'dispoped' in the same day (Muratori says *dispopato*). 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* III. i. 70, I had my Canterbury pallium from one whom they dispoped.

**Dispopularize**, *v. rare.* [DIS- 6; cf. F. *dépopuliser*.] *trans.* To deprive of popularity.

1803 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* I. 301 A secret disposition .. to thwart and dispopularize these ministers.

† **Dispopulate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 6.] = DEPOPULATE.

1888 R. PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 198 Leauing it [the Citty] beaten downe and dispopulated.

† **Dispopulosity**. *Obs. rare.* [DIS- 9.] Unpopular condition.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iv. 166 There is another reason of the dispopulosity of these parts.

**Disport** (dispōrt), *sb. arch.* Also 4-5 des-, 5 dys-.

[a. AF. *disport*, OF. *desport*, commonly *deport* 'disport, sport, pastime, recreation, pleasure' (Cotgr.), f. *desporter*: see next. For sense 5, cf. *DEPORT sb.*]

1. Diversion from serious duties; relaxation, recreation; entertainment, amusement. *arch.*

1303 R. BAUNNE *Handl. Synne* 410 And come to hym on hys dysport To make Florens gode cumfort. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* III. 586 Wee nane that euir dysport mycht have Fra steryng, and fra rowyng. c1385 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 45 To Rome for to wende, Were it for chapmanhode or for dysport. — *Merch.* T. 680 Dooth hym dysport, he is a gentill man. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxii. 242 He takeh his dysport passing be the contree. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 433 b/1 Prayed .. that she myght haue .. hir suster wyth hir for hir dysporte, comfote and companye. 1502 *Priv. Purse Exp. Elis. of York* (1830) 84 Item to the Quenes grace .. for hure dysporte at cardes this Crismas .. Cs. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 30 One day for his dysport, hunting of the wild boare. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* II. Arg't., The Goddess is first pleased for her dysport to propose games to the Booksellers. 1820 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xvii, I would find myself both dysport and plenty out of the King's deer. 1881 ROSSSETTI *Ball. & Son.* 117 The King and all his Court Were met .. for solace and dysport.

2. Anything which affords diversion and entertainment; a pastime, game, sport. *arch.*

c1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 217 Tel me first by lay; wat doþ 3our men of fraunce; Of hure dysport & ek hure play. c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) iii. 17 A fair place for justynges or for other Playes and desportes. 1576 FLEMING *Caus' Eng. Dogs* II. in Arb. Garner III. 246 Dogs serving the dysport of Fowling. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 272 That my Dysports corrupt, and taint my businesse. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 20 Libertie, for some Dysports that might be used on the Sabbath. 1690 E. GEE *Jesuit's Mem.* 126 Some honest kind of Dysports. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 21 The display of those pageants and dysports which enlivened the repast.

† 3. Merriment, mirth, fun. *Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 138 Sikerly she was of greet desport, And ful plesaunt, and amiable of port. 1659 HEYLIN *Animadv.* in *Fuller's Appeal* (1840) 321 It was .. a matter of no mean dysport amongst the people for a long time after. 1720 GAY *Poems* (1745) I. 117 They .. in dysport surround the drunken wight. 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past.* III. vi. 220 To the great amusement and dysport of the polite spectators.

† 4. The making sport of. *Obs. rare.*

1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 159 King Sestrosio .. caused four captive Kings to draw his Coach .. he prided his inconstant Fortune, in the desport of their Vassalage.

† 5. Bearing, carriage, department. *Obs. rare.*

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IV. xxii, I carried myself .. in such fanciful guise of careless disport, that right sore am I ashamed now.

**Disport** (dispōrt), *v.* Forms: 4-5 desporte, 5-6 dys-, 5- dis-. [a. AF. *desporter* (Bozon), OF. *desporter*, *deporter*, usually *deporter*, to divert, amuse, please (Godef.); *refl.* 'to cease, forbear, leave off, give over; also to disport, play, recreate himselfe, passe away the time' (Cotgr.); f. *des-*, DIS- 1 + *porter*:—L. *portāre* to carry, bear. For the sense 'divert, amuse', cf. the similar development of F. *divertir*, *déduire*, the notion being that of turning, leading, or carrying away the attention from serious or sad occupations.]

† 1. *trans.* To divert (from sadness, ennui, or the like); to amuse, to entertain. *Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv. 606 (724) Þey gonnen here comforten .. And with here tales wenden here disporten. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 75 Thow was þis wofull wif conforþed Be alle weies and desported. c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* 15 Pip(in)s, quinces, blauderelle to dysport, And the pome-cedre corageous to recomfort. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 275 Hee forces Barames to weare womens apparell, and with a distaffe in s hand to dysport the insulting multitude. 1665 *Ibid.* (1677) 12 Well I remember that all the way we said d .. we were desported by Whales.

2. *refl.* To disport oneself: to cheer, divert, amuse, or enjoy oneself; to occupy oneself pleasantly; now esp. to play wantonly, frolic, gambol, sport; to display oneself sportively.

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1441 *Hipsiph.* & *Medea* (Camb. MS.), To saylign to that lond hym to disporte. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxiv. 154 Pare in will he sitt .. for to dysporte him and take þe aer. 1530 PALSGR. 521/1 Go dysporte you with them, they be good felowes. 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. v. 8 He hath .. attended with weakie guard, Come hunting this way to dysport himselfe. a1640 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. V. Wks.* (1711) 104 Whilst he dysported himself at the court of France. 1724 WARBURTON *Comm. Pope's Ess. Man* Wks. 1811 XI. 142 After having dysported himself at will, in the flowery paths of fancy. 1879 BEERBOHM *Patagonia* 9 Seabirds were dysporting themselves in the water. 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclog.* vi. 2 My Muse in Sicilian measure was well Pleased to dysport her.

3. *intr.* (for *refl.*) = prec.

1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxliii. (1482) 287 The emperorur .. come in to england to kyng Henry with hym to speke and to disporte. 1591 SPENSER *Daphn.* 118, I her caught dysporting on the greene. 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* II. 157 Every man runs to the tavern to dysport .. and to bee drunken. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* II. 66 Where light dysports in ever-mingling dyes. 1809 CAMPBELL *Certif. Wym.* I. iii, The flamingo .. dysporting like a meteor on the lakes. 1847 J. WILSON *Chr. North* (1857) II. 21 See the cubs dysporting at the mouth of the briery aperture.

† 4. ? To deport oneself. *Obs. rare.*

c1450 LONELICH *Grail* xxxvi. 281 At temperous table Iset he was, and there dysported hym al that day As a man that in letargie lay.

† 5. *trans.* ? To divert, or turn away. *Obs. rare.*

1450 *Paston Lett.* No. 122. I. 163 The day of oier and termynor shall holde at Norwich on Monday next comyng, and by that cause my Lord of Oxenford shall be dysported of his comyng to the Parlement.



† **Disportation.** *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- + L. *portare* to carry; see -ATION.] The action of carrying away or in different directions.

1622 MALYNE *Ans. Law-Merch.* 413 Merchants cannot enter into consideration of the quantitie of foreine commodities imported at deere rates, and the native commodities at lesser rates exported, . . . by the disportation whereof, cometh an evident overballancing of commodities.

† **Disporter.** *Obs.* [f. DISPORT v. + -ER 1.] One who makes sport or jests; a jester, juggler.

1438-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 31 Bledgarec . . . callede god of disporters [Higden *deus jocularum*].

Hence † **Disporteress**, *Obs.*, a female jester.

c 1430 *Pilgr. Lysf. Manhode* IV. xxxvi. (1869) 194, I thoughte she was a jowleresse and a disporteresse to folk.

**Disporting**, *vbl. sb.* [f. DISPORT v. + -ING 1.]

The action of the verb DISPORT; diversion, amusement; sportive action, gambolling.

1561 T. HOBY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* I. B. Their accustomed trade of disporting and ordinary recreations.

1593 I. WAYSON *Tears of Fancie* xxvi. Poems (Arb.) 191 It pleased my Mistris once to take the aire Amid the vale of love for her disporting.

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* II. iv. (1849) 102, I must fain resign all poetic disportings of the fancy.

1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes* 149 The clumsy disportings of a baby elephant.

[Disporting (R., from Prynn), misprint of disporting, DISPOILING in Act 1 Hen. VII. c. 6.]

**Disportive**, *a. rare.* [f. DISPORT v. + -IVE; cf. *sportive*.] Inclined to disport; sportive. Hence

**Disportively adv.**, in sport.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratricide* I. 739 (MS.) Abel to him calls The sons of Cain disportive from his side.

1793 J. WILLIAMS *Auth. Mem. Warren Hastings* 48 Nero disportively made Innocence and Merit bleed.

1810 *Morning Herald* 30 Apr., Tinting the cheeks of their royal brethren disportively, as they passed.

1813 T. BUSBY *Lucretius* II. 353 The fleecy breed . . . on the joyous grass disportive feed.

**Disportment.** [f. as prec. + -MENT.] Diversion, amusement; = DISPORT sb.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* 81 With their obscene gestures and meretricious disportments. *Ibid.* 150 The enjoyment of those disportments and pleasures.

1804 *National Observer* 13 Jan. 221/1 The old-style novelist plunged into a Bohemia of love and debt and disportment.

**Disposability.** [f. next + -ITY.] The quality of being disposable; ability to be disposed of.

1830 *Examiner* 67/1 The disposability of the person by Government has obviously been the only point considered.

1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VII. 655 What can bring back the command and disposability of back-rents, while the present national debt remains.

1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 352 The ultimate security—on whose disposability in the last resort . . . the very existence of Society depends.

**Disposable** (dispōzāb'l), *a.* Also 7 disposable, 8-9 disposable. [f. DISPOSE v. + -ABLE.]

1. Capable of being disposed or inclined; inclinable (to something). *rare.*

1652 GAULE *Magastrom.* 113 That the pupill be naturally inclined to the art, or easily disposable thereto.

1880 [implied in DISPOSABLENESS: see below].

2. Capable of being disposed of; that may be got rid of, made over, or dealt with in some way; capable of being put to some use, available; at (some one's) disposal.

1643 PRYNN *Treachery & Disloyalty*, etc. v. 85 (R.) Most of the great officers . . . are hereditary, and not disposable by the king.

a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. iv. 124 (R.) His own mercy and grace . . . the riches thereof are disposable no way but to the use and benefit of creatures.

1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* II. Wks. VIII. 252 The great riches . . . easily afforded a disposable surplus.

1812 WELLINGTON *Dispos.* 26 Oct. in *Examiner* 23 Nov. 740/a A very large proportion . . . would be disposable for service.

1856 MASSON *Ess.* *Story* of 1770, 233 They were more disposable as literary ware.

1886 *Law Rep.* 31 Ch. Div. 276 There must be some disposable property under the settlement.

Hence **Disposableness**.

1880 H. MACMILLAN in *Sund. Mag.* Mar. 173 A disposableness of mind which fits us to take part in any duty.

**Disposal** (dispōzāl). [f. DISPOSE v. + -AL 5.] The act or faculty of disposing, in various senses.

† 1. The action of arranging, ordering, or regulating by right of power or possession; control, direction, management; esp. Divine control of the course of events; ordinance, appointment, dispensation; = DISPOSITION 3. *Obs.*

1648 MILTON *Tenure Kings* (1650) 3 God, out of his providence and high disposal.

1671 — *Samson* 210 Tax not divine disposal.

1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* (1722) 8 An unusual and miraculous disposal of things.

1710 M. HENRY *Comm. Eccl.* III. 14 God changeth his disposals and yet is unchangeable in his Counsels.

2. The action of disposing of, putting away, getting rid of, settling, or definitely dealing with.

1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xiv. 93 A Letter which he had writ . . . concerning the disposal of our persons.

1688 Col. *Rec. Pennsylvania* I. 235 Touching y<sup>e</sup> Great Seal's Disposal in his absence.

1731 GAY *Let. to Swift* 11 Apr. in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 125 Directions about the disposal of your money.

1809 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 505 The disposal of the dead is always a question of difficulty.

1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 138/1 To devote about a week . . . at the end of each sitting to the disposal of these actions.

3. The action of bestowing, giving, or making over; bestowal, assignment.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 265 To his second Son he had given the Senior . . . with other subsequent disposals.

1787 PORE *Th. Var. Subj.* in *Swift's Wks.* (1755)

II. 1. 229 To use his credit in the disposal of an employment to a person . . . fittest for it.

1783 BURKE *Sp. E. India Bill* Wks. IV. 120 The disposal by parliament of any office derived from the authority of the crown.

b. Alienation, making over, or parting with, by sale or the like.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. 503 To sell some commodities, that he had not yet disposed of. . . He chose rather to leave the disposal of them to some Merchant there.

1845 STEPHEN *Lewis Eng.* (1874) II. 44 The right of disposal is suspended.

1855 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) I. v. 118, I am happy that the speedy disposal of the pictures will enable you . . . to settle this unpleasant affair.

4. Power or right to dispose of, make use of, or deal with as one pleases; control, command, management: usually in phr. at (in) one's disposal.

1630 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* viii. 82 My Father being dead, and I at my owne disposall.

1667 Bp. S. PARKER *Censura Platon.* Philos. 7 I thought the biggest portions of our felicity be at our own disposals.

1698 TEMPLE *Ess.* *Diff. Cond. Life* Wks. 1731 I. 368 A Man in Publick Affairs, is like one at Sea; never in his own Disposal, but in that of Winds and Tides.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 154 P. 3 A very pretty young Lady, in her own Disposal.

1767 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 216 The lords, who had the disposal of these female heiresses in marriage.

1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 84 Sufficient funds having been . . . placed at the disposal of the Government.

5. Arrangement, placing in a particular order; = DISPOSITION 1.

1828 WEBSTER s.v. *Disposal*, This object was effected by the disposal of the troops in two lines.

1842 *Fraser's Mag.* XXVI. 472 The admirable disposal of the drapery.

1890 A. GISSING *Village Hampden* I. viii. 190 A very tasteful disposal about the granary of flowers . . . and evergreens.

**Dispose** (dispōz), *v.* Also 5 dispose, dispose (5-6 dys., 6-7 des.). [a. OF. *disposer*, rarely *desp* (12-13th c. in Hatzf.), f. L. *dis-*, DIS- + *posere* to place, lay down (see POSE, REPOSE); substituted for L. *disponere* (which came down in OF. as *despondere*: see DISPONE), by form-association with inflexions and derivatives of the latter, as *dispos*, *disposition*, etc. Cf. COMPOSE, DEPOSE.]

1. Transitive senses.

1. To place (things) at proper distances apart and in proper positions with regard to each other, to place suitably, adjust; to place or arrange in a particular order.

1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 109 (Mätz.) Pe citee . . . is disposed pat be water pat falleþ downward . . . no fen makeþ and rennep into cisternes.

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* I. § 21 The sterres . . . ben disposed in signis of bestes, or shape like bestes.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI (an. 8) 87 b, Or the Frenchmen had either disposed their garrison, or appointed their lodgings.

1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 257 Directions and precepts, how you should order and dispose your studies.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 26 Words, well disposed, [rimes ghost, host, most] Have secret power t' appease inflamed rage.

1628 SIR J. BEAUMONT *Bosworth* P. 659 This done, these valiant Knights dispose their Blades.

1688 T. SPENCER *Logic* 248 Precepts, which teach vs. to dispose arguments in a Syllogisme.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* Pref. The said Terrestrial Matter is disposed into Strata or Layers.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 412 P. 7 The different Colours of a Picture, when they are well disposed, set off one another.

1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* xxvi. The town is situated on a rising ground and handsomely disposed.

1790 PALEY *Horn Paul.* I. 7, I have disposed several instances of agreement under separate numbers.

1885 *Athenaeum* 23 May 669/1 Verdurous masses of foliage and sward disposed with great simplicity and breadth.

b. To put into the proper or suitable place; to put away, stow away, deposit; to put (a number of things) each into the proper place, distribute. Now *rare.*

c 1420 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI. 206 The xxxth day x pounce hony disposal In it wel comend first, and use it so.

1574 tr. *Mariolart's Apocalips* 7 Several Churches, which are disposed in euery towne & village, according as mans necessitie requireth.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* IV. v. 116 His blowes are wel dispos'd there, Ajax.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 183 The Gold and Silver is lock'd up in Chests, and dispos'd into the Towers of the Castle.

*Ibid.* 256 No man but hath at least two wives, but dispos'd into several huts.

1685 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 356 His majesties standing forces . . . are disposed into several parts of this Kingdom.

1725 POPE *Odys.* XIII. 87 The cheerful mads Safe in the hollow deck dispose the cates.

1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 258 A dying lamp was disposed in a niche of the wall.

† c. *gen.* To dispose of, deal with in any way.

1590 MARLOWE and Pt. *Tamburl.* IV. i. Then bring those Turkish harlots to my tent, And I'll dispose them as it likes me best.

† d. To place in a particular employment, situation or condition; to assign, appoint. *Obs.*

1579 LIVY *Enphues* (Arb.) 132 A gentleman that hath honest and discreet servants dysspotheth them to the encrease of his signiories, one he appointeth stewart of his courtes, another ouerseer of his landes.

1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 190 All the handsome young Damosels . . . to be dispos'd into all Ladies service.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* II. 768 Ye Gods, to better Fate good Men dispose.

† 2. To regulate or govern in an orderly way; to order, control, direct, manage, command. *Obs.*

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* II. xviii. (1495) 42 Angels . . . haue vnder theym the ordres of men, and ordeyne and dysspothethem.

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 149 (Mätz.) That Christ Jesus dispose so the ballaunce, That Petris ship be with no tempest downyd.

1530 PALSGR. 521/1, I wyll dispose this mater as I shall thynke best.

1581 SAVILE *Tacitus' Hist.* I. lxxvii. (1591) 43 Otho . . . disposed the affaires

of the Empire. 1618 CHAMBER *Hesiod's Georg.* I. 211 [They] were such great fools at that age [a hundred years] that they could not themselves dispose a family.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 246 Be it so, since hee Who now is Sovran can dispose and bid What shall be right.

1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. i. 34 A Regent Principle . . . which may govern and dispose it as the Soul of Man doth his Body.

† 3. To assign or deliver authoritatively. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xxii. 29 And I dispoise to you, as my fadir hath disposed to me, a rewine.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Matt.* I. 21 And I will dispose a newe testament to the house of Judas.

† 4. To bestow, make over, hand over; to deal out, dispense, distribute; = *dispose* (sense 8). *Obs.*

c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 90 (Mätz.) The wiche gyfte they goodly hand disposed.

1463 BURY *Wills* (1850) 38 If any come ovr to dispose it in dedys of charite and almesse.

1530 PALSGR. 521/1, I dispoise goodes to dyvers folkes, je distribue.

1623 WHITBOURNE *Newfoundland* 89 Having disposed away such fish and traîne oyle as they take there in the Summer time unto merchants.

1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas.* I & 7as. II (Camden) 81 To the Bp. of London, to be by him disposed to the poor distressed inhabitants of the city . . . in respect of the extreme hard weather.

1681 R. SHELTON *Let. in Wood Life* (1848) 250 Her father having sent her two or three (copies) to dispose amongst her friends.

1710 HAKLEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. IV. 263 The places will be speedily disposed, and the chiefest will fall to the share of the Duchess of Somerset.

1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 243 The enjoyment during life, and the power of disposing to whatever person and in whatever manner she pleased.

5. To put into the proper frame or condition for some action or result; to make fit or ready; to fit, prepare (to do, or to or for something); refl. to prepare oneself, get ready, make preparation. *arch.*

c 1375 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 41 It techeth thee how thou schalt dispose the to almaner of goode lyyvinge.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Friar's T.* 361 Dispotheth ay youre hertes to withstonde The feend.

c 1420 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* II. 196 Blanchardyn . . . dyssposed him self for to retourne ayen toward Tormaday.

1538 STARKY *England* II. i. 161 Certayn remedies . . . wych . . . schal meruelously dispose the party; also to receyve cure and remedy.

1576 FLEMING *Panopli. Epist.* 62 Therefore will we dispose our selves to suffer.

1629 A. BAKER in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. III. 257 That the prolonging of your daies maie be a meane to dispose you for the better departure, when it shall please God to call you.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* IV. 214 He knew For Fruit the grafted Pear-tree to dispose.

1815 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXVII. 513 Those missionaries who are disposing themselves to visit the Syrian churches.

1819 BYRON *Proph. Dante* II. 43 All things are disposing for thy doom.

† b. To make suitable, adapt, suit. *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel. Induct.* Wks. 1856 I. 2, I but dispose my speech to the habit of my part.

1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. Conclusion 410 Assistance, which nature enables, and disposes and appoints them to afford.

c. To bring into a particular physical or mental condition: in *pa. ppl.*; see DISPOSED 2, 3.

6. To put into a favourable mood for (something); to give a tendency or inclination to; to incline, make prone (to something, or to do something).

a. To incline the mind or heart of; *pa. ppl.* inclined: see DISPOSED 4. Also *absol.*

c 1340 [see DISPOSED 4]. c 1430 *Stans Fier* 4 in *Babees Bk.* 27 Dispoise þou jee aftir my doctryne To all nortur þi corage to encline.

1509 *Pater noster, Ave, & Creed* (W. de W.) A ij, A ryght profytable treatyse . . . to dysspose men to be virtuously occupied in theyr myndes & prayers.

1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1738 I. 562 Wherof I promis'd then to speak further, when I should find God disposing me, and opportunity inviting.

1735 BERKELEY *Def. Free-think. in Math.* § 7 Wks. 1871 III. 305 Not that I imagine geometry dysspotheth men to infidelity.

1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* III. 51 The respectful attachment of the emperor for the orthodox clergy, had disposed him to love and admire the character of Ambrose.

1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. 29 Circumstances which could not favourably dispose the Hun to new overtures.

b. To impart a physical tendency or inclination to; *pa. ppl.* inclined, liable: see DISPOSED 5. Also *absol.*

c 1380 [see DISPOSED 5]. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1840) 197 (Mätz.) Saturnyn dysspoith to malencolie.

1599 H. BUTTES *Dyets drie Dinner* F viij, In olde time they ate Lettuce after supper . . . to dispose them selves to sleepe.

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 45 The great Mists and Dews . . . might dispose the Corn unto corruption.

1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 291 Such a state dysspoith the Humours of the Body to Heat.

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 18 Smoke dissolves the gelatine, and disposes the meat to rancidity.

II. Intransitive senses.

7. To make arrangements; to determine or control the course of affairs or events; to ordain, appoint.

*Exp.* in proverb *Man proposes, (but) God disposes* [tr. 'Homo proponit, sed Deus disponit', a Kempis *De Imitatione* I. xix.].

1382a WYCLIF *Acts* vii. 44 The tabernacle of witnessing was with our fadris in desert, as God dispoith to hem.

1388 — *Rev. Prol.*, Therfor God the Fadir . . . dispoith with the Sone and the Hooli Goost to schewen hem, that me dredde hem the lesse.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 279 Hym. 1, that shall best dispoise for be pulkye wode.

c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xix, For man purposþ & god dispoith.

c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi. 265 As the wyse man saith, 'the fole propothet & god dyspoitheth'.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V. (an. 8) 70 To dispose for the nedes of the foresaied realme.

1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* II. 302 We have a proverb, 'man purposeth, but God dispoitheth'.

1728 PRINCE *Power* 842 'Tis God who must dispoise, and man sustain.



†b. To settle matters, make terms. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. xiv. 123 For when she saw... you did suspect She had dispos'd with Cæsar, and that your rage Would not be purg'd, she sent you word she was dead.

8. Dispose of (with indirect passive to be disposed of): †a. To make a disposition, ordering, or arrangement of; to do what one will with; to order, control, regulate, manage: = sense 2. *spec.* in *Astrol.* (see quot. 1819). *Obs.*

1566 GASCOIGNE, etc. *Jocasta* iii. ii. in Child *Four Plays* (1848) 209 You may of me, as of your selfe dispose... 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* lxxiii. 151 From this time forward you may dispose of your selues, and do what you shall think best. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* iii. iii. 49 Enter our Gates, dispose of vs and ours, For we no longer are defensible. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camd.) 200 Not time to dispose of their affairs. 1692 DRYDEN *52. Eurymont's Ess.* 340 By this, Mistresses dispose of their Old Lovers to their Fancie, and Wives of their Old Husbands. 1819 J. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.* s.v., A planet disposes of any other which is in its house; thus, if *h* were in *f* he would be disposed of by *l*. In horary questions, it is a sign that the thing or person signified by the planet so disposed of, is in the power or interest of the planet (or those whom it signifies) that disposes of it.

b. To put or get (anything) off one's hands; to put away, stow away, put into a settled state or position; to deal with (a thing) definitely; to get rid of; to get done with, settle, finish. In recent use sometimes *spec.* to do away with, 'settle', or demolish (a claim, argument, opponent, etc.); also humorously, to make away with, consume (food).

1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* i. ii. 225 Of the Kings ship, The Mariners, say how thou hast dispos'd. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Erotica* 32 The King was... laid in his bed, so would the Ladies have likewise disposed of the Queene. 1666 PEYS *Diary* 16 Aug. It was so pleasing a sight to see my papers disposed of. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* i. I'm disposing of the husband before I have secured the lover. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* xxvi, Bernard de Rohan must be met and disposed of at the sword's point. 1863 A. J. HORWOOD *Yearbooks*, 30-31 *Edu.* I Pref. 20 The very words of the Judges in disposing of the cases are set down. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) i. iv. 253 Several daughters, who were of course well disposed of in marriage. 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* x, 175 The discovery... seems to dispose of the claims of these Dhras to be Biblical sites. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Conc.* ii. vii, Tom disposed rapidly of two glasses of sherry and the... sandwiches. 1885 SIR R. BAGGALLAY in *Law Rep.* 14 Q. Bench Div. 879 The observations made by the Master of the Rolls sufficiently dispose of that contention. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 10 July 5/1 The Northern team, batting first, were disposed of for 192.

c. To make over or part with by way of sale or bargain, sell.

1676 *Deed Trin. Coll.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 521 It shall be lawful for... him... to dispose of the said two Chambers... to any other beside his kindred. 1704 MRS. RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 207, I do intend to dispose of Mr. Ray's books. 1774 FOOTE *Coeneters* ii. Wks. 1799 II. 173, I am to be disposed of by private contract. 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* 273 A large edition of the New Testament had been almost entirely disposed of in the very centre of Spain. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 283/1 The plaintiff was... in possession of two diamond rings which he wished to dispose of.

†d. To make fit or ready: = sense 5. *Obs.*

1655 FULLER *Waltham Abby* 13 He... acquainted him with his dying condition, to dispose of his soul for another world.

†9. Dispose upon or on: to dispose of (see prec. b and c). *Sc. Obs.*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iv. 166 The lands they... dispose upon to valerous Souldiers. 1639 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Answ. to Obj.* Wks. (1711) 214 To give up the person of their prince, to be disposed on as a stranger nation shall think convenient. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm.* Min. Bk. (1855) 67 To use and dispose upon the tymber. 1778 W. ROBERTSON *Lett.* in J. Russell *Haigs* xii. (1881) 374 This visit will give you an opportunity to dispose upon oxen; if you have not already done it.

†10. Dispose with: to dispose of (see 8 c). *Obs.*

1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* iv. 8 For his particular he had no power to dispose with any part of the booty.

**Dispo'se**, *sb.* *Obs.* or *arch.* [*f.* DISPOSE *v.*] The action or fact of disposing: in various senses.

†1. Arrangement, order; = DISPOSITION 1. *Obs.* 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 646 He observed in all points a singular order and dispose.

†2. The action of ordering; ordinance, appointment; direction, management: = DISPOSITION 1. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xxxi. § 2 (R.), Such is the dispose of the sole disposer of empires, that they have their risings, their fuls, and their falls. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1746 Of we doubt What the unsearchable dispose Of Highest Wisdom brings about.

†3. Power or right to dispose of something, or deal with it at one's will; control: = DISPOSAL 4. *Espl.* in phr. at (*in*, etc.) one's dispose (very common 1600-1730). *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* l. i. 21 His goods confiscate to the Dukes dispose. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* v. ii, Ye gods, that... order all things at your high dispose. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* i. 325 He was under the dispose of the General of the Footmen. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 219 Man is at Gods dispose, and all the other Creatures are at Gods, and mans. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Fun. Mon.* 115 Left to the dispose and pleasure of the King. 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* v. Wks. 1883 VII. 450 His life's in my dispose. 1725 POPE *Odys.* iv. 733 To Fate's supreme dispose the dead resign. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II. 209 Then you'll have some time at your own Dispose.

†4. The action of bestowing, making over, or dealing out; bestowal, distribution: cf. DISPOSE *v.* 4, DISPOSAL 3. *Obs.*

1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dreame* Wks. 1881-3 XIV. 310 No man went empty from his frank dispose, He was a purse bearer unto the poore. 1606 HOLLAND *Sueton.* 261 What he thought of the last dispose of the Provinces. 1673 MARVELL in *Collect. Poems* 249 Neglecting to call for any Account of the Dispose of the said Treasury.

†5. Mental constitution or inclination; frame of mind; = DISPOSITION 6. *Obs.*

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* ii. iii. 174 He... carries on the streame of his dispose... In will peculiar, and in selfe admission. 1609 ROWLANDS *Knaue of Clubbes* 15 Meeting with one iust of his owne dispose, With him he plotted to escape his foes. 1628 LAUD *Wks.* (1847) I. 173 'Peace' stands for a quiet and calm dispose of the hearts of men.

b. External manner; air; pose. *rare.*

1601 ?MARSTON *Paquisil & Kath.* ii. 105 More Musick's in thy name, and sweet dispose, Then in Apollos Lyre, or Orpheus Close. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 403 He hath a person, and a smooth dispose, To be suspected. 1875 BROWNING *Inn Album* 21 At the haught highbred bearing and dispose.

**Disposed** (dispō'zd), *pp.* a. [*f.* vb. + -ED<sup>1</sup>.]

1. Arranged, appointed, prepared, suitably placed, or situated, etc.: see DISPOSE *v.* 1, 5.

14. -LYDG. *Secrees* 423 Your disposyd fate. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 73 In a prepared or disposd soule he maketh y<sup>e</sup> fyrst beame of loue to shyne. 1658 BAXTER *Saving Faith* vi. 40 Adams soul was created in a Disposed or prepared Body. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 73 The figure and glory of the Sun drawn by its own beams upon a disposed cloud. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Disposed Quarters*, the distribution when the camp is marked about a place besieged.

†2. a. In a (specified) physical, esp. bodily, condition; in a (good or bad) state of health; conditioned. b. Having a (particular) bodily constitution; constituted. c. *absol.* In good health or condition; not indisposed. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's Pro.* 33 Thy breeth ful soure stynketh, That sheweth wel thou art nat wel disposed. c 1400 *Lawfanc's Cirurg.* 222 It wole make a man yuel disposid & feuerous. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xxvi, He is as fair an handed man and wel disposed as ony is lyuynge. c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 54 b, The weder was softe and wel disposed. 1488 - *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 21 Dyuerse men fallen in to dyuerse feuers after he is disposed. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 234 Which made hir bodie disposed, and hir minde liuely. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 51 Thousands of the lustiest and dispost sort of English people. 1662 NEWCOMBE *Diary* (Chetham Soc.) 39, I was somew<sup>t</sup> aguishly disposed all this day. 1694 *Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* ii. (1711) 35 When the Air is so disposed, as the Stars do... look bigger... it is a great Prognostication.

3. Having a (particular) mental constitution, disposition, or turn of mind. †b. *absol.* Well disposed, having a favourable disposition (quot. 1577).

c 1430 *LYDG. Hors. Shepe & G.* 207 Alle folke be nat [lyke] of condicionis, Nor lyke dysposyd in wyllte, thought, and deede. 1481 CAXTON *Myrr.* iii. xiii. 165 Neuer shal the euyl disposed man saye well of that he cannot wel vnderstonde. 1564 *Godly Admon. Decrees Council Trent* title-p., Wrytten for... godlye disposed persons sake. 1577 FENTON *Gold. Epist.* 242 The one disposed, the other frowarde. 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* iii. i. 76 Seemes he a Doue? His feathers are bot borrow'd, For hee's disposed as the hatefull Rauens. 1639 LD. DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* iv. 85 A man so disposed as... to leap at once from England to Rome. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 78 ¶ 13, I require all sober disposed persons to avoid meeting the said Lunatick. 1863 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid.* in *Georgia* 24 He is remarkably good-tempered and well disposed.

4. Inclined, in the mood, in the mind (to do something, to or for something). Also with adverb, In a (particular) mental condition or mood; well or ill disposed: favourably or unfavourably inclined (to, towards, for). See DISPOSE *v.* 6 a.

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr.* ix. 24 Othir gosteli occupacions after that the fele hem disposed. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 651 To tempte his wyf, as he was first disposed. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (1840) 159 (Mätz.) Som man of herte disposed to pryde. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxii. 476, I am dysposed for to doo the worst that I can agense hym. 1552 Bk. *Com. Prayer* Pref., That suche as be disposed maye come to heare gods worde. 1596 SHAKS. 1 *Hen. IV.* iv. l. 38 To see how Fortune is dispos'd to vs. 1659 B. HARRIS *Pariaul's Iron Age* 288 Who would have believed, that many should be well disposed for the King of Scots? 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 542 ¶ 4, I should be more severe upon myself than the public is disposed to be. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* l. v. 103 The French Cabinet was strongly disposed for a Spanish war. 1892 GARDINER *Stud. Hist. Eng.* 17 He was more disposed to defend the Empire than to extend it.

†b. *ellipt.* Inclined to merriment; in a jocund mood. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* ii. i. 250 Come to our Paullion, Boyet is dispos'd. 1593 PERLE *Chron. Edw. I.* 125, I pray let go; Ye are dispos'd I think. 1616 BEAUM. & FL. *Custom Country* i. i, You are dispos'd.

5. Having a physical inclination or tendency (to something, or to do something); inclined, liable, subject. See DISPOSE *v.* 6 b.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 68 þe see... is moore, and neer hevene, and moore disposed to take liht. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P.* xix. xlvii. (1495) 889 Saltneesse... makyth [fleshe] the lesse disposyd to corrupcion. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gynodon's Quest. Chirurg.*, To what diseases is y<sup>e</sup> bladder disposed? - It is disposed to opylacions. 1758 A. REID tr. *Macquer's Chem.* i. 12 All similar substances have an

Affinity with each other, and are consequently disposed to unite. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks & Talks Geol. Field* 196 [Strata] buffish in colour, and disposed to crumble to pieces.

Hence **Dispo'sedly**, *adv.* *rare.*

c 1610 SIR J. MELVILL *Mem.* (1735) 100, I said, the Queen dancit not sa rich and disposedly as she did.

**Disposedness** (dispō'zednēs), [*f.* prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being disposed; inclination, disposition.

1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* lxxix. 423 Lo here... the signe y<sup>e</sup> we be wel disposed beforehand, and this disposedness is as a white vnwritten paper. 1625 BP. MOUNTAGU *App. Cæsar* i. vii. 66 Their owne disposednesse to euill. a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* II. 236 (R.) Want of leisure, and sometimes of disposedness to write. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prod.* v. 222 Disposedness to embrace Christianity. 1876 GRO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* iv. xxxi, His passion for her... had left a certain dull disposedness which... had prompted in him a vacillating notion of marrying her.

†Dispo'see, *rare.* [*f.* DISPOSE *v.* + -EE.] One to whom something is 'disposed' or made over.

1826 BENTHAM in *Westm. Rev.* VI. 464 For a correlative to it [*disposer*], an obvious term is *dispo'see*.

†Dispo'sement. *Obs.* [*f.* DISPOSE *v.* + -MENT.] The action of disposing; disposition, disposal.

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* II. (1882) 56 As though they... had the world and the disposition thereof in their own hands. a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Wks.* II. iv. 54 (R.) This order and disposition of these two several sentences. *Ibid.* 156 Above all such extrinsecal contrivances and dispositions.

**Disposer** (dispō'zar), [*f.* as prec. + -ER<sup>1</sup>.] One who or that which disposes, in various senses.

1. One who arranges or sets in order.

1624 WOTTON *Archit. Pref.* (J. s. v. *Gatherer*), I am but a gatherer and disposer of other mens stuff. 1677 GALE *Cri. Gentiles* II. iv. Proem. 12 The mind of man... is the orderer and disposer both of notions and things. a 1693 URQUHART *Rabelais* III. xxxiii. 278 Disposers of cooling Shades, Composers of green Arbours.

2. One who regulates or governs; a controller, manager, director, ruler: see DISPOSE *v.* 2, 7.

c 1586 CTRESS *PEMBROKE Ps.* LXXIII. vi, Of all the earth king, judge, disposer be. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 635 My Author and Disposer, what thou bidst Unargu'd I obey; so God ordains. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 66. 1/2 The intentions of our Allwise Disposer. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II. 173 The... sovereign disposer of all things. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 476 Mind was the disposer and cause of all.

3. One who distributes or dispenses; a dispenser: see DISPOSE *v.* 4.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 40 Se that thou be founde a true meke and faythfull disposer of the treasure of thy lorde god. 1526 TINDALE *1 Cor.* iv. 1 Ministers of Christ and disposers of the secretes of God. a 1672 GRAUNT *Bill of Mortality* (J.), The magistrate is both the beggar and the disposer of what is got by begging. 1802 LD. ELDON in *Vesey's Rep.* VII. 74 When money is given to a charity, without expressing what Charity, there the King is the disposer of the Charity.

4. One who or that which disposes or inclines to something: see DISPOSE *v.* 6.

1864 VAMBERY *Trav. Centr. Asia* 2 The coolness of the night in Persia is a great disposer to slumber.

5. One who disposes of something: see *vb.* 8.

1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. i. 95 With my disposer Cressida. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* II. vi. (Rldg.) 75 Free disposers of themselves and fortunes. 1706 *Prior Ode to Queen* 113 The master sword, disposer of thy pow'r. 1893 *Westm. Gas.* 11 Mar. 9/2 If the disposer be satisfied with the price offered the transaction is settled.

Hence **Dispo'seress**, a female disposer.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.*, *Beuolliche* (1869) 260 And Lallage... shall be dispo'seress of the prize.

**Dispo'sing**, *vb.* *sb.* [*f.* DISPOSE *v.* + -ING<sup>1</sup>.] The action of the verb DISPOSE.

1. Arrangement, suitable or orderly placing; see DISPOSE *v.* 1. (In quot. 1630, 'Get-up', attire.)

c 1440 HYLTON *Scala Per.* (W. de W. 1494) II. xxvii, After diuers disposynges of men and after sundry states... are dyuers exercises in working. 1570 GOLDING tr. *Chytrius* (title), Postill, or Orderly disposing of Certeyne Epistles commonly read in the Church. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd. & Commu.* 91 Come, and behold the beauty of our Ladies, and their disposing at a night of solemnity. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 117 Figures and Fountains... whose Diversity, as well in the disposing, as in what they consist of, yields a very agreeable Prospect to the Eye.

2. Ordering, control, management, disposal.

1406 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 13 Seruauynts, at the Dysposyng of Thomas Ross. 1530 PALSGR. 214/1 *Dysposyng, administration.* 1611 *Bible Prov.* xvi. 33 The lot is cast into the lap, but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord. 1647 R. GENTILIUS tr. *Malvessi's Chief Events* 203 Those... shall be at the Dutchesse disposing. 1656 *Artif. Handsom.* 50 margin, An heart unsatisfied with Gods works and disposing.

3. Bestowal, dispensing, expenditure.

1638 DR. HAMILTON in *H. Papers* (Camden) 57 The intentions which your Ma<sup>ty</sup> might... haue had for the desposing of that place. 1676 *Deed Trin. Coll.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 520 The free desposing of the said two Chambers, to such person... as hee shall appoint. 1751 LABELY *Westm. Br.* 67 Frugality in the disposing of publick Money.

4. The action of making ready or inclined; preparation; disposition, inclination: see *vb.* 5, 6.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 175 Yit dysposyng dwellin in hem to make hem benke amys. 14. -LYDG. *Secrees* 1206 Phebus causith dysposyng to gladness. 1611 *Bible Prov.* xvi. 1 The preparations [*margin*, disposings] of the heart... are from the Lord.



**Disposing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING<sup>2</sup>.] That disposes, in various senses: see the verb. (*Of* *disposing mind or memory*: so sound in mind and memory as to be capable of making a will.

1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. x. 15 Surely God that made disposing Nature, knows her better, than imperfect man. 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 200 In full understanding and memory, and of a disposing and testamentary mind. 1649 *Ibid.* 200 I Mary Chapman . . . being in disposing memory. 1707 BURKE *Will in Wks.* (1842) i. 38, I, Edmund Burke . . . being of sound and disposing mind, do make my last will and testament. 1803 CHENEVIX in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 304 Disposing affinity, and assimilation.

Hence **Disposingly** *adv.*, in a disposing way. 1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *Appeals to Caesar* i. ix. 94 Christians doe hold and believe it too, [*Deum res per omnes*] but disposingly, etc. in his providence.

† **Disposit**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. disposit*-*ppl.* stem of *disponere* to dispose: *perh.* immediately after *disposition*.] *trans.* To dispose, incline. 1661 GLANVILLE *Sceptis Sci.* xiv. (1665) 61 Some constitutions are genially disposed to this mental seriousness.

† **Dispositate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*erron. form* for *DEPOSITATE*, through confusion with *DISPOSE v.*] *trans.* To deposit.

1650 HOWELL *Giraff's Rev.* Naples i. 44 Two boxes full of Gold . . . were taken and deposited upon account in the Kings bank.

**Disposition** (dispozī-jən). [*a. F. disposition*, OF. also -*icion* (12th c. in Littré), ad. *L. dispositiō-em*, n. of action from *disponere* to DISPONE. Not derivationally related to DISPOSE, but associated with it from an early period in OFr., by contact of form, and adoption of -*poser* as virtual representative of *L. -ponere*: cf. COMPOSITION.]

I. The action or faculty of disposing, the condition of being disposed.

1. The action of setting in order, or condition of being set in order; arrangement, order; relative position of the parts or elements of a whole.

1563 W. FULKE *Meteors* (1640) 24 It comes of the divers disposition of the clouds. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus. Annot.*, In the natural disposition of numbers thus, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* iii. i. (1723) 156 The Disposition of the Strata. 1713 SWIFT *Frenzy of J. Denny* Wks. 1755 III. i. 139, I then took a particular survey of . . . the furniture and disposition of his apartment. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & B.* ii. xii, Stonehenge, neither for disposition nor ornament, has anything admirable. 1827 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 15 Single Trees and Bushes, in groups and open dispositions. 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vi. 122 Looking at the disposition of the Highland glens and straths.

† b. Relative position; situation (of one thing). *Obs.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.*, Where is the disposition of the yerde? 1718 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 99 That . . . the Tracing-Fin be constantly held in the same Disposition, without varying its Point. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones 120 Effestis* . . . being opposed to the Sun, kindles Fire in Matter put in a Disposition for it.

c. *Rhet. and Logic.* The due arrangement of the parts of an argument or discussion.

1599 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* x. i, The second parte of crafty Rethoryke Maye well be called Disposition. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1567) 82a, Inuencion helpeth to finde matter, and Disposition serueth to place argumentes. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logic* 13, 1788 HOWARD *Roy. Cycl.* II. 715 *Disposition*, in Logic, is that operation of the mind, whereby we put the ideas, operations, and arguments, which we have formed concerning our subject, into such an order as is fittest to gain the clearest knowledge of it, to retain it longest, and to explain it to others in the best manner; the effect of this is called *method*.

d. *Arch.*, etc. The due arrangement of the several parts of a building, *esp.* in reference to the general design: see *quots.*

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* (1679) 14, I may now proceed to the Disposition thereof [i.e. of the matter], which must form the Work. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Disposition*, in Architecture, is the just placing of all the several Parts of a Building, according to their proper Order. c. 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 125 *Disposition*; a draught or drawing representing the several timbers that compose the frame of the ship, so that they may be properly disposed with respect to the ports, &c. 1876 GWILT *Encycl. Archit. Gloss.*, *Disposition*, one of the essentials of architecture. It is the arrangement of the whole design by means of ichnography (plan), orthography (section and elevation), and scenography (perspective view). 1886 WILLIS & CLARKE *Cambridge* III. 247 The general inclosure within walls, the disposition into courts . . . all have their analogies . . . in the monastic buildings.

e. *Mil.* See 2 b.

2. Arrangement (of affairs, measures, etc.), *esp.* for the accomplishment of a purpose; plan, preparation; condition or complexion of affairs.

1382a WYCLIF *Prov.* xxiv. 6 For with disposicion me goth in to bataile; and helthe shal ben when many counsellis. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i. iii. 237, I craue fit disposition for my Wife. . . . with such Accommodation and besort As leuels with her breeding. 1712 BUDGELL *Spect.* No. 404 P. 1 In the Dispositions of Society, the civil Oeconomy is formed in a Chain as well as the natural. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* *Introd.* Wks. 1874 i. 8 To judge what particular disposition of things would be most . . . assistant to virtue. 1814 tr. *Klaproth's Trav.* 3 My dispositions for the journey would soon have been completed. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 317 To observe . . . those secret dispositions of events which prepared the way for great changes.

b. *Mil.* The arrangement of troops in preparation for a military operation: a. (from sense 1)

their actual arrangement in the field; b. (from sense 2) their distribution, allocation, destination, etc.; pl. military preparations or measures.

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 37 Having viewed the ill disposition of the Campe. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Ann. Hist.* (1827) II. iv. 257 The Persian troops had been used to engage 24 men in depth, but Cyrus thought fit to change that disposition. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* xxiv. 684 The military dispositions of Julian were skillfully contrived. 1799 STUART in *Owen Willesley's Desp.* 116, I have made a disposition to defend my position. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 605 Having observed the disposition of the royal forces. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 242 Fabius made all his dispositions to repel the attempt to force a passage.

c. *Naut.* (See *quot.*) 1867 SAYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Disposition*, the arrangement of a ship's company for watches, quarters, reefing, furling, and other duties.

3. Ordering, control, management; direction, appointment; administration; dispensation; = DISPOSAL 1. (Cf. DISPOSE v. 2, 7.) *arch.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II. 477 (526) O god þat at bi disposicion Ledest þe syn by luste purueyance Of euery wyght. 1382a WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xxiii. 18 Forsothe Jolada sette prouostis in the hous of the Lord . . . after the disposicion [1388 by the ordynance] of Dauid. 1520 CAXTON's *Chron. Eng.* v. 56 b/2 To submytte hym to the dyposycyon of God. 1530 PALSGR. 214/2 *Disposicion, disposition, gouernement, ordre.* 1528 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* vii. 53 Who receiued the Law by the disposicion of [so 1611: R. V. as it was ordained by (margin, or, as the ordinance of)] Angels, and haue not kept it. 1661 BRAMHALL *Just Vind.* ii. 6 Which things by this disposition of Almighty God, fell out according to the . . . desires of these holy persons. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) II. xii. 262 This seemed to me to be a disposition of Providence. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III. § 14. 53 Inexpressibly thankful to receive this Law by the disposition of Angels.

4. The action of disposing of, putting away, getting rid of, making over, etc. (see DISPOSE v. 8); bestowal; *spec. in Law*, the action of disposing; bestowal or conveyance by deed or will.

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 269 She [i.e. Nature] preferreth no degree As in the disposition Of bodely complexion. c. 1532 DEWEES *Introd. Fr. in Palagr.* 1065 Touching the disposition of it is goodnes [see *biens*] after his death. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Scot. Chron.* (1805) II. 340 The disposition of officis vacand. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 497 P. 2 The wanton disposition of the favours of the powerful. 1795 WYTHE *Decis. Virginia* 5 His wife could make no disposition of the personal estate. 1861 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 292 A disposition is an unilateral deed of alienation, by which a right to property, either heritable or moveable, is conveyed. 1884 SIR J. BACON in *Law Rep.* 27 Ch. Div. 47 The point which is said to remain for disposition when the case is heard.

b. Power of disposing of; disposal, control: *esp.* in phrase at (in, etc.) *one's disposition* (= DISPOSAL 4).

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 2 A prochen gan the fatal destyne That Ioueth hath in disposicion. 1406 E. E. WILLS (1882) 13 At the disposicion of myn Executors. 1529 CUL. WOLSEY in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. II. 12 Yf I may have the free gyft and dyposycion of the benefices. 1673 TEMPLE *Ess. Ireland* Wks. 1731 i. 110 The Lieutenants of Ireland since the Duke of Ormond's Time have had little in their Disposition here. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F. I.* xii. 255 The choice of action or of repose is no longer in our disposition. 1860 TRENCH *Serm. Westm.* Abb. iii. 31 (He) had at his disposition no inconsiderable sums of money.

II. The way or manner in which a thing has been disposed, or is situated or constituted.

† 5. *Astrol.* a. The situation of a planet in a horoscope, as supposed to determine the nature or fortune of a person, or the course of events. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 699 Astrology, Quhar-throu clerkis . . . May knaw coniunctiōne of planetis . . . And of the hevyn all halely How þat be disposicioun Suld upon this virk their doune. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 229 Som wikke aspect or disposicion Of Saturne. c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust.* Wks. (Rldg.) 88/1 A book where I might see all . . . planets. . . that I might know their motions and dispositions.

† b. The state of being 'disposed of' (see DISPOSE v. 8 a). *Obs.*

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astrol.* lxxxii. 447 See if the more ponderous Planet of the two, that is, the receiver of the Disposition be in any angle but the fourth.

† c. The nature or constitution of a planet or sign, in relation to its alleged influence or effects.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 107 Mercurie loueth wysdam and science And Venus loueth ryot and dispence. And for hire diuerse disposicioun, Ech falleth in others exaltacioun. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 114 His nativite Hath take upon the propete Of Martis disposicion.

6. Natural tendency or bent of the mind, *esp.* in relation to moral or social qualities; mental constitution or temperament; turn of mind.

Possibly of astrological origin: cf. the description of dispositions as *saturnine, jovial, martial, venereal, mercurial*.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 113 (Mätz.) Noust by chaungynge of body, but by chaungynge of disposicion of wit and of semyng. 1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 19 After the disposicion Of glotony and dronkeship. 1475 E. K. *Noblesse* 51 If suche prophesies and influence of the seide constellacions might be trew, yet . . . havynge a clene soule, may turne the contrarie disposicion that judgement of constellacion or prophesies signified. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 266 Men of honeste and vertuous disposicion. 1676 WANLEY *Wond. Liit.* *World* v. ii. § 81. 472/3 A man he was of a fierce, bloody, and faithless disposicion. 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1789) I. xvii. 128 Congenial with the phlegm and saturnine dispositions of the English. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I. 108 The belief . . . that the motions

of the stars, and the dispositions and fortunes of men, may come under some common conceptions and laws. 1841 JAMES *Brigand* i, His disposition was naturally cheerful and bright.

7. The state or quality of being disposed, inclined, or 'in the mind' (to something, or to do something); inclination (sometimes = desire, intention, purpose); state of mind or feeling in respect to a thing or person; the condition of being (favourably or unfavourably) disposed towards. (In *pl.* formerly sometimes = Mental tendencies or qualities; hence nearly = sense 6.)

1393 GOWER *Conf.* III. 62 They take loggynge in the town After the disposicion Where as him thoughte best to dwelle. 1461 Paston Lett. No. 408 II. 35 If thei do it of her owne disposicion. 1526 *Villeg. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 11 b, He requirith but only a disposicion in the persone . . . that he be repentant. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* iv. i. 113 But come, now I will be your Rosalind in a more coming-on disposition. 1625 MEADE in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. III. 199 Those . . . that know best her dispositions are very hopefull his Majestie will have power to bring her to his own religion. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xxiii. (1695) 156 Testiness is a disposition or aptness to be angry. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 28 Go on, my dear child, in the admirable dispositions you have towards all that is right and good. 1832 HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* ix. 121 There was a general disposition to remain. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 253 A pleasant disposition to make the best of all she saw.

† b. A frame of mind or feeling; mood, humour. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* I. i. 31, I rose up with as melancholy a disposition as ever I had in my life. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* x. iii, The footmen . . . were in a different disposition. 1764 FOOTE *Patron* III. Wks. 1799 i. 356 If he is admitted in his present disposition, the whole secret will certainly out.

† 8. Physical constitution, nature, or permanent condition. *Obs.*

c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 41 b, If ye jage the disposicion of my body after the colour of my face ye be grely abused. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 29 Rather by the disposicion of the earthe then constiucion of heauen. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 365 Considering the weakie disposicion of your bodie. 1635 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* II. xiv. 224 Hippocrates pronounced the people of the North to be of a leane and dry disposicion. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 3/2 A constant unchangeable Disposition of Air above all the rest of the World. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 261 The disposicion of trees may, however, be changed gradually in many instances.

9. Physical aptitude, tendency, or inclination (to something, or to do something).

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* III. xix. (1495) 65 To make the wytte of smellynge perfyte it nedyth to have . . . good dysposicions in the nosethryllis. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 A iij, We shall treat in this present boke the dysposycyons which augmenteth the vlcere. 1652 HULOT *Dispositio* to slepe or wake, *cataphora*. 1654 Z. COME *Logick* (1657) 32 *Disposition*, sometimes it is largely used for all fitness to anything . . . as when water waxes warm, it is said to have a disposition to heat. 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 11. i. 120 The different dispositions of wool, silk, etc. to unite with the colouring particles. 1804 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* 97 The disposition to form wens prevails frequently in many parts of the body at the same time.

† b. Aptness or capacity for doing something; aptitude, skill. *Obs. rare.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 27 Yet did he admire their order . . . their disposition to handle the pike, and their strict obedience. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.*, *Montrial* (1775) I. 37 You can shave, and dress a wig a little, La Fleur!—He had all the dispositions in the world.

† 10. Physical condition or state; state of bodily health. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 103, I found þe sike of bettere disposicion . . . & he spak bettere. 1541 R. COPLAND *Galen's Therap.* 2 B iij, Of other vlcereis wherein no corrupte affection or disposition (that the Grekes call Cacoetes) is adioyned. 1598 GREENWY *Tacitus' Ann.* vi. vi. 130 Cocceius Nerua . . . being in perfect disposition of body, resolved with him selfe to die. 1611 COTGR. s.v. *Habitude*, *L'habitude du corps*, the estate, plight, liking, or disposition of the bodie. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* xxx. (1821) 506 Being surprisid by an ill disposition of health. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* 370 An inflammatory Disposition of the Coat of the Nerve.

† b. Normal or natural condition (of mind or body). *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *indisposition* = deranged condition.)

(c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 58 As soone as a membre is brougt to his kyndeli disposicioun.) 1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 19 This solitarieesse is profitable and necessary for the disposicion of the minde, so verie often is it hurtfull to the health of the bodie. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Evromena* 36 The Pilot, seeing him restored to his disposicion, caused [etc.].

**Dispositional**, *a. rare.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Relating to disposition.

1846 WORCESTER cites J. JOHNSON.

**Dispositioned** (dispozī-jənd), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED<sup>2</sup>.] Having a (specified) disposition or turn of mind.

1646 SALTSMARSH *Smoke in the Temple* 27 Not so unlike and contrary dispositioned and natured as you pretend. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 88 Happy in a sweet disposition'd, and a modest wife. 1767 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1859) II. 150 (D.) Lord Clinton was indeed sweetly dispositioned by nature. 1804 J. LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 9 An Assassin . . . dispositioned for midnight murder. 1826 R. H. FROUDE *Rem.* (1838) I. 31 A stumbling-block in the way of good-dispositioned men.



**Dispositive** (dispoz'itiv), *a. (sb.)* [In Caxton *a. f. dispositif*, -ive (13th c. in *Hatz. Darm.*), *ad. L. type \*dispositivus*, *f. dispositus*, *pa. pple. of disponere* to DISPOSE: see -IVE. In later use prob. immed. from *L.* or on *L.* analogies.]

**A. adj.** †1. Characterized by special disposition or appointment. *Obs. rare.*

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 127 b/1 It is said that thys lyght was dispositif sodayne and celestyall.

2. That has the quality of disposing or inclining: often opposed to *effective*, and so nearly = preparatory, conducive, contributory: cf. *B. 1.*

1012 W. SCLATER *Chr. Strength* 13 Papists .. allow to nature a power dispositive, and ability to prepare it selfe to regeneration. 1616 BRENT tr. *Sarp's Hist. Comm. Trent* (1676) 222 They did .. deny all effective or dispositive virtue in the Sacraments. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 546 Some causes are dispositive, adiuuant, or impetrant. 1770 J. NORRIS *Chr. Prad.* ii. 80 That which makes a man act Prudently .. (in a remote and dispositive sense). 1894 *Tablet* 20 Jan. 86 This new learning continued, by a sort of dispositive logic, to educate the English mind.

3. Having the quality or function of directing, controlling, or disposing of something; relating to direction, control, or disposal.

*Dispositive clause* (*Sc. Law*): the clause of conveyance in a deed, by which the disposition of the property (see DISPOSITION 4) is expressed.

1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.* (1626) 29 It was not in the power of King Edward to collate (the Crown), by any dispositive and testamentary will. 1684 BATES *Duty of Resignation* (R.) Without .. his dispositive wisdom and power, the whole frame would disband and fall into confusion. 1726 AVILLIE *Parergon* 28 Sentences wherein dispositive and enacting Terms are made Use of. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. xlii. 781 When [the law] leaves a certain latitude to the parties, it is called dispositive or provisional; being to take effect only in case no disposition is made by the parties themselves. 1851 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 294/2 All the other clauses of the deed are merely auxiliary, or subservient to the dispositive clause, to which they are intended to give effect. 1868 *Act* 31-32 Vict. c. 101 Sched. B. No. 1 After the inductive and dispositive clauses, the deed may proceed thus.

†4. Of or pertaining to natural disposition or inclination. *Obs.*

1556 *Artif. Handson.* 84 Not to be reduced to any rules or bounds of reason and religion; no, not under any intentional piety, and habitual or dispositive holiness. 1681 BAXTER *Apol. Nonconf. Min.* 124 Want of dispositive willingness or of a right will.

†*B. sb. Obs. rare.*

1. Something that disposes or inclines (see *A. 2.*)

1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 33 Their faith [is] but as a preparative or dispositive to justification.

2. A dispositive document, law, or clause (see *A. 3.*)

1677 *Temple Let. to Coventry Wks.* 1731 II. 431 There was one essential Default in the very Dispositive; which was, The Omission of that Clause.

**Dispositively**, *adv.* ? *Obs.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.] In a dispositive manner.

†1. By way of or in regard to disposition, inclination, or tendency: opposed to *effectively*, *actually*; sometimes nearly = *Potentially*. *Obs.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 50 If a constellation or prophesie signified that suche a yere .. there shulde falle werre, pestilence or deerte of vitale to a contree .. it is said but dispositively and not of necessitie or certente. 1614 LUSHINGTON *Resurr. Serm.* in *Phenix* (1708) II. 489 Not to organize the body (it was not dismembered nor any way corrupted, not so much as 'in fieri'—no, not dispositively). 1630 *DONNE Serm.* (1632) 39 Prayer actually accompanied with shedding of teares, and dispositively in a readines to shed blood .. in necessary cases. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. ix. 124 That axiome in Philosophy, that the generation of one thing, is the corruption of another, although it be substantially true concerning the forme and matter, is also dispositively verified in the efficient or producer. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 92 It is sufficient that the Parent be virtually and dispositively at present a Believer. 1666 BOYLE *Orig. Formes & Qual.* (1667) 32 If there were no sensitive Beings, those Bodies that are now the Objects of our Senses, would be but dispositively, if I may so speak, endowed with Colours, Tastes, and the like, and actually but only with those more Catholick affections of Bodies, Figure, Motion, Texture, &c.

†2. In a way that disposes. *Obs.*

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 81 And thus touched with pleasant heates, they began to boyle and kinde my colde feare, and dispositively to adopt my altered heate to sincere love.

†3. At the disposition of some controlling power.

1616 R. CARPENTER *Past. Charge* 42 Euery instrument worketh dispositively at the command of the principall agent.

**Dispositor** (dispoz'itai), *Astrol.* [*a. L. dispositor* disposer, arranger, agent—*n. from disponere*: see DISPOSE. Cf. *OF. dispositor*, -eur, -our (Oresme, 14th c.)] A planet that 'disposes of' another (see DISPOSE *v.* 8 a); 'the lord of a sign in its relation to another planet'.

1598 G. C. *Math. Phis. App.* in *Dario's Astrolog.* F. iv. a. The qualitie and nature of the disease .. generally .. is to bee iudged of the nature of the signe of the 6 house, and the dispositor thereof. 1652 GAULE *Magastrol.* 141 For the planets (that lord it) are benefick, fortified in their proper houses .. influences, irradiations, significators, dispositors, promissors. 1879 JAS. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astrol.*, *Dispositor*, that planet which disposes of another.

†**Dispository**, *a. Obs. rare.* [*f. L. dispositivus*, stem of *disponere* to dispose: see -ORY.] Hav-

ing the quality of disposing, fitting, or inclining: = DISPOSITION *a. 2.*

1629 H. BURTON *Babel no Bethel* 103 Preparatory and dispository workes to Iustification. 1641 HEYLIN *Hist. Episc.* i. (1657) 66 A dispository power.

|| **Dispositrix**, *L. fem. of dispositor* = she that disposes or arranges. In quot. used *attrib.* = Disposing, dispositive.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* II. iv. 388 If it be so, that the gubernatrix and dispositrix mind do thus dispose althings .. [on p. 473 the same passage is rendered 'gubernative dispositive mind'].

†**Disposories**, *sb. pl.*, var. *desposories*, DESPOSORIES [*Sp. desposorios*] *Obs.*, betrothal.

1623 EARL OF BRISTOL *Let.* 28 Dec. in *Heylin's Laud* i. ii. (1668) 115 Letters which she intended to have written the day of her disposories to the Prince her Husband.

**Disposess** (dispoz'es), *v.* [*ad. OF. desposesser* to disposess (in *Godef.*), *f. des-*, *DIS-* 4 + *possessor* to POSSESS. Cf. the parallel med. *L. dispossidere*, 16th c. *F. desposseider*, mod. *F. déposséder*. For the development of sense 2, b, cf. POSSESS.]

1. *trans.* To put (any one) out of possession; to strip of possessions; to dislodge, disesse, oust.

1565 *Child Marriages* (E. E. T. S.) 126 The said Roberte held possession in the said house till he was, by order of Lawe, disposessed. 1595 SHAKS. *John* i. i. 131 Shal then my fathers Will be of no force, To disposseesse that childe which is not his. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 142 The seat Of Deitie suprem, us dispossest He trusted to have seisd. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Otranto* iii. (1798) 49 His father and grandfather had been too powerful for the house of Vicenza to dispossest them. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* II. 229 They were disposessed by the Arghuns of Sind, who were, in their turn, expelled by Prince Camran.

b. To deprive (any one) of the possession of (a thing).

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 536 Y<sup>e</sup> Sarazyns at this iourney were not dispossed of y<sup>e</sup> cytie of Thunys. 1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 273 Nevertheles, I am not dispossed of hope. 1663 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* ii. iv. 22 Why doe's my blood thus muster to my heart .. disposseing all my other parts of necessary fitness? 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat. L.* 299 Let a foreign body disposse the world of its coldness. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 389 The empire .. seemed to be regarded as already dispossed of all its rights.

*refl.* 1555 WATREMAN *Hande Nations* ii. xii. 278 To dispossest them selues of all that ever thei haue. 1595 SHAKS. *John* iv. iii. 23 The king hath dispossedd himselfe of vs. 1849 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i. viii. 117 We have also dispossedd ourselves of belief in the reality of retribution.

†c. with *from, out of*: To drive out (*from* a possession); to expel, banish. *Obs.*

1600 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 272 Having dispossedd F. from his charge, he began [etc.]. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 28 Who .. will .. quite dispossest Concord and law of Nature from the Earth. 1679 J. SMITH *Narrat. Pop. Plot* Ded. Bb, Might your Popish Adversaries but once .. dispossees you out of the hearts of your Subjects. 1772 *Ann. Reg.* 421/1 To make use of force, in disposseing our people from Port Egmont.

†d. With double obj. (*of omitted*). *Obs. rare*—1.

1607 SHAKS. *Timon* i. i. 138, I will choose Mine heyre from forth the Beggars of the world And dispossest her all.

†2. To cast out (the evil spirit by which any one is possessed); to exorcize. *Obs.*

1618 ROWLANDS *Sacred Mem.* 34 Helpe, helpe, haue mercy, dispossest this fiend. 1683 HICKES *Case Inf. Bapt.* 53 The true Disciples of Christ did then dispossest Devils. 1775 H. FARMER *Demoniacs N. T.* i. vii. 142 Writers, who .. represent the devil as being every day dispossed by Christians.

b. To rid (the possessed person) of (an evil spirit); to free from demoniacal possession.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i. 65 There are many possessed men in those parts .. who being dispossedd of the vnclene spirits, do presently beleuee in Christ who deliuered them. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* iv. iii, I cannot play the exorcist To dispossest thee. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. x. (1739) 18 Then Exorcists, that served to dispossest such as were possessed by the Devil. 1676 KIDDER *Charity Dir.* 7 How many he .. Dispossedd, and Raised. 1801 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Belinda* (1832) II. xxviii. 273 He was dispossedd of the evil spirit of gambling, as if by a miracle. 1845 G. OLIVER *Coll. Biog. Soc. of Jesus* 74 His fame for disposseing obsessed persons becoming notorious.

3. *transf. and fig.* To dislodge, oust, drive out.

1598-9 E. FORDE *Parismus* ii. (1661) 4 But Fortune .. at an instant dispossedd their content. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iv. ii. 64 Thou shalt hold th' opinion of Pythagoras, and feare to kill a Woodcocke, lest thou dispossest the soule of thy grandam. 1676 HOBBS *Liad* i. 451 And having thirst and hunger dispossed. 1830 HERSCHEL *Stud. Nat. Phil.* § 68 Two kinds of prejudices, which .. moreover, differ extremely in the difficulty of disposseing them.

Hence **Disposse'ssed** *ppl. a.*; **Disposse'ssing** *vbl. sb. and ppl. a.*; **Disposse'ss** *sb. U. S. colloq.*, the act of ejecting from possession, ejectment, as in *disposse's proceedings*, *d. warrant*, legal proceedings or warrant to eject a tenant (*Cent. Dict.*): cf. DISPOSSESSORY.

1597 BP. J. KING *Jonas* (1618) 76 Discountenancings, disturbsings, disposse'ssings of them. 1599 MINSHU, *Desposseyd*, dispossed. 1631 *DONNE in Select.* (1840) 96 We require .. a dislodging, a disposseing of the sin. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm.*, *Cook* (Arb.) 47 For that time hee is tame and dispossest. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng. V.* 112 Thousands of dispossest tenants made their way to London.

**Dispossession** (dispoz'eshn), [*n. of action* from DISPOSSESS; cf. mod. *F. dépossession*.]

1. The action of disposseing or fact of being

disposse'd; deprivation of or ejection from a possession. In *Law* = OUSTER.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 379 And playd the artant rebels, seeking not his dispossession onely, but also his destruction. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 36 The dispossession and disinheritation of another. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 201 The remedy by ejectment is in it's original an action brought by one who hath a lease for years, to repair the injury done him by dispossession. 1885 *Athenum* 23 May 661/1 The dispossession of Huntley from the heritage.

†b. *concr.* Something of which one has been disposse'd. *Obs. nonce-use* (after *possession*).

1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* l. 100 Warres, whose ends are not to defend your owne Possessions, or to recover your dispossessions, are but Princely Injuries.

2. The casting out of an evil spirit; exorcism.

1600 DARRELL (*title*), A True Narration .. Wherein the doctrine of Possession and Dispossession of Demoniakes .. is particularly applied vnto Somers. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Mark* ix. 28 The dispossession of the devil out of many persons .. in Lancashire .. is very famous. 1775 H. FARMER *Demoniacs N. T.* iii. iii. 351 If by possession they intended only to describe a disorder .. the removal of it was all they could intend by dispossession. 1863 S. J. ANDREWS *Life of our Lord* 233 Cures of dispossession were among the earliest and commonest of the Saviour's miracles.

†**Disposse'ssment**, *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. DISPOSSESS + -MENT*.] The action of disposseing or the fact of being disposse'd; loss.

1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edu.* IV, v. Wks. 1874 I. 73 My husband grieves (alas! how can he choose?) Fearing the disposse'ssment of his Jane.

**Disposse'ssor**, Also 7-our. [*f. DISPOSSESS + -OR*.] One who disposse'sses.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 44 To oppugne the disposse'ssors of thy Deity. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trag.* iii. iv. Wks. 1878 I. 95, I will not be Your disposse'ssor but your Gardian. I will supply your Father's vacant place. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 180 If the disposse'ssor has any legal claim, he may afterwards exert it, notwithstanding a recovery had against him in these possessory actions. 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 228 The remnant of Zion, being delivered, would disposse'ss their disposse'ssors.

**Disposse'ssory**, *a.* [*f. as prec. + -ORY*.] Relating to dispossession or eviction.

1888 *Union Signal* (Chicago) 5 Apr. The number of dispositive and disposse'ssory warrants issued.

**Dispost**, *v.* [*f. DIS-* 7 + *POST sb.*: cf. *obs. F. desposter*, -poster, -postir to disposse'ss.] *trans.* To deprive of a post; to dismiss or drive from a post or position.

1577 BUCHANAN *Let. to Randolph* ('Master of the postes') Wks. (1829) 59 Albeit I be on fut, and ye ryd the post; praying you als not to dispost my hoste at Newwerk, Jone of Kelsterne. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rode* (1876) 12 (D.) Now, thinke thou see'st. This kindling Cole of flaming Charitie Disposed all in post. 1823 CHALMERS *Serm.* I. 255 It is God .. who alone can dispost it from this ascendancy. 1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* xlvii, The .. resolution of disposting the Austrian general by main force. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII. 598 Lord George Bentinck died dispost.

**Dispost**, *obs. pa. t. and pa. pple.* of DISPOSE.

**Disposure** (dispoz'ziu). Now *rare*. [*f. DISPOSE* *v.* + *-URE*; cf. COMPOSURE.]

1. Arrangement, order: = DISPOSITION 1, 2.

a 1625 FLETCHER *Hum. Lieutenant* iii. iv, She is so great a mistress of disposure. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 47 The remarkable disposure of those yellow fringes about the purple Pestill of Aaron. 1704 SWIFT *Tale T.* Concl. (1710) 240 In my Disposure of Employments of the Brain, I have thought fit to make Invention the Master. 1824 *Examiner* 71/1 The disposure of the group is beautiful.

†b. Good order, orderly arrangement. *Obs.*

a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods, Epit. V. Corbet*, A life that was .. all order and disposure still.

†2. Ordering, control, management, direction; dispensation; = DISPOSAL 1, DISPOSITION 3. *Obs.*

1569 COLMAN *Let. in Strype Ann. Ref. I.* iv. 609 Disposures .. and crosses are very grievous to the flesh. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* ii. xvii. 119 Out of the placing of the Starres .. out of their influence on Children .. comes the whole disposure of their life and death. 1677 BATES *Chr. Relig. proved by Reason* v. (R.) In the disposures of providence. 1689 *Proc. Pres. Parl.* Justified 5 Dissatisfied with the Management and Disposure of Affairs.

3. The action of disposing of, making over, settling, etc.; bestowal, assignment; = DISPOSAL 2, 3; DISPOSITION 4.

a 1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH. *Hist. Jas. I.* Wks. (1711) 3 Rendering the disposure thereof [revenue] chast, sincere and pure for expenses necessary and profitable. 1665 EVELYN *Mem.* (1837) III. 173 The disposure and assignment of this prodigious royal aid of £2,500,000. 1682 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 50 Y<sup>e</sup> Disposure w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup>o<sup>r</sup> have already made of great scopes of land. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* 168 Disposure of the commerce—that took time.

†4. Power or right to dispose of; = DISPOSAL 4, DISPOSITION 4 b. *Obs.*

1606 FORD *Honor Tri.* (1843) 13 Inchaind to the disposure of his ladie. 1630 MASSINGER *Picture* I. ii, Surrendering up My will and faculties to your disposure. 1661 E. BURROUGHS *Plea conc. Quakers* 20 At the Will and Disposure of the Almighty we are. 1693 UNQUHART *Rabelais* iii. iii. 38 To acquire Creditors is not at the Disposure of each Man's Arbitrium.

†5. Turn of mind; = DISPOSITION 6. *Obs.*

1613 CHAPMAN *Revenge Bussy d'Ambois* iv. H ij a, His sweet disposure, As much abhorring to behold, as doe Any vnnatural and bloody action.

**Dispotto**, *dispositical*, *obs. ff. DESPOT*, -ICAL. **Disposure**, var. form of DESPOUSE *v.* *Obs.*



† **Dispower**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [Dis- 7 a.] *trans.*

To deprive of power.

1656 S. H. *Gold. Law* 66 How could they do less having power, then desert and dispower him?

**Dispoyle**, *-spoyly*, *obs. ff.* DESPOIL *v.*

† **Dispraice**, *Obs. rare.* [Dis- 9.] Discontinuance.

1673 PENN *Alex. Copperism. Rebuked* to Well satisfied with any Member's Dispraice of an orderly Performance.

† **Dispraisable**, *a. Obs.* [f. DIS- 9 + PRAISE *v.* + -ABLE. Cf. OF. *desprisable* reprehensible, f. *despriser* to dispraise.] Worthy of dispraise or blame.

1449 PECOCK *Repr.* iii. viii. 325 He therbi be... praisable or dispraisable, doing honestli or doing dishonestli. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* iii. (1558) 49 Innumerable other diuersities ther be of nature and of maners no deal yet dispraisable. 1630 R. *Johnson's Kingd. & Comm.* 639 Onely in this it is dispraisable... it bringeth forth Inhabitants of savage... and inhumane behaviour. 16... T. ADAMS *Wks.* (1861-2) II. 462 (D.) It is dispraisable either to be senseless or fenceless. 1755 JOHNSON *Dispraisible*, unworthy of commendation. *Dict.*

**Dispraise** (disprā'z), *sb.* [f. DIS- 9 + PRAISE *sb.*; or f. DIS- 9 + PRAISE *v.* after *praise* *sb.* Cf. OF. *despris*, *despris*, and see DIS- 9 + PRAISE *sb.*]

1. The action or fact of dispraising; the opposite of praise; expression of disparagement; blame, censure.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xl. vi. The morall sense they cloke full subtilly. In prayse or dyspraise, as it is reasonable. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 218 He began to make a long Oration in his dispraise. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 167 To mee reproach Rather belongs, distrust, and all dispraise. 1783 HAILES *Antiq. Chr.* ch. 1. 3 Does not necessarily imply either praise or dispraise. 1852 TENNYSON *Death of Wellington* 73 In praise and in dispraise the same, A man of well-attemper'd frame. 1854 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xix. 197 Charles VI would not hear a word in his dispraise.

2. with *a* and *pl.* An act or instance of dispraising or blaming. *b.* A cause of blame, discredit, or disgrace.

1535 COVERDALE *Wisd.* iv. heading, A dispraise of the wicked. 1580 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1724) II. 718 Little did the melancholick Shepherd regard either his praises, or the other's praises. 1641 HINDS *J. Bruen* xli. 129 To be praised of a man utterly unworthy of any praise himselfe, is a dispraise. 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxvii. 257 How far from a dispraise in this humane consideration. 1874 HOWELLS *Widd. Journ.* 33 As they twittered their little dispraises.

**Dispraise** (disprā'z), *v.* Forms: 4-5 dispraise-n, 4-7 dispraise, 5 despraise, despraise, 5-6 dyspraise, 5-7 despraise, 6 dyspraise, -preaise, 6-7 dispraise, 4-dispraise. [a. OF. *despreiser*, *-preiser*, *-priser*, = *pr.* *desprezar*, *despreciar*, Sp. *despreciar*, It. *disprezzare*: -late L. or Romanic type \*dispreziare for cl.L. *dispreziare*: see DEPRECATE and DE- 1. 6.]

In OF., originally, the tonic stem had *-pris*, the atonic *-pris*, hence inf. *despreiser*, 3 sing. *pr. desprise*. But these distinctions were subseq. confused, and at length levelled under the *-pris*-form: thence Eng. DIS- 9 + PRAISE.]

1. *trans.* To do the opposite of to praise; to speak of with disparagement, depreciation, blame, or disapprobation; to blame, censure.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27585 (Cott.) We agh ilk [fallen] man upraise, and in vr hert vrsel dispraise. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* p. 105 (Harl.) Who-so will haue Sapience schal no man despraise. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 1053 For to dispreisen, and to blame That best deservene love and name. 1494 FABYAN *Chron.* iv. lxix. 47 She disprayed hym in that, that he whorshipped a man yf was nayled vpon a Crosse. 1547-64 BAULWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 166 Doe not that thy selfe, which thou dispraisest in another. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Pref. Wks. (1653) 12 Foxes dispraise the grapes they cannot reach. 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* i. lii. To Censorious Courtling, I rather thou should'st utterly Dispraise my Work, than praise it frostily. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 288 ¶ 3 While they like my Wares they may dispraise my Writing. 1850 W. IAWING *Goldsmith* xxvi. 250 Johnson, who... rarely praised or dispraised things by halves. 1852 ROBERTSON *Lect.* 177 Men who cannot praise Dryden without dispraising Coleridge.

*absol.* 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 235/1 To fore thy tyme I despreyed and scorned and wend there had ben none other lyl than this. c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xcv. That tongue that tells the story of thy daies... Cannot dispraise. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* i. vi. 16 When he intends to praise or dispraise, he will doe it to the purpose. 1878 MISS TYTLER *Anne Ascue* i. in *Sunday Mag.* 36 As for you or any other... I will not dispraise, because I know you not.

† 2. To speak of depreciatingly or contemptuously; to depreciate, despise. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* p. 5 When Prudence had herd hire husband avaunte him of his riches... dispreising the power of his adversaries. 1475 Bk. *Noblesse* 59 Fabius despraised renomme and wayne glorie, but onlie gafe his sollicitude, thought, and his busy cure about the comon profit of Rome. c 1500 *Melusine* xx. 113 Dyspreyse not your enmyes though they be lital, but make euer good watche.

3. To bring dispraise upon, to cause to be depreciated or despised. *rare.*

1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt. Asia* viii. (1881) 226 These riches shal not fade away in life, Nor any death dispraise.

Hence **Disprais'd** *ppl. a.*; **Dispraising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Dispraisingly** *adv.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Parv. T.* p. 423 In dispreysynge of hym that men preise. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101/2 Dispraysynge, *deprauacio*. 1566 Pilgr. *Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 238 All y<sup>e</sup> cymes of y<sup>e</sup> tonge, as sclauders, detraccions... or dis-

praysynge, etc. 1552 HULOT, Disprayed, *despectus*, *despectus*, *obtectatus*. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 72 When I haue spoke of you disprayingly. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XIX. 31 [He] is disprayingly sketched by the authoress.

**Dispraiser**, [-ER<sup>1</sup>]. One who dispraises.

1532 TINDALE *Expos. & Notes* Wks. 194 Cursed be the... disprayers of them that be good to bring them out of fauour. 1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* vi. iii. (R.) Praisers and dispraisers many times doe but ayme at their own ends, and do not think all they say. 1880 RUSKIN in *19th Cent.* VIII. 201 Unbeliever, unmaker, and dispraiser.

Hence **Dispraisress**, a female dispraiser.

1611 COCKE, *Despraiseresse*, a disesteemeresse, despraiseresse, or dispraiseresse of.

† **Dispraiseworthy**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 9 + PRAISE *sb.*, after *praiseworthy*.] Worthy or deserving of dispraise; blameworthy.

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* iii. (1558) 137 If they bee despraiseworthy who haue held their peace, what is to be thought of those who haue used a vainnesse of talke?

**Disprave**, bad form of DEPRAVE.

1408 HOCCEVEY *Letter of Cupid* 265 Than to deprave [Specht's ed. *Chancer* disprau]e women generally.

† **Disprayer**, *Obs. rare.* [Dis- 9: cf. OF. *desprayer* to unsay a prayer.] ? Deprecation.

1615 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* iii. v. Wks. (1717) 194 That Sound of Words, that answers not the Tone Of my Disprayers in th' Accents of like Moan.

**Dispread**, *disspread* (disprēd'), *v. arch.*

Forms: 6 dispreed, despreed, 7-dispread, dispread. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* dispread; 6 despreed, 6-7 dispreed, 7-dispreed, (*pa. pple.* *erron.* 7 dispreeden, 8-edden). [f. *dis-*, DIS- 1 + SPREAD *v.*]

1. *trans.* To spread abroad or out; to extend, expand, dilate, open out.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 17 Drawne of fayre Pecoeks, that excell in pride, And full of Argus eyes their tayles dispredden wide. 1591 — *Virg. Gnat* 242 Looslie on the grassie greene dispredd. 1596 — *F. Q.* v. xii. 13 Like as a tender Rose... Dispredd the glorie of her leaues gay. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* i. xi. 9 Baldwin his ensigne faire did next dispreed. 1616 SANDYS *Ps.* cxx. in *Farr. S. P. Tas.* i. (1848) 80 A vine on wall dispreed. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus.* xxiv. 51 Dispredden farre, farre as the Terebinth, my branches are. 1714 *Solomon's Song* in *Steele's Poet. Misc.* 242 While opening buds their folded Leaves dispread. 1738 WESLEY *Psalms* xlv. iv, Dispread the Victory of thy Crosse. a 1766 W. THOMPSON *Hymn to May* xxii. 3 Have ye not seen... Striding the clouds a bow dispredden wide? 1838 Mrs. BROWNING *Viz. Poet* 203 The lady stood beside his head, Smiling a thought, with hair dispread. 1863 W. LANCASTER *Fraterita* 64 The disunited, desolated hands Listless of use and nervelessly dispread.

2. *intr.* (for *refl.*)

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. vii. 40 His face they [his lockes] overgrew, And over all his shoulders did dispreed. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. i. xlix. She is the centre from whence all the light Dispreeds. 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 209 Tyrant Heat, dispredding through the sky With rapid sway.

Hence **Dispread** *ppl. a.*; **Dispreading** *vbl. sb.*; **Dispreador**, one who spreads abroad.

1636 FEALTY *Clavis Myst.* ii. 15 Joseph of Arimathea... a great dispreador of the Gospel. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iv. x, Dispread exility Of slyer reasons fails. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 48 Dispredders both of vice and error. a 1654 J. SMITH *J. Soc.* vii. vi. (1821) 361 The dispreddings and distended radiations of his love. 1890 *Spectator* 15 Feb. Prophets descend from the ceiling of the Sistine to become androns, and their dispread limbs find a motive in the poker and tongs.

**Disprease**, *-preise*, *obs. ff.* DIS- 9 + PRAISE.

**Disprejudice**, *v. rare.* [Dis- 7 a.] *trans.* To free from prejudice.

1654 W. MOUNTAGUE *Devout Ess.* ii. vii. § 5 (R.) Those... will easilie be... disprejudiced in point of the doctrine.

**Disprepare**, *v. rare.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.*

To render unprepared.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv. xlv. A confederacy of deceivers that... endeavour... to extinguish in them [men] the light, both of nature and the Gospel; and so to disprepare them for the Kingdom of God to come.

† **Dispress**, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 1 + PRESS *v.*] *trans.* To press or force asunder or apart.

1605 TIMME *Quersit.* iii. 156 Mercurial vapours thickened into Cloudes... and... not able to be dispressed. 1617 MARKHAM *Caval.* i. 83 The searing of the skinn... doth so seauer and dispreesse it, that it will neuer after meete close together againe. a 1627 HAYWARD *Edw. VI* (1630) 92 Princes... in no case to endure their supreme authority to be forceably either oppressed or dispressed by their subjects.

**Disprist**, *v. rare.* [Dis- 7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of the priesthood.

1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1566) 121/2 If he did well in so dispreisting and discharactering Formosus. 1611 FLORIO, *Syncope*, to vnprist, to disprist.

**Disprince**: see DIS- 7 b.

**Disprison** (disprī'z'n), *v.* [Dis- 7 c. Cf. *obs.* F. *disprisonner*, mod. F. *dép.*] *trans.* To set free from prison. Hence **Disprisoned** *ppl. a.*

1842 LYTTON *Zanoni* vi. vii. The disprisoned mind.

**Disprivacied** (disprī'vāsid), *ppl. a.* [f. DIS- 7 a.] Deprived or bereft of privacy.

1848 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* Poet. Wks. 2890 III. 93 On the poet's disprivacied moods... the pert critic intrudes.

**Disprivilege** (disprī'vīlēdž), *v.* Also 7-8 -edge. [Dis- 7 a (or 6).]

1. *trans.* To deprive (a person) of privilege.

a 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 125 Our love must be shewed them... unless their foolish lewdness dispriviledge them.

1670 PENN *Lib. of Cons.* iv. Wks. (1726) I. 452 Soacting and believing, dispriviledge them for ever of that Recompence. 1882 *Trans. R. Hist. Soc.* x. 253 One ought not to disprivilege a person without his knowledge.

† 2. To annul or undo the privilege of. *Obs. rare.* 1622 H. SYDENHAM *Serm. Sol.* *Obs.* ii. (1627) 141 Let not my zeale to the Priest disprivilege my allegiance to my King.

† **Disprize**, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 disprize. [a. OF. *despris* 'disesteeme, contempt, disdain' ('otgr.), earlier *despris* = It. *disprezzo*, Sp. *disprezio*: -late L. type \*dispretium. See DIS- 9 + PRIZE, PRICE.] Disparagement, depreciation, contempt.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 61 3e haif done greit disprize[e]. c 1636 JAMES *Iter Lanc.* (Cheth. Soc.) Introd. 36 In disprize of death.

**Disprize** (disprī'z), *v. Obs. or arch.* Forms: 5 desprize, 5-6 desprize, disprize, 6 dysprize, 7 disprize, 7-disprize. [a. late OF. *desprize-r* for original *despreisier* (tonic stem *despreis*); see DIS- 9 + PRIZE, which represents the earlier OF. form.]

1. *trans.* To depreciate, undervalue; to hold in small repute or in contempt. *arch.*

1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* xii. xiv. He desprised Hector and his menace. 1484 — *Chivalry* (Caxton) 80 Kyngc Alyssander in desprysing avarice and couetyshe had alwey the handes stretched forth for to gyue unto his knyghtes. 1666 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. v. 74 Tis done like Hector; but securely done, A little proudly, and great deale disprizing The knight oppos'd. 1644 QUARLES *Barnabas & B.* (1851) 147 And wilt thou more disprize the giver than the gift? 1896 [see DIS- 9 + PRIZE below.]

† b. To make of small account; to dishonour.

1508 A. CADIOW *Portions of Nobles* in *Compt. Scot.* (1801) Introd. 204 He despris his nobilitas that... kepis nocht hym selue clem.

† c. To bring into depreciation. *Obs.*

a 1687 COTTON *Ode to Lydia* (T.) Disveel, sunset, thy yellow hair, Whose ray does burnished gold disprize.

† 2. To dispraise, disparage, decry; to speak of slightly. *Obs.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplondyschm.* (Percy Soc.) 4 The frosty wynter... Which men than praysed, they now dyspryse & hate. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xviii. 53 Thair fact and act all Scotland now dysprysis. 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 4 Some trust to fame, some secretly disprize Her worth.

Hence **Disprized** *ppl. a.*; **Disprizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1500 *Burgh Rec. Edin.* 20 Oct. (Jam.) William Paterson [and] Patrick Lowiesoun convict be ane assyse vpon the dysprying of William Todrig, baillie, invadand him with... drawin swordis. 1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 179 Bot be no way in Venus dysprying. 1608 SHAKS. *Ham.* iii. i. 72 For who would beare... The pangs of dispriz'd Loue. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* I. iv. 154 Haunted by thoughts of his own disprized love.

**Disprobabilize**, *v. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + PROB- 1 + BILIZE.] *trans.* To deprive of probability, render improbable. Hence **Disprobabilizing** *ppl. a.*; **Disprobabilisation**.

1827 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evd.* iii. 13 The principal fact will be considered as being, in a greater or less degree, disprobabilized. *Ibid.* The existence of this disprobabilizing fact. *Ibid.* 16 Notice cannot but be taken of the opposite effect, disprobabilization.

† **Disprobation**. *Obs.* [Dis- 9, after *disprove*.] = DISAPPROBATION.

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt.* ii. vi. 110 The Books of Exodus and Numbers record ten several disprobations and murmurings of the people against Moses... Neither did the peoples disprobation of his just Power... unking David.

**Disprobative**, *a. rare.* [Dis- 10, after *disprove*.] That tends to disprove.

1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 23 A disprobative Circumstance. 1827 — *Ration. Judic. Evd.* iii. 16 Little need for considering the probative force (the disprobative force it will here be held).

**Disprove**, *-proffe*, *obs. ff.* DISPROOF.

† **Disprofess**, *v. Obs. rare.* [Dis- 6.] *trans.* To renounce the profession of.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. xi. 30 His armes, which he had vowed to disprofesse, She... did about him dresse.

**Disprofit**, *sb. Obs. or arch.* [f. DIS- 9 + PROFIT *sb.*] The opposite of profit; disadvantage, detriment.

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 618 All was ruled by the queene & her counsaill, to the great disprofite of the kyng & his realm. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vi. 330 Weiris ar begun, with gret slaughter on baith sydes, disprofite and skaith. 1600 MARKHAM *Farew. Husb.* ii. xxii. (1668) 120 You shall want their Company... which is both discomfort and disprofit. 1751 WESLEY *Wks.* (1872) XIV. 125 Adjectives signifying... disprofit... govern a Dative Case. 1837 CARLYLE *Mirabeau* Misc. (1872) V. 217 They fought much: with an eye to profit, to redress of disprofit.

† b. with *a* and *pl.* A disadvantage. *Obs.*

a 1568 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* i. viii. Wks. II. 56 All the aforesaid disprofits and griefs doo justly vanish. 1631 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* x. § 2. 149 All the profits and disprofits arising from government. 1671 H. M. tr. *Ensm. Collog.* 219 Let I should get for my self any profit by others disprofits.

**Disprofit**, *v. Obs. or arch.* [f. DIS- 6 + PROFIT *v.* (possibly from Fr.).]

1. *trans.* To bring disadvantage to; to injure, incommode, inconvenience.

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 264/1 [He] commendyd hym to god praying that the prysyn should not disprofynte hym. 1532 in W. H. TURNER *Select. Rec. Oxford* 113 The Towne



is not profited by them, but .. disprofited. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidoxia* II. 110\* That which is Innate doth neither profit, or disprofit any one. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. v. vii. Of the whole two thousand there are not now half a score.. that will profit or disprofit us. 1850 — *Latter-d. P.* vii. (1872) 246.

† 2. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To fail to profit; to receive disadvantage or injury. *Obs.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. 88 He hath sene no worse menne than those that disprofited in monasteries.

Hence Disprofited *ppl. a.*, Disprofiting *vbl. sb.*  
1599 MINSHEU, *Desaprovechado*, disprofited. 1632 SHERWOOD, A disprofiting, *Endommagement*.

† Disprofitable, *a. Obs.* [f. DIS- 10 + PROFITABLE: cf. *obs.* F. *desprofitable* (16th c. in *Godef.*)] Unprofitable; detrimental.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII* (an. 19) (1809) 739 He had .. discharged 12 Articles which were moste grevous & disprofitable to the Frenche Kyng. 1572 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus' Ghostes* To Rdr. (1596) A iij. Profitable therefore it is .. vnto many, and disprofitable vnto none.

**Disproof** (disprūf). Forms: 6 disprove, -proufe, -prove, 6-disproof. [f. DIS- 9 + PROOF, after DISPROVE.] The proving of a thing not to be what is asserted; refutation, confutation; the evidence constituting such refutation.

1531 ELYOT *Gov.* I. xiv. (1883) 153 Therin they do diligently obserue the rules of Confirmation and Confutation, wherin resteth prouf and disproof. 1533 MORE *Answ. Poysoned Bk.* Wks. 1099/2 These wordes have .. in themselves, neither any thing in disprove of the very eating of his flesh, nor for the profyt y<sup>e</sup> ment the beliefe of hys death. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* I. 45 A fuller and more effectual Disproof of the recited opinions. 1825 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) II. 66/1 Such allegations .. are scarce ever susceptible of specific disproof. 1884 tr. *Lots's Metaph.* 194 Such a proof .. has never been attempted; the burden of disproof has been thrown on the opposite view.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An instance of this; a disproving fact or piece of evidence.

a 1650 MAY *Satir. Puppy* (1657) 20 Lest he should betray himself to an eminent disproof. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. 51 A sufficient Disproof of this malicious Calumny. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bas. Faith* v. 233 Lightly to pass over all .. irreconcilable facts as mere difficulties, not disproofs.

† Disproperty, *v. Obs. rare.* [DIS- 7 b.] *trans.* To deprive of property; to dispossess.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* II. i. 264 He would have made them Mules, silenc'd their Pleadings, And dispropertied their Freedoms.

**Disproportion** (dispropōr'jan), *sb.* [f. DIS- 9 + PROPORTION: perh. *a.* F. *disproportion* (16th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

Want of proportion in number, quantity, size, etc.; lack of symmetry or due relation of quantity or number between things or parts of the same thing; the condition of being out of proportion.

1555 EDEN *Decades* 190 The disproportion that they have to all other beastes. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* III. xxii. 214 Let there be no great disproportion in age. a 1656 Bp. HALL in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. cxlv. 3 The disproportion betwixt us and them [gnats] is but finite. 1754 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 196. ¶ 3 The disproportion will always be great between expectation and enjoyment. 1878 MASQUE *Poets* 208 Evil perhaps being nothing more nor less than good in disproportion or excess. 1880 DIXON *Windsor* III. xxxiii. 325 A sense of disproportion lifts men into mirth.

b. with *a* and *pl.*: An example of this; something out of proportion.

1597 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* I. xxxviii. Disproportions harmony do break. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III. iii. 233 Foule disproportions, Thoughts vnnatural. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 27 Reasoning I oft admire, How Nature wise and frugal could commit Such disproportions. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 672 A leg too long, or some other disproportion.

**Disproportion, v.** [f. the *sb.* Cf. F. *disproportionner*.] *trans.* To render or make out of due proportion.

1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* III. ii. 160 Shee did corrupt frayle Nature with some Bribe .. To shape my Legges of an vnquale size, To dis-proportion me in euery part. a 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1651) 7 Nothing disproportions us .. as murmuring. 1838 LYTTON *Alce* XI. viii. Statutes that dispropor-tion punishment to crime. 1864 W. FAIRBAIRN in *Reader* 27 Feb. 270/1 It is even possible so to dispropor-tion the top and bottom areas of a wrought-iron girder .. as to cause it to yield with little more than half the ultimate strain.

**Disproportionable, a.** [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Out of due or symmetrical proportion; disproportion-ate.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb.) 283 So was the kings action proportionable to his estate and therefore decent, the Philosophers, disproportionable both to his profession and calling and therefore indecent. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* vi. (1707) 209 Such an incredible Celerity, as is altogether disproportionable to its Bigness. a 1717 BLACKALL *Wks.* (1723) I. 136 Seeing .. the good and evil things of this Life and of the next are so vastly disproportionable. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 124 Its belly is, in largeness, very disproportionable to its body.

**Disproportionableness.** [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being out of proportion.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* ¶ 131 Consisting of crudities, disproportionableness. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* 336 From the disproportionableness of the seventh Age of the world to the rest. 1894 *Newsp.*, A correspondent .. has submitted the word 'disproportionableness', as the longest in the English language.

**Disproportionably, adv.** [f. as prec. + LY 2.] In a manner or to an extent which is out of due proportion; disproportionately.

1608 *Dispute Quest. Kneeling Sacrament* 3 Why doe wee .. disproportionably and unsuitably .. demean our selues at the table and feast of our Lord Iesus. 1770 LANGHORNE *Pintarch* (1899) I. 176/2 His head was disproportionably long. 1838 LYTTON *Alce* 65 The room was almost disproportionably lofty.

**Disproportional, a. and sb.** [f. DISPROPORTION + -AL; cf. F. *disproportionnel*.]

**A. adj.** = DISPROPORTIONATE.  
1609 HOLLAND *Amm. Marcell.* Annot. Cija, Then the length were disproportionall to the breadth. 1645 MILTON *Colast.* (1851) 371 To force the continuance of marriage between mindes found utterly unfit, and disproportionall, is against nature. 1692 LOCKE *Educ.* § 158 It is very disproportionall to the Understanding of childhood.

**B. sb.** A disproportionall quantity or number.  
a 1696 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 192 Having finished his Explanations of .. Proportionals, and Disproportionals.

Hence Disproportionableness = next.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio). In recent Dicts.

**Disproportionality.** [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being disproportionall.

1644 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II. iii. III. lx. The world so's setten free From that untoward disproportionallitie. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* II. xii. (1713) 125 That poison is nothing but disproportionallity of particles to the particles of our own .. Bodies. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 374 For .. services of the occasional class .. Pay, by disproportionallity excessive.

**Disproportionally, adv.** [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

In a manner or to an extent that is out of proportion.

1755 in JOHNSON. 1839 JOHNSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 7. 201 The eyes of the embryo, at this period disproportionallly large. 1845 McCulloch *Taxation* II. ix. (1852) 324 Disproportionallly heavy taxes are the great cause of smuggling. 1880 T. W. WEBB in *Nature* XXI. 213 The satellites [of Mars] .. are .. so disproportionallly minute, according to our limited ideas of proportion.

**Disproportionate, a.** [f. DIS- 10 + PROPORTIONATE *a.* Cf. F. *disproportionné* (16th c.): see -ATE 2.] Out of proportion; failing to observe or constitute due proportion; inadequately or excessively proportioned. *Const. to.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* 189 His tooonge .. very longe and thynne and much disproportionat to his bodye. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 135 Neither is this annointing much disproportionat to that. 1723 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* ix. 181 A long repentance is a disproportionate price for a short enjoyment. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. iv. § 53 (1875) 176 Effects extremely disproportionate to causes. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) I. iv. 246 Dwelling at an apparently disproportion-ate length on some subjects.

† Disproportionated, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. prec. + -ED 1.] = prec. Hence † Disproportionat-ness = DISPROPORTIONATENESS.

1574 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath.* II. 100 The qualitie [of Bath waters] especially disproportionated with as great a degree of heat .. cannot be induced but by an especial heat. 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* Notes 301 No such vast excentricity as there, nor disproportionatenedesse of Orbs and motions. 1668 — *Div. Dial.* I. 23 That thinner Element being disproportionated to the Lungs of either Birds or Beasts.

**Disproportionately, adv.** [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a manner or to an extent which is out of proportion, inadequate, or excessive.

1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. 8 (T.) He .. disproportionately divideth his days. 1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* IV. (1722) 294 Nothing should happen unseasonably, unfitly, disproportionately. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 250 The Head disproportionately large. 1867 FROUDE *Short Stud., Criticism & Gospel* 161 Among the multitude the elements are disproportionately mixed.

**Disproportionateness.** [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being out of proportion.

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II. xviii. (1713) 147 The Incongruity and Disproportionateness of the Use of them. 1819 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) II. 258 It would argue a disproportionateness, a want of balance. 1874 FARRAR *Christ* x. 119 Every one must have been struck .. with the apparent disproportionateness between the cause and the effect.

**Disproportioned, ppl. a.** [f. DISPROPORTION + -ED; cf. F. *disproportionné*.] Made or rendered out of proportion; disproportionated.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxviii. (1611) 424 It argueth a disproportioned minde in them whom so decent orders displease. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* v. i. 290 He is as disproportioned in his Manners As in his shape. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* 533. 1787 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 199 The women and children are often employed in labors disproportioned to their sex and age. 1851 MAYNE REID *Scalp Hunt.* xxviii, I gazed at the huge disproportioned heads.

† b. Inconsistent. *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. iii. 2 Duke. There's no composition in this Newses, That gives them Credite. 1 Sen. Indeed, they are disproportioned.

† Disproprieate, *v. Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + L. *proprium* own, possession, property, after appropriate, expropriate.] *trans.* To deprive of the ownership (of something); to dispossess.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. vii. 113 Who knoweth whether those Appropriations did not .. disproprieate them of that which in a iuster proprieate was given them?

**Disprovable** (disprūv'ab'l), *a.* [f. DISPROVE + -ABLE.]

† 1. Reprehensible, to be disapproved. *Obs.*

1548 GRET *Fr. Masse.* The third and last cause why masse prayer is disprovable is by reason therin it is prayed [etc.]. 1579 FOLKE *Refut. Rastel* 709 We receive them, or refuse them, as they be approuable or disprouable by the saide .. doctrine.

2. Capable of being disproved; refutable.

1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 114 (L.) The incorrupti- bleness and immutability of the heavenly bodies is more than probably disprovable by the sudden and irregular generation, changes, and destruction of the spots of the sun. 1873 W. R. GREG *Enigmas of Life* Pref. § 5 No disprovable datum is suffered to intrude.

**Disproof** (disprūv'āl), *rare.* [f. DISPROVE + -AL.] The act of disproving; disproof.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. II. v. [vi.] § 1. 47 Whither no European is likely to resort for a disproofall of his relation. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 250 A direct disproof of the alleged facts on which the system professes to rest.

**Disprove** (disprūv'), *v.* Also 5 dis-, dysprove, 7 disprove. *Pa. ppl.* disproved; also disproven. [a. OF. *disprove-r*, -prouver, f. *des-*, L. *dis-* + *prover* to PROVE. Early variants were DEPREVE, DEPROVE, *q.v.*

The OF. stressed-stem form *desprueve*, -*prueve*, gave the variant *disprove*, whence (on the analogy of strong verbs, as *weave*, *woo*) the *pa. ppl.* *disproven*.]

1. *trans.* To prove (an assertion, claim, etc.) to be false or erroneous; to show the fallacy or non-validity of; to refute, rebut, invalidate.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 345 It is no neede to argue her for to disprove his foli. 1386 *Rolls of Parlt.* III. 225/2 The which thing .. by an even Juge to be proved or disproved. a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 294, I schal be proces apert disprove bis a-pele, For neede. a 1450 *Cov. Myst.* (1851) 315 Their owyn pepyl han dysprevyd Al that I have for the seyd or mevyd. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. vii. (1611) 72 Neither doth .. the infirmity of men ouerthrow or disprove this. 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* III. ii. 105, I speake not to disprove what Brutus spoke, But heere I am; to speake what I do know. 1796 Bp. WATSON *Apol. Bible* 346 A lesson which philosophy never taught, which wit cannot ridicule, nor sophistry disprove. 1814 CHALMERS *Evid. Chr. Revel.* ix. 251 There is a mighty difference between not proven and disproven. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* i. (1858) 53 No one can now prove or disprove the tradition. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 363 Nay, he replied, that is already disproven.

† b. To prove to be non-existent or fictitious.

c 1430 *Life St. Kath.* (1884) 29 How she dispreved hys goddesses. c 1440 CARGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* IV. 1576 Saturne, be firste whom ye soo dispreue.

2. To prove (a person) to be untrue or erroneous in his statements; to convict (a person) of falsehood or error; to refute, confute. *Obs. or arch.*

1589 COGAN *Haven Health* cxvii. (1636) 227 Some peradventure will disprove mee by their owne experience. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 172 Disprove this Villaine, if thou bee'st a man: He says, thou told'st him that his wife was false. 1633 HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 42 Ye Sadducees are in this palpably disproved. 1709 STEVEN *Ann. Ref.* I. lii. 560 One of these that did this was Dr. Calfhill, in two sermons preached in the same cathedral, the bishop present to hear himself disproved. 1749 CHESTERF. *Lett.* II. ccii. 267 Should you .. happen to disprove me.

† 3. To disallow authoritatively; to disapprove. Also *intr.* with *of*. *Obs.*

1477 NORTON *Ord. Alch.* vi. in Ashm. (1652) 100 That other [ART] is disproved and plainly forebode. 1494 FARBAN *Chron.* vii. 295 Let not the rudenesse of them hym lede For to disprove thys ryme dogerell. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* II. viii. (1611) 78 Men are only not disproved or disallowed of God for them. 1628 VENNER *Tobacco* (1650) 406, I wonder why some disprove the taking of Tobacco after meals. 1720 WODROW *Chron.* (1843) II. 539 For my share, I disprove the method of his licensing. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher.* viii. They have seen other things either better or worse, and can, therefore, either improve or disprove them.

Hence Disproved *ppl. a.*, Disproving, *vbl. sb.*

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* i. 10 This also was a disproov- ing of the false Gods. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* II. i. 25 Changing those disproved blacke Billes and Bowes into good Muskets. 1639 LAD. DIGBY *Lett. conc. Relig.* (1651) 92 Credulity being so easie and naturall, Disproving so difficult.

**Disprove, obs. form of DISPROOF.**

**Disprovement, rare.** [f. DISPROVE + -MENT.] The action or fact of disproving; a proving not to be true; disproof.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* Pref. to Rdr., They esteemed his disprovement of what the other had said, for a decision of the matter. 1886 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XXVIII. 695 The scientific discovery .. around which all Mr. Lawes's subsequent work centred was the disprovement of Liebig's mineral-ash theory.

**Disprover.** [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] a. One who disproves; a refuter. † b. A disapprover (*obs.*).

a 1639 WOTTON *Dk. Buckhim* in *Select. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 283 A concurrence of two extremes, within so short a time, by most of the same commanders and disprovers. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lux* O. 68 We may observe what a weak Disprover he is of Pre-existence.

**Disprovid, v. arch.** [DIS- 6.] *trans.* To fail to provide for; to leave unprovided. Hence Disprovid'd *ppl. a.*, unprovided, unsupplied, unfurnished (F. *dépourvu*).

154. BARCLAY *Sallust's Jugurth* (1557) 50 He shulde not hurt nor disproude them while he had vital ynough of his owne prouyson. 1599 SANDYS *Europa Spec.* (1632) 50 The Papacie is not disprovid of his instruments to worke upon these also. a 1691 BOYLE *Wks.* VI. 40 (R.) An impatient lutanist, who has his song book and his instrument ready, but is altogether disprovid of strings. 1864 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* IV. 531 Much disprovided, destitute.

**Dispule, dispulze, obs. ff. DESPOIL.**

**Dispulp** (disprūlp), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a + PULP *sb.*] *trans.* To remove the pulp from.

1895 *Black & White* 6 Apr. 467/1 Dispulping coffee.



+ **Dispulverate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [Dis- 5.] *trans.* To dissolve into dust.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rood* (1876) 13 (D.) Confusion shall dispulverate All that this round Orbicular doth beare.

**Dispume**, -ation, *var. ff.* **DESPUME**, -ation. So **Dispumations** *a.*, characterized by despumation; foamy, frothy.

1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* n. 85 The brawny Tritons .. In dispumations ranks, his progress wait.

+ **Dispunct**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 4 + L. *punct-us* pointed.] The reverse of punctilious; impolite, discourteous.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* v. ii, *As.* I'faith, master, let's go .. Let's be retrograde. *Amo.* Stay. That were dispunct to the ladies.

**Dispunct** (dispŭŋkt), *v. rare.* [f. L. *dispunct-* ppl. stem f. *dispungere* to prick or mark here and there, in med. L. to erase (Du Cange), f. Dis- 1 + *pungere* to mark, prick.] *trans.* To mark with points or pricks of the pen; hence: *a.* To mark for erasure or omission; *b.* To mark for distinction, to distinguish.

1563-77 FOXE *A. & M.* (1684) I. 708/1, I desire the Roder then so to take me, as though I did not deal here withal, nor speak of the matter, but utterly to haue pretermitted, and dispuncted the same. 1842 DE QUINCEY *Philos. Herodotus* Wks. IX. 207 All beyond Carthage, as Mauritania, etc. .. being dispuncted by no great states or colonies.

+ **Dispunction**, *Obs. rare.* [n. of action from L. *dispungere*: see *prec.*] The action of marking off by points or pricks; erasure.

1637 JACKSON *Divine Sermons* Wks. 1844 VI. 44. The dispunction or inversion of points or letters. 1644 SIR E. DERING *Prop. Sac.* D. b. Another dispunction tells me .. that the very height of popery was the height of some designers, wherefore else should this line be blotted out?

**Dispunge** (dispŭŋdz), *v.* Also -*sponge*. [f. di-, Dis- 1 + *sponge*, *Sponge v.*, or L. *spongiare* to wipe away with a sponge, f. *spongia* sponge. In sense there is evident association with *EXPUNGE*, L. *expungere* 'to prick out, strike out, erase' (which also appears in modern use to be influenced by 'sponge' and understood as 'to wipe out'); but no contact of sense appears with L. *dispungere* to check off (debts and credits), balance (accounts), weigh, try.]

1. *trans.* To discharge or pour down as from a squeezed sponge. *arch.* Hence **Dispunging** *vbl. sb.*

1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* iv. ix. 12 Oh Soueraigne Mistris of true Melancholly, The poysonous dampe of night dispunge vpon me. 1876 C. WELLS *Joseph & His Brethren* I. v. 69 Mute and perpendicular Dispungings of the hollow-bom'd clouds Gutter the fruitful surface of the earth.

2. To wipe out, blot out, delete, *EXPUNGE*. *Obs.* 1628 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref., Quarrels .. about dispunging some Names out of the Diptychs. a 1639 SIR H. WOTTON *Hymns in Part S. P. Jas.* I (1848) 250 Thou .. that has dispung'd my score. 1668 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. i. 13 They are to be dispunged out of the Census of such who act upon free principles of reason.

**Dispunishable** (dispŭŋjəb'l), *a. Law.* [a. AF. *dispunishable*, f. Dis- 10 + *punishable* = F. *punissable*.] Free from liability to punishment or penalty; not punishable.

1598 J. PERKINS *Profit. Bk.* ix. § 610 Ce wast & dispunishable [tr. 1624 This wast is dispunishable]. 1577 STANVHURST *Descr. Ire.* in *Holinshead* (1587) II. 26/1 If this were in anie dispunishable wise raked vp in the ashes .. some other would inkinde the like fire afresh. 1594 WEST and PL. *Symbol.* § 61 Until attornement hee is dispunishable of wast. 1628 COKE *On Litt.* 27 b. Tenant in tail after possibility is dispunishable for waste. 1639 *Of Nuisance to private Houses* 21 If water fall on my land, and I make a Suice, and let it out of my land into another mans; this is dispunishable, for every man may doe this one after another. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* II. v. § 24 (1740) 329 The Person of the Sovereign is dispunishable and incoercible by Force. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 82 ff. long and unreasonable leases are the chief cause of dilapidations .. much more would they be so, if they were made dispunishable for waste. 1882 L. COLERIDGE in *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 235 Seduction, which may be more wicked, is dispunishable.

+ **Dispunished**, *ppl. a. Law. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 8 + *PUNISHED*, rendering AF. *despuni*, *depuni* (13-14th c.), f. F. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *puni* punished.] Unpunished, free from punishment. 1630 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. App. 53 In some cases, criminal offences shall be dispunished.

**Dispurple** (dispŭrp'l), *v. nonce-ud.* [f. Dis- 7 + *PURPLE sb.*] *trans.* To strip of the (imperial) purple; to deprive of sovereignty.

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 347 'Tis fit we die with crowns upon our head Nor beg our way purpled to the grave.

+ **Dispurse**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. Dis- 6 + *PURPOSE sb.*] *trans.* To defeat of its purpose.

1607 *Lingua v.* i. in Hazl. *Dodley* IX. 433 She .. seeing her former plots dispursed, sends me to an old witch.

+ **Dispurse**, *v. Obs.* [An alteration of *DISBURSE* after *PURSE*.] = *DISBURSE*, *DEPURSE*.

1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen. VI.* iii. i. 117 Many a Pound of mine owne proper store .. Haue I dispursed [Pol. 4 dispursed] to the Garrisons, And neuer ask'd for restitution. 1625-49 Sc. *Acts Chas. I* (1814) VI. 9 (Jam.) The estails declares they will sie the said John Kennedy .. repayit of quhat he sall agrie for, dispurse, or give out for outreiking of the said ship.

+ **Dispurvey**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 5 *des-*, *dys-*, *-porvey*, 5-6 *-pourvey*, 5- *dispurvey*. [a. OF. *desporveier*, *-porveier*, *-porveier* (12th c. in Littre), f. *des-*, Dis- 4 + *porveier* to provide: see *PURVEY*.] *trans.* To rob or strip of provision; to render destitute. Chiefly in pa. ppl. *dispurveyed* (= OF. *desporveied*, mod. F. *dépourveu*), unprovided, destitute.

c 1430 LYDG. *Bochas* I. x. (1544) 21 b. Thei be caught dispurveyed of defence. 1481-4 E. Paston in *Paston Lett.* No. 850 III. 280, I am not assaraynd how she is purveyed of money .. I would not se her dyspurveyd, yf I myght. 1485 CANTON *Chas. Gt.* 69 Olyuer whyche was thus dyspurveyed of his horse. c 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 418 They of mountalban be dyspurveyd of mete. 1530 PALSGR. 521/2, I dispurvey, I unproveyde. 1583 GOLDING *Calvin on Deut.* xcii. 570 Wee shall be dispurveyed and stript out of all thinges. 1609 HATWOOD *Brit. Tray* vi. xc. 133 They dispurvey their vestry of such Treasure As they may spare.

Hence + **Dispurveyed** *ppl. a.*, unprovided, unprepared. (= OF. *desporveied*.)

14. LYDG. & BURGH *Secres* 2417 Upon thy Enemy renne not sodeynly. Ne dispurveyed. 1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 101 b/1 And he despourveyd, deth cometh whyche taketh all fro hym. 1484 — *Curial* 14 To be drowned by theyr dyspurveyed aduysment. 1494 FAWYAN *Chron.* vii. 423 [He] gatheryd hym an vnyedy and dispurveyed hoost for the warre. 1580 BARET *Alve.* D 919 Dispurveyed of frends: lacking frends, *Inops ab amicis*.

+ **Dispurveyance**, *Obs. rare.* [f. *prec.*, after *PURVEYANCE*.] Want of provisions; destitution.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. x. 10 Daily siege, through dispurveyance long And lacke of reakewes, will to parley drive.

**Disputability**, [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or fact of being disputable; a disputable matter.

1823 RUSKIN *Stones Ven.* III. iv. § 3. 168 note, Their very disputability proves the state. above alleged. 1892 W. W. FRYMON *Memo.* *Jesus* vii. 205 History is a vast disputability.

**Disputable** (dispŭtəb'l, dispŭtəb'l), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *disputabilis* that may be disputed, f. *dis-* + *putare* to DISPUTE. Cf. 16th c. F. *disputable*.]

1. That may be disputed, questioned, or discussed; liable to be called in question, contested, or controverted; questionable.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV* (an. 11) 30 Which thyng is nether materiall nor disputable. 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holinshead* III. 1347/1 This is a matter disputable in Schooles. 1628 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 333 Of Japan .. Whether it bee an Ile or no, is disputable. 1658-9 Burton's *Diary* (1828) III. 114 It is disputable to me that all power is in the people. 1724 SWIFT *Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1755 V. 11. 38 Until any point is determined to be a law, it remains disputable by every subject. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) II. i. iii. 125 Let us put aside theories and disputable points.

2. Ready or inclined to dispute; disputatious.

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* n. v. 36, I haue bin all this day to auoid him: He is too disputable for my companie.

+ *B.* as *sb.* A disputable matter. *Obs.*

1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch.* The Author 7 The intricate puzzle of Disputables. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* I. iv. This discourse of all the disputables in the world.

**Disputableness**, [f. *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being disputable.

1660 FISHER *Rustick's Alarm* Wks. (1679) 279 Nothing that sauiours of more than Dubiousness and Disputableness it self. 1661 T. PHILLIPS *Long Parle.* Rev. (R.). The disputableness and unwarantableness of their authority.

1685 H. MORE *Paralip. Prophet.* 42 Both .. acknowledge an uncertainty and disputableness in some .. Kings Reigns.

**Disputably**, *adv.* [f. as *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a disputable manner or degree; questionably.

1836 LYTTON *Athena* (1837) I. 279 Linus and Thamyris, and, more disputably, Orpheus, are .. precursors of Homer.

+ **Disputacity**, *Obs.* [irreg. f. DISPUTATIOUS, as if *disputations*: cf. *pugnacious*, *pugnacity*, and see -ACITY.] = DISPUTATIOUSNESS.

1660 H. MORE *Myat. Godd.* 472 Fruitlesse disputacity. 1672 *Mede's Wks.*, *Life* 18 Addicted to a disingenuous humour of Disputacity. a 1771 KEN *Hymnotheo* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 337 But Disputacity the Mind confounds.

**Disputant** (dispŭtənt), *a. and sb.* [a. L. *disputant-em*, pr. ppl. of *disputare* to DISPUTE: see -ANT.] *A. adj.* That disputes; disputing; engaged in dispute or controversy.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 218 Thou .. there wast found Among the gravest Rabbies, disputant On points and questions fitting Moses' chair. 1711 SHAFESPE. *Charac.* iv. ii. (1737) III. 214 After the known way of Disputant Hostility. 1870 *Pail Mall G.* 5 Nov. 1 Time for disputant nations to recover their calmness .. may possibly be secured.

*B. sb.* One who disputes or argues; esp. a public debater or controversialist.

1612 DEKKER *It be not good* Wks. 1873 III. 276 Hisse babling foolcs, But crowne the deepe-braind disputant. c 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. 16 A quick and pressing disputant in logic and philosophy. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1763 (1839) I. 421 (Goldsmith) .. was enabled to pursue his travels .. partly by demanding at the Universities to enter the lists as a disputant. 1840 MILL *Disc. & Disc.* (1875) I. 408 Disputants are rarely .. good judges.

**Disputation** (dispŭtəʃən), *a.* Also 4 -*acioun*, 4-6 -*acioun*, -*atioun*, 5-6 *dys-*. [ad. L. *disputatio-nem*, n. of action from *disputare* to DISPUTE; perh. immed. a. F. *disputation* (15th c. in Littre). The earlier word was *DISPUTIBOUN*, of which *disputation* may be viewed as a refashioning after the L. original.]

1. The action of disputing or debating (questions, etc.); controversial argument; debate, discussion, controversy.

c 1450 *Morlin* 139 So indured longe the disputacion betwene hem tweyne. 1489 *Barbour's Bruce* I. 250 I than maynes clerkis questioun, Quhen that fall in disputacyoun. [The original of 1375 had *prob.* disputacyoun.] 1526 *Pilgr. Perif.* (W. de W. 1531) 38 b. Let vs leue this disputacyoun and reasonyng. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* I. 30 For one litle wordes sake, they wer so whote in disputation. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* I. l. 77 He'd run in Debt by Disputation, And pay with Ratiocination. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 19 P 3 In the heat of disputation. 1880 McCARNEY *Owen Times* IV. lxiii. 427 He had a keen relish for theological disputation.

*b.* with *a* and *pl.* A discussion, a dispute.

1557 N. T. (Rhem.) *Rom.* xiv. 1 Him that is weake in the sayth, take vnto you, but not to enter into doubtful disputations of controversies. 1570 *Der Math. Prof.* 25, I was .. by certayne earnest disputations .. thereto so prouoked. 1824 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. iv. xix. (1876) 246 The church was filled with disputations. 1828 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Chr.* 208 With one of these .. to hold a disputation.

*c. spec.* An exercise in which parties formally sustain, attack, and defend a question or thesis, as in the mediæval schools and universities.

1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 61a, That is called a disputation or reasonyng of matters, when certayne persones debate a cause together, and one taketh part contrary vnto an other. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit.* 187 [They] haue a disputation for the victorship ouer euery quarter of the year. 1766 AMHERST *Terra Fil.* xx. 103 Academicall disputations are two-fold, ordinary and extraordinary; .. extraordinary disputations I call those which are perform'd in the public schools of the university, as requisite qualifications for degrees. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd.* 4 1s. (1846) I. viii. 344 To visit the academies, where they mingled in disputation. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xviii. (1890) 152 In former centuries it was, indeed, the practice for all students at the Universities to take part in public disputations, during which elaborate syllogistic arguments were put forward by one side and confuted by precise syllogisms on the other side.

*attrib.* 1760 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* lxviii. P 10, I haue .. drawn up a disputation challenge .. to this effect.

+ 2. Written discussion or treatment of a question; a dissertation. *Obs.*

a 1533 FAIRTH (title), A Disputation of Purgatory; diuided into three bokes. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 45 This disputation concerning the number of the principall parts.

+ 3. Doubtful or disputable condition; doubt. *Obs.*

1549 ALLEN *Jude's Par.* Rev. 34 Let vs content .. oure selves with this, in this doubte and dysputacyon. 1689 *Prot. Garland* 2 For without all Disputation, I shall neuer trouble you.

+ 4. Interchange of ideas; discourse, conversation. *Obs.* (A doubtful sense.)

1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* III. i. 206, I vnderstand thy Kisses, and thou mine, And that's a feeling disputation. 1599 — *Hen. V.* III. ii. 101 Captaine Mackmorrisse .. will you voutsafe me, looke you, a few disputations with you.

**Disputatious** (dispŭtəʃəs), *a.* Also 7-8 -*acious*. [f. *prec.*: see -OUS.] Characterized by, or given to, disputation; inclined to dispute or wrangle; contentious.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godd.* 69, I shall remit the disputacious to the mercy of School-Divines. 1768-74 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1852) I. 61 In this diuided disputatious world one must not expect to travel any road long without a check. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xii, The wine rendered me loquacious, disputatious, and quarrelsome. 1848 MRS. JAMESON *Sacred & Leg. Art* (1850) 115 Those were disputatious days.

**Disputatiously**, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.] In a disputatious manner; contentiously.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1871 *Daily News* 18 Aug. [In railway accidents] injuries .. may be disputatiously litigated.

**Disputativeness**, [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being disputatious.

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 3 A scrupulosity, and Disputativeness about Externals and Forms in Religion. 1796 LAMB *Let.* (1888) I. 41 But enough of this spirit of disputativeness. 1888 *Bayer Amer. Commov.* I. 360 The inherent disputativeness and perversity .. of bodies of men.

**Disputative** (dispŭtətiŭv), *a.* [a. late L. *disputatiŭ-us* (Cassiodorus), f. *disputare* to DISPUTE: see -ATIVE.]

1. Characterized by or given to disputation; disputatious.

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 72 The disputative appetite of Doctor Busbye. 1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* II. ii, Thou hast a doctor's look, A face disputative, of Salamanca. 1707 MAD. D'ARLAV *Diary* 6 Mar., I told him I was in no disputative humour. 1788 *Trifler* No. 23. 303 The cavils of the disputative. 1890 MISS S. J. DUNCAN *Soc. Departure* 57 The critic .. most disputative of its positions.

+ 2. That is the subject of disputation or dispute; controversial; controverted. *Obs.*

1581 SIDNEY *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 31 The Phylosopher .. teacheth a disputative vertue. 1589 NASHE *Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 14, I had rather referre it, as a disputative plea to Diuines. 1708 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1837) VI. 270 [He] reported the method of balloting in disputative elections.

3. Of or pertaining to disputation.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq.* *Apol.* 247 Which Knowledge of the Lord .. is not certainly any Disputative Subtily or curious Decision. 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI. lxix. 278 The oddest of all their disputative exhibitions.

Hence **Disputatively**, *adv.*, in a disputative or contentious manner, disputatiously; **Disputative-**ness, the quality of being disputatious.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 7, I .. onely assay problematically, and as our schoolemen terme it, disputatively, what may therein appeere most probable. 1836 G. S. FABER *Prim.* 68\*



*Doctr. Election* (1842) 224 Disputativeness. 1842—*Provinc. Lett.* (1844) II. 203 In such a case of dogged disputativeness. 1860 *READE Cloister & H.* II. 316 'There, now', said Catherine, disputatively.

**Disputator.** *rare.* [a. L. *disputātor*, agent-noun f. *disputāre*.] A disputer, a disputant.

1637 *GILLESPIE Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III. viii. 179 No man in the Council ought to have a judicative voice, unless he be withal a Disputator. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 447 How different a disputator was Johann Eck!

**Dispute** (dispiūt), *v.* Forms: 3-6 *despute*, 4 *despute*, *despout*, *dispite*, 4-5 *dispoite*, *disput*(e), 4-6 *dyspute*, 6 *dyspote*, 4- *dispute*. [ME. *des-, dispute*, a. OF. *despute-r* (12th c. in Littré), mod.F. *disputer* (=Pr. *desputar*, Sp. *disputar*, It. *disputare*), ad. L. *disputāre* to compute, estimate, investigate, treat of, discuss, in Vulg. to dispute, contend in words; f. Dis- + *putāre* to compute, reckon, consider.]

#### I. intransitive.

1. To contend with opposing arguments or assertions; to debate or discourse argumentatively; to discuss, argue, hold disputation; often, to debate in a vehement manner or with altercation about something.

a 1225 [See DISPUTING *vbl. sb.*].

1390 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 94/72 For-to desputi a-gein a 3ong woman. c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v. metr. iv. 166 þe porche... of þe toun of athenis þer as philospheres hadde hir congregacioun to dispoiten. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* Intro. 15 As if two persones dispiditen to gidre. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1567) 1. a, note. Fower questions necessarie to be made of any matter, before we despute. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* v. i. 69 Thou disputes like an Infant; go whip thy Giggie. 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Worthy Commun.* Intro. 10 My purpose is not to dispute but to persuade. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm.* *Yng. Wom.* (1767) II. xi. 158 Be it your ambition to practise, not to dispute. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 445 He... took long journeys,—for example, to Vienna and Bologna,—expressly to dispute there.

b. Const. *about*, *† against*, *† of*, *on*, *upon* a subject; *with*, *against* an opponent.

a 1250 [See DISPUTING *vbl. sb.*]. c 1290 [See above.]

1300 *Cursor M.* 8970 (Cott.) Quen þat þis sibe and þe kyng Disputed had o mani thing. c 1300 *Ibid.* 19739 (Edin.) Paul... faste dispidit wip þe griues. c 1305 *Edmund Conf.* 255 in E. E. P. (1862) 77 As þis holi man in diuinite Desputed, as hit was his wone, of þe trinite. a 1420 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 379 Of our feithe wole I not dispute at alle. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Acts* ix. 29 He spake and disputed agaynst the Grekes. 1597 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III. iii. 63 (Qo. 1) Let me dispute with thee of thy estate. 1604—*Oth.* I. ii. 75 He haue't disputed on. 1631 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 58 My Lord Keeper told him it was no tyme to dispute with the sentence, but to obey. 1648 SYMONS *Vind. Chas.* I. 7 A Bill was proffered and disputed upon concerning a Fleet. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 77/1 Whosoever disputed with him of what subject soever. 1775 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 20 May, I dined in a large company... yesterday, and disputed against toleration with one Doctor Meyer. 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Mem. Napoleon Wks.* (Bohn) I. 378 The Emperor told Josephine that he disputed like a devil on these two points.

† 2. To contend otherwise than with arguments (e.g. with arms); to strive, struggle. *Obs.*

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 131 He lost yet three Regiments more; whereby he was taught... that he must dispute lustily, to get any advantage upon him. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xxix, Simon felt a momentary terror, lest he should have to dispute for his life with the youth.

#### II. transitive.

3. To discuss, debate, or argue (a question).

a. with *subord. cl.*

(Originally *intrans.*, the clause being a kind of cognate object, specifying the matter in dispute (cf. 'I dreamed that I saw', etc.); but at length *trans.*, and so *passive* in quotes. 1736, 1850.)

1340 *Ayeb.* 79 þe yealde filozofes þet zuo byzylyche desputede and zoxten huet was þe hegeste goode in þise lyue. 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* ix. 34 Thei dispiditen among hem in the weie, who of hem schulde be more. 1598 STARKEY *England* I. ii. 54 To dispute wych of thys rulys ys best... me semyth superfluous. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1704) 70, I will not dispute what Gravity is. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. i. Wks. 1874 I. 155 It may possibly be disputed, how far miracles can prove natural Religion. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* iv. 86 How long will the two parties go on disputing whether luxury be a virtue or a crime? 1850 M-COSH *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 331 It has often been disputed whether virtue has its seat among the faculties or the feelings.

b. with simple object (orig. representing or equivalent to a clause).

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 775 He sayde to her... that he would no more dispute the matter. 1526-34 TINDALE *Mark* ix. 33 What was it that ye disputed bytwene you by the way? 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 553 Many doubts were moved and disputed. 1621 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. 411 Can he speake? heare? Know man from man? Dispute his owne estate? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 822 Shalt thou dispute With him the points of liberty, who made Thee what thou art? 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxvii, We may dispute it upon the road.

† 4. To maintain, uphold, or defend (an assertion, cause, etc.) by argument or disputation; to argue or contend (that something is so). ? *Obs.*

1610 Bp. CARLETON *Jurisd.* Pref. I have disputed the Kings right with a good conscience, from the rules of Gods word. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. i. 3 The vapor growing into the like nature... as Casserus rightly disputes. 1713 SWIFT *Cadmus & Vanessa* 344 And these, she offer'd to dispute, Alone distinguish'd man from brute.

5. To argue against, contest, controvert.

a. To call in question or contest the validity or accuracy of a statement, etc., or the existence of a thing. The opposite of *to maintain* or *to defend*.

1513 MORE in Grafton *Chron.* (1568) II. 811 Sith he is now king... I purpose not to dispute his title. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxix. 168 Men are disposed to... dispute the commands of the Commonwealth. 1701 DE FOX *True-born Eng. Pref.*, As to Vices, who can dispute our Intemperance? 1770 JUNIUS *Let.* xxxvii. 182 The truth of these declarations... cannot decently be disputed. 1783 COWPER *Alex. Selkirk* i, I am monarch of all I survey, My right there is none to dispute. 1824 J. S. MILL in *Westm. Rev.* I. 535 No one... will dispute to Johnson the title of an admirer of Shakspeare. 1885 FOX in *Law Rep.* 15 Q. Bench Div. 173 A bill of sale... the validity of which is disputed by the trustee.

b. To controvert (a person).

1658-9 BURTON'S *Diary* (1828) III. 114 To dispute him here, is to question foundations. 1687 ? H. MORE *Death's Vis.* viii. note 32 (1713) 23 He would dispute the Devil upon that Question. 1845 T. W. COIT *Puritanism* 280 Belnap could dispute Hutchinson about the quarrelsomeness of the Puritans in Holland.

6. To encounter, oppose, contest, strive against, resist (an action, etc.).

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* IV. iii. 219 Dispute it like a man. 1720 *Independent Whig* (1728) No. 36. 320 [He] shall find no Mercy, if he disputes to bend to their Usurpations. 1737 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 251 Threatening to shoot the said Lowdon if he disputed doing what was required of him. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* II. xii. 265 They... seemed resolved to dispute his landing. 1824 *L'pool Mercury* 3 Mar. 5/2 The Soudanese... chose Teb... as the ground upon which to dispute the advance of the British troops on Tokar.

7. To contend or compete for the possession of; to contest a prize, victory, etc.

1654 LD. ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 575 If Parthenissa had been a spectator, she must have confest her self too well disputed. 1705 BOSMAN *Guinea* 14 The English... several times disputed the Ground with the Brandenburghers. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. 41 The poets disputed the prize of poetry. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* III. lxi. 328 The battle of Warsaw... had been obstinately disputed during the space of three days. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876) IV. xvii. 47 We... wonder... that every inch of ground was not disputed in arms.

III. 8. To move or influence by disputation; to argue into or out of something.

(Immediately from the intrans. sense 1; cf. 'to talk any one into' or 'out of'.)

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 3 It would not be very hard to dispute such men into mercies and compliances. 1652 NEEDHAM *Selden's Mare Cl.* Ep. Ded. 5 To assert his own Interest and dispute them into a reasonable submission. 1695 *Preserv. Protest. Relig. Motive of Revolution* 12 The Roman Catholics would have disputed us out of our Religion. a 1732 ATTURBURY *Luke* xvi. 31 (Seager) One reason why a man is capable of being disputed out of the truth.

**Dispute** (dispiūt), *sb.* [f. the vb.; = F. *dispute*, It., Sp., Pg. *disputa*.]

1. The act of disputing or arguing against; active verbal contention, controversy, debate.

(In first quot. almost certainly the verb. infin.)

[a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20793 (Cott.) Disput he [St. Jerome] sais, es na mister.] 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 74 Without more dispute or delay [he] commands them all to execution. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 91/2 He was visited by his Friend, with whom he past the time in dispute after his usual manner. 1746 WESLEY *Princ. Methodist* 8 That once was in the Heat of Dispute. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. i. 14 It is a common matter of dispute whether landed-estates should be large or small. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 31 We may make a few admissions which will narrow the field of dispute.

b. Phr. *In dispute*: that is disputed, debated, in controversy. *Beyond, out of, past, without dispute*: past controversy, unquestionably, indisputably.

1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 232 The Kingdom of Bohemia was... put out of dispute with Silesia, and Moravia. 1682 DRYDEN *MacFlecknoe* 5 Flecknoe... In prose and verse was owned without dispute Through all the realms of Nonsense absolute. 1698 FAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 405 A thing beyond dispute. a 1704 LOCKE (J.), To bring as a proof an hypothesis which is the very thing in dispute. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jynl. Anson's Voy.* 152 We, who could without Dispute sail much better. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 106 Which is the saintlier worthy of the two? 'Past all dispute, yon anchorite', say you. 1818 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. iv. vii. 263 The... necessity of such a fund... was pronounced to be without dispute. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1854) I. 17/1 To call a free parliament and to submit to its decision all the matters in dispute.

2. An occasion or instance of the same; an argumentative contention or debate, a controversy; also, in weakened sense, a difference of opinion; freq. with the added notion of vehemence, a heated contention, a quarrel.

1621 COTGR., *Dispute*, a dispute, difference, debate, altercation. 1638 FRYNNE *Briefe Relat.* 19 If I may be admitted a faire dispute, on faire termes... I will maintaine... the challenge against all the Prelates. 1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* 17 Being engag'd in a pretty warm dispute with some Officers. 1776 *Trial of Nundocmar* 96/1 There was a dispute between Bollakey Doss's widow and Pudmohun Doss. 1828 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 310 Disputes arose between [them] respecting the validity of this will. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. xvii, Disputes engender disputes. *Mod.* The dispute in the trade will, it is hoped, be settled without a strike.

† b. An oral or written discussion of a subject in which arguments for and against are set forth and examined. *Obs.*

1608 HIERON *Defence* III. 165 Thus... am I come to an end of this dispute. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III. (1701) 120/1 He was the first that committed the disputes of Socrates his Master to writing. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. i. § 22. 21 His Lectures and Disputes concerning the Immortality of the Soul. 1725 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 65 The Name also of Dispute was given to Sermons. 1831 BREWSTER *Newton* (1855) II. xv. 62 Trying to engage him in philosophical disputes.

† c. A logical argument. *Obs. rare.*

1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* III. xi. § 10 These are but weak and feeble disputes for the inference of that conclusion. *Ibid.* III. xi. § 18, I might have added... their more familiar and popular disputes.

† d. Strife, contest; a fight or struggle. *Obs.*

1647-8 COTTERELL *David's Hist.* Fr. (1678) 25 They were taken prisoners without much dispute. 1659 B. HARRIS *Parival's Iron Age* 282 After four hours dispute, the Dutch endeavoured to get away. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi. 123 He who in debate of Truth hath won, Should win in Arms, in both disputes alike Victor. 1709 *London Gaz.* No. 4540/5 The Bristol had a very warm Dispute with the aforesaid a Ships of the Enemy. a 1745 SWIFT *Stephen in Lett.* (1768) IV. 297 The Scots... were... after a sharp dispute, entirely defeated.

4. attrib., as *dispute benefit*, *pay*, pay to members of a trades' union while on strike or locked out.

1892 *Star* 1 Mar. 3/3 They have been receiving dispute pay from their union. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Aug. 5/2 Three-quarters of a million on dispute benefits, half a million on out-of-work benefits.

**Disputed** (dispiūtēd), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. vb. + -ED.] That is made the subject of dispute, debate, or contention; debated, contested.

1611 COTGR., *Disputēd*, disputed, debated. 1703 ROWE *Ulyss.* II. i. 928 The disputed Field at last is ours. 1719 DE FOX *Crusoe* (1840) I. xv. 264 Disputed points in religion. 1807 SCOTT *Fam. Let.* 15 May (1894) I. iii. 74 The tempest of disputed election was raging in every town... through which I passed. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. 127 All along the line... there was a disputed territory.

† **Disputeful**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. DISPUTE *sb.* + -FUL.] Given to disputing; disputatious.

1621 R. H. ARRAIGNM. *Whole Creature* x. § 3. 87 A doubtful Didimist in this point, or a disputefull Scepticke.

**Disputeless**, *a.* *rare*—*o.* [f. DISPUTE + -LESS.] 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Disputeless*, without or free from dispute; also not apt to dispute. 1755 JOHNSON, *Disputeless*, undisputed, uncontroversial. Hence in later Dicts.

**Disputer** (dispiūt-er), *Also* 5 -ar, 5-6 -ys-. [f. DISPUTE *v.* + -ER 1.] One who disputes; one who is given to disputation or controversy; a disputant.

1434 MISYV *Mending of Life* 121 Hard sentens to disputars... be left. 1529 *Supplic.* to King 23 The... teachinge of suche scole men & subtyll disputers. 1539 BIBLE (Great) 1 Cor. i. 20 Where is the disputer of this world? 1643 MILTON *Divorce* II. iii. (1851) 70 In this controversie the justice of God stood upright ev'n among heathen disputers. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II. iii. § 3 (6) Your great disputers and your men of controversy are in continual danger of this sort of prejudice. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 468 Great disputers... come to think... that they have grown to be the wisest of mankind.

**Disputing** (dispiūt-ŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. DISPUTE in various senses; disputation; debate; controversy.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 561 Ah 3et me þuncheð betere þa ha beo ear ouercumen wið desputinge. a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 875 3if thu gett her-to to disputinge, Ich wepe bet thane thu singe. 1526-34 TINDALE *Acts* xv. 2 Ther was rysen dissenccion and disputinge. 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. VI* (an. 28) 159 b, Sober in communication, wyse in disputyng. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* Ep. Ded., Such is the nature of disputings, that they begin commonly in mistakes. 1881 MRS. HUNT *Childr. Jerus.* 111 Hills and rocks stand now as then, regardless of the disputings of East and West.

**Disputing**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That disputes; given to disputing, disputatious.

1645 MILTON *Teitrach.* (1851) 159 Many disputing Theologians. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 333 The Philosophy of the Disputing Greeks. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* cxi. ¶ 7 The stake, the fagot, and the disputing doctor in some measure ennoble the opinions they are brought to oppose.

† **Disputisoun.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 *desputisoun*, 4 -isoun, -eson, *desputisoun*, -eson, *disputisoun* (u)n, -isoun, -eso(u)n, -pitesoun, -peticoun, 5 -petisoun. [a. OF. *desputeisoun*, -on, -aisoun, -esun, -ison, -issen, *disp.*, early ad. L. *disputatiōnem*, with prefix and suffix conformed to their popular types: see -ATION, and cf. *oreisoun*, ORISON. The regular ME. type, but superseded in 15th c. by the latinized *disputatiō*, q.v.] = DISPUTATION.

c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 279/56 A day here was i-nome Of desputisoun bi-tweene heom. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13225 (Cott.) And herd o þair disputisoun. c 1330 R. BRAUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 300 þe clergie of þe south mad a disputesoun, & openly with mouth assigned gode resoun. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccl.* iii. 11 To the disputisoun of them. — *Rom.* xiv. 1 Take ze a syk man in bileue, not in deceptacioun [glass, or disputacioun] of thouris. c 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 230 As al day fallet alteracioun Bitwixen freendes in disputisoun [MS. *Harl.* *disputisoun*, 4 MSS. *disputacioun*]. c 1450 LONELICH *Graill* 130 730 It happed vpon a day That theke despitoun 3e comen & say.

**Dispyse**, *dispyt* (e, obs. ff. DESPISE, DESPITE. **Disqualification** (diskwɒlɪfɪkəˈtʃən). [n. of action from DISQUALIFY: see -ATION.]

1. The action of disqualifying or depriving of requisite qualifications; *spec.* legal incapacitation; also, the fact or condition of being disqualified.



1770 BURKE *Prec. Disc.* (R.). The fault of overstraining popular qualities, and... asserting popular privileges, has led to disqualification. 1789 *Constit. U.S.* 1. § 3 Removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th C.* II. vii. 403 Another deep line of disqualification was introduced into Irish life.

2. That which disqualifies or prevents from being qualified; a ground or cause of incapacitation.

1711-14 *Spectator* (J.). It is recorded as a sufficient disqualification of a wife, that, speaking of her husband, she said, God forgive him. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xviii. I hope you don't think good looks a disqualification for the business. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.* Wks. (Bohn) III. 5 In society, high advantages are set down to the individual as disqualifications.

**Disqualify** (diskwɔl'ifai), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + QUALIFY. Cf. mod.F. *déqualifier*.] *trans.* To deprive of the qualifications required for some purpose; to render unqualified; to unfit, disable.

1733 [see DISQUALIFYING]. 1733 SWIFT *On Poetry, A Rhapsody* 41 Disqualify'd by fate To rise in church, or law, or state. 1736 — *Let.* 23 Apr. Wks. 1814 XIX. 24 My common illness is of that kind which utterly disqualifies me for all conversation; I mean my deafness. [Cf. ib. 143 (1737) A long fit of deafness hath unqualified me for conversing.] 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) I. vii. xci. 416 Nor do their colder regions disqualify them for friendship. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Prophet. Off. Ch.* 180 What force prepossessions have in disqualifying us from searching Scripture dispassionately for ourselves. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 109 Strong passions and keen sensibilities may easily disqualify a man for domestic tranquility.

*b. spec.* To deprive of legal capacity, power, or right; to incapacitate legally; to pronounce unqualified; = DISABLE *v.* 2.

1738 SWIFT *Sacr. Test* Wks. 1778 IV. 290 The church of England is the only body of Christians which in effect disqualifies those, who are employed to preach its doctrine, from sharing in the civil power, farther than as senators. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 550 Disqualifying all future Consuls and Pretors, from holding any province, till five years after the expiration of their Magistracies. 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. xiv. 333 His youth did not disqualify him for taking part in the public councils, as it did for military command. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Standard* 29 Feb. 186 Persons having such joint ownership... ought not to be disqualified.

*c. refl. & intr.* To represent or profess oneself to be disqualified; to deny or disparage one's own qualifications.

1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) II. xxxi. 290 Disqualify now; can't you, my dear? Tell fibs. Say you are not a fine girl. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xliii. 479 It is usual for the Speaker to disqualify himself for the office.

Hence **Disqualifed** *ppl. a.*

1718 *Freethinker* No. 69 ¶ 10 In favour of the disqualified Gentlemen. 1766 AVLEFFE *Parergon* 116 Unworthy and disqualified Persons.

**Disqualifying**, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ING 2.] That disqualifies; incapacitating, disabling; self-deprecating.

1733 ARBUTHNOT in *Swift's Lett.* (1766) II. 31 Lord Whitworth, our plenipotentiary, had this disease, (which... is a little disqualifying for that employment). 1754 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1781) I. v. 23, I love not to make disqualifying speeches; by such we seem to intimate that we believe the complimenter to be in earnest. 1891 *Athenaeum* 26 Dec. 874/2 The enforced retirement... of many public servants when they have attained the usual age.

**Disqualify**, *nonce-wd.* [DIS- 9.] Defect.

1863 LD. LENNOX *Biog. Remin.* II. 7 The latter quality, or, strictly speaking, disqualify, rendering him a fair subject for a hoax.

**Disquamation**, *obs. f. DESQUAMATION.* So **Disquama-tor** (see quot.).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Disquamation*, a scaling of fish, a taking off the shell or bark. 1674 *Ibid.* (ed. 4). *Disquama-tor*, a Chyrurgeon's or Apothecaries Instrument, to take off the scum, rind or bark of any thing.

**Disquantity** (diskwɔn'titi), *v.* [f. DIS- 7 a + QUANTITY *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To lessen in quantity; to diminish.

1605 SHAKS. *Leav. I.* iv. 270 Be then desir'd By her. A little to disquantity your Train. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* iii. 9 [God] disquantified his [Gideon's] forces from thirty-two thousand to three hundred.

2. To deprive of metrical quantity.

1866 LOWELL *Swinburne's Trag.* *Prose* Wks. 1890 II. 130 The Earl of Orford... used to have Statius read aloud to him every night for two hours by a tipsy tradesman... and found some strange mystery of sweetness in the disquantified syllables.

**Disquare**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *di-* for DIS- 6 + SQUARE *v.*] *trans.* To put out of square, to place awry. Hence **Disquaring** *vbl. sb.*

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* iii. iii. 91 If there be but one eye... out of square... the first thing almost we make, is the impropriety or disquaring of that part.

**Disquarter**, *v.* 1. *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 or 7 c + QUARTER *v.*] *intr.* To leave one's quarters.

1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bontivoglio's Wars of Flanders* 65 In their quartering and disquartering, and particularly upon occasion of forage, there happened almost continually some skirmishes between the soldiers of the two Armies.

**Disquarter**, *v.* 2. *Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. DIS- 1, in twain (or Gr. *dis* twice) + QUARTER *v.*] *trans.* To halve or divide the quarters of.

1632 QUARLES *Div. Fancies* iii. lxxviii. (1660) 139 If then, at most, the measur'd life of Man Be counted but a span, Being half'd, and quarter'd, and disquarter'd thus, What, what remains for us?

**Disquatte**, *v. Obs.* Pa. t. & ppl. **disquatt.** [f. *di-*, DIS- 1 + SQUATTE-*n*, SQUAT *v.*, to crush, break (cf. TO-SQUATTE in same sense): perh. AF. had *desquater*, -*ir*, for OF. *esquater*, -*ir*, -*ir* to break.] *trans.* To break asunder, smash; to violate (a truce).

c. 1300 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 246 A woman shal disquatte his heed. 1480 CANTON *Chron.* Eng. cxxxvi. 233 The whiche trowes he falsely and vtrewely by caucelacions losed and dysquatte. *Ibid.* cxxxix. 240 Thorough lettynge of the pope and of the court of rome the forsayd couenaunts were disquatt and left of.

**Disquat** *v.*: see next.

**Disquiet** (diskwɔi'et), *v.* [f. DIS- 6 + QUIET *v.*] *trans.* To deprive of quietness, peace, or rest, bodily or mental; to trouble, disturb, alarm; to make uneasy or restless.

1330 PALSGR. 521/2, I disquyet, I trouble one of his rest, *je inquiete*. He disquyeteth me horribly a nyghtes with his revell. 1335 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxxviii. 5 Yee every man... disquyeteth himself in wayne. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 95 After that the sea hath byn disquyeted with vehement tempestes. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* l.v. (1612) 18 Amidst their cheere, the solemne feast the Centaurs did disquyet. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Tetchy* iv. 41 That Moldavia, Walachia, and the Republick of Ragusa... should not be disquyeted by the Turks. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St.-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I. 101, I disquyeted myself to think that I had no powerful protector. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxi. 119 The Dardanians... disquyeted his northern frontier.

**Disquiet** (diskwɔi'et), *a.* Now rare. [f. DIS- 10 + QUIET *a.*] The reverse of quiet; unquiet, restless, uneasy, disturbed.

1587 T. UNDERDOWN *Aethiop. Hist. Heliod.* 69 A sea, which... was very disquyet and troublesome. 1588 GREENE *Perimedes, Ditty* Wks. (Rldg.) 292/2 Disquyet thoughts. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. i. 171 Pray you husband be not so disquyet. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* vii. ix. (1632) 243 Egged being by nature of a disquyet disposition. 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Appar.* vii. (1840) 120 Disquyet souls returning hither. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lii, His mind was disquyet.

**Disquiet** (diskwɔi'et), *sb.* [Partly *sb.* use of the *adj.*, partly f. DISQUIET *v.*] Absence of bodily or mental quietness; disturbance; uneasiness, anxiety, worry; restlessness, unrest.

1581 PETTIE *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii. (1586) 68 b, To attaine to learning, there is not onelie required a will, but studie, watching, labour, and disquyet, which are irkesome things. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* ii. i. 268 All disquyet, horror, and perturbation followes her. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. 260 Called by God... unto that rest which never afterward hath disquyet. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* (1708) 76 Making discord and disquyet to rise between his Neighbours. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* ii. ii. 580 This fond Paper would not give me A moment of Disquyet. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 235 The States of the Church and Naples were still in a state of universal disquyet and ferment. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 58 The eleven months of disquyet may be regarded as one almost continual eruption.

*b. with a and pl.* A disturbance; a disquieting feeling or circumstance. *arch. or Obs.*

1574 LD. BURGHLEY in *Strype Ann. Ref.* i. iv. 81 Anxieties and disquiets of mind. 1650 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxliv. 12-14 Paraphr. 694 Without any disturbances or disquiets. 1698 FAYRER *Acc. E. India & F.* 97 It is so mighty a Disquiet to the Governor, that he can never be at ease till he [etc.]. 1766-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* i. iv. 55 In the midst of these intestine disquiets. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) IV. 135 My soul has been invaded by a thousand miseries, a thousand toils, and four thousand disquiets.

**Disquietal**, *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb. + -AL 5.] The action of disquieting.

1641 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. i. xx, As when the flitting fire Grows full of wrath and rage, and gins to fume, And roars and strives 'gainst its disquietall.

**Disquietation**, *Obs. rare.* [f. DISQUIET *v.*; cf. F. *inquietation*, med.L. *inquietatio*, in same sense, and see -ATION.] Disquieting; a cause of disquiet; disturbance.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 92 b, The lacke or want therof is hurt notable to any persone & disquietacyon to any communaite.

**Disquieted**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED 1.] Disturbed; rendered uneasy or restless. Hence **Disquietedly** *adv.*, in a disquieted or uneasy manner; **Disquietedness**, the state of being disquieted; uneasiness, disquietness.

1550 BAILE *Image Both Ch.* l. (R.), Fleshly cares, and disquieted consciences. 1645 J. COTTON (title), The Covenant of God's free Grace... comfortably applied to a disquieted soul. a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 337 Let us... examine the reason... As David did of his disquietedness. 1859 *Chamb. Frnl.* VIII. 346 My mother's eyes rested... disquietedly upon the man's partly averted face.

**Disquieter** (diskwɔi'etər), [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which disquiets; a disturber.

1564 BULLEYN *Dial. agst. Pest.* (1688) 110 A swarme of seditious disquieters of the common wealth. 1575 TURNER *Faulconrie* 364 It also... kyles the flies, the dogges disquieters and enemies to his esse. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* ii. li. 359 A procurer of vomit, and a disquieter of the stomacke. a 1660 HAMMOND *Serm.* i. (T.), The disquieters of the honour and peace of Christendom.

**Disquietful**, *a. rare.* [f. DISQUIET *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of or fraught with disquiet.

a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. xvi. 239 Love and pity of our selves should persuade us to forbear it [reviling], as disquietfull, incommodious, and mischievous to us.

**Disquieting** (diskwɔi'etɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. DISQUIET *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the vb. DISQUIET; disturbing; disturbance of peace or tranquillity.

1535 COVERDALE *Wind.* xiv. 25 Mannaughter, ... disquieting of good men, vntankfulnes, defyinge of soules. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* Hen. I. an. 1112 (R.) King Henry... was not without some little disquietings at home. 1883 *Athenaeum* 1 Dec. 699/5 To the disquieting of his lawful spouse.

**Disquieting**, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That disquiets or causes uneasiness; disturbing.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl. Epist.* 271 To expell the cause of that disquieting disease. 1691 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 17 The Troubles and Tumults of disquieting Passions. 1793 WATSON *Philip III.* ii. 113 They were filled with the most disquieting apprehensions. 1894 *Times* 1 Sept. 8/4 Another disquieting feature of the present industrial situation.

**Disquietist**, [f. DISQUIET *sb.* + -IST.] A professed disturber of quiet; an alarmist.

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XLI. 99 The most honest of agitators, the most disinterested of disquietists.

**Disquietive**, *a. Obs.* [f. DISQUIET *v.* + -IVE.] Tending to disquiet; of disquieting character.

1846 WORCESTER cites HOWE.

**Disquietly** (diskwɔi'etli), *adv.* [f. DISQUIET *a.* + -LY 2.] In a disquiet or uneasy manner; † in a disquieting manner.

1605 SHAKS. *Leav. I.* li. 124 Machinations... and all ruinous disorders follow vs disquietly to our Graues. 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wisd.* Pref. Aija, He that carrieth himself troubledly, disquietly, malecontent, fearing death, is not wise.

**Disquietment**, *Obs.* [f. DISQUIET *v.* + -MENT.] The action of disquieting; the fact or condition of being disquieted.

1606 TURNBULL in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. xv. 1 They are in continual perplexity... continual disquietment of their minds. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacr.* iii. iii. § 8 The passions, disquietments, and disappointments of men. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 313 What a Spirit had been rayed in frinds to his Disquietment there vpon y<sup>e</sup> account.

*b.* A disquieting circumstance or occurrence.

a 1658 O. SEDGWICK in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. xix. 12 Rebekah was weary of her life, not for any foreign disquietments, but because of domestic troubles.

**Disquietness** (diskwɔi'etnes), [f. DISQUIET *a.* + -NESS.] The quality or state of being disquiet; want of quiet; unrest; disturbance.

1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xi. 29 Who so maketh disquyetnesse in his owne house, he shal have wynde for his heretage. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 553 A tumult and assembly was made, to the disquietnesse of the realme. 1615 I. ADAMS *Leaven* 117 In these dayes disquietnesse allows no meditation, penurie no bookes. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* 194 Enraged with everlasting disquietness.

**Disquietous**, *a. Obs.* [f. DISQUIET *sb.* + -OUS.] Fraught with disquiet; disquieting.

1618 BOLTON *Florus* iii. li. (1636) 165 The troubles which brake out Northward, were farre more manifold, and horrible: no quarter is so disquietous. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii. (1831) 142 This... subject... the touching whereof is so distastful and disquietous to a number of men.

**Disquietude** (diskwɔi'etud), [f. DISQUIET *a.*, after QUIETUDE.] Disquieted condition or state; restlessness, disturbance, disquietness.

1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 97 ¶ 3 The Noise and Disquietude of Business. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gangr. Sore Throat* 24 She passed this Time very uneasily, with great Disquietude. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII. lxi. 87 Antigonus must have viewed the alliance with great disquietude. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* iii. 57 On the 3rd of September, the disquietude of Vesuvius returned.

*b. with a and pl.* A feeling, occasion, or cause of disquiet; a disquieting circumstance.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 256 ¶ 6 The Multitude of Disquietudes to which the Desire of it [Fame] subjects an ambitious Mind. 1726-7 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. ii. § 13 (1865) These people are under continual disquietudes. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 8 July 5/2 From the still unconquered Black Flags there are plenty of disquietudes to fear.

[Disquieture, error for disquietness: see *List of Spurious Words*.]

**Disquiparancy**, *Logic. Obs.* [ad. med.L. *disquiparantia* (F. Mayron a 1325, see Prantl III. 290, IV. 66) for *disquiparantia*, f. DIS- 4 + EQUIPARANTIA (Tertull.): see EQUIPARANCE.]

The relation of two correlates which are heteronymous, i.e. denoted by different names, as father and son: opp. to *equiparancy*.

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* i. vii. 22 Related synonyms are usually called relateds of equiparancy, as *friend*, *rival*, etc.; heteronyms of disquiparancy, as *father*, *son*, *master*, *servant*.

**Disquiparation**, *rare.* [f. as prec. after L. *equiparation-em*, n. of action from *equiparare* to equalize.] = prec.

1894 FROUDE *Erasmus* 125 They define the personal or hypostatic union as the relation of a real disquiparation in one extreme with no correspondent at the other.

**Disquiere**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *disquirere* to inquire diligently, f. DIS- 5 + *querere* to search, seek.] *trans.* To inquire diligently, investigate.

1621 Br. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* ii. 401 What the custome... was, I doe not resolve, nor disquiere. 1654 VILVAIN *Chronogr.* 16 Thus hav I... tired my head to disquiere the truth of times. 1654 — *Theorem. Theol.* i. 24 Such are difficult to discern or disquiere their corporals, subject to sens.

So **Disquiry** *Obs.*, investigation, inquiry.

1627 J. DOUGHTY *Sermon* (1628) 10 The Lord hath wholly exposed all the creatures to mans disquiry. 1650 DURYA



*Just Re-prop.* 28 If... a regular way of disquise may be followed. *Ibid.* If they will engage to stand or fall to the issue of that disquise.

**Disquisito**, *it*, *v. rare*. [*p*] a back-formation from *disquisition*. [*intr.* To make a disquisition. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XVI. 148 The same Creative Power... by which alone we ourselves at this moment breathe, think, or disquise at all. 1893 *LELAND Mem.* II. 274 Here I would find disquise on Pike.

**Disquisition** (diskwiz'jən). [*ad. L. disquisitionem* inquiry, investigation, n. of action f. *disquisit-* ppl. stem of *disquirere*: see *DISQUIRE*.]

1. Diligent or systematic search; investigation; research, examination.

1608-11 *Jos. Hall Medit. Vowes* II. § 28 The disquisition of great truths requires time. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* i. Others have applied their disquisitions to some particular letters. 1744 *HARRIS Three Treat.* (1841) 51 In this disquisition into human conduct. 1767 H. BROOKS *Fool of Qual.* (1899) I. 82 (D.) On their return from a disquisition as fruitless as solicitors, nurse declared her apprehensions that Harry had gone off with a little favourite boy. 1818 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* I. II. iv. 150 A subject... of less subtle and difficult disquisition. 1855 *H. REED Lect. Eng. Lit.* I. (1878) 42 To make it a topic of distinct disquisition.

† *b. ellipt.* A subject or topic for investigation; a question. *Obs. rare.*

1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* 214 Their growing vp, their flourishing... were a disquisition for the learned. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 4 margin. The manner and order of attaining to Knowledge, is a subtil disquisition.

2. A treatise or discourse in which a subject is investigated and discussed, or the results of investigation set forth at some length; less correctly, a learned or elaborate dissertation on a subject.

1647 *TRAPP Comm. Matt.* xi. 17 Puzzling them with scholastical craggy disquisitions. a 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* (1759) I. 66 Unhappy Man... On hypotheitic Dreams and Visions Grounds everlasting Disquisitions. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat. II.* In our foregoing disquisition we ventured upon the threshold of a Scythian antediluvian hypothesis. 1840 *MACAULAY Ranke Ess.* (1854) II. 146 The constant subjects of their lively satire and eloquent disquisitions. 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* i. 3 A learned disquisition on the alleged cruelty of sport.

**Disquisitionary** (diskwiz'jənāl), *a.* [*f. prec. + -AL*.] Of the nature of a disquisition.

1846 *WORCESTER cites Monthly Rev.* 1856 *MASSON Ess.* *Story of 1770*, 199 Here the reader must permit me a little Essay or disquisition Interleaf on the character and writings of Chatterton. 1861 *N. Brit. Rev.* May 196 [The 18th c.] sermons have no longer a voice of authority. They are disquisitionary, explanatory or persuasive.

**Disquisitionary**, *a.* [*See -ARY*.] = *prec.*

1847 in *CRAIG*; and in later Dicts.

**Disquisitionist**. [*f. as prec. + -IST*.] The author of a disquisition.

1838 *FRASER'S Mag.* XVIII. 385 Many a disquisitionist on the character of Burns. 1878 *BAGEHOT Lit. Stud.* (1879) I. p. xi. An arid disquisitionist on value and cost of production.

**Disquisitive** (diskwiz'itiv), *a. (sb.)* [*f. L. disquisit-* ppl. stem of *disquirere* + *-IVE*.] Characterized by or given to disquisition; given to research or investigation; inquiring.

1647 *TRAPP Comm. 2 Cor.* xiii. 5 The disquisitive part belongs to us, the decisive to God. 1774 *Weekly Mag.* 22 Apr. 1781 He... is a man of great disquisitive powers. 1796 *COLERIDGE Let. in Mrs. Sandford Poole & Friends* (1888) I. 185 My own shaping and disquisitive mind. 1880 *W. L. COURTNEY Life of S. Mill* ii. 30 The disquisitive youth.

† *B. sb.* An inquiry or investigation. *Obs.*

1650 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. iv. 11 The Sceptick's end is... Suspension in disquisitions.

**Disquisitively**, *adv. rare*. [*f. prec. + -LY*.] In a disquisitive manner; by investigation or examination.

1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 262 By the mixt mettall Ore taking of disquisitively, or here and there.

**Disquisitor** (diskwiz'itor), [*ad. L. \*disquisitor*, agent-n. from *disquirere*; see *-OR*.] One who makes disquisition; an inquirer or investigator; the author of a disquisition.

1766 F. BLACKBURN *Confessional* 318 Let the Disquisitors answer for themselves. 1771 W. JONES *Zool. Eth.* 66 All the disquisitors that ever took the Law of Moses in hand. 1801 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 502 Because, say our profound disquisitors, all the seven sacraments confer grace. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Nov. 485/2 An academic disquisitor on political subjects.

**Disquisitorial** (diskwiz'itorīāl), *a. rare*. [*f. prec. + -IAL*.] Of or belonging to a disquisitor; investigating; inquiring.

1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Mem.* I. 189 (L.) When he came to exercise the subtilty of his disquisitorial powers upon it.

**Disquisitory**, *a. rare*. = *prec.*

1860 *WORCESTER cites Eclectic Rev.*

† **Disrange**, *v. Obs.* Also 5 *disreng*. [*ad. OF. desrengier*, -rangier, *f. des*, *DIS- 4 + reng*, now *rang* rank, order. Cf. *DERANGE*.] *a. trans.* To throw out of order or rank; to disarrange. *b. refl. and intr.* To fall out of rank.

1485 *CANTON Chas. Gt.* 226 They began to flee, disrange & to be aferde. c 1530 *L.D. BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 162 When these iiii. knights on horsbacke sawe Arthur, one of them dysranged hym selfe, and... ran at Arthur. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* I. 317 The Englishmen... presently dysranged themselves, and in dysray pressed hard upon the enemies. 1775 R. WOOD *Ess. Homer* 42 (Jod.) That delicate connexion and thread of circumstances,

which are seldom dysranged even by the smallest alteration without endangering his truth and consistence.

**Disrank** (disrā'ŋk), *v.* [*f. DIS- 7 c + RANK sb.*]

† *1. trans.* To throw out of rank or into disorder. *Obs.*

1597 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* viii. xvi. The ranged horse break out. Disrank the troops; set all in dysaray. a 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Lawes of Candy* i. i. I... Was he that first disrankt their woods of Pikes. 1654 *TRAPP Comm. Ps.* I. 3 The army was disranked and wandred any way.

† *b. intr.* (for *refl.*) To fall out of ranks, fall into disorder. *Obs.*

1605 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iii. 1. Abraham 325 Too-tired, some at last disrank. 1629 J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 150 They disranke, and are routed.

† *2. trans. and fig. (trans.)* To disorder, disarrange, confuse. *Obs.*

1604 *DEKKER Satiro-Mastix* K Ija, Out of thy part already; foild the scene; Disrank'd the lines. 1614 J. COOKE *Tu Quoque* in *Hazl. Dodsley* XI. 264 You shall march a whole day... and not disrank one hair of your physiognomy. 1628 *FORD Lover's Mel.* iv. ii. Throngs of rude divisions huddle on, And do disrank my brain from peace and sleep.

3. To deprive of one's rank, to reduce to a lower rank; to degrade.

1599 *DANIEL Let. of Octavia Arg.* Wks. (1717) I. 69 He arms his Forces, either to reduce Antony to the Rank of his Estate, or else to disrank him out of State and all. 1615 A. NICHOLAS *Marr. & Wiving* vi. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) III. 263 Thou wilt disrank thyself, or single out [a wife] from the too common shame and abuse in this kind [of women]. 1894 [see *DISRATING*].

Hence *Disranked ppl. a.*, *Disranking vbl. sb.*

1606 *MARSTON Fawne* i. i. Wilde longings, or the least of disrankt shapes. 1627 *MAY Lucan* v. (1631) 24 The letter's lost in their disranked wings. 1639 J. MAXWELL tr. *Herodian* (1635) 179 note, So the dis-ranking of the English lost all to the Normans.

† **Disrapi**, *v. Obs.* [*f. DIS- 7 a + RAPIER sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of a rapier; to disarm.

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* III. i. He that should offer to disrapi me now.

**Disrate** (disrā't), *v.* [*f. DIS- 7 a + RATE sb.*]

1. *trans.* To reduce (a petty officer or non-commissioned officer of marines) to a lower rating or rank. 1811 *Naval Chron.* XXV. 28 Having been disrated for some offence. 1829 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XLI. 406 He found it necessary to disrate Peter Hayles, the pirate. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 85 This witness had been chief mate... but had been disrated... for drunkenness.

2. To remove (a ship) from its rate or class.

1853 *LADY BRASSEY The Trades* 246 The 'Tyrian', another 'yellow-fever ship', was disrated for the same reason.

3. *fig.* To remove from one's rank or position.

1854 *Chamb. Jnrl.* II. 200 He... had disrated himself from the genteel company of a ten-miles-wide circuit. 1893 G. TURNER in *Gd. Words* Dec. 778/1 There is... no just reason for dis-rating 'which' from its old relation to persons as well as to things.

Hence *Disrated ppl. a.*, *Disrating vbl. sb.*

1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple* lv, If you please, your honour, I'd rather take my disrating—I don't wish to be chief boatswain's mate in this here business. 1891 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 4/6 What are the Tories going to do with all the disrated Liberal Secessionists? 1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Disrating*, A nautical term for 'disranking', that is, reducing from a higher rank to a lower, such as lowering a man from A. B. to ordinary seaman, or from fireman to trimmer.

† **Disrationate**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f. DIS- 6 + L. ratiō-em* reason + *-ATE 3*.] *trans.* To deprive of its reason or rationality.

1668 C. SPELMAN in *Sir H. Spelman's De non Temer. Eccl.* (ed. 4) To Rdr. 18 Thou... must disrationate St. Paul's argument, who dissolves the pollution of thy Body, because it is the Temple of the holy Ghost.

† **Disray**, *sb. Obs.* [*var. of desray*, *DERAY*, with the ordinary late ME. change of *des-* to *dis-*; see *DIS-* prefix, and cf. *DISRAY v.*] Disorder, confusion; = *DERAY*, *DISARRAY*.]

13. *K. Alis.* 4353 He can make gret disray, And gradde ageyn to Darys. c 1450 *Merlin* 407 The knyghtes... gan make soche a disray-a-monge hem that noon a-bode other. c 1470 *HARDING Chron.* LXVI. i. The realm to saue, and kepe out of dysraye. 1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell.* XXIX. xii. 368 To come in manner of a sodaine tempest upon our armie... and to put it in dysray. 1610 [see *DISRANGE*].

† **Disray**, *v. Obs.* [*In sense 1, var. of DERAY, orig. desray, a. OF. desreier, desrayier, with the ordinary late ME. substitution of dis- for des-; cf. prec.* In sense 3 identified with *DISARRAY*.]

1. *trans.* To put out of array or military order; to throw into disorder; = *DISARRAY v. 1*.

1300 *K. Alis.* 673 Now can Alisaundre of skyrmyng, And of stedes dysraying. 1509 *HOLLAND tr. Amm. Marcell.* XXIV. i. 262 Least Archers running fourth might dysray the ranks. c 1611 *SYLVESTER II. iv. Decay* 1124 Have these so yong and weak dysrayed your ranks? 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 317 Quortimer... did here set vpon... the English Saxons, whom being dysrayed, and not able to abide a second charge, he put all to flight.

2. To disorder the attire, or spoil the personal appearance of. In quot. *refl.*

1431 *LYDGATE Chron. Troy* II. xiii. (*Paris to Helen*). And as a penitance in contrition Ye you dysray; alas why do ye so?

3. To deprive of personal array or attire; to despoil, strip; = *DISARRAY v. 2*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 100/2 (MS. A.). To dysray or dysgise [MS. M. dysaray] exornare. 1599 *MARSTON Sco. Villanie*,

II. vii. 208 Disray'd Of that faire iem. 1608 *DAY Lawe Trickes* i. i. (1887) 12 On the high Altar sacrific'd the Priests, Disray'd the Temple of the golden robes.

**Disrealise**, in *Udall* 1548: see *DISRELEISH*.

**Disrealize** (disrē'alīz), *v. rare*. [*f. DIS- 6 + REALIZE*.] *trans.* To divest of reality, to idealize.

1889 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Mar. 261/1 The first and last rule of the poet should be... to pass every personal emotion through the sieve of the universal, to 'disrealize' everything, to bring it into union with the whole.

† **Disreason**, *sb. Obs.* In 5 *desrayson*. [*a. OF. desraison, f. des-, DIS- 4 + raison* reason.] That which is contrary to reason or right; injustice.

1480 *CANTON Ovid's Met.* XII. xix, Certes it is to chyvalrye over grete blame, over grete tyrannye and desrayson.

† **Disreason**, *v. Obs.* [Anglicized from *OF. desraisonnier* or its latinized form *disrationare*, variants of *OF. deraisnier*, med.L. *derationare*: see *Du Cange*, and cf. *DERAIGN v. 1, 2*.]

(The prefix *des-*, *dis-*, was here a mere variant of *de-*, owing to the frequent equivalence and confusion of these prefixes (see *DE- 1, 6*); but it appears to have been taken by the 17th c. legal antiquaries in the privative sense (*Dis-* 4); hence the erroneous explanation of *Disrationare* in *Blount's Law Dict.* 'contrarium ratiocinando asserere, vel quod assertum est ratiocinando destruere', and cf. J. C. Blomfield *Hist. Souldern* (1893) 12 note.)

1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-Merch.* 425 In which time the proprietarie may disreason the said recouerie, by disproving the other parties surmises or allegations, proving that the specialtie was paid whereupon the Attachment was grounded.

† **Disreasonable**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*ad. OF. desraisonable* (Oresme, 14th c.), mod.F. *dé-, f. des-, DIS- 4 + raisonable*.] Devoid of reason, unreasonable, groundless.

1549 *Compt. Scot.* xv. 122 Thy complaynt is nocht disraisonabil. *Ibid.* xx. 169 The extreme disraisonabil abusone that rang among the vniuersal pepil.

† **Disreckon**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*DIS- 6*.] *intr.* To reverse reckoning; to reckon by deduction.

1561 *EDEM ARTE Nauig.* II. vi. 31 The dayes of the Moone beyng known, then vnykenyng or disrekenyng backwarde, we shall knowe the daye. 1611 *FLORIO, Scomputare*, to disreckon.

† **Disrecommen'd**, *v. Obs. rare*. [*DIS- 6*.] *trans.* = *DISCOMMEND v. 3*.

1691 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* 217 The untunableness of one or two Instruments dis-recommends the whole Musical Consort.

**Disrecommendation** (disrē-kə'mendən'shən), [*f. DIS- 9 + RECOMMENDATION*.] That which is the reverse of a recommendation, or is unfavourable to any one's claims.

1754 *FIELDING Amelia* Wks. 1775 XI. 44 The poverty of the person... is never, I believe, any forcible dis-recommendation to a good mind. a 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1847) II. vii. 211 He attained considerable weight in a Government where trifling qualities are no dis-recommendation. a 1843 *SOUTHEY Doctor Fragment* (1862) 676 Add to these dis-recommendations that it is propounded in the coarsest terms of insolent assumption.

**Disregard** (disrē'gɑ:d), *sb.* [*f. DIS- 9 + REGARD sb.*] Want of regard; neglect, inattention; in earlier use often, the withholding of the regard which is due, slighting, undue neglect; in later use, the treating of anything as of no importance.

1665 *GLANVILL Scepis Sci.* xiv. 89 We can be bold without resentment, yet it may be with an invincible disregard. 1733 *NEAL Hist. Purit.* II. 478 The Bishops fell under a general disregard. 1795 *L.D. AUCKLAND Corr.* (1862) III. 280 Acts... which tend to the levelling of thrones and conditions, and give to monarchs a more certain disregard and disrespect than all the labours... of the Jacobins. 1862 *MERVILLE Rom. Emp.* (1873) V. xlv. 318 Disregard and sympathy seemed to be equally distasteful to him.

*b. Constr. of (for, to).*

1716 *ADDISON Freetholder* 39 (Seager) A disregard of fame. a 1732 *ATTERBURY Prov.* xiv. 6 (Seager) A disregard for everything besides. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* II. vi. 224 Profaneness and avowed Disregard to all Religion. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 114 An extreme disregard of... historical accuracy. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref. Ch. Eng.* II. 484 His lawless disregard for the principles of the Reformation settlement.

**Disregard** (disrē'gɑ:d), *v.* [*f. DIS- 6 + REGARD v.*] *trans.* To treat without regard, to pay no regard to. *a.* In earlier use, *esp.*, to treat without due regard, respect, or attention; to neglect unduly, to slight.

1641 *MILTON Animado*. To Postscr. Wks. (1847) 74/2 To take sanctuary among those churches which... formerly you have disregarded and despised. 1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt.* 144 To make all the people disregard and despise the Gospel. 1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) I. 458 Quarries of fine stone; but these are utterly disregarded by the inhabitants. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & F.* II. 85 Those who have attacked, and those who have defended... have alike disregarded two very remarkable passages of two orations pronounced under the succeeding reign.

*b.* In later use, *esp.*, to treat as of no importance, to pay no attention to.

1793 *HOLCROFT Lavater's Physiogn.* xxi. 107 Desirous of private happiness he disregards public opinion. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 155 The king... advised the treasurer to disregard idle rumours. 1865 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) II. 421, I have had symptoms that must not be disregarded.



Hence **Disregarded** ppl. a. (whence **Disregardness**, state of being disregarded); **Disregarding** vbl. sb. and ppl. a.

1659 C. NOBLE *Mod. Ambr. Immod. Q.* 6 To charge him with neglects and slights and disregards to his friends.  
1699 D. PELL *Impr. Sea* 185 Unto which Ambassadors the Queen of England returned this bold, smiling, and disregarding answer. 1667 F. LAUREL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 24 In the disregarded heart, swarms of vain foolish thoughts are perpetually working. 1791 COWPER *Flood* viii. 561 Then sullen nurse thy disregarded spleen. a 1854 L.D. COCKBURN *Circus* 109m. (1883) 95 Its surrounding bad taste and selfish disregardness.

**Disregardable**, a. [f. prec. + -ABLE.] That may be disregarded; unworthy of regard.

1661 *Grand Debate* 77 Till experience be proved to be disregarded. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 152 An easy Fortune is . . . far from being disregarded.

**Disregardant**, a. [f. DIS- 10 + REGARDANT, after prec. vb.] Paying no regard or attention; neglectful, disregarding.

1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* l. 27 All disregardant of the Babel sound, A swan kept oaring near with upraised eye.  
1880 RUSKIN *Fora Clava*. Sept. VIII. 131 I understand you to be . . . disregardant, if not actually defiant, of the persons on whose capital you have been hitherto passively dependent for occupation.

**Disregarder**. [f. DISREGARD v. + -ER.] One who disregards.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script*. Pref. (1675) 10 Disregarders of the Scripture. 1864 H. SPENCER *Illustr. Univ. Progr.* 110 In being considered a disregarder of public opinion.

**Disregardful**, a. [f. DIS- 10 + REGARDFUL; cf. *disrespectful*.] The opposite of regardful; regardless, neglectful, careless.

a 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* 302 It was not probable he could be . . . so disregardful of his own state. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 l. vii. 83 Will God . . . be so partial and fond to us, so disregardful and injurious toward himself?  
1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 374 Who . . . could be so disregardful of his own interest? 1883 A. B. BRUCE *Parab. Teach.* Christ II. vi. (1891) 354 Love . . . disregardful of conventional barriers.

Hence **Disregardfully** adv., without regard, with neglect; **Disregardfulness**.

1640 Bp. HALL *Chr. Moder.* 41/2 They . . . after many years vain hope were turned home disregardfully. c 1720 Lett. fr. Mist's Jnl. (1722) II. 64 An Author . . . used too slightly and disregardfully. 1731 BAILEY *Disregardfulness*, neglectfulness. 1869 Mrs. WHITNEY *Hitherto* vii. 93 Not breaking in disregardfully; she always listened Mrs. Whistler through.

**Disregular**, a. [Dis- 10.] = IRREGULAR.  
1649 EVELYN *Liberty & Servitude* iv. Misc. Writ. (1805) 21 Men . . . who (not having more disregular passions) dispise honours, pleasures, riches.

**Disrelated**, ppl. a. [Dis- 10.] Unrelated; without relation or connexion. So **Disrelation**, absence of relation or connexion.

1893 *Westm. Gas.* 15 May 3/4 Throughout his humour consists of the disrelation of his remarks to his age and size. *Ibid.*, When they utter disrelated speeches. 1894 *Ibid.* 26 Sept. 2/3 [He] looks on what goes before or comes after him as entirely disrelated.

**Disrelish** (dis'rel'if), sb. Also 7 disrelishish. [f. DISBELISH v. or DIS- 9 + RELISH sb.] Distaste, dislike, aversion, some degree of disgust.

a 1645 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* i. i. Being once glutted, then the taste of folly will come into disrelish. 1645 FULLER *Good Th. in Bad T.* (1841) 37 Dissensions . . . will breed in pagans such a disrelish of our religion. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 469 With hatefullest disrelish with'd his jaws With soot and cinders fill'd. 1717 POPE *Lett. to Atterbury* 30 Nov. With a dis-relish of all that the world calls Ambition. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 202 Men . . . have an extreme disrelish to be told of their duty. 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 403 Her disrelish for food amounted to disgust. 1841 MIALL in *Nonconf.* I. 96 Conduct . . . indicative of his disrelish for the whole subject.

b. Something which excites distaste or aversion.  
1823 *New Monthly Mag.* IX. 104/2 The extraordinary nasal twang . . . not to mention other disrelishes, we cannot get over.

**Disrelish** (dis'rel'if), v. [f. DIS- 6 or 7 a + RELISH v. or sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To destroy the relish or flavour of; to render distasteful. *Obs.*

(The first quot. appears to belong here); *reless, rellice* occur as 16th c. spellings of RELISH.

1548 UPALL, etc. *Brasm. Par.* Luke xv. 130 b, Yet is it [the plentie or abundance of the prodigal] marred and disrelished with much galle of sondrie griefes and sorowes.  
1648 EARLE *Microcosm.* (1740) 86 Some musty proverb that disrelishes all things whatsoever. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 305. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 140 'Tis like the Handwriting on the Wall, enough to spoil and disrelish the Feast. 1760 STERNE *Serm.* III. 374.

2. To have a distaste for, to find not to one's taste; to regard with disfavour; to dislike.

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* II. i. 236 Her delicate tenderness will . . . begin to heave the gorge, disrelish and abhorre the Moore.  
1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1738 l. 117 How long is it since he hath disrelish'd Libels? 1764 *Mem. G. Psalmist* 256 This excellent book, though . . . disrelished by some weak Christians. 1799 G. WASHINGTON *Lett. Writ.* 1893 XIV. 151, I am not surprised that some members of the House . . . should disrelish your report. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapp'd* xxvii. (1888) 281 He so much disrelished some expressions of mine that . . . he showed me to the door.

† 3. To prove distasteful to; to disgust. *Obs.*  
1649 Bp. HALL *Cases Conoc.* III. vii. (1650) 230 Or preach some truth which disrelishes the palate of a prepossessed

auditor. 1659 *Lady Alimony* iv. vii. in Harl. *Dodsley* XIV. 352 What might I say, That should disrelish Madam Caveate?  
1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* 1. 28 He tastes the bitter morsel, and rejects Disrelish.

4. *intr.* To be distasteful, to 'go down badly.'

1631 [See DISRELIISHING below]. 1647 SPRIGGS *Anglia Rediv.* iv. 223 This much disrelished with the Lord Hop-ton. 1814 *Cary Dante Par.* xvii. 113, I learnt that, which if I tell again, it may with many wofully disrelish.

Hence **Disrelished** ppl. a.; **Disrelishing** vbl. sb.; **Disrelishing** ppl. a., distasteful.

1631 BRATHWAT *Whimies* Ep. Ded. 8 Strong lines have beene in request, but they grew disrelishing. 1659 *Lady Alimony* II. v. in Harl. *Dodsley* XIV. 314 A freedom from our disrelish'd beds. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Evremont's Ess.* 78 This first disrelishing of the Republick, had . . . so much of Honesty that [etc.]. 1821 LAMB *Elia* Ser. I. *Imperf. Sympathies*, When once it becomes indifferent, it begins to be disrelishing. 1846 D. KING *Treat. Lord's Supper* iv. 89 A violated law and a disrelished salvation.

† **Disrelishable**, a. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -ABLE.] Such as to be disrelished or disliked; distasteful.

a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* 1. (1692) 78 (D.) That the match . . . should be intended no more was disrelishable.

† **Disrelishment**. *Obs. rare.* [f. DISRELIISH + -MENT.] A disliking; a distasteful matter.

1646 S. BOLTON *Arraignm. Err.* 354 An act of oblivion . . . in which all disrelishments either in language or action, word or deed, may be buried up in silence.

**Disremember** (dis'rem'ber), v. Chiefly dial. [f. DIS- 6 + REMEMBER v.] To fail to remember; to forget. (*trans.* and *absol.*)

1836 F. MAHONEY *Rel. Father Front* (1850) 373 The . . . lines of the author he feigns to disremember. 1848 Mrs. GASKELL *M. Barton* ix. (1882) 23/1, I disremember rightly what I did. 1876 MISS CARY *Country Life* l. 13 If he did not disremember, he would look at it before he went to bed. 1880 OUIDA *Moths* vii. (American speaking) I disremembered to ask when the mails went out. 1880 *Antim & Down Gloss.*, Disremember, to forget. Also in Glossaries of Sussex, Berks, Hants, and in Bartlett *Dict. Amer.* (1860).

**Disrepair** (dis'rep'air). [f. DIS- 9 + REPAIR sb.] The state of being out of repair, or in bad condition for want of repairs.

1798 *Telegraph in Spirit Pub. Jnl.* (1799) II. 368 If our landlord should . . . suffer our houses and fences to go entirely into disrepair. 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* II. xvii. All spoke neglect and disrepair. 1816 — *Old Mort.* v. It had been suffered to go considerably into disrepair. 1833 *Act 3-4 Will. IV.* c. 46 § 104 Where any . . . spouts, drains or common sewers . . . shall get into disrepair. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* i. (1857) 8 It . . . had now fallen greatly into disrepair.

† **Disreport**, sb. *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 9 + REPORT sb.] Evil report, report to any one's prejudice.

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* viii. (1867) 193 Let us practise St. Paul's precept, 'by honour and dishonour, by good report and disreport.'

† **Disreport**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + REPORT v.] To give an evil report (of).

1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuasive* *Und.* (1655) 81 Their forwardness to misreport, disreport, discovers much evil affection in their spirits.

**Disreputability**. [f. DISREPUTABLE a.; see -BILITY.] = DISREPUTABLENESS.

1854 DE QUINCY *Autobiog.* Sk. Wks. II. 78 Why then should he court danger and disreputability? 1879 ARBER *Introd. to and Pt. Return fr. Parnass.* 16 The important testimony . . . to the disreputability . . . of the professional Actor. 1894 LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* III. vii. 250 To call a man a Goth conveyed . . . a general sense of the disreputability of him about whom it was uttered.

**Disreputable** (dis'repi'täb'l), a. (sb.) [f. DIS- 10 + REPUTABLE a., after DISREPUTE.]

1. The reverse of reputable; such as to bring into disrepute or reflect discredit; discreditable.

1772 *Ann. Reg.* 27 He could not . . . but be sensibly concerned for the present disreputable state of our law courts. a 1795 J. WEDGWOOD in *Darwin's Life & Lett.* (1887) I. 198 It would [not] be in any degree disreputable to his character as a Clergyman. 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. vii. 200 One of the most disreputable of jugglers.

2. Having a bad reputation; in bad repute; not of respectable character.

1828 WEBSTER, *Disreputable* . . . as, disreputable company. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iv. iv. (L.), Nobody wants a second chamber, except a few disreputable individuals. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* v. There was Jem Rodney, a known poacher, and otherwise disreputable. 1867 MISS BRADDON *Run to Earth* i. The room was full of sailors and disreputable-looking women.

B. sb. A disreputable person.

1853 H. GREVILLE *Diary* (1884) 135 To clear his Court of the robbers and disreputables who surround him. 1862 SHIRLEY *Nug's Crit.* iii. 172 Heine, one of the religious disreputables, was . . . a mocker from his boyhood to his death. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Aug. 2/1 Where the . . . drunkards and disreputables are well in evidence.

**Disreputableness**. [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being disreputable.

1710 W. HUME *Sacred Success*. 382 So that what people . . . agree upon and determine . . . shall respecting reputableness or disreputableness, have a very commanding force. 1860 *All Year Round* 122 That disreputableness of appearance which is one of their greatest sources of attraction.

**Disreputably**, adv. [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In a disreputable manner; discreditably.

1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 29 Propositions are made . . . somewhat disreputably, when the minds of men are not properly disposed for their reception. *Mod.* He is said to have behaved most disreputably on that occasion.

**Disreputation**. *Obs. or arch.* [Dis- 9.]

1. Privation or loss of reputation; bringing into disrepute; discrediting; dishonouring, disgrace.

1601 FURBERE *1st Pt. Parull. Intr.* iii. The sodaine and finall myserie, calamitie, and disreputation of that Common-weale. a 1677 HURDIS *Wks.* II. 17 Those who urge this to the disreputation of all that are affected well. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* i. xiv. 173 A disreputation of piety and a strict life. 1691-8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 78 Are they not inwardly troubled . . . when they hear anything said to their Disreputation? 1824 T. JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 287 He will . . . bring disreputation on the institution. 1874 MOLLEY *Barnes* I. vii. 320 To remove me from my post with disreputation.

† b. A discrediting circumstance, a discredit.

1609 Bp. W. BARLOW *Ambr. Nameless Cath.* 104 This reason . . . is not only a Calumniation against T. M. but a dis-reputation also to his Maestie. 1651-3 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year* (1678) 110 Intemperance . . . is a Dishonour and disreputation to the person and the nature of the man. 1731 *Affect. Narr.* Wager 36 Humanity . . . the want of which is a Disreputation to a Man's Character.

† 2. Want of reputation, evil reputation; the condition of being in disrepute; discredited condition.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* ii. 5 This vice . . . is gotten already out of the disreputation of a sin. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxxvii. 221 The period in which our conduct or misconduct gives us a reputation or disreputation, that almost inseparably accompanies us throughout our whole future lives. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) II. 639/1 Eumenes, with the disreputation of having been only a secretary, raised himself to the first military employments.

**Disrepute** (dis'repi't), sb. [f. DIS- 9 + REPUTE sb.] Loss or absence of reputation; ill repute, disesteem, discredit, dishonour.

1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius* Pref. Aij b, Belisarius then returned to Constantinople with disrepute. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 18 The Holy things of Religion fell at length into Contempt and Dis-repute. 1758 *Phil. Trans.* L. 666 It was formerly in great credit as a pectoral, but is now quite in disrepute. 1857 BUCKLE *Civili.* I. ix. 573 It brings the administration of justice into disrepute. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. 1. (1873) 89 A large and spacious house which lay under the disrepute of being haunted.

† **Disrepute**, v. *Obs.* [f. DIS- 6 + REPUTE v.]

*trans.* a. To hold as of no reputation; to regard slightly; to disesteem. b. To bring into discredit; to defame, disparage. c. To bring discredit or an evil name upon (by one's conduct).

1611 FLORIO, *Disrepute*, to disrepute, to disesteem. 1625 Bp. MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* II. vii. 183 You quote us the Homilies . . . I think you dis-repute them. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* i. ad § 1. 16 The Virgin was betrothed lest honorable marriage might be disreputed. 1651 *Holy Living* iv. ad § 10 (1727) 335 O teach me to walk, that I may never disrepute the honour of my religion. a 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III. 380 Is it not infinitely better to be unjustly defamed by men, than to be disreputed by God? 1697 R. PIERCE *Bath Mem.* II. ii. 272 Doubting that he would disrepute the Place . . . by dying here.

**Disresemble**, v. *rare.* [a. OF. *desresembler* (in Godef.), f. *des-*, DIS- 4 + *resembler*.] *trans.* Not to resemble; to be unlike.

So **Disresemblance**, want of resemblance.

1622 PEACOCK *Compl. Gent.* xiii. (1634) 130-1 To have blurred it out for some small disresemblance, either in the eye or mouth. 1654 L.D. ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 24 One exceeding like the first . . . and disresembling him in nothing [etc.].

† **Disresent**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. DIS- 6 + RESENT v. (which formerly meant 'to take well or ill').] *trans.* To have a feeling against, to take ill; = RESENT in its current sense.

1652 W. HARTLEY *Inf. Baptism* 12 The Lord . . . dis-re-sented such performances as were tainted with wickedness.

**Disrespect** (dis'respekt), sb. [f. DIS- 9 + RESPECT sb.; or perh. from DISRESPECT v.] Want of respect, courteous regard, or reverence.

1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* III. § 80. 336 Profanation of holy things . . . manifesteth a disrespect of God himselfe. 1731 JOHNSON *Lett. to G. Hickman* 30 Oct. in *Boswell*, This delay . . . proceeded neither from forgetfulness, disrespect nor ingratitude. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* liv. 285 My memory fails me, if I have mentioned their names with disrespect. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. 23 No expression indicating disrespect to the Sovereign . . . was suffered to escape.

† b. With a and pl. An instance of this; an act showing disesteem or irreverence; 'an act approaching to rudeness' (J.). *Obs.*

1624 MARMION *Holland's Leaguer* iv. v. Howsoever I have found a disrespect from you, yet I forget it. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 149 Any disrespect to any acts of state . . . was in no time more penal. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 314, I doe also forgive y<sup>e</sup> Disrespects and neglects of any persons. a 1714 M. HENRY *Wks.* (1835) II. 139 Their unkindnesses and disrespect to himselfe.

**Disrespect**, v. [f. DIS- 6 + RESPECT v.]

*trans.* The reverse of to respect; to have or show no respect, regard, or reverence for; to treat with irreverence.

1614 WITHER *Sat. to King*, Juvenilia (1633) 346 Here can I smile to see . . . how the mean mans suit is dis-respected. 1633 Bp. Hall *Hard Texts* N. T. 11 If he love the one he must disrespect the other. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastici* 231 (Basil) To honor him, and dis-respect his Friend, was to stroke a man's head with one hand, and strike him with the other. 1706 HEARNE *Collect.* 26 Apr. He was disrespected in Oxford by several men who now speak well of him. 1853 L. HUNT *Poems* Pref. 27 As if . . . sorrow disrespected things homely. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana* I. 257 You will judge whether he disrespects me.



Hence **Disrespected** *ppl. a., -ing vbl. sb.*

1631 *Gouge God's Arrows* i. § 43. 75 A dis-respecting, despising, and vilifying of Gods mercies. 1640 *Glaithorne Ladies Privile* iv. Wks. 1871 II. 140. I mean not. To save a dis-respected life. 1791 *Paine Rights of Man* (ed. 2) i. 101 Reflecting how wretched was the condition of a dis-respected man. 1876 G. MEREDITH *Beauch. Career* III. vi. 105 Treating her. . . like a disrespected grandmother.

**Disrespectability** (disrɪspek'təbɪlɪtɪ), *f.* [next + -ITY, after *respectability*.] The quality of being disrespectful; the reverse of respectability.

1830 *LYTTON P. Clifford* vii. Committed. . . to the House of Correction on the charge of disrespectability. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* lxiv. Her taste for disrespectability grew more and more remarkable. 1893 W. WALLACE *Scol. Yesterd.* 60 An office which had an odour of disrespectability.

**Disrespectable** (disrɪspek'təbəl), *a.* [DIS-10.] The opposite of respectable; not worthy of respect; not in accordance with standards of respectability.

1813 *Examiner* 22 Mar. 1871 All distinction. . . between what is respectable and what is disrespectful would be at an end. 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* xvi. Well acquainted with the town. . . but in a sort of disrespectful way. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* v. (1875) 223 Not only was he [Heine] not one of Mr. Carlyle's 'respectable' people, he was profoundly disrespectful.

**Disrespector**, *rare.* [*f.* DISRESPECT *v.* + -ER 1.] One who disrespects.

1661 *BOYLE Style Script* (1675) 149 There. . . are but too many witty disrespects of the Scripture. 1711 tr. *Werensfeld's Logom.* 127 The Disrespects of the Antients.

**Disrespectful** (disrɪspek'tfʊl), *a.* [*f.* DIS-10 + RESPECTFUL, after *disrespect*.] The opposite of respectful; full of or manifesting disrespect.

a 1677 *BARROW Serm.* Wks. 1687 i. xxiii. 316 Offended with our injurious and disrespectful behaviour toward him. 1681 E. SCLATER *Serm.* at Putney 26 The least dis-respectful word is Rebellion. 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* II. 320, I must say nothing. . . that is disrespectful or undutiful. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* II. xii. I will hear no disrespectful word of that young lady from any lips. 1884 *SIR J. PEARSON in Law Times* Rep. LI. 659/1 It would be disrespectful to the Court of Appeal.

fig. 1748 *Whitehall Even. Post* No. 405 Our Commerce. . . still suffers much from these disrespectful Accidents.

**Disrespectfully**, *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2.] In a disrespectful manner.

1671 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* ix. § 110 The lord Wentworth. . . talked very imperiously, and very disrespectfully. . . to some of the council. 1717 T. HOWEL *Desiderius* (ed. 3) 15 He has. . . withdrawn from the publick Stage of the World, where he has been disrespectfully treated. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* I. 277 Prohibiting Tyndale's Testament, in the preface of which the clergy were spoken of disrespectfully.

**Disrespectfulness**, [*f.* as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or fact of being disrespectful.

1674 *Life of F. Alleine* v. (1838) 48 Bearing with their dullness, rudeness, and disrespectfulness. 1863 *MISS BRADTON F. Marchmont* II. x. 229, I seemed to feel as if it was a sin and a disrespectful towards her to wear colours.

† **Disrespective**, *a. Obs.* [*f.* DIS-10 + RESPECTIVE; after *disrespect*.] = DISRESPECTFUL.

1633 *WITHER Hymns & Songs* (1856) 33 Disrespective we have been Of statutes, judgements, and decree. 1628 *DIGBY Voy. Medit.* (1868) 54, I restored my principall masters mate. . . that I had turned before the mast for some disrespective misdeameour. 1735-6 *CARTE Ormonde* I. 325 This rash and violent proceeding so disrespective to that nobleman.

Hence † **Disrespectively** *adv.*, disrespectfully.

1636 *BRATHWAIT Roman Emperors* 360 He passed to another life at Prague, disrespectively there inhumed.

† **Disrespondency**, *Obs. rare.* [DIS-9.] Absence of response; the fact of not responding.

1657 *COKEINE Obstinate Lady* II. ii. Why. . . would you engage So much yourself to any of that sex, As for a disrespondency to lay Violent hands upon yourself?

† **Disrest**, *sb. Obs.* [DIS-9.] The opposite of rest; disquiet, unrest.

1567 *TURBERV. Ovid's Ep.* 19 b, The sorer is the cruell gathe, and breeds the more disrest. 1668 *HOWE Bless. Righteous* (1825) 103 Free from any molestation from without, or principle of disrest within. 1766 *AMHERST Terræ Fil.* xxxiii. 177 Violence, disrest, and an ill name, will be the rewards of your folly and obstinacy.

† **Disrest**, *v. Obs. rare.* [*f.* DIS-7 a + REST *sb.*] *trans. a.* To remove or dislodge from a place of rest. *b.* To deprive of rest; to disturb.

1696 in *Church Philip's War* (1867) II. 123 An Expedition to attack that Fort, and to disrest and remove the Enemy from that Post. 1766 *PENNALOW Ind. Wars* (1859) 52 Our frontiers at home were as much disrested as ever.

**Disrestore** *v.*: see DIS-6.

† **Disreverence**, *v. Obs.* [DIS-6 or 7 a.] *trans.* The opposite of *to reverence*; to treat with irreverence; to deprive of reverence.

1559 *MORE Dialogue* III. 84 a/2 To se his maieste disreverenced. 1608 W. SCLATER *Malachi* (1650) 45 That we pollute not nor disreverence the Name God. a 1670 *HACKET Abp. Williams* i. (1692) 127 How is His glory dis-reverenced over all this land?

**Disreward**, [*f.* DIS-6 or 7 a.] *trans.* To reverse the act of rewarding; to deprive of reward.

1640 *QUARLES Enchirid.* II. xcvi. Beware of Pride. . . it dis-rewards goodness in it self, by vain glory. † **Disriegled**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [*f.* OF. *desrieglé* 'unbridled, disordered. . . unbridled' (Cotgr.) + -ED]. Cf. *REGLE v.*] Unruly, unregulated, outrageous. 1638 *Pennit. Conf.* (1657) 342 It is a necessary duty to cut off enmity and disriegled inordinances.

**Disrobe** (disrɒb), *v.* Also 6-7-roab. [DIS-6 or 7 a. Cf. OF. *desrober* in same sense.]

1. *trans.* To divest or strip of a robe or garment; to undress, strip. *Const. of from.*

1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. iii. 17 The holy Saints of their rich vestiments He did disrobe. 1595 *SHAKS. John* II. i. 147 He. . . That did disrobe the Lion of that robe. 1601 — *Ful. C.* i. 1. 69 Disrobe the Images. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 236 One holds his knee; a second disroabs him. 1648 *MAYNE Amorous War* iv. vi. Disrobe your upper parts. 1725 *POPE Odys.* xx. 312 Dis-rob'd, their vests apart in order lay. 1847 *TENNIVSON Princ.* Concl. 117 Lilia Disrobed the glimmering statue of Sir Ralph From those rich silks.

2. *refl. and intr.* To divest oneself of clothing; to undress.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxiv. (1887) 122 They disrobed themselves, and were chafed with a gentle kinde of rubber. 1603 *Order Coronation Jas.* / in *Maskell Mon. Rit.* (1846-7) III. 109 note, The king. . . there disrobed himself of his upper garments. 1715-20 *POPE Iliad* v. 904 Pallas disrobes. 1807 *CRABBE Sir E. Grey* xx. They make the hypocrite disrobe. 1883 *GILMORE Mongols* xviii. 211 You will notice as they disrobe, that each and all wear at their breast charms.

3. *transf. and fig.* To divest, strip.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* I. (1876) 299 Archigallo shall be depod, And thou disroab'd of all thy dignitie. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 330 Nutmeg. . . at full ripeness disroabs it selfe, and discovers. . . the Mace. 1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pick.* (1779) IV. cii. 321 Desire to see her fair eyes disrobed of. . . resentment. 1878 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* vii. 112 The very voice. . . seemed to disrobe the room of the strange look.

Hence **Disrobed** *ppl. a.*; **Disrobing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1794 *MRS. PIOZZI Synon.* II. 302 Writers who delight not in disrobed meaning. 1813 *SHELLEY Q. Mab* ix. 171 Fear not. . . death's disrobing hand. 1841 *LANE Arab. Nts.* I. 121 The first apartment is the. . . disrobing room.

**Disrobement**, [*f.* DISROBE + -MENT.] The action of disrobing or divesting of a covering.

1747 *GOULD Eng. Ants* 46 You may discern such Disrobements in the Cones of Silk-Worms. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII. 875 Damon watches the process of disrobement.

**Disrober**, [*f.* as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which disrobes.

1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* III. viii. 119 Disinchanters of Negromancers, disrobers of gypsies. 1882 *SIR P. FELIS in Society* 7 Oct. 182 The trees, swept bare by autumn's gale — That swift and merciless disrober.

**Disroof** (disrɒf), *v.* [DIS-7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of the roof; to unroof. Hence **Disroofed** *ppl. a.*

1573 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* III. v. vii. (1872) 208 Ghastly châteaux stare on you by the wayside, disroofed, diswindowed. 1871 J. C. JEAFFRESON *Ann. Oxf.* II. x. 154 The disroofed and dismantled walls of the venerable fane.

† **Disroom**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 *dysrowme*. [*f.* DIS-7 c + ROOM *sb.*] *trans.* To displace.

1489 *CAXTON Faytes of A. I.* xxiii. 71 Noon vpon payne of deth shall dysrowme hym self.

**Disroot** *v.*: see DIS-7 c.

**Disroot** (disrɒt), *v.* [*f.* DIS-6 + ROOT *v.*] *trans.* To pull up by the roots; to uproot, unroot.

1800 *Trans. Soc. Encourag. Arts* XVIII. 368 Pine-suckers. . . having disrooted and plunged them into old dust of bark. 1849 *Florist* 279 Repot the bottoms that have been disrooted. 1876 *SWINBURNE Erechtheus* (ed. 2) 178 And with one hand disroot All tender flower and fruit.

*b. transf.* To dislodge (anything) from the place where it is fixed.

1612 *Two Noble K.* v. vi. When neither curb would crack. . . nor differing plunges Dis-root his rider whence he grew. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. xii. 63 The sliding down of a higher piece of ground, disrooted from its situation. 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gk.* VIII. xviii. xii. 33 Daum. . . could not have disrooted Friedrich this season.

Hence **Disrooting** *vbl. sb.*; **Disrooter**, one who disroots.

1826 *SCOTT Yrnl.* 10 Oct. A kind of disrooting that recalls a thousand painful ideas of former happier journeys. 1883 *Encycl. Dict.*, Disrooter.

**Disround**, *v. nonce-wd.* [DIS-8.] *trans.* To deprive of roundness or rotundity; to unround.

1555 *WATREMAN Fardle Facions* i. iii. 33 (They) are of opinion that the circuite of the earth. . . disroundyng hym self, shooteth out thre corner wise.

† **Disrout**, *v. Obs.* Also 6 *disrought*. [*ad.* OF. *desrouer* (13th c. in *Littre*), mod.F. *dérouter*, *f. des-*, DIS-4 + OF. *route* band, company. Cf. *ROUT v.*] *a. trans.* To put to rout. *b. intr.* To be put to rout; to break up, become scattered.

1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* II. cxxxix. [cxxxv.] 389 If they disrout and be out of ordre, they shall soone be taken vp. 1592 *WYKLEY Armorie* 63, I appoint to you. . . thence not buge vnlesse you plainly vne Vs to disrout. 1626 *True Relat. Strategem* in Arb. Garner I. 608 The Black Prince. . . disrouted their mighty armies. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *World runs on Wheels* Wks. II. 243/2 To disroutw their enemies, breaking their ranks and order.

† **Disrout**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [*a.* OF. *desrouer* rout, disorder, mod.F. *déroute*, *f. dérouter*: see prec.] The act of putting to rout; rout, defeat.

1623 tr. *Favins's Theat. Hon.* II. xiii. 217 Were (after their disrout) brought to Julius Caesar.

† **Disroyalty**, *Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f.* DIS-9 + ROYALTY.] Undoing of royal dignity.

1630 R. *Johnson's Kingd. & Commw.* 210 Kings of Denmark. . . have thought it no disroyalty to set up divers manufactures.

**Disruddled**, *ppl. a. rare.* [DIS-7 a.] Deprived of the rudder.

a 1788 in *Croft Let. to Pitt on Johnson's New Dict.* 58-9 At the 7249th of my additional words, I find *disruddled*. . . 'their gait like to that of a disruddled ship'.

† **Disrully**, *adv. Obs.* In 4 *disrewillye*. [*f.* next + -LY 2.] In an unruly manner.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4900 [Youth], makith hym love yvelle compaignie, And lede his lyf disrewillye.

† **Disruly**, *a. Obs. rare*—o. [In ME. \**disrewilie*, implied in prec. adv., a. OF. *desrieulé* unregulated, disordered, mod.F. *dérégulé*.] Unruly.

1570 *LEVINS Manip.* 99/47 *Disrurie, irregularis.*

**Disrump** (disrʌmp), *v.* 1 [*ad.* L. *disrump-ère* (also *disrumpère*) to break into pieces, burst asunder, *f.* DIS-1 + *rumpère* to break.] To break up, burst asunder, *DISRUPT* (*trans.* and *intr.*).

(In quot. 1661, with a play upon the *Rump Parliament*.) 1581 T. NUCE *Seneca's Octavia* II. ii. 177 b, Let spouses age And curteous bashfull shame disrump your rage. 1661 *SIR H. VANE'S Politics* 16 Upon the sad approach of that Scotch Army, our forlorn Society. . . became dis-rumped. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 8 May 635/2 A caucus is a much worse monster than a dragon. . . and does not disrump so easily.

**Disrump**, *v.* 2 *nonce-wd.* [DIS-7 a.] *trans.* To deprive of the rump.

1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* iv. v. 196 The Barber. . . parts with his tail-piece, and walks as one of the disrump'd [printed *disrump'd*] Poultry.

† **Disrumpent**, *a. Obs.* [*a.* L. *disrumpent-em*, pr. *ppl.* of *disrumpère*: see *DISRUMP v.*] That bursts asunder.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 391 Vested with a membranous and frequently disrumpent bark.

**Disrupt** (disrʌpt), *ppl. a.* [*ad.* L. *disrupt-us*, pr. *ppl.* of *disrumpère*: see *DISRUMP v.* 1 and cf. *DISRUPT*.] Burst or broken asunder; broken up. Chiefly as poetic *pa. ppl.* = *DISRUPTED*.

1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), *Disrupt*, broken or rent asunder. 1782 W. STEVENSON *Hymn to Deity* 16 Behind a watery cloud disrupt. 1850 *MRS. BROWNING Soul's Travelling* viii. Though at your feet The cliff's disrupt. 1885 C. MEREDITH *Diana* II. i. 3 Leaving them. . . disrupt, as by earthquake.

**Disrupt** (disrʌpt), *v.* [*f.* L. *disrupt*-*ppl.* stem of *disrumpère*: see *DISRUMP v.* 1 Except in single quot. 1657, app. not in use before 19th c. Not in J., T., R., nor Webster 1828. Cf. the rare *DISRUPT*.]

1. *intr.* To burst asunder. *rare.*

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 668 Almonds. . . may be. . . agitated. . . over a slow fire, till the Involutum disrupt.

2. *trans.* To break or burst asunder; to break in pieces, shatter; to separate forcibly.

1817 *SCOBESSY in Ann. Reg. Chron.* 556 The most formidable fields. . . become disrupted into a thousand pieces. 1849 *Tail's Mag.* XVI. 423 We should. . . disrupt the bonds. 1879 *TOUGREE Foot's Err.* xiii. 140 The attempt which was made to disrupt the government. fig. 1864 *Pall Mall G.* 1 June 11 His very religious and philosophical thoughts being constantly disrupted by some whim or personal peculiarity.

Hence **Disrupted**, *Disrupting* *ppl. adjs.*

1819 *Blackw. Mag.* IV. 397 There is a concord and a harmony in the disrupted fragments of the cliffs. 1849 *DANA Geol.* II. (1850) 107 These disrupting and transporting effects. 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* iv. 84 When igneous matter forces its way through the stratified rocks. . . it is termed disrupting. 1876 H. SPENCER *Princ. Sociol.* (1877) 704 There come into play disrupting influences. 1879 A. B. DAVIDSON *Expositor* 264 The reunion of the disrupted kingdom.

**Disruptable**, *a. rare.* [*f.* DISRUPT *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being disrupted. Hence **Disruptability**.

1820 C. R. MATURIN *Melmoth* (1892) III. xxx. 208 The intense and disruptable feeling. 1893 *Scott. Leader* 11 Oct. 3 As many points of disruptability as the mariner's compass has points.

**Disrupter**, -or. [See -ER 1, -OR.] One who breaks up; one who causes disruption.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* 23 July 116/2 These eminent Disrupters had been passionate advocates for the nationality of the Church. 1886 *PARNELL in Pall Mall G.* 26 June 10/2 They denounced Mr. Gladstone as a betrayer of his country and a disrupter of the Empire.

**Disruptic**, *a. rare.* [*f.* L. *disrupt*- (see *DISRUPT v.*) + -IC.] Of or pertaining to the disruption or breaking up (of organic structures).

1889 *GEDDES & THOMSON Evol. of Sex* 88 The ascending, synthetic, constructive series of changes are termed 'anabolic'; the descending, disruptive series, 'katabolic'.

**Disruption** (disrʌpʃən), [*ad.* L. *disruption-em* (*disruption-em*), n. of action from *disrumpère* to burst or break asunder.]

1. The action of rending or bursting asunder; violent dissolution of continuity; forcible severance.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* III. xvi. 145 Theophrastus. . . conceiveth. . . that upon a full and plentiful impletion there may succeed a disruption of the matrix. 1664 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* i. 161 These great earthquakes and disruptions, that did such great execution upon the body of the earth. 1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 251 These pillars did not assume the columnar form by crystallization, but by disruption. 1816 *MISS SCHIMMELPENNINCK tr. Tour La Grande Charteuse* I. 10 At the sudden disruption of the masses of rock above. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xxiii. 601 On the final disruption of Guienne from the English crown.



2. A disrupted condition; a disrupted part or place, a rent.

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 88 They ... rend the earth, and at every shock leave it full of disruptions. 1854 Miss YONGE *Cameos* (1877) III. xxv. 233 In the time of weakness and disruption. 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.*, *Carlyle Ser.* 1. (1878) 199 The whole polity of Europe was left in such a condition of disruption as had not [etc.]

3. *spec.* The Disruption: the name applied to the great split in the Established Church of Scotland, 18th May 1843, when 451 ministers left that Church and formed themselves into the Free Protestant (afterwards, simply, the Free) Church of Scotland.

The cause of their separation was the failure of the Church to maintain its complete independence in matters spiritual as against the interference of the Civil Courts (Court of Session), for which the Evangelical party had carried on a 'Ten Years' Conflict' against the 'Moderates'.

1843 *CANDLISH Speech* 30 Mar. in *Life* (1880) 293 All the people are concerned in making preparation for that disruption which is now inevitable. *Ibid.* 6 Sept. 315 The Free Church, since the Disruption has in a wonderful manner kept herself free from ... attacks on the existing Establishment. 1886 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 167½ The standing outside the Establishment for a quarter of a century has much weakened the adherence ... to the original views maintained at the Disruption.

*attrib.* 1871 J. MACKENZIE *Life Princ. Cunningham* xv. 192 The same contented cheerfulness dwelt in the poor abode of every Disruption minister. *Ibid.* 195 Dr. Cunningham visited this district in November of the Disruption year.

**Disruptionist.** [*f. prec.* + -IST.] One who favours disruption.

1886 *Sat. Rev.* 25 May 63½ The disruptionists, with all Irishishition to back them, will be powerless. 1886 *Athenaeum* 11 Sept. 331½ As to the origin of the [Homeric] poems Mr. Leaf seems to be a unionist by predilection, but a moderate disruptionist by conviction.

*attrib.* 1888 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 458 Disruptionist tendencies in some of the revolutionary schools of Russia.

**Disruptive** (disruptiv), *a.* [*f. L. disrupt*-ppl. stem; see DISRUPT *v.* and -IVE.]

1. Causing or tending to disruption; bursting or breaking asunder.

1862 J. SPENCE *Amer. Union* 92 None anticipated the great disruptive force that now convulses the country. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* (1875) I. ix. 255 The speedy development of disruptive tendencies.

b. *Electr.* (See *quots.*)

1842-3 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1874) 80 The electrical disruptive discharge. 1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 79 The term disruptive discharge is applied to all cases where discharge is accompanied with a disruption of the particles of the dielectric. 1880 J. E. H. GORDON *Electr. & Magn.* (1883) II. 187 It follows almost as a matter of course that all discharges in rarefied air are equally disruptive and discontinuous. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Feb. 6½ Currents of still higher frequency and potential are obtained by passing the spark or disruptive discharge from a battery of Leyden jars through the primary circuit of an induction coil.

2. Produced by disruption; eruptive.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-Bk. Geol.* vii. 128 The disruptive character of these rocks.

Hence **Disruptively** *adv.*; **Disruptiveness**.

1870 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* 87 They discharge into each other disruptively. 1880 J. E. H. GORDON *Electr. & Magn.* (1883) II. 186 The character which was found to be fundamental in sensitive discharges, viz., disruptiveness, is common to both kinds of discharge.

**Disruption.** *rare*—1. [*f. DISRUPT v.* + -MENT.] Breaking off, disruption.

1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 290 The disruption of granite blocks from the summit of Mont Blanc.

**Disrupture** (disruptiū), *sb.* [*f. DISRUPT v.*, after RUPTURE.] The action of disrupting or bursting asunder; disruption.

1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 660 This disruption discovered the vein of yellow metal at a great depth. 1804 WATT in *Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 208 Effected ... by the apparent disruption of rocks. 1828 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Rev.* 120½ This disruption of ordinary time. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 603 The consequent splitting and disruption of the medullary sheath.

**Disrupture, v.** [*f. the sb.*: cf. *rupture vb.*] *trans.* To break off or asunder; to divide by a rupture. Hence **Disruptedly** *ppl. a.*

1828 WEBSTER cites *Med. Repos.* for *Disruptedly*. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1859) 299 A huge mass of the grey cliff above was disrupted. 1838 FOR A. G. PYM *Wks.* 1864 IV. 177 The ruins of the disrupted cliff. 1869 *Contemp. Rev.* XII. 184 These virtues exercise their beneficent influence in each portion of the disrupted church.

**Diss** (dis). [*a. Arab.* ديس *dis*, the native name.] The Algerian name for a Mediterranean grass, *Ampelodesma* (*Arundo*) *tenax*, the fibrous stems of which are used for making cordage, etc.

1855 SIR W. HOOKER *Rept. on Veg. Prod. at Paris Exh.* III. *Algeria* 35-7 *Diss.* 1871 *Policy of Alliance Assur. Co.* On Merchandise (excluding Esparto, Alpha or Alfa, Diss., Petroleum, and all Mineral and Rock Oils and their liquid products). 1895 *Guide to Museum of Econ. Bot.*, *Kew No.* a. 73 *Diss.*

**Dissaf, -aiuo, dissait(e), -at(e)**, *obs. ff. DECEIVE, DECEIT.*

+ **Dissaiff.** *Sc. Obs.* [*Sc. form of DECEIVE.*] Deception, deceiving.

1470 HENRY WALLACE v. 612 And othir quhill he thocht on his dissaiif.

+ **Dissaint, v. Obs.** [*f. DIS-6 or 7 b + SAINT.*]

*trans.* To make no longer a saint; to remove from the calendar of saints; to unsaint.

1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Script.* IV. 39 They may as well dissaint him hereafter (as saint him now).

**Dissaisin**, *obs. Sc. form of DISSEISIN.*

+ **Dissalt, v. Obs.** [*DIS-7 a.*] *trans.* To free from salt.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. KETSEY), *Dissalted*, cleared from Salt, made fresh. 1721 in BAILEY.

**Dissar, Dissard(e)**, *var. DISOUR, DIZZARD.*

**Dissatisfaction** (dissatisfakshn). [*f. DIS-9 + SATISFACTION.*] The fact or condition of being dissatisfied; discontent; 'want of something to complete the wish' (J.).

1640 in Rushw. *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I. 52 When ... the Spanish Armada appeared in the Downs, to the great fear and dissatisfaction of the City. 1648 CROMWELL *Let.* 25 Nov. The dissatisfaction you take at the ways of some good men. 1791 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* I. The chance of future trouble ... occasioned some dissatisfaction. 1868 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) II. 335 He ... concluded (as usual) by giving universal dissatisfaction.

b. (with *pl.*) A feeling or expression of dissatisfaction or discontent.

1640 SANDERSON in Walton *Life App.* i. From the reading of it I went away with many and great dissatisfactions. 1668 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. 12 Concerning my *Immortality of the Soul*, I shall take notice only of these two Dissatisfactions. 1723 BLACKMORE *True Hist. Conspir.* Pref. A viij, a. The Conspirators ... ingrafted their Treason on Public Dissatisfactions.

c. A cause or occasion of dissatisfaction or discontent; a dissatisfactory circumstance.

1702 W. J. BRYAN's *Voy. Levant* lxvii. 242 They had ... the dissatisfaction of being obliged to return home, without having seen the Antiquities of Tadmor.

**Dissatisfactory** (dissatisfaktōri), *a.* [*f. DIS-10 + SATISFACTORY.*] Not satisfactory; causing dissatisfaction or discontent; unsatisfactory; 'unable to give content' (J.).

1650 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* (1735) 109 Things which ... were dissatisfactory to her Subjects. 1779 T. JEFFERSON *Let. Writ.* (1803) II. 189 Their conduct ... has been so dissatisfactory to the French minister that [etc.]. 1846 THACKERAY *Crit. Rev.* Wks. 1886 XXIII. 96, I don't know anything more dissatisfactory and absurd.

Hence **Dissatisfactoriness**, the quality or condition of being dissatisfactory.

1677 HALE *Contempl.* II. 5 The shortness and uncertainty of sensible Enjoyments ... their Poorness, Emptiness, Insufficiency, Dissatisfactoriness.

**Dissatisfied** (dissatisfaid), *ppl. a.* [*f. DIS-SATISFY + -ED* 1.] Deprived of satisfaction; displeased; dissatisfied by the feeling of the insufficiency or inadequacy of something.

1675 tr. *Canide's Hist. Elis.* an. 1599 [Essex] himself also was very much dissatisfied and displeased that the queen had ... conferred on Sir Robert Cecyl the gainfull office of master of the wards. 1680 in Hacke *Collect. Voy.* II. (1699) 15 Very grateful to our dissatisfied Minds. 1704 T. BARNES *Two Oxf. Scholars Wks.* (1730) I. 2 Infinitely dissatisfied with several things in the Church of England. 1837 LYTTON *Pelham* v. I had no reason to be dissatisfied with my success. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 227 Glaucon ... was dissatisfied at Thrasymachus' retirement.

b. Exhibiting or expressing dissatisfaction.

1800 Mrs. HERVEY *Mourtray Fam.* IV. 192 Lord Miramont's dissatisfied looks, and sullen silence. 1824 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg., Row in Omnibus.* With a gloomy brow and dissatisfied air. 1883 O'DONOVAN *Merv* xxiv. 298 The horses were standing around in dissatisfied silence.

Hence **Dissatisfiedly** *adv.*, in a dissatisfied manner, with dissatisfaction; **Dissatisfiedness**, the condition of being dissatisfied, dissatisfaction.

1710 R. WARD *Life of H. More* 147 Seasons of Perplexity and Dissatisfiedness. 1805 Mrs. INCHBALD *To Marry, or not in Br. Theatre* 3, *Hester*. Oh Madam ... forgive this intrusion ... Mrs. M. My dear, I must forgive all you do. (*Dissatisfiedly.*) 1880 RHODA BROUGHTON *Sec. 74* I. viii. She remains dissatisfiedly mute.

**Dissatisfy** (dissatisfai), *v.* [*f. DIS-6 + SATISFY v.*] *trans.* To deprive of satisfaction, to render unsatisfied; to fail to satisfy or fulfil the desires or wishes of; to displease, discontent, make unquiet in mind. Also *absol.*

1666 PERRE *Diary* 23 July, The French are not yet joined with the Dutch, which do dissatisfy the Hollanders. 1673 *Lady's Call* II. § 2 p. 68 Denying her self even the most innocent liberties, if she see they dissatisfy him. 1726 COLLIER (J.). The advantages of life will not hold out to the length of desire, and, since they are not big enough to satisfy, they should not be big enough to dissatisfy. 1806 Lp. GRENVILLE in Dk. Buckhm. *Crit. & Cab. Geo. III.* (1855) IV. p. Doing enough to dissatisfy my own mind, and always too little to satisfy theirs. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* viii. (1875) 319 In all his production how much there is to dissatisfy us.

Hence **Dissatisfying** *ppl. a.*, that fails to satisfy, or renders unsatisfied.

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 180 ¶ 6 To follow such dissatisfying Pursuits. 1809 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1866) 338 After long and dissatisfying toils.

**Dissaturate, v.** [*DIS-6.*] *trans.* To free (anything) of that with which it is saturated.

1866 LOWELL *Swinburne's Trag.*, Pr. Wks. (1890) II. 137 We cannot so dissaturate our minds of it.

+ **Dissavage, v. Obs.** [*DIS-8.*] *trans.* To bring out of a savage condition; to tame, to civilize.

1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* I. (D.), Those wilde kindomes ... Which I dissavag'd and made nobly ciuill.

**Dissave, -awo, -ayf, -ayte**, etc., *obs. ff. DECEIVE, DECEIT*, etc.

**Dissaventure**, *var. of DISADVENTURE, Obs.*

**Disscatter**, *var. of DISCATER v. Obs.*

**Disceptre** (disceptai), *v.* Also 7 **disceptre**, 6-7 -er. [*f. DIS-7 a + SCEPTRE sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of the sceptre, or of kingly authority.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* I. vi. 615 Rebellious Flesh, whose rest-less Treason Strives to dethrone and to discepter Reason. 1610 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* I. xiii. 61 Prevent a possible deposing or discepting. 1856 S. H. GOLD *Law* 55 This ... people have dethron'd, uncrown'd, and discepter'd me. 1886 W. ALEXANDER *St. Augustine's Holiday* 216 Disrobed, discepted, ... dis-crown'd.

**Dissch**, *obs. form of DISCH.*

**Dissease**, *obs. form of DECREASE, DISEASE.*

+ **Disseason, v. Obs.** Also 7 **diseason.**

I. [*f. DIS-6 + SEASON v.*]

1. *trans.* To take away or change the flavour of.

1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* I. (Arb.) 23 Fourth do they lay vittayls, with storme diseasoned heauy (*Cererem corruptam undis*). 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. xxix. § 15 Seeing no hope of diseasoning the old and withered stocks, fit fewell for everlasting flames. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 106 [The Red Sea], would either drowne the country, or else by mixing with the Nilus, diseason his waters. 1681 — *Ovid's Met.* XIV. (1626) 295 An olive wild, which bitter fruit affords, Becomes dis-season'd with his bitter words.

2. To deprave the sense of taste of. *rare.*

1665 W. B. TRUE *School War* To Rdr. 4 Like some Diseasoned Palats, thou doost nauseate at Plentie.

II. [*f. DIS-7 + SEASON sb.*]

3. To render out of season, make unseasonable. 1628 F. GREVILLE *Poems Monarchy* v. Wks. Grosart I. 197 The second light of government, Which stories yield, and no time can diseason.

**Disseate** (disst'), *v.* [*f. DIS-6 or 7 c + SEAT v. or sb.*] *trans.* To remove or eject from or as from a seat; to unseat; to remove from where it is seated or situated. Hence **Disseated** *ppl. a.*

[That quot. 1605 belongs to this word is doubtful.]

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. iii. 21 This push will cheere me euer, or dis-eate [Fo. 2, 3, 4 disease] me now. 1612 *Two Noble K.* v. iv. The hot horse ... seeks all foule meanes ... to dis-seate His lord, that kept it bravely. 1648 J. GOODWIN *Right & Might* at The diseated Parliament-men. 1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compil.* xvi. 548 The Morbifick matter being disseated. 1822 C. O'CONNOR *Chron.* Eri I. p. xxxi, This mighty conqueror who had diseated so many kings. 1833 LAMB *Elia Ser.* II. *Barrenness Mod. Art.* Disseate those woods and place the same figure among fountains ... and you have a—Naia! 1866 *Daily Tel.* 22 Feb. 4/5 Application ... made ... to disseat the member returned.

+ **Disseccate, v. Obs. rare.** [*f. L. dissecāre* to cut in pieces, as if from a ppl. stem *dissecāt-* (cf. fut. *secātūrus*) instead of the actual form *dissect-*.] = DISSECT *v.* So + **Disseccation** = DISSECTION.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* IV. § I. vii. § 11 The anatomist's knife did lance and dissecate her living members. 1632 T. NASH *Quaternio Ep. Ded.*, The Apothecary in his drugges, the anatomist in his disseccations.

+ **Disseccret, v. Obs. rare.** [*f. DIS-8 + SECRET a.*] *trans.* To deprive of secrecy, bring to light.

1640 G. WATTS tr. *Bacon's Adv. Learn.* II. xiii. § 5 We must not put too much confidence, either in the concealing our own designs, or the disseccreting the designs of the enemy.

**Dissect** (dissect), *v.* [*f. L. dissect*-ppl. stem of *dissecāre*, *f. DIS-1 + secāre* to cut.]

1. *trans.* To cut asunder, cut in pieces, divide by cutting. *lit.* and *fig.* (Now more or less associated with 2 and 3.)

1607 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1653) 621 Young Chickens being dissected or cut in pieces when they are warm, ought to be laid to the stinged part. 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* IV. v. To dissect thee, Eat thy flesh off with burning corrosives ... were justice. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 178 Hee that dissected Gordions knot. 1793 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II. 131 This eminence is dissected into six terraces. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* 166 The manner of dissecting this prism. 1886 F. B. JEVONS in *Yrnl. Hellenic Stud.* VII. 292 The aggregations before them undertook to dissect the Iliad into its constituent lays.

2. *spec.* To cut up (an animal body, a plant, etc.) for the purpose of displaying the position, structure, and relations of the various internal parts; to anatomize.

1612 FLORIO, *Dissectare*, to desect or cut as an Anatomie. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* I. ix. (1631), They say, he [Galen] hath giuen vs onely the Anatomy of brut Beasts, and not of Man, hauing neuer dissected a Mans body. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* I. i. § 3 (1682) 2 If we take a Bean and dissect it. 1784 SWIFT *Reasons agst. Exam. Drugs* Wks. 1755 III. l. 127 The power giuen to physicians to dissect the bodies of malefactors. 1867 EMERSON *May-day*, etc. Wks. (Bohn) III. 422 Two doctors in the camp Dissected the slain deer.

*absol.* 1676 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 477 Anatomists dissect and mangle, To cut themselves out work to wrangle. 1879 E. A. DAVIDSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* II. 70 The teacher should obtain heads, hearts, etc. of sheep, oxen and other animals, and dissect in the presence of the boys.

b. To dissect out; to excise (an organ or a diseased part) so as not to remove any adjoining part with it.

1864-70 T. HOLMES *Syst. Surg.* II. 119 In dissecting out the cyst. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov. 1030, I made an incision ... from



the mouth over the prominent cyst wall and dissected the tumour out. The wall of the cyst was so thin that when nearly dissected out it ruptured.

**3. fig. and transf.** To take to pieces, so as to lay bare every part; to examine minutely part by part, to analyze; to criticize in detail.

**a** 1631 *Donne in Select.* (1840) 124 That soul that is dissected and anatomized to God. 1647 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* 1. § 64 Persons of all conditions took great license in dissecting all his infirmities. 1693 *Drayden Persius* Sat. 1. Yet old Lucilius never fear'd the times; But lash'd the city, and dissected crimes. 1850 *Kingsley Alt. Locke* 1. I never could dissect and map out my own being or my neighbour's as you analysts do. 1869 *Rogers Pref. to Adam Smith's W. N.* 1. 43 He dissected the pretensions of the great East India Company. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 413 No other thinker has ever dissected the human mind with equal patience and minuteness.

**† 4. To analyze (chemically).** *Obs.*

1808 *J. Barlow Columb.* IV. 456 O'er great, o'er small extends his physic laws, Empalms the empyrean or dissects a gaz.

**5. Business.** To analyze an invoice or account of goods bought or sold, picking out the various items, and allotting them to the special departments to which they severally belong.

See DISSECTING *vbl. sb.*

**Dissected**, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED 1.]

1. That has been cut up, divided into pieces, or anatomized.

*Dissected map or picture*, a map or picture mounted on a thin board and divided into variously shaped parts, to be put together as an exercise or puzzle.

1634 *Sir T. Herbert Trav.* 184 Laying upon each piece of the dissected Betele, a little Arecca. 1638 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) 31 Not to be entred but by a long narrow dissected path or trench. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 628 A dissected Head of a Sharke. 1824 *Col. L. Stanhope Greece* 10 She [Greece] is like a dissected map in the hands of children, all the pieces are there, but the children cannot make them fit. 18.. *Ruskin* (O.). Or must every architect invent a little piece of the new style, and all put it together at last like a dissected map?

**2. Of a divided form or structure; spec. in Bot.** (of leaves): Cut into many deep lobes; much divided.

1652 *Gaule Magastrom.* 185 A little chin signes one envious.. a dissected and retorted chin, libidinous. 1872 *Oliver Elem. Bot.* II. 182 The finely-dissected leaves of Fennel. 1884 *Henfrey Elem. Bot.* (ed. 4) 62 When the leaves are subdivided a fourth time, or even where tripinnatisect leaves have filiform segments, the term dissected is usually employed.

**Dissectible** (dissek'tib'l), *a. rare.* [f. *L. dissect-* ppl. stem (see the vb.) + -BLE.] Capable of being dissected.

1802 *Paley Nat. Theol.* ix. Wks. 1830 IV. 101 Keill has reckoned up, in the human body, four hundred and forty-six muscles dissectible and describable.

**Dissecting** (dissek'tin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *DISSECT* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb *DISSECT*. **a.** *gen. and Anat.*: see *DISSECT* 1-3. **b. Business**: see *DISSECT* 5.

1888 *Daily Tel.* 24 Aug. 7/8 Junior clerk wanted. Must be used to draper's counting house, and understand dissecting. 1893 *Daily News* 16 May 8/7 To Drapers.—Young lady wants re-engagement as Cashier and Bookkeeper. Used to dissecting.

**c. attrib. and Comb.**, as in *dissecting-forceps*, *-knife*, *-microscope*, *-room* (i.e. used in anatomical dissection); *dissecting-clerk*, one employed in analyzing invoices and accounts of goods sold.

1767 *Gooch Treat. Wounds* I. 176 Raising the vessel a little.. with the point of the knife and dissecting forceps. 1854 *R. Willis Report in Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) III. 168 The present Dissecting-room of the Professor is removed altogether. 1882 *Serjt. Ballantine Exper.* II. 15 Gaining a living by supplying the dissecting-table with its ghastly subjects. 1884 *Encycl. Dict.* (Cassell), *Dissecting-clerk*.

**Dissecting**, *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ING 2.] That dissects.

1854-67 *C. A. Harris Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Dissecting abcess*, an abcess which insinuates itself between muscles, separating them from each other. *Ibid.*, *Dissecting Aneurism*, an aneurism in which the inner and middle coats of the artery are ruptured, and the blood passes between them and the outer coat. 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 61 Brought to the dissecting eye of the prying student.

**Dissection** (dissek'shən), [*ad. L. dissection-em*, n. of action from *dissecare*; used in med. or mod.L. Perhaps immed. a. *F. dissection* (Paré, 16th c.).]

**† 1.** The action or process of cutting asunder or in pieces; division by cutting. *Obs.*

1611 *Cotgr.*, *Dissection*, a dissection; a cleaving in peeces. 1644 *Milton Areop.* (Arb.) 70 There must be many schisms and many dissections made in the quarry and in the timber, ere the house of God can be built. 1669 *Gale Crit. Gentiles* I. II. ix. 147 As to the Dissection [after sacrifice], it was not made rashly, but with great Art. 1784 *Cowper Task* VI. 420 The spaniel dying for some venial fault, Under dissection of the knotted scourge.

**2. spec.** The methodical cutting up of an animal or a plant, for the purpose of displaying its internal structure.

1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* I. v. § 12 (1873) 43 Thus have I described and opened, as by a kind of dissection, those peccant humours. 1615 *Crooke Body of Man* I. ix. Living dissections (as we call them) are then put in use when we would find out some action or use of a part which by the dead

carcasse cannot be discerned. 1671 *Grew Anat. Plants* I. i. § 28 (1682) 6 What Dissection cannot attain, yet an ocular inspection in hundreds of other seeds.. will demonstrate. 1758 *Johnson Idler* No. 17 § 8, I know not that by living dissections, any discovery has been made by which a single malady is more easily cured. 1850 *Ht. Martineau Hist. Peace* IV. xiv. (1877) III. 134 Murders for the sake of selling bodies for dissection. 1881 *Huxley in Nature* No. 615. 347 For hundreds of years.. the dissection of human bodies was impeded, and anatomists were confined to the dissection of dead animals.

**3.** The action of separating anything into elementary or minute parts for the purpose of critical examination; a 'taking to pieces', a minute examination; detailed analysis or criticism.

1642 *Milton Apol. Smect.* § 4 Thus ends this Section, or rather dissection of himself, short ye will say both in breath and extent. 1654 *Whitlock Zootomia* 405 In the particular Dissection of mens Actions. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* II. 158 It is perhaps the best dissection of the human mind, that hath appeared in modern times. 1867 *Deutsch in Rem.* (1874) 1 Dissections of dogma and legend and ceremony.

**† 4.** Chemical analysis. *Obs.*

1605 *Timme Quersit.* I. xiii. 63 Mercury is extracted out of every thing, first of all in his dissection or seperation into a watery vapour. 1794 *S. Williams Vermont* 90 By accurate dissection.. it has been found that this ill scented fluid is entirely distinct from the urine.

**5. Business.** The analysis of invoices and accounts, in order that the various items may be entered to the account of the special departments to which they belong: see *DISSECT* v. 5.

**6. concr.** That which has been cut asunder or dissected, or is in a dissected condition; anything which is the result or produce of dissecting.

1581 *Sidney Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 43 All his [the Poet's] kinds are not onlie in their vnitd formes, but in their seuerd dissections fully commendable.

**7. attrib. and Comb.**

1847 *W. Reeves Eccl. Antig.* 66 note, The Dissection-room panic caused many to resort to this place. 1889 *Huxley in Pall Mall G.* 2 May, None of the ordinary symptoms of dissection poison supervened.

**Dissective** (dissek'tiv), *a.* [f. *L. type \*dissectivus* (cf. *sectivus*), f. *dissect-* ppl. stem: see -IVE.] Characterized by or having the quality of dissecting; serving to dissect.

1860 *Dickens Lett.* (ed. 2) II. 110 The three people who write the narratives in these proofs have a dissective property in common. 1861 *Wilson & Geikie Mem. E. Forbes* v. 142 They were plainly anatomical dissective knives.

**Dissector** (dissek'tor). Also -er. [*agent-n.* in *L.* form, from *L. dissecare* to *DISSECT*. Cf. *F. dissecateur*.] One who dissects, esp. anatomically.

1578 *Banister Hist. Man* I. 22 b The most famous dissectors, and princes of Anatomy. 1615 *Crooke Body of Man* 306 A most expert Chyrurgion, and the ordinary dissector to the College of Physicians at Montpellier. 1645 *Evelyn Diary*, The theatre [at Padua] for anatomie.. is excellently contriv'd both for the dissector and spectators. 1794 *European Mag.* XXV. 454 Mr. Jones, dissector to St. Bartholomews Hospital. 1819 *P. O. Lond. Direct.* 305 Map-mounter and Dissector. 1839 *Carlyle Chartism* vii. in *Misc.* (1872) VI. 153 A determined despoiler and dissector of cant. 1847 *Emerson Repr. Men.* Swedenborg Wks (Bohn) I. 316 Unrivalled dissectors.. had left nothing for scalpel or microscope to reveal in human or comparative anatomy.

**Dissees** (e), *obs. form of DECEASE, DISEASE.*

**Disseise, disseize** (dissē'z), *v.* Forms: 4 *disseyse* (-ceyse, 4-5 *desesse*), 5-6 *dis-*, *dyssease*, (5 *dyssease*, 6 *decesse*, *disseaze*, -eise), 6-7 *disseyse*, 6- *disseise*, *disseize*. [*ME. a. AF. disseyser*, = *OF. dessaisir* to dispossess, *f. des-*, *DIS* 4 + *saisir* to put (one) in possession, to take possession of, to SEIZE. In *Pr. dessaisir*; *med.L. dissaisire*, -saisire, -sasiare, also *dissaisire*, -seisire, -seisiare from *OF.*: see *SEIZE*.]

**1. trans. Law.** To put out of actual seisin or possession; to dispossess (a person) of his estates, etc., usually wrongfully or by force; to oust. Const. of († *from*). Also *refl.*

[1215 *Magna Carta* xxxix, Nullus liber homo capiatur vel imprisonetur aut disseisiatur [1217 *inserts* (c. xxxv) de libero tenemento suo vel libertatibus]. nisi per legale iudicium parium suorum. 1292 *Britton* II. xi. § 2 Cestui est proprement disseisi q' a tort est engeté de acun tenement.] c1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 250 Our kyng Sir Edward.. Disseised him self of alle, yald it to Sir Jon. Bot Jon his homage salue mak or he be gon. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* 252 In case that we have.. wittidly and willfalli gert our euen cristen.. falsly be deseed of land or of lithe. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7518 Of heir gudes falsly disseid. 1494 *Fabyan Chron.* VI. cxlix. 126 He.. vexyd and distourbed Ivoire the duke and lord of that countrey.. lastly disceasid hym of that lordshyp. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 7. § 7 Where.. personnes.. be disseased, deforsed, wronged, or otherwise put from their lawfull inheritance. 1628 *Pettit*, to King in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1699) I. 589 By the Statute called, The great Charter of the Liberties of England, It is declared and enacted; That no Freeman may be taken or imprisoned or be disseised of his Freeholds or Liberties, or his free Customs. 1641 [see *DISSEISIN* 1]. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 190 If a tenant in tail discontinues in fee, afterwards marries, disseises the discontinuer, and dies seised; his wife shall not have dower. 1819 *I. Milner Milner's Hist. Ch. Christ* (1824) IV. 115 Wilcliff asserted that temporal lords and patrons had a right to disseize the church of her emoluments in case of misbehaviour.

**2. transf. and fig. a.** To dispossess, deprive, rob; to deliver, rid (of anything).

c1320 *Cast. Love* 1088 He ne ouste from wo disseysed be. c1450 *Merlin* 229 It shall here-after be declared how that she was disced of the seint Graal. 1500 *Spenser F. Q.* I. xi. 30 He [the Dragon] so disseized of his gryinging grosse. 1602 *Carew Cornwall* 22 a, The Foxe planteth his dwelling in the steep cliffs.. as in a manner it falleth out a matter impossible to disseize him of this his ancient inheritance. 1700 *Blackmore Job* xxix. 17 My righteous hand broke fierce oppressors' jaws, And of their spoil disseiz'd their bloody paws. 1845 *R. W. Hamilton Pop. Educ.* x. (ed. 2) 266 We repeat our protest against all attempts to disseize parents of their rights in their children.

**† b.** To oust, expel. *Obs.*

1627 *May Lucan* VII. 655 Through many wounds his life disseized, fled. 1675 *Hobbes Odyssey* xvi. 444 They.. With gentle sleep their fear and care disseized.

Hence *Disseis'd ppl. a.*, *Disseis'ing vbl. sb.*

1475 *Bk. Noblesse* 48 The unmanly disseising and putting out of France, Normandie, Angew, and Mayne. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Dessemparment*, a disseising. 1675 *tr. Machiavelli's Prince* vii. (Ritdg. 1883) 50 All the disseized lords.. he put to death. 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 18 If there be but the least flaw against them to countenance the dis-seizing them of their Rights.

**Disseise, obs. form of DECEASE, DISEASE.**

1648 *Symmons Vind. Chas.* I. 98 The Honour of... our disseised Queen.

**Disseisee, -zee** (dissē'zē), *Law.* Also 6 -i, -le, -ye. [f. *DISSEISE* v. + -EE; but the earlier form in -ie represented *OF. dessaisi* pa. pp. 'disseised'.] One who is disseised of his estate: correlative to *DISSEISOR*.

[1377 *Act 1 Rich. II.* c. 9 Et eient desore les disseisiz lour recoverer vers les primers disseisours.] 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 33 The disseisee or suche other personnes as.. be thereby clerely excluded of their entre. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 63 a, If the disseisey by his deede release all his righte.. to one of the disseisours. 1594 *West 2nd Pt. Symbol.* *Chancery* § 37 This release doth confirme his estate which the disseisee might else have defeated. 1602 *Fulbeke 1st Pt. Parall.* 67 If the disseisee oute the disseisor with force. 1721 *St. German's Doctor & Stud.* 98 It is devised that the Disseisee shall release his right in the land. 1875 *Poste Gaius* IV. § 162 Restitution of seisin to a disseisee.

**Disseisin, disseizin** (dissē'zin), *sb.* Forms: 4 *dysseisyn*, 6 *disseisyn* (e., -scoysen, -seissen, -sesin, -seison, -seizon, -season, -dys-, 6-7 *disseizen*, 7 *Sc. dissaisin*), 6- *disseisin*, 8- *disseizin*. [*a. AF. dissaisine* = *OF. dessaisine* (11th c.), *f. des-*, *DIS* 4 + *saisine*, *seisine*, *SEISIN*, *SASINE*, formal possession, deriv. of *saisir* to *SEIZE*. (In *med.L. dissaisina*, *dissaisina*.)]

**1. Law.** The act or fact of disseising; privation of seisin; usually, the wrongful dispossession (by forcible entry or otherwise) of the lands, etc. of another: since 15th c. not used of movable goods, nor in cases in which the dispossessed person was tenant at will or tenant for years.

1167 *Pipe Roll 12 Hen. II.* 65 Dissaisina super assisam regis. 1292 *Britton* II. I. § 1 Homme a tort engitté ou desturbe de la peysible possession de son fraunc tenement. Et cele violence est apele disseisine et fresche force. 1311-12 *Act 3 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 Preamb., Wrytte of entre upon disseisen in the post before the Justices.. of his Comen Benche. 1574 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 57 b, Disseisin is properly where a man entreth into anye landes or tenementes where his entre is not leful, and putteth him out y<sup>e</sup> hath the franke tenement. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 139 Disseisin upon Disseisin is when the Disseisor is disseised by another. 1670 *Blount Law Dict.*, Disseisin is of two sorts, either Simple Disseisin, committed by day without force and arms, Or Disseisin by Force, for which see *De forceor* and *Fresh Disseisin*. 1767 *Blackstone Comm.* II. 195 A disseisin being a deprivation of that actual seisin, or corporal freehold of the lands, which the tenant before enjoyed. 1861 *F. Hall in Jml. Asiat. Soc. Bengal* 10 The disseisor, and.. the abettor of disseizin. 1875 *Poste Gaius* IV. Comm. (ed. 2) 631 It is certain that this interdict is not available for disseisin of movables. 1886 *F. W. Maitland in Law Q. Rev.* Oct. 485 The rightful tenant can be disseised, though the lord be not privy to the disseisin. 1889 *J. B. Ames in Harvard Law Rev.* III. 23 The word 'disseisin'.. was rarely used with reference to personality.

**b. Novel, new, fresh disseisin:** disseisin of fresh or recent date. *Assise of Novel Disseisin:* an ordinance of Henry II, establishing an action at law for the recovery of the seisin of land by one who had himself been recently dispossessed; also the action thus established.

[c1250 *Bracton* 164 b, De beneficio principis succurritur ei per recognitionem assise novae disseisinae multis villigis excogitatum et inveniam.] c1350 *Usages of Winchester in Eng. Gilds* 361 Pe wryt bat me pledeth in be Citee, by-fore Justices, oþer by-fore baylyues of be towne, þeþ emþne wrytes of newe dysseisynne. [1383 *Act 7 Rich. II.* c. 10 Item est ordeigne & assentuz gassise de Novele Disseisine soit desore grante & faite de rent adierere.] 1523 *Fitzherb. Surv.* xl. (1539) 17 The kynges wrytte of assise of nouell disseisin. 1609 *Skene Reg. Maj.*, *Stat. Robert I.* 22 He sall not tene nor amit his action or recoverance be the briefe of Novell disseisin: sa lang as he may find the possessor leueand: or anie man committer of the disseising, or was present at the committing thereof. 1670 *Blount Law Dict.*, *Fresh disseisin*, signifies that Disseisin, which a man may seek to defeat of himself, and by his own power, without the help of the King or Judges, and which is not above fifteen dayes old. 1700 *Tyrrrell Hist. Eng.* II. 1106 Disseisors that have redisseid those who have recovered Seisin.. from them by Assise of Novel Disseisin. 1876 *Digby Real Prop.* II. § 9. 97 The Assise of novel disseisin was applicable where the demandant himself had been



turned out of possession. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* I. 124 Henry I. issued an ordinance and instituted a procedure: ordinance and procedure alike were known as the assize of novel disseisin.

† 2. *transf. and fig.* Dispossession. *Obs.*

1566 FERRIS *Blas. Gentry* 114 Ministers of the Gospel to whom the keys of right do appertain (for the others did by disseisin and tort hold possession of them) may execute that authority of the keys with all feare and diligence. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxvi. 355 Vntill the Picts . . . Disseizen of the scottish Raigne within this Ile had made.

† **Disseisin**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* = DISSEISE *v.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. V (an. 8) 69 b. We shal not distroble, disseison or letten our father aforesaid, but that he holde and possede as long as he liveth. . . the croune and the dignitee royall of Fraunce. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. ii. 974 Yet some (more crediting their eyes, then reason) From y<sup>r</sup> proper place this Essence doe disseysin. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvii. xxxi. 652 He [Philip] went to Dymae for to disseizen [ad ejiciendum] the garrison of the Etolians. 1607 HIBERN *Wks.* i. 365 A man past al feare of being disseised of his expected inheritance.

**Disseisor**, -sor (dis'si-zōr, -sōr). Also 5-6 -our, 5, 5-or. [*a. AF. disseisour*, = OF. \**deissaisour*, *f. deissaisor* to DISSEISE. In med. L. *disseisitor*, -seisitor, *f. disseisire*, *disseisire*, to disseise.] One who disseises, or disseises another of his lands, etc.; a disseisor.

[1377 see DISSEISE.] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 101/2 A Disseisor, disseisitor. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 33 The dying ceased hereafter of any such disseisor . . . shall not be . . . demed . . . any such disseis in the law. 1598 KITCHIN *Courts Lett* (1675) 265 If the Tenant be disseised and the Disseisor dieth seised, the Lord there cannot distrain. 1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* bk. iii. lvi. Entering now by force, thou hold'st by might, And art disseisor of another's right. 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 59 The King can do no wrong; Therefore cannot be a disseisor. 1788 BURKE *Sp. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. xv. 430 To call them disseisors, wrong doers, cheats, defrauders of their own son. 1861 [see DISSEISE sb. 1]. 1886 F. W. MAITLAND in *Law Q. Rev.* Oct. 485 The disseisor will be seised whether the lord like it or not.

**Disseisoresse** (dis'si-zōrēs). Also 7-9 disseisoresse. [*f. prec. + -esse*. (The *F.* type would be *disseiseresse*.)] A female disseisor.

1574 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* 125 b. Yf the husbando and the wife were of covin or consent that the disseisine should be made, than . . . shee is a disseisouresse. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 124 Shee shall be adjudged in possession against the disseisee but as a disseisouresse, in respect of the deceit. 1644 PERKINS *Prof. Bk.* i. § 46 A feme Covert may be a disseisouresse. 1809 TOMLINSON *Law Dict.* s.v. *Disseisin*. If he disseises another to her use, she is not a disseisouresse, nor if the wife agrees to it during the coverture; yet, if after his death she agrees to it, she is a disseisouresse. 1883 A. J. HOSWOLD *Year Bks.* xi-12 *Edw. III.* 264 One cannot say that Katherine was a disseisouresse.

† **Disseisuro**, -sure. *Obs.* [*f. DISSEISE v. + -ure*; cf. *seisuro*.] The act of disseising; dispossession; = DISSEISEIN.

1579 FULKE *Confut. Sanders* 685 The setting up and worshipping of Images . . . was . . . a Disseisure of the true and spirituall worshippe of God. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. ix. 47 To take reuenge for the spoyles and disseisures, which his hired enemies had made in his lands. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettellwell* iii. xi. 213 In Case of a Disseisure of the Right Owner.

**Disseit**, *obs. form of DECEIT.*

**Dissel-boom** (dis'sel'bōm). *S. Africa.* [*Du.* (pron. dis'sel'bōm) = 'the beam or pole of a vehicle', *f. dissel shaft + boom beam, boom.*] The pole of a wagon.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dist. Trade, Disselboom*, the pole of a wagon in the Cape colony. 1881 FENN *Off to Wilds* xxix. The oxen were all secured to the dissel-boom and trek-tow. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Year* viii. The tented cart, with its . . . stout stinkwood dissel-boom.

† **Disse-lf**, *v.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f. DIS-7 + SELF sb.*] *trans.* To put (one) beside himself; to deprive of self-consciousness.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. i. *Tropheis* 1116 Whence comes this shivering winter that my soule benums, Freezes my Senses, and dis-sells me so With drousie Poppie, not my self to know?

**Dissello**, *obs. form of DIZZILY.*

† **Dissembill**, *a. Sc.* *Obs. rare.* [*? corruption of F. deshabilil, or of a Sc. spelling of DISHEVEL a.*] Undressed, unclothed.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace ix. 1217 That saw him bath dissembill and in weid.

† **Dissemmblable**, *a. Obs.* [*a. OF. dissemmblable* (12th c.), in 14th c. *dissemmblable*, *f. dissemmblare* to be unlike, DISSEMBLE *v.* 2, after *semblable* like.] Unlike, dissimilar, various.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) i. iv. 5 Moche merueylous lygh I sawe of dissemmblable maner. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm.* on *Folly* N j b. How amongst them selves to be dissemmblable [inter se dissimiles]. 1566 DRANT *Horace Sat.* iv. Cij b. Dissemmblable to Sectans sorte [Sectanti dissimilis]. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 238 Dissemmblable and in effect contrary. 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xxxviii. (1639) 118 A man must imitate the vicious, or hate them . . . to resemble them is perilous, because they are many, and to hate many is hazzardous, because they are dissemmblable.

**Dissemmblance** (dissemmblāns). *arch.* [*In sense 1, ad. OF. dissemmblance* (12th c.), mod. *F. dissemmblance* unlikeness, *f. dissemmblare*, pr. pple. *dissemmblant* unlike; see *prec.* and *-ANCE*. In sense 2, a later modification of DISSIMULANCE, after *dissemmblare*.]

1. Want of resemblance; unlikeness; difference; dissimilarity.

1463 *Craft of Lovers* xxi. Kepe wel true loue, forge no dissemmblance [so 1 M.S.: a have resemblance]. 1580 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 980 As touching other agreements and dissemmblances which may be noted . . . in their life and behaviour [etc.]. 1658 OSBORNE *Adv. Son* (T.) Nor can there be a greater dissemmblance between one wise man and another. 1883 J. TAYLOR *Alphabet* i. 100 The dissemmblance of the hieroglyphic and Hieratic characters appears greater than it really is because in many cases they face in opposite directions. 1894 *Forum* (N.Y.) Nov. 317 To state the utter dissemmblance between the Japanese and ourselves.

2. The action of dissemmbling, dissimulation.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* ii. iv. Wks. 1856 I. 101 Thou that wants power, with dissemmblance fight. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* viii. viii. Some touch-stone erring eyes to guide, And judge dissemmblance. 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* xxiv. No time . . . is this for bravery As little for dissemmblance. 1876 J. ELLIS *Caesar in Egypt* 18 Pothimus, in dissemmblance deft, Bent low the knee.

† **Dissemmblance** 2. *Obs. rare.* [*a. OF. dissemmblance*, *f. dissemmblare* to separate: see DISSEMBLE *v.* 3.] Departure, dispersion.

1595 J. HAYWOOD *Spider & F.* ii. 33 Swifter then the star doth seeme to glaunce That assemmblance turneth to dissemmblance.

† **Dissemmblation**. *Obs.* Also 6 -acion, 5 dissemmblatyon. By-form of DISSIMULATION, after *dissemmblare*.

c 1485 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii. xi. 55 He saw þat he mycht nought The Town of weyn . . . Undyr dissemmblatyon. 1588 HUNSDON in *Border Papers* I. (1894) 305 But it is all dissemmblacion, and that we shall find if wee trust to them.

† **Dissemmble**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [*f. DISSEMBLE v.* 1] The act of dissemmbling, dissimulation. (In quot. personified.)

c 1480 *Crt. of Love* 1191 Dissemmble stood not fer from him in trouth, With party mantill, party hood and hose.

**Dissemble** (disse'mbl'), *v.* 1. Also 6 dissimble, *Sc.* -sembill, *dissembul*, -symble, 7 dessemble. [*app.* a later form of DISSIMULE *v.*, through the intermediate stages *dissimill*, *dissimble*, influenced perh. by *resemble*. (There is no corresponding form in *F.*: cf. the next two words.)]

1. *trans.* To alter or disguise the semblance of (one's character, a feeling, design, or action) so as to conceal, or deceive as to, its real nature; to give a false or feigned semblance to; to cloak or disguise by a feigned appearance.

1513 MORE *Rich. III.* Wks. 65 Some . . . not able to dissemble their sorrow, were fayne at his backe to turne their face to the wall. 1554 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Morn. Pr.*, That we shoulde not dissemble nor cloke them [our sins] before the face of Almighty God. 1665 MANLEY *Gratius' Loue C. Warren* 715 Among the Bodies . . . was found a Woman, who had dissembled her Sex, both in courage and a military Habit. 1709 *Tatler* No. 32 P 4 With an Air of great Distaste, mixed with a certain Indifference, by which he could dissemble Dissimulation. 1781 GIBSON *Decl.* f. II. xlvii. 723 He dissembled his perfidious designs. 1850 PRISCOTT *Perry* II. 20 He was well pleased with the embassy, and dissembled his consciousness of its real purpose. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Behaviour* Wks. (Bohn) II. 385 How many furtive inclinations avowed by the eye, though dissembled by the lips!

† 2. To disguise. *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tua marit Wemen* 254, I wes dissimblit sutelly in a sanctis liknes. 1549 MORE *Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 283/1 Though he dissembled himselfe to bee a Lutherane whyle he was here, yete as sone as he gate him hence, he gate him to Luther straight. 1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* iv. ii. 4 Ile put it on, and I will dissemble my selfe in't; and I would I were the first that euer dissembled in such a gowne. 1665 J. SPENCER *Vulg. Prophecies* xi Their deformity appeared through the finest colours he could dissemble it with. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* xii. 340 Dissembling her immortal form, she [Juturna] took Camertus meen.

3. To pretend not to see or notice; to pass over, neglect, ignore.

c 1500 [see DISSEMBLING *vbl. sb.*]. c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (1878) 233, I will not urge . . . the Pope's . . . authority. . . I will dissemble that excellency. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 823 Wherefore be determined to dissemble [HALL dissimule] the matter as though he knew nothing. 1579 LVLV *Euphuus* (Arb.) 150 Some lyght faults lette them dissemble, as though they knew them not, and seeing them let them not seeme to see them. 1624 *Rass Dissol. World* iii. liii. (1732) 395, I must not dissemble a great Difficulty. 1701 WALLIS 24 Sept. in *Pepys Mem.*, It hath been too late to dissemble my being an old man. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* i. i. 75 Learn to dissemble Wrongs. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xlii. 451 Philip . . . seemed to dissemble the daily insults and injuries which he received from the English.

b. with clause: To shut one's eyes to the fact.

1554 RIDLEY *Lord's Supper* Wks. 41 It is neither to be denied, nor dissembled that . . . there be diuerse points where-in men . . . cannot not agree. 1611 BIBLE *Transl. Prof.* ii. It cannot be dissembled, that . . . it hath pleased God [etc.]. 1624 *Rass Dissol. World* ii. ii. (1732) 107, I must not dissemble or deny that in the Summer-time the Vapours do ascend. c 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1844) i. 54 It cannot be dissembled, that . . . the House of Commons seems to feel no other principle than that of vulgar policy. 1871 MORLEY *Voltaire* (1886) 8 No attempt is made in these pages to dissemble in how much he was condemnable.

c. *intr.* const. with.

a 1533 FRITH *Wks.* (1573) 51 These holy doctours . . . thought it not best . . . to condemne all things indifferently: but to suffer and dissemble with the lesse.

4. *absol.* or *intr.* To conceal one's intentions,

opinions, etc. under a feigned guise; 'to use false professions, to play the hypocrite' (J.).

1523 IAN BERNERS *Prois.* I. clxxx. 216 Therefore the duke dissembled for the pleasur of the prouost. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Marc.* xl. 53 He dyssembled in all that euer he spake. 1596 SHAKS *Tam. Shr.* ii. i. 9 Tel Whom thou lou'st best: see thou dissemble not. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* l. 467 The subtle fiend . . . Dissembled, and this answer smooth return'd. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. ii. I must dissemble, And speak a language foreign to my heart. 1852 LONGE *Warden Cinque Ports* xi. He did not pause to parley nor dissemble.

b. const. with: To use dissimulation with.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 142, I dissemble not with you . . . you shall finde it and prove it to be true. 1667 POOLE *Dial. betw. Protest. & Papist* (1735) 83, I will not dissemble with you, they do not. 1710 *Freethinker* No. 75 P 3 He who dissembles with, or betrays, one Man, would betray every Man. 1819 SOUTHEY *All for Love* vi. Dissemble not with me thus.

† 5. *trans.* To put on a feigned or false appearance of; to feign, pretend, simulate. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* i. iii. 91 Men may dyssemble and fayne grete pouerty, where as non ya. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Ovor.* 467 You were not your selfe ignorant, albeit you dissembled the contrary. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 304 This Creature . . . that can dissemble death so naturally. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 83 P 2 I'm lost if you don't dissemble a little Love for me. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1732 To suppose that Johnson's fondness for her was dissembled.

† b. with inf. or clause. *Obs.*

1654 R. CODRINGTON tr. *Hist. Justine* 60 The King dissembled that his Coat of Mayl was not fit for him. 1813 T. BUSBY tr. *Lucretius* iv. 913 Fancy . . . Lost friends, past joys, dissembleth to restore.

† c. To feign or pretend (some one) to be something. Also with ellipsis of the inf., or of both object and inf. *Obs.*

1634 FORD P. *Warbeck* i. i. Charles of France . . . Dissembled him the lawful heir of England. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. vii. § 19 John Scott dissembled himself an Englishman. 1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 176 Esteemed a Jew though he dissembled the Christian. *Ibid.* 246 Moores who dissembled Christians.

† d. *fig.* To simulate by imitation. *Obs.*

1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* viii. 880, The gold dissembl'd well their yellow hair.

† **Dissemble**, *v.* 2. *Obs. rare.* [*a. OF. dissemmblare*, *dissemblare* to be unlike, *f. des-*, DIS- 4 + *sembler* to be like, to seem: the opposite of *resembler* to resemble. Cf. DISSEMBLANCE 1, -ABLE.] *trans.* To be unlike, to differ from, resemble not.

1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* (1589) 183 His end dissembled not his life. For, being hated of all and sought for to be slaine, he [Nero] killed himselfe.

† **Dissemble**, *v.* 3. *Obs. rare.* [*ad. OF. dissemmblare* to separate, *f. des-*, DIS- 4 + stem of *assembler* to ASSEMBLE.] *intr.* To separate, disperse: = DISASSEMBLE.

1591 HORSLEY *Trav.* (Hakl. Soc.) 177 The chieff bishops . . . assembled and dissembled often tymes together, much perplexed and devided.

**Dissemmble** (disse'mbl'd), *ppl. a.* [*f. DISSEMBLE v.* 1 + -ED 1.]

1. Feigned, pretended, counterfeit.

1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 21 Leste he fall from his feyned & dissembled height. 1554 HULOET, Dissembled or fayned frend, dissimulatur. . . *fictitious amicus*. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Eclog.* iv. 51 Nor Wood shall in dissembled Colours shine. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madeo in Aust.* ii. He . . . strove Beneath dissembled anger to conceal visible grief.

† 2. Disguised. *Obs.*

1631 *Celestina* ii. 130 Melibea is but a dissembled Angel, that liues here amongst us. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* l. § 53 Crosses, afflictions . . . have euer proved, the secret and dissembled favours of His affection.

**Dissembler** (disse'mblar). [*f. as prec. + -ER 1.*] One who dissembles; one who conceals his real purposes under a false appearance; one who practises duplicity; a deceiver, hypocrite.

1526 *Pilgr. Prof.* (W. de W. 1531) 253 b. They iudged hym a dissembler and an ypocryte. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iii. ii. 87 All perur'd, all forsworne, all naught, all dissemblers. 1649 MILTON *Ekkon.* 11 A deep dissembler, not of his affections only, but of Religion. 1667 — *P. L.* iii. 681 So spake the false dissembler unpereiv'd; For neither Man nor Angel can discern Hypocrisie. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* l. 163, I must put on the Dissembler a little, I see. 1864 PURKE *Lect. Daniel* iii. 152 He was a thorough dissembler, able to hide his purpose and skilful to execute it.

**Dissemmbling**, *vbl. sb.* [*f. as prec. + -ING 1.*] The action of the verb DISSEMBLE; dissimulation.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 1950 Al . . . ther gilt he knowith . . . and shitt he hym with-drowth Them to reпреf . . . And this it is which that dissemmbling hot. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* iii. xv. False pretending and also dissemmbling [simulatio et dissimulatio]. 1555 LATIMER in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* III. App. xxvii. 102 Suche men had made to take hede of their dissemmblings and clokinges. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* ii. viii. The perpetuall dissemmbling of offences. 1701 ROWE *Amb. Steph.* 11. i. 468 Flattery, the meanest kind of base dissemmbling. 1864 GOULBURN *Pers. Relig.* iv. iii. (1873) 273 Wilful dissemmbling of a generous emotion is the way to suppress it.

**Dissemmbling**, *ppl. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING 2.*] That dissembles; deceiving; hypocritical.

1526 *Pilgr. Prof.* (W. de W. 1531) 293 b. Y<sup>e</sup> most vnkynde & dissemmlyng disciple Iudas. 1535 COVERDALE *Proph.* x. 18 Dissemmlyng lippes kepe hatred secretly. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* ii. ii. 98 What wicked and dissemmbling glasse of mine, Made me compare with Hermias sphyre eye? 1797







Church of Rome unites in herself all the strength of establishment and all the strength of dissent. *a* 1862 **BUCKLE** *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 577 In Scotland dissent assumed a very different character than in England. 1873 **H. SPENCER** *Stud. Sociol. ix.* 238 The open expression of difference... to that which is authoritatively established, constitutes Dissent.

**c.** Put for: The dissenting or nonconformist section of the community.

1792 **BURKE** *Let. to Sir H. Langrishe Wks.* 1842 I. 549 Protestant dissent was one of the quarters from which danger was apprehended. 1849 **MACAULAY** *Hist. Eng. ix.* (L.) On this occasion the whole strength of dissent was put forth... with the whole strength of the establishment.

**4.** Want of agreement or harmony; difference of sense, character, nature, meaning, quality, etc.

1603 **FLORIO** *Montaigne* III. ix. (1632) 537 The dissent or disparity in the present manners of our state. 1611 **SPEED** *Theat. Gt. Brit. xli.* (1614) 81 [We] may attribute this unto a... hidden dissent betwixt this soil and these geese, as the like is betwixt wolves and the aquilla roots. *a* 1626 **BACON** (J.) Where the menstrua are the same, and yet the incorporation followeth not, the dissent is in the metals. 1626 **BACON** *Sylva* c. 255 *margin*, Experiments... touching the Consent and Dissent betwixt the Visible and Audible. 1638 **SIR T. HERBERT** *Trav.* (ed. 2) 330 The Mace in few days... become tawny and unlike her former braverie; yet in that dissent, best pleasures.

Dissent, obs. form of DESCENT.

**Dissentaneous** (disent'neous), *a.* [f. *L. dissentaneus* disagreeing, contrary (f. *dissentire* to DISSENT) + *-ous*.] Disagreeing, discordant; out of harmony; not in agreement, at variance with; contrary to.

1623 **T. SCOT** *Highw. God* 47 It is easier to see flat contradictions and oppositions, then things only diverse or dissentaneous. 1660 **J. LLOYD** *Prim. Episc. Pref.* 2 Unprofitable or dissentaneous to the edification and peace of the Church. 1674 **R. GODFREY** *Inj. & Ab. Physic* Pref. I knew I had wrote nothing dissentaneous with Truth. 1702 **W. J. BRYN** *the Voy. Levant* xii. 55 Several other Fancies that they have, so dissentaneous to right Reason. 1876 **M. COLLINS** *Midnight to Midn.* ii. 27 A young gentleman of high cheek bones, dissentaneous eyes... callous legs.

Hence **Dissentaneousness**, diversity of opinion. 1652 **URQUHART** *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 261 Who believed that God was best pleased with diversity of religions... dissentaneousness of faith. 1727 **BAILEY** vol. II., *Dissentaneousness*, disagreeableness.

**Dissentant**, *a.* and *sb.* Obs. [ad. *L. dissentaneus* -us; see prec.]

**A. adj.** = DISSENTANEOUS.

1586 **BRIGHT** *Melanch.* xii. 55 The consideration of the whole sort of dissentant, and disagreeing things. 1645 **MILTON** *Tetrach.* (1851) 254 The parts are not discrete, or dissentant. 1654 **L. COKE** *Logic* (1657) 147 Dissentant consecution, is, when from the truth of the one of the opposites is understood the falshood of the other; and contrary.

**B. sb.** (See quotes.)

1656 **S. H. GOLD** *Law* 81 The distinct Bodies of Parliament and People make one Body of Dissentanties or things diverse. 1657 **TOMLINSON** *Renon's Disp.* 8 He opposes one contrary to another and one dissentant to another.

**Dissentation**, *Obs.* [irreg. f. DISSENT *v.* + *-ation*.] Difference of opinion, dissension.

1613-16 **W. BROWNE** *Brit. Past.* II. ii. To leave their jars, Their strifes, dissentations, and all civil warres. 1623 **COCKERAM** II., Difference, discrepancy, dissention.

**Dissenter** (disent'er). Also 7 -or, -our. [f. DISSENT *v.* + *-er*.]

1. One who dissents in any matter: one who disagrees with any opinion, resolution, or proposal; a dissentient.

1647 **CLARENDON** *Hist. Reb.* II. § 74 If the Question had been presently put, it was believed the number of the dissenters would not have appeared great. 1651 **HOBBS** *Govt. & Soc.* vi. § 2. 87 If any one will not consent... the City retains its primitive Right against the Dissentour, that is the Right of War, as against an Enemy. 1717 **POPE** *Let. to Lady M. W. Montagu* June, There is nothing like a coalition but at the masquerade; however, the Princess is a dissenter from it. 1728 **MORGAN** *Algiers* II. i. 211 Some think fit to be Dissenters; assuring us that Casaria stood elsewhere. 1869 **SWINBURNE** *Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 213 Mr. Arnold, with whose clear and critical spirit it is always good to come in contact, as disciple or as dissenter. 1875 **GROTE** *Plato* Pref. 7 These dissenters from the public will be more or less dissenters from each other.

2. One who dissents in matters of religious belief and worship: *a.* in the general sense.

1639 **LD. G. DIGBY** *Let. conc. Relig.* (1651) 88 The dissenters may well have bin over-born or supprest. 1644 in *Thomasson Tracts* (Br. Mus.) CLXXXVIII. No. 5. 36 By accommodation I understand an agreement of dissenters with the rest of the Church in practical conclusions. 1649 **OWEN** *Disc. Toleration* Wks. 1855 VIII. 193 The present differences which are between those dissenters who are known by the names of Presbyterians and Independents... Neither party... dare avow the manner of worship by their dissenters embraced to be, as such, rejected by the Lord. 1678 **DRYDEN** *All for Love* Ded., Its discipline is... so easy, that it allows more freedom to dissenters than any of the sects would allow it. 1709 **STRYPE** *Ann. Ref.* I. xlii. 468 The application of the two leading dissenters here [Sampson, Dean of Ch. Ch., and Humphrey, Pres. of Magd. Coll., who refused to wear the Vestments] to those two eminent divines of the Church of Zurich.

**b.** One who dissents and separates himself from any specified church or religious communion, especially from that which is historically the national church, or is in some way treated as such, or regarded as the orthodox body.

1663 *Flagellum; or O. Cromwell* (ed. 2) 14 [Cromwell] began... at last to appear a public Dissenter from the Discipline of the Church of England. 1673 in *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 124 Complaints from some of y<sup>e</sup> Scotch Nation of their persecution... upon y<sup>e</sup> score of Nonconformity, divers of those people who are dissenters from y<sup>e</sup> Church having bin... excommunicated. 1688-9 *Toleration Act* I. W. & M. c. 18 § 13 Certain other Persons, Dissenters from the Church of England. 1793 *CUTLER in Life, etc.* (1888) II. 277 In Massachusetts the Congregationalists were the favorites of Government, and every other denomination was considered as dissenters from them. 1856 **STANLEY** *Sinai & Pal.* xiv. (1858) 462 Copt and Syrian, Georgian and Armenian, have... their own claims to maintain, as dissenters, so to speak, against the great Byzantine establishment. 1868 **G. DUFF** *Pol. Surv.* 54 The Persians happen to be Shiites, or dissenters—the Turks are Sunnites, or orthodox. 1882 **SEELEY** *Nat. Relig.* II. i. 124 The popular Christianity of the day... is for the artist too melancholy and sedate, for the man of science too sentimental and superficial. They become, therefore, dissenters from the existing religion.

**c. spec.** One who separates himself from the communion of the Established Church of England or (in Scotland) of Scotland. In early use including Roman Catholics, but now usually restricted to those legally styled *Protestant Dissenters*. (Usually with capital D.)

Occasionally distinguished from *Nonconformist*, and restricted to those who not only dissent from the national church as it is actually constituted, but disagree with the principle of national or state churches.

1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. & Jas.* (Camden) 98 To Benj<sup>r</sup> Cranmer, of Hertford, bounty, in consideration of his charge and service in prosecuting Dissenters in that county. *a* 100. 1683 **F. GODBURY** *Pref. to Wharton's Wks.* 4 Dissenters (a Title Rebellious people pride themselves in, and love to be distinguished by). 1688 **ABP. SANCROFT** *Instructions in D'Oyley Life* vii. More especially that they have a very tender regard to our Brethren the Protestant Dissenters. 1689 **SIR G. SAVILE** *Let. to Dissenter*, It is not so long since as to be forgotten, that the maxim was, It is impossible for a Dissenter not to be a Rebel. 1689 *Toleration Act* I. W. & M. c. 18 § 11 Unless such person can produce two sufficient witnesses to testify upon oath that they believe him to be a Protestant Dissenter. 1708 **J. CHAMBERLAYNE** *St. Gt. Brit.* I. iii. i. (1743) 148 [After Papists] The other Dissenters... may be reduced into four classes, Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptists, or (as they call themselves) Baptists, and Quakers. 1723 **FIELDING** *Let. Writers* II. ii. Do you take me for a Dissenter, youascal? 1821 **T. JEFFERSON** *Autobiog.* Writings 1821 I. 54 Although the majority of our citizens were dissenters... a majority of the legislature were churchmen. 1826 **PETERSDORFF** *Abr. Cases in Courts* K. B. etc. V. 432 note, Catholic and Protestant dissenters may plead the Acts of Toleration, and of 31 Geo. 3 to almost all prosecutions under these acts. 1839 *Eclectic Review* I. Jan. 4 The Protestant Dissenters of English History, in whose favour the provisions of the 'Toleration Act' were originally intended to operate, consist of the three denominations which have branched from the original Nonconformists; viz., the Presbyterians, the Congregationalists (or Independents), and the Baptists. 1890 **ATKINSON** *Sp. in H. Com.* 22 July, I am not a Dissenter; I am a Nonconformist.

**d. fig. and transf.**

1827 **LYTTON** *Pelham* xliii. Coxcombs and Coquettes are the dissenters of society. 1865 **GROTE** *Plato* I. ii. 83 There is no established philosophical orthodoxy, but a collection of Dissenters, small sects, each with its own following.

Hence **Dissentage**, condition or rank of Dissenters. **Dissent'erish** *a.*, having somewhat of the character of a Dissenter. **Dissent'erism, the principles and practice of Dissenters. **Dissent'erize** *v. trans.*, to convert into a Dissenter.**

1866 **CARLYLE** *Remin.* (1881) I. 82 The then "Dissentage is definable to moderns simply as a 'Free Kirk, making no noise'. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXV. 729 The volume looks... so "dissent'erish and drab-coloured! 1864 **MRS. OLIPHANT** *Perpetual Curate* I. ii. 33 A kind of meddling, Dissent'erish, missionising individual. 1809 **BR. J. JEBB** *Let. in Life, etc.* xxv. 460 It... shows the interior of English "dissent'erism, during a period of thirty very important years. 1847 **W. E. FORSTER** in *Wemyss Reid Life* (1888) I. 213 Men grumble at Romanism and Church of Englandism and Protestant Dissent'erism. 1838 **BR. S. WILBERFORCE** in *Life* I. 128 Such men altogether escape us, they became wholly individualized and semi-dissent'erized. 1856 *Lit. Churchman* II. 94/1 A plan for the Protestantizing, and even Dissent'erizing, the University.

**Dissent'eries**: see DYSENTERY.

**+ Dissent'iate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. *L. dissenti-re* + *-ate* 3; after *vbs.* from *L. sb.* in *-entia*.] *trans.* To move to dissension or discord. 1627 **FELTHAM** *Resolves* II. [1] c. (1647) 313 One turbulent spirit will dissenteate even the calmest kingdom.

**Dissentient** (disen'shent), *rare.* [f. DISSENTIENT: see -ENCE.] The fact or condition of being dissentient; difference of opinion.

1864 **CARLYLE** *Frederick* Gt. IV. 420 Dissentient on the Law of Theft.

**+ Dissent'ency**, *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] The quality of being dissentient.

1647 **MANTON** *Meat out of Easter* Wks. 1871 V. 391, I shall a little reflect upon our dissentency and division.

**Dissentient** (disen'shent), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. *L. dissentient-em*, pr. pple. of *dissentire* to DISSENT.]

**A. adj.** Differing or disagreeing in opinion.

1651 **HOWELL** *Venice* 185 (and) If... there will be still dissentient suffrages. 1847 **LEWES** *Hist. Philos.* (1867) I. 226 Several distinct and dissentient points of view opened. 1877 **GROTE** *Eth. Fragm.* iv. (1876) 118 A young person is perplexed by the dissentient judgments he hears from different individuals.

**b. esp.** Dissenting from, or refusing assent to, the opinion or sentiment of the majority.

*Dissentient Liberals*, (in *Politics*) a term applied (by opponents) to those members of the Liberal party who in 1886 dissented from the action of the majority in adopting the principle of 'Home Rule' for Ireland as part of the political programme; called by themselves *Liberal Unionists*. Hence **Dissentientism**.

1764-7 **LYTTELTON** *Hen. II.* I. 81 (Seager) All the vassals... swore fealty and homage to him without any one dissentient voice being heard. 1845 **STEPHEN** *Law* Eng. (1874) II. Notes 346 They usually only set down their names as dissentient to a vote. 1849 **MACAULAY** *Hist. Eng.* II. 597 The authority of the two dissentient lords prevented several other noblemen from subscribing the address. 1888 **GLADSTONE** *Let. Mr. Ivory* 26 Oct., Not only Scotchmen in general, but such Scotchmen as were at one time dissentient. 1892 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 5/5 Lancashire will have nothing to do with dissentient Liberals... only Sir Henry James is left to keep up the pretence of Dissentientism in the whole country.

**B. sb.** One who differs or disagrees in opinion; one who differs from the opinion of the majority.

1621 **BP. R. MOUNTAGU** *Dialoib.* III. 415 To vilify and traduce the Parts and Persons of all Dissentients. 1790 **SIR W. JONES** *Charge to Grand Jury*, Calcutta 10 June Wks. 1799 III. 42 When it has been found by a majority of your whole number, it is their counsel, which the dissentient must not disclose. 1823 **T. JEFFERSON** *Writ.* (1830) IV. 372 They would have left, there as here, no dissentients from their doctrine. 1868 **HELPS** *Realism* xvi. (1876) 439 The voices of dissentients were drowned by the predominant shout. 1887 *Daily News* 18 July 5/1 Mr. Gladstone... presses the Dissentients with the awkwardness of their position.

**Dissent'ing**, *vbl. sb.* [f. DISSENT *v.* + *-ing* 1.] The action of the *vb.* DISSENT; a differing in opinion; disagreement.

1594 **HOOKER** *Ecl. Pol.* I. x. § 14 Wherein the one part may have probable cause of dissenting from the other. 1628 **T. SPENCER** *Logic* 50 Difference is a dissenting between the essence of two. 1655 **FULLER** *Ch. Hist.* II. ii. 29 He... Bad us to keep the holy Paschal Time, and count Dissenting for an heinous Crime.

**Dissent'ing**, *pple. a.* [f. as prec. + *-ing* 2.]

1. Differing or disagreeing in opinion, dissentient; also, + differing in sense, nature, character, etc.

1550 **HOOPER** *Serm. Jonas* Epist. Wks. (Parker Soc.) 442 The which doctrine is catholic... nothing dissenting, but agreeable with the prophets and apostles. 1627 **SPEED** *England* xxxiii. § 3 Those natures thus dissenting [as to their soil] the River Derwent doth diuide asunder. 1702 **FALCONER** *Shipwar.* I. 433 Dissenting reason strove to tame... the kindling flame of love. 1796 **MORSE** *Amer. Geog.* I. 329 A convention... ratified the constitution without a dissenting voice. *a* 1871 **GROTE** *Eth. Fragm.* iii. (1876) 51 Each of the dissenting schools of philosophy.

2. Differing in opinion on religious matters; *spec.* disagreeing with the established or prevailing doctrines or modes of worship; nonconformist.

*Dissenting Brethren*, a name applied to the five members of the Westminster Assembly, 1643-4, who advocated Congregational principles against the Presbyterian majority.

1644 *Yrnl. Ho. Commons* 23 Dec., Mr. Marshall delivered in the Reasons of the Dissenting Brethren against Presbyterian Government. 1649 in *Hart. Misc. (title)*, The Dissenting Ministers' vindication of themselves. 1711 *Act to Ann. c. 2* § 9 A Preacher or Teacher of any Congregation of dissenting Protestants. 1766 **ENTICK** *London* IV. 366 The hall room is let out for a dissenting meeting. 1803 **J. BUNTING** 23 Sept. in *Life* (1859) I. x. 181 The Dissenting Ministers... are quite before us Methodists in [these] publications. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 247 The chiefs of the Independent party in the Assembly were Dr. Thomas Goodwin, Philip Nye, Jeremiah Burroughs, William Bridge, and Sidrach Simpson, often spoken of as the Five Dissenting Brethren. 1849 **MACAULAY** *Hist. Eng.* I. 177 It was made a crime to attend a dissenting place of worship.

**Dissent'ingly**, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-ly* 2.] In a manner expressing dissent or disagreement.

1628 **T. SPENCER** *Logic* 239 Dissenting arguments only are disposed: and dissentingly in the same manner as they are disposed in simple Axioms. 1862 **LEVER** *Barrington* xlv, Conyers shook his head dissentingly. 1864 *Gd. Words* 789/1 She may consent dissentingly.

**Dissentious** (disen'shus), *a.* Now rare. Also 6 -cious, 6-7 -sious. [f. DISSENSION, and therefore more etymologically split *dissensionious*: see -IOUS. But perh. orig. after OF. *dissencieux*, -tieux, from *dissension*, -tion, obs. spellings of *dissension*. There are no other Eng. words in -ensious, while -entious is frequent, and naturally associates this word with *dissent*, *dissentient*, etc.]

Of, pertaining to, or characterized by, dissension or disagreement in opinion; *esp.* given to dissension, discordant, quarrelsome.

1560 **P. WHITEHORNE** tr. *Macchiavelli's Arte of Warre* (1573) 19 a, The disunited and dissensionous do agree. 1592 **SHAKS.** *Ven. & Ad.* 657 This carry-tale, dissentionous jealousy... Knocks at my heart. 1597 **DALRYMPLE** tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scotl.* x. 442 Tha began to be dissentionous. 1615 **G. SANDYS** *Trav.* III. 206 The two brethren grew... dissentionous about the deusion of their purchases. 1877 **BLACKIE** *Wise Men* 334 In violent plunges of dissentionous rage. 1882-3 **SCHAFER** *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 354/2 As well fitted for harmonious as for dissentionous action.

**+ b.** Inclined to differ or dissent in religious or ecclesiastical matters. *Obs.*

*a* 1568 **ASCHAM** *Scholom.* II. (Arb.) 93 He... will... presume... in Religion, to haue a dissentionous head, or in the common wealth, to haue a factious hart. 1579 **TOMSON** *Calvin's Serm. Tim.* 1039/1 We may not maruaille if there be dissentionous persons in y<sup>e</sup> Church, which go about to marre



all order. 1676 *Life Muggleton in Harl. Misc.* I. 610 This Muggleton, an obstinate, dissentious, and opposive spirit.

† c. Of things: Differing, at variance, discordant; of the nature of dissension. *Obs. rare.*

1605 *Tryall Chev.* iv. i. in Bullen O. P. III. 322 Since he .. first inkindled this dissensionous brawl. 164. CHAS. I. *Answer to Earls Bristol & Dorset* 3 Several and farre different conceptions, yet none dissentious from Truth.

† **Dissentiously**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [-LY 2.] In a dissentious manner; with dissension.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* II. 22 No more the Gods dissentiously employ Their high-hous'd powers.

**Dissentism**, *rare.* [f. *DISSENT* sb. + -ISM.] Religious dissent as a system; nonconformity.

1859 W. CHADWICK *Life De Foe* i. 44 The healthy growth of Protestant dissentism.

† **Dissentive**, *a. Obs. rare.* [irreg. f. *DISSENT* v. + -IVE.] Inclined to be at discord.

1627 FELTHAM *Resolves* i. (ed. 2 II.) iv, A Lier .. is a Monster in Nature; for his Heart and Tongue, are Incongruous, and dissentive.

**Dissentment** (dissentment). [f. *DISSENT* v. + -MENT. Cf. 16th c. F. *dissentement*, mod. F. *-iment*.] Difference of opinion, dissention, dissent.

1690 M. SHIELDS *Faithful Content.* (1780) 19 In which dissentment joined several societies. 1893 GLADSTONE *S. Belfast Deput.* 28 Mar., This dissentment between the sentiment of the propertied class and the national sentiment.

† **Dissentory**, *Obs. rare.* [An erroneous form: cf. *DESCENT* i d, and *DESCENSORY*.]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Dissentory* (old word), a kind of still.

**Disseparable**, *a. rare.* [f. *DIS-* + *SEPARABLE*.] Not to be dissevered; inseparable.

c 1825 BEDDOES *Poems, Torrismond* i. iii, Thou in my mind, and I in thine, shall be, And so disseparable to the edge Of thinnest lightning.

† **Disseparate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *DIS-* + *SEPARATE* v.] *trans.* To separate, dissever.

1550 NICOLLS *Thucyd.* 222 b, The shippes that were in the myddeste of their battayle, remayned nakedde and disseparated from those of the two poyntes.

**Dissempment** (dissempment). *Bot. and Zool.* [a. L. *dissempmentum* that which separates, a partition, f. *dissepere* (-sepere): see *DISSEPT*.] A partition in some part or organ; a septum.

*spec.* a. *Bot.* A partition consisting of the coherent sides of adjacent carpels, separating the cells of a syncarpous ovary or fruit. (Partitions otherwise formed are called *spurious* or *false* dissempments.) b. The middle part of a lamella of the pileus in hymenomycetous fungi:—*TRAMA*.

c. *Zool.* One of the horizontal plates connecting the vertical septa in corals. d. One of the divisions between the body-segments of an annelid.

1797 BAILLY vol. II. *Dissempment*, a middle Partition, whereby the Cavity of the Fruit is divided into Sorts of Cases or Boxes. 1760 JAS. LEE *Introd. Bot.* i. vi. (1776) 14 The partitions, which divide the capsule into sundry compartments, or cells, dissempments. 1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog.* Bot. § 95. 116 The division of the protoplasm by dissempments.

1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd., Calent.* 203 Each corallite has its chambers slightly interrupted by a few dissempments. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 121 The muscular dissempments dividing the body into compartments.

1870 BENTLEY *Bot.* 271 In the ovary of the Astragalus a spurious dissempment is also formed.

**Dissempmental** (dissempmental), *a.* [-AL.] Belonging to, or of the nature of, a dissempment.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog.* Bot. § 242. 249 A close cellular tissue, in which the passage from dissempmental walls and threads is almost imperceptible. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 126 The muscular dissempmental walls of the segments.

† **Dissept**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *dissept* ppl. stem of *dissepere* to separate, part off, f. *DIS-* + *sepere* (-sepere) to hedge off, f. *sepes* a hedge.] *trans.* To divide by a partition; to partition off.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 347 Certain aculeated cups .. dissepted with little fences.

**Dissepulchred** (dissepulchred), *ppl. a. rare.* [*DIS-* + *sepulchred*.] Disentombed.

1800 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* IX. 464 Like some dissepulchred half-waken ghost, Slow stretch a wither'd hand.

**Dissert** (disert), *v.* [f. L. *dissert* ppl. stem of *dissere* to discuss, treat, examine; also intr. to discourse, f. *DIS-* + *serere* to bind, connect, join words, compose.]

† 1. *trans.* To discuss, examine. *Obs.*

1623 COCKERAM, *Dissert*, to dispute on matters. 1641 R. BROOKE *Eng. Episc.* II. ii. 69 Either none seeme to state the Question right; or else, all seem to dissert it. 1721 STRYPE *Eccle. Mem.* I. xliii. 330 Thence they descended to dissert the single life of priests.

2. *intr.* To discourse upon a particular subject; to make a dissertation. (Now, affected.)

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 651 We have abundantly disserted about the preparation of Medicaments. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 96 A venerable sage .. whom once I heard disserting on the topic of religion. 1752 CHESTREY *Lett.* III. No. 289. 325 It is not amiss .. to be able to dissert upon the growth and flavour of wines. 1823 BYRON *Quar. XII.* xxxix, 'Tis always with a moral end That I dissert. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomen* II. 255 Whilst George is still disserting Clive is drawing.

**Dissertate** (disertate), *v.* [f. L. *dissertat* ppl. stem of *dissere* to discuss, argue, debate, frequentative of *dissere* to DISSEPT.] *intr.* To make a dissertation; to discourse; = *prec.* 2. (Unusual.)

1766 DERRICK *Lett.* (1767) II. 39 Why should I thus dissertate to you? 1811 L. HAWKINS *C'tess & Gertr.* I. 5 The

first of these ladies, at thirteen .. can dissertate on the various flavors. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1883) 93 He had a good many old papers in his desk .. which he produced and dissertated upon. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* III. 270 He dissertated on that Tuscan house.

**Dissertation** (disartit'ən). [ad. L. *dissertation-em* discourse, disquisition, n. of action f. *dissertare* to DISSEPTATE.]

† 1. Discussion, debate. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* IX. xxii. (R.) As in a certaine dissertation had once with Master Cheeke it appeared. 1623 COCKERAM, *Dissertation*, a disputing on things. 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* III. 27 Paul mentions some who had turned aside .. to unprofitable dissertation or disputation. 1709 STRYPE *Ann. Ref.* I. xi. 137 [They] altogether refused .. to engage in further dissertation with them.

2. A spoken or written discourse upon or treatment of a subject, in which it is discussed at length; a treatise, sermon, or the like; = *DISCOURSE* sb. 5.

1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* Title-p., A Dissertation concerning Man in his several habitudes and respects. 1683 DRYDEN *Life Plutarch* 60 Observing this, I made a pause in my dissertation. 1728 POPE *Dunc.* III. Notes, He compos'd three dissertations a week on all subjects. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 238 Vermander dedicated to Ketel a dissertation on the statues of the ancients. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen. Lit.* (1867) 476 Warton has expressly written a dissertation on that subject. 1879 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. i. 77 The sermon is a dissertation, and does violence to nature in the effort to be like a speech.

Hence **Dissertational**, *a.*, belonging to or of the nature of a dissertation; **Dissertationist**, one who makes a dissertation.

1844 DE QUINCEY *Logic of Political Economy* 36 This remark was levelled by the dissertationist .. (I believe) at Ricardo. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Ch. Observ.* for *Dissertational*. 1865 READER No. 113. 234/2 *Dissertational*, poetic, and rhetorical plays. 1866 SPECTATOR 20 Oct. 1162/2 The dissertational language of so dry a piece of theoretic definition as the creed called the Athanasian.

**Dissertative** (disartativ), *a.* [f. L. ppl. stem *dissertat-* (see *DISSEPTATE*) + -IVE.] Characterized by or given to dissertation.

1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I. 10 note, It is not requisite to be of a peculiarly dissertative turn. 1858 H. MILLER *Ramb. Geol.* 407 That dissertative style of history .. that, for series of facts, substitutes bundles of theories.

**Dissertly**, *obs. var.* of *DISSEPTLY*.

**Dissertator**. [a. L. *dissertator* a disputant, f. *dissertare*.] One who makes a dissertation.

1698 C. BOYLE *On Bentley's Phalaris* 114 (R.) Our dissertator learnedly argues [etc.]. 1718 POPE *Iliad* XIII. 1037 note, According to the grave manner of a learned dissertator. 1849 TAIL'S *Mag.* XVI. 789 How could I break up this convulse of dissertators?

**Disserve** (dissserv), *v.* [f. *DIS-* + *SERVE* v. Cf. F. *desservir* 'to clear a table' (whence our sense 2), 'to do any one a bad turn'; It. *disservire* to serve ill, 'to vnserve' (Florio).]

1. *trans.* To do the contrary of to serve; to serve badly, to do an ill turn to.

1618-29 RUSHW. *Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 263 The Earl of Bristol did reveal unto his late Majesty .. in what sort the said Duke had disserved him and abused his trust. 1637 LAUD *Sp. Star-Chamb.* 13 June 55 Nor hath any Kings Chappell any Prerogative .. above any ordinary Church to dis-serve God in by any Superstitious Rites. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* Wks. 1883 VIII. 15, I have fulfilled your commands; and, I hope, have not disserved my friend with you. 1874 PUSEY *Lent. Sermon*. 69 He ended in deadly opposition to God, disserving God as greatly as he could.

2. To remove the 'service' from (a table).

1816 MARY A. SCHIMMELPENNING *tr. Lancelot's Tour Alet* I. 17 The table is served and disserved in the same manner.

**Disservice** (dissservis), *sb.* [f. *DIS-* + *SERVICE*; cf. F. *desservice* (16th c. in Littré), It. *disservizio*, 'a bad service, a shrewd turne, an ill office' (Florio).] The contrary of service; the rendering of an ill service or ill turn; injury, detriment.

1599 SANDYS *Europae Spec.* (1632) 109 To ioyne with them in praying the Creator of the world, is no better than disservice to his Maiestie. 1732 BERKELEY *Serm.* to S. P. G. Wks. III. 250 The making religion a notional thing hath been of infinite disservice. a 1754 FIELDING *Fathers v. II.* It is not of any disservice to the young lady. 1852 J. H. NEWMAN *Scope Univ. Educ.* 413 That institution did both service and disservice to the ethical teaching of Catholicism.

b. With a and pl. An ill service or ill turn; an injury.

1611 COTGR., *Desservice*, a disservice, ill office, misdeed. 1632 STAFFORD in Browning *Life* (1891) 301 Since I can heather, I have hearde of many disservices, but not any one service he hath paid backe unto the Crowne. 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. i, My uncle Toby's wish did Dr. Slop a disservice which his heart never intended. 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 9 Among the disservices rendered us by fortune.

**Disserviceable**, *a.* [f. *DIS-* + *SERVICEABLE*, after *prec.* sb.] Tending to do disservice; unhelpful, hurtful, detrimental.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph.* (1645) 93 [They] are .. in their natures disserviceable unto the common peace. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* VII. 311 True sound Philosophy .. is no way disserviceable, but very assistant to Religion. 1817 COLEBROOKE *Algebra* 199 Its presence in that multiplication would be highly disserviceable.

Hence **Disserviceableness**, the quality of being

disserviceable; **Disserviceably**, *adv.*, in a disserviceable manner; not serviceably.

1635 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Banish'd Virgin* v64 Hindered by .. the disserviceableness of his owne horses. a 1670 HACKET *Abp. Williams* II. (1692) 17 I did nothing disserviceably to your majesty, or the duke. 1678 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 294 All action being for some end .. its aptness to be commanded or forbidden, must be founded upon its serviceableness or disserviceableness to some end.

**Dissese**, *obs.* form of *DECEASE, DISEASE*.

**Dissessor**, *obs.* form of *DISSEISOR*.

**Dissete**, *var.* of *DISSITE* a. *Obs.*

† **Dissettle**, *v. Obs.* [*DIS-* 6.] *trans.* To undo the settled condition of; to unsettle, disturb.

1635 R. BOLTON *Conf. Affl. Cons.* (1640) 206 Did the sacred sence of those Divine Oracles dissettle thy noble faculties. 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 442 These populous places .. are .. much dissettled by that unruly sect of people called Quakers. 1692 *Relat. Earthq. Lima* (1748) 332 The Country being broken all to pieces and dissettled.

Hence **Dissettled** *ppl. a.*; **Dissettledness**.

1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* II. ii. 465 Whose minde [is] .. distracted by the .. unavoidable dissettledness in incredible .. opinions. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 92 There is usually something of disorder cleaving to the best things that are done in dissettled times.

**Dissettlement**. [f. *prec.* + -MENT.] The action of dissettling; the fact of being dissettled:

† a. Disturbance, unsettlement. *Obs.* b. Dislodgement or ejection from one's settled abode or place.

1654 CROMWELL *Sp. Dissol. Parlt.* 226 Subjecting us to Dissettlement in every Parliament. 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* III. ii. (1713) 182 margin, His Relapse into Dissettlement of Mind. 1880 MASSON *Milton* VI. II. i. 232 The dissettlement of so many families, the breaking of old links.

**Dissever** (dissevar), *v.* Forms: 3-5 *desever*, 3-6 *desever*, 5 *desevyr*, *deceuer*; 4- *dissever* (4-5 *dess-*, 4-6 *disc-*, 5-6 *dyss-*), 4-5 *-evir*, 5-6 *-evyr*, 6- *-iver*, -*ivir*, -*yfer*). [a. AF. *deseverer*, *deseveuer*, OF. *deseveuer*, *deseverer* (*diseveuer*) (10th c. in Godef.), mod. F. (techn.) *deseveuerer*;—L. *disseparare*, f. *DIS-* + *separare* to SEPARATE.]

1. *trans.* To separate (a person or thing from another or from a body, two or more things from each other); to divide, disjoin, sever, part, disunite.

c 1250 *Old Kent. Serm.* in O. E. Misc. 31 Purch scab nis nacht man and wyman deseuerd from mannes felarede. 1382 WYCLIF *Chron.* xxv. i [Thei] deseuered than in to the servey the sonys of Asaph. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roob.) xxxiii. 149 Pissemyres .. disseueze be fyne gold fra be vnyfne. c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 2554 When that his body and sawle with the crosse disseueryd. 1547 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 31 heading, Disseueringe the bishoprick of Chester .. from the iurisdiction of Canturbury. 1550 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* vii. Wks. 1844 I. 117 The kernel lieth mixed among the chaffe, and afterward are they disseuered asunder with the fan or winde. 1595 SHAKS. *John* II. i. 388 Disseuer your united strengths. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan.* i. 6 A Stone cut out without hands, no man with Axe or Gavelock disseuering it. 1695 LD. PRESTON *Boeth.* v. 224 Mankind must of necessity .. be disseuered and disjoined from its Good. 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* III. 153 The meeting points the sacred hair dissever From the fair head for ever and for ever! 1807 LYTTON *Pelham* LVii, The difference in our politics had of late much disseuered us. 1877 FARRAR *Days of Youth* xix. 179, I have disseuered them from their context.

2. To divide into parts.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1602 Thurge myddis be .. toune meuyt a water, And disseuere be Cite. 1417 *Searchers Verdicts* in *Surlie's Misc.* (1890) 11 Chosen be the assent of partys for to dissevir a grounde of a tenement .. betwix the Dene and Chiptre .. of the ta party, and the Maistre and Freres .. on the other party. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xxi. Pja, The .. Polygonyum, which you shall diuide by the number of partes, whervnto ye would disseuer it. a 1845 HOOD *Public Dinner* II, A goose that is oldish—At carving not clever—You're begged to dissever. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. Chem.* 3 This mass may be dissevered into smaller parts.

† b. To break up, dissolve or disperse (a combination). *Obs.*

1393 GOWER *Conf.* I. 234 He that thoughte to dissever The compaignie of hem for ever. 1615 J. STEPHENS *Satyr. Ess.* 66 The very name of Crumwell was able to dissever insurrections.

3. a. *refl.* To separate, part from each; † to divide or disperse themselves.

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE *viii.* 757 A thousand archaris .. Disseueryt thaim among the iiii party. 1501 *Plumpton Corr.* 156 We have deseuered us. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 87 They did many .. famous actes .. and many mo had like to have bene done, if they had not disseuered themselves

b. *intr.* To separate, part, go asunder, depart.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* f. T. 322 That futur temps hath maad men disseuere .. from all pat euey they hadde. c 1422 HOCLEVILLE *Learn to die* 404 To perseuere In vicious lyf & from it nat disseuere. c 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* II. lix. (1869) 98, I sygh that my wey disseuereed and departed in tway weyes. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 75 Neither he nor his sonne, should recede or dissever from Pope Alexander. 1621 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met.* VIII. (1626) 160 Where His shields disseuer, thrusts his deadly speare. 1820 SHELLEY *Ode Lib.* x, As light may pierce the clouds when they dissever In the calm regions of the orient day!

Hence **Dissevering** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

c 1470 HENRY WALLACE *vii.* 557 Our disseueryng I wald na Sotheroune saw. 1536-7 STARKLEY *Lit. Hen. VIII* in *England* p. lx, To thus dysseferyng .. schal neuer succede the brech of chrystyan charyte. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* I. 377 Pleasant .. Islets lye dispersed by the sundry disseueryngs of waters. a 1822 SHELLEY *Pr. Wks.* (1830) III. 57 Their dissevering and tyrannical institutions.



† **Dissever**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb.] The act of dissevering; severance.

1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vi. 22 *Semper ibi ad remanendum*, Quhill domisday, without dissever.

**Disseverance** (dissever'ans). Forms: see prec. vb. [a. OF. *desseverance*, etc. (Godef.), f. *dessever* to DISSEVER: see -ANCE.] The action or fact of dissevering or separating; separation.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1375 (1424) That I was born allas what me is wo, That day of vs mot make desseuerance. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 20 A desseuerance maad of stoon wal ovr the entre, to parte the liti botrie vnder the greysys. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) 86 To extinguish the cause of falling of the disseverance, or breach. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VI. 377 The disseverance of Belgium and Holland should be considered as matter of history.

**Disseveration** (dissever'atjən). [f. DISSEVER + -ATION.] = prec.

16. Cont. Knolles' *Hist. Turks* 1434 E. (L.) Both will be the clearer by the disseveration. 1809 O'CONNELL in *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 127/1, I want no disseveration; but I want, and must have, a repeal of that cursed measure which deprived Ireland of her senate. 1882 A. C. LYALL *Asiatic Stud.* 5 This process is in India continually interrupted.. by the religious element of disseveration.

**Dissevered** (dissever'əd), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.] Separated, disunited, divided.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iv. in Ashm. (1652) 144 Of dissevered qualites a Copulacion. 1583 STANYHURST *Aeneis* ii. (Arb.) 64 If Gods eternal thes last dissevered offal Of Troy determyn too burne. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii. iv. § 10 They were a Nation apart and dissevered. 1795 COLERIDGE *Lines in Manner Spenser* 12 With thoughts of my dissevered Fair ingrost. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* ii. Wks. (1889) 65 Are we not halves of one dissevered world?

† **b. Math.** = DISCRETE 2. *Obs.*  
1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. viii. § 2. 31 The one handling quantitie continued, and the other dissevered. 1654 Z. COKE *Logic* (1657) 29 Quantity is either continued, as greatness: dissevered, as number.

**Disseverment** (dissever'mənt). [f. as prec. + -MENT; cf. obs. F. *desseverement* (Godef.).] The action or process of dissevering; disseverance.

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem.* N. T. (1618) 619 We uphold the difference of Minister and people by greater railles and disseverments of discretion both in calling and gifts. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* vi. I could no more consent.. than the woman in the judgement of Solomon to the disseverment of the child. 1849 MURCHISON *Siluria* xiii. 327 Those disseverments which mark the separation of the Lower from the Upper Coal. 1885 MISS O'HANLON *Unforeseen* xxxviii. Since the day of their wretched disseverment.

**Disseyte**, -eyue, *obs. ff.* DECEIT, DECEIVE.

**Disseyvaunt**, var. of DECEIVANT *a. Obs.*

c 1450 Bk. *Curtasye* 208 in *Babees Bk.* 305 In swete wordis be neddor was closet, Disseyvaunt euer and mysloset.

**Dissha'dow**, **disha'dow**, *v. rare.* [DIS-7 a.] *trans.* To free from shadow or shade.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict.* xlii. Soon as he againe dishadowed is, Restoring the blind world his blemish't sight. 1873 A. & P. CARY *Memorial* 107 For out of heaven no bliss—Disshadowed lies, like this.

† **Dissha'pe**, **disha'pe**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. di-, DIS-6 + SHAPE *v.*: cf. *misshape*.] *trans.* To put out of shape, disfigure.

1583 HARNSET *Serm. Ezek.* (1658) 131 Who so dishapes or defaces that Image.. it is Capitale, a matter of life and Death.

**Disshe**, *obs. form* of DISH.

**Dissheathe** (dis'shē'th), *v. rare.* Also **disheathe**. [f. DIS-6 + SHEATH *v.*] *trans.* To draw out of a sheath; to unsheathe. (Also *intr.* for *refl.*)

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* iii. iv. § 3 Cambyeses' sword dissheathing, pierced his owne thigh. 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* i. 274 Like the great palmer-worm.. So fed Sordello, not a shard dissheathed.

**Disshveiled**, *obs. form* of DISHEVELLED.

† **Disship**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. DIS-6 + SHIP *v.*] *trans.* To remove from a ship.

1557 *Instr. Mariners Russia in Hakluyt* (1886) III. 164 The Captaine.. shall.. disship any artificer.. or apprentice out of the Primrose into any other of the three ships.

† **Disshiver**, *v. Obs.* Also **dis-**. [f. DIS-1 + SHIVER *v.*] *trans.* To shiver in pieces; to shatter.

**b. intr.** To become shattered, fall to pieces.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 50 Shielde disshyuering cracke. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv. i. 21 All within.. There were.. Disshivered speares, and shielde yorne in twaine. a 1638 MEDE *Rem. Apoc.* x. Wks. (1672) iii. 600 The Empire flourishing under one Monarch, not falling or disshivering.

**Disshort**: see DISHOUT.

**Disshroud** (dis'shrəud'), *v. rare.* [f. DIS-6 or 7 a + SHROUD *v.* or *sb.*] *trans.* To deprive of a shroud; fig. to unveil, expose.

1577 STANYHURST *Descr. Irel.* ii. in *Holinshed* (1587) I. 15 As his negligence shall be in the one disshrowded, so his slanderous judgement maie be in the other reversed. 1868 BROWNING *King & Bk.* x. 2125 Like a ghost disshrouded, white the sea.

**Dissidence** (dis'sidəns). [ad. L. *dissidentia*, f. *dissidere* to sit apart, disagree, f. DIS-1 + *sedere* to sit: see -ENCE. So in mod.F.] Disagreement (in opinion, character, etc.); difference, dissent.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dissidence*, discord or displacing. 1775 BURKE *Sp. Conc. Amer.* Wks. III. 53 But the religion most prevalent in our northern colonies is a refinement on the principle of resistance: it is the dissidence of dissent; and the protestantism of the protestant religion. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.*, *Comte* (1867) II. 592 In the sciences there is less dissidence, but there is the same absence of any general

doctrine. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* iii. xxxii. That dissidence between inward reality and outward seeming. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 7. 539 Among the farmers.. dissidence of every type had gained a firm foothold. 1891 *Times* 24 Feb. 9/5 Dissenting for the mere pleasure of dissidence.

† **Dissidency**, *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.: see -ENCY.] = prec.

1670 *Conclave wherein Clement VIII was elected Pope* 3 The Cardinals.. (were it either dissidency, or jealousy, or any other passion) were extremely divided.

**Dissident** (dis'sident), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *dissident-em*, pr. pple. of *dissidere*: see DISSIDENCE. Cf. F. *dissident* (16th c.; adm. by Acad. 1798).]

**A. adj.** Disagreeing or differing (in opinion, character, etc.); at variance, different. Const. *from*.

c 1534 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden) I. 257 These things are not altogether dissident from the trowth. 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Mere's Utop.* ii. (Arb.) 130 Scar'sellie so farre from vs.. as our life and maners be dissident from theirs. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp. Ely* 283 A forme of prayer dissident from the common. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. vi. vii. (1872) 241 The dissident Armed-Forces have met. 1865 W. G. PALGRAVE *Arabia* I. 212 In most respects so dissident from the Wahabeh sectarians. 1890 LOWELL *Latest Lit. Ess.* (1892) 97 Men.. dissident.. in other respects, were agreed in resenting these impediments.

**b. Dissenting in ecclesiastical matters.**

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. iv. (1872) 101 Whereby come Dissident ejected Priests; unconquerable Martyrs according to some.. chicaning Traitors according to others.

**B. sb.** One who disagrees; a dissident.

1789 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 15 July. Some may be seized by the dissidents, and whole provinces be torn from the crown. 1826 SCOTT *Rev. Kemble's Life* (1849) 153 The scruples of such dissidents from public opinion are real. 1886 G. ALLEN *Darwin* vii. 120 The magic of his name silenced the derisive whispers of the dissidents.

**b. One who dissents from the established or dominant form of religion; a dissenter.**

1790 (title). An Address to the Dissidents of England on their late Defeat. 1809 SYD. SMITH *Wks.* (1859) I. 164/1 He did defend and support it; and did persecute all dissidents from its doctrine. 1835 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* IV. 294 Leonists, Speronists, and dissidents of all other descriptions were incapable of holding places of honour. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 7. 538 Against dissidents from their own system, the Presbyterians were as bitter as Laud himself.

**c. spec.** Under the kingdom of Poland, the name (*L. dissidentes*) given to Protestants, members of the Greek Church, and other Christians, not of the established Roman Catholic Church.

1766 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 11/2 Nothing could be granted to the dissidents; not even the toleration of their worship. 1767 CHESTERF. *Let.* 5 May, I have a great opinion of the cogeny of the controversial arguments of the Russian troops in favour of the Dissidents. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* ii. § 14 In the Polish diets the dissidents, as they were called, met their opponents with vigour and success.

**Dissidiousness**, var. DESIDIUOUSNESS, *Obs.*

† **Dissidy**, *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *dissidi-um* (now held to be error for *discidium*), f. *dissidere*: see DISSIDENCE.] Disagreement, difference.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 281 Barbarism in speech doth not so much move me, as their dissidy in the very thing.

**Dissight** (dis'sait, dis'ait). [f. DIS-9 + SIGHT *sb.*] This form is more in accordance with analogy than the synonymous DESIGHT.] Something unpleasant to look upon, an unsightly object, an eyesore.

c 1710 C. FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 148 It would be.. no dissight to y<sup>e</sup> grace of y<sup>e</sup> Streets. 1821 SOUTHEY *Vis. of Judgm.* Pref. This is noticed as merely a dissight, and of no moment. 1879 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* I. 234 Sufficient extension of abutment could not be obtained without inconvenience or dissight. 1881 MRS. A. R. ELLIS *Sylvestra* II. 24 (He) pulled down a picturesque old church to replace it by a regular and commodious dissight.

**Dis-sighted**, *pp. a.* [DIS-6.] = UNSIGHTED.

1825 *Sport. Mag.* XVI. 338/2 That the course be deemed to end.. where one or both dogs get dis-sighted. [Cf. *ibid.* 268/2 If one or both dogs be unsighted.]

**Dissightly**, *a. rare.* = UNSIGHTLY.

1777 T. CAMPBELL *Surv. S. Irel.* 104 Everything dissightly is.. screened from the view. 1854 *Ann. R. Agric. Soc.* XV. ii. 474 These make a turf look very dissightly.

† **Dissignificative**, *a. Obs.* -° [DIS-10.]

1721 BAILEY, *Dissignificative*, that serveth to signify something different from.

† **Dissilience**, *Obs.* -° [see DISSILLIENT and -ENCE.] The action of springing asunder.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Dissilience*, a leaping or bounding up and down, a falling asunder. 1721 BAILEY, *Dissilience*, a leaping down from off a place, or from one place to another: Also a leaping asunder.

**Dissiliency** (dissil'iēnsi). *rare.* [see next and -ENCY.] The quality of being dissilient; tendency to spring asunder. *lit.* and *fig.*

1822-3 A. P. PEABODY in Schaff *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 1747 Not only dissent, but strong dissiliency was almost unanimously expressed by the Unitarian clergy.

**Dissilient** (dissil'iēnt), *a.* [ad. L. *dissilient-em*, pr. pple. of *dissilire* to leap or spring asunder, fly apart, f. DIS-1 + *salire* to leap.] Leaping asunder, springing apart; *spec.* in *Bot.* bursting open with force, as do some ripe capsules.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Dissilient*, leaping down off a place, or hither and thither. 1793 T. MARTYN *Lang. Bot.*

*Dissiliens pericarpium*, a dissilient, bursting or elastic pericarp or fruit. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* i. 120 Nature sprang Ofttimes dissilient from her destined course.

† **Dissillation**, *Obs.* [n. of action f. L. *dissillare* to leap asunder; cf. prec. and L. *salitio* a leaping.] A leaping or springing apart; a bursting.

1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxvii. 312 The Dissillation of that Air was so great, that the small Vial seem'd to be full of Milk. 1669 — *Contn. New Exp.* ii. (1682) 166 The Glass broke.. and made a great noise at its dissillation. 1683 — *Effects of Mot.* Suppl. 143 The dissillation depended chiefly upon the peculiar texture of the Glass.

**Dissimilar** (disi'milāi), *a. (sb.)* Also 7-8 **dissimular**. [f. DIS-10 + SIMILAR: cf. F. *dissimilaire* (Paré, 16th c.), L. *dissimilis* unlike.]

Not similar or alike; different in appearance, properties, or nature; unlike. Const. 10 (less often *from*, rarely *with*.)

**Dissimilar whole** (Logic), a whole composed of heterogeneous parts. **Dissimilar parts** (in *old Anat.*), organs of the body composed of various 'similar parts' or tissues. Opposed to CONSIMILAR.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. i. ii. iv. *Dissimilar parts* are those which we call *Organic*. 1632 SHERWOOD, *The dissimilar parts of the body, les parties dissimilaires du corps* [not in Cotgr. 1611]. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 166 *Heterogeneous*, consist of dissimilar parts. 1705 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* i. xxiv. (1715) 47 As well may the Ray be supposed to be dissimilar to the body of the Sun. 1779-81 JOHNSON *L. P.*, *Addison Wks.* III. 87 A poetical simile is the discovery of likeness between two actions, in their general nature dissimilar. 1802 MRS. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* ii. 154 A wish of her own dissimilar with any expressed wish of his. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXXIX. 78 Short lucubrations, not dissimilar from those of the *Spectator*. 1848 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xii. A new picture.. it was dissimilar to all the others hanging there. 1876 HUMPHREYS *Coin-Coll. Man.* vi. 69 An entirely new style of coinage.. which.. was.. dissimilar from the Roman.

† **b. Bot.** Applied to the cotyledonary or seed-leaves of a plant, as being unlike in form to the later-developed ordinary leaves. *Obs.*

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. i. § 42 These Dissimilar Leaves, for the most part Two, which first spring up, and are of a different shape from those that follow, being the very Lobes of the Seed. 1721 BAILEY, *Dissimilar leaves* (with Botanists) are the two first leaves of a Plant.

**B. as sb.** (in *pl.*) Dissimilar things.

1654 Z. COKE *Logic* (1657) 202 Dissimilars are wont chiefly to deserve explication. 1727-51 [see DISSIMILE]. 1869 GOULBURN *Purs. Holiness* viii. 67 If the dissimilars be not related to one another.

Hence † **Dissimilarity**, = next.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Dissimilarity*, unlikeness.

**Dissimilarity** (dissimil'ariti). [f. prec. after SIMILARITY: cf. F. *dissimilarité*.] Dissimilar quality or nature; unlikeness, difference; also, an instance of this, a point of difference.

1705 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* i. xxiv. (1715) 49 The acquired principle of dissimilarity must repel these Beings from their centre. 1806 SYD. SMITH *Elen. Sk. Mor. Philos.* (1850) 320 From their great dissimilarity with those which preceded them. 1821 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Ind.* I. 97 Difference of habits and employments is.. sufficient to create as great a dissimilarity as exists between the Bramin and the Sudra. 1850 F. FVSH in *Spurgeon Treas. Dav.* Ps. lxxxi. 6 Their dissimilarity to the Egyptians appears at the first view. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* i. 226 It is vain to talk about difference of subject.. as furnishing any explanation of these dissimilarities.

**Dissimilarly** (disi'milā'li), *adv.* [f. DISSIMILAR + -LY 2.] In a dissimilar or unlike manner; differently.

a 1770 SMART *Hop Garden* i. (R.) Chalky sides With verdant shrubs dissimilarly gay. 1869 J. T. SPRAGUE in *Eng. Mech.* 24 Dec. 341/1 Substances dissimilarly electrified attract each other.

† **Dissimilarity**, *a. (sb.)* *Obs.* [f. DIS-10 + SIMILARY.] Dissimilar, unlike; heterogeneous.

1624 F. WHITE *Reply Fisher* 476 Similare and dissimilare parts make but one bodie. 1641 FRENCH *Distill.* v. (1651) 109 It appears there are dissimilarity parts in water. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 58 A body compounded of heterogeneous and dissimilarity parts.

**B. as sb.** = DISSIMILAR *sb.*

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* (ed. 8) ii. lxxxii. In dissimilarity, there is a kind of natural contest that hinders all Prosperity.

**Dissimilate** (disi'milāt), *v. rare.* [f. DIS-4 + L. *similis* like, after ASSIMILATE.] *a. trans.* To make unlike. *b. intr.* To become unlike.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* (1844) II. lviii. 234 It is far easier.. for distinct tribes, or languages, grouped and used together, to assimilate than to dissimilate. 1876 DOUSE *Grimm's L.* vi. 45 The habit.. of continually substituting a for the s which they as continually hear about them, induces in their mind what I shall venture to call a 'Dissimilating Sentiment'.

**Dissimilation** (dissimil'atjən). [n. of action f. prec., after *assimilation*.] The action of making, or process of becoming, unlike: opp. to ASSIMILATION. *spec. a. Philol.* The differentiation of two identical sounds occurring near each other in a word, by change of one of them, as in *It. peregrino* from *Lat. peregrinus*. *b. Biol.* Destructive metabolism; katabolism: opp. to ASSIMILATION 4.

In quot. 1830, used for the preparation of two dissimilar sets of papers, to be presented to either belligerent, as needed.

1830 GALT *Laurie T.* ii. v. (1849) 57 His misfortune might be.. owing to the dissimilation of the ship's papers. 1874